

The Issues

Article II of the US Constitution mandates that the president periodically inform Congress about the "state of the union," including budget reports and legislative proposals. It is also a chance for the president to review their achievements, with not just Congress watching live, but the public as well. President Joe Biden is set to deliver the 2024 State of the Union address on Thursday, March 7.

The State of the Union might be heavy on policy or accomplishments, but it's seldom nonbiased, which is where the 2024 State of the Union in Numbers comes in. This data-driven, impartial report covers topics traditionally emphasized in State of the Union addresses.

These are historic metrics — how you use them to advocate for changes you want to see in the country is up to you.

BUDGET

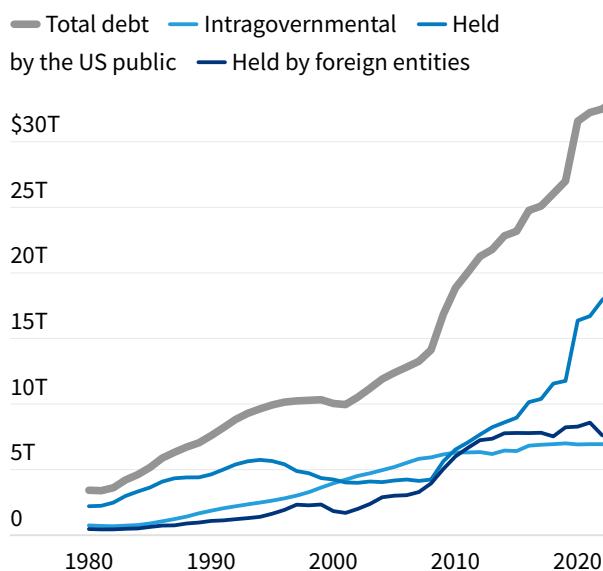
How much does the government spend and where does the money go? How does this affect the national debt?

- The federal government collected nearly \$4.5 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2023 (FY 2023). →
- The federal government spent almost \$6.2 trillion in FY 2023, including funds distributed to states. →
- Federal revenue decreased 15.5% in FY 2023 but remained almost 8% higher than in FY 2019. →
- Federal spending decreased by 8.4% in FY 2023, the second year of decreased spending since a record high in FY 2021. →
- Federal revenue in FY 2023 was \$13,341 per person and spending was \$18,406. →
- The federal government spent 38.0% more than it collected in FY 2023, resulting in a \$1.7 trillion deficit. →
- The national debt hit nearly \$33.2 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2023. →

Budget →

Federal debt

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Intragovernmental debt is owed by the Department of the Treasury to other parts of the federal government. For example, some federal trust funds invest in Treasury securities, thereby lending money to the Department of the Treasury.

Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from the Federal Reserve, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis](#)

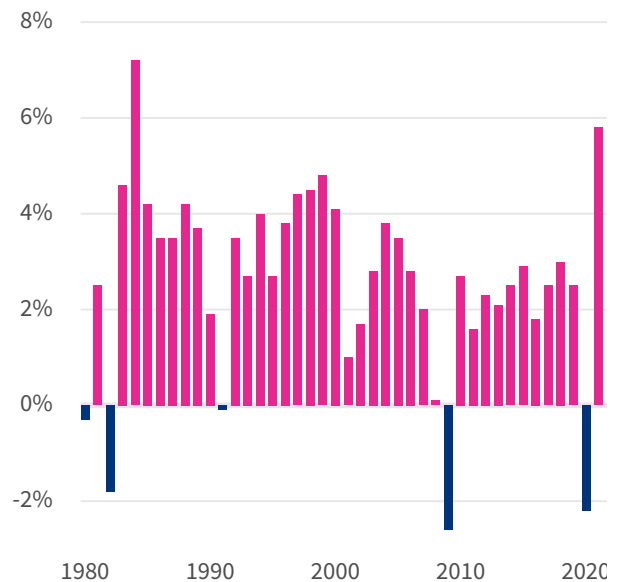
ECONOMY

How is the US economy doing?

- US gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.9% in 2022 and another 2.5% in 2023. →
- Year-over-year inflation — the rate at which consumer prices increase — was 3.1% in January 2023. →
- The Federal Reserve raised interest rates seven times in 2022 and four times in 2023. It raised the target rate to between 5.25% to 5.50% in late July 2023 and has left rates unchanged since then. →
- Workers' average hourly earnings were up 4% in December 2023 compared to a year prior. However, when accounting for inflation, it was less than 1%. →
- The ratio of unemployed people to job openings hit a record low in 2022 but trended upward in 2023. The 2023 average of 0.64 unemployed people per opening was 0.11 higher than in 2022. →
- The unemployment rate was 3.4% at the beginning of 2023 and 3.7% by the end. →
- The labor force participation rate was 62.5% in January 2024, up 0.1 percentage points over January 2023. →
- Last year, the US continued to import more than it exported; however, the trade deficit fell 22% from \$990.3 billion in 2022 to \$773.4 billion. →

[Economy](#) →

Annual percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP)



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

STANDARD OF LIVING

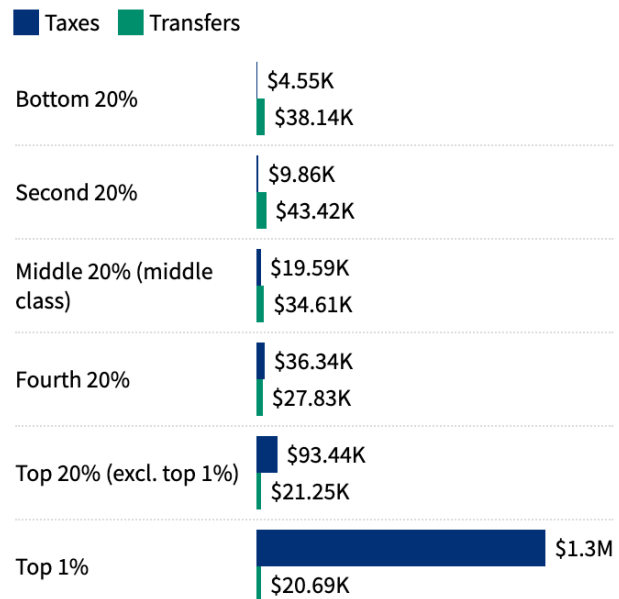
How is the American middle class doing? What support does the government provide people?

- In 2021, the middle 20%, or middle class, families received an average market income of \$62,094 from wages, retirement, and investments. →
- Middle-class families received \$34,611 in government assistance and paid \$19,595 in taxes in 2021, after adjusting for inflation. →
- More employees are getting retirement benefits, paid vacation time, sick leave, and family leave than in 2010. →
- Wealth increased for all income quintiles except the middle class over the first three quarters of 2023. →
- The net worth of the middle class averaged about \$449,200 per household or a combined \$11.9 trillion, over the first three quarters of 2023. →
- The poverty rate was 11.5% in 2022. It has hovered around 11.5% from 2020 through 2022, but remains 1 percentage point higher than the pre-pandemic low of 10.5% in 2019. →
- The federal government spent \$1.3 trillion on assistance to individuals in fiscal year 2023. This was 24.9% higher than in FY 2019 after adjusting for inflation, but 46.1% less than the peak in FY 2021. →
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 2023 to 653,104, and has been trending upward since 2017. →

Standard of Living →

2021 average family taxes and government transfers, by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Transfers include cash transfers such as unemployment insurance and noncash transfers such as Medicaid.

Source: [USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau](#)

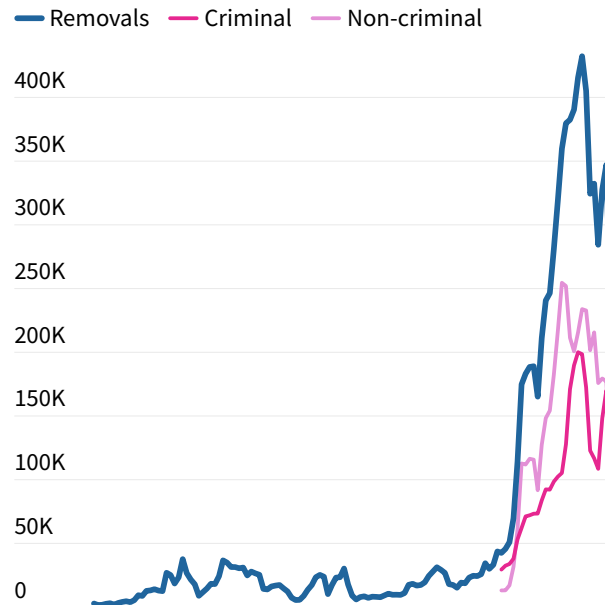
IMMIGRATION

How many people are coming to the US and where are they coming from?

- Authorized immigration to the US rebounded in FY 2022 after declining almost 50% in FY 2020. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving in the US are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- Federal immigration and border security spending rose in FY 2023 after two consecutive years of decline following a FY 2020 high. →
- The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at US borders reached 3.2 million in FY 2023, the most since at least 1980. →
- Immigration officials removed nearly 109,000 people from the US in FY 2022, the most recent year where data is available. This is the fewest removals since 1996, except for 2021. →
- In 2022, there were about 46.2 million foreign-born people in the US, an increase from 44.7 million in 2018. The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018. →
- About 13.9% of people in the US were foreign-born in 2022. →
- Immigrants are more likely to be in the labor force and a married-couple family than people born in the US. →

Immigration →

Noncitizen removals



Removals are based on an order of removal, and have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry. The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis.

Source: [Department of Homeland Security](#)

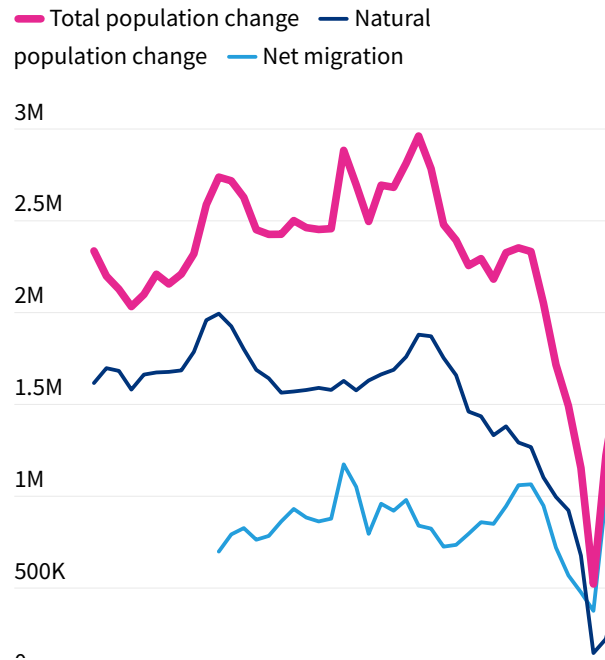
POPULATION

How is the population changing and growing?

- 334.9 million people lived in the United States in 2023. →
- The population grew more last year than in recent years, but 2023 still had the fifth-lowest growth in US history after 2021's record low. →
- Population growth rates vary between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2023, while West Virginia's population decreased by 9%. →
- The birth rate fell slightly to 1,101 births per 100,000 people in 2022. →
- According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2023 for the second consecutive year. It remains above pre-pandemic levels. →
- The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse. →
- The population is getting older. →
- Single adults without kids comprised 29.0% of all US households in 2023, up from 13.1% in 1960. →

[Population](#) →

Population growth, by component



Population change shows the estimate of change in population as measured on July 1 of each year. This population figure excludes territories, such as Puerto Rico.

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

HEALTH

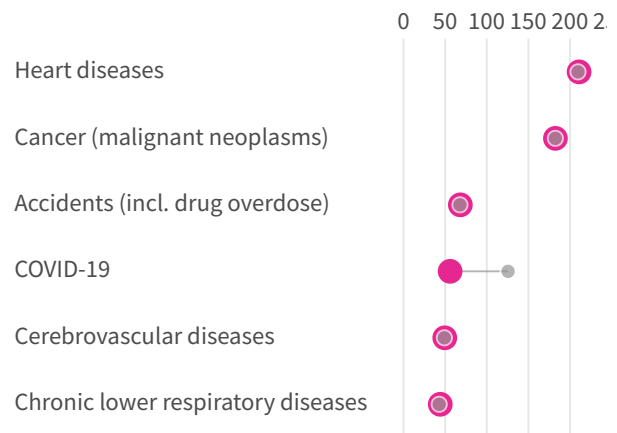
What are the top causes of death for Americans, and what is the state of the healthcare system?

- Provisional data for 2022 shows that life expectancy increased by 1.1 years to 77.5, after decreasing in 2020 and 2021. →
- Accidents have consistently been the leading cause of death for children since data collection started in 1999. In 2022, nearly half of those deaths were motor vehicle accidents. →
- About 3.3 million people died in 2022, 5.3% fewer than in 2021, but 14.9% more than 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and accidents — accounted for 47% of deaths. →
- Fentanyl-involved overdose deaths increased from 0.8 per 100,000 people (or 2,628 deaths) in 2012 to 22.8 per 100,000 people (74,127) in 2022. Fentanyl has been involved in more overdose deaths than any other drug annually since 2016. →
- In 2022, an estimated 23.1% of US adults suffered from a mental illness. →
- The federal government spent nearly \$117.0 billion on public **health** in 2023 — 35.9% less than in 2022 but 59.1% more than in 2019. →
- In 2022, 92.1% of the population (304.0 million people) had **health** insurance. This is back to pre-pandemic levels after dropping below 92% in 2020 and 2021. →
- Per-enrollee spending fell across Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and private insurance plans in 2022. →

Health →

Top six causes of death in 2022: 2021 ▼ vs 2022 ▼

Deaths per 100,000 people



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

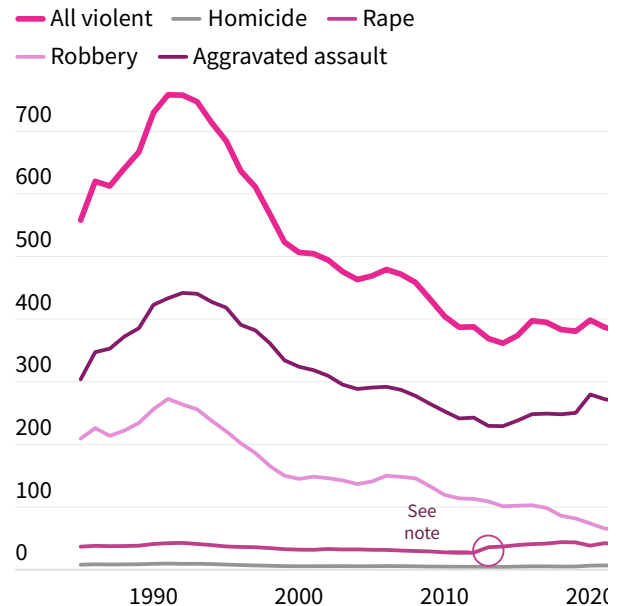
Footnotes: Data for 2022 are provisional.
[see more](#) ▼

CRIME & JUSTICE

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

- In 2022, the violent crime rate fell for the second consecutive year, down to 380.7 per 100,000 people. The property crime rate increased for the first time since 2001, up 6.7% to 1,954.4 per 100,000 people. →
- For the first time in two decades, larceny-theft crime rates increased (up 7.4%) in 2022. →
- In 2022, violent crime rates per 100,000 people decreased across all types of crimes, except for robbery. →
- Federal, state, and local governments spent \$282.1 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2021 — the most since at least 1980 (after adjusting for inflation). →
- By 2022, the number of police officers per 100,000 people had fallen 8.9% from its 2009 peak. →
- Nearly 5.6 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole when counted in 2021, though an estimated 6.9 million were admitted to jail throughout the year. →
- The share of state prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, was a drug crime has declined annually since 2007. →
- The firearm death rate dropped to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 people in 2022, but remained higher than any year from 1999 to 2020. →

Violent crime rates per 100,000 people



Note: In 2013, the FBI started collecting rape data under a revised definition. Comparisons pre- and post-2013 should be made with caution.

Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)

DEFENSE

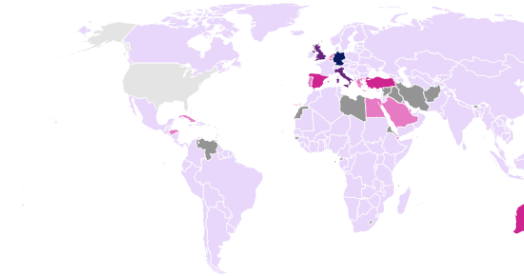
What is the state of the military, and how are US veterans faring?

- Defense spending increased 2.9% to \$994.6 billion in 2023, but was 14.0% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- The nation spent \$73.9 billion on foreign aid in FY 2022, a 23.9% increase from FY 2021 and 1% of the federal budget. →
- According to preliminary data, the US made \$13.1 billion in Ukraine aid obligations in FY 2022, more than 23 times higher than FY 2021 and nearly 32 times higher than the 2000–2021 average. →
- There were about 1.3 million active-duty military in 2023, 41% fewer than in 1987 — the recent peak. →
- There were 168,571 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2023. →
- Veterans consistently have a lower unemployment level than the national rate. →

Defense →

Active-duty troops abroad, FY 2023

< 239 239–1,778 1,778–9,949
9,949–35,188 ≥ 35,188



Data includes active duty and Coast Guard but excludes reserve troops. Data does not include all personnel on temporary duty or deployed in support of contingency operations. Dark gray indicates DoD does not provide data for those countries.

Source: [Department of Defense](#)

EDUCATION

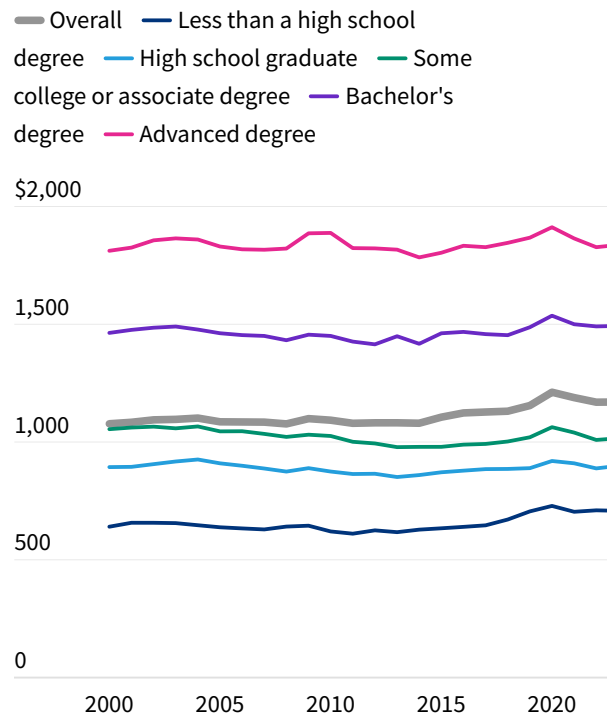
What are the outcomes of the education system? How much did COVID-19 disrupt learning?

- Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell between 2019 and 2022 to the lowest rates in at least 15 years. →
- The public-school student-teacher ratio dropped from 15.9 in fall 2019 to 15.4 in fall 2020 and remained unchanged in 2021. →
- Public schools spent an average of \$16,280 per student in the 2020–2021 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation. →
- Of the students who started high school in 2011, 24% completed a four-year college degree by 2021. Another 13% had enrolled in a four-year college within one year of high school graduation but had not completed their degree. →
- The median student loan balance per household decreased between 2019 and 2022, but it dropped most for Black-led households, falling 25% to \$27,070 in 2022. →
- Forty-eight percent of the population ages 25 and older has a college degree. →
- On average, people whose highest level of education is a bachelor's degree earned \$1,493 per week in 2023, roughly 66% more than workers with a high school diploma. →

Education →

Median weekly earnings for adults ages 25 and older, by educational attainment

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Median weekly earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE

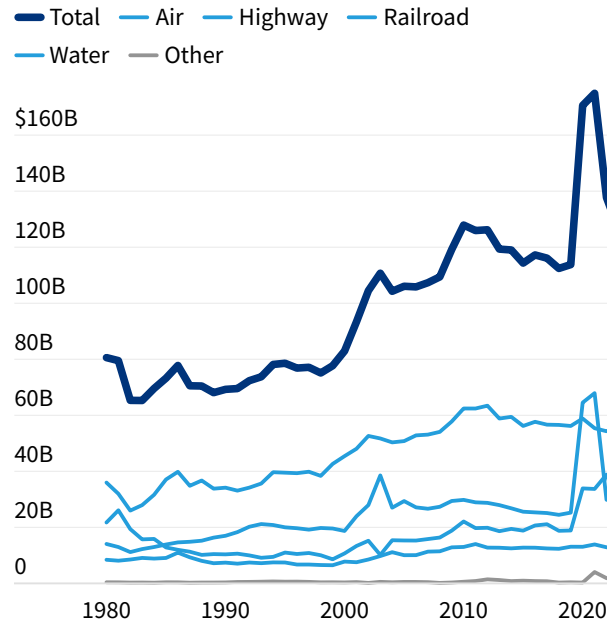
What does America spend on transportation and infrastructure? Is infrastructure improving?

- About 44% of 2023 federal transportation and infrastructure spending* was for highway transportation and 23% was for air travel. The rest was for rail and mass transit (22%) and water (10%). →
- The federal government spent \$44.8 billion on infrastructure in 2023 and transferred an additional \$81.5 billion to states. →
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has so far allocated more than \$210.0 million for repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters that occurred in 2023. →
- Air travel increased in 2023 but is down from 2019, with 7.6% fewer scheduled flights January through November. →
- About 44% of the nation's bridges are in good condition, down 3 percentage points since 2012. →
- Eleven percent of rural roads and 32% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020. →
- In 2022, 16.7% of American households did not have a fixed broadband subscription at home. →

Infrastructure →

Federal infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Total spending includes direct federal spending and transfers to state and local governments.

Source: [USAFACTS aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\), Census Bureau, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).

ENERGY

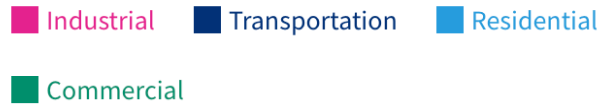
What types of energy does the US produce and consume? How much energy do Americans use?

- In 2022, the US exported about 27.1% more energy than it imported. →
- Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas fluctuated between \$3.29 and \$3.81 in 2023 after reaching nearly \$6 in June 2022. →
- Average energy consumption per person, as measured by a 12-month average, has trended downward since 2000. →
- Petroleum and natural gas sources accounted for 72% of energy consumed in the US in 2022, while renewable and nuclear sources accounted for 17%. Coal was 10% of energy consumption. →
- Coal was the most common fossil fuel produced in the United States from the late 1980s until April 2011*; since then, average monthly coal production has dropped 47%. →
- Nuclear energy production, the nation's leading non-fossil fuel energy source since the mid-1970s, has remained flat for more than two decades. →
- Out of 8.1 million energy-related jobs in 2022, jobs in energy efficiency technology employed more people than any other field: 2.2 million people. →

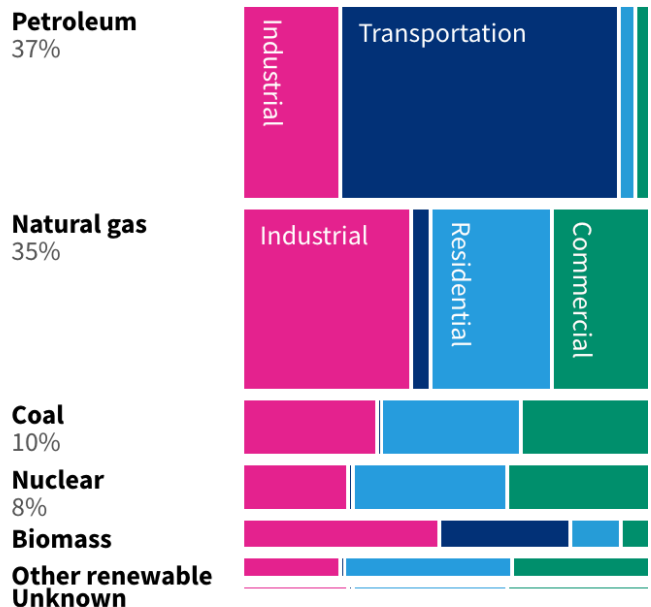
Energy →

Energy consumption in 2022 ▾

By energy source and end-use sector



94,849,412,999,999,970 BTUs consumed in total.



Sources: **US Energy Information Administration.**

[see more](#) ▾

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

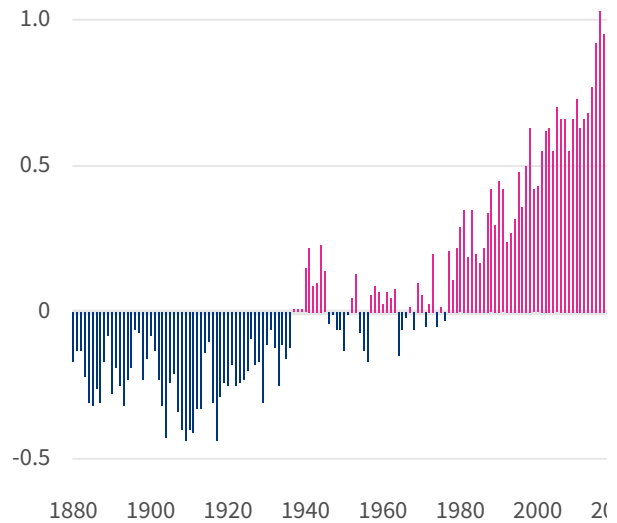
ENVIRONMENT

What environmental challenges and opportunities does the US face?

- In 2023, the average global temperature reached the highest recorded average temperature since data collection began in 1850. →
- In 2023, the US experienced 28 "billion-dollar" disasters, resulting in a total cost of \$92.9 billion. →
- Wildfires burned 2.7 million acres in 2023. →
- Thirty-five major US cities had a combined total of 597 unhealthy air quality days in 2022. →
- The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash daily in 2018. →
- Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption* have generally been decreasing since mid-2008. →
- The federal government spent \$35.1 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2023. →

[Environment](#) →

Global temperature difference from 20th century average (°C)



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

BUDGET

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

- The federal government collected nearly \$4.5 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2023 (FY 2023). →
- The federal government spent almost \$6.2 trillion in FY 2023, including funds distributed to states. →
- Federal revenue decreased 15.5% in FY 2023 but remained almost 8% higher than in FY 2019. →
- Federal spending decreased by 8.4% in FY 2023, the second year of decreased spending since a record high in FY 2021. →
- Federal revenue in FY 2023 was \$13,341 per person and spending was \$18,406. →
- The federal government spent 38.0% more than it collected in FY 2023, resulting in a \$1.7 trillion deficit. →
- The national debt hit nearly \$33.2 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2023. →

BUDGET

The federal government collected nearly \$4.5 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2023 (FY 2023).

About half was collected through individual income taxes, while 37% was through payroll taxes. Other revenue sources included corporate income taxes, customs duties, and sales taxes.

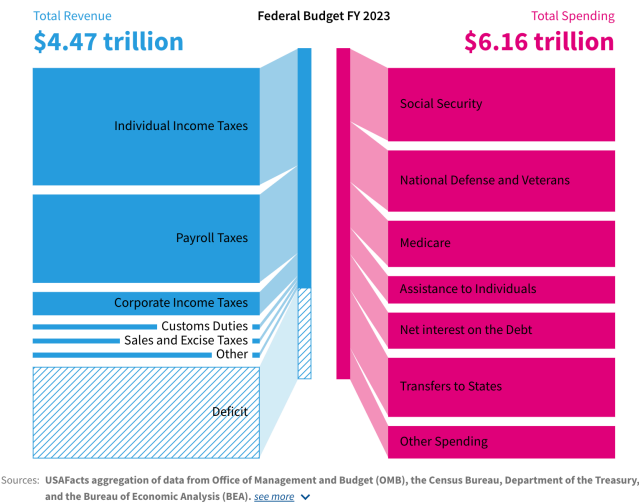
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BUDGET

The federal government spent almost \$6.2 trillion in FY 2023, including funds distributed to states.

Medicare, Social Security, defense and veterans, transfers to states, interest on the debt, and aid to individuals such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and refundable tax credits accounted for 90% of spending.

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BUDGET

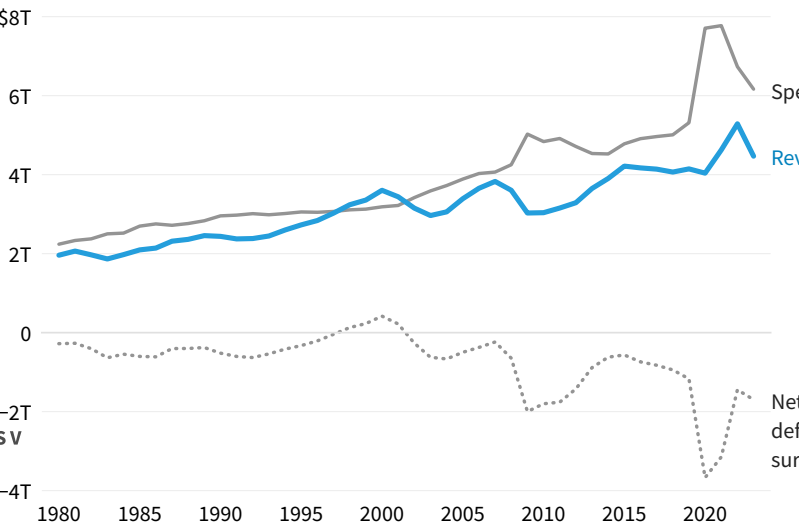
Federal revenue decreased 15.5% in FY 2023 but remained almost 8% higher than in FY 2019.

The drop was due to lower revenue from individual income taxes and non-tax sources. Non-tax sources include Federal Reserve earnings and proceeds from selling government resources.

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Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



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

Federal spending decreased by 8.4% in FY 2023, the second year of decreased spending since a record high in FY 2021.

This drop was mostly due to the Supreme Court's reversal of the Biden Administration's planned [student loan debt forgiveness](#). Federal spending remained 16.0% above that of FY 2019.

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BUDGET

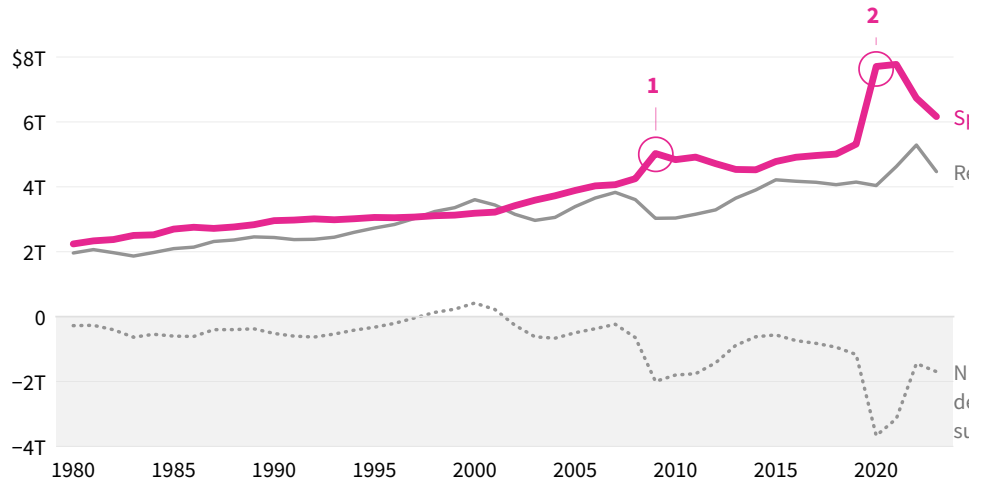
Federal revenue in FY 2023 was \$13,341 per person and spending was \$18,406.

An increasing federal budget may reflect a growing population; adjusting government revenue and spending to a per-person basis eliminates the distortion from population growth. Per person FY 2023 revenue was 4% higher and spending was 63% higher than in FY 2000.

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Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)

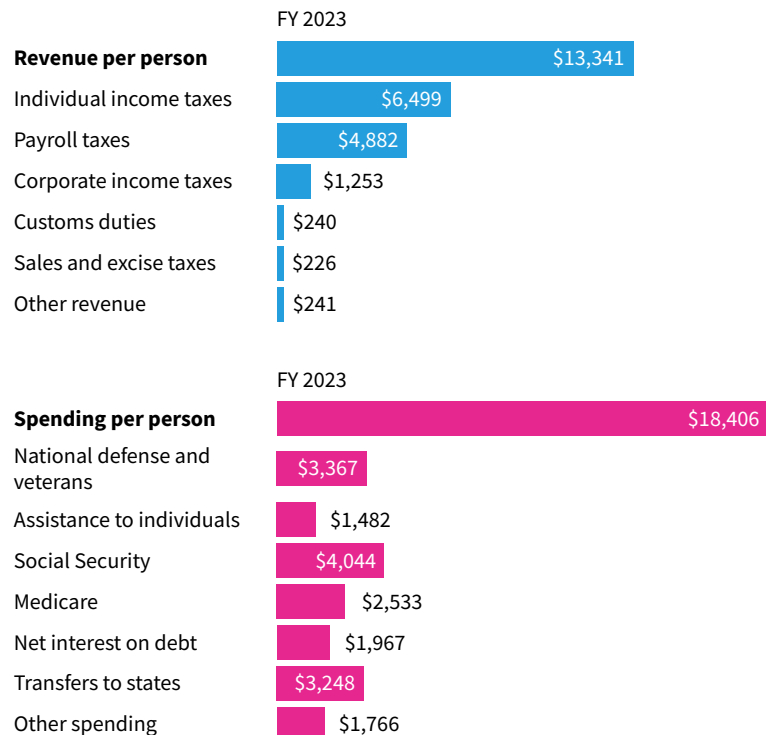


1) 2009: Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in response to the Great Recession. 2) 2020: Congress passed a number of stimulus bills in fiscal year 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on the economy.

Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#), [Census Bureau](#), [Department of the Treasury](#), and [Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).

Federal government finances per person, by category

Click on the buttons below to see data for different years:



Inflated to FY 2023 dollars.

Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#), [Census Bureau](#), [Department of the Treasury](#), and [Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).

BUDGET

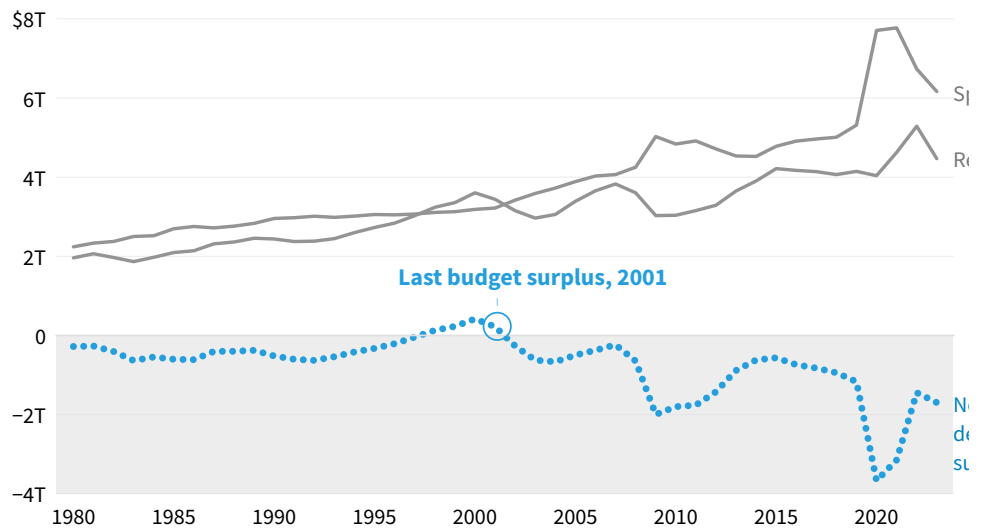
The federal government spent 38.0% more than it collected in FY 2023, resulting in a \$1.7 trillion deficit.

This was higher than the FY 2022 deficit (\$1.45 trillion), but lower than the FY 2020 and FY 2021 deficits (both exceeding \$3.0 trillion). For comparison, the FY 2019 deficit was \$1.17 trillion after adjusting for inflation.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Source: [USAFacts](#) aggregation of data from [Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#), [Census Bureau](#), [Department of the Treasury](#), and [Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).

State and local tax revenue grew 1.2% from FY 2022 to FY 2023 after rising 10% in the previous fiscal year. In FY 2023, state and local governments accounted for approximately 43% of government spending, 28% of which were funds transferred from the federal government.

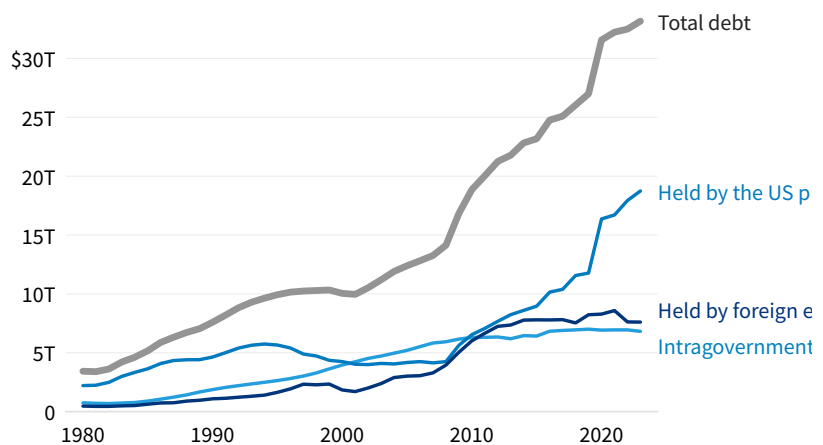
BUDGET

The national debt hit nearly \$33.2 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2023.

The federal debt held by the public (total debt excluding intragovernmental debt) is equivalent to 95.4% of GDP. This is slightly higher than in FY 2022 when it was 93.6%, and higher than the average of 71.0% over the 10 years before the pandemic.

Federal debt

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Intragovernmental debt is owed by the Department of the Treasury to other parts of the federal government. For example, some federal trust funds invest in Treasury securities, thereby lending money to the Department of the Treasury.

Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from the Federal Reserve, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis](#)

ECONOMY

How is the US economy doing?

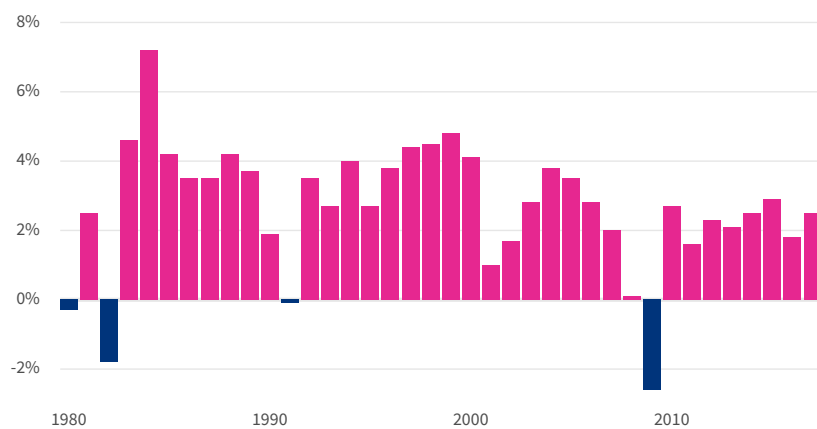
- US gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.9% in 2022 and another 2.5% in 2023.
- Year-over-year inflation — the rate at which consumer prices increase — was 3.1% in January 2023.
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- Workers' average hourly earnings were up 4% in December 2023 compared to a year prior. However, when accounting for inflation, it was less than 1%.
- The ratio of unemployed people to job openings hit a record low in 2022 but trended upward in 2023. The 2023 average of 0.64 unemployed people per opening was 0.11 higher than in 2022.
- The unemployment rate was 3.4% at the beginning of 2023 and 3.7% by the end.
- The labor force participation rate was 62.5% in January 2024, up 0.1 percentage points over January 2023.
- Last year, the US continued to import more than it exported; however, the trade deficit fell 22% from \$990.3 billion in 2022 to \$773.4 billion.

ECONOMY

US gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.9% in 2022 and another 2.5% in 2023.

GDP reached \$27.4 trillion in 2023. The [increase in real GDP](#) (or GDP adjusted for inflation) was primarily due to increased consumer spending, nonresidential fixed investment, government spending, and exports.

Annual percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP)



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

ECONOMY

Year-over-year inflation — the rate at which consumer prices increase — was 3.1% in January 2023.

That's down from June 2022's rate of 9.1%, the largest 12-month increase in 40 years. **Shelter was the largest contributor** to monthly inflation growth for most of 2023. Gasoline was the largest contributor in August.

Consumer price index — all urban consumers

12-month percent change, not seasonally adjusted



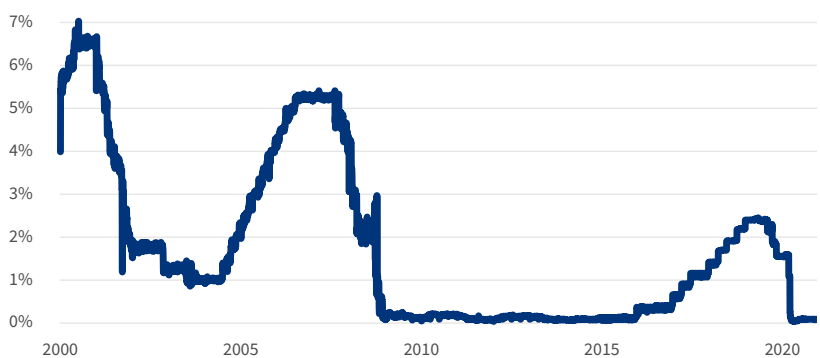
Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

ECONOMY

The Federal Reserve raised interest rates seven times in 2022 and four times in 2023. It raised the target rate to between 5.25% to 5.50% in late July 2023 and has left rates unchanged since then.

Rate increases make it more expensive for banks to borrow from each other. Banks pass these costs on to consumers through higher interest rates. (Read more about how the Federal Reserve tries to control inflation [here](#).)

Federal funds rate



Source: [Federal Reserve Economic Data](#).

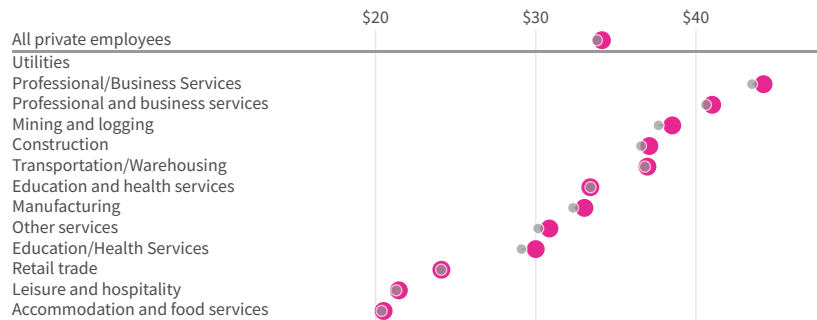
ECONOMY

Workers' average hourly earnings were up 4% in December 2023 compared to a year prior. However, when accounting for inflation, it was less than 1%.

Inflation-adjusted average hourly earnings rose in all private industries (which excludes government employees) except in education and health services, where earnings decreased by 1 cent.

Average hourly earnings Dec 2022 ▼ vs Dec 2033 ▼

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



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

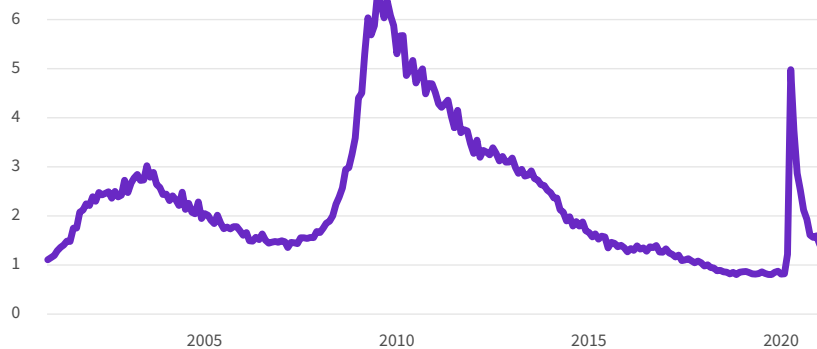
Footnotes: December 2023 data is preliminary. [see more](#) ▼

ECONOMY

The ratio of unemployed people to job openings hit a record low in 2022 but trended upward in 2023. The 2023 average of 0.64 unemployed people per opening was 0.11 higher than in 2022.

However, there was fewer than one unemployed worker for every open job throughout 2023. The ratio was lower than any other year prior to the pandemic for which there is data.

Ratio of unemployed persons to job openings



Source: [Federal Reserve Economic Data](#).

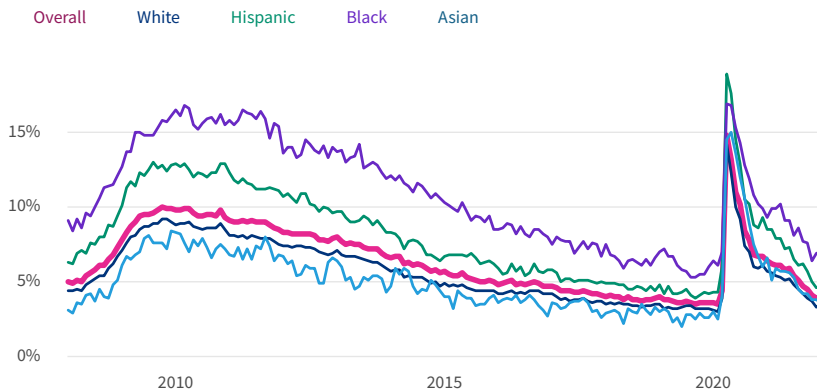
ECONOMY

The unemployment rate was 3.4% at the beginning of 2023 and 3.7% by the end.

It increased 0.3 percentage points for white and Hispanic people, decreased by 0.1 for Black people, and remained unchanged for Asian people. Black and Hispanic people continue to have unemployment rates higher than the national average.

Unemployment rate, by race and ethnicity

SELECT A LINE



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

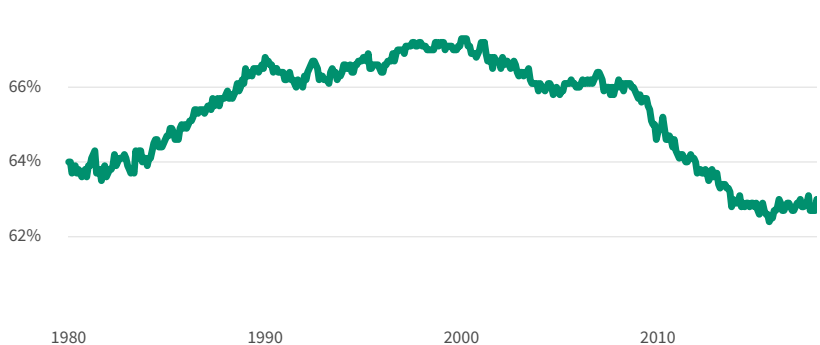
Footnotes: Data is seasonally adjusted. All population groups... [see more](#) ▼

ECONOMY

The labor force participation rate was 62.5% in January 2024, up 0.1 percentage points over January 2023.

Although participation increased last year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects it will decline over the next decade due to the [aging population](#).

Labor force participation rate



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

Footnotes: Data is seasonally adjusted. [see more](#) ▼

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ECONOMY

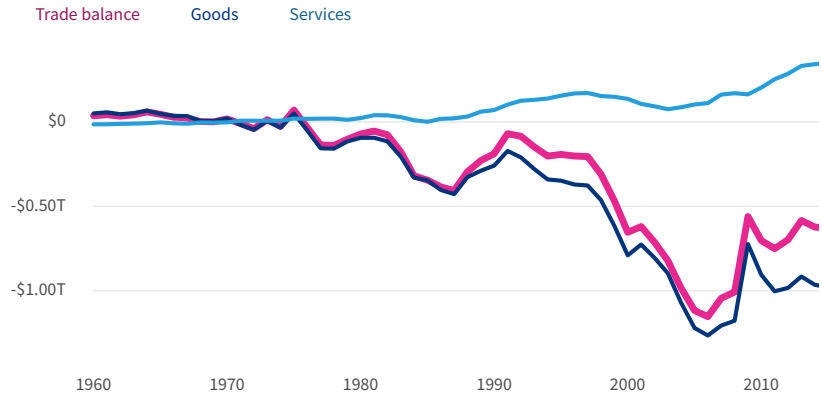
Last year, the US continued to import more than it exported; however, the trade deficit fell 22% from \$990.3 billion in 2022 to \$773.4 billion.

According to [preliminary data](#), the US imported more goods and services from Mexico than China for the first time in 20 years.

Trade balance

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)

SELECT A LINE



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

STANDARD OF LIVING

How is the American middle class doing? What support does the government provide people?

- In 2021, the middle 20%, or middle class, families received an average market income of \$62,094 from wages, retirement, and investments. →
- Middle-class families received \$34,611 in government assistance and paid \$19,595 in taxes in 2021, after adjusting for inflation. →
- More employees are getting retirement benefits, paid vacation time, sick leave, and family leave than in 2010. →
- Wealth increased for all income quintiles except the middle class over the first three quarters of 2023. →
- The net worth of the middle class averaged about \$449,200 per household or a combined \$11.9 trillion, over the first three quarters of 2023. →
- The poverty rate was 11.5% in 2022. It has hovered around 11.5% from 2020 through 2022, but remains 1 percentage point higher than the pre-pandemic low of 10.5% in 2019. →
- The federal government spent \$1.3 trillion on assistance to individuals in fiscal year 2023. This was 24.9% higher than in FY 2019 after adjusting for inflation, but 46.1% less than the peak in FY 2021. →
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 2023 to 653,104, and has been trending upward since 2017. →

STANDARD OF LIVING

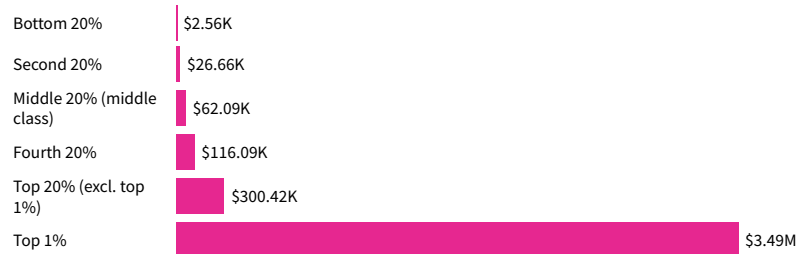
In 2021, the middle 20%, or middle class, families received an average market income of \$62,094 from wages, retirement, and investments.

Adjusted for inflation, that's \$3,035 less than in 2000.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

2021 average family market income, by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Source: [USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau](#)

STANDARD OF LIVING

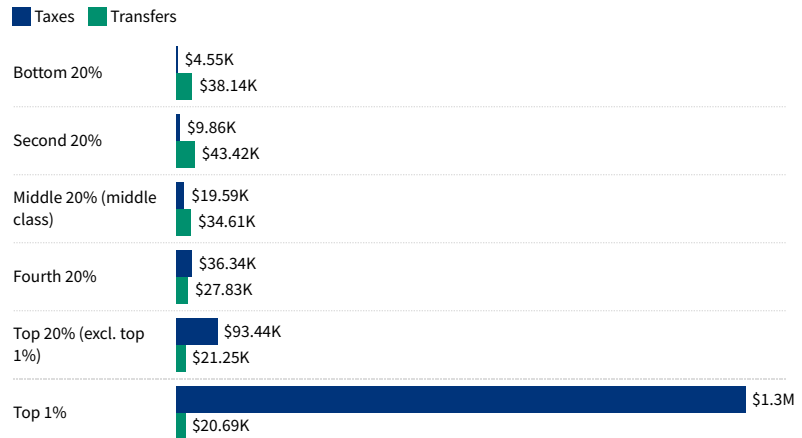
Middle-class families received \$34,611 in government assistance and paid \$19,595 in taxes in 2021, after adjusting for inflation.

Compared to 2000, families received \$19,834 more government assistance and paid \$1,408 less taxes due to lower incomes, pandemic tax credits, and other changes to the tax code.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

2021 average family taxes and government transfers, by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Transfers include cash transfers such as unemployment insurance and noncash transfers such as Medicaid.

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

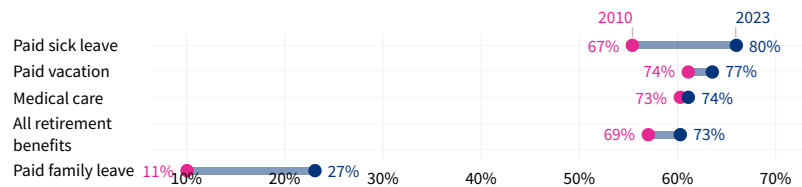
STANDARD OF LIVING

More employees are getting retirement benefits, paid vacation time, sick leave, and family leave than in 2010.

The percent of employees with access to paid family leave more than doubled from 11% in 2010 to 27% in 2023.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Percent of employees with access to selected benefits (2010 vs 2023)



Data represents civilian workers. Federal government, military, agricultural workers, self-employed workers, and workers in private households are not counted as civilian workers.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

STANDARD OF LIVING

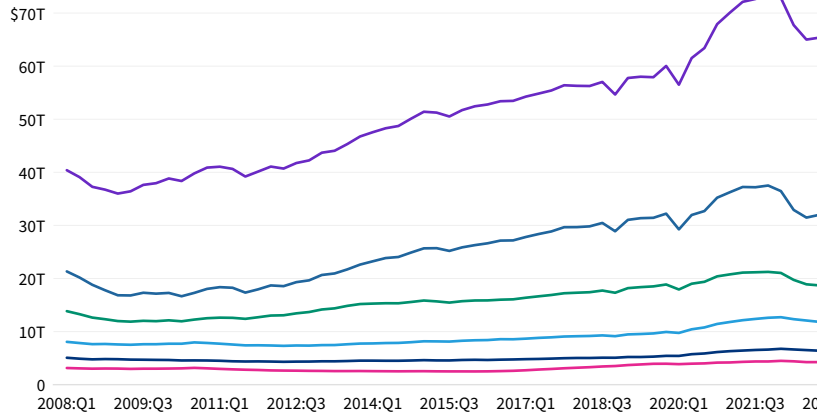
Wealth increased for all income quintiles except the middle class over the first three quarters of 2023.

This increase was partly due to all income quintiles gaining real estate wealth. Wealth in retirement accounts also decreased for all quintiles.

f t in e p <> d csv

Household wealth, by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Source: [Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System](#)

STANDARD OF LIVING

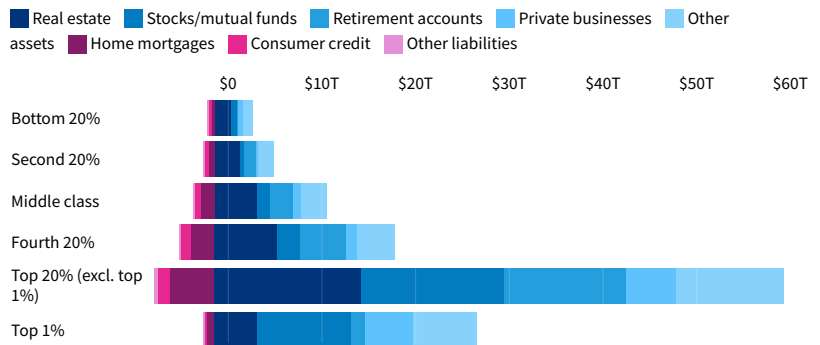
The net worth of the middle class averaged about \$449,200 per household or a combined \$11.9 trillion, over the first three quarters of 2023.

That's 8.4% of total household wealth in the United States. Real estate is the largest component of middle-class wealth, while home mortgages are the largest liability. The top 20% has more wealth in real estate than the middle class has in total.

f t in e p <> d csv

Components of household wealth, by income quintile, Q1–Q3 2023 average

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



The retirement accounts category includes both defined benefit pension entitlements and defined contribution pension entitlements. Other assets includes consumer durable goods and other assets as defined by the Federal Reserve.

Source: [Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System](#)

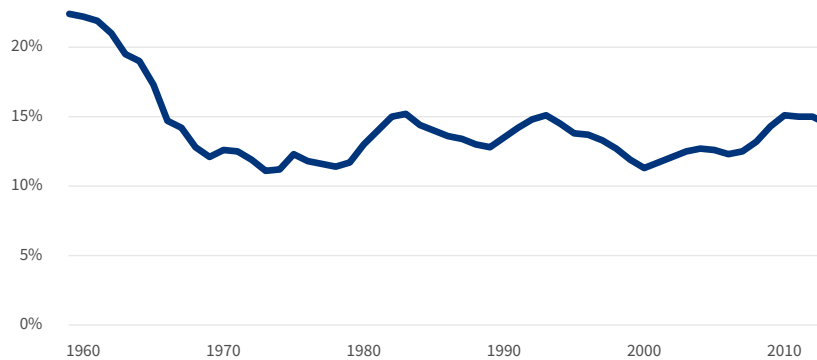
STANDARD OF LIVING

The poverty rate was 11.5% in 2022. It has hovered around 11.5% from 2020 through 2022, but remains 1 percentage point higher than the pre-pandemic low of 10.5% in 2019.

Despite this rise, the poverty rate has been lower than its current rate in only five of the last 63 years. The poverty rate is consistently higher for children under 18 and Black and Hispanic groups than the nation overall.

f t in e p <> d csv

Poverty rate



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

STANDARD OF LIVING

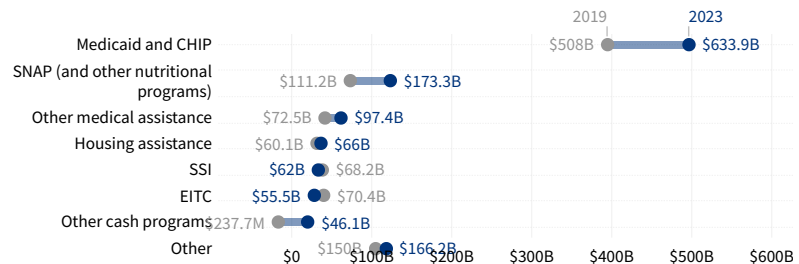
The federal government spent \$1.3 trillion on assistance to individuals in fiscal year 2023. This was 24.9% higher than in FY 2019 after adjusting for inflation, but 46.1% less than the peak in FY 2021.

Medicaid and CHIP spending increased by over \$125.8 billion from 2019 to 2023. The increase in other cash programs from \$237.7 million to \$46.1 billion was due to COVID payments and refundable tax credits.

f t in e p <> d csv

Federal government assistance to individuals, FY 2019 and FY 2023

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Source: [USAfacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\), Census Bureau, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).

STANDARD OF LIVING

The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 2023 to 653,104,

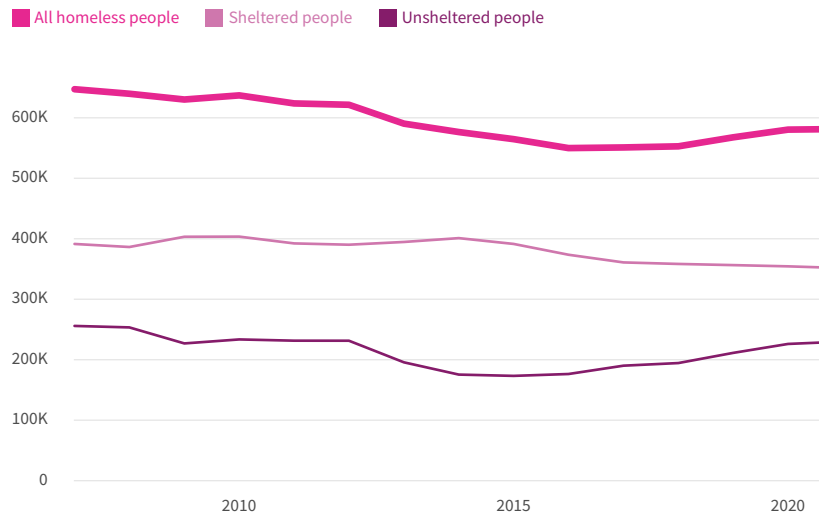
People experiencing homelessness by sheltered status

SELECT A LINE

and has been trending upward since 2017.

About 39%, or 256,610 homeless people, stayed in unsheltered locations in January 2023. Unsheltered locations include cars, tent encampments, abandoned buildings, and other places not intended for sleeping.

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



Source: [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#).

Footnotes: Chart excludes 2021 data because of the pandemic's... [see more](#)

IMMIGRATION

How many people are coming to the US and where are they coming from?

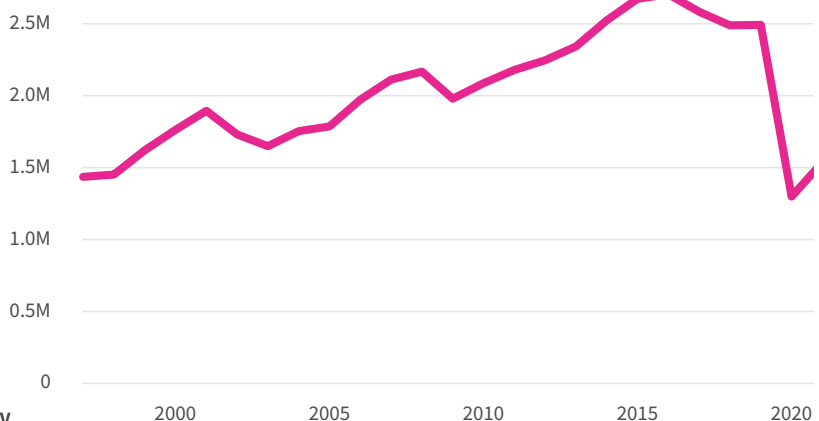
- Authorized immigration to the US rebounded in FY 2022 after declining almost 50% in FY 2020. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving in the US are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- Federal immigration and border security spending rose in FY 2023 after two consecutive years of decline following a FY 2020 high. →
- The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at US borders reached 3.2 million in FY 2023, the most since at least 1980. →
- Immigration officials removed nearly 109,000 people from the US in FY 2022, the most recent year where data is available. This is the fewest removals since 1996, except for 2021. →
- In 2022, there were about 46.2 million foreign-born people in the US, an increase from 44.7 million in 2018. The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018. →
- About 13.9% of people in the US were foreign-born in 2022. →
- Immigrants are more likely to be in the labor force and a married-couple family than people born in the US. →

IMMIGRATION

Authorized immigration to the US rebounded in FY 2022 after declining almost 50% in FY 2020.

Nearly 2.6 million people, nearly the population of Chicago, legally immigrated to the US in 2022. This exceeded the number of new entries in any year from 2018 to 2021, but just below the recent high of 2.7 million in 2016.

Total new immigrant entries



f t in e p <> ↓ csv

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

IMMIGRATION

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

In FY 2022, Mexicans were the largest share of immigrants coming for work (39%), while Indians were the largest share coming to be with family (24%). India were also the highest percentage of people coming for school (18%).

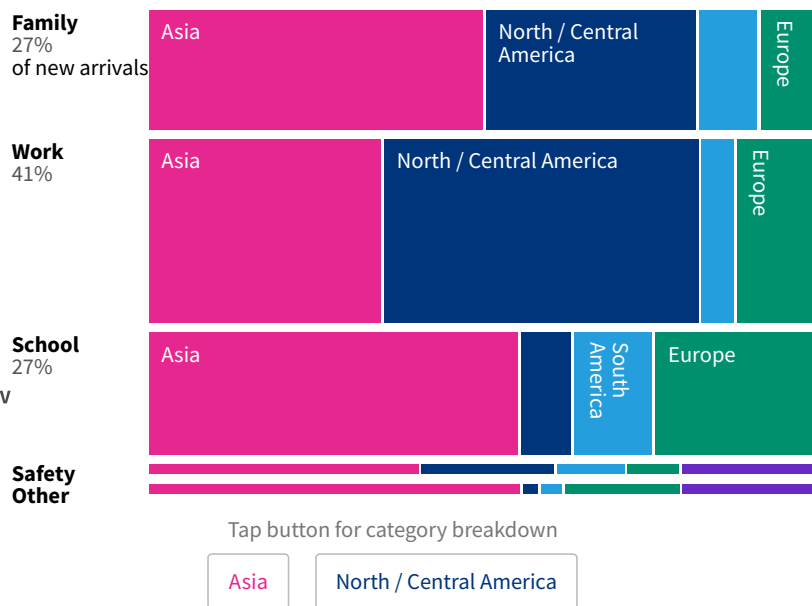
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New arrivals in 2022 ▾

By reason and region of origin

Asia North / Central America South America Europe
Africa Other

2,569,352 total new arrivals.



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

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

IMMIGRATION

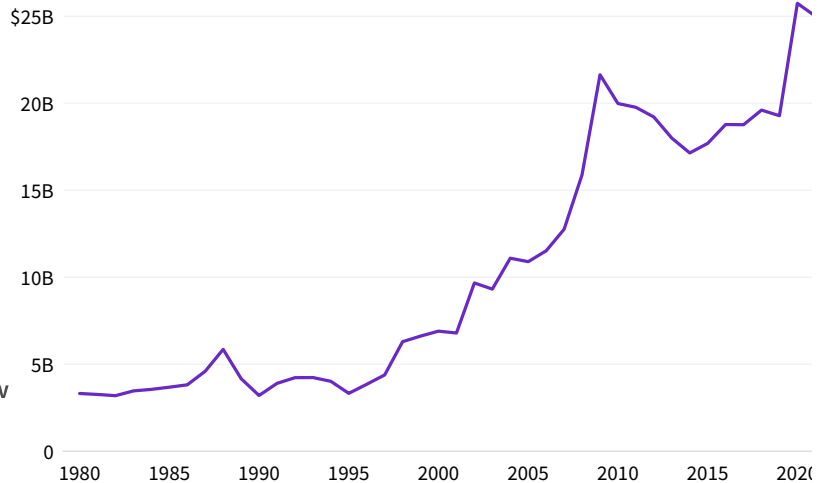
Federal immigration and border security spending rose in FY 2023 after two consecutive years of decline following a FY 2020 high.

The government spent \$22.4 billion (about 0.4% of all its spending) on immigration and border security last year. After adjusting for inflation, this was the third-highest spending level since at least 1980.

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Federal immigration and border security spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\), Census Bureau, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#)

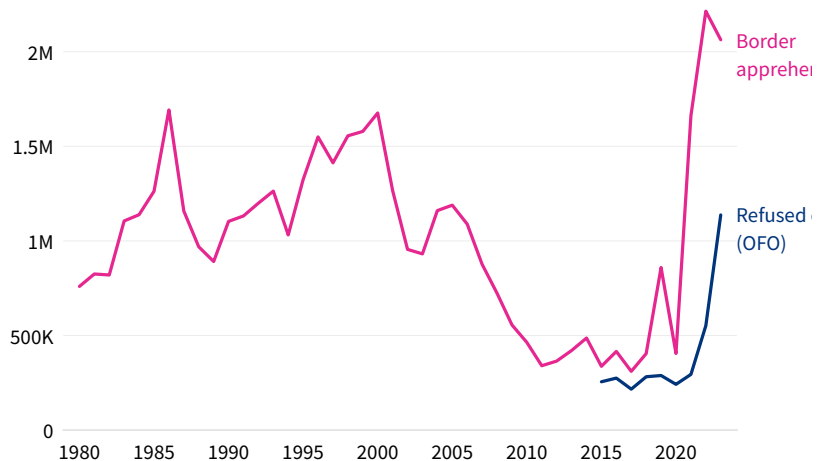
IMMIGRATION

The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at US borders reached 3.2 million in FY 2023, the most since at least 1980.

More than 2 million immigrants were apprehended illegally entering the US. The remaining 1.1 million were turned away at legal ports of entry by the Office of Field Operations — more than double the number in FY 2022.

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Border enforcement actions



People refused entry by the Office of Field Operations (OFO) include ineligible people turned away at ports of entry. USBP apprehensions include people apprehended while illegally entering the US between ports of entry. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, starting in 2020, both OFO and USBP began expelling certain people at the border without opportunity to seek asylum. The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis.

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

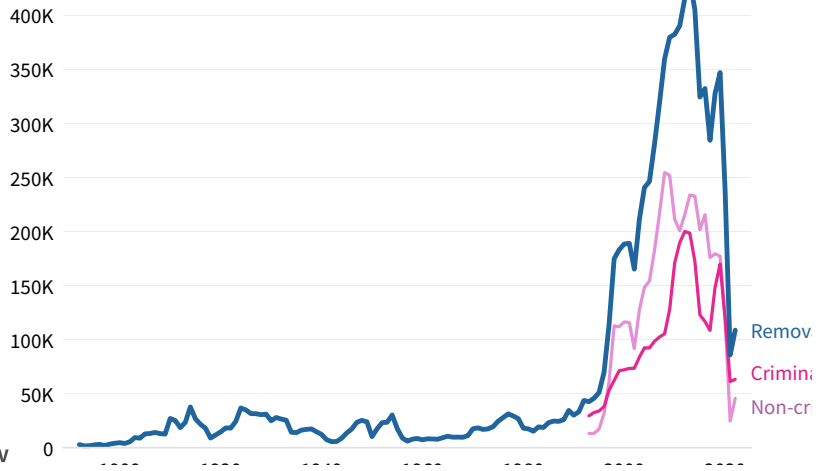
IMMIGRATION

Immigration officials removed nearly 109,000 people from the US in FY 2022, the most recent year where data is available. This is the fewest removals since 1996, except for 2021.

About 58% of FY 2022 removals were for criminal offenses, the top three offenses being for immigration, drug, or assault offenses.

f t in e p <> csv

Noncitizen removals



Removals are based on an order of removal, and have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry. The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis.

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

IMMIGRATION

In 2022, there were about 46.2 million foreign-born people in the US, an increase from 44.7 million in 2018. The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018.

The Department of Homeland Security has not published new data on unauthorized immigrants since providing these estimates in January 2021.

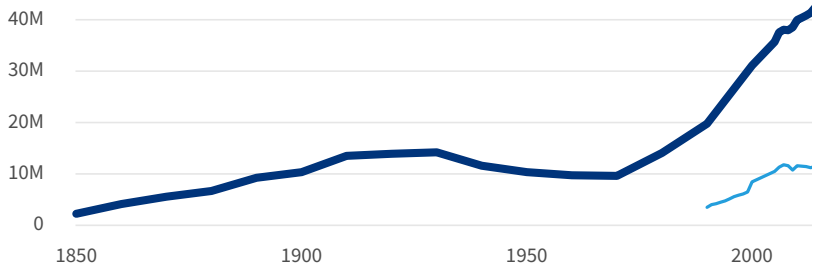
IMMIGRATION

f t in e p <> csv

Foreign-born population

SELECT A LINE

Immigrant population Unauthorized immigrant population



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

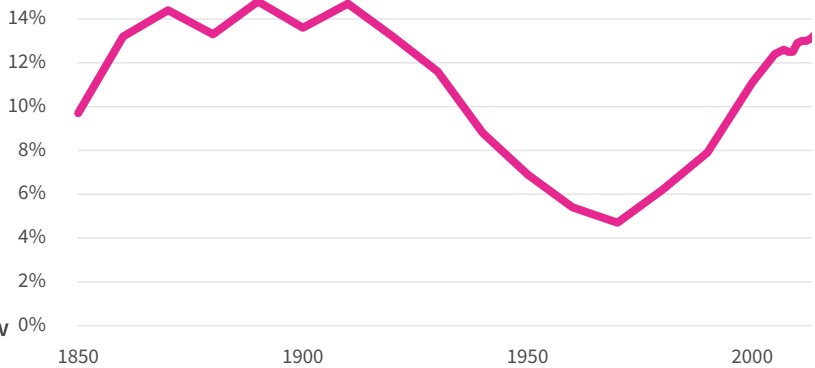
Footnotes: This excludes 2020 data that relies on the America... [see more](#) v

the US were foreign-born in 2022.

The foreign-born share of the population rose from a low of 4.7% in 1970, and although the upward trend is slowing, it is higher than any point since the early 1900s.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Foreign-born residents as a percent of the population



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

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

IMMIGRATION

Immigrants are more likely to be in the labor force and a married-couple family than people born in the US.

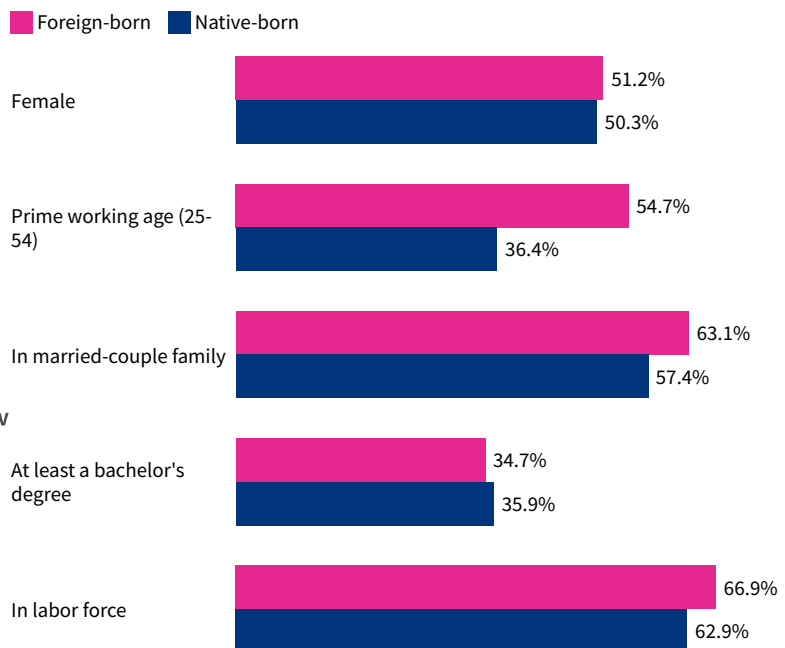
Also, a higher share of immigrants are between 25 and 54 — the ages when people are **most likely to be employed**.

Fifty-five percent of immigrants are in this age group, compared with 36% of native-born people.

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Selected characteristics of foreign- and native-born populations in 2022

Share of population with each characteristic



Data for those with at least a bachelor's degree count adults ages 25 and older. Data for those in the labor force counts people ages 16 and older.

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

POPULATION

How is the population changing and growing?

- 334.9 million people lived in the United States in 2023. →
- The population grew more last year than in recent years, but 2023 still had the fifth-lowest growth in US history after 2021's record low. →
- Population growth rates vary between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2023, while West Virginia's population decreased by 9%. →
- The birth rate fell slightly to 1,101 births per 100,000 people in 2022. →
- According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2023 for the second consecutive year. It remains above pre-pandemic levels. →
- The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse. →
- The population is getting older. →
- Single adults without kids comprised 29.0% of all US households in 2023, up from 13.1% in 1960. →

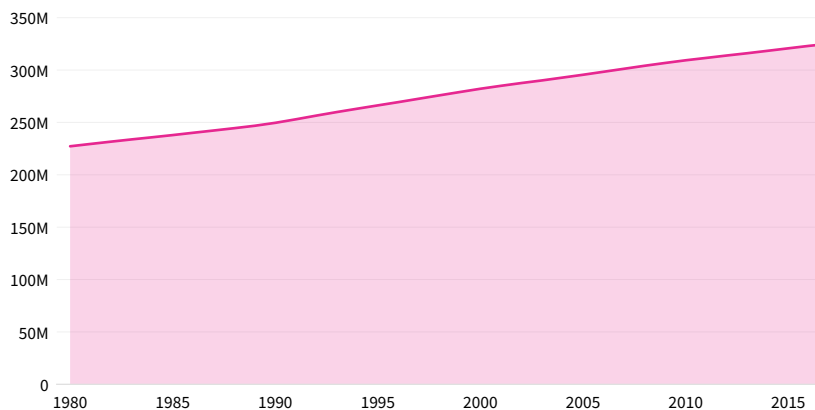
POPULATION

334.9 million people lived in the United States in 2023.

That's a 47.4% increase since 1980.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

Population



Population statistics are from official intercensal estimates and postcensal estimates produced on July 1 of each year. These may differ from the official decennial counts which are measured as of April 1 in years ending in 0. This population figure excludes territories like Puerto Rico.

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

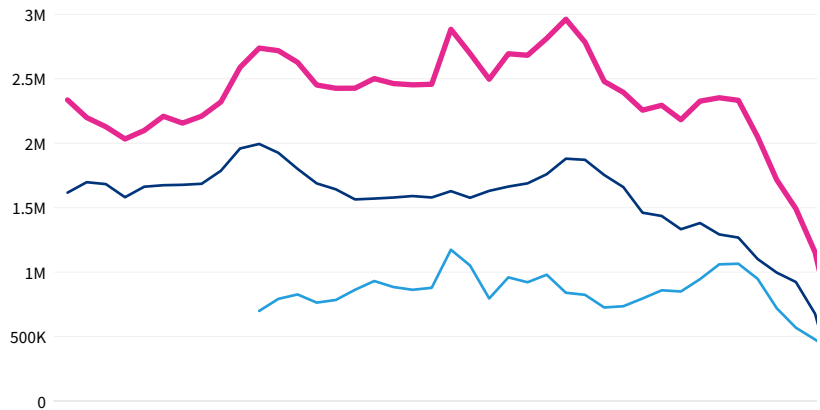
POPULATION

The population grew more last year than in recent years, but 2023 still had the fifth-lowest growth in US history after 2021's record low.

Births, deaths, and net migration (the net effect of people moving into and out of the country) caused the population to grow by 1.6 million last year, or 0.5%.

f t in e p <> d csv

Population growth, by component



Population change shows the estimate of change in population as measured on July 1 of each year. This population figure excludes territories, such as Puerto Rico.

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

POPULATION

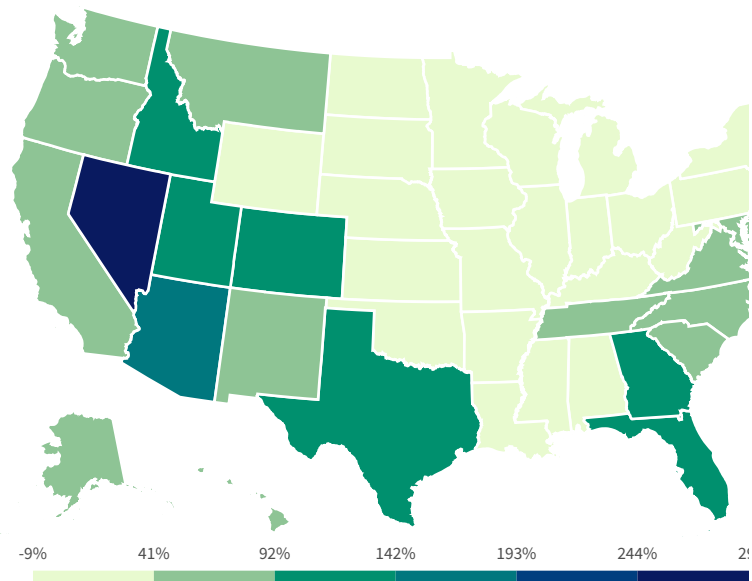
Population growth rates vary between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2023, while West Virginia's population decreased by 9%.

The population also more than doubled in Arizona, Utah, Florida, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, and Georgia. (To learn more about population change in your state or county, explore [Our Changing Population](#).)

f t in e p <> d csv

Population growth, since 1980 ▾

Percentage change from base year to 2023



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

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

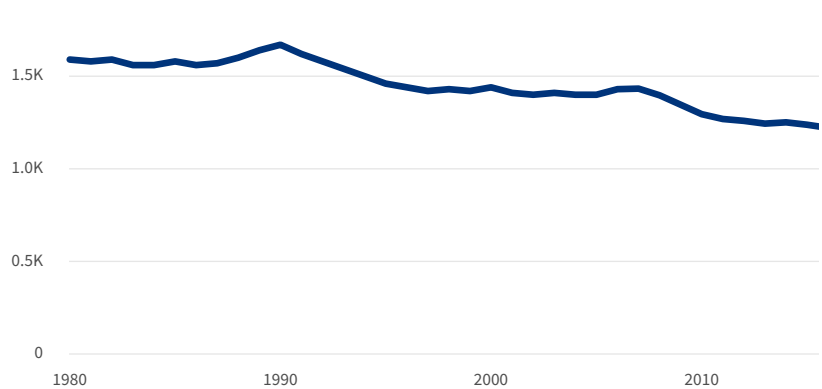
POPULATION

The birth rate fell slightly to 1,101 births per 100,000 people in 2022.

This is the second lowest rate since the beginning of available data and near the record low of 1,097 births per 100,000 reached in 2020.

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Births per 100,000 people



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

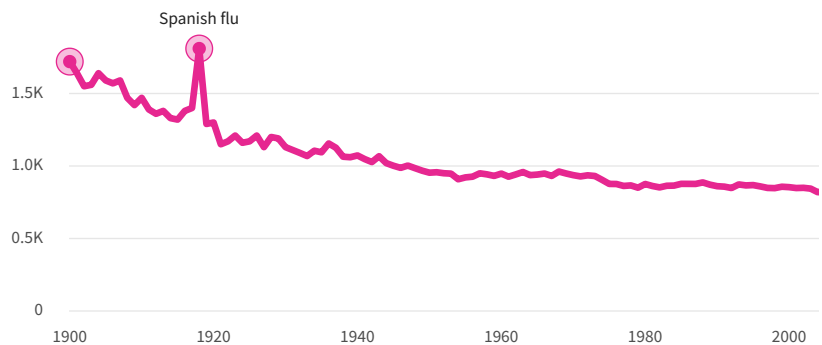
POPULATION

According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2023 for the second consecutive year. It remains above pre-pandemic levels.

2023's death rate of 919.8 deaths per 100,000 people exceeded that of any year from 1974 to 2019.

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Deaths per 100,000 people



Sources: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Data for 2022 and 2023 is provisional. [see more](#) ✓

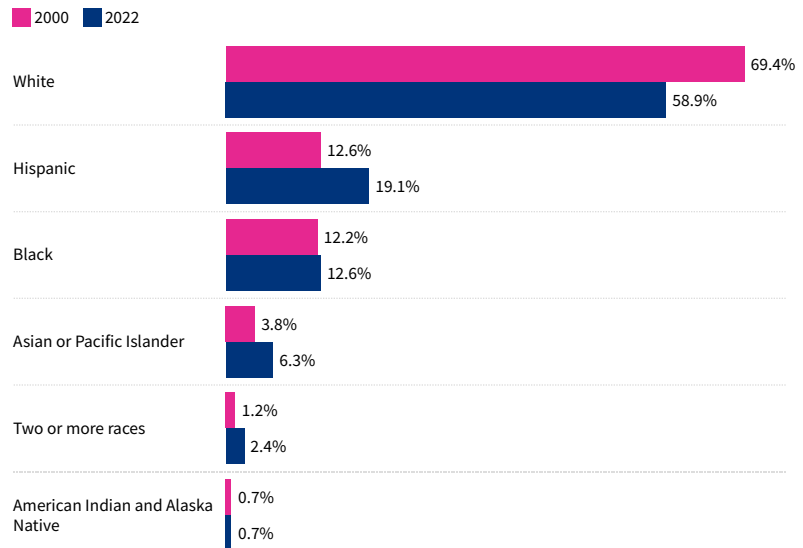
POPULATION

The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse.

From 2000 to 2022, the Hispanic share of the US population grew faster than any other, rising from 12.6% to 19.1%.

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Share of total population, by race/ethnicity



All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

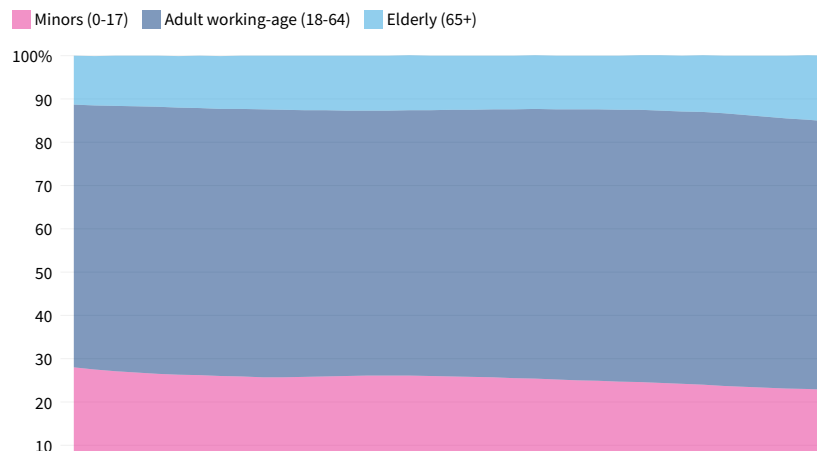
POPULATION

The population is getting older.

The proportion of working-age adults in the US remained relatively constant since 1980. However, the share of people aged 65 and over grew by 6.0 percentage points, while the percentage younger than 18 fell by 6.3 points.

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Share of total population, by age group



Source: [Census Bureau](#)

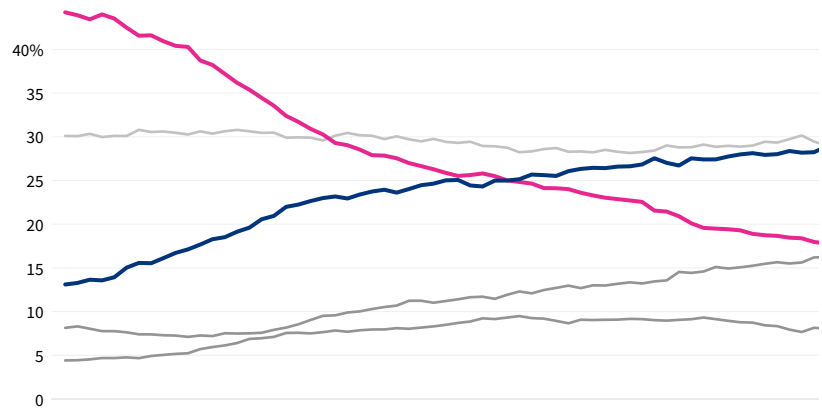
POPULATION

Single adults without kids comprised 29.0% of all US households in 2023, up from 13.1% in 1960.

The share of households headed by married parents declined from 44.2% to 17.9% between 1960 and 2023.

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Share of households, by household type



'Other' includes both other family households (such as two single relatives living together), as well as other nonfamily households (such as nonmarried partners living together, or roommates).

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

HEALTH

What are the top causes of death for Americans, and what is the state of the healthcare system?

- Provisional data for 2022 shows that life expectancy increased by 1.1 years to 77.5, after decreasing in 2020 and 2021. →
- Accidents have consistently been the leading cause of death for children since data collection started in 1999. In 2022, nearly half of those deaths were motor vehicle accidents. →
- About 3.3 million people died in 2022, 5.3% fewer than in 2021, but 14.9% more than 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and accidents — accounted for 47% of deaths. →
- Fentanyl-involved overdose deaths increased from 0.8 per 100,000 people (or 2,628 deaths) in 2012 to 22.8 per 100,000 people (74,127) in 2022. Fentanyl has been involved in more overdose deaths than any other drug annually since 2016. →
- In 2022, an estimated 23.1% of US adults suffered from a mental illness. →
- The federal government spent nearly \$117.0 billion on public health in 2023 — 35.9% less than in 2022 but 59.1% more than in 2019. →
- In 2022, 92.1% of the population (304.0 million people) had health insurance. This is back to pre-pandemic levels after dropping below 92% in 2020 and 2021. →
- Per-enrollee spending fell across Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and private insurance plans in 2022. →

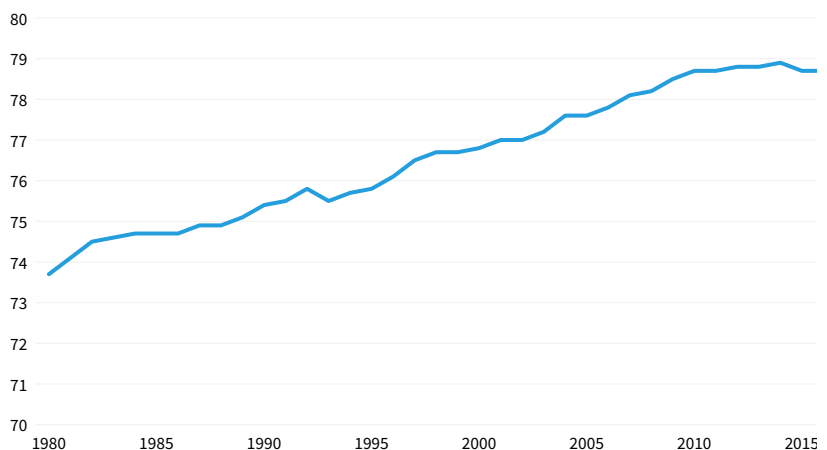
HEALTH

Provisional data for 2022 shows that life expectancy increased by 1.1 years to 77.5, after decreasing in 2020 and 2021.

It's now 0.5 years higher than in 2020 but 1.3 years lower than in 2019. Waning **COVID-19 mortality** accounted for approximately 84% of the rise in life expectancy.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Life expectancy for people born in a given year



Data for 2022 are provisional.

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

HEALTH

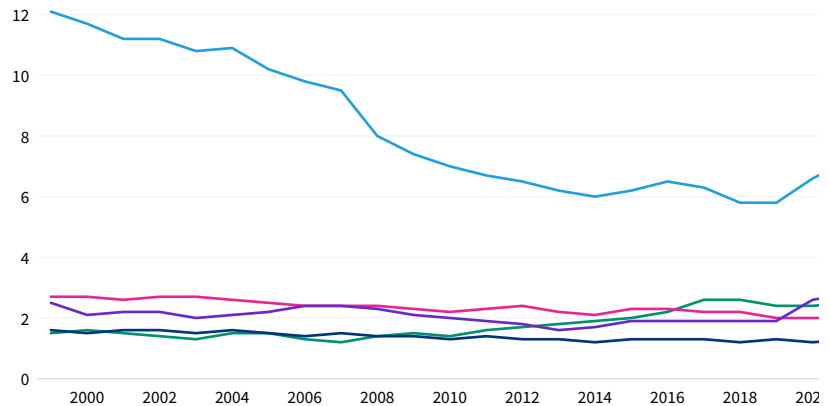
Accidents have consistently been the leading cause of death for children since data collection started in 1999. In 2022, nearly half of those deaths were motor vehicle accidents.

Homicide went from being the fourth leading cause of death in 2019 to the second in 2022, surpassing suicide and cancer. Firearms were the primary weapon in 77% of child homicides in 2022.

f t in e p <> d csv

Trends for top causes of death in 2022 for children ages 1–17

Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–17



Data for 2022 are provisional. Data updates frequently and is correct as of December 11, 2023.

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

HEALTH

About 3.3 million people died in 2022, 5.3% fewer than in 2021, but 14.9% more than 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and accidents — accounted for 47% of deaths.

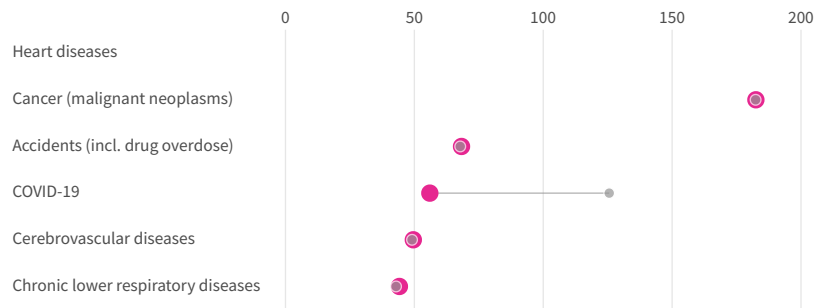
COVID-19 dropped from the third leading cause of death to fourth in 2022.

Preliminary 2023 data shows that 3.07 million people died from January 1 through December 31.

f t in e p <> d csv

Top six causes of death in 2022: 2021 vs 2022

Deaths per 100,000 people



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

Footnotes: Data for 2022 are provisional. [see more](#)

HEALTH

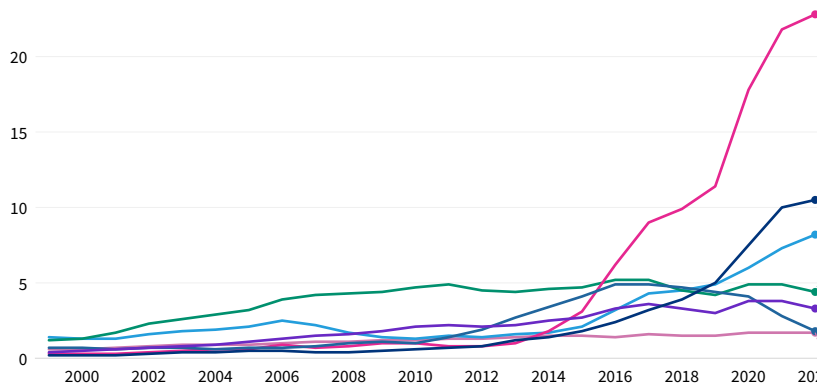
Fentanyl-involved overdose deaths increased from 0.8 per 100,000 people (or 2,628 deaths) in 2012 to 22.8 per 100,000 people (74,127) in 2022. Fentanyl has been involved in more overdose deaths than any other drug annually since 2016.

Methamphetamine and cocaine-related deaths have also been increasing, since 2008 and 2012, respectively.

f t in e p <> d csv

Drug-involved overdose deaths

Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 people



Data for 2022 are provisional. Data for methamphetamine is classified by the CDC as psychostimulants with abuse potential, although it is primarily methamphetamine.

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

HEALTH

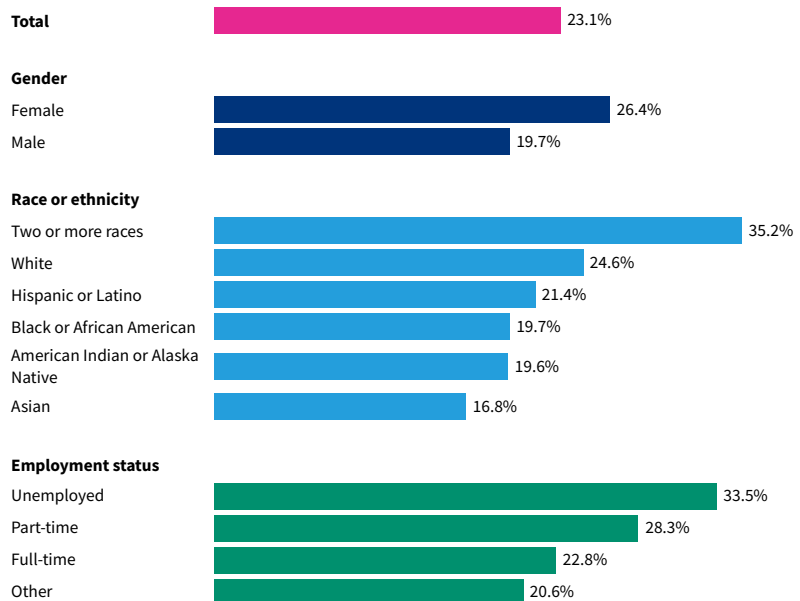
In 2022, an estimated 23.1% of US adults suffered from a mental illness.

Women, people of two or more races, white people, the unemployed, and part-time workers have higher rates of mental illness than the national rate. Mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder.

f t in e p <> d csv

Share of adults who had mental illness in the last year (2022)

By demographic characteristic



All race groups include only those who are non-Hispanic, except for the Hispanic group. Other employment includes students, people keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled people, or other people not in the labor force.

Source: [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)

HEALTH

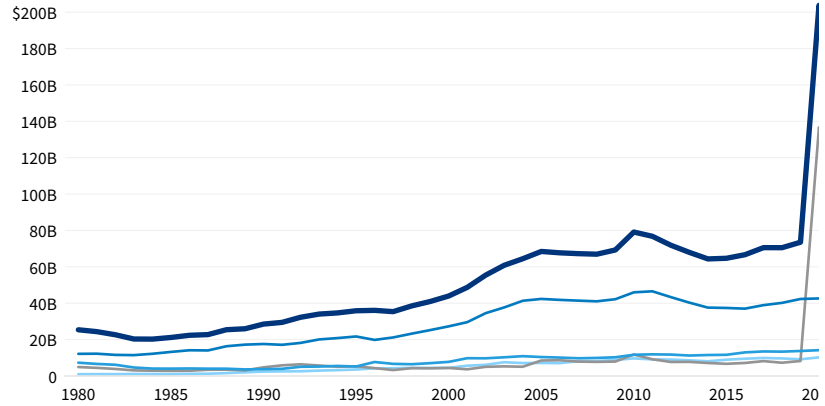
The federal government spent nearly \$117.0 billion on public health in 2023 — 35.9% less than in 2022 but 59.1% more than in 2019.

Most of the decrease from 2022 to 2023 was due to a reduction in Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund spending, which was elevated in 2020, 2021, and 2022 due to COVID-19.

f t in e p <> d csv

Federal public health spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



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

HEALTH

In 2022, 92.1% of the population (304.0 million people) had health insurance. This is back to pre-pandemic levels after dropping below 92% in 2020 and 2021.

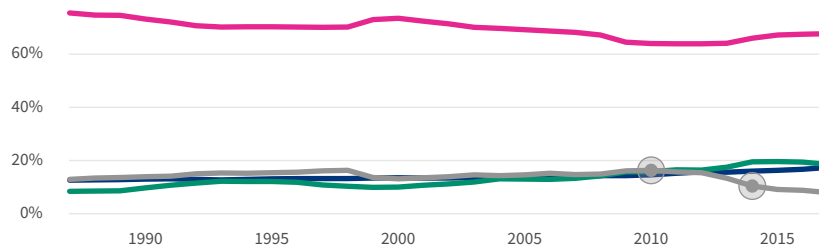
The share of people with private health insurance fell 2.4 percentage points from 2019 to 2022. Meanwhile, the share of Americans with Medicare, Medicaid, or other public health insurance grew by 2.0 percentage points.

f t in e p <> d csv

Health insurance coverage

SELECT A LINE

■ Medicare ■ Medicaid ■ Private insurance ■ Not covered



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

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

HEALTH

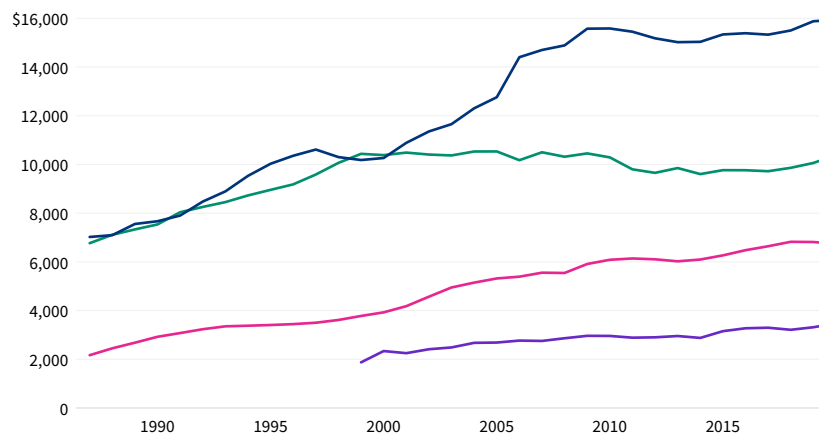
Per-enrollee spending fell across Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and private insurance plans in 2022.

Medicare and Medicaid cover older and low-income populations and spend more per enrollee than private insurance. However, the amount spent per enrollee decreased more for Medicare and Medicaid than private health insurance from 2021 to 2022.

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

Health insurance spending per enrollee

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



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

CRIME & JUSTICE

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

- In 2022, the violent crime rate fell for the second consecutive year, down to 380.7 per 100,000 people. The property crime rate increased for the first time since 2001, up 6.7% to 1,954.4 per 100,000 people. →
- For the first time in two decades, larceny-theft crime rates increased (up 7.4%) in 2022. →
- In 2022, violent crime rates per 100,000 people decreased across all types of crimes, except for robbery. →
- Federal, state, and local governments spent \$282.1 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2021 — the most since at least 1980 (after adjusting for inflation). →
- By 2022, the number of police officers per 100,000 people had fallen 8.9% from its 2009 peak. →
- Nearly 5.6 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole when counted in 2021, though an estimated 6.9 million were admitted to jail throughout the year. →
- The share of state prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, was a drug crime has declined annually since 2007. →
- The firearm death rate dropped to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 people in 2022, but remained higher than any year from 1999 to 2020. →

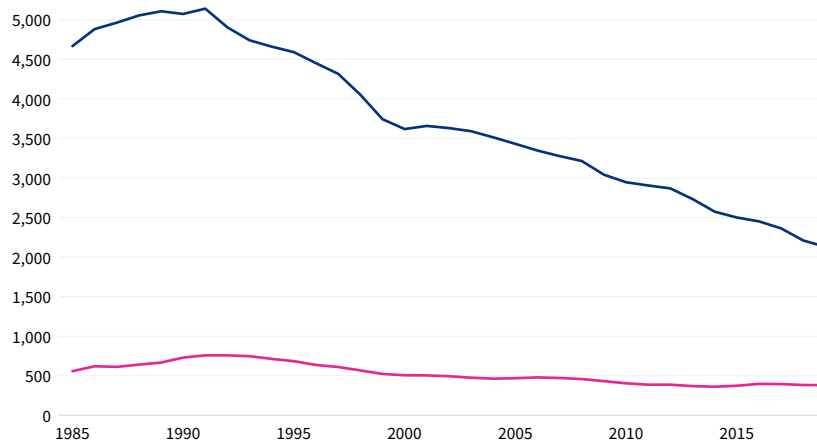
CRIME AND JUSTICE

In 2022, the violent crime rate fell for the second consecutive year, down to 380.7 per 100,000 people. The property crime rate increased for the first time since 2001, up 6.7% to 1,954.4 per 100,000 people.

The **increase was due** mostly to rising larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Crime rates per 100,000 people



This data counts incidents where multiple offenses were committed under just the most serious offense.

Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)

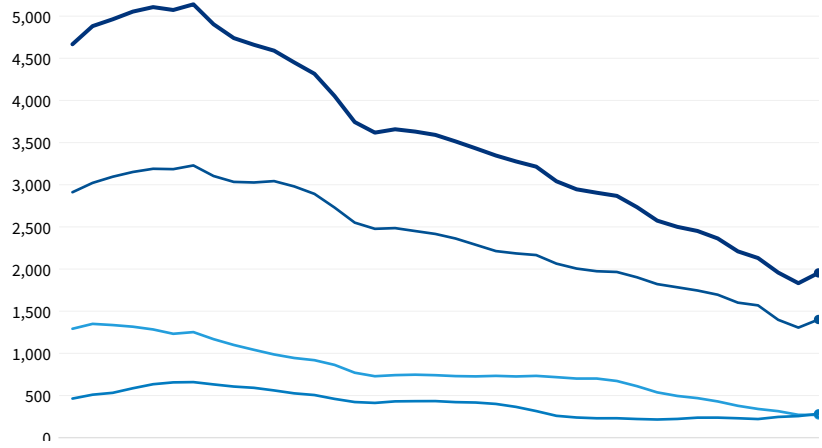
CRIME AND JUSTICE

For the first time in two decades, larceny-theft crime rates increased (up 7.4%) in 2022.

The FBI defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except for vehicle theft, which it measures separately). The crime rate for motor vehicle theft increased the most (10.5%) compared to other property crimes, while burglary decreased for the 11th consecutive year.

f t in e b <> csv

Property crime rates per 100,000 people



Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)

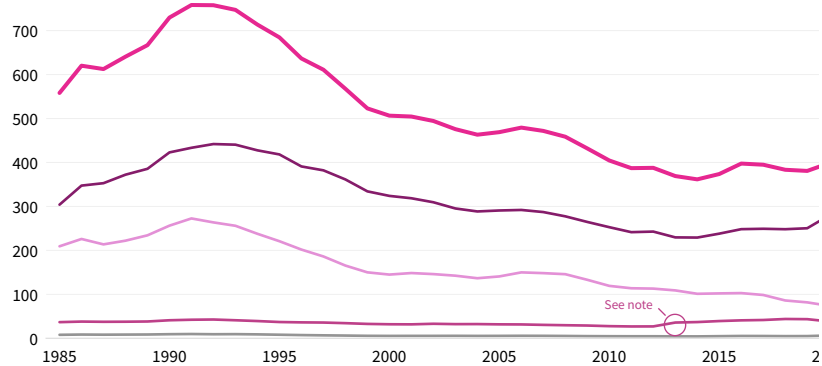
CRIME AND JUSTICE

In 2022, violent crime rates per 100,000 people decreased across all types of crimes, except for robbery.

Robbery rates rose nearly 1% after decreasing for five years. Homicide rates fell by 7.4% between 2021 and 2022, the largest drop in any of the FBI's violent crime categories.

f t in e b <> csv

Violent crime rates per 100,000 people



Note: In 2013, the FBI started collecting rape data under a revised definition. Comparisons pre- and post-2013 should be made with caution.

Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Federal, state, and local governments spent \$282.1 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2021 — the most

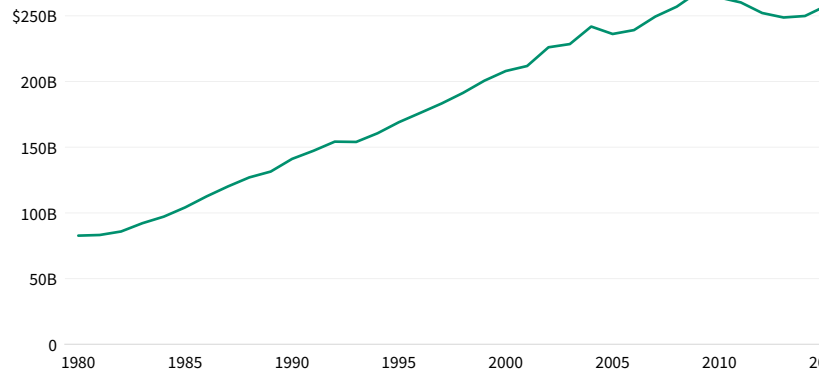
Government law enforcement and corrections spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)

since at least 1980 (after adjusting for inflation).

However, per-capita law enforcement and corrections spending was highest in 2009 when governments spent \$874 per person, compared to \$850 in 2021.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)



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

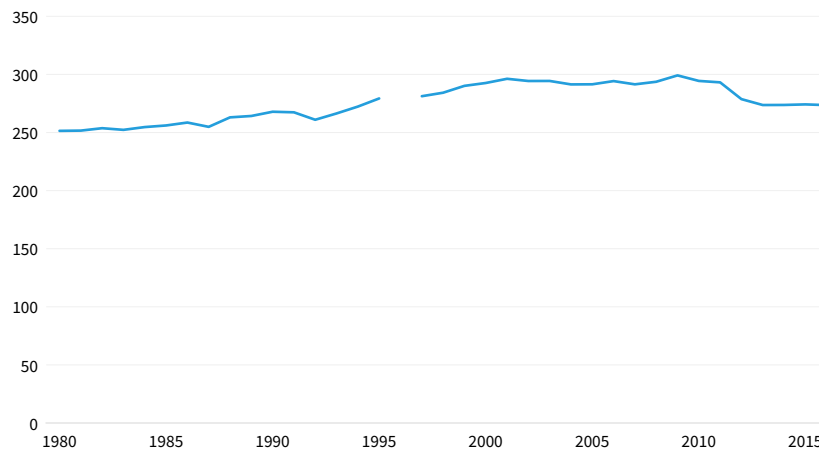
CRIME AND JUSTICE

By 2022, the number of police officers per 100,000 people had fallen 8.9% from its 2009 peak.

The United States had 908,210 police officers in 2022, accounting for 6.1% of all state and local government full-time employees.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

State and local police per 100,000 people



Data for 1996 is excluded since there was no Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll that year.
Source: [Census Bureau](#)

The FBI has limited the available use-of-force data until law enforcement participation in data collection reaches 80%. In 2023, agencies employing 68% of the nation's federal, state, local, and tribal sworn officers provided use-of-force data. The most common use-of-force incidents involved a firearm; hands, fists, or feet; or a taser.

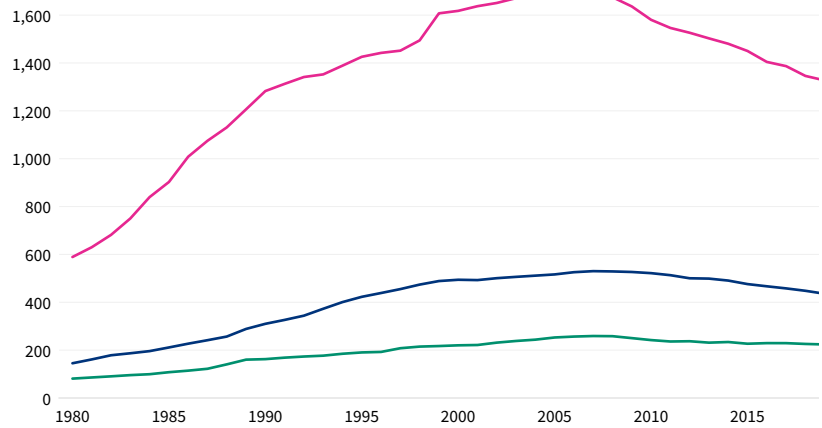
CRIME AND JUSTICE

Nearly 5.6 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole when counted in 2021, though an estimated 6.9 million were admitted to jail throughout the year.

The correctional population per 100,000 people remains 15% lower than in 2019. Although probation and parole data is not yet available for 2022, the prison population per 100,000 people grew 1.7% after declining for 14 consecutive years and the jail population increased 3.8%.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Correctional population per 100,000 people



All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June.
Source: [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#)

CRIME AND JUSTICE

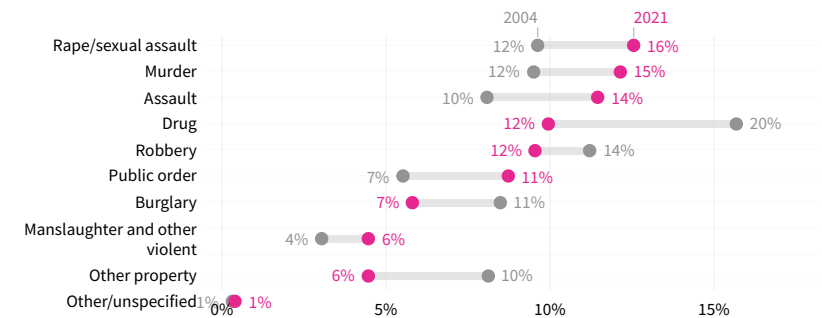
The share of state prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, was a drug crime has declined annually since 2007.

This share dropped 7.1 percentage points between 2004 and 2021. The share of prisoners whose most serious offense was assault increased the most compared to other crimes, rising 4.2 percentage points over the same time.

Eighty-seven percent of prisoners in the US were held in state prisons.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Share of state prison inmates, by crime type



Source: [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#)

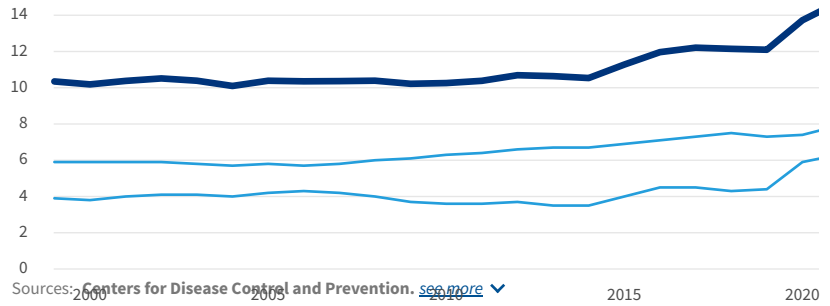
CRIME AND JUSTICE

The firearm death rate dropped to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 people in 2022, but remained higher than any year from 1999 to 2020.

Firearm deaths per 100,000 people

Firearm suicides increased in 2022, but this increase was offset by a decrease in firearm homicides. Preliminary 2023 data shows suicides accounted for 56% of firearm deaths and homicides accounted for 41%.

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



DEFENSE

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

- Defense spending increased 2.9% to \$994.6 billion in 2023, but was 14.0% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- The nation spent \$73.9 billion on foreign aid in FY 2022, a 23.9% increase from FY 2021 and 1% of the federal budget. →
- According to preliminary data, the US made \$13.1 billion in Ukraine aid obligations in FY 2022, more than 23 times higher than FY 2021 and nearly 32 times higher than the 2000–2021 average. →
- There were about 1.3 million active-duty military in 2023, 41% fewer than in 1987 — the recent peak. →
- There were 168,571 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2023. →
- Veterans consistently have a lower unemployment level than the national rate. →

DEFENSE

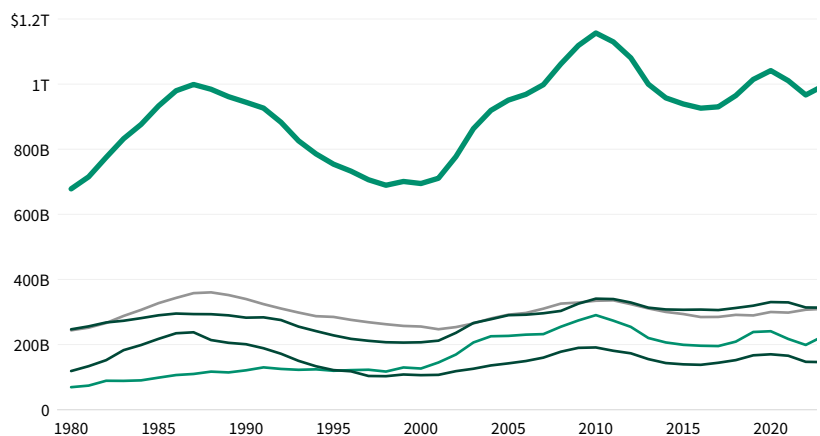
Defense spending increased 2.9% to \$994.6 billion in 2023, but was 14.0% lower than its 2010 peak.

The largest portion (31.5%) compensated military and civilian personnel.

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

Defense expenditures

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Source: [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#)

DEFENSE

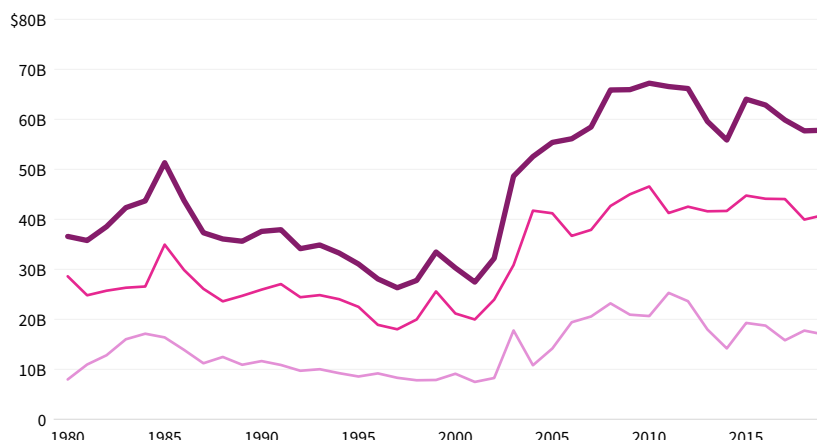
The nation spent \$73.9 billion on foreign aid in FY 2022, a 23.9% increase from FY 2021 and 1% of the federal budget.

Eighty-six percent of foreign aid was economic assistance. FY 2022 foreign aid spending data is partial as of publication.

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

Foreign aid obligations

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Data is updated frequently and is correct as of February 8, 2024. Data for 2022 is partially reported.

Source: [Agency for International Development and Department of State](#)

DEFENSE

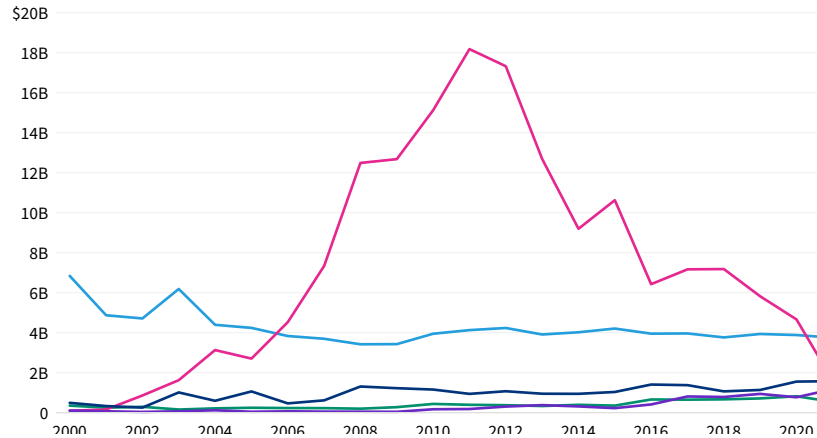
According to preliminary data, the US made \$13.1 billion in Ukraine aid obligations in FY 2022, more than 23 times higher than FY 2021 and nearly 32 times higher than the 2000–2021 average.

Afghanistan and Israel received the most US foreign aid between 2017 and 2020, but Afghanistan dropped to the fourth top aid-receiving country in 2021 and 2022.

f t in e p <> d csv

Foreign aid obligations, by top five receiving countries in 2022

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Data is updated frequently and is correct as of February 8, 2024. Data for 2022 is partially reported.

Source: [Agency for International Development and Department of State](#)

Partial FY 2023 data shows that the US has sent about \$16.6 billion in assistance to

Ukraine. This is the most aid the US has ever given Ukraine and more than it granted any other country in FY 2021 (the most recent year for which full foreign aid data is available).

Aid to Israel in FY 2023 was \$3.3 billion. Foreign aid data for FY 2022 and FY 2023 will update as agencies continue to report obligations.

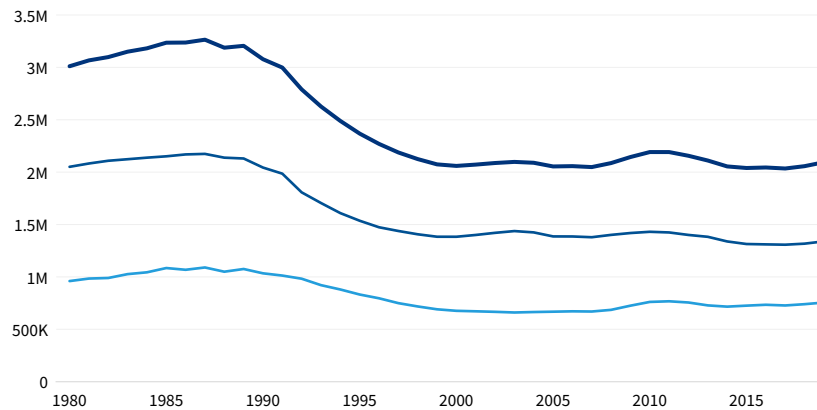
DEFENSE

There were about 1.3 million active-duty military in 2023, 41% fewer than in 1987 — the recent peak.

The military also employed over 778,000 civilians. The military's size has been consistent since 1998, growing or shrinking by 3% or less in any year.

f t in e p <> d csv

Members of the armed forces



This total represents the sum of active duty members within the Department of Defense — excluding the Coast Guard — and civilian members. It does not count reserve members. All annual data points shown here are reflective of the source values as of September 30 of the associated year to align with the fiscal year.

Source: [Defense Manpower Data Center](#)

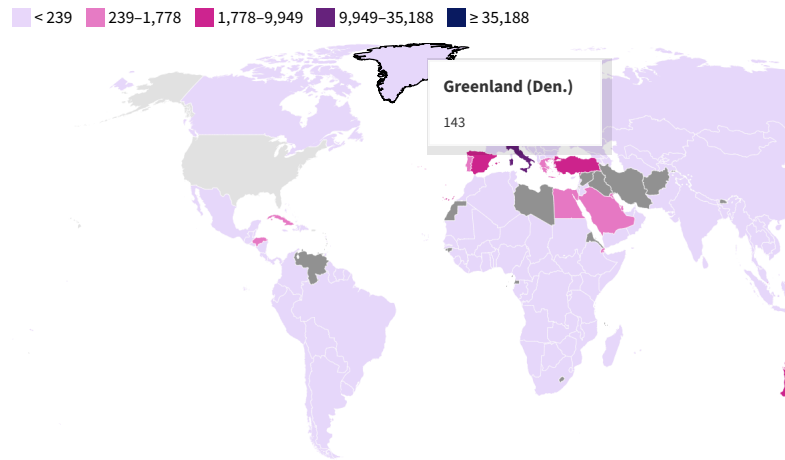
DEFENSE

There were 168,571 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2023.

The US military's presence is largest in Japan and Germany, where 32% and 21% of active-duty troops are permanently assigned, respectively.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [v](#)

Active-duty troops abroad, FY 2023



Data includes active duty and Coast Guard but excludes reserve troops. Data does not include all personnel on temporary duty or deployed in support of contingency operations. Dark gray indicates DoD does not provide data for those countries.

Source: [Department of Defense](#)

DEFENSE

Veterans consistently have a lower unemployment level than the national rate.

In 2023, their average unemployment rate was 2.8% compared to 3.6% for the nation overall. They also have [lower rates of poverty and higher rates of disability](#).

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [v](#)

Unemployment rate

SELECT A LINE

[Veterans](#) [National](#)



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

EDUCATION

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

- Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell between 2019 and 2022 to the lowest rates in at least 15 years. →
- The public-school student-teacher ratio dropped from 15.9 in fall 2019 to 15.4 in fall 2020 and remained unchanged in 2021. →
- Public schools spent an average of \$16,280 per student in the 2020–2021 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation. →
- Of the students who started high school in 2011, 24% completed a four-year college degree by 2021. Another 13% had enrolled in a four-year college within one year of high school graduation but had not completed their degree. →
- The median student loan balance per household decreased between 2019 and 2022, but it dropped most for Black-led households, falling 25% to \$27,070 in 2022. →
- Forty-eight percent of the population ages 25 and older has a college degree. →
- On average, people whose highest level of education is a bachelor's degree earned \$1,493 per week in 2023, roughly 66% more than workers with a high school diploma. →

EDUCATION

Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell between 2019 and 2022 to the lowest rates in at least 15 years.

The share of eighth graders at or above a proficient reading level dropped from 34% to 31%. For math, it dropped from 34% to 26%.

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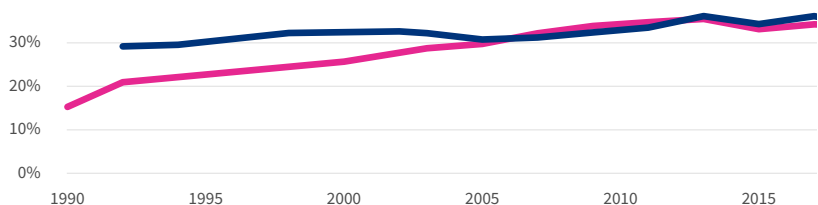
Math and reading proficiency

Percent of 8th graders at or above proficient

SELECT A LINE

Math proficiency

Reading proficiency



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

Footnotes: Test score data for certain years (1990 and 1992 f... [see more](#) ▼

EDUCATION

The public-school student-teacher ratio dropped from 15.9 in fall 2019 to 15.4 in fall 2020 and remained unchanged in 2021.

This is partly due to declining [school enrollment during the pandemic](#).

Several factors affect the student-teacher ratio, including class sizes, the number of classes educators teach, and the number of special education teachers.

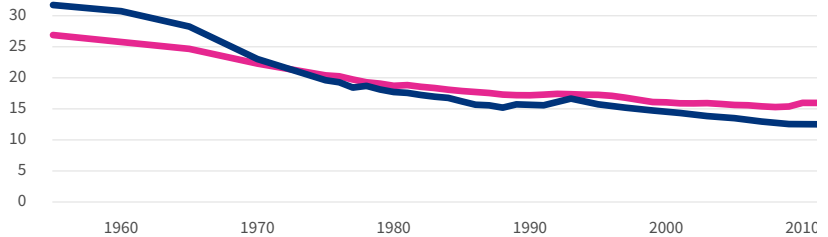
[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

Student-to-teacher ratio

Fall of each school year

SELECT A LINE

[Public schools](#) [Private schools](#)



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

EDUCATION

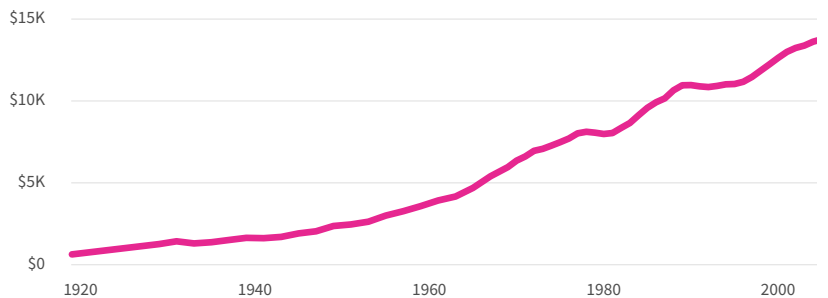
Public schools spent an average of \$16,280 per student in the 2020–2021 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation.

This was up 3.5% from the previous school year, the largest single-year increase since 1988–1989. Expenditures in 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 included funds allocated through pandemic relief legislation such as the [CARES Act](#). Many factors influence per-pupil spending, including salaries, benefits, and supplies across functions such as instruction, administration, and operations and maintenance.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

Public school spending per student, based on fall enrollment numbers

Fall of each school year, adjusted for inflation (2022–2023 school year dollars)



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

EDUCATION

Of the students who started high school in 2011, 24% completed a four-year college degree by 2021. Another 13% had enrolled in a four-year college within one year of high school graduation but had not completed their degree.

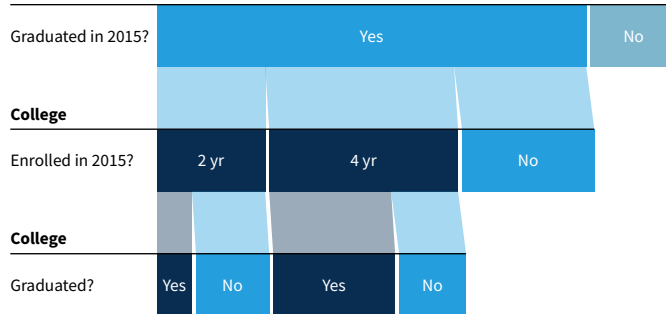
Among Black and Hispanic students who entered high school in 2011, the percentage who earned a four-year degree by 2021 was lower than the overall student rate — less than 15% for either group.

f t in e p <> d csv

Educational attainment, 4-year college class of 2021

All races

High school



Sources: **National Center for Education Statistics; Census B...** [see more](#) v

Footnotes: Race categories exclude students of Hispanic ethn... [see more](#) v

EDUCATION

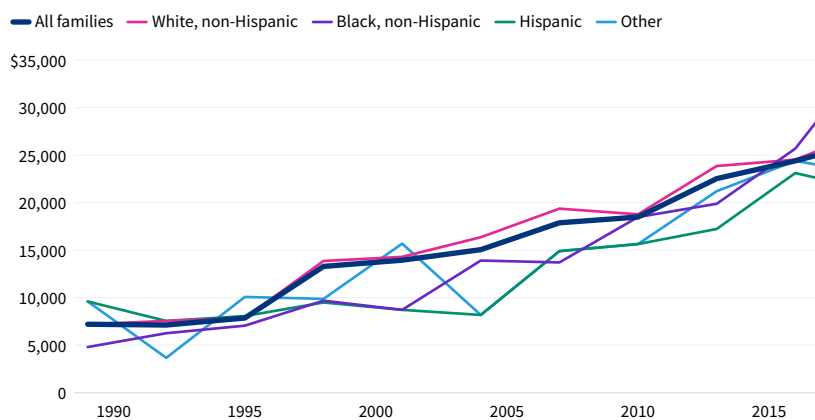
The median student loan balance per household decreased between 2019 and 2022, but it dropped most for Black-led households, falling 25% to \$27,070 in 2022.

However, prior to 2022, it had been increasing faster for Black-led households than households overall. Black-led household student loan balances rose 66% between 2010 and 2019, compared to 41% for all families.

f t in e p <> d csv

Median household outstanding student debt

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Race and ethnicity of household is based on the race and ethnicity of the survey respondent. Race and ethnicity of student loan holder may be different.

Source: [Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System](#)

EDUCATION

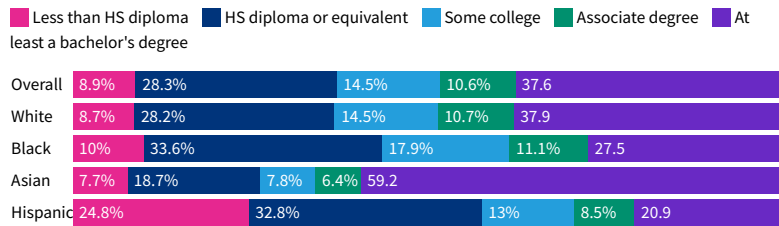
Forty-eight percent of the population ages 25 and older has a college degree.

Asian Americans have the nation's highest levels of education; as of 2022, two-thirds had at least an associate degree.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Maximum educational attainment (2022)

By race/ethnicity (Population age 25+)



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

Source: [Census Bureau](#)

EDUCATION

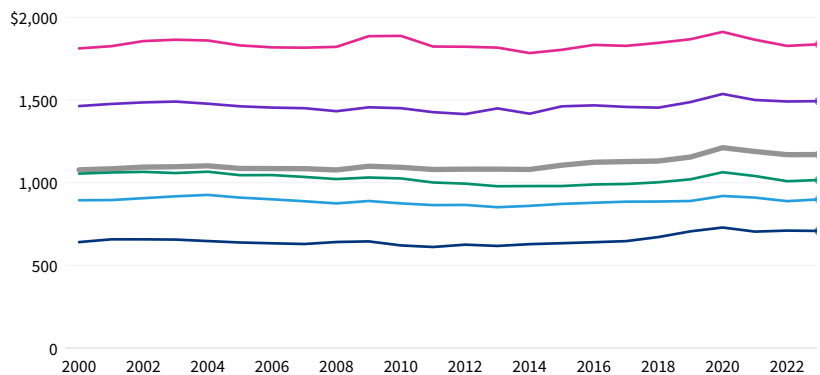
On average, people whose highest level of education is a bachelor's degree earned \$1,493 per week in 2023, roughly 66% more than workers with a high school diploma.

Earnings for workers with some college or an associate degree have fallen since 2000, while increasing for all other educational attainment categories. Earnings for people without a high school diploma are up most, \$708 per week (up 11%), but remain \$462 per week (39%), lower than overall median earnings.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Median weekly earnings for adults ages 25 and older, by educational attainment

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Median weekly earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

- About 44% of 2023 federal transportation and infrastructure spending* was for highway transportation and 23% was for air travel. The rest was for rail and mass transit (22%) and water (10%). →
- The federal government spent \$44.8 billion on infrastructure in 2023 and transferred an additional \$81.5 billion to states. →
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has so far allocated more than \$210.0 million for repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters that occurred in 2023. →
- Air travel increased in 2023 but is down from 2019, with 7.6% fewer scheduled flights January through November. →
- About 44% of the nation's bridges are in good condition, down 3 percentage points since 2012. →
- Eleven percent of rural roads and 32% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020. →
- In 2022, 16.7% of American households did not have a fixed broadband subscription at home. →

INFRASTRUCTURE

About 44% of 2023 federal transportation and infrastructure spending* was for highway transportation and 23% was for air travel. The rest was for rail and mass transit (22%) and water (10%).

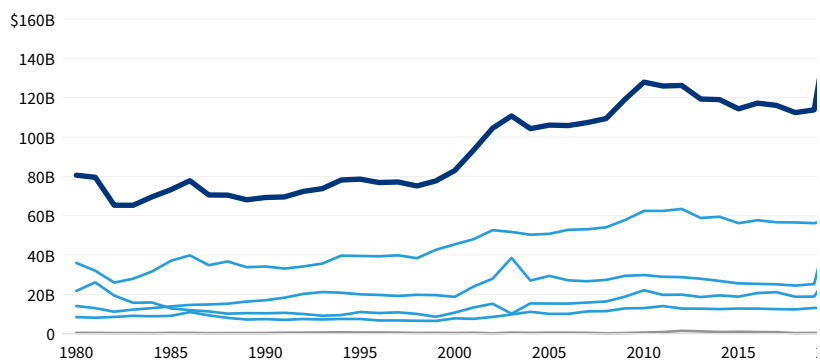
2023 infrastructure and transportation expenditures fell for the second consecutive year since spending in 2021 reached an all-time high due to COVID-19. Spending remains 11% higher than 2019 pre-pandemic levels (when adjusted for inflation).

*(including transfers to states)

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Federal infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Total spending includes direct federal spending and transfers to state and local governments.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

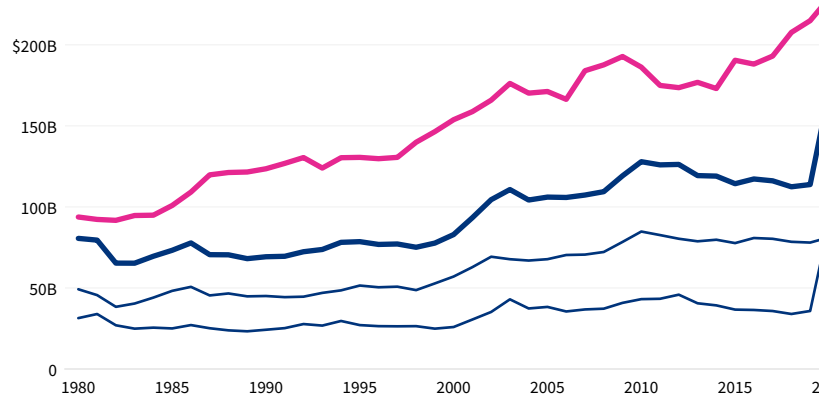
The federal government spent \$44.8 billion on infrastructure in 2023 and transferred an additional \$81.5 billion to states.

In 2021, state and local governments spent \$218.5 billion on transportation and infrastructure, excluding federal government transfers. This accounted for 56% of all government transportation and infrastructure spending that year.

f t in e p <> d csv

Infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



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

Congress passed and President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs

Act in November 2021. The bill authorized \$1.2 trillion for transportation and

infrastructure spending, with \$550 billion of that for new investments. Spending started in 2022 and will be spread out over five years to rebuild roads, bridges and rails; invest in airports; provide high-speed internet access; and address climate concerns.

About \$69.7 billion has already been spent.

INFRASTRUCTURE

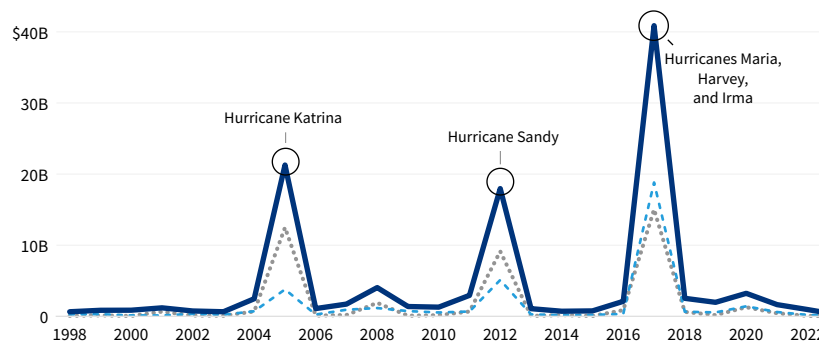
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has so far allocated more than \$210.0 million for repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters that occurred in 2023.

About 40% of these allocations were for power lines, water storage facilities, and other public utilities. From 2000 to 2022, 34% of FEMA infrastructure spending after natural disasters was for rebuilding public utilities.

f t in e p <> d csv

FEMA infrastructure spending after natural disasters

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



Data excludes funding for emergency work necessary after a disaster declaration, administrative costs, and preventative measures.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

INFRASTRUCTURE

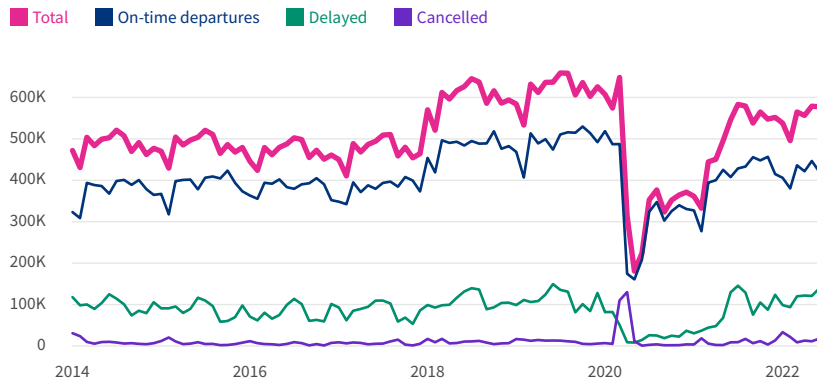
Air travel increased in 2023 but is down from 2019, with 7.6% fewer scheduled flights January through November.

2023's percentage of canceled flights was about 1.1 percentage points lower than in 2022 and 0.5 lower than in 2019. In the first 11 months of 2023, 21% of flights were delayed.

f t in e p <> d csv

Flights by status

SELECT A LINE



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

Footnotes: Data is regularly updated by BTS and are correct a... [see more](#) v

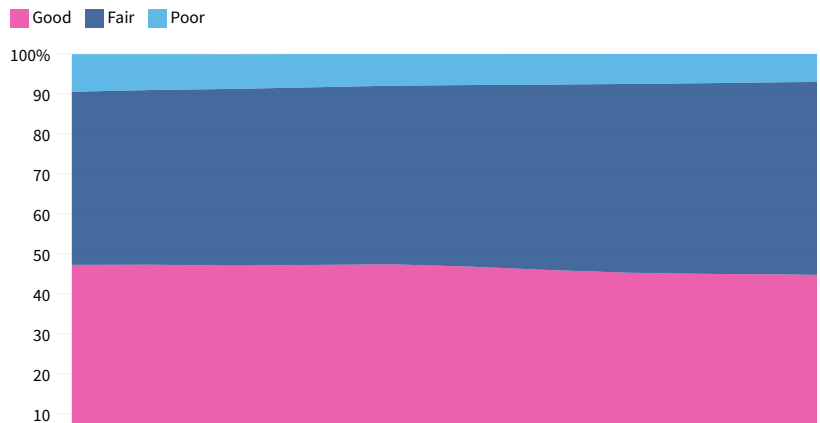
INFRASTRUCTURE

About 44% of the nation's bridges are in good condition, down 3 percentage points since 2012.

The proportion of bridges rated as poor has decreased as well, with an increasing share being rated as fair.

f t in e p <> d csv

Share of highway bridges by condition



Source: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#)

Eleven percent of rural roads and 32% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020.

f  in     CSV

Year	United Kingdom (%)	Germany (%)	United States (%)
2000	32.0	18.0	13.0
2001	31.5	17.5	12.5
2002	32.0	16.0	11.0
2003	32.5	16.5	11.0
2004	33.5	17.0	11.0
2005	32.0	16.0	10.0
2006	30.5	16.0	10.5
2007	31.0	16.0	10.0
2008	30.0	16.0	10.0
2009	30.0	16.0	10.5
2010	32.0	18.0	11.0
2011	34.0	19.5	12.0
2012	33.5	18.5	12.0
2013	33.5	19.5	12.5
2014	32.5	19.5	12.5
2015	34.0	21.0	13.5
2016	33.5	21.0	14.0
2017	33.5	21.0	14.5

f  in     CSV

Fixed broadband includes cable, fiber optic, DSL, or satellite internet service.
Source: Census Bureau

ENERGY

What types of energy does the US produce and consume? How much energy do Americans use?

- In 2022, the US exported about 27.1% more energy than it imported. →
- Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas fluctuated between \$3.29 and \$3.81 in 2023 after reaching nearly \$6 in June 2022. →
- Average energy consumption per person, as measured by a 12-month average, has trended downward since 2000. →
- Petroleum and natural gas sources accounted for 72% of energy consumed in the US in 2022, while renewable and nuclear sources accounted for 17%. Coal was 10% of energy consumption. →
- Coal was the most common fossil fuel produced in the United States from the late 1980s until April 2011*; since then, average monthly coal production has dropped 47%. →
- Nuclear energy production, the nation's leading non-fossil fuel energy source since the mid-1970s, has remained flat for more than two decades. →
- Out of 8.1 million energy-related jobs in 2022, jobs in energy efficiency technology employed more people than any other field: 2.2 million people. →

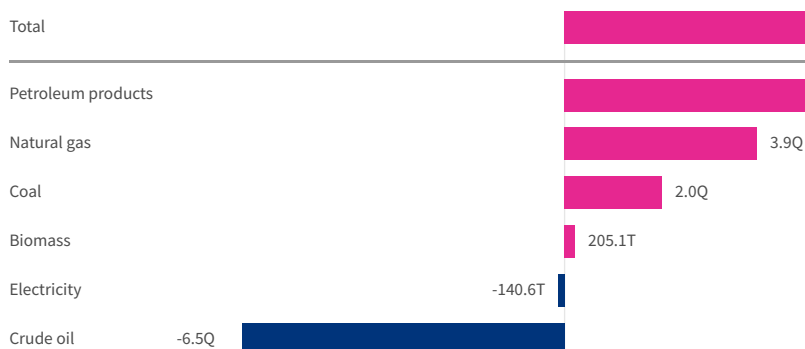
ENERGY

In 2022, the US exported about 27.1% more energy than it imported.

Despite an overall energy trade surplus, America imported 86.8% more crude oil than it exported in 2022. However, the crude oil trade deficit has fallen since its peak in 2006, when the nation brought in more than 400 times as much crude oil as it shipped out.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Net energy exports, by fuel type, BTUs 2022 ▼



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

Footnotes: Data updates frequently and is correct as of Janua... [see more](#) ▼

ENERGY

Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas fluctuated between \$3.29 and \$3.81 in 2023 after reaching nearly \$6 in June 2022.

However, 2023's peak average monthly price —\$3.81 in August —was higher than any month between November 2014 and February 2022. [Several factors affect fuel prices](#), including crude oil prices, the cost of oil refining, distribution, and marketing.

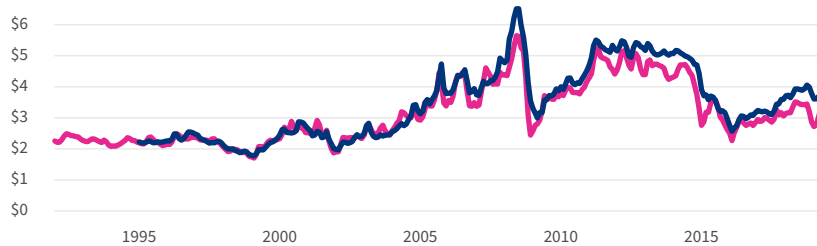
f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Average retail fuel prices per gallon

Regular gasoline and diesel fuel, adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

Regular gasoline Diesel fuel



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

ENERGY

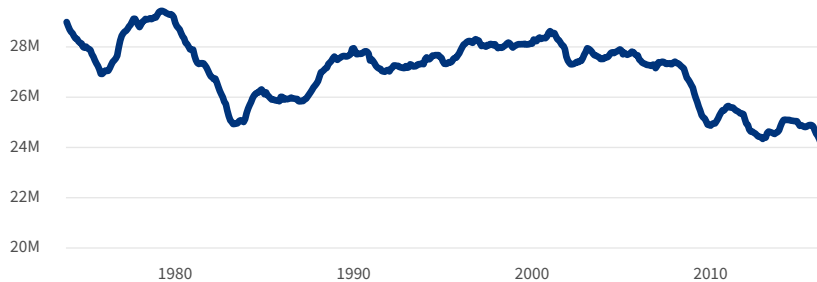
Average energy consumption per person, as measured by a 12-month average, has trended downward since 2000.

Although average per-person energy consumption has increased since a record low in February 2021, it remains lower than any 12-month average before the pandemic.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Energy consumption per person

12-month rolling average, BTUs



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

Footnotes: British thermal unit (Btu) is a measure of the hea... [see more](#) ▼

ENERGY

Petroleum and natural gas sources accounted for 72% of energy consumed in the US in 2022, while renewable and nuclear sources accounted for 17%. Coal was 10% of energy consumption.

The industrial and transportation sectors were responsible for two-thirds of all fossil fuel energy consumption in 2022.

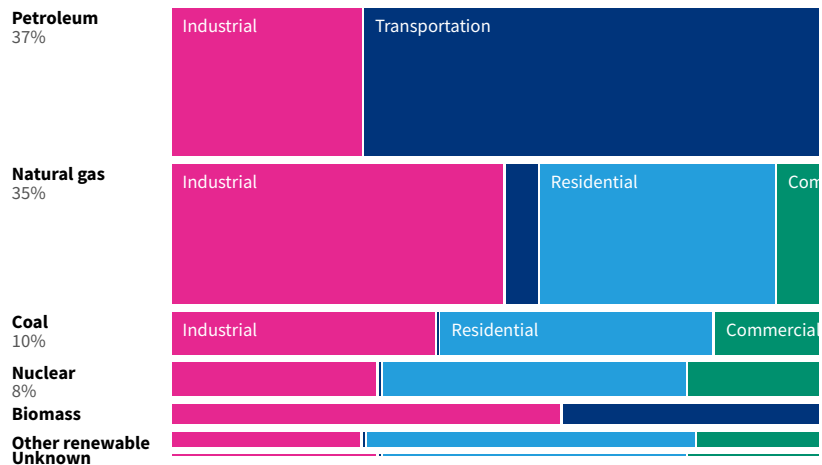
f t in e p <> d csv

Energy consumption in 2022

By energy source and end-use sector

Industrial Transportation Residential Commercial

94,849,412,999,999,970 BTUs consumed in total.



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

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

ENERGY

Coal was the most common fossil fuel produced in the United States from the late 1980s until April 2011*; since then, average monthly coal production has dropped 47%.

During that time, natural gas and crude oil production increased 75% and 127%.

*(As measured by a 12-month rolling average)

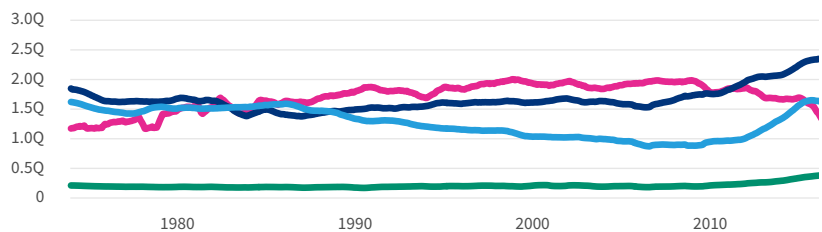
f t in e p <> d csv

Fossil fuel energy production

12-month rolling average, BTUs

SELECT A LINE

Coal Natural gas Crude oil Natural gas plant liquids



Source: **Energy Information Administration.** [see more](#)

Footnotes: A 12-month rolling average is the average for the ... [see more](#)

ENERGY

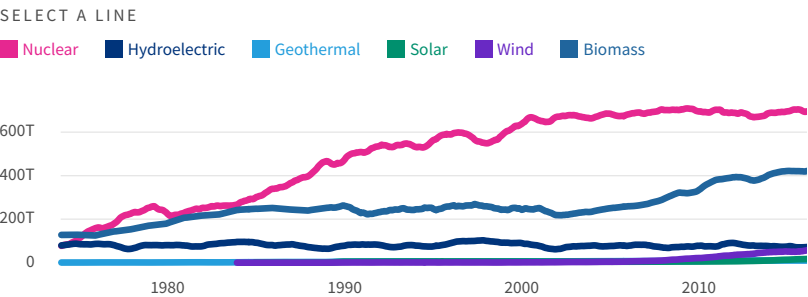
Nuclear energy production, the nation’s leading non-fossil fuel energy source since the mid-1970s, has remained flat for more than two decades.

It accounted for 49% of average monthly non-fossil fuel energy production in October 2023 (as measured by a 12-month average of November 2022 to October 2023). Solar energy production surpassed hydroelectric in 2023.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Renewable and nuclear energy production

12-month rolling average, BTUs



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#).
Footnotes: A 12-month rolling average is the average for the ... [see more](#)

ENERGY

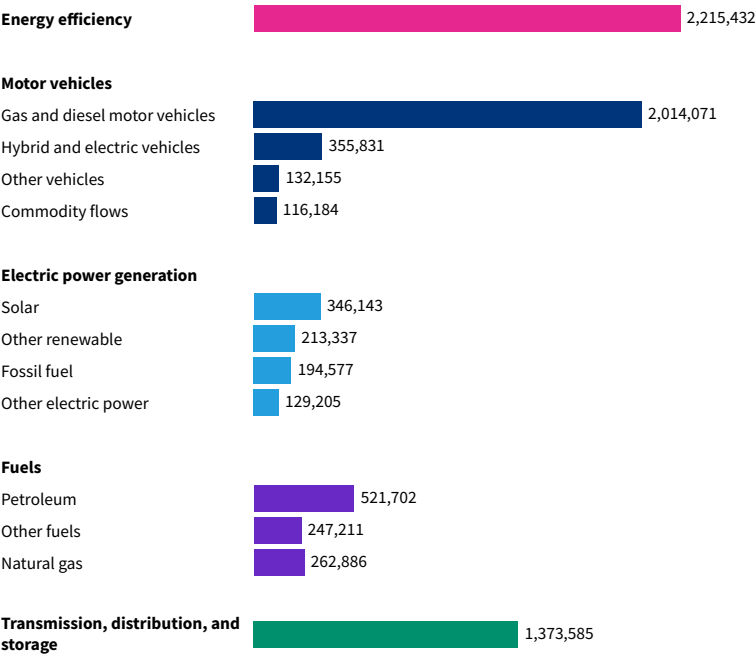
Out of 8.1 million energy-related jobs in 2022, jobs in energy efficiency technology employed more people than any other field: 2.2 million people.

These jobs include providing insulation, improving natural lighting, and manufacturing Energy Star products. Jobs related to gas and diesel vehicles was the next-largest category, representing 2.0 million jobs, or nearly 25% of all energy-related employment.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Energy-related employment in 2022

By technology type



Source: [Department of Energy](#)

ENVIRONMENT

What environmental challenges and opportunities does the US face?

- In 2023, the average global temperature reached the highest recorded average temperature since data collection began in 1850. →
- In 2023, the US experienced 28 "billion-dollar" disasters, resulting in a total cost of \$92.9 billion. →
- Wildfires burned 2.7 million acres in 2023. →
- Thirty-five major US cities had a combined total of 597 unhealthy air quality days in 2022. →
- The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash daily in 2018. →
- Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption* have generally been decreasing since mid-2008. →
- The federal government spent \$35.1 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2023. →

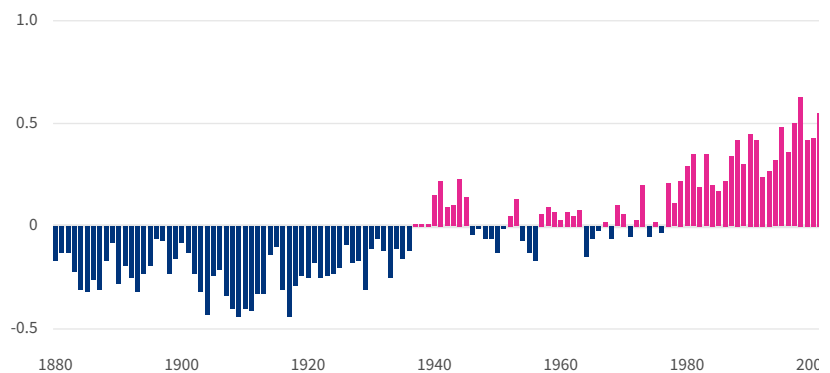
ENVIRONMENT

In 2023, the average global temperature reached the highest recorded average temperature since data collection began in 1850.

Last year's average global temperature was 1.18 °C (2.12 °F) warmer than the 20th-century average.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#) [p](#) [c](#) [s](#) [v](#)

Global temperature difference from 20th century average (°C)



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

ENVIRONMENT

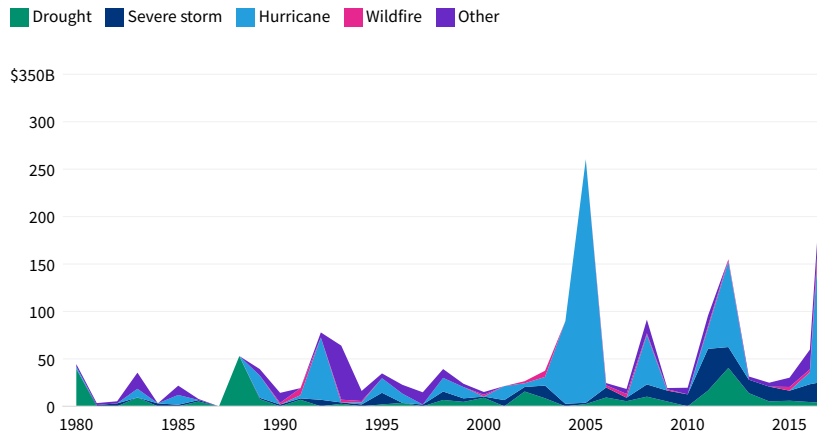
In 2023, the US experienced 28 "billion-dollar" disasters, resulting in a total cost of \$92.9 billion.

Since 1980, there have been 376 disasters costing at least \$1 billion each (after adjusting for inflation). These disasters resulted in the deaths of 16,350 people and cost \$2.66 trillion.

f t in e p <> d csv

Cost of billion-dollar disasters

Adjusted for inflation (2023 dollars)



"Other" includes floods, freezes, and winter storms.

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

ENVIRONMENT

Wildfires burned 2.7 million acres in 2023.

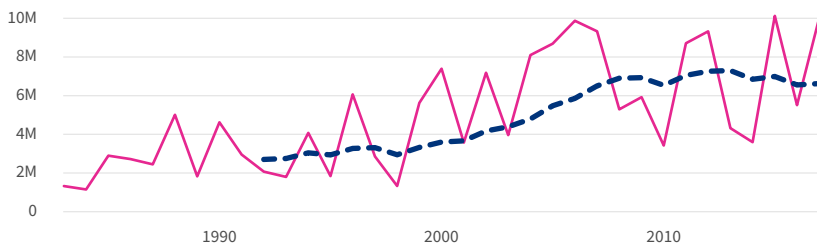
This was lower than any year since 1998.

f t in e p <> d csv

Acres burned in wildfires

SELECT A LINE

Acres burned in wildfires 10-year average



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

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

ENVIRONMENT

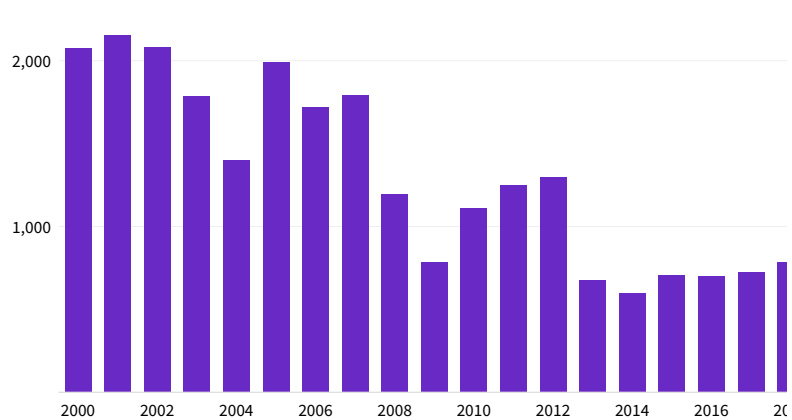
Thirty-five major US cities had a combined total of 597 unhealthy air quality days in 2022.

This was 53% lower than the average from 2000 through 2019, and 65% lower than the average from 2000 through 2009. **Unhealthy air quality days** vary yearly, influenced by pollution emissions and also dust storms, wildfires, and other natural events.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Number of days reaching unhealthy for sensitive groups or above on the air quality index

Among 35 major US cities, for ozone and PM2.5 combined



Source: [Environmental Protection Agency](#).

ENVIRONMENT

The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash daily in 2018.

Forty-five percent of trash was paper, paperboard, or food waste. Thirty-two percent of trash was recycled or composted. The Environmental Protection Agency has not produced more recent estimates.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Trash generation

Pounds per person per day

	Paper and paperboard	Food waste	Other	Plastics	Yard waste	Metal	Glass
1960	0.91	0.37	0.24	0.01	0.61	0.33	0.2
1970	1.18	0.34	0.3	0.08	0.62	0.37	0.34
1980	1.33	0.31	0.45	0.16	0.66	0.37	0.36
1990	1.6	0.52	0.66	0.38	0.77	0.36	0.29
2000	1.7	0.6	0.72	0.5	0.59	0.37	0.25
2005	1.57	0.61	0.77	0.54	0.59	0.38	0.23
2010	1.26	0.63	0.8	0.56	0.59	0.4	0.2
2011	1.23	0.64	0.81	0.56	0.59	0.39	0.2
2012	1.2	0.64	0.82	0.56	0.59	0.39	0.2
2013	1.19	0.64	0.83	0.57	0.59	0.4	0.2
2014	1.18	0.67	0.83	0.57	0.59	0.4	0.2
2015	1.16	0.68	0.85	0.59	0.59	0.41	0.2
2016	1.14	0.68	0.9	0.59	0.59	0.42	0.21
2017	1.13	0.69	0.89	0.6	0.59	0.43	0.21
2018	1.13	1.06	0.89	0.6	0.59	0.43	0.21

Source: [Environmental Protection Agency](#).

ENVIRONMENT

Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption* have generally been decreasing since mid-2008.

Average monthly emissions between August 2022 and September 2023 were 18.0% lower than the same period in 2007 and 2008.

(*As measured by a 12-month rolling average)

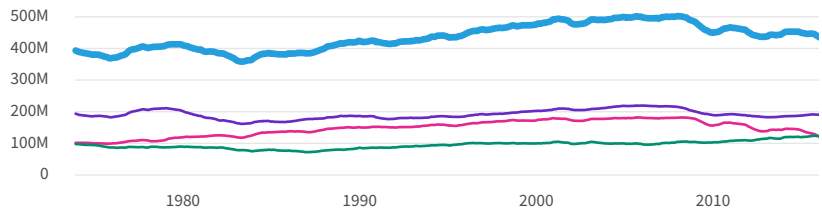
f t in e p <> d csv

Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption in metric tons, by source

12-month rolling average

SELECT A LINE

Total Coal Natural gas Petroleum



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#).

Footnotes: A 12-month rolling average is the average for the ... [see more](#)

ENVIRONMENT

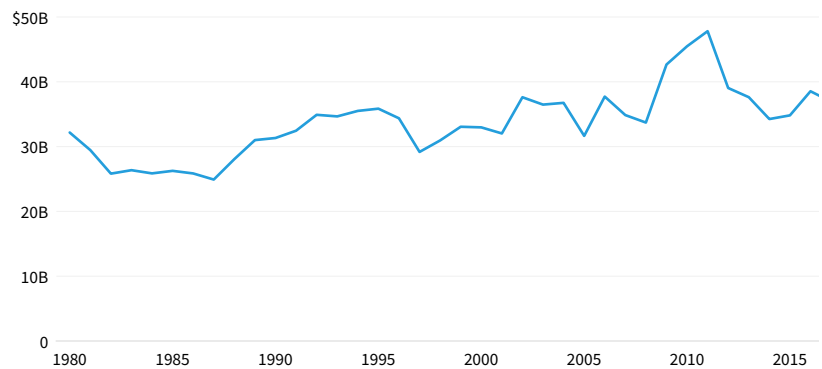
The federal government spent \$35.1 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2023.

This accounted for about 0.6% of the 2023 federal budget, and included conservation and land management, pollution control, and water maintenance.

f t in e p <> d csv

Federal government environment and natural resources spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)



Data only includes direct spending by the federal government and excludes transfers to state and local governments for the environment and natural resources.

Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\), Census Bureau, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#).