

# State *of the* Union In Numbers

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

[Get Started](#)



## The Issues

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

annual address is an opportunity for the president to review the nation's condition and outline legislative priorities for the coming year. President Joe Biden will deliver the 2023 State of the Union address on Tuesday, February 7 at 9 p.m. EST.

The State of the Union in Numbers is a data-driven national assessment to empower the public with facts ahead of the annual address. These are the most commonly covered issues; USAFacts compiled the numbers on these topics so Americans can judge how the country is doing.

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

## ECONOMY

### How is the US economy doing?

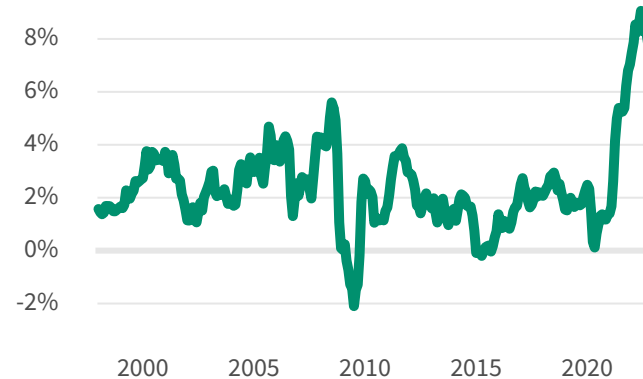
- US GDP increased 2.1% in 2022 after increasing 5.9% in 2021. →
- Year-over-year inflation, the rate at which consumer prices increase, was 6.5% in December 2022. →
- The Federal Reserve raised interest rates seven times in 2022 and again on February 1, 2023 to curb inflation, increasing the target rate from near zero to 4.5-4.75%. →
- When accounting for inflation, workers' average hourly earnings were down 1.7% in December 2022 compared to a year prior. →
- The ratio of unemployed people to job openings remained at or near record lows throughout 2022. →
- The unemployment rate was 4.0% at the beginning of 2022 and ended the year at 3.5%. →
- The labor force participation rate remains almost one percentage point below February 2020. →
- Last year, the US imported \$948.1 billion more than it exported, leading to a 3.9% increase in the trade deficit from 2021. This is the 5th largest annual trade deficit, after adjusting for inflation. →

[Economy](#)



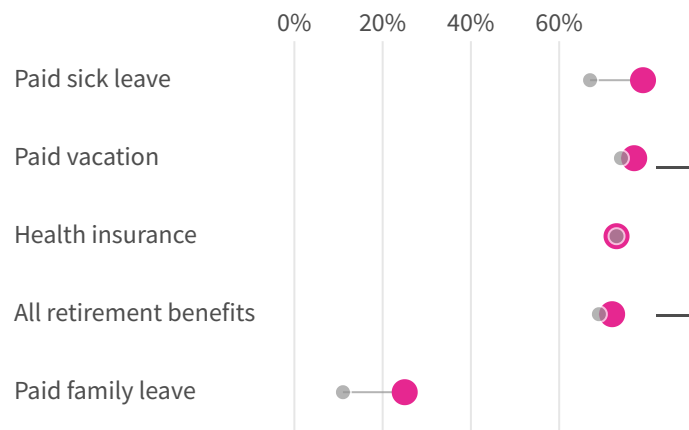
### Consumer price index — all urban consumers

12-month percent change, not seasonally adjusted



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

## Percent of employees with access to selected benefits 2010 vs 2022



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

Footnotes: Data represents civilian workers. Federal government... [see more](#)

## STANDARD OF LIVING

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

In the first year of the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$57,218 from wages, retirement, and more. →

Middle-class families received \$31,578 in government assistance and paid \$18,014 in taxes in 2020. →

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

— Wealth fell for all income quintiles except the bottom 20% over the first three quarters of 2022. →

— The net worth of the middle class averaged \$10.3 trillion, or about \$393,000 per household, in the first three quarters of 2022. →

— The poverty rate increased in 2020 and 2021, reaching 11.6% in 2021. →

— Total federal government assistance to individuals decreased 38.6% in fiscal year 2022 but was 42.2% higher than in FY 2019. →

— The number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2020. →

[Standard of Living](#)





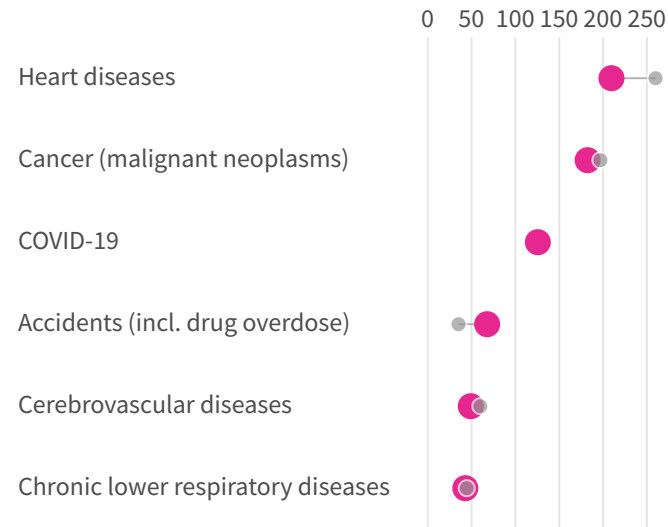
## HEALTH

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

- Since hitting a peak of 42.5 in January 2022, weekly COVID-19 hospitalizations per 100,000 adults remained below 11.7 from March through the end of 2022. →
- As of December 2022, about 28% of people who have had COVID-19 reported experiencing long COVID. →
- About 3.5 million people died in 2021, 2.4% more than in 2020 and 21.3% more than 2019. The top three causes — cancer, heart disease, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths. →
- Preliminary 2021 data shows that life expectancy decreased for the second consecutive year to 76.1 years. →
- The federal government spent \$173.3 billion on public health in 2022 — 13.6% more than 2021 but 10.7% less than during the first year of the pandemic. →
- In 2021, 8.3% of the population (27.2 million Americans) were uninsured, down from 8.6% in 2020 but up from 8.0% in 2019. →
- Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering older and low-income populations. →

## Top causes of death 1999 ▼ vs 2021 ▼

Deaths per 100,000 people



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

- Last year, 22 states restricted abortion access while 19 protected it. →

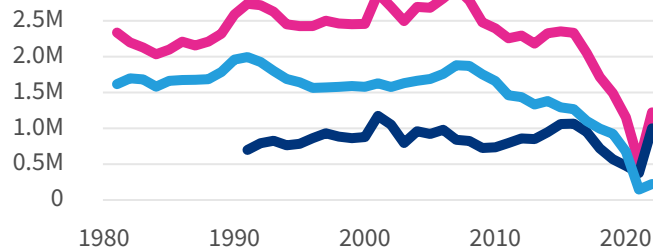
[Health](#)



## Population growth by component

SELECT A LINE

- Total population change
- Net migration
- Natural population change



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

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

[POPULATION](#)

## How is the population changing and growing?

- The population grew faster last year, but 2022 still had the third-lowest growth rate in US history after 2021's record-low growth rate. →
- Population growth rates vary widely between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2022, while West Virginia's population decreased. →
- The fertility rate increased to 56.6 births per 1,000 women in 2021 — the first increase since 2014, but still lower than any other year except 2020. →
- According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2022 after rising for two years. It remains above pre-pandemic levels. →
- 333.3 million people lived in the United States in 2022. →
- The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse. →
- The population is getting older. →
- Single adults without kids comprised 29% of all US households in 2022, up from 13% in 1960. →

[Population](#)



## BUDGET

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

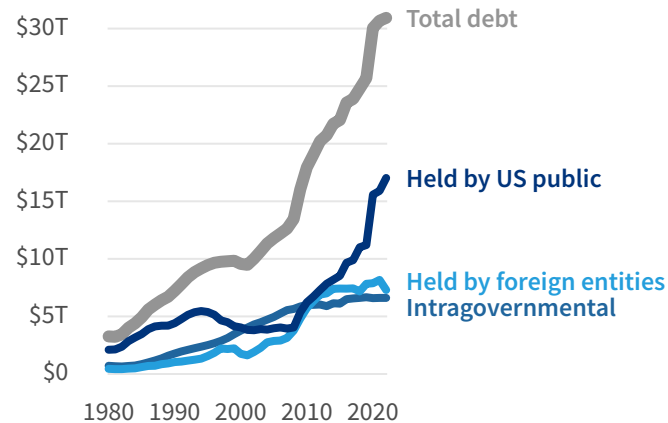
- The federal government collected \$5.0 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2022 (FY 2022) — or \$15,098 per person. →
- The federal government spent \$6.5 trillion in FY 2022 — or \$19,434 per person — including funds distributed to states. →
- Federal revenue increased 14.3% in FY 2022 after collecting more personal income taxes, social security taxes, and auctioning spectrum for commercial wireless and broadcast use. →
- Federal spending decreased 12.4% in FY 2022 after remaining relatively flat in FY 2021. →
- The federal government spent 28.7% more than it collected in FY 2022, resulting in a \$1.45 trillion deficit. →
- The national debt hit \$30.9 trillion last fiscal year. →

Budget



## US federal debt

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



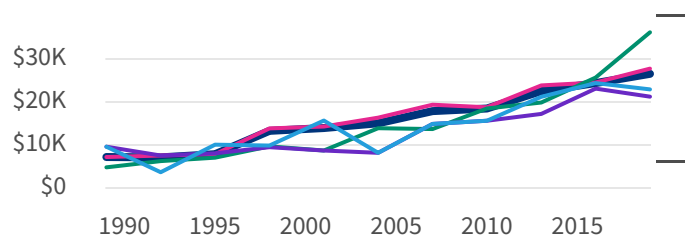
Source: [USAFACTS aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget](#) ↗

## Median household outstanding student debt

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

■ All families ■ White, non-Hispanic  
■ Black, non-Hispanic ■ Hispanic ■ Other



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

## EDUCATION

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

#### Explore more on education in the US

— Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell more between 2019 and 2022 than any other period for which data is available. →

— The public-school student-teacher ratio dropped from 15.9 in fall 2019 to 15.4 in fall 2020, the lowest since 2009. →

— Public schools spent an average of \$15,375 per student in the 2019–2020 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation. →

— Of the students who started high school in 2010, 23% completed a four-year college degree by 2020. Another 27% had enrolled in college but not yet graduated. →

— The median student loan balance for Black families is increasing faster than for families of other races or ethnicities, reaching \$34,000 in 2019. →

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

— On average, people with no more than a bachelor's degree earned \$1,432 per week in

## CRIME & JUSTICE

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

- Violent crime fell by 1.7% in 2021 after growing by 4.6% in 2020. Property crime fell for the second year in a row in 2021 by 4.5%. →
- Governments spent \$267 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2020 — the most since at least 1980 after adjusting for inflation. →
- The number of police officers per 100,000 people fell 6.9% from its peak in 2009 to 2021. →
- Law enforcement cleared 16% of reported Part I crimes in 2021 — meaning an arrest was made or exceptional circumstances, such as the death of the offender, prevented arrest. →
- More than 5.5 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole in 2020. →
- The share of prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, is a drug crime has declined annually since 2007. →
- Increased firearm suicides and homicides drove the nation's firearm death rate from 13.7 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 people between 2020 and 2021. →

## Crime & Justice



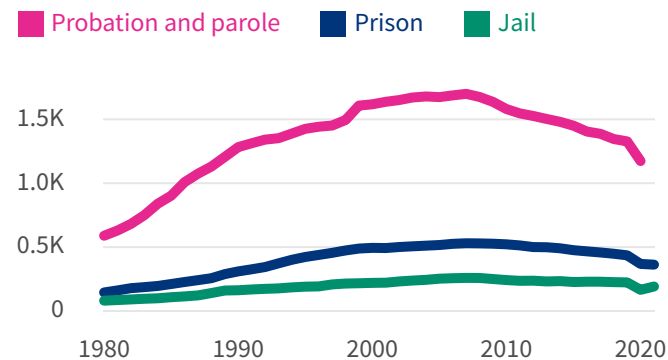
2022, roughly 68% more than workers with no more than a high school diploma. →

## Education



### Correctional population per 100,000 people

SELECT A LINE

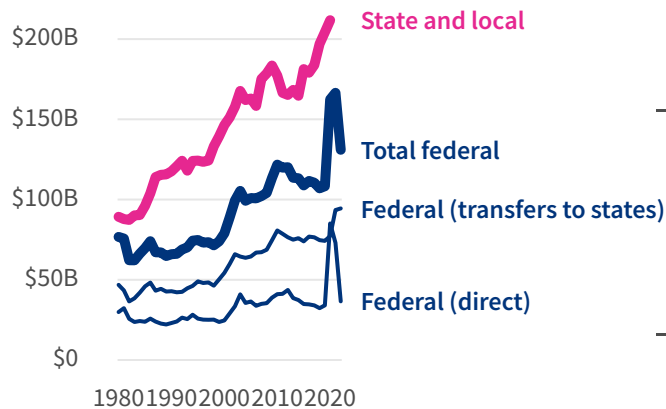


Sources: **Bureau of Justice Statistics.** [see more](#) ✓

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

## Infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

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

- About 39% of 2022 federal transportation and infrastructure spending was for highway transportation and 28% was for rail and mass transit. The rest was for air travel (22%) and water (9%). →
- In 2020, state and local governments spent \$211.8 billion on transportation and infrastructure, excluding government transfers. That was 57% of all government transportation and infrastructure spending. →
- In 2022, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocated at least \$82.5 million on repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters. →
- Air travel increased in 2022 but is below 2019 levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 9% from January through October. →
- The nation has 620,669 bridges and their conditions are improving. →
- Eleven percent of rural roads and 32.1% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020. →
- Nearly all homes can access the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) national minimum broadband speeds standards of 25

## ENVIRONMENT

### What environmental challenges and opportunities does the US face?

- After falling in 2021, global temperatures rose in 2022 and were higher than any recorded year prior to 2015. →
- Nine states had unusually high average temperatures in 2022 compared to their 20th-century averages. →
- The US experienced 18 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters last year. →
- Wildfires burned 7.6 million acres in 2022. →
- The nation's air quality has improved since 1980, but quality varies widely by location. →
- The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash per day in 2018. →
- The federal government spent \$31.2 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2022. →

## Environment



megabits per second (mbps) for downloads and 3 mbps for uploads. →

## Infrastructure

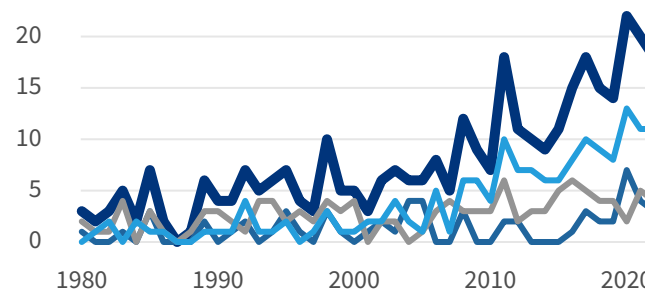


### Billion-dollar disasters

SELECT A LINE

■ Total ■ Hurricanes ■ Other

■ Severe storms



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



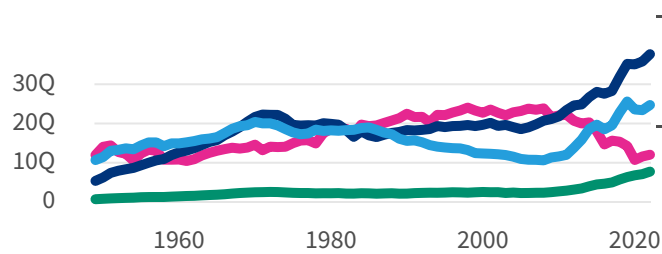
Footnotes: One billion dollar disasters were determined by in... [see more](#) ✓

## Fossil fuel energy production

BTUs

SELECT A LINE

■ Coal ■ Natural gas ■ Crude oil  
■ Natural gas plant liquids



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

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#) ▼

## ENERGY

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

— The US exported about 30% more energy than it imported in 2022. →

— Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas rose from \$3.45 in January 2022 to \$4.87 in June — the highest level since September 2012, after adjusting for inflation. →

— Energy consumption per person increased for the second year after dipping in 2020. →

— About 68% of energy consumption is from petroleum or natural gas, while renewable and nuclear sources account for 20%. →

— Coal production has declined since 2010. Natural gas and crude oil production are growing. →

— Nuclear energy production, the nation's leading non-fossil fuel energy source since 1984, has remained flat for two decades. Solar and wind energy are growing. →

— Out of 7.8 million energy-related jobs in 2021, energy efficiency jobs comprised the largest share, employing 2.2 million people. →

— Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose in 2021 and 2022 after dropping in 2020. →

[Energy](#)





## IMMIGRATION

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

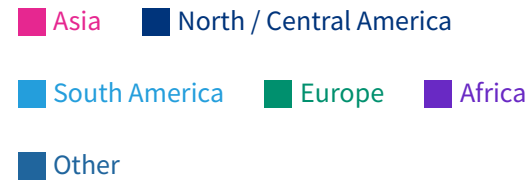
- Immigration to the US rose in FY 2021 after a drop in 2020. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving in the US are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- About 13.6% of people in the US are foreign-born. →
- Foreign-born people are more likely to be in the labor force and in a married-couple family than people born in the US. →
- Government spending on immigration and border security dropped in 2022 after hitting a record high in 2020 and staying elevated in 2021. →
- The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at borders reached 2.8 million in FY 2022, the highest number since at least 1980. →
- Immigration officials removed 89,000 people from the US in 2021. This is the fewest removals since 1996. →
- The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018. →

[Immigration](#)

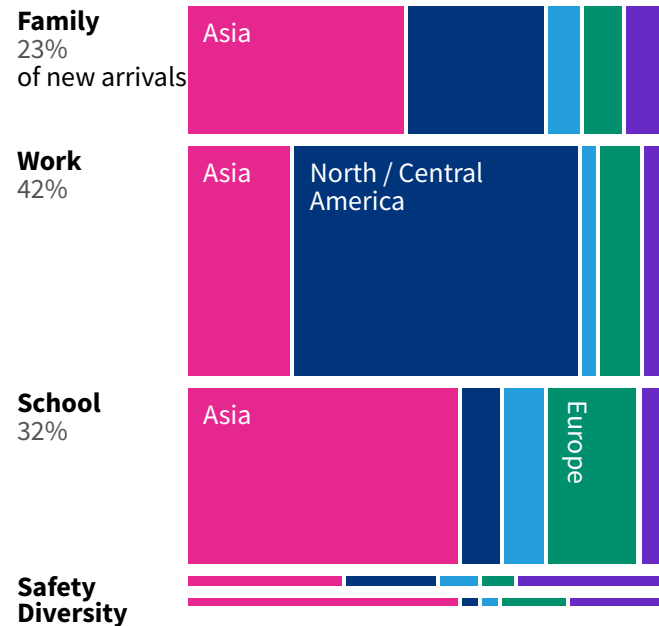


## New Arrivals in 2021 ▾

By reason and region of origin



1,536,215 total new arrivals.



Tap button for category breakdown

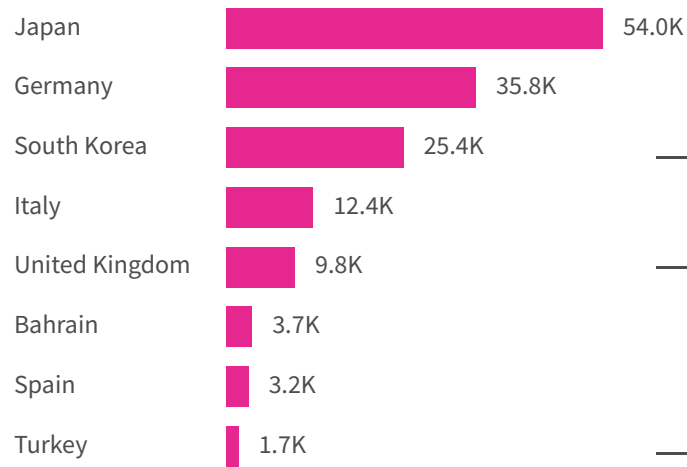
Asia

North / Central America

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

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

## Active duty by country 2022 ▾



Source: [Department of Defense](#). ↗

Footnotes: Countries included have the most permanently assigned... [see more](#) ▾

## DEFENSE

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

- Defense spending decreased 5.3% in 2022 and was 16.7% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- Afghanistan and Israel received the most US foreign aid between 2017 and 2020. That aid decreased by 20% and 1% in 2020, respectively. →
- The nation spent \$57.0 billion on foreign aid in FY 2020, a 4.6% increase from FY 2019. →
- There were 1.3 million active-duty military in 2022, 39% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak. →
- There were 171,736 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2022. →
- Veterans consistently have lower unemployment levels than the national rate. →

[Defense](#)



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

### What did the federal government do last year?

- Federal actions frequently addressed defense, and more than a third of defense-related actions were responses to the war between Russia and Ukraine. →
- While budget bills were a relatively small share of the laws Congress passed, the Inflation Reduction Act used tax and spending policy to address a variety of topics. →
- In addition to defense-related actions on the war in Ukraine, Congress passed 19 bills affecting veterans, including several bills adjusting their financial benefits. →
- Of President Biden's 75 executive orders or presidential memoranda, 46 related to defense. →
- The economy and health were the second-and third- most frequently addressed topics in Biden's executive orders or presidential memoranda. →
- There were 42 total actions related to Americans' standard of living — 33 of these were rule changes by executive agencies. →
- Nearly one-fifth of rules were on the economy. →

[Federal Government Actions](#)

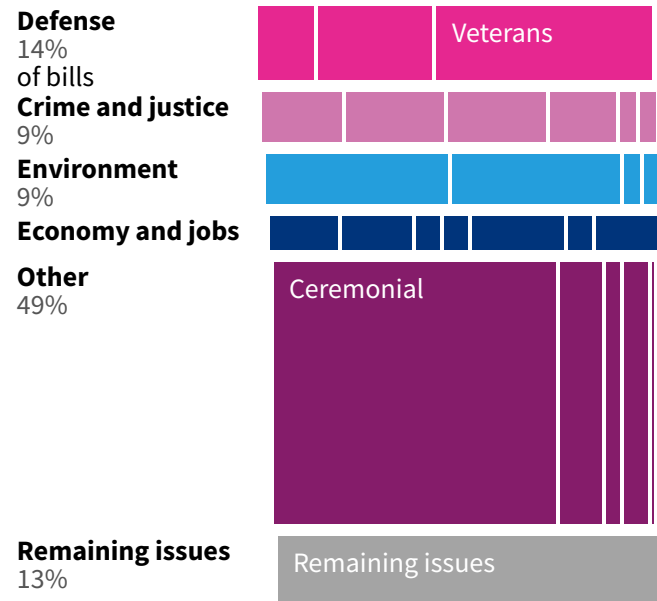


### Bills passed into law in 2022

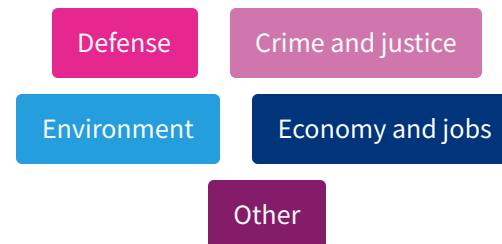
By issue and subcategory



249 bills passed in total.



Tap button for category breakdown



Sources: **Federal Register**; **Library of Congress**.

[see more](#) ▼

## ECONOMY

# How is the US economy doing?

- US GDP increased 2.1% in 2022 after increasing 5.9% in 2021. →
- Year-over-year inflation, the rate at which consumer prices increase, was 6.5% in December 2022. →
- The Federal Reserve raised interest rates seven times in 2022 and again on February 1, 2023 to curb inflation, increasing the target rate from near zero to 4.5-4.75%. →
- When accounting for inflation, workers' average hourly earnings were down 1.7% in December 2022 compared to a year prior. →
- The ratio of unemployed people to job openings remained at or near record lows throughout 2022. →
- The unemployment rate was 4.0% at the beginning of 2022 and ended the year at 3.5%. →
- The labor force participation rate remains almost one percentage point below February 2020. →
- Last year, the US imported \$948.1 billion more than it exported, leading to a 3.9% increase in the trade deficit from 2021. This is the 5th largest annual trade deficit, after adjusting for inflation. →



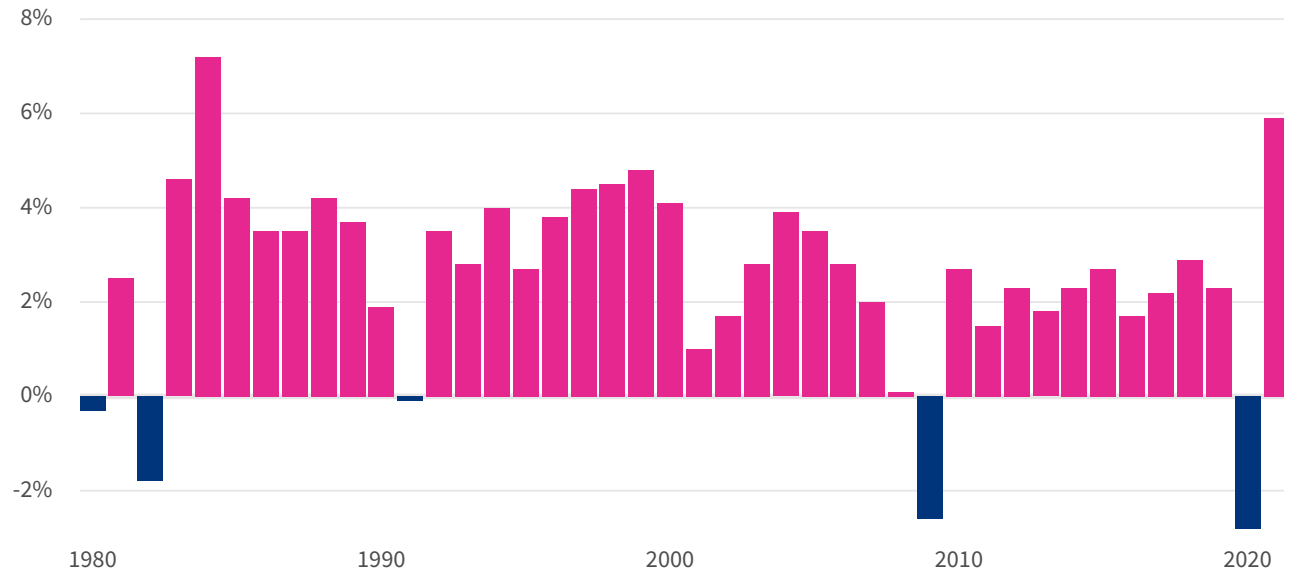
ECONOMY

## US GDP increased 2.1% in 2022 after increasing 5.9% in 2021.

Gross domestic product (GDP) fell in the first half of 2022 but grew in the second half. GDP reached \$25.5 trillion in 2022.

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### Annual percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP)



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

ECONOMY

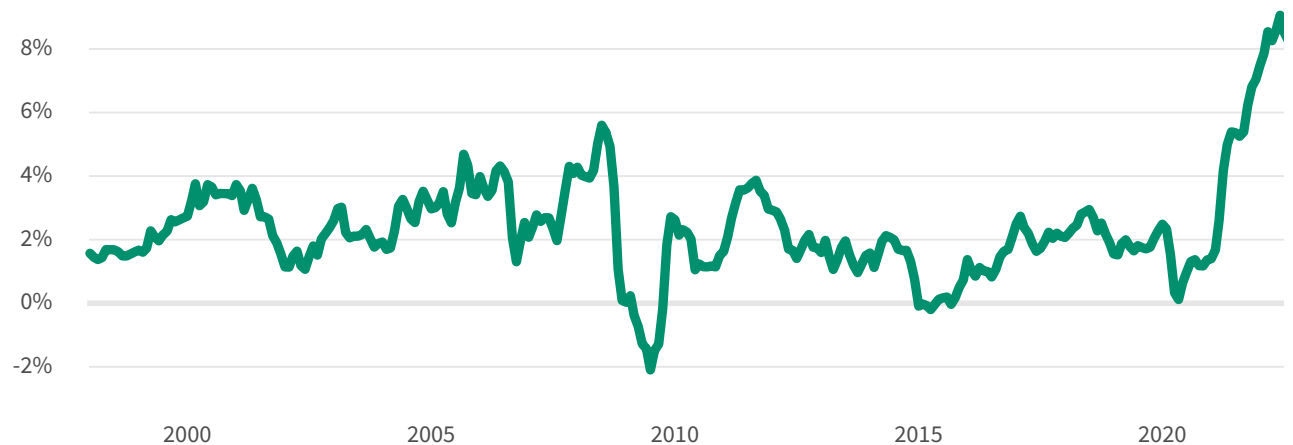
## Year-over-year inflation, the rate at which consumer prices increase, was 6.5% in December 2022.

That's down from June 2022's rate of 9.1%, the largest 12-month increase in 40 years. Inflation grew at the beginning of the year partly due to [rising food and energy prices](#), while [housing costs](#) contributed throughout 2022.

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### Consumer price index — all urban consumers

12-month percent change, not seasonally adjusted



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

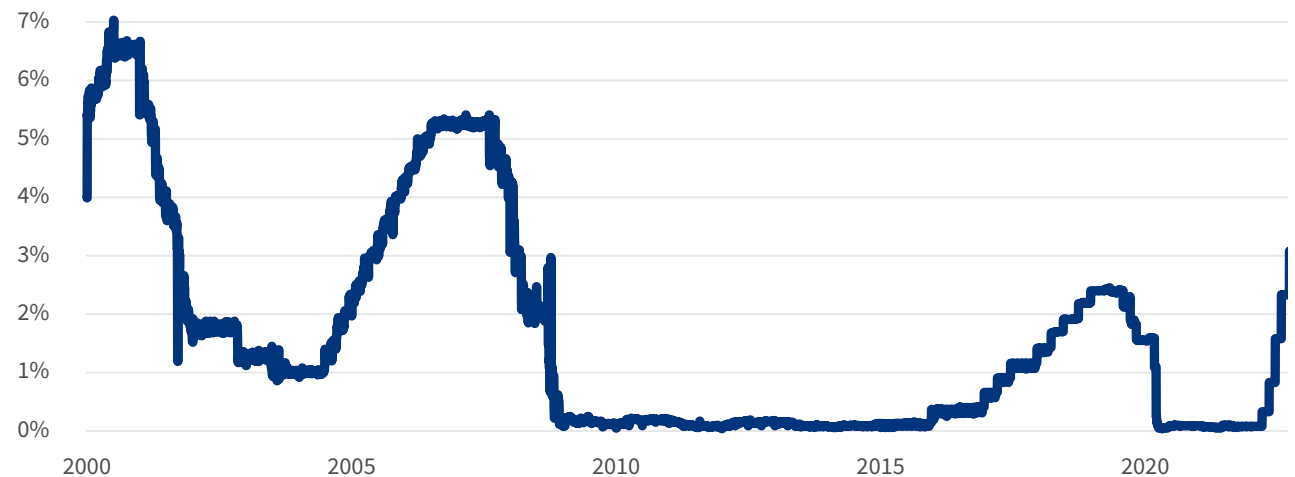
## ECONOMY

**The Federal Reserve raised interest rates seven times in 2022 and again on February 1, 2023 to curb inflation, increasing the target rate from near zero to 4.5-4.75%.**

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

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Federal funds rate



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

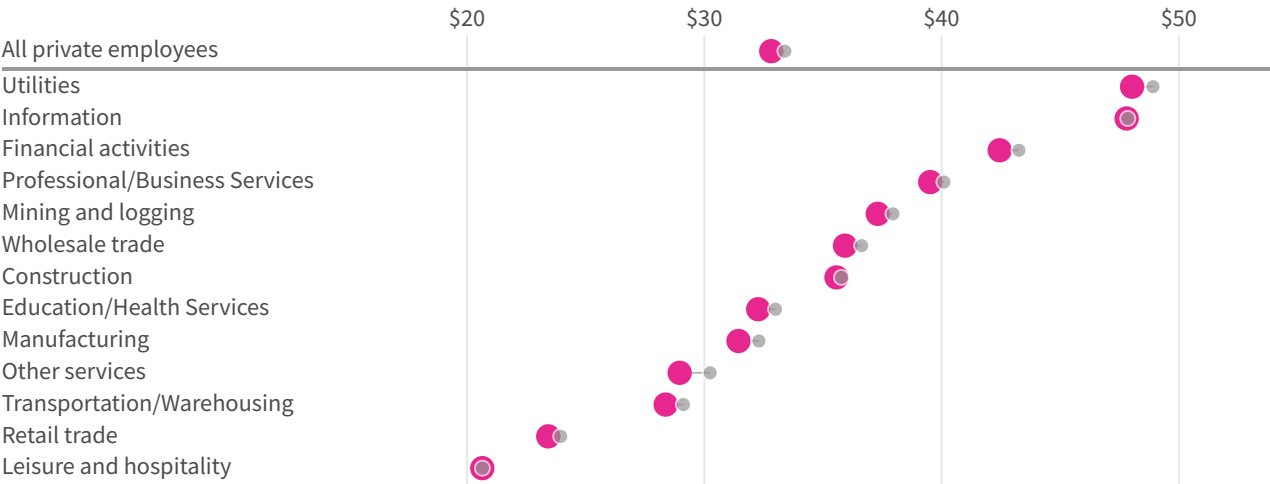
When accounting for inflation, workers' average hourly earnings were down 1.7% in December 2022 compared to a year prior.

Inflation-adjusted average hourly earnings fell in all industries except information and leisure and hospitality, where earnings were flat.

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Average hourly earnings Dec 2021 vs Dec 2022

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

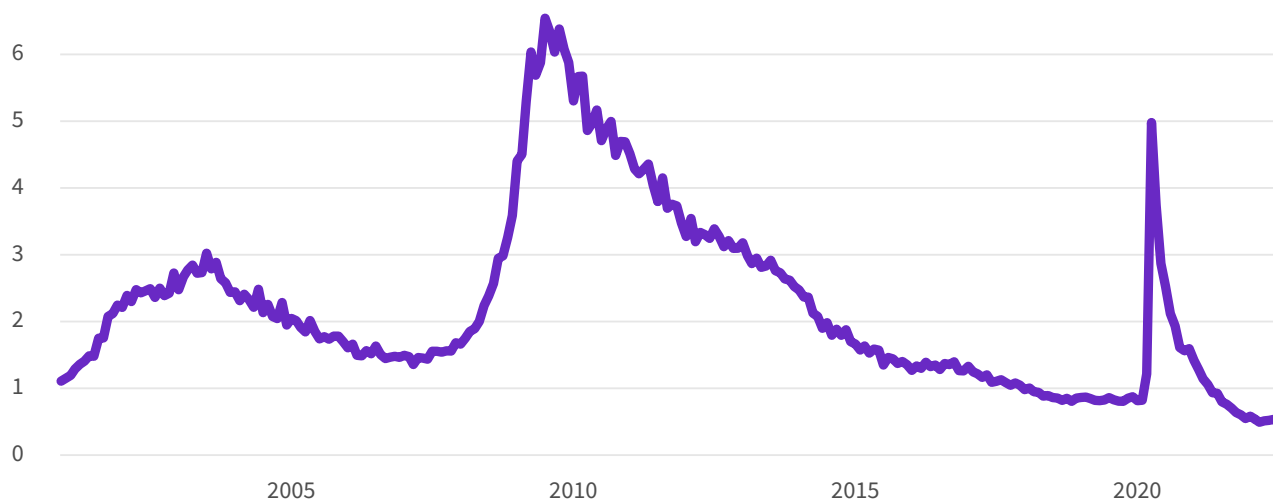
## ECONOMY

### The ratio of unemployed people to job openings remained at or near record lows throughout 2022.

In a typical month from March 2018 and February 2020, there were between 0.8 and 0.9 unemployed people per job opening. But after more than quadrupling in April 2020 at the onset of the pandemic, the ratio fell and settled from December 2021 to December 2022 to between 0.5 and 0.6 unemployed people per job opening, the lowest since data first became available in 2000.

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### Ratio of unemployed persons to job openings



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



## ECONOMY

**The unemployment rate was 4.0% at the beginning of 2022 and ended the year at 3.5%.**

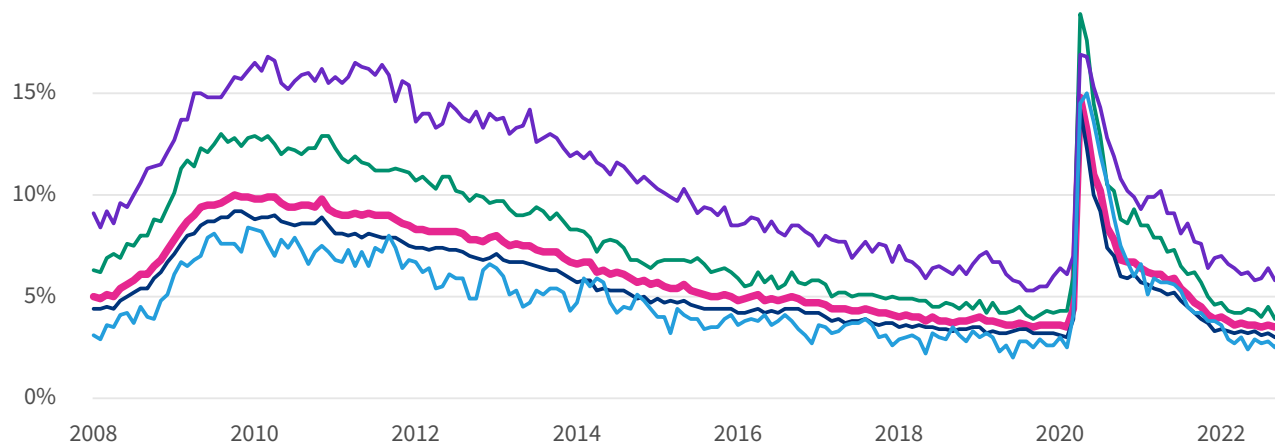
It decreased most for Black and Asian people, 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively. Black people still have unemployment rates higher than the rest of the nation.

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

## Unemployment rate by race and ethnicity

SELECT A LINE

Overall White Hispanic Black Asian



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

Footnotes: All population groups include those who are both H... [see more](#)

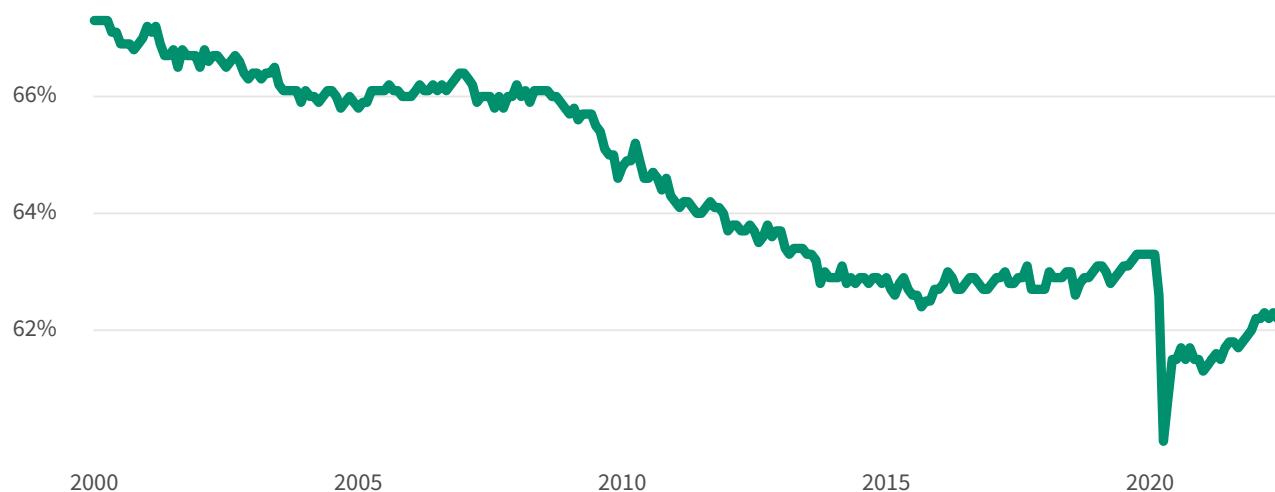
## ECONOMY

# The labor force participation rate remains almost one percentage point below February 2020.

An additional 2.5 million workers would need to be in the labor force for the participation rate to reach its pre-pandemic level.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

## Labor force participation rate



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

## ECONOMY

**Last year, the US imported \$948.1 billion more than it exported, leading to a 3.9% increase in the trade deficit from 2021. This is the 5th largest annual trade deficit, after adjusting for inflation.**

The goods trade deficit reached almost \$1.2 trillion in 2022, near the all-time high.

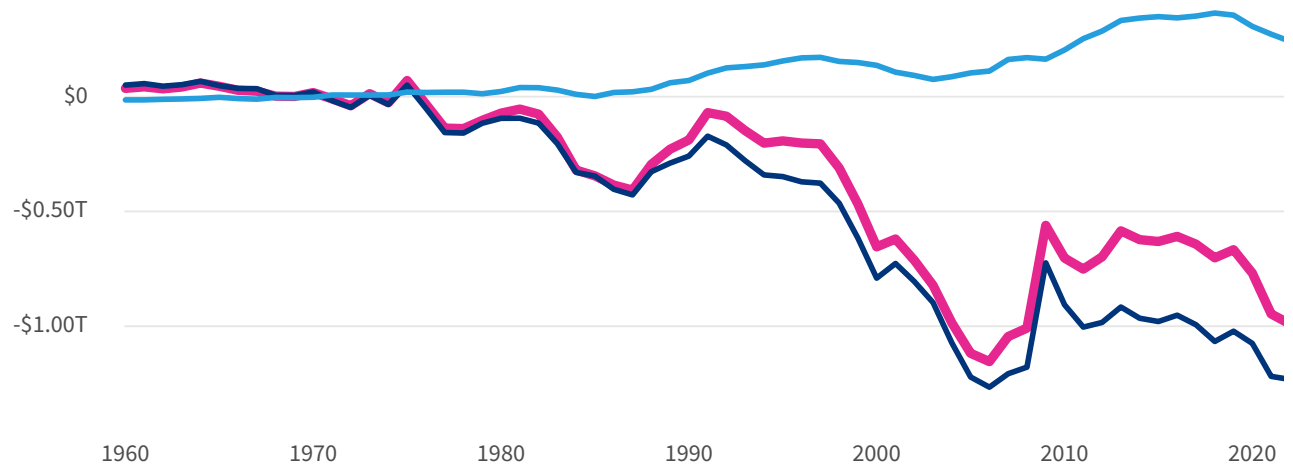
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## Trade balance

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

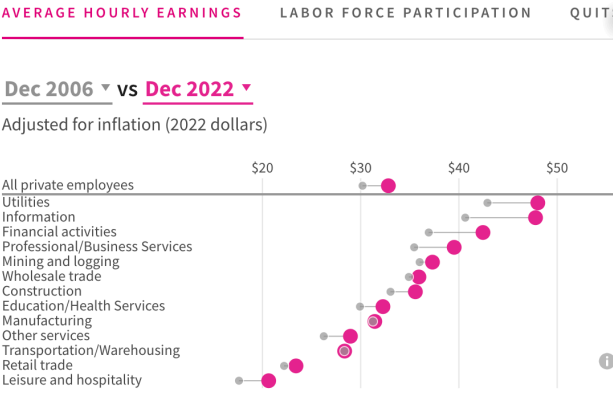
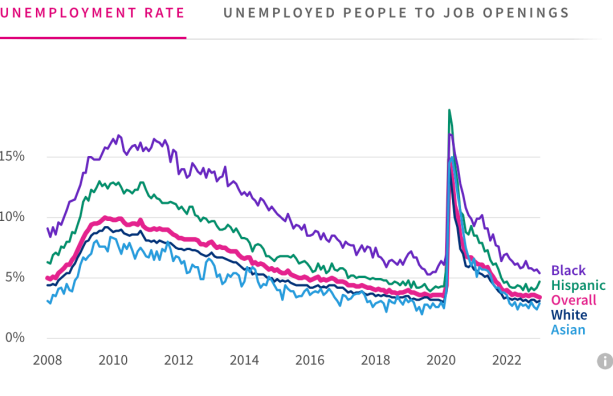
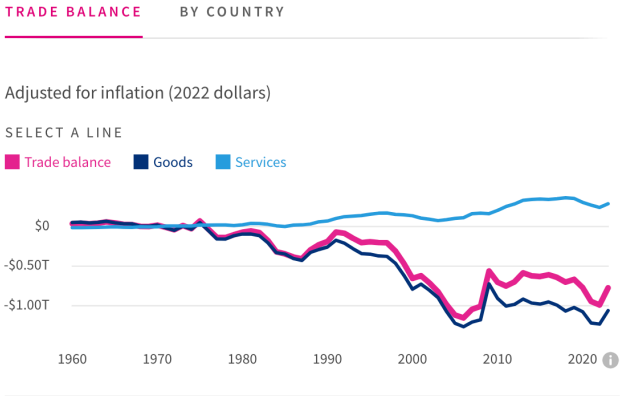
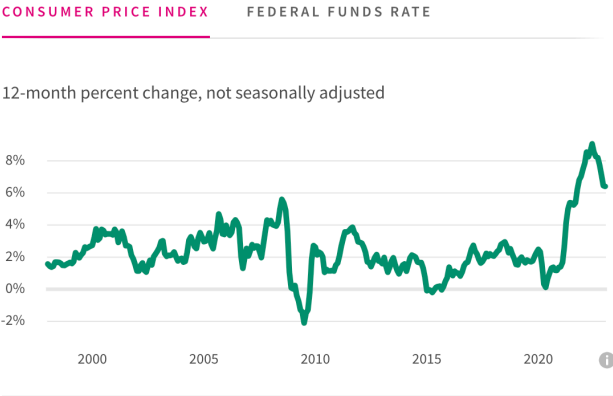
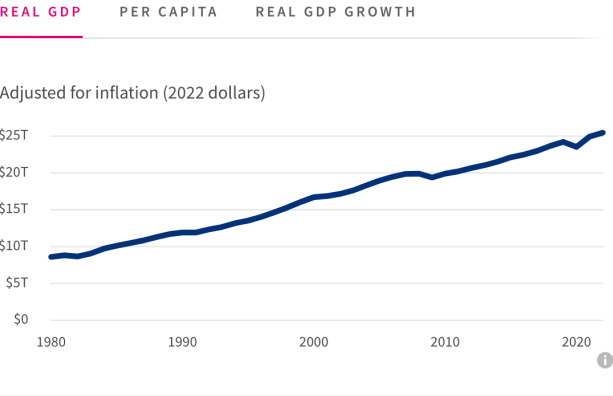
Trade balance Goods Services



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

# Explore the Big Picture

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



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

- In the first year of the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$57,218 from wages, retirement, and more. →
- Middle-class families received \$31,578 in government assistance and paid \$18,014 in taxes in 2020. →
- More employees are getting vacation time, sick leave, retirement benefits, and paid family leave than in 2010. →
- Wealth fell for all income quintiles except the bottom 20% over the first three quarters of 2022. →
- The net worth of the middle class averaged \$10.3 trillion, or about \$393,000 per household, in the first three quarters of 2022. →
- The poverty rate increased in 2020 and 2021, reaching 11.6% in 2021. →
- Total federal government assistance to individuals decreased 38.6% in fiscal year 2022 but was 42.2% higher than in FY 2019. →
- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2020. →



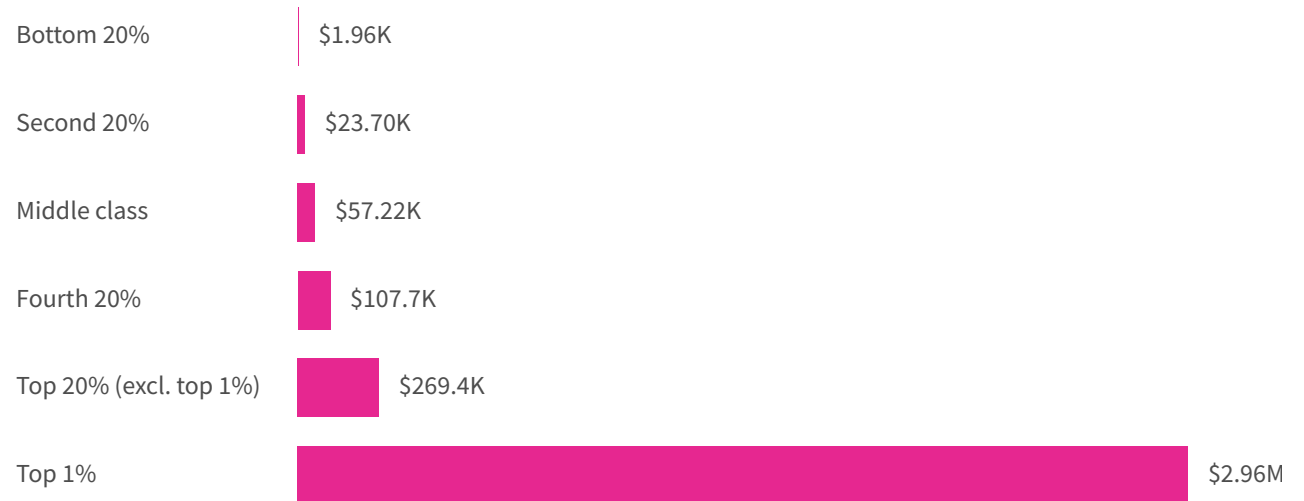
**In the first year of the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$57,218 from wages, retirement, and more.**

Adjusted for inflation, that's \$2,526 less than in 2019.

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## 2020 average market income by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



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

## STANDARD OF LIVING

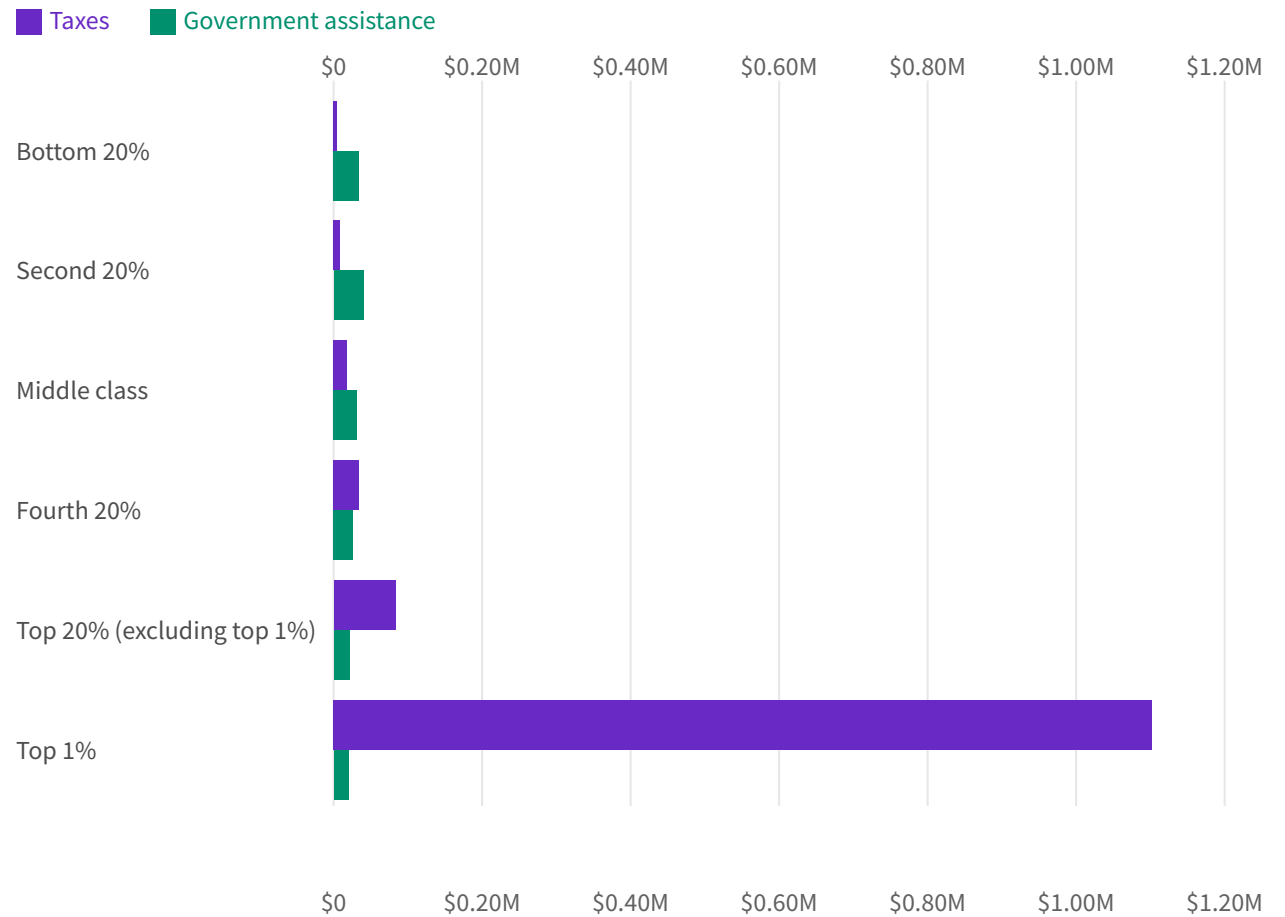
**Middle-class families received \$31,578 in government assistance and paid \$18,014 in taxes in 2020.**

Compared to 2019, families received more in government assistance and paid fewer taxes due to lower incomes and more tax credits.

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## 2020 average taxes and transfers by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



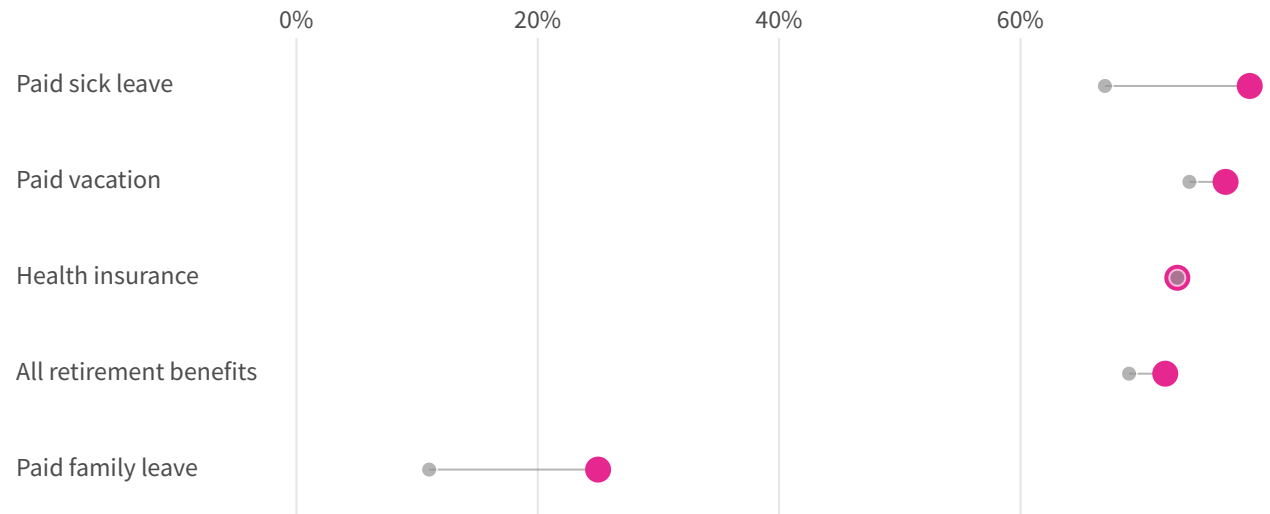
Source: [USAFACTS](#) calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service [↗](#)

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

Access to paid family leave more than doubled from 11% in 2010 to 25% in 2022.

f  in     csv

### Percent of employees with access to selected benefits 2010 ▼ vs 2022 ▼



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

Footnotes: Data represents civilian workers. Federal government... [see more](#) ▼



## STANDARD OF LIVING

# Wealth fell for all income quintiles except the bottom 20% over the first three quarters of 2022.

This was due to the loss of wealth in stocks and mutual fund shares, and retirement accounts. Wealth for all groups remains above pre-pandemic levels.

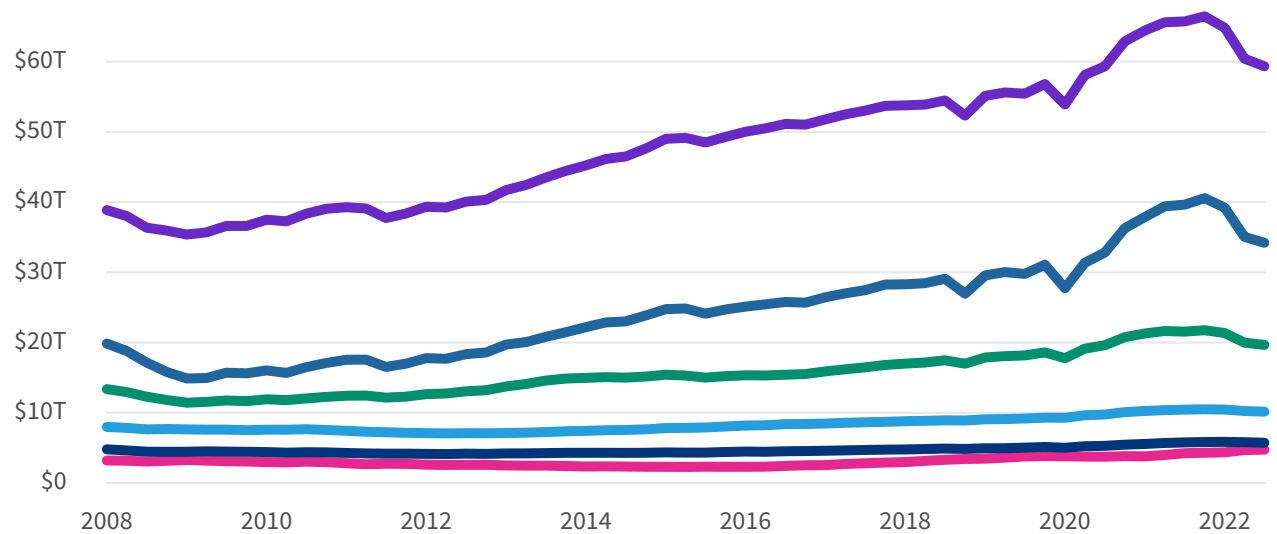
f t in e p <> ↓ csv

## Household wealth by income percentile

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

Bottom 20% Second 20% Middle class Fourth 20% Top 20% (excl. top 1%) Top 1%



Source: [Federal Reserve](#).

## The net worth of the middle class averaged \$10.3 trillion, or about \$393,000 per household, in the first three quarters of 2022.

That's 7.4% of all US wealth. 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.

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## Components of wealth by income quintile, Q1-Q3 2022 average

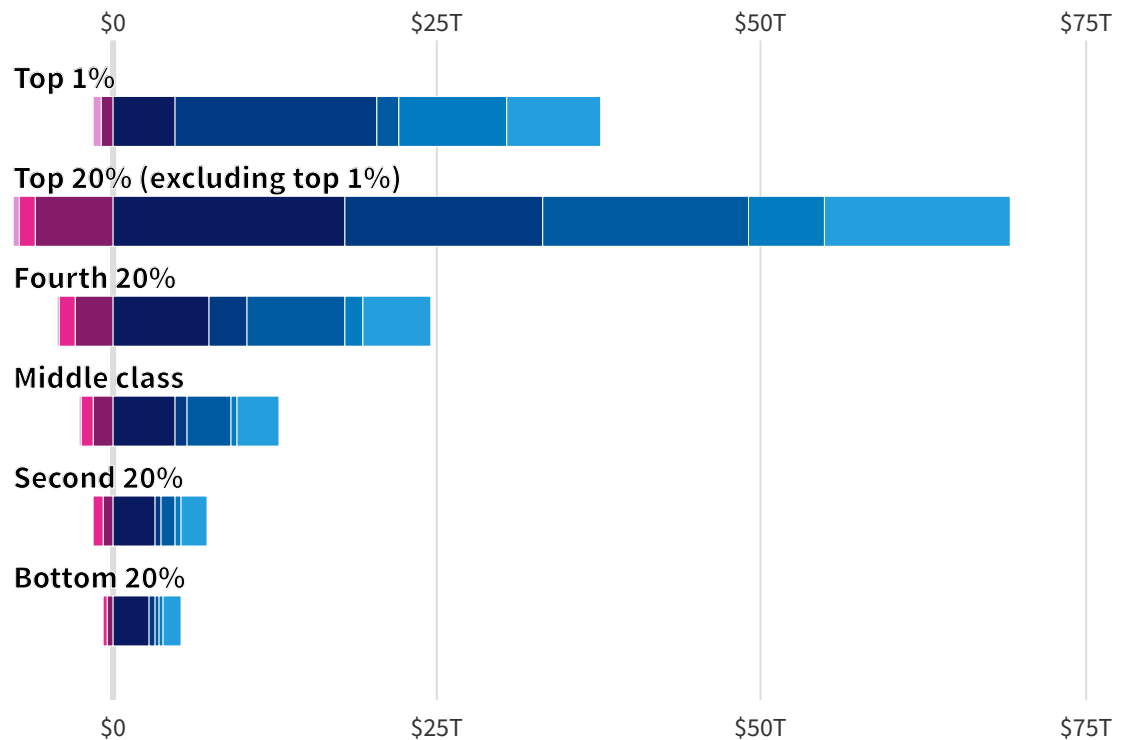
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Assets:

Real estate    Stocks and mutual fund shares    Retirement accounts  
Private businesses    Other assets

Liabilities:

Home mortgages    Consumer credit    Other liabilities



Source: [Federal Reserve](#)

Footnotes: The retirement accounts category includes both def... [see more](#) ▼

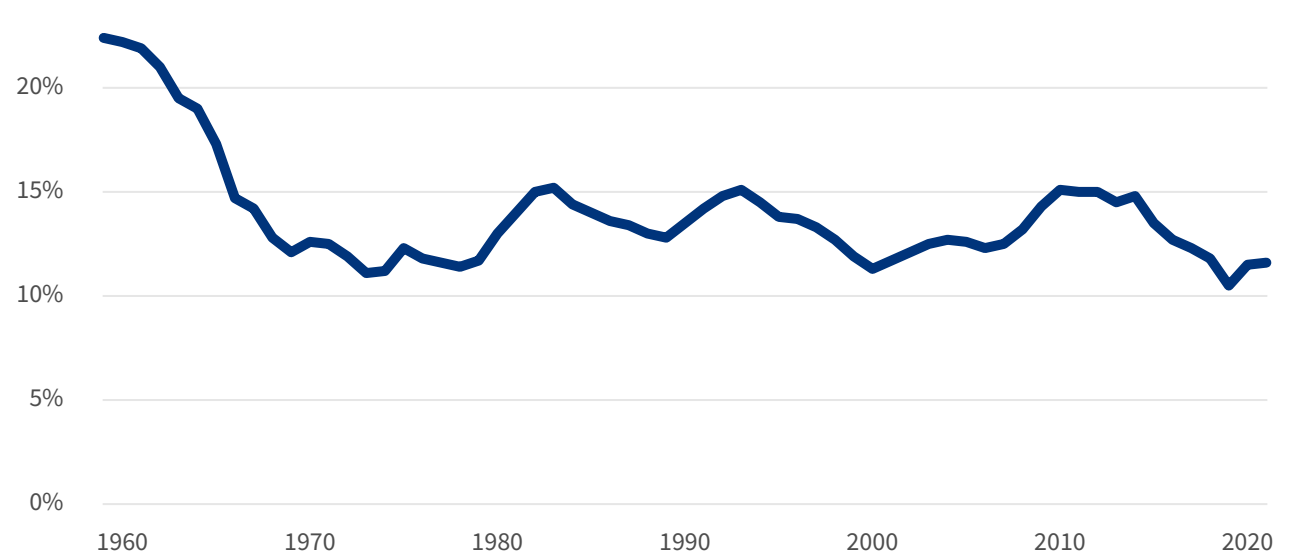
## STANDARD OF LIVING

**The poverty rate increased in 2020 and 2021, reaching 11.6% in 2021.**

The share of people in poverty remains below the peak of 15.1% hit during the Great Recession. The poverty rate is consistently higher for children under 18 and Black and Hispanic groups than the nation overall.

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### Poverty rate



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

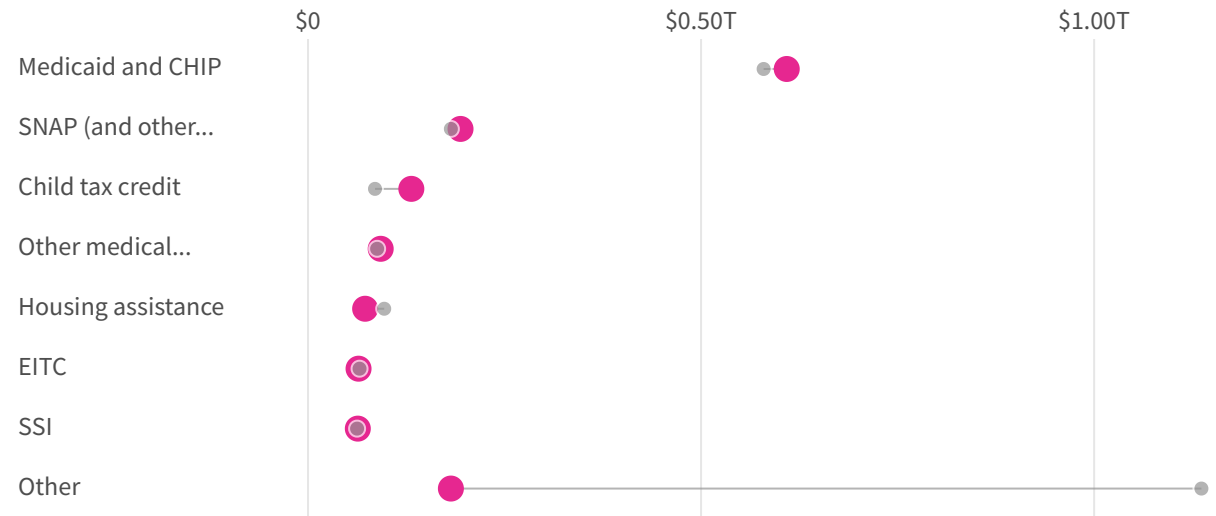
## Total federal government assistance to individuals decreased 38.6% in fiscal year 2022 but was 42.2% higher than in FY 2019.

Child tax credit payments increased 54%, while COVID-19 payments to individuals and unemployment insurance decreased about 91% compared to FY 2021, as COVID-19 assistance measures expired.

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### Assistance to individuals 2021 ▼ vs 2022 ▼

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## STANDARD OF LIVING

# The number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2020.

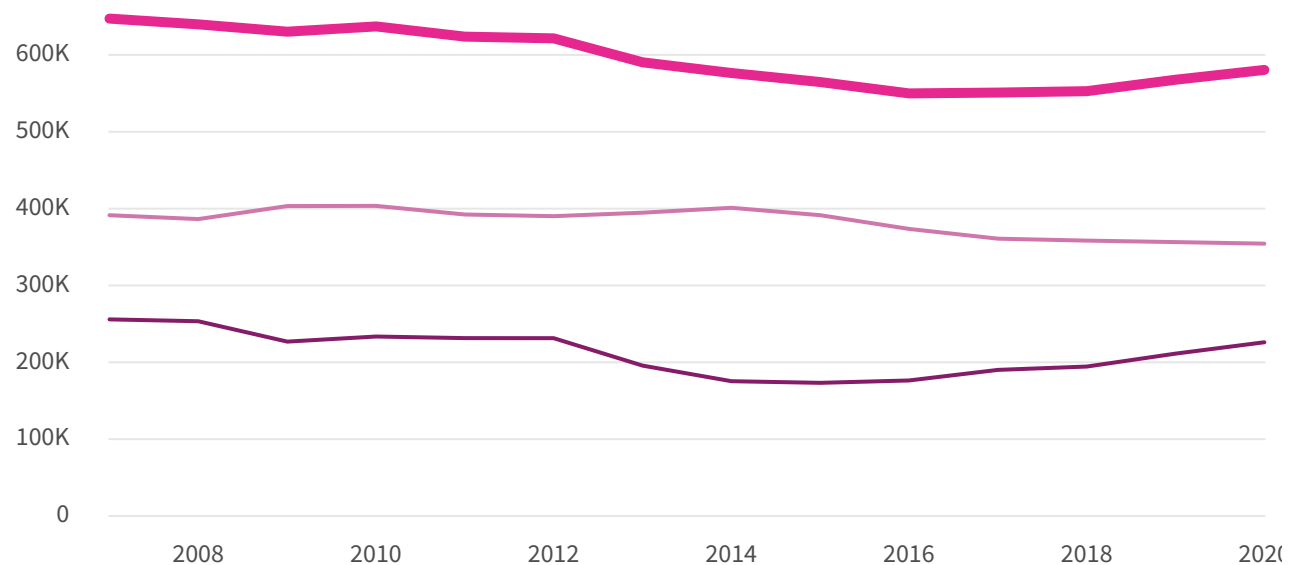
About 39% or 226,080 homeless people stayed in unsheltered locations in January 2020. (The COVID-19 pandemic limited the Department of Housing and Urban Development's collection of 2021 homelessness data.)

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## People experiencing homelessness by sheltered status

SELECT A LINE

■ All homeless people ■ Sheltered people ■ Unsheltered people



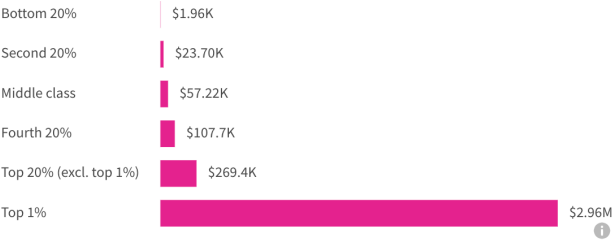
Source: [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#). [↗](#)

# Explore the Big Picture

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## INCOME DISTRIBUTION TAXES AND TRANSFERS

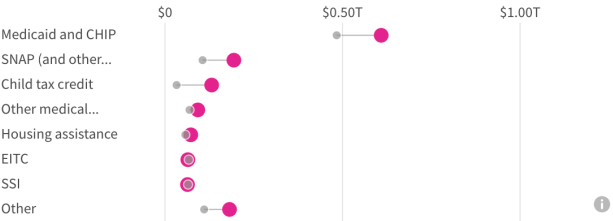
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



## ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS HOMELESS PEOPLE

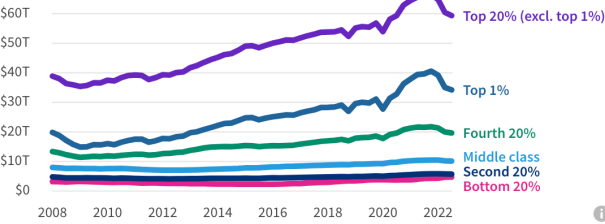
### Assistance to individuals 2019 vs 2022

Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

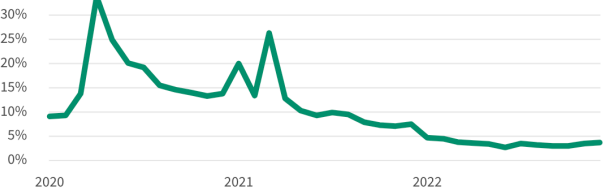


## WEALTH

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

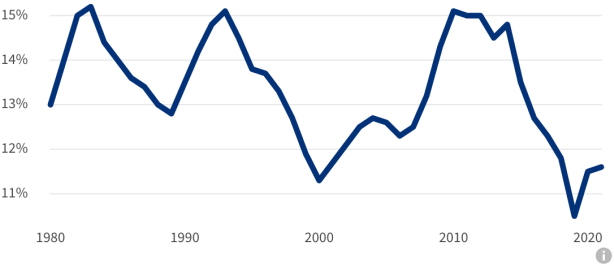


## SAVING RATE



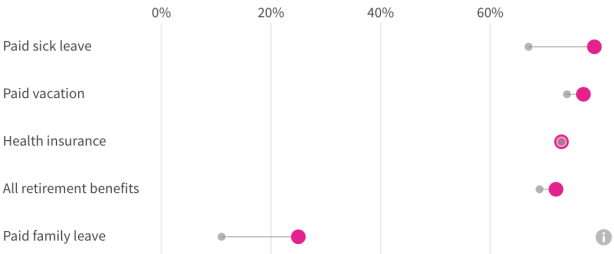
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. [Link](#)

## POVERTY RATE BY RACE BY AGE



## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

### 2010 vs 2022



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

- Since hitting a peak of 42.5 in January 2022, weekly COVID-19 hospitalizations per 100,000 adults remained below 11.7 from March through the end of 2022. →
- As of December 2022, about 28% of people who have had COVID-19 reported experiencing long COVID. →
- About 3.5 million people died in 2021, 2.4% more than in 2020 and 21.3% more than 2019. The top three causes — cancer, heart disease, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths. →
- Preliminary 2021 data shows that life expectancy decreased for the second consecutive year to 76.1 years. →
- The federal government spent \$173.3 billion on public health in 2022 — 13.6% more than 2021 but 10.7% less than during the first year of the pandemic. →
- In 2021, 8.3% of the population (27.2 million Americans) were uninsured, down from 8.6% in 2020 but up from 8.0% in 2019. →
- Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering older and low-income populations. →



— Last year, 22 states restricted abortion access while 19 protected it. →

## HEALTH

**Since hitting a peak of 42.5 in January 2022, weekly COVID-19 hospitalizations per 100,000 adults remained below 11.7 from March through the end of 2022.**

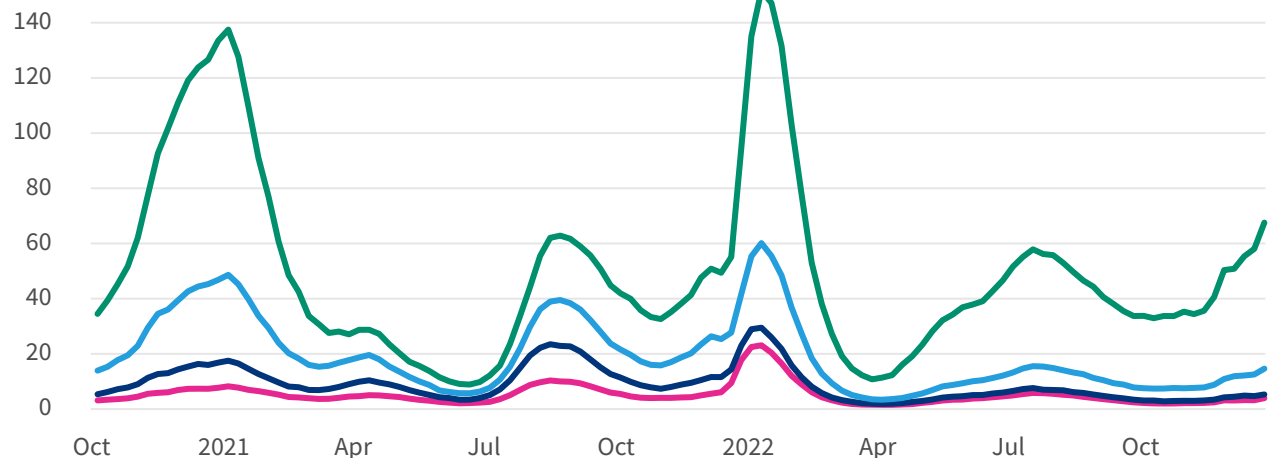
However, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) **warned in November** that continued COVID-19 circulation combined with the high spread of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and flu could strain the healthcare system. COVID-19 hospitalization rates are highest among older Americans, while children are most at risk for RSV hospitalization.

## COVID-19: Weekly new hospital admissions

Per 100,000 people

SELECT A LINE

Age 18-29 Age 30-49 Age 50-69 Age 70+



Source: [Department of Health & Human Services](#). ↗



## HEALTH

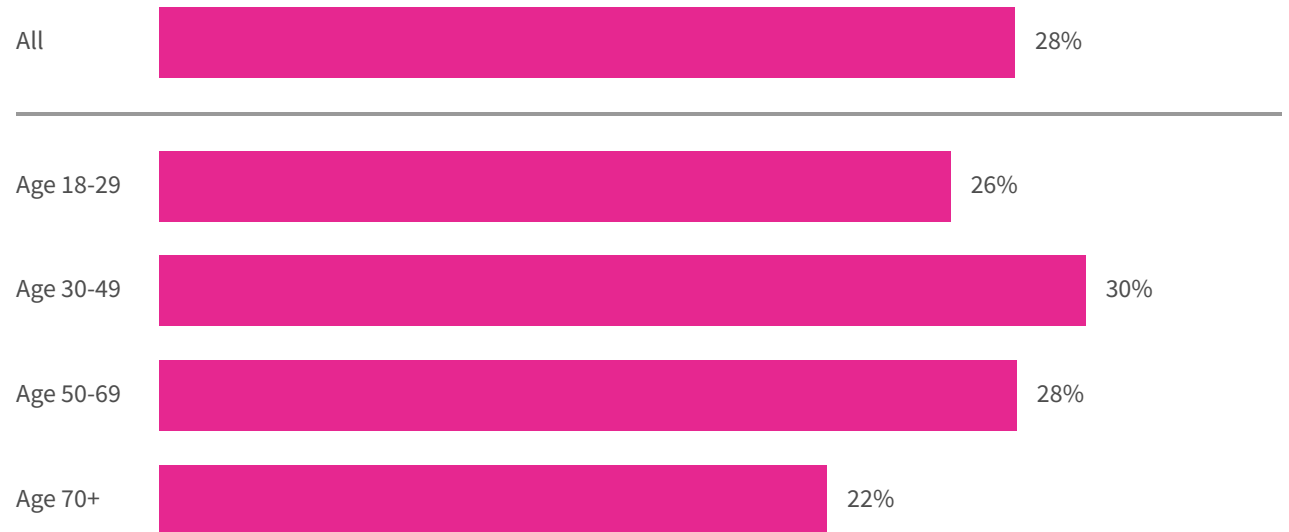
# As of December 2022, about 28% of people who have had COVID-19 reported experiencing long COVID.

Ten percent of people who experienced long COVID (defined as symptoms that lasted at least three months) reported that their symptoms significantly limited their daily activities. Although adults ages 18 through 69 were the least likely to be hospitalized for COVID-19, they were the most likely to report having long COVID.

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## Share of people diagnosed with COVID-19 who experienced symptoms for at least three months

December 2022



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

## HEALTH

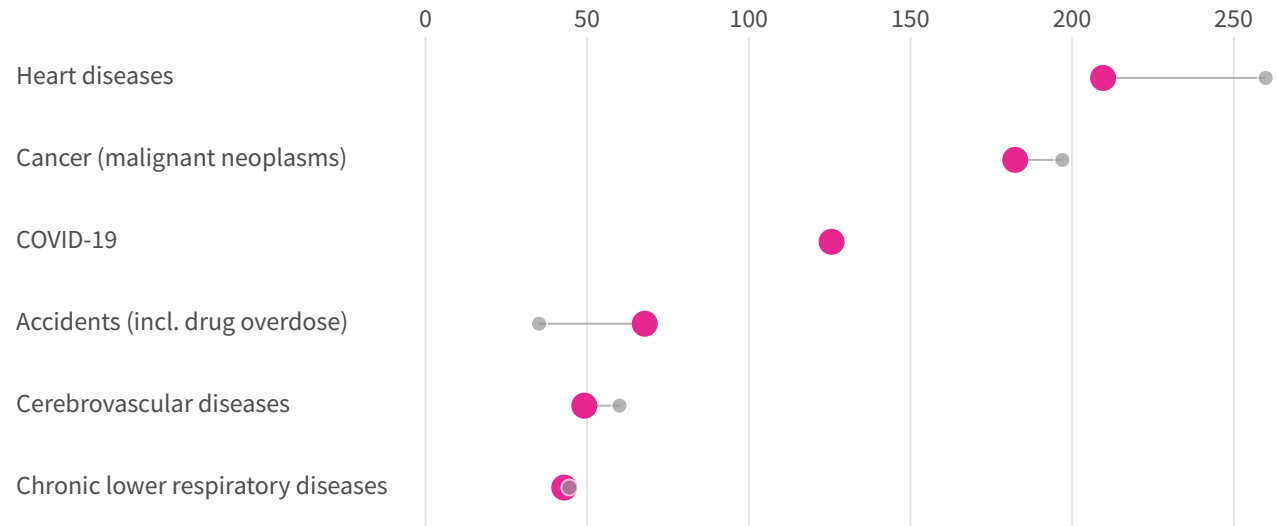
**About 3.5 million people died in 2021, 2.4% more than in 2020 and 21.3% more than 2019. The top three causes — cancer, heart disease, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths.**

Preliminary 2022 data shows there were 3,079,248 deaths through December 17.

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### Top causes of death 1999 ▼ vs 2021 ▼

Deaths per 100,000 people



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

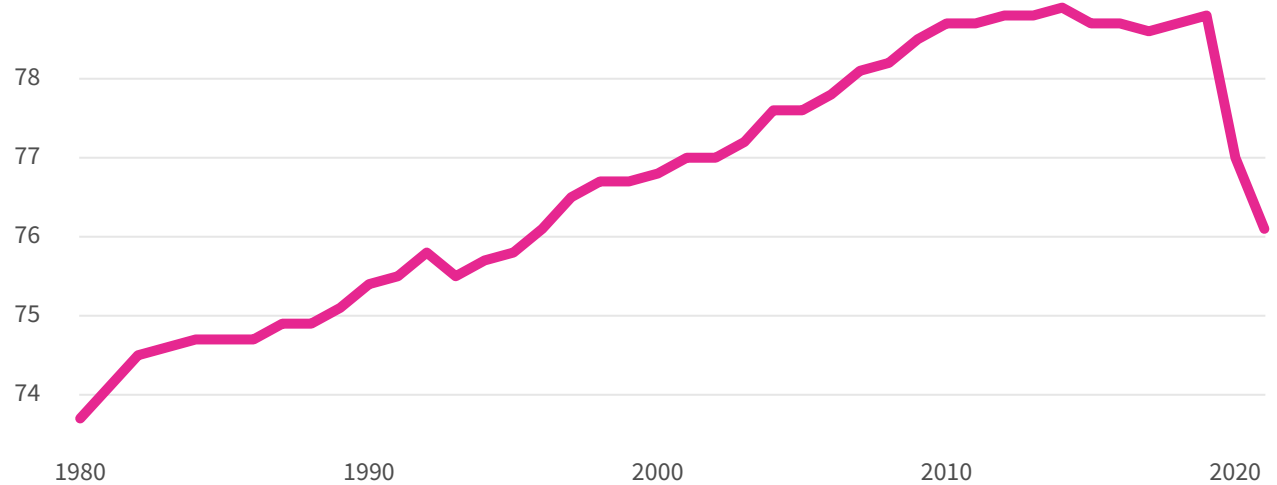
## HEALTH

**Preliminary 2021 data shows that life expectancy decreased for the second consecutive year to 76.1 years.**

**Increased deaths** due to COVID-19 were the leading cause of the decline, followed by unintentional injuries and heart disease.

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**Life expectancy for people born in a given year**



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

Footnotes: Data for 2020 and 2021 are provisional. [see more](#) ✓

## HEALTH

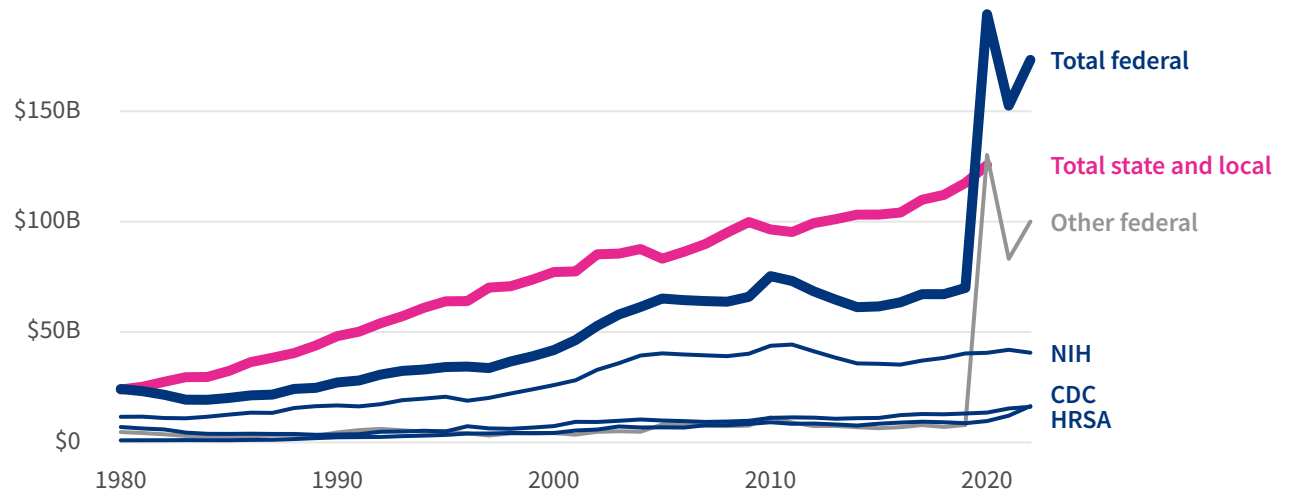
**The federal government spent \$173.3 billion on public health in 2022 — 13.6% more than 2021 but 10.7% less than during the first year of the pandemic.**

Most of the spending increase was for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, which assists in improving preparedness and response against health threats.

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## Public health spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## HEALTH

**In 2021, 8.3% of the population (27.2 million Americans) were uninsured, down from 8.6% in 2020 but up from 8.0% in 2019.**

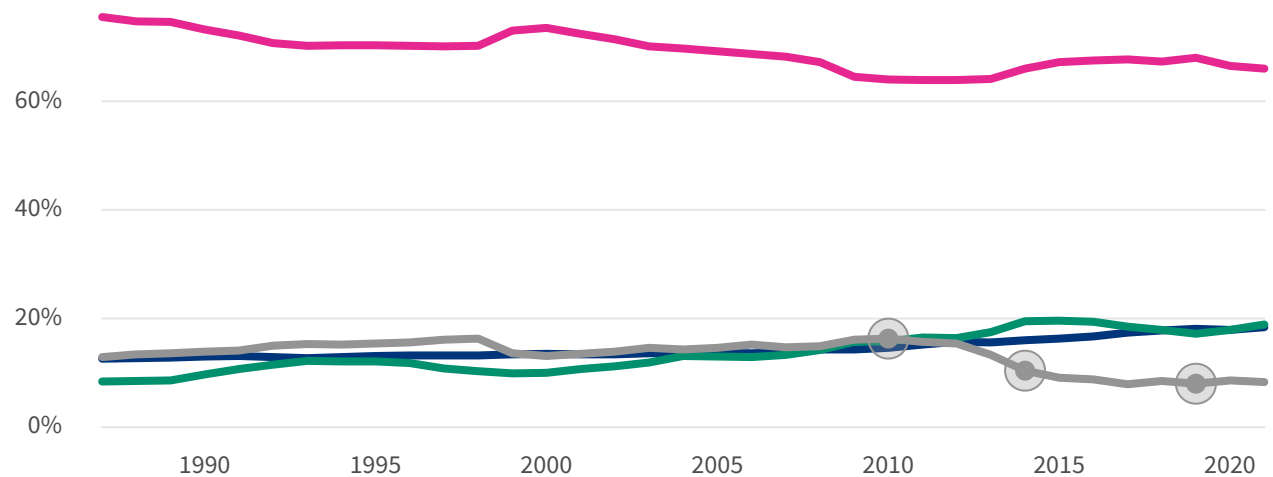
The share of people with private health insurance fell 2.0 percentage points from 2019 to 2021. Meanwhile, the share of Americans with Medicare, Medicaid, or other public health insurance grew by 1.2 percentage points in 2021 after increasing 0.4 percentage points in 2020.

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## 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

# Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering older and low-income populations.

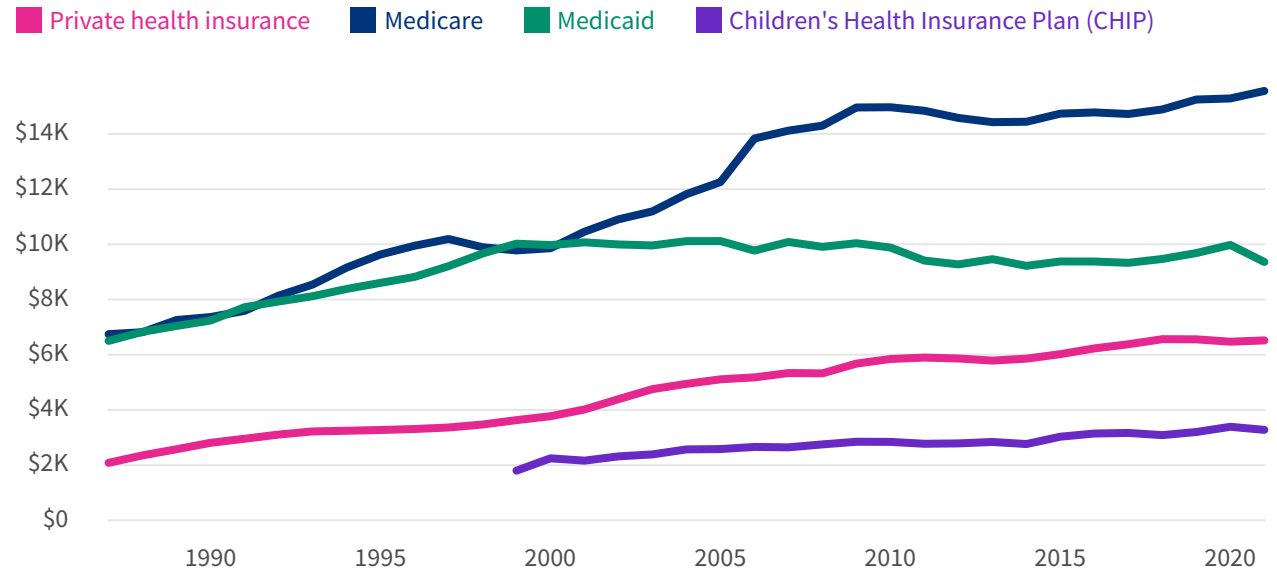
However, per-enrollee spending for these government programs remained relatively flat over since 2010, while private insurance spending increased 12%.

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## Health insurance spending per enrollee

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE



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

## HEALTH

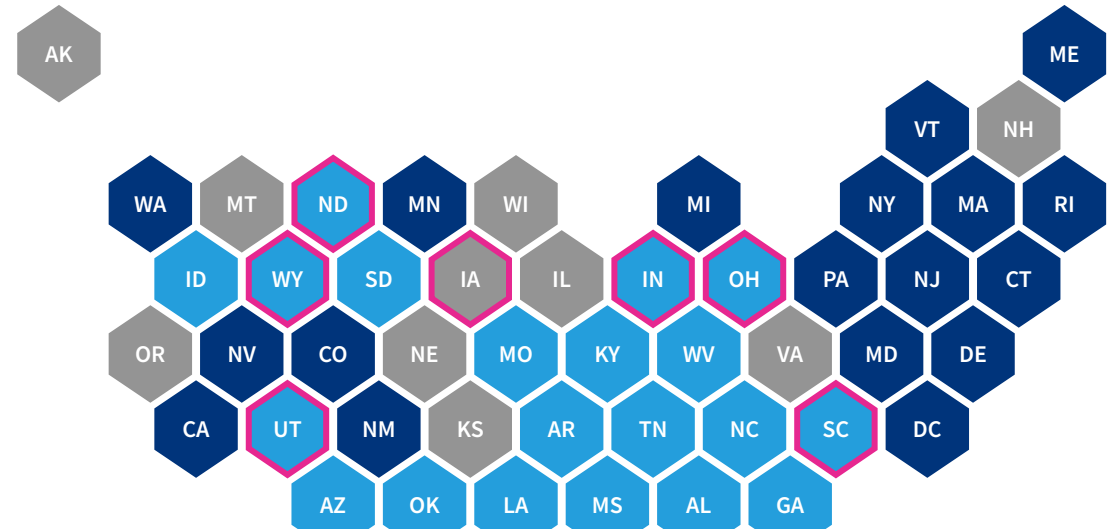
# Last year, 22 states restricted abortion access while 19 protected it.

These changes came about in various ways, including enforcing trigger laws after the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, voter actions in the midterm election, new legislation, executive orders, and judicial rulings.

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## 2022 state-level changes in abortion access

Protection Restriction No change Ban blocked



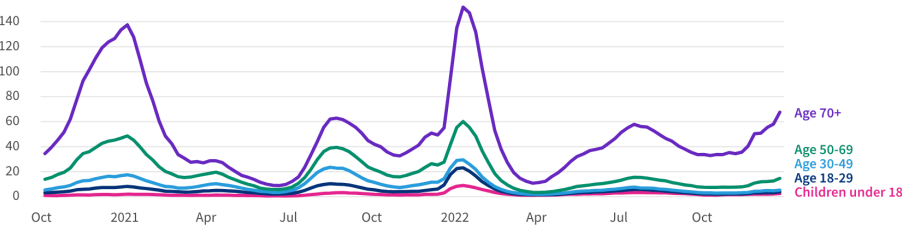
# Explore the Big Picture

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COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATIONS   LONG COVID-19 RATE   COVID-19 VACCINATIONS

Per 100,000 people

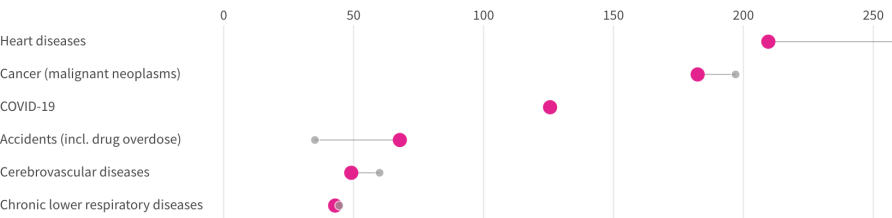


1

TOP CAUSES OF DEATH   LIFE EXPECTANCY

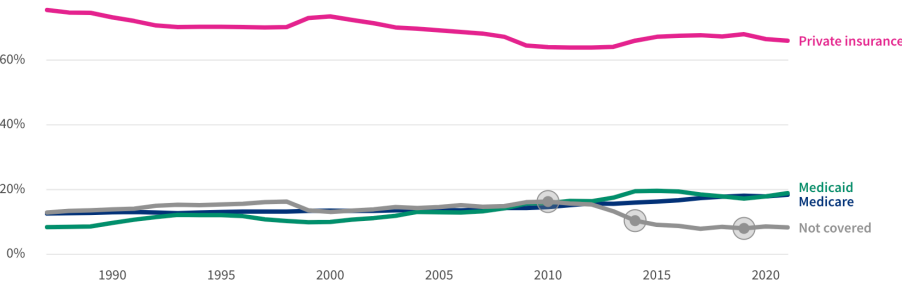
1999 ▾ vs 2021 ▾

Deaths per 100,000 people



1

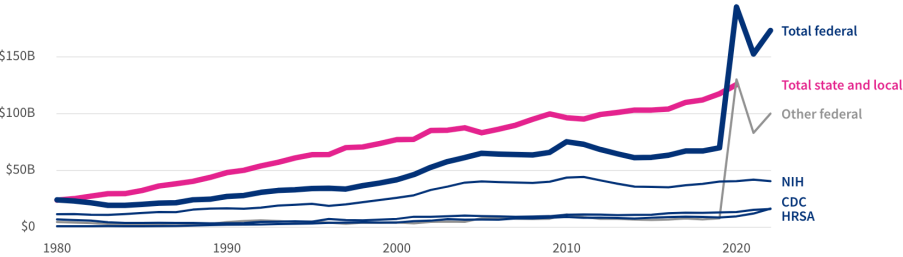
INSURANCE COVERAGE   HEALTHCARE SPENDING PER ENROLLEE



1

PUBLIC HEALTH SPENDING

Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)



1



## POPULATION

# How is the population changing and growing?

- The population grew faster last year, but 2022 still had the third-lowest growth rate in US history after 2021's record-low growth rate. →
- Population growth rates vary widely between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2022, while West Virginia's population decreased. →
- The fertility rate increased to 56.6 births per 1,000 women in 2021 — the first increase since 2014, but still lower than any other year except 2020. →
- According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2022 after rising for two years. It remains above pre-pandemic levels. →
- 333.3 million people lived in the United States in 2022. →
- The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse. →
- The population is getting older. →
- Single adults without kids comprised 29% of all US households in 2022, up from 13% in 1960. →



## POPULATION

**The population grew faster last year, but 2022 still had the third-lowest growth rate in US history after 2021's record-low growth rate.**

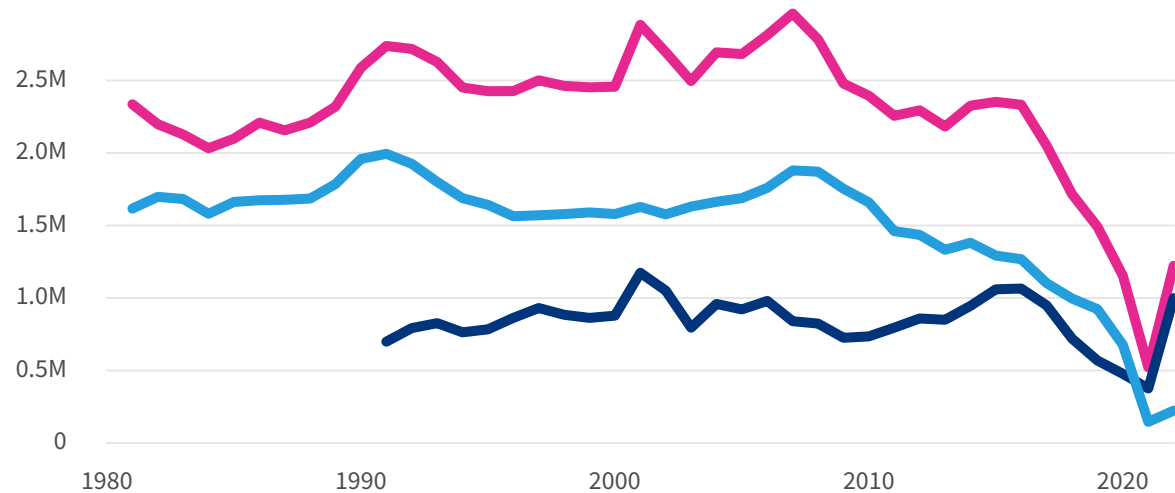
Births and net migration (the net effect of people moving into and out of the country) caused the population to grow by 1.3 million last year, or 0.4%.

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## Population growth by component

SELECT A LINE

■ Total population change ■ Net migration ■ Natural population change



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

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

## POPULATION

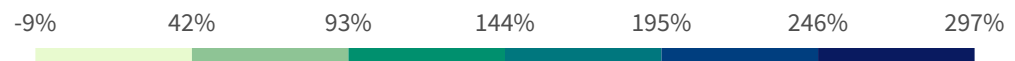
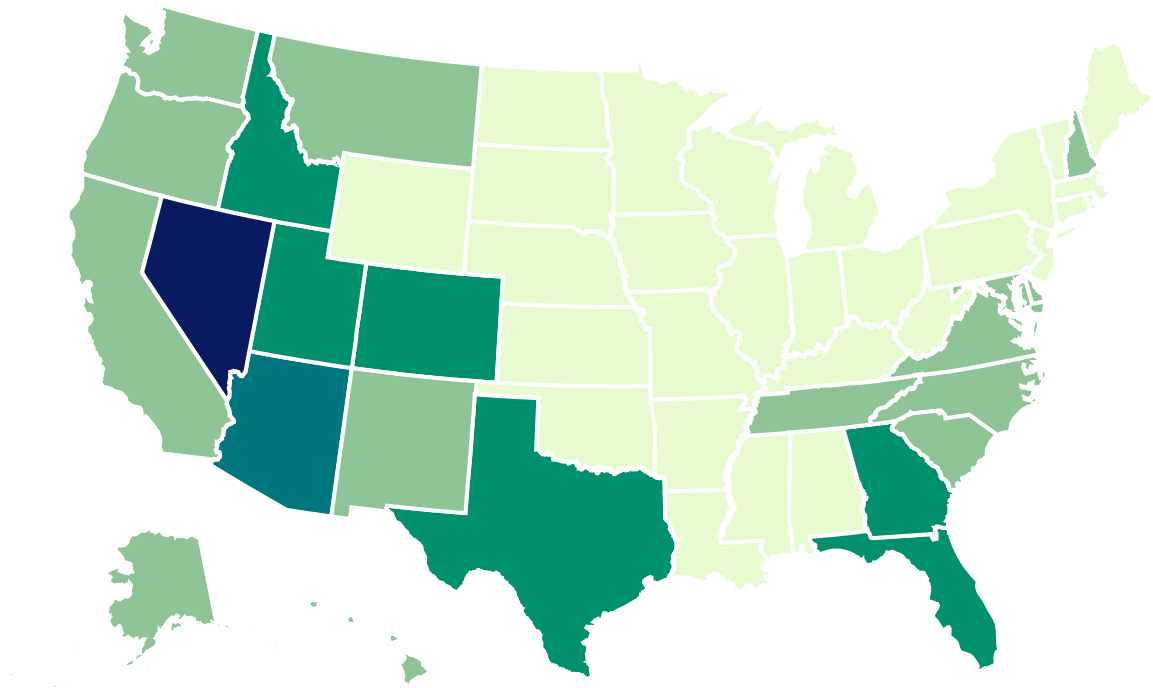
**Population growth rates vary widely between states. Nevada residents almost quadrupled between 1980 and 2022, while West Virginia's population decreased.**

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

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## Population growth, since 1980 ▼

Percentage change from base year to 2022



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

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

## POPULATION

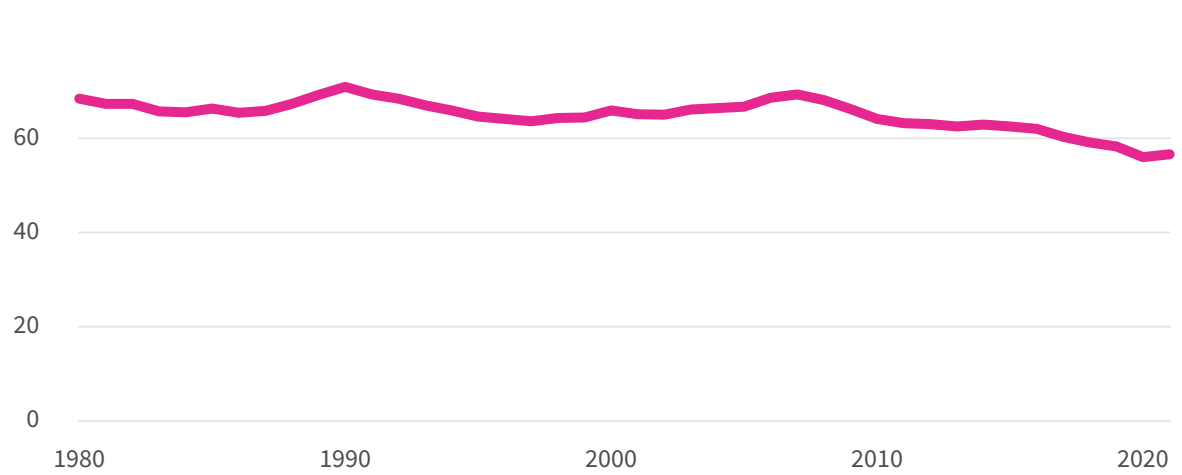
**The fertility rate increased to 56.6 births per 1,000 women in 2021 — the first increase since 2014, but still lower than any other year except 2020.**

A [Census Bureau analysis](#) of births data indicated that 2020's drop in births was likely partially associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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## Births (fertility rate)

Per 1,000 women (ages 15-44)



Sources: **National Center for Health Statistics.** [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Birth data for 2021 is preliminary. [see more](#) ✓

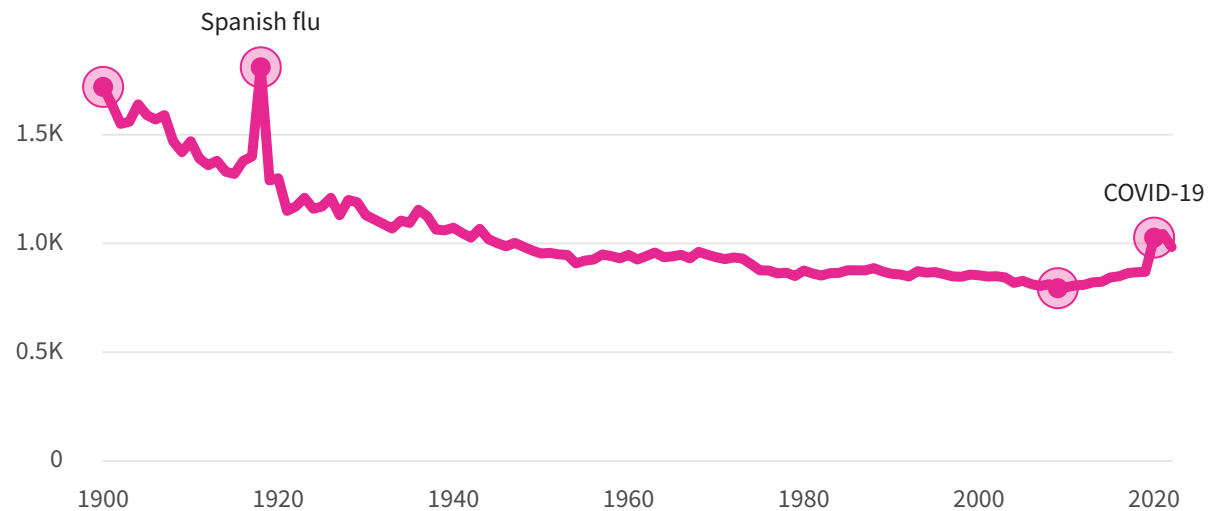
## POPULATION

**According to preliminary data, the death rate fell in 2022 after rising for two years. It remains above pre-pandemic levels.**

2022's death rate of 934.6 deaths per 100,000 people exceeded that of any year between 1972 and 2019.

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## Deaths per 100,000 people



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

Footnotes: Data for 2021 and 2022 is provisional. Death count... [see more](#) ✓

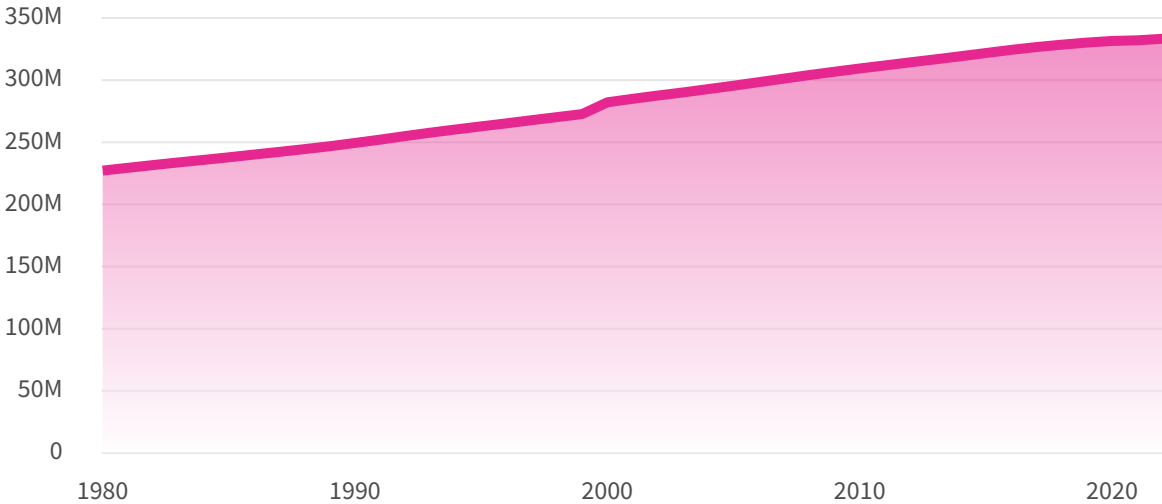
POPULATION

333.3 million people lived in the United States in 2022.

That's a 46.7% increase since 1980.

f t in e p <> d csv

Population



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

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

## POPULATION

# The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse.

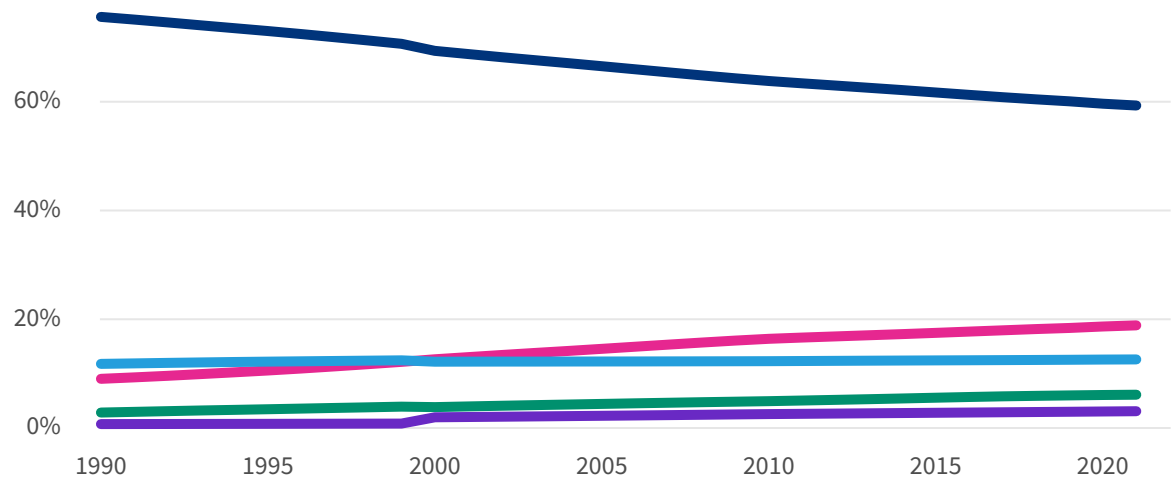
The Hispanic share of the US population grew from 9.0% in 1990 to 18.9% in 2021.

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## Share of total population, by race or ethnicity

SELECT A LINE

Hispanic White Black Asian or Pacific Islander Other



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic gr... [see more](#) [▼](#)

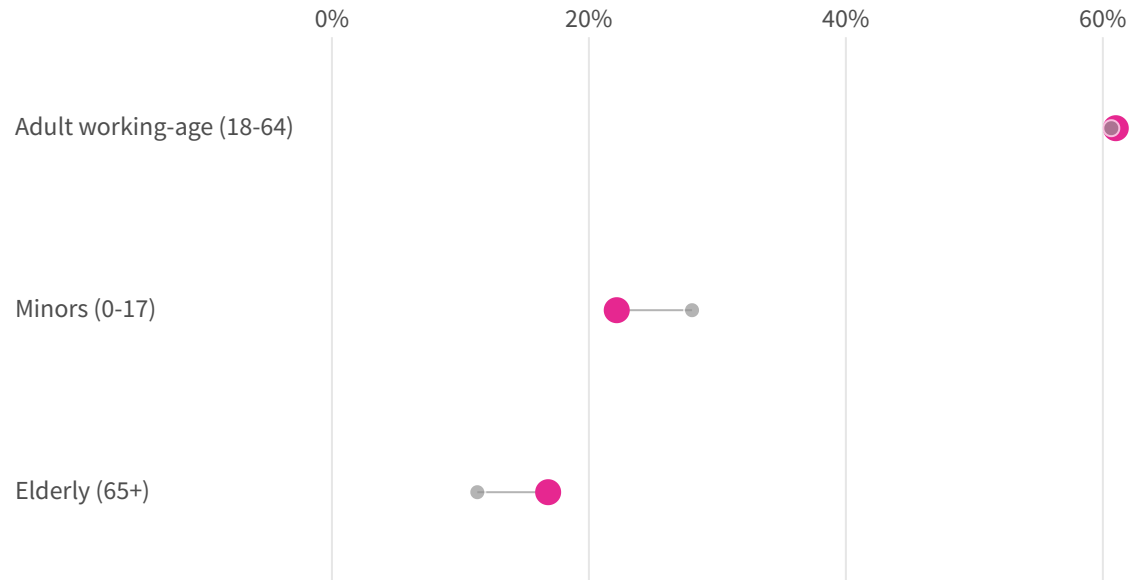
## POPULATION

# The population is getting older.

The proportion of working-age adults in the US remained relatively constant since 1980. However, the elderly share grew by 5.5 percentage points, while the percentage younger than 18 fell by 5.9 points.

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## Share of total population, by age group 1980 ▼ vs 2021 ▼



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



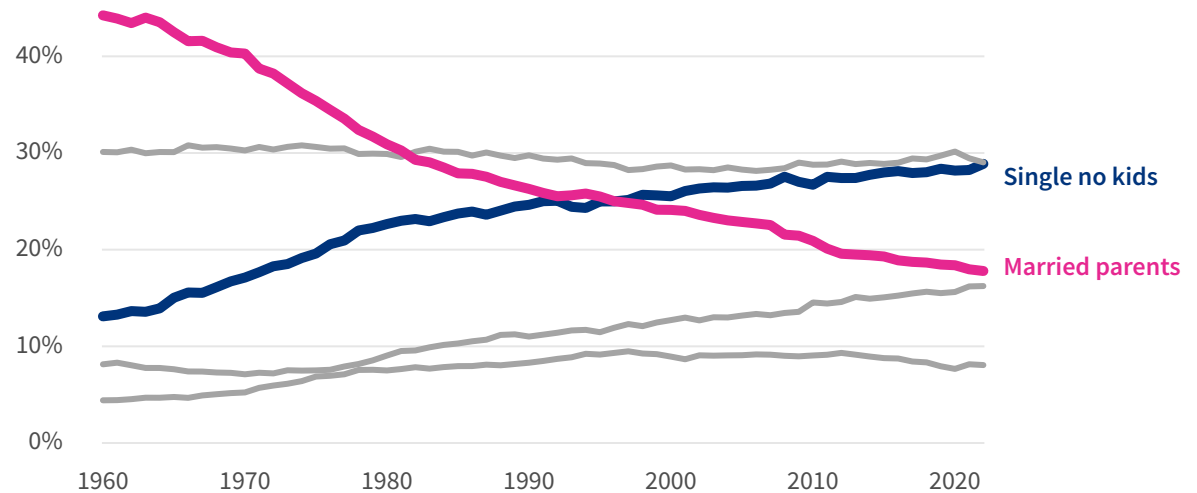
## POPULATION

**Single adults without kids comprised 29% of all US households in 2022, up from 13% in 1960.**


The share of households headed by married parents declined from 44% to 18% between 1960 and 2022.

f  in     csv

Share of total population, by household type



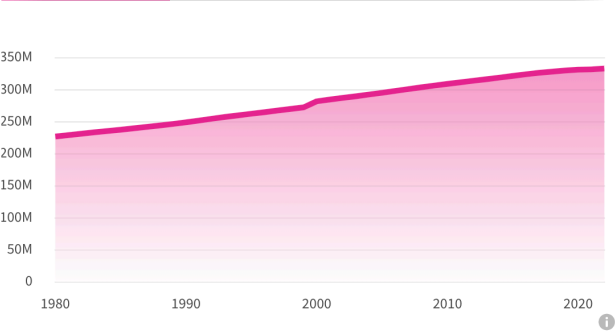
Source: [Census Bureau](#). 

Footnotes: 'Other' includes both other family households (suc... [see more](#) 

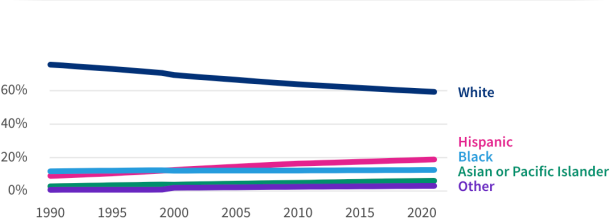
# Explore the Big Picture

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## TOTAL POPULATION

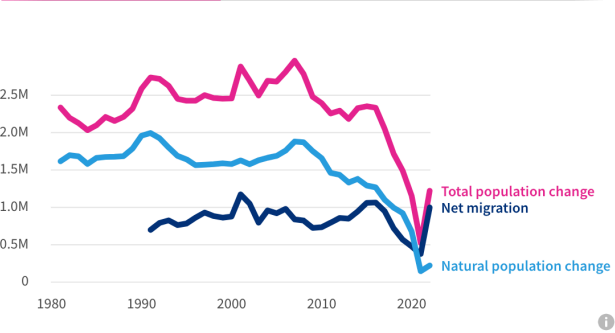


## RACE/ETHNICITY POPULATION SHARE POPULATION COUNTS

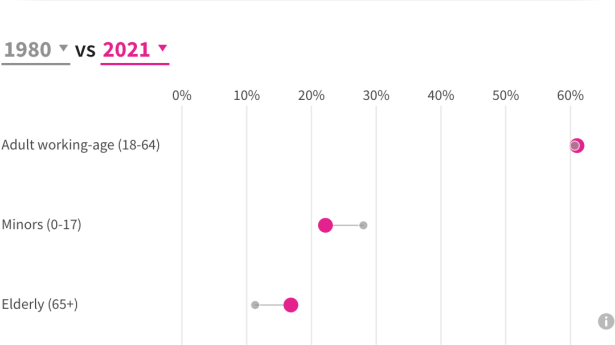


Source: [Census Bureau](#).  
Footnotes: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic gr... [see more](#)

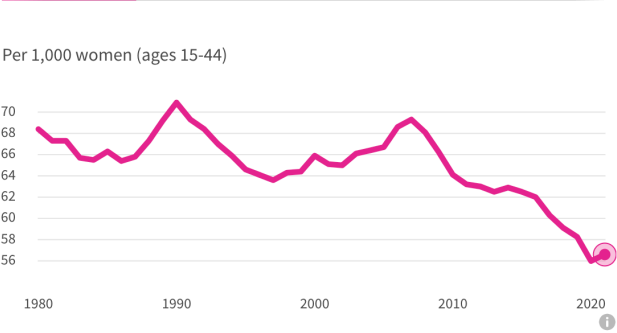
## COMPONENTS OF CHANGE



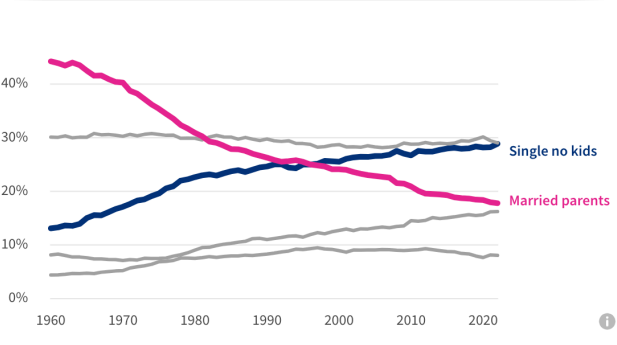
## AGE POPULATION SHARE POPULATION COUNTS



## FERTILITY RATE DEATH RATE



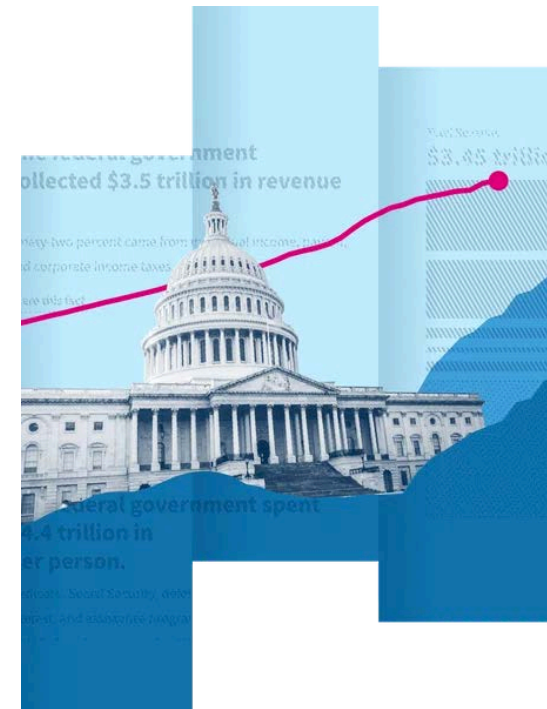
## HOUSEHOLD TYPE SHARES HOUSEHOLD COUNTS



## BUDGET

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

- The federal government collected \$5.0 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2022 (FY 2022) — or \$15,098 per person. →
- The federal government spent \$6.5 trillion in FY 2022 — or \$19,434 per person — including funds distributed to states. →
- Federal revenue increased 14.3% in FY 2022 after collecting more personal income taxes, social security taxes, and auctioning spectrum for commercial wireless and broadcast use. →
- Federal spending decreased 12.4% in FY 2022 after remaining relatively flat in FY 2021. →
- The federal government spent 28.7% more than it collected in FY 2022, resulting in a \$1.45 trillion deficit. →
- The national debt hit \$30.9 trillion last fiscal year. →



## BUDGET

**The federal government collected \$5.0 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2022 (FY 2022) — or \$15,098 per person.**

More than half was collected through individual income taxes, while 30% was through payroll taxes. Other revenue sources included corporate income taxes, sales taxes, and customs duties.

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## BUDGET

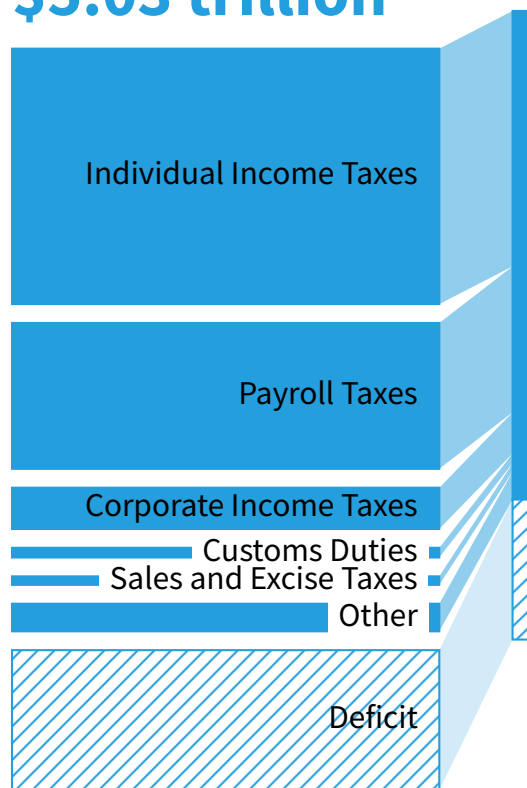
**The federal government spent \$6.5 trillion in FY 2022 — or \$19,434 per person — including funds distributed to states.**

Medicare, Social Security, defense and veterans, transfers to states, and aid such as SNAP and refundable tax credits were the biggest categories, accounting for 75% of spending.

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## Total Revenue

**\$5.03 trillion**



## Federal Budget 2022

## Total Spending

**\$6.48 trillion**



Sources: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). [see more](#) ✓

## BUDGET

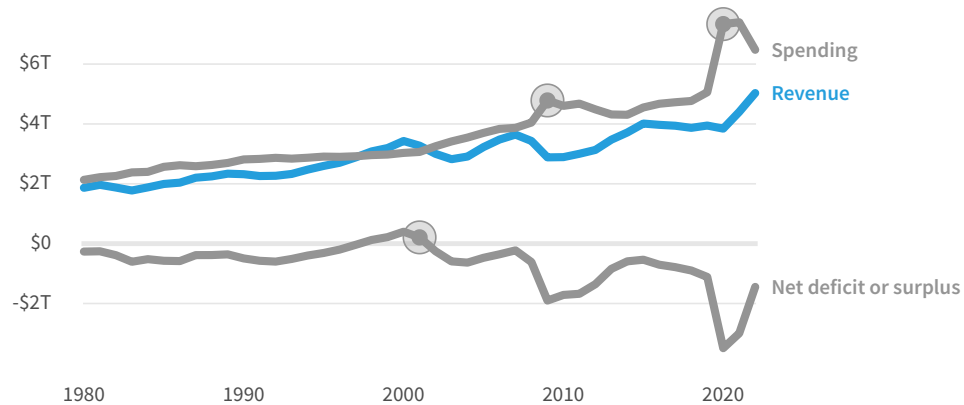
**Federal revenue increased 14.3% in FY 2022 after collecting more personal income taxes, social security taxes, and auctioning spectrum for commercial wireless and broadcast use.**

Federal revenue was 27.5% higher than in FY 2019.

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## Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## BUDGET

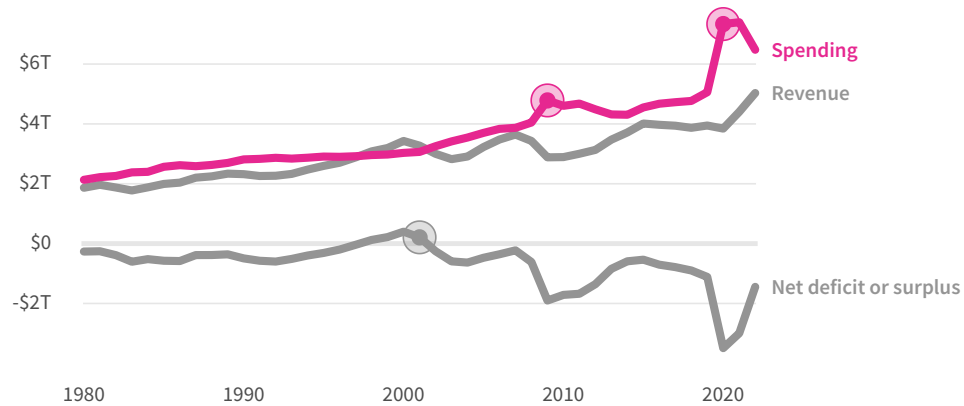
**Federal spending decreased 12.4% in FY 2022 after remaining relatively flat in FY 2021.**

This drop was mostly due to reduced COVID-19 recovery spending for businesses and individuals. Federal spending remained 28.0% above that of FY 2019.

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## Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## BUDGET

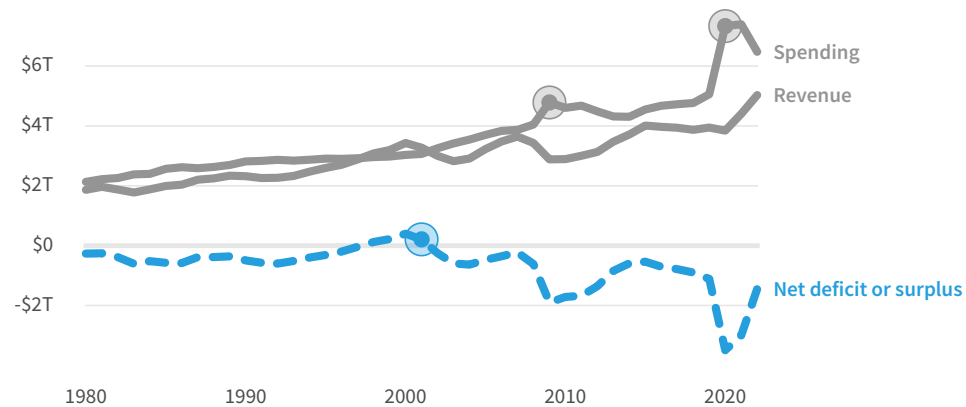
**The federal government spent 28.7% more than it collected in FY 2022, resulting in a \$1.45 trillion deficit.**

The deficit in FY 2021 was \$3.0 trillion. For comparison, the pre-pandemic FY 2019 deficit was \$1.11 trillion after adjusting for inflation.

f t in e <> csv

## Federal government finances

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

**State and local tax revenue grew 9.3% from FY 2021 to FY 2022 after**

**rising 19% in the previous fiscal year.** In FY 2022, state and local

governments accounted for 41% of government spending, 33% of which were funds transferred from the federal government. Federal transfers to

state and local governments were 50% higher than in FY 2019 due to

COVID-19 assistance.

## BUDGET

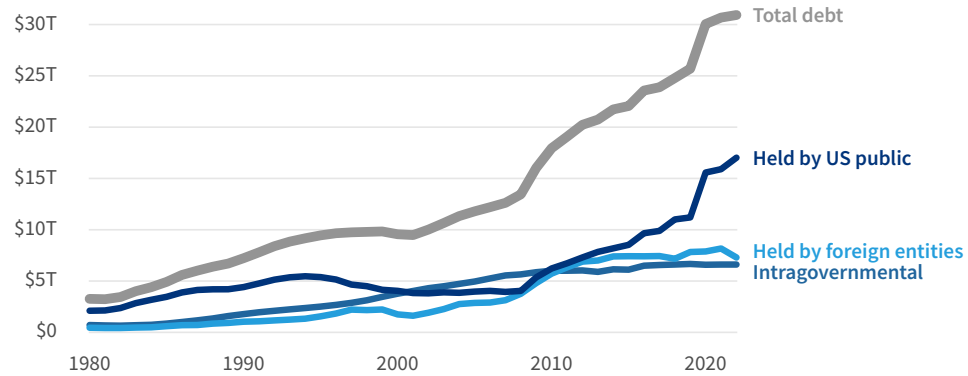
# The national debt hit \$30.9 trillion last fiscal year.

The federal debt held by the public is equivalent to 94.5% of GDP, similar to the 94.7% ratio of FY 2021, but higher than the average of 71.3% in the 10 years before the pandemic.

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## US federal debt

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)

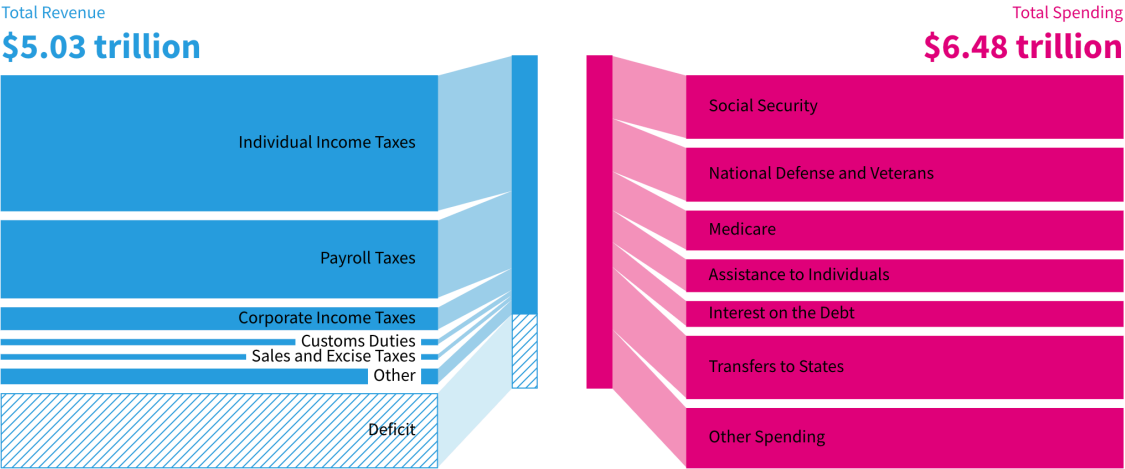


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

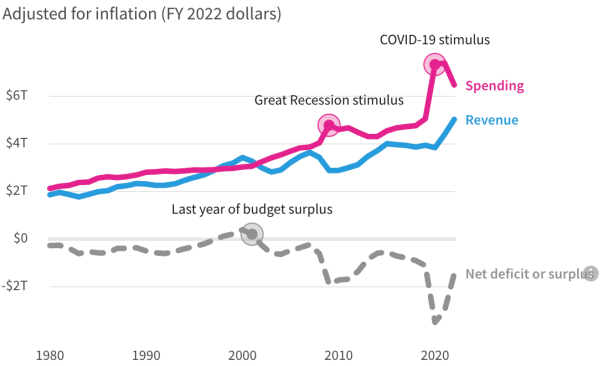
# Explore the Big Picture

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

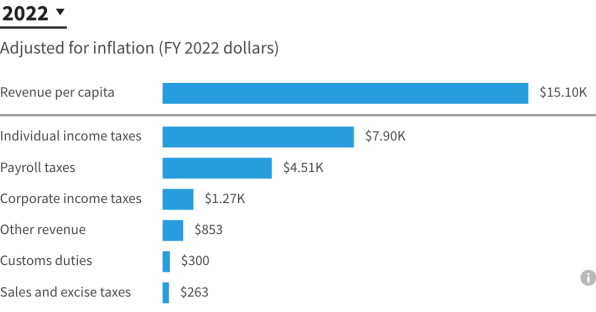
## FEDERAL BUDGET 2022



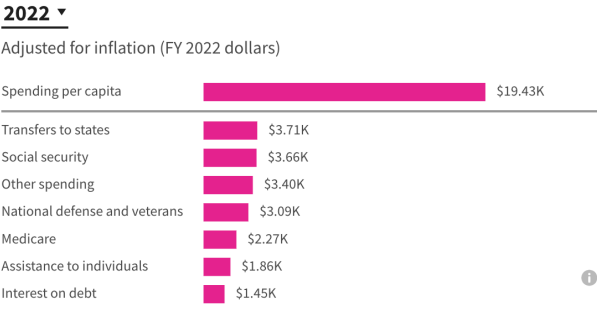
## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES PER CAPITA



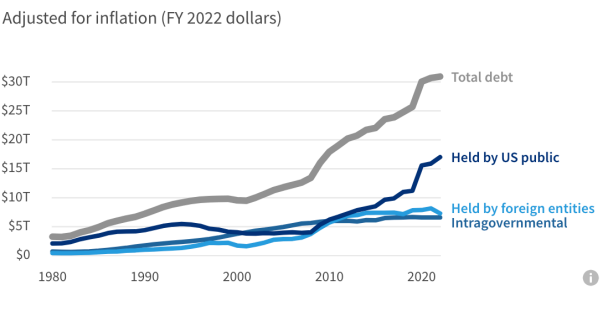
## REVENUE PER CAPITA PER CAPITA GROWTH



## SPENDING PER CAPITA PER CAPITA GROWTH



## DEBT BY FOREIGN ENTITY





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

[Explore more on education in the US](#)

- Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell more between 2019 and 2022 than any other period for which data is available. →
- The public-school student-teacher ratio dropped from 15.9 in fall 2019 to 15.4 in fall 2020, the lowest since 2009. →
- Public schools spent an average of \$15,375 per student in the 2019–2020 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation. →
- Of the students who started high school in 2010, 23% completed a four-year college degree by 2020. Another 27% had enrolled in college but not yet graduated. →
- The median student loan balance for Black families is increasing faster than for families of other races or ethnicities, reaching \$34,000 in 2019. →
- Forty-eight percent of the population ages 25 and older has a college degree. →



- On average, people with no more than a bachelor's degree earned \$1,432 per week in 2022, roughly 68% more than workers with no more than a high school diploma. →

## EDUCATION

### Eighth-grade math and reading proficiency fell more between 2019 and 2022 than any other period for which data is available.

The share of students at or above a proficient level in reading **dropped** from 33.6% to 30.8% and from 33.9% to 26.5% in math.

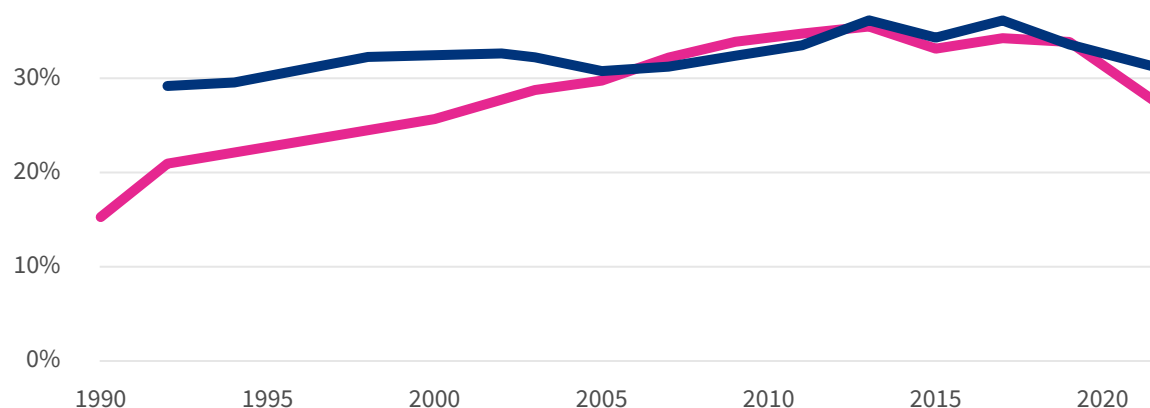
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### Math and reading proficiency


Percent of students 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, the lowest since 2009.

This is partly due to school enrollment dropping in the pandemic and follows 10 consecutive years of a student-teacher ratio between 15.9 and 16.1. Several factors affect the student-teacher ratio, including class sizes, the number of classes educators teach, and the number of special education teachers.

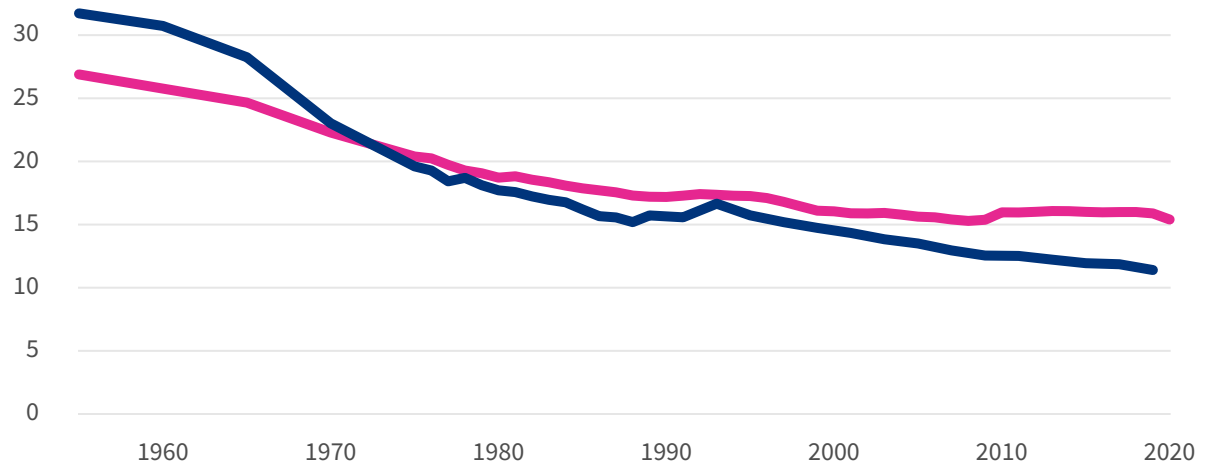
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## Student-to-teacher ratio

Fall of each school year

SELECT A LINE

■ Public schools ■ Private schools



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

## EDUCATION

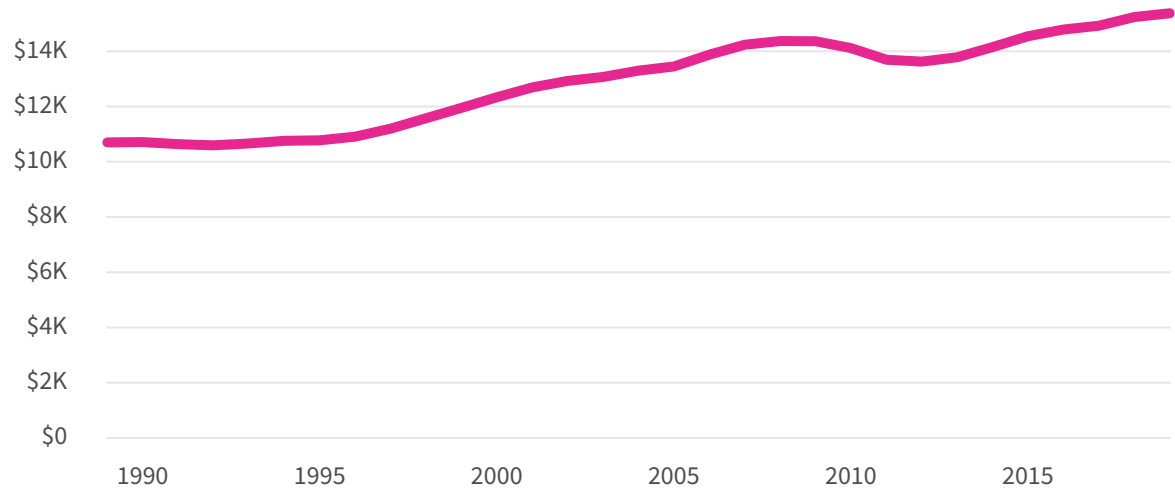
**Public schools spent an average of \$15,375 per student in the 2019–2020 school year, more than any previous year after adjusting for inflation.**

Spending per student varies across states — in 2019, it ranged from \$9,428 in Utah to \$28,754 in New York. Many factors influence per-pupil spending, including salaries, benefits, and supplies across functions such as instruction, administration, and operations and maintenance.

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## Public school spending per student

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



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

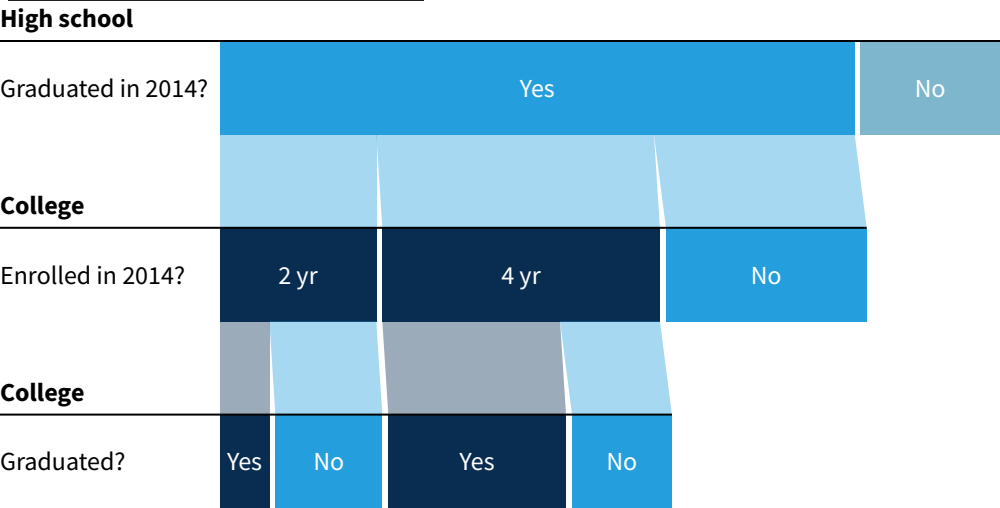
EDUCATION

Of the students who started high school in 2010, 23% completed a four-year college degree by 2020. Another 27% had enrolled in college but not yet graduated.

Among Black and Hispanic students who entered high school in 2010, the share who earned a four-year degree by 2020 was lower than the overall student rate — less than 14% for either group.

Educational attainment, 4-year college class of 2020

All races ▼



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

Footnotes: 4-year college graduation rates measure whether so... [see more](#) ▼

## EDUCATION

# The median student loan balance for Black families is increasing faster than for families of other races or ethnicities, reaching \$34,000 in 2019.

Black families' student loan balances rose 96% between 2010 and 2019, compared to 44% for all families.

**Preliminary findings from Federal Reserve economists** indicate that various factors contribute to higher student loan debt for Black borrowers, such as remaining in school longer and being more likely to attend for-profit colleges.

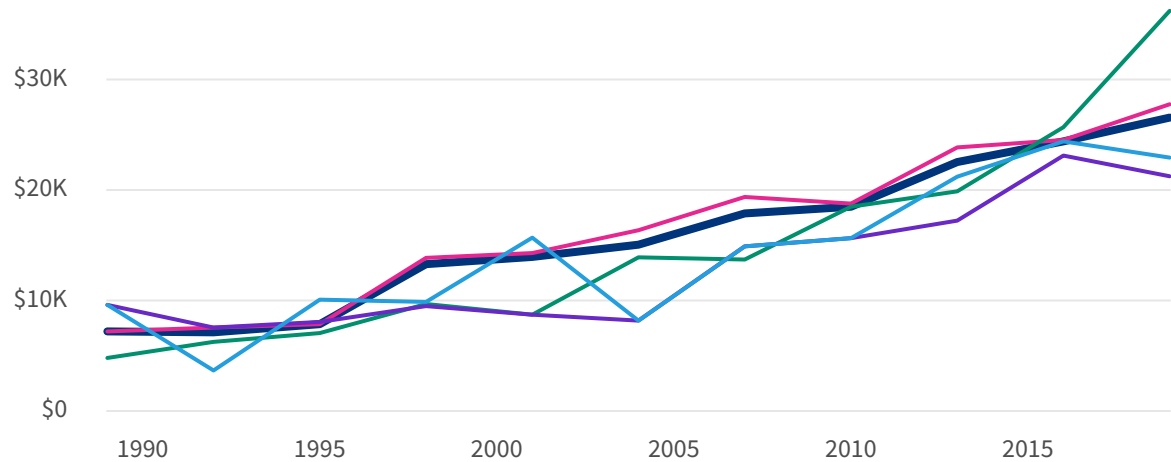
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## Median household outstanding student debt

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

All families White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Hispanic Other



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

## EDUCATION

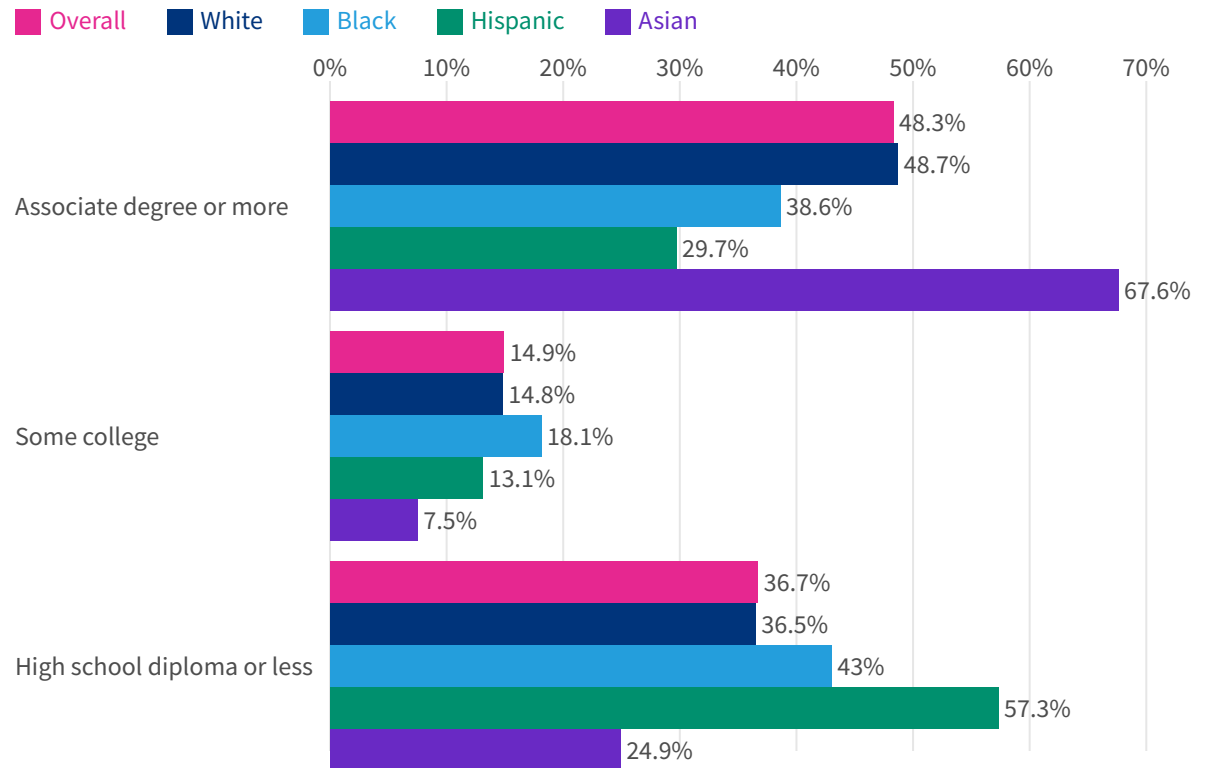
# Forty-eight percent of the population ages 25 and older has a college degree.

Asian Americans consistently have the nation's highest levels of education; as of 2021, more than two-thirds have at least an associate degree.

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## Share of population by maximum educational attainment in 2021 ▼

By race or ethnicity



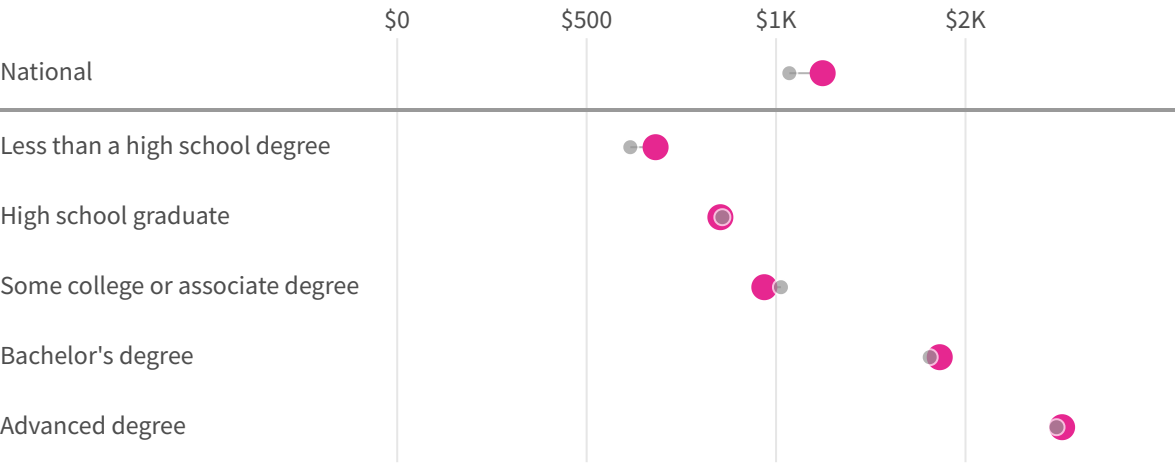
Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

On average, people with no more than a bachelor’s degree earned \$1,432 per week in 2022, roughly 68% more than workers with no more than a high school diploma.

Wages for workers with only a high school diploma have fallen since 2000, while wages for people with at least a bachelor’s degree ticked upward.

Median weekly earnings, by educational attainment 2000 vs 2022

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Footnotes: Median weekly earnings are for full-time wage and ... see more

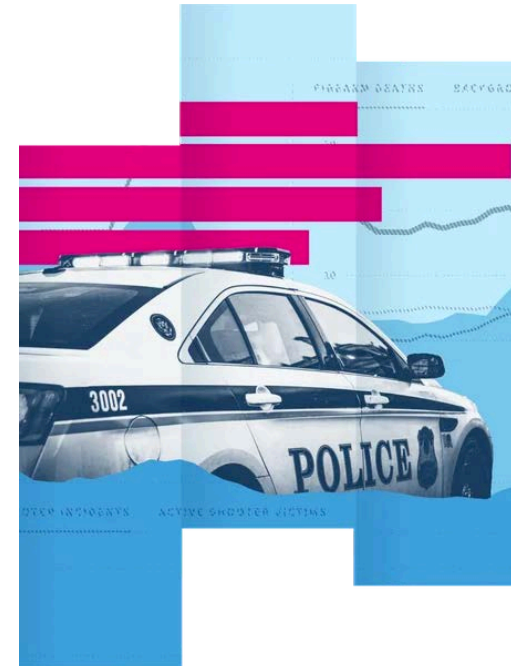




## CRIME & JUSTICE

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

- Violent crime fell by 1.7% in 2021 after growing by 4.6% in 2020. Property crime fell for the second year in a row in 2021 by 4.5%. →
- Governments spent \$267 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2020 — the most since at least 1980 after adjusting for inflation. →
- The number of police officers per 100,000 people fell 6.9% from its peak in 2009 to 2021. →
- Law enforcement cleared 16% of reported Part I crimes in 2021 — meaning an arrest was made or exceptional circumstances, such as the death of the offender, prevented arrest. →
- More than 5.5 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole in 2020. →
- The share of prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, is a drug crime has declined annually since 2007. →
- Increased firearm suicides and homicides drove the nation's firearm death rate from 13.7 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 people between 2020 and 2021. →

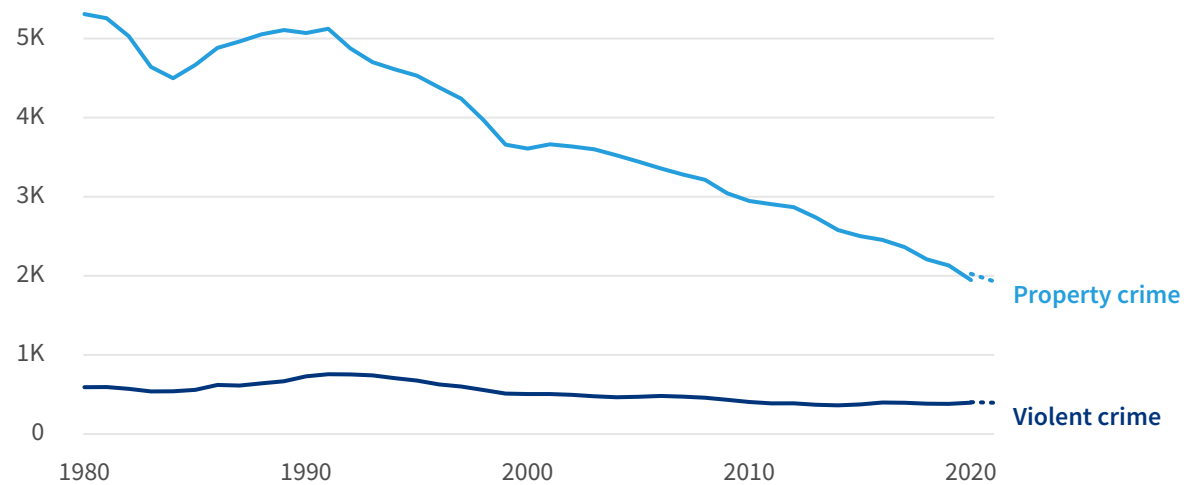


**Violent crime fell by 1.7% in 2021 after growing by 4.6% in 2020. Property crime fell for the second year in a row in 2021 by 4.5%.**

Despite the overall decrease in violent crime, the [homicide rate rose](#) again in 2021 after a [historic increase](#) in 2020. In 2021, the FBI switched its crime data collection to a system that counts all crimes committed during an incident, as opposed to only requiring counting the most severe crime.

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## Crime rates per 100,000 people



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

Footnotes: The FBI switched its crime data collection from th... [see more](#) ▼

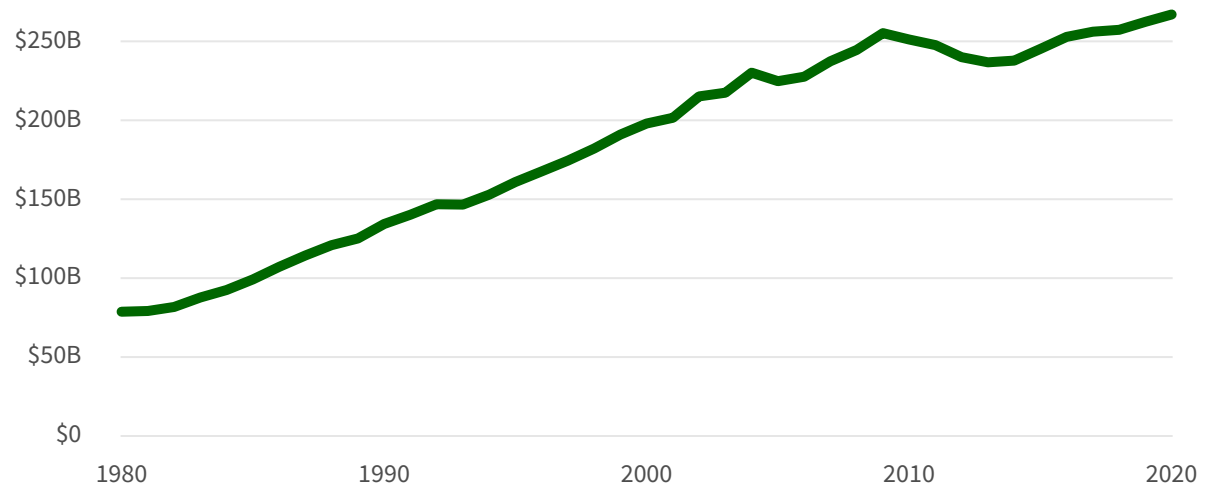
## Governments spent \$267 billion on law enforcement and corrections in 2020 — the most since at least 1980 after adjusting for inflation.

However, law enforcement and corrections spending was highest per capita in 2009 when governments spent \$832 per person, compared to \$805 in 2020.

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### Government law enforcement and corrections spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

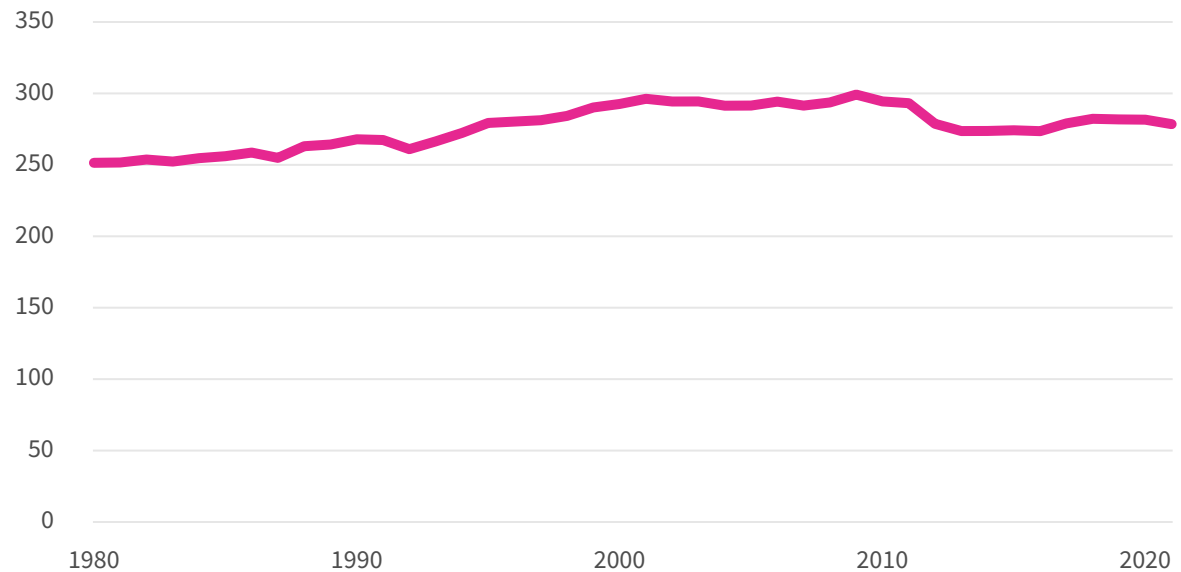
## CRIME AND JUSTICE

### The number of police officers per 100,000 people fell 6.9% from its peak in 2009 to 2021.

The United States had 924,326 police officers in 2021, accounting for **6% of all state and local government full-time employees.**

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### State and local police per 100,000 people



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

## Law enforcement cleared 16% of reported Part I crimes in 2021 — meaning an arrest was made or exceptional circumstances, such as the death of the offender, prevented arrest.

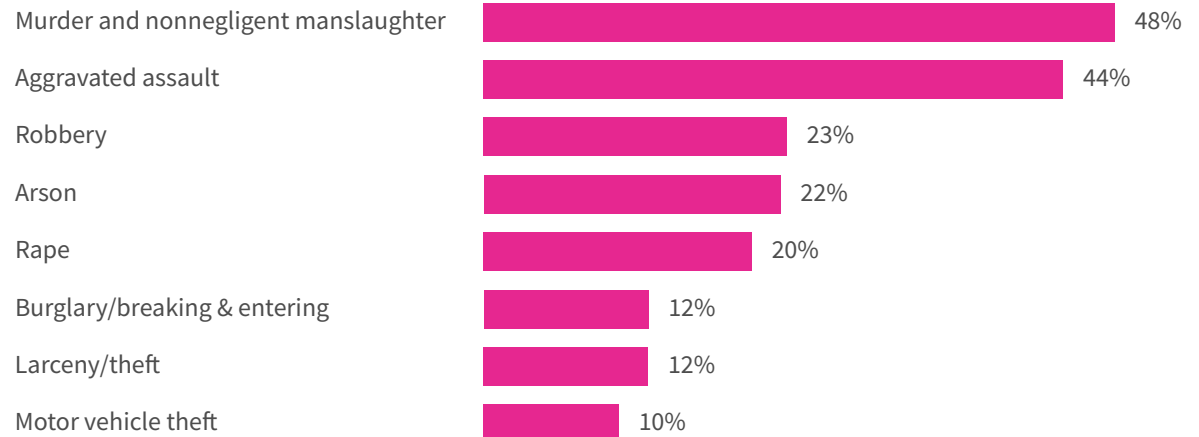
Part I crimes are serious, occur across the country, and are likely to be reported to law enforcement.

Murders had the highest clearance rate at 48%, while motor vehicle theft had the lowest at 10%. Clearance rates should not be compared across years due to varying law enforcement agency response rates.

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### Crime clearance rates 2021 ▼

#### Part I offenses



Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Data represents clearance rates for agencies repor... [see more](#) ▼

Until law enforcement participation in data collection reaches 80%, the FBI has limited the use-of-force data it makes available. [Partial 2022 data](#) shows that 66% of officers work for agencies that reported use-of-force data. The most common use-of-force incidents involved a firearm; hands, fists, or feet; or a taser.

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

## More than 5.5 million people were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole in 2020.

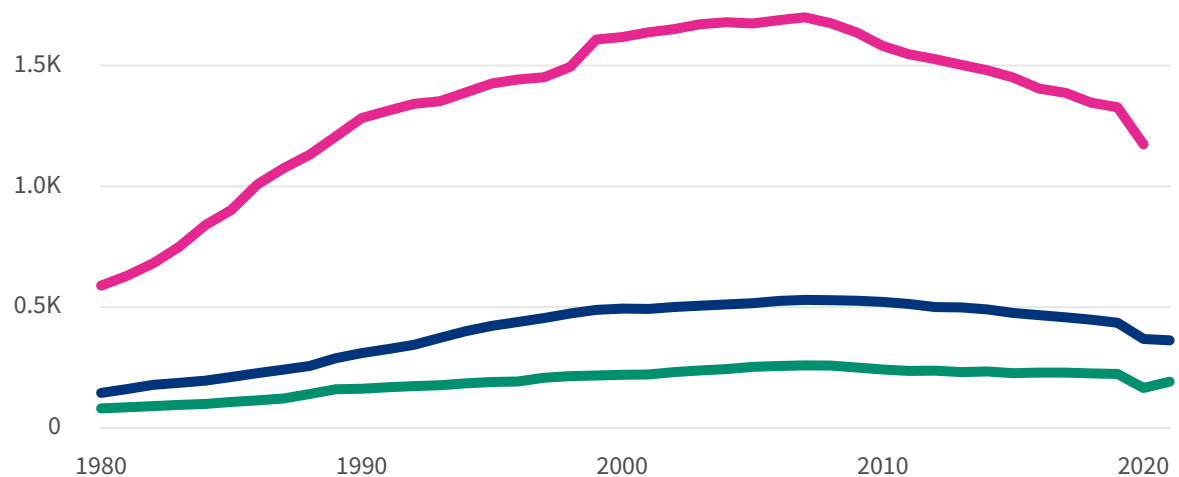
The prison population per 100,000 people declined for the 14th year in a row in 2021, while the jail population rose after a decline in 2020. Probation and parole data is not yet available for 2021.

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### Correctional population per 100,000 people

SELECT A LINE

■ Probation and parole ■ Prison ■ Jail



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

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

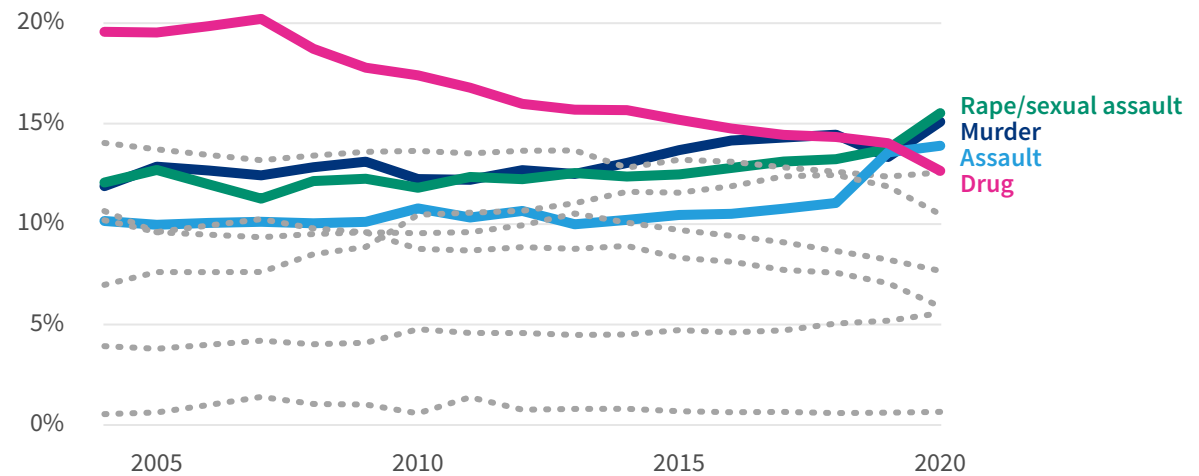
## The share of prisoners whose most serious offense, as defined by the FBI, is a drug crime has declined annually since 2007.

The share dropped 7.6 percentage points between 2007 and 2020. Drug crimes dropped from being the most common reason for incarceration in 2019 to the fourth-most in 2020, after rape and sexual assault, murder, and aggravated and simple assault.

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### State prison inmates

Share of inmates by crime type



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



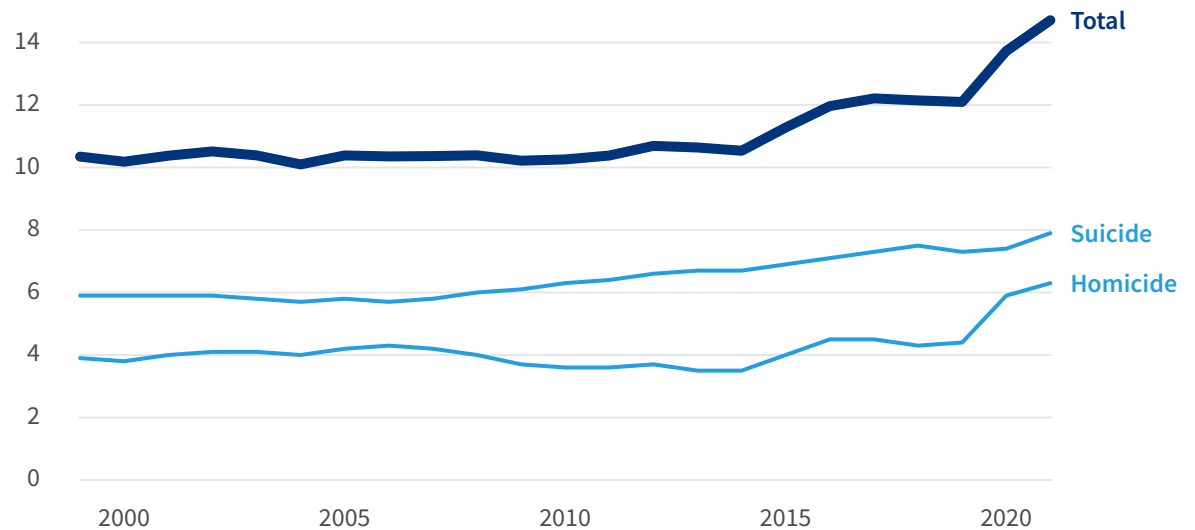
## CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Increased firearm suicides and homicides drove the nation's firearm death rate from 13.7 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 people between 2020 and 2021.

This comes as firearm deaths per 100,000 people grew 13% between 2019 and 2020. Preliminary 2022 data shows suicides accounted for 56% of firearm deaths and homicides accounted for 41%.

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### Firearm deaths per 100,000 people



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

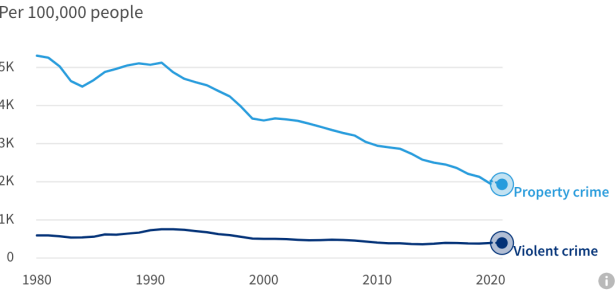
# Explore the Big Picture

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## CRIME RATES

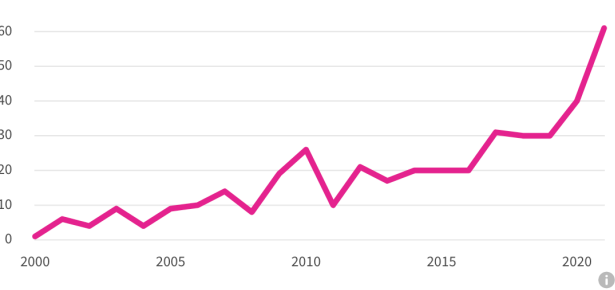
PROPERTY CRIME

VIOLENT CRIME

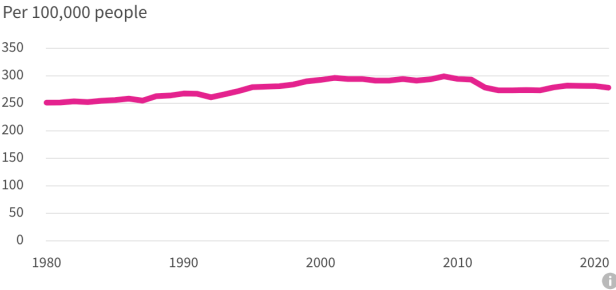


## ACTIVE SHOOTERS

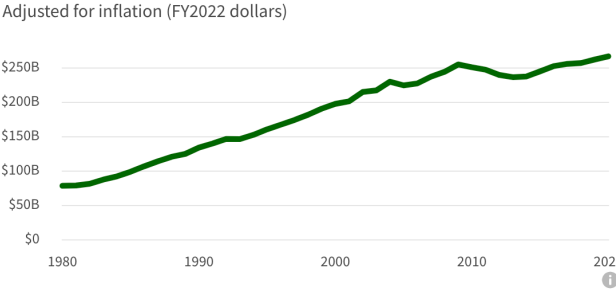
FIREARM DEATHS



## POLICE OFFICERS

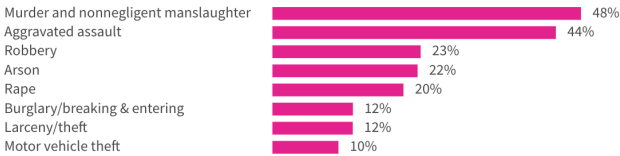


## NATIONAL CORRECTIONS AND POLICING SPENDING



## CLEARANCE RATES

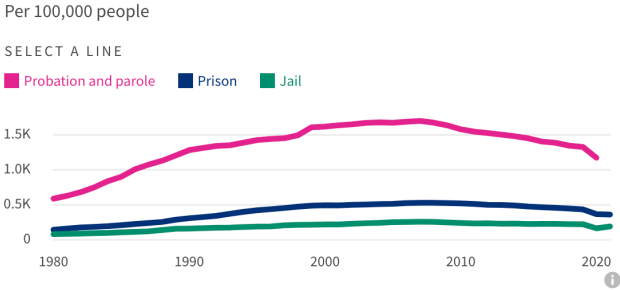
### 2021



Source: [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#).

Footnotes: Data for agencies reporting through NIBRS. Data sh... [see more](#)

## CORRECTIONAL POPULATION



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

- About 39% of 2022 federal transportation and infrastructure spending was for highway transportation and 28% was for rail and mass transit. The rest was for air travel (22%) and water (9%). →
- In 2020, state and local governments spent \$211.8 billion on transportation and infrastructure, excluding government transfers. That was 57% of all government transportation and infrastructure spending. →
- In 2022, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocated at least \$82.5 million on repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters. →
- Air travel increased in 2022 but is below 2019 levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 9% from January through October. →
- The nation has 620,669 bridges and their conditions are improving. →
- Eleven percent of rural roads and 32.1% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020. →
- Nearly all homes can access the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) national minimum broadband speeds standards of 25 megabits per second (mbps) for downloads and 3 mbps for uploads. →



## INFRASTRUCTURE

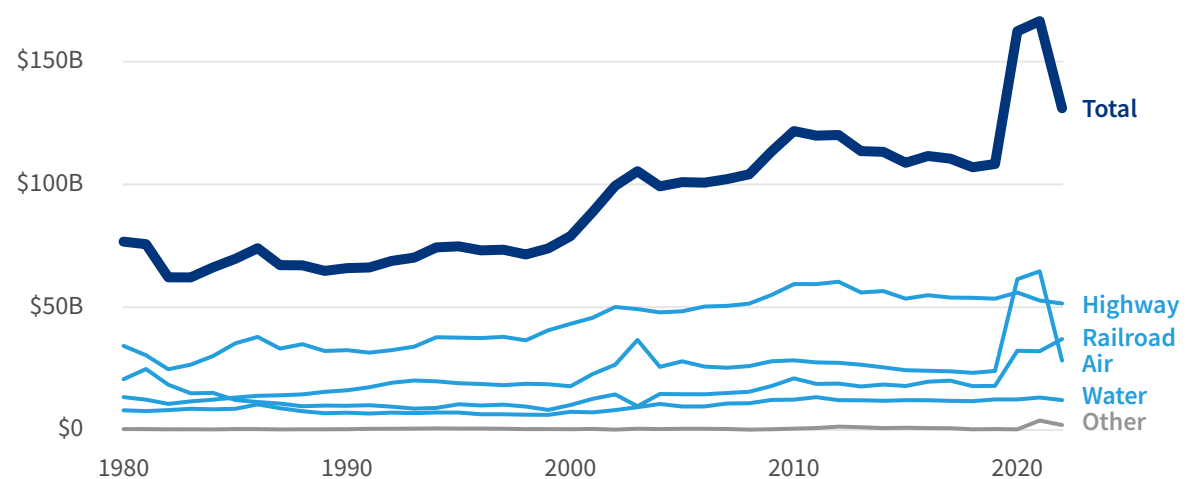
**About 39% of 2022 federal transportation and infrastructure spending was for highway transportation and 28% was for rail and mass transit. The rest was for air travel (22%) and water (9%).**

2022 infrastructure and transportation expenditures fell 21% compared to a year prior when spending reached an all-time high due to COVID-19 support but remains 21% higher than 2019 pre-pandemic levels.

f       csv

## Federal infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

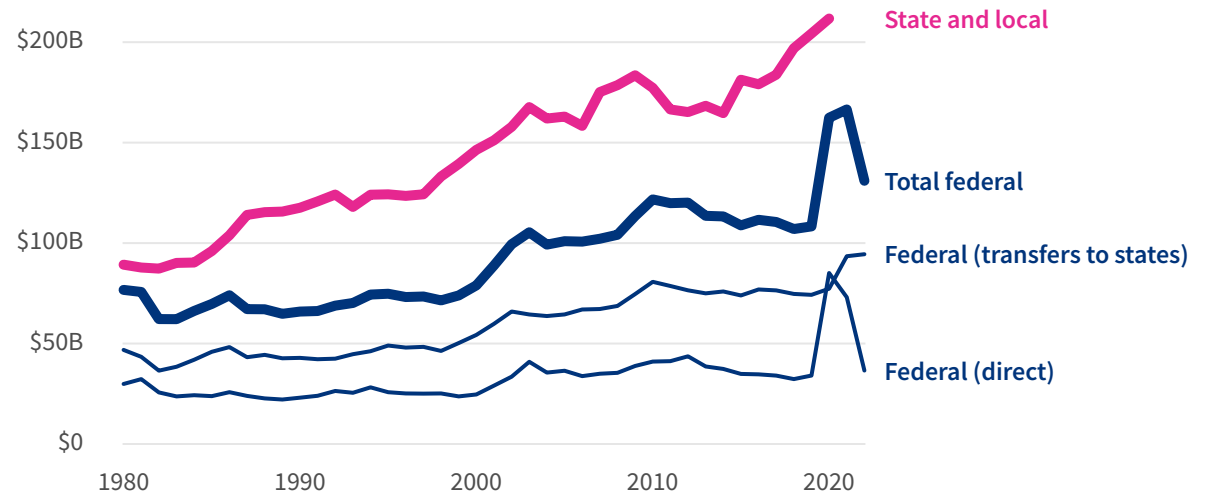
**In 2020, state and local governments spent \$211.8 billion on transportation and infrastructure, excluding government transfers. That was 57% of all government transportation and infrastructure spending.**

The federal government spent \$36.6 billion directly on infrastructure in 2022 and transferred an additional \$94.5 billion to states.

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## Infrastructure and transportation spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## Congress passed and President Biden signed the Infrastructure

**Investment and Jobs Act in November 2021.** The bill allocated \$550

billion in new spending to rebuild roads, bridges and rails, airports, provide

high-speed internet access, and address climate concerns. Spending

started in 2022 and will be spread out over five years.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

**In 2022, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocated at least \$82.5 million on repairing and rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters.**

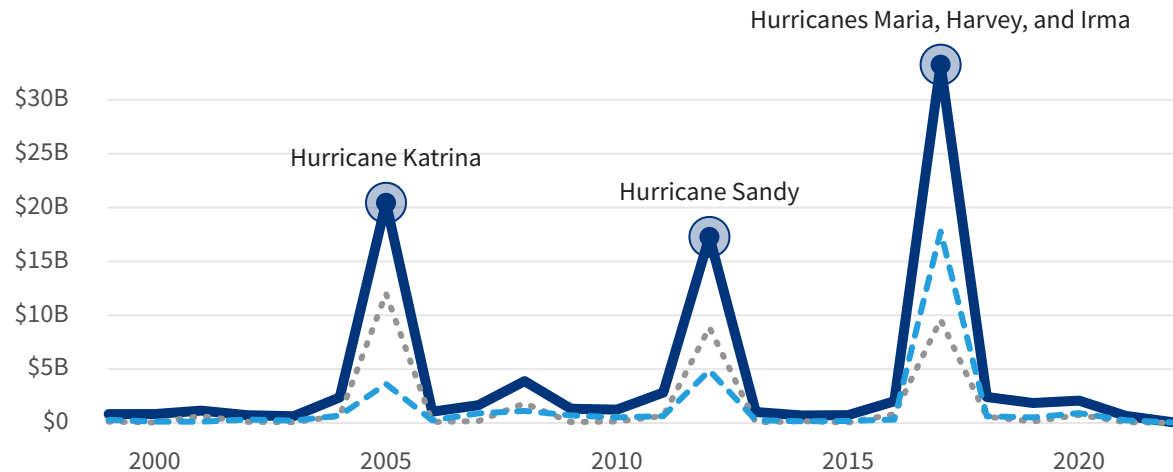
About 66% of these allocations went toward public utilities, such as power lines and water storage facilities. On average, 31% of FEMA infrastructure spending after natural disasters went to rebuilding public utilities between 2000 to 2021.

### FEMA infrastructure spending after natural disasters

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

■ Total obligated ■ Public buildings ■ Public utilities



Source: [Federal Emergency Management Agency](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Data excludes funding for emergency work necessary... [see more](#) [▼](#)

## Air travel increased in 2022 but is below 2019 levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 9% from January through October.

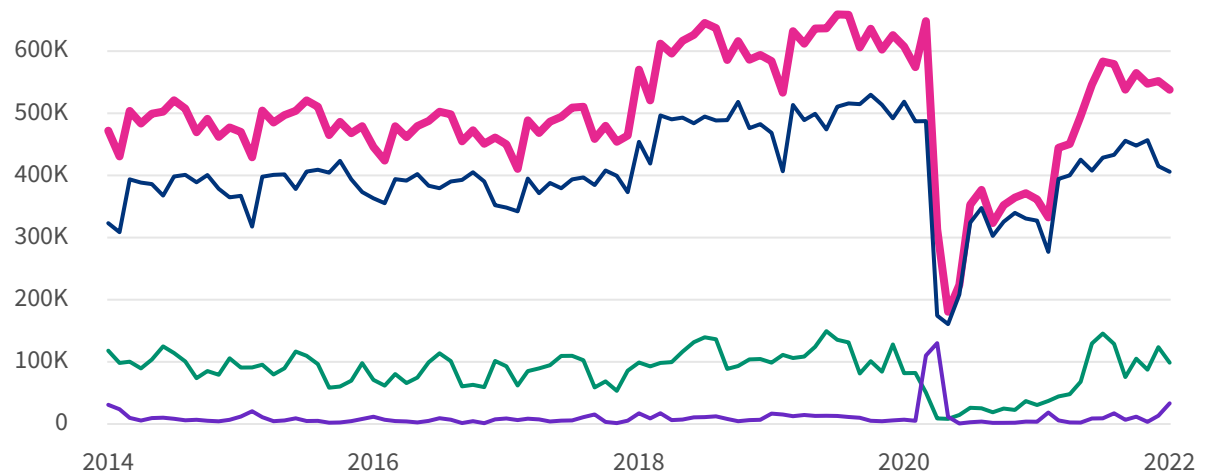
The percentage of canceled flights was about 1.7 percentage points higher than in 2021 and 0.6 higher than in 2019. Data does not yet reflect December 2022 when [Southwest Airlines alone canceled more than 16,000 flights](#) — more than the total number of flights canceled during the first nine months of the year.

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## Flights by status

SELECT A LINE

■ Total ■ On-time departures ■ Delayed ■ Cancelled



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

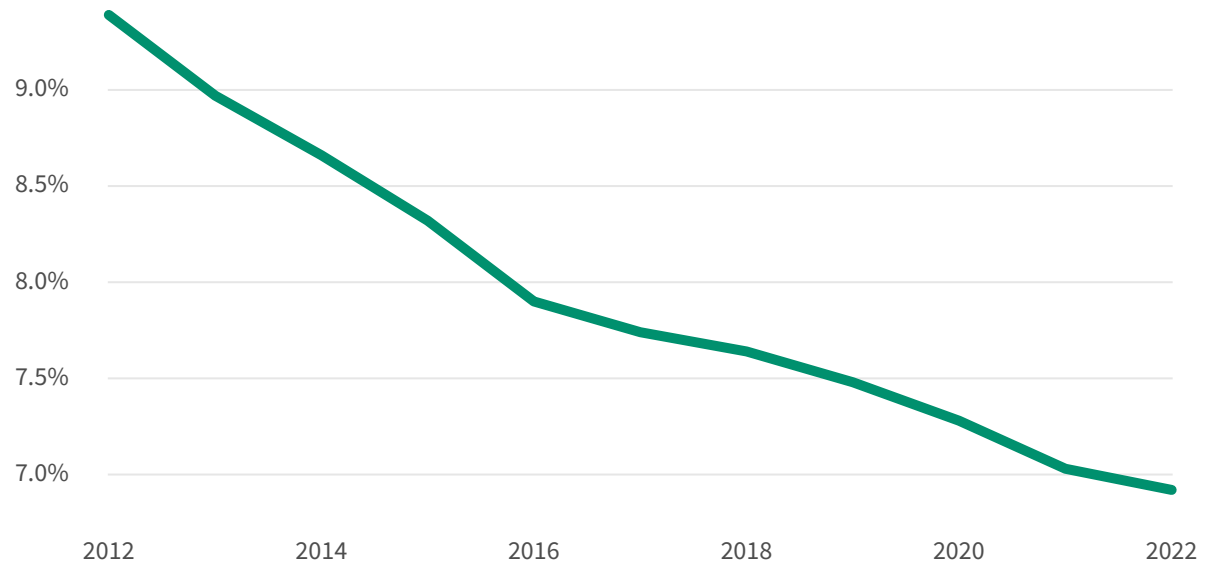
Footnotes: Data is regularly updated by BTS and are correct a... [see more](#) [▼](#)

## The nation has 620,669 bridges and their conditions are improving.

The proportion of bridges rated as poor in 2022 was 6.9% as the number of bridges increased by 1,047.

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### Share of bridges in poor condition



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



## INFRASTRUCTURE

# Eleven percent of rural roads and 32.1% of urban roads were in unsatisfactory condition in 2020.

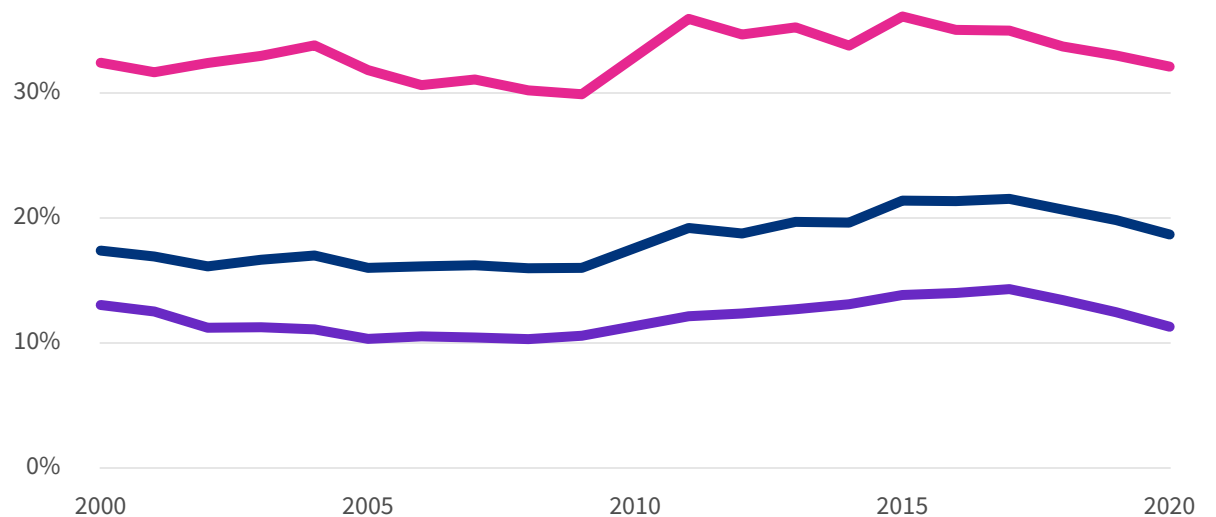
The share of unsatisfactory roads was higher in 2020 than at any point between 2000 and 2009, but their condition has improved yearly since 2017.

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## Share of roads in unsatisfactory condition

SELECT A LINE

■ All roads ■ Urban roads ■ Rural roads



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

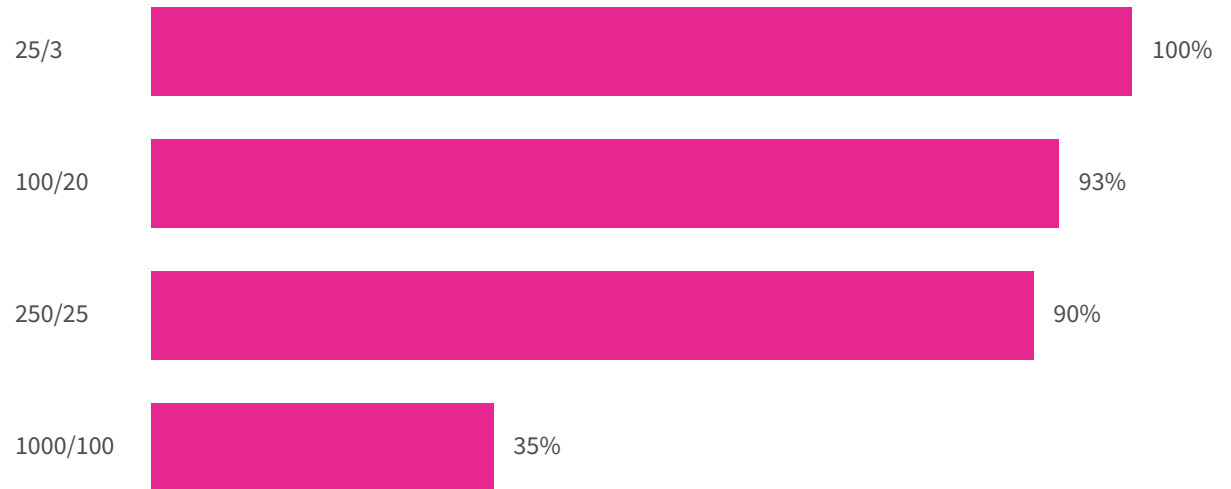
## Nearly all homes can access the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) national minimum broadband speeds standards of 25 megabits per second (mbps) for downloads and 3 mbps for uploads.

In 2022, the [FCC proposed increasing](#) the downloads benchmark to 100 mbps and uploads to 20 mbps. About 93% of homes can access broadband speeds meeting this proposed benchmark.

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### Percent of residential units with access to fixed broadband by download/upload speeds (in mbps)

June 2022

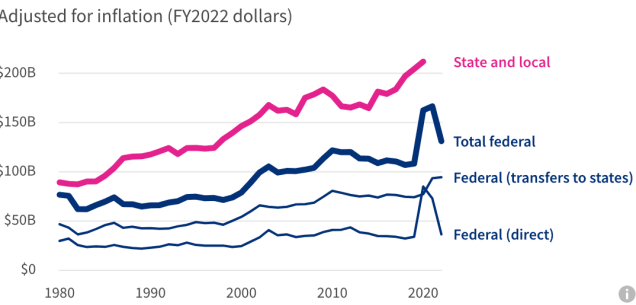


Source: [Federal Communications Commission](#). [↗](#)

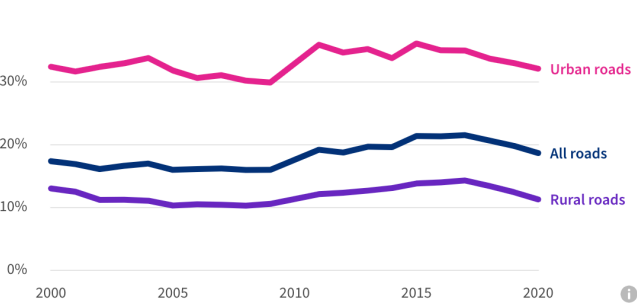
# Explore the Big Picture

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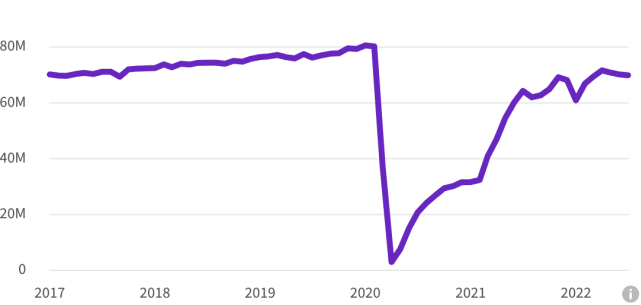
**SPENDING** FEDERAL SPENDING BY TYPE FEMA INFRASTRUCTURE >



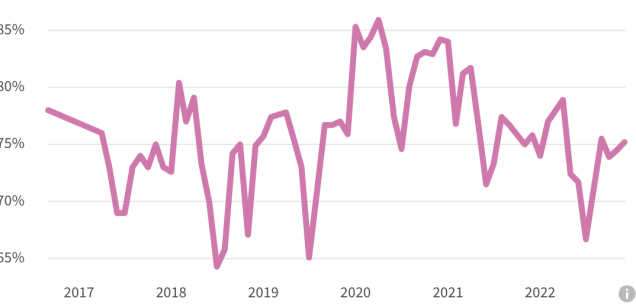
**ROADS: UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS** BRIDGES: POOR CONDITION >



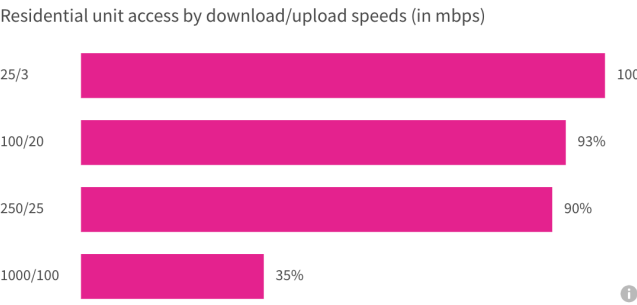
**US AIRLINE PASSENGERS** FLIGHTS



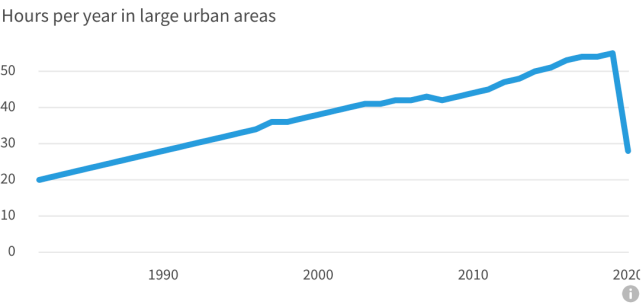
**AMTRAK ON TIME PERFORMANCE** INTERCITY RAIL PASSENGERS



**FIXED BROADBAND ACCESS**



**AVERAGE DELAY PER COMMUTER**



## ENVIRONMENT

# What environmental challenges and opportunities does the US face?

- After falling in 2021, global temperatures rose in 2022 and were higher than any recorded year prior to 2015. →
- Nine states had unusually high average temperatures in 2022 compared to their 20th-century averages. →
- The US experienced 18 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters last year. →
- Wildfires burned 7.6 million acres in 2022. →
- The nation's air quality has improved since 1980, but quality varies widely by location. →
- The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash per day in 2018. →
- The federal government spent \$31.2 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2022. →



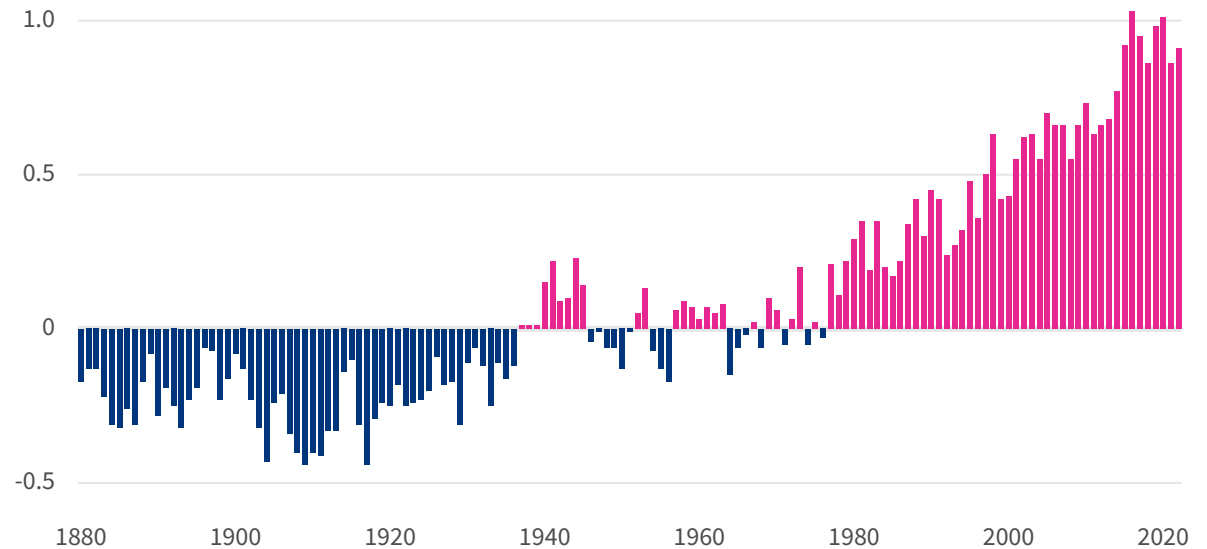
## ENVIRONMENT

**After falling in 2021, global temperatures rose in 2022 and were higher than any recorded year prior to 2015.**

Last year's average global temperature was 0.86 °C (1.55 °F) warmer than the 20th-century average.

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

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



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

## ENVIRONMENT

# Nine states had unusually high average temperatures in 2022 compared to their 20th-century averages.

Massachusetts was the hottest compared to 20th-century norms; its average temperature in 2022 was 50.3 °F, compared to 46.9 °F from 1901 to 2000. Explore [Climate in the United States](#) for more county-level temperature and precipitation data.

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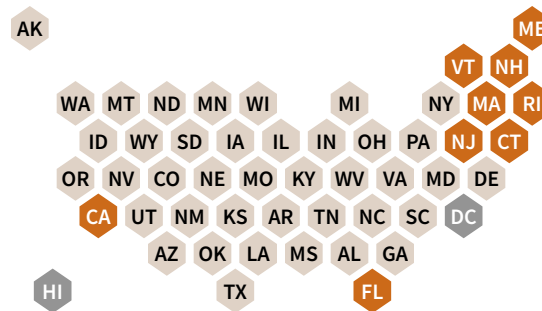
## Temperature difference from average by state

Compared with state 20th century average

Extreme low

Normal

Extreme high



**2022** ▾

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

## ENVIRONMENT

# The US experienced 18 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters last year.

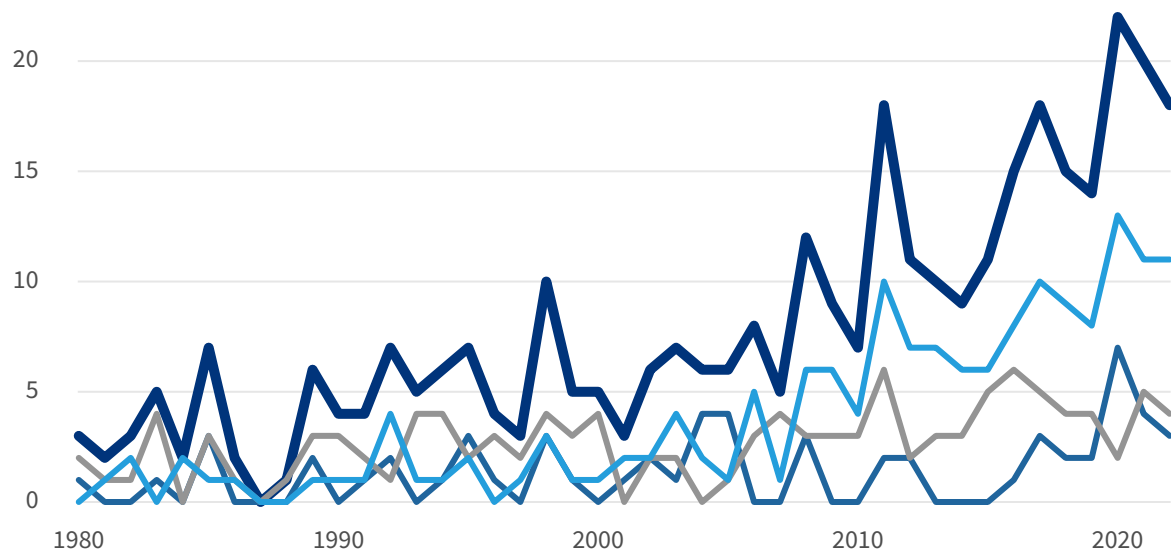
Hurricane Ian was 2022's most expensive weather event, costing about \$113 billion. After adjusting the costs of disasters for inflation, 2022 is tied for the third-highest number of billion-dollar events in a single year and marks the eighth year in a row of 10 or more billion-dollar disasters.

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## Billion-dollar disasters

SELECT A LINE

■ Total ■ Hurricanes ■ Other ■ Severe storms



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

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

## Wildfires burned 7.6 million acres in 2022.

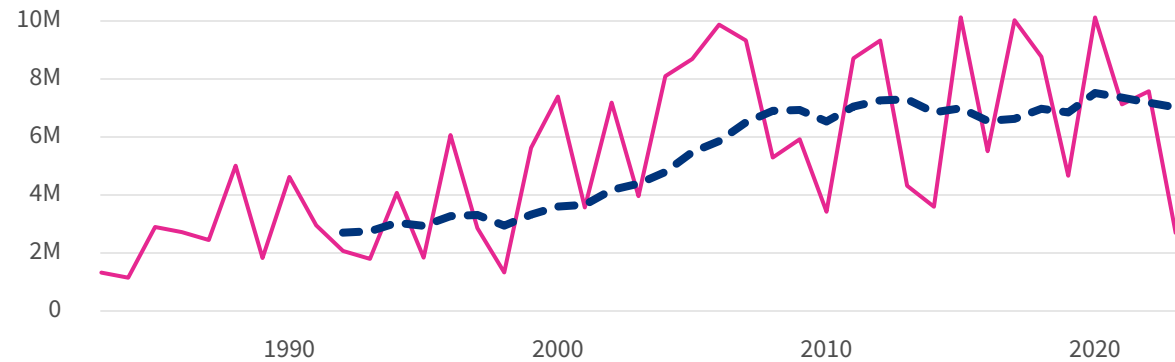
It was the third consecutive year that wildfires burned more than twice the number of acres as the 1990s average.

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### Acres burned in wildfires

SELECT A LINE

■ Acres burned in wildfires ■ 10-year average



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

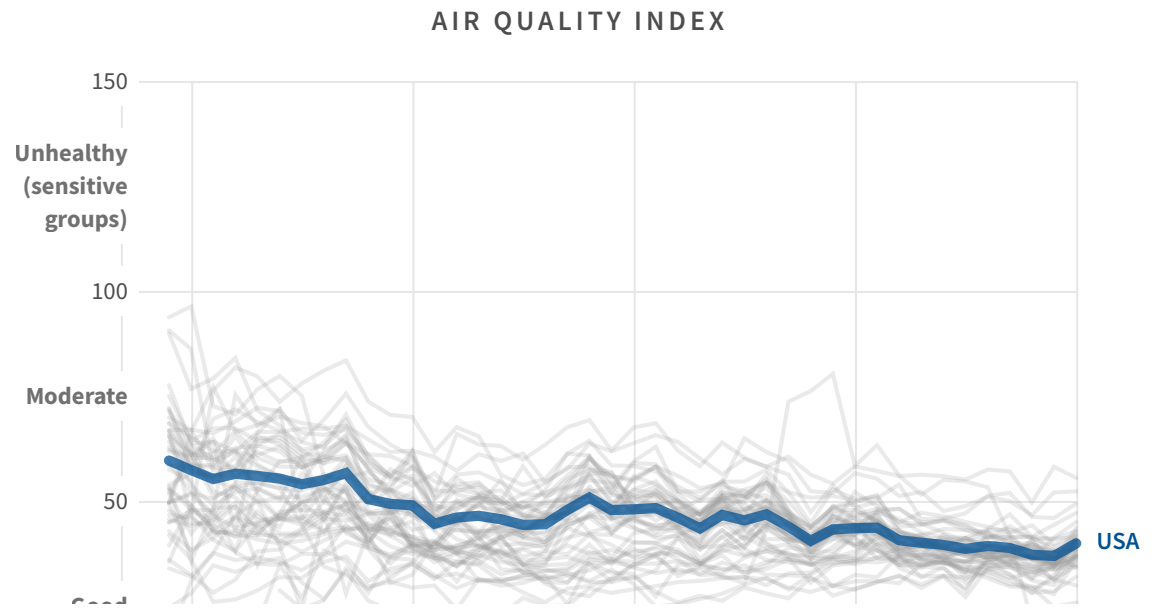
Footnotes: Prior to 1983, sources of these figures are not kn... [see more](#) ▼



## The nation's air quality has improved since 1980, but quality varies widely by location.

The US average [Air Quality Index \(AQI\)](#) improved from 60 in 1980 to 40 in 2021. The EPA classifies an AQI of under 50 as “good,” between 50 and 100 as “moderate,” and over 100 as “unhealthy.” Hawaii had 2021’s best average air quality with an AQI of 19. California had the worst air quality with an AQI of 56.

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## ENVIRONMENT

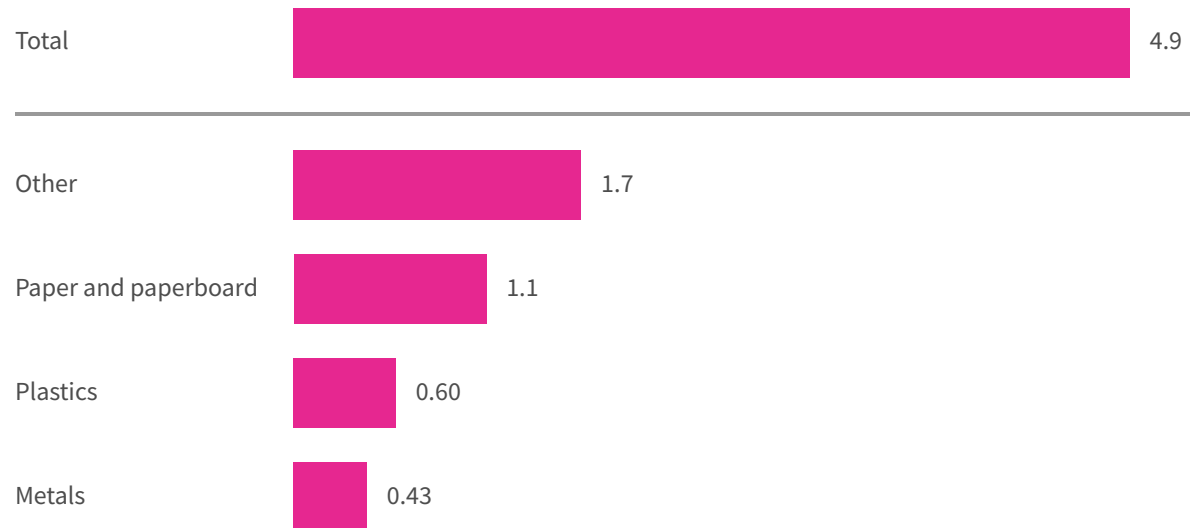
# The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash per day in 2018.

Forty-five percent of trash was paper and paperboard or food waste. Thirty-two percent of trash was recycled or composted.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

## Trash generation 2018 ▾

Pounds per person per day



Source: [Environmental Protection Agency](#). ↗

## ENVIRONMENT

# The federal government spent \$31.2 billion on the environment and natural resources in FY 2022.

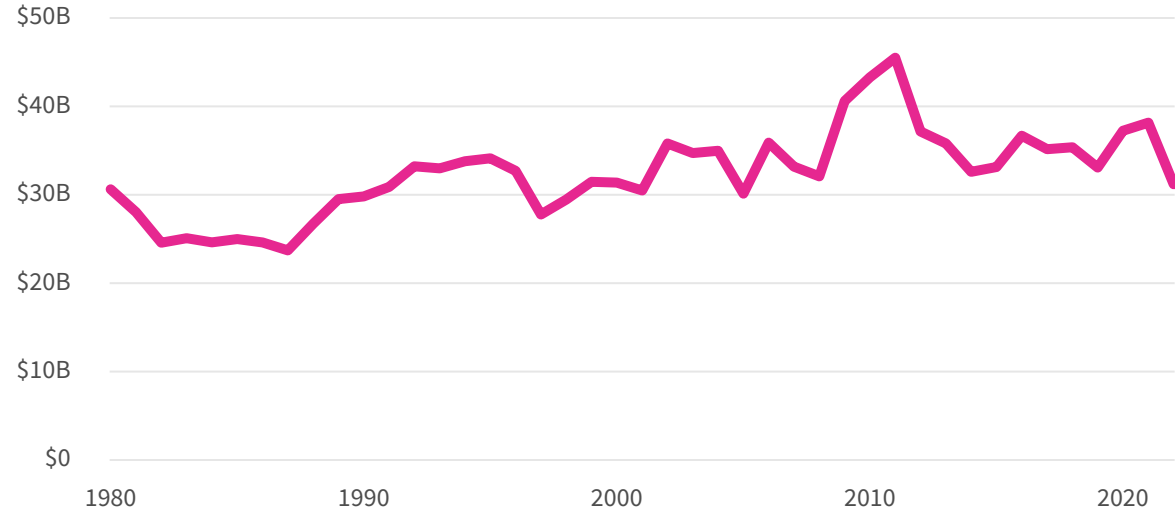
After adjusting for inflation, this was the lowest spending since 2005.

Environment and natural resources accounted for about 0.5% of 2022's federal budget.

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## Federal government environment and natural resources spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

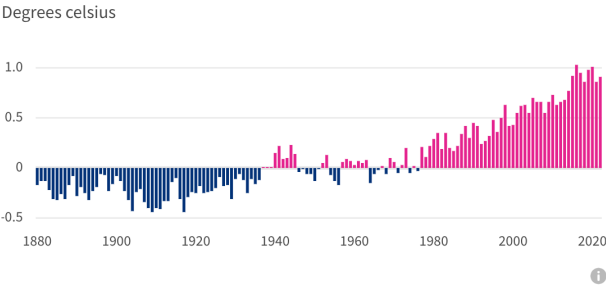
# Explore the Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#)

[Exit Full Screen](#)

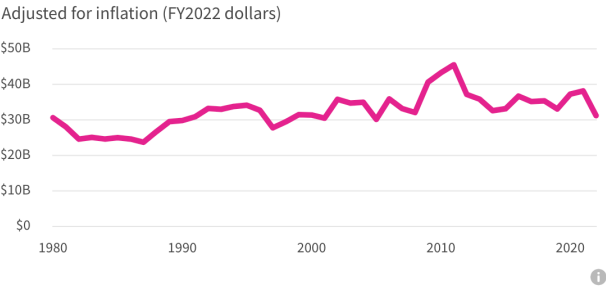
GLOBAL TEMPERATURES

PRECIPITATION



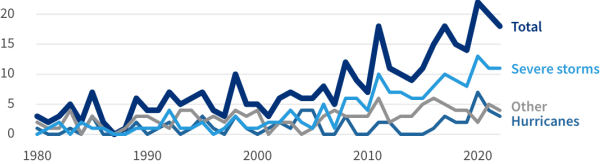
FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT EXPENDITURES

BY FUNCTION



BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS

COSTS



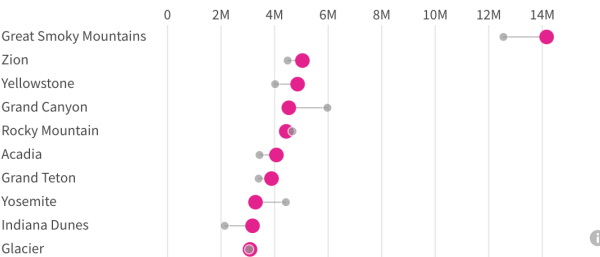
Source: [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#).

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

VISITS TO TOP NATIONAL PARKS

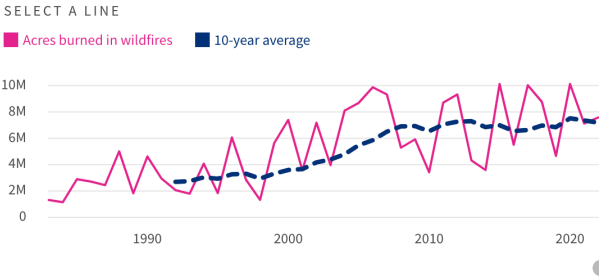
TRASH GENERATION

2019 vs 2021



WILDFIRE ACRES

NEW ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTED



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

- The US exported about 30% more energy than it imported in 2022. →
- Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas rose from \$3.45 in January 2022 to \$4.87 in June — the highest level since September 2012, after adjusting for inflation. →
- Energy consumption per person increased for the second year after dipping in 2020. →
- About 68% of energy consumption is from petroleum or natural gas, while renewable and nuclear sources account for 20%. →
- Coal production has declined since 2010. Natural gas and crude oil production are growing. →
- Nuclear energy production, the nation's leading non-fossil fuel energy source since 1984, has remained flat for two decades. Solar and wind energy are growing. →
- Out of 7.8 million energy-related jobs in 2021, energy efficiency jobs comprised the largest share, employing 2.2 million people. →
- Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose in 2021 and 2022 after dropping in 2020. →



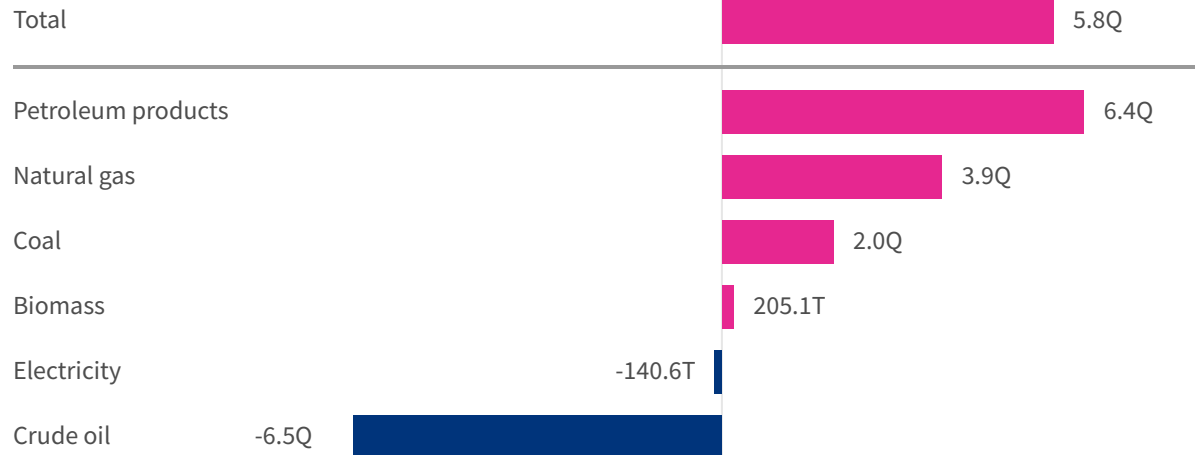
## The US exported about 30% more energy than it imported in 2022.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 disrupted energy markets, leading to a **lower supply of crude oil** (the US' largest energy import) from Russia and **higher US petroleum product exports** (its largest energy export) to Europe. America imported 84% more crude than it exported in 2022. However, the crude oil trade deficit has fallen since 2010, when the nation brought in more than 200 times as much crude oil as it shipped out.

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### Net energy trade, by type 2022 ▾

BTUs



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

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#) ▾

## ENERGY

**Average prices for a gallon of regular-grade gas rose from \$3.45 in January 2022 to \$4.87 in June — the highest level since September 2012, after adjusting for inflation.**

Average gas prices declined in subsequent months, falling to \$3.62 by November. However, average diesel fuel prices in November remained more than a dollar higher than in January. **Several factors affect fuel prices**, including crude oil prices, the cost of refining, distribution, and marketing.

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## Average retail fuel prices per gallon

Regular gasoline and diesel fuel, adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

Regular gasoline Diesel fuel



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

## ENERGY

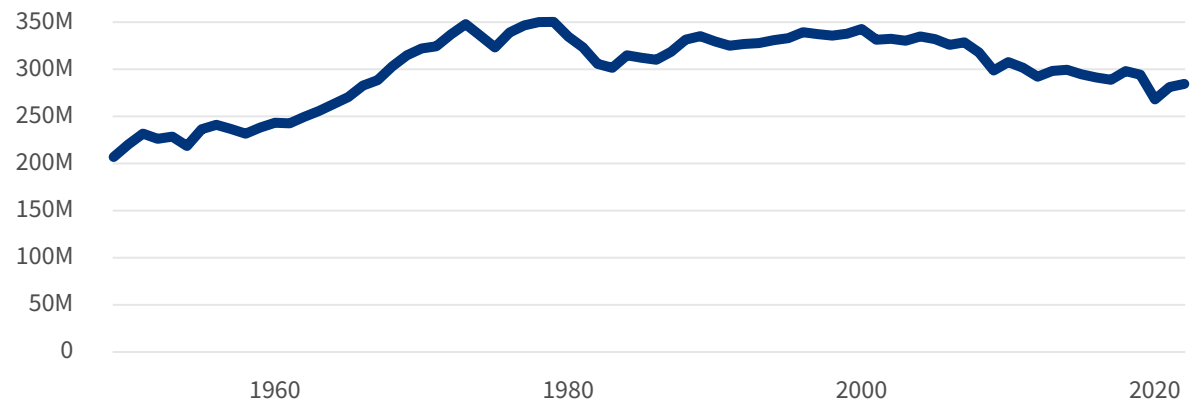
# Energy consumption per person increased for the second year after dipping in 2020.

However, per-person energy consumption in 2022 was still 1% lower than the 2010s average.

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## Energy consumption per capita

BTUs



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#).

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#)



## ENERGY

**About 68% of energy consumption is from petroleum or natural gas, while renewable and nuclear sources account for 20%.**

Coal is 11% of energy consumption. Two-thirds of fossil fuel energy consumption comes from the industrial and transportation sectors.

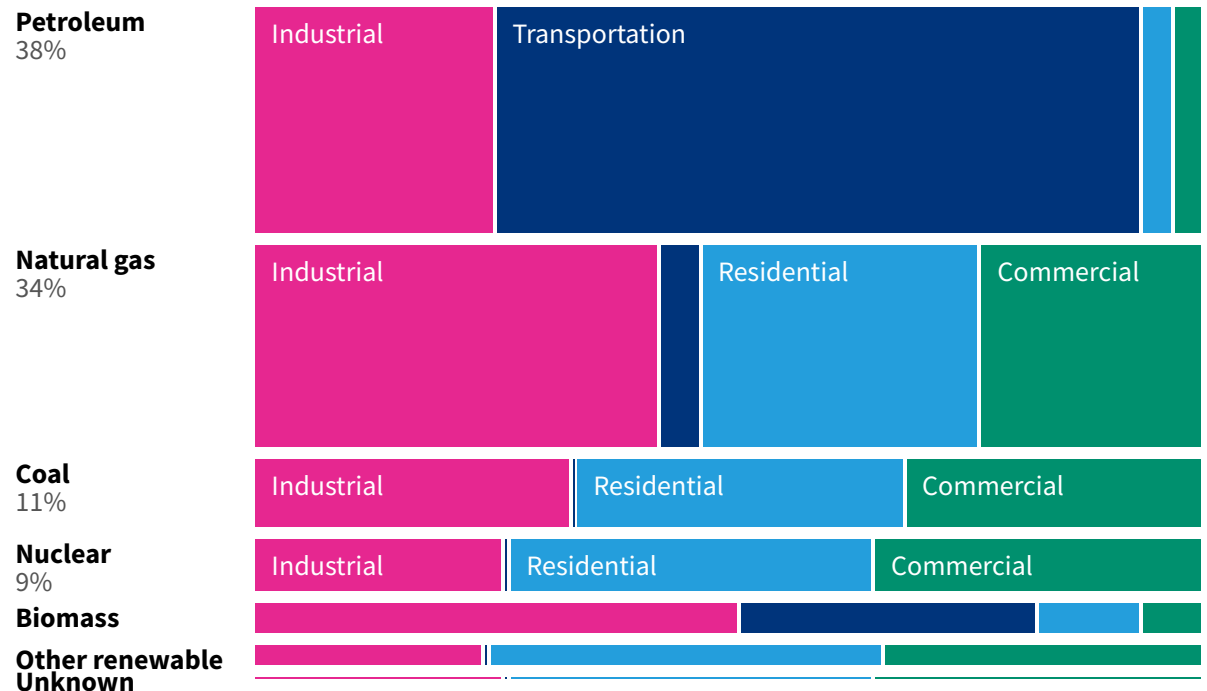
f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

### Energy consumption in 2021 ▾

By energy source and end-use sector

Industrial Transportation Residential Commercial

93,416,906,000,000 BTUs consumed in total.



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

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

## ENERGY

**Coal production has declined since 2010. Natural gas and crude oil production are growing.**

US fossil fuel production increased from 2021 to 2022.

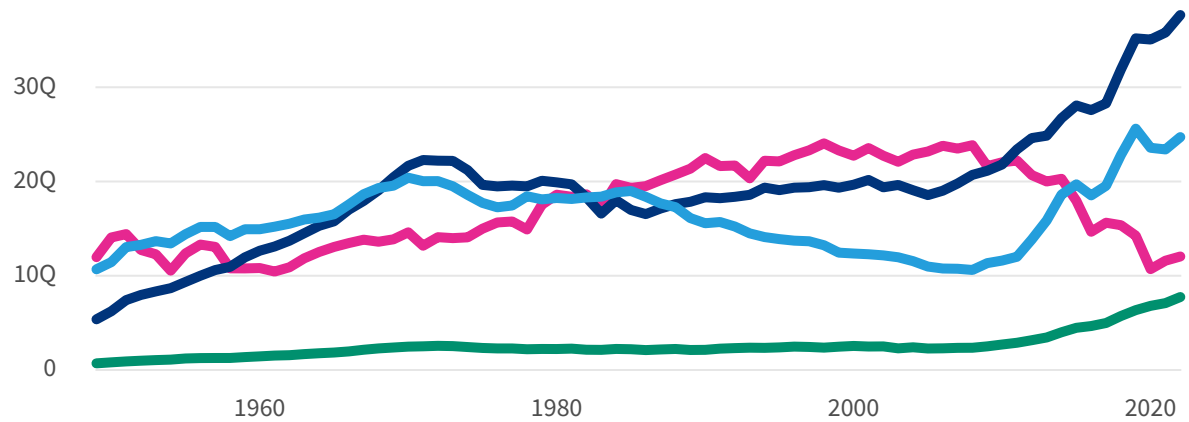
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## Fossil fuel energy production


BTUs

SELECT A LINE

Coal Natural gas Crude oil Natural gas plant liquids



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#). 

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#) 

## ENERGY

**Nuclear energy production, the nation's leading non-fossil fuel energy source since 1984, has remained flat for two decades. Solar and wind energy are growing.**

In 2019, wind energy became the nation's third most-produced source of non-fossil fuel energy after nuclear and biomass.

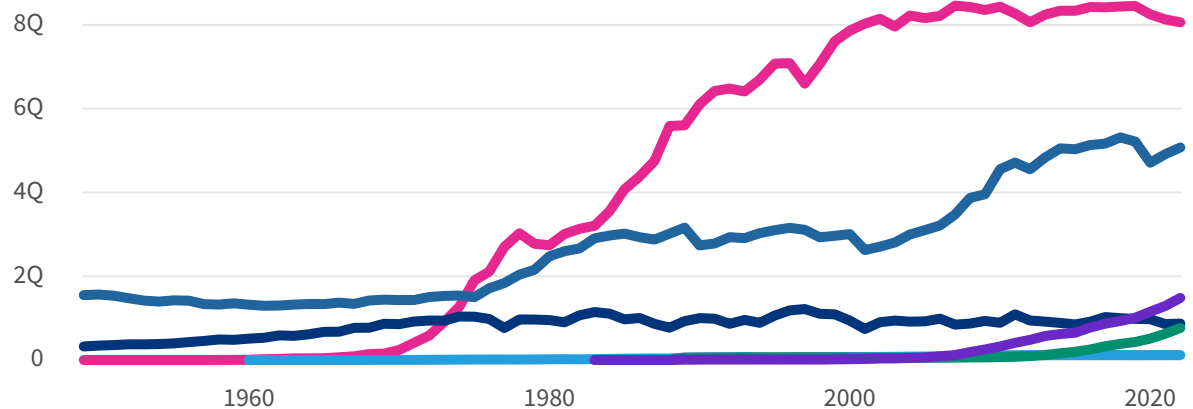
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## Renewable and nuclear energy production

BTUs

SELECT A LINE

Nuclear Hydroelectric Geothermal Solar Wind Biomass



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

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#) [▼](#)

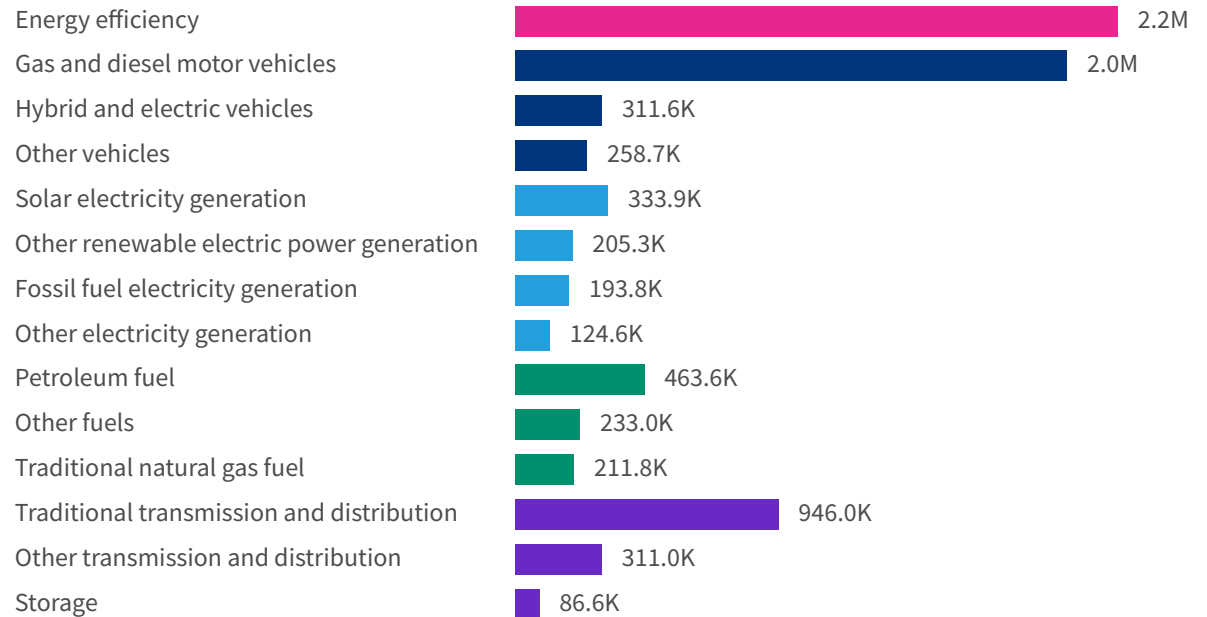
## Out of 7.8 million energy-related jobs in 2021, energy efficiency jobs comprised the largest share, employing 2.2 million people.

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

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## Energy-related employment in Q3 2021

By subsector



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

## ENERGY

# Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose in 2021 and 2022 after dropping in 2020.

However, carbon dioxide emissions remain below 2019 levels. Last year's increase was primarily due to petroleum and natural gas emissions.

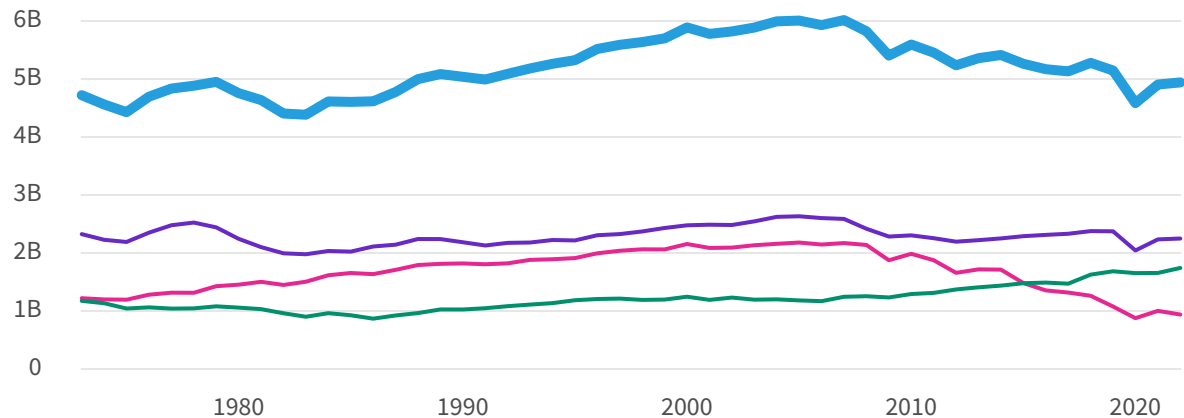
f t in e p <> d csv

## Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption by source

Metric tons

SELECT A LINE

Total Coal Natural gas Petroleum



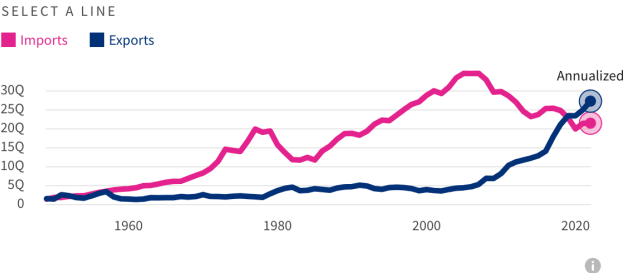
Source: [Energy Information Administration](#).

Footnotes: Data for 2022 has been annualized using data from ... [see more](#)

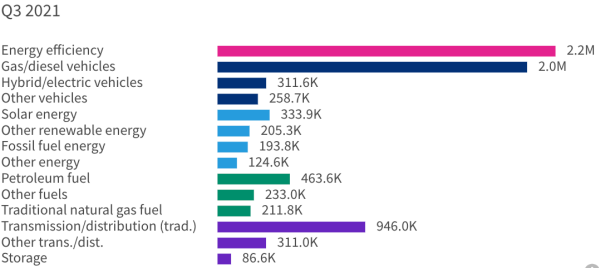
# Explore the Big Picture

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

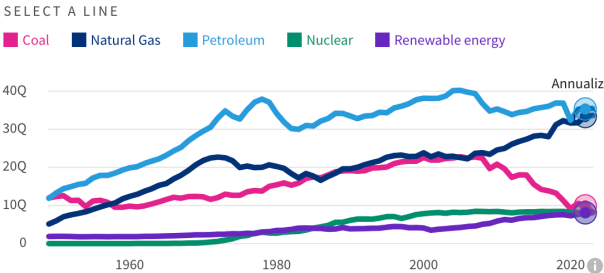
## ENERGY TRADE (BTUS) BY SOURCE (BTUS)



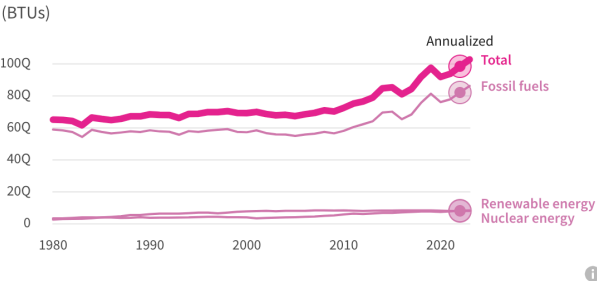
## ENERGY JOBS



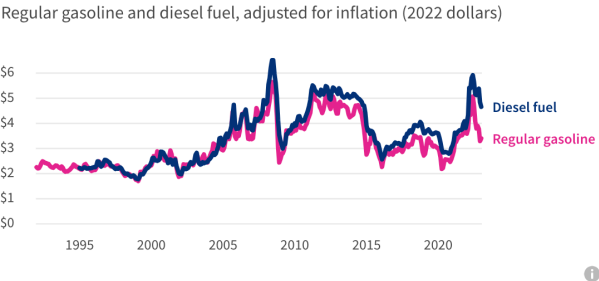
## ENERGY CONSUMPTION (BTUS) PER PERSON CO2 EMISSIONS



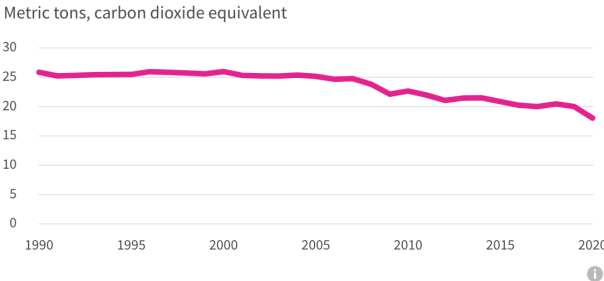
## ENERGY PRODUCTION RENEWABLE ENERGY



## GAS PRICES NATURAL GAS ELECTRICITY



## EMISSIONS PER PERSON BY SECTOR



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

- Immigration to the US rose in FY 2021 after a drop in 2020. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving in the US are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- About 13.6% of people in the US are foreign-born. →
- Foreign-born people are more likely to be in the labor force and in a married-couple family than people born in the US. →
- Government spending on immigration and border security dropped in 2022 after hitting a record high in 2020 and staying elevated in 2021. →
- The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at borders reached 2.8 million in FY 2022, the highest number since at least 1980. →
- Immigration officials removed 89,000 people from the US in 2021. This is the fewest removals since 1996. →
- The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018. →



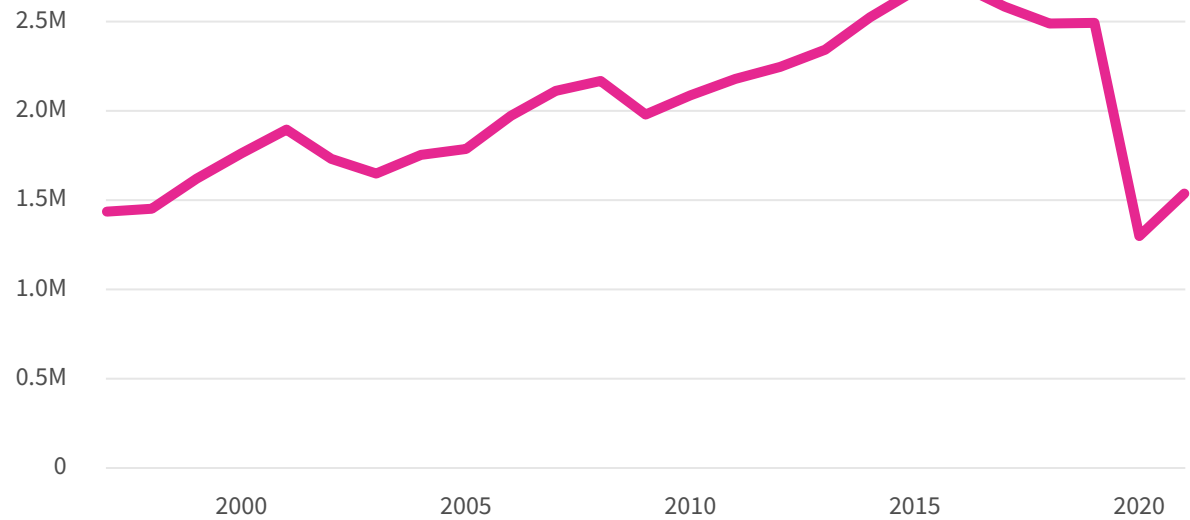
## IMMIGRATION

# Immigration to the US rose in FY 2021 after a drop in 2020.

About 1.5 million people immigrated to the US in 2021.

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## Total new immigrant entries



Sources: **Department of State; Department of Homeland Securi...** [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 2021, people from Mexico were the largest share of immigrants coming for work (56%), while people from India were the largest share coming to be with family (18%). China comprised the highest percentage of people coming for school (19%).

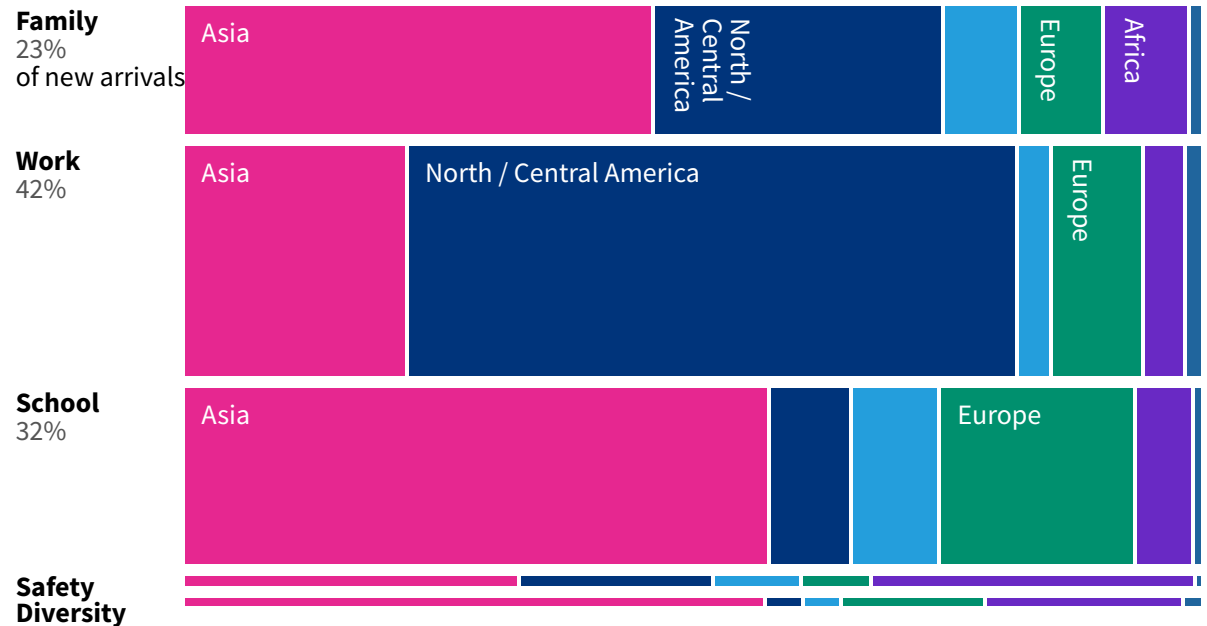
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## New Arrivals in 2021 ▾

By reason and region of origin

Asia North / Central America South America Europe Africa Other

1,536,215 total new arrivals.



Tap button for category breakdown

Asia

North / Central America

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

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

## IMMIGRATION

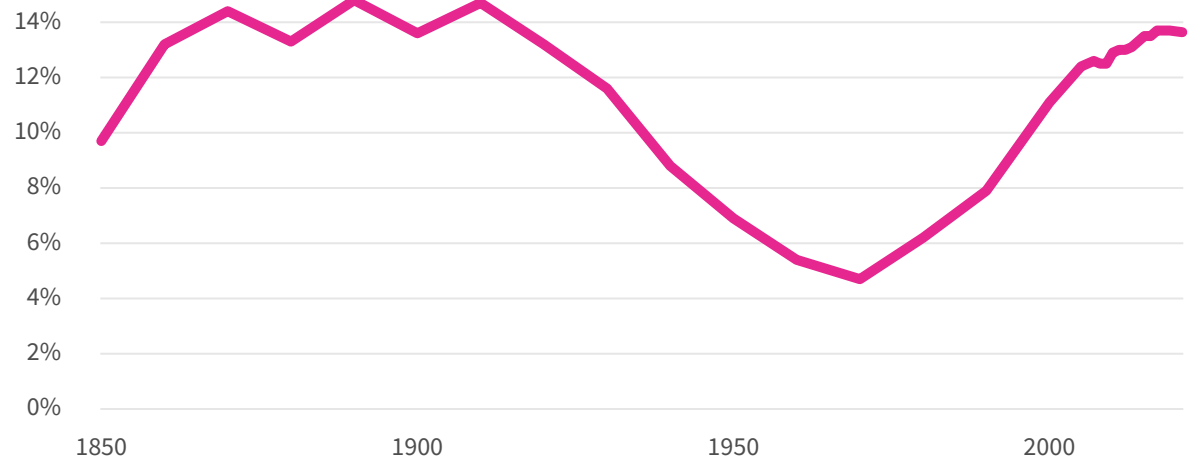
### About 13.6% of people in the US are foreign-born.

The foreign-born share of the population rose from a low of 4.7% in 1970 to 12.4% in 2005. The upward trend relatively flattened after that and has remained above 12% every year since.

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### Foreign-born residents

As a percent of the population



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

## IMMIGRATION

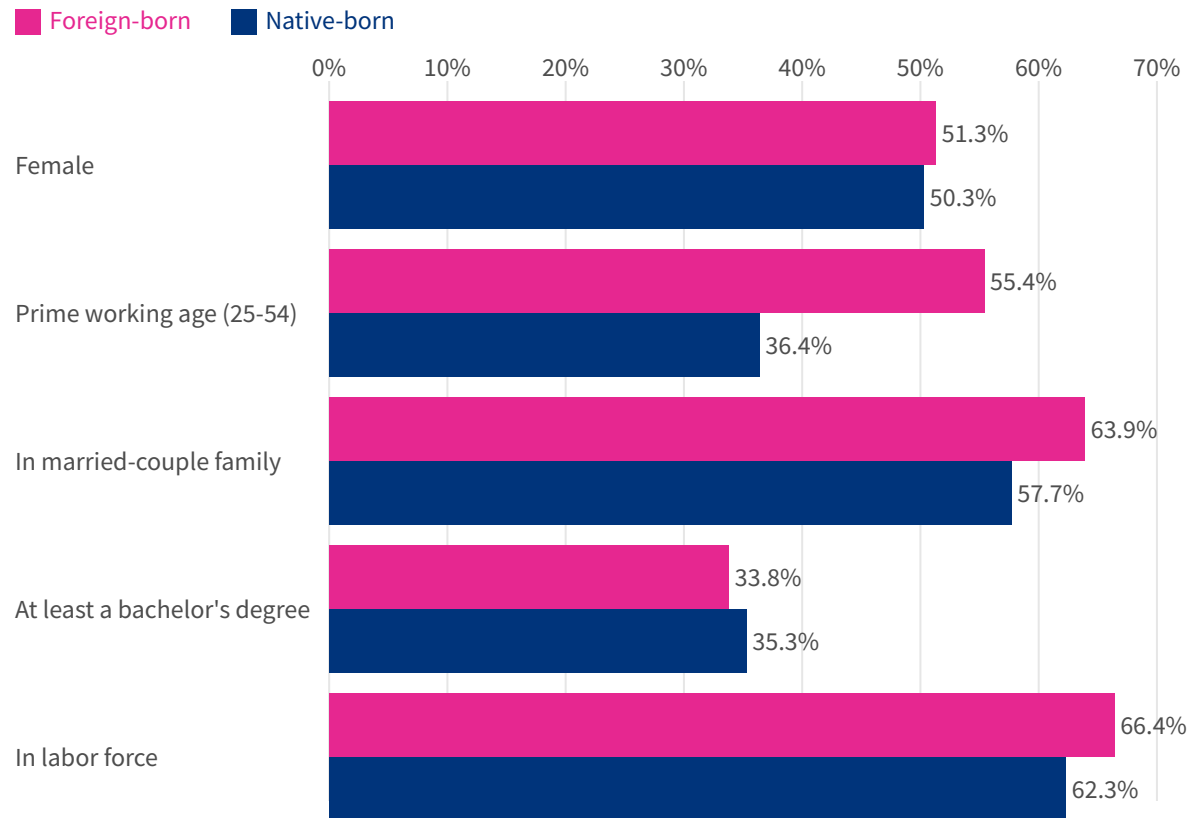
**Foreign-born people are more likely to be in the labor force and in a married-couple family than people born in the US.**

A higher share of immigrants is also between the ages of 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 2021

Share of population with each characteristic



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

## IMMIGRATION

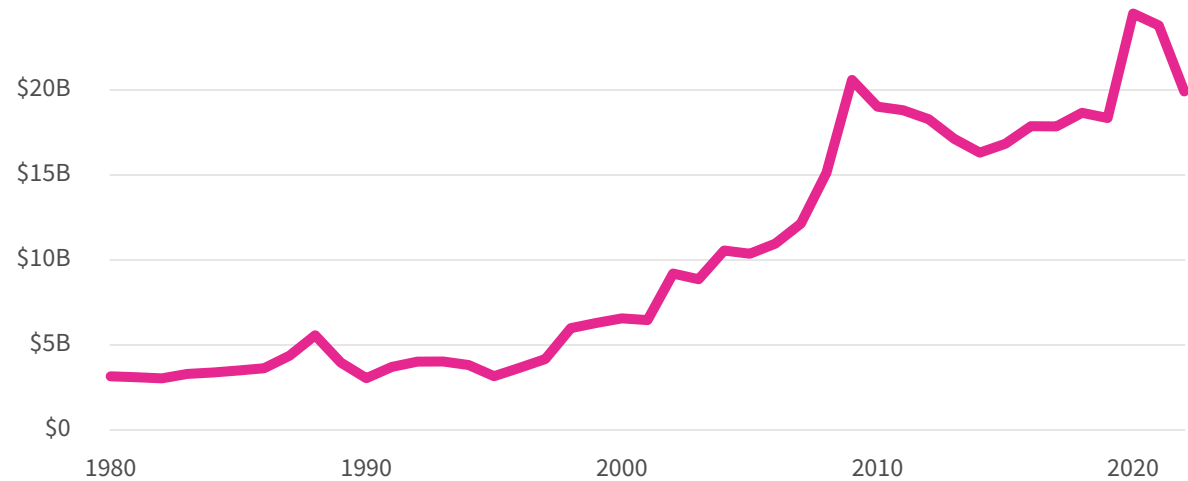
# Government spending on immigration and border security dropped in 2022 after hitting a record high in 2020 and staying elevated in 2021.

The federal government spent \$19.9 billion (about 0.3% of all its spending) on immigration and border security last year. After adjusting for inflation, this was the fourth-highest level of spending since at least 1980.

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## Government immigration and border security spending

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



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

## IMMIGRATION

**The number of immigrants turned away or apprehended at borders reached 2.8 million in FY 2022, the highest number since at least 1980.**

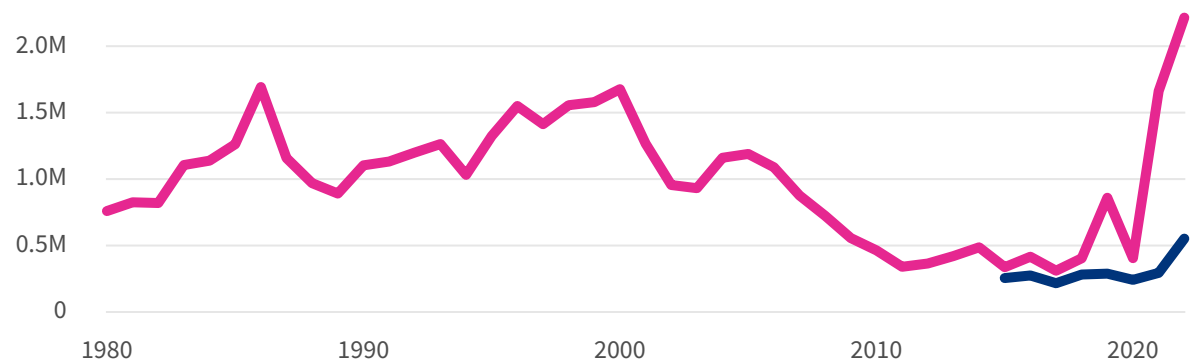
Border encounters have increased annually since 2017 except for 2020.

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### Annual border enforcement actions

SELECT A LINE

■ Border apprehensions ■ Refused entry



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

Footnotes: People refused entry by the Office of Field Operat... [see more](#) [▼](#)

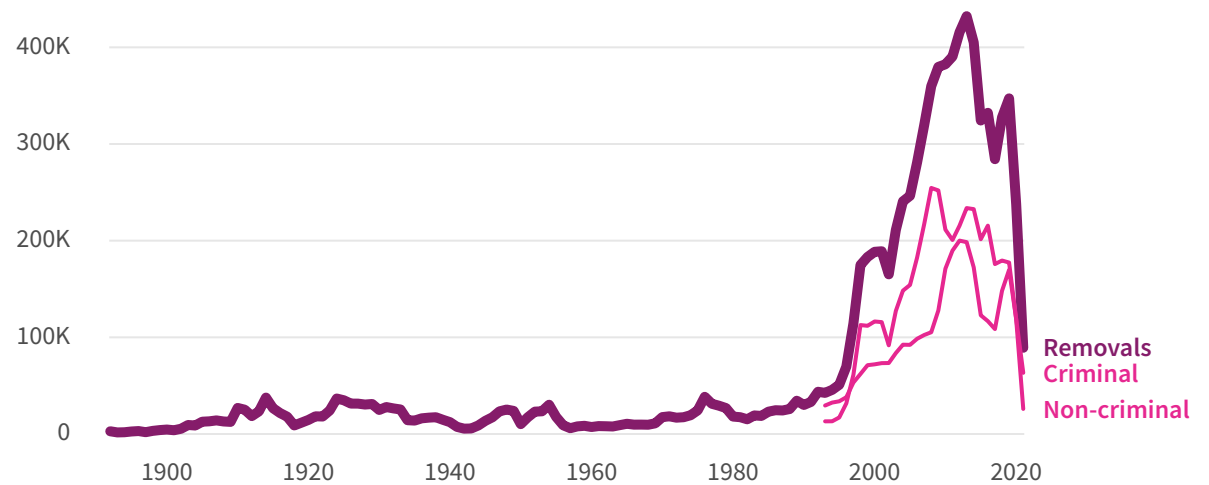
## IMMIGRATION

**Immigration officials removed 89,000 people from the US in 2021. This is the fewest removals since 1996.**

The drop is **partly related** to COVID-19 restrictions and less immigration in 2020. About 71% of FY 2021 removals were for criminal offenses, the top three offenses being for drugs, immigration, or assault.

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## Removals



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

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

## IMMIGRATION

**The federal government estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were in the country in 2018.**

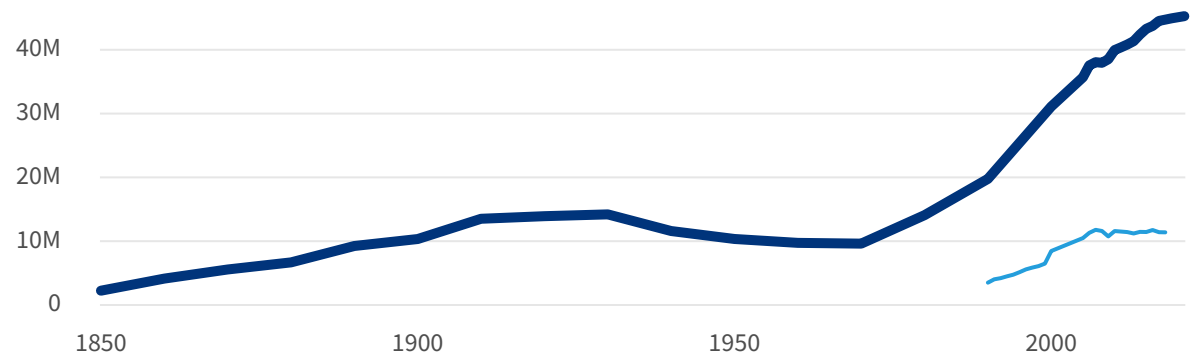
That same year, the total foreign-born population was 44.7 million. The Department of Homeland Security has not published new data on unauthorized immigrants since providing these estimates in January 2021.

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## Foreign-born population

SELECT A LINE

[Immigrant population](#) [Unauthorized immigrant population](#)

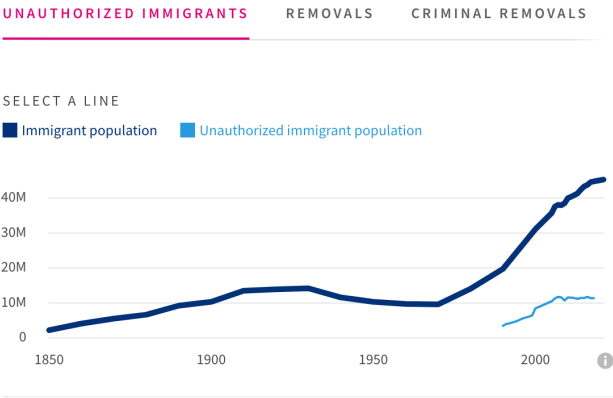
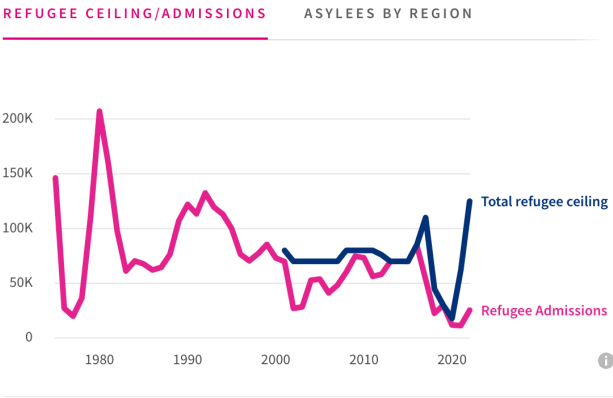
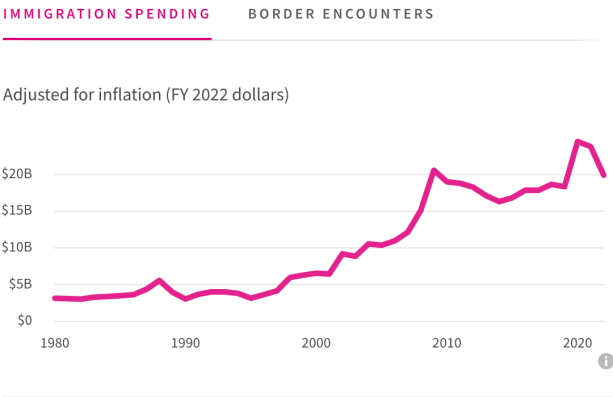
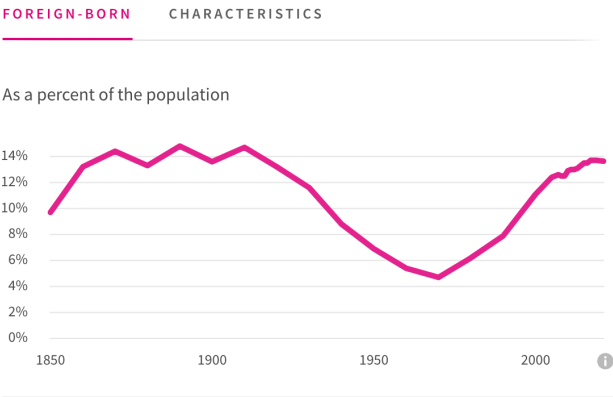
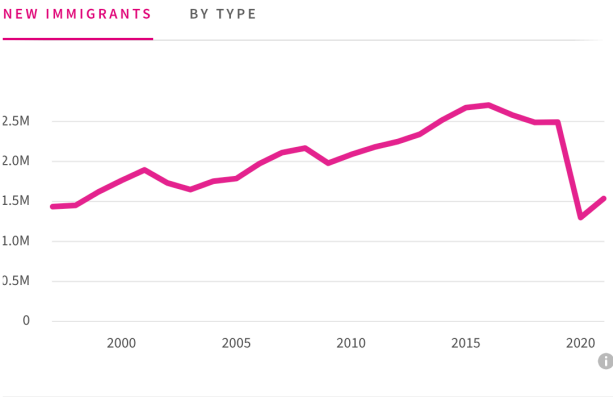


Sources: **Department of Homeland Security; Census Bureau.** [see more](#) [v](#)

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

# Explore the Big Picture

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

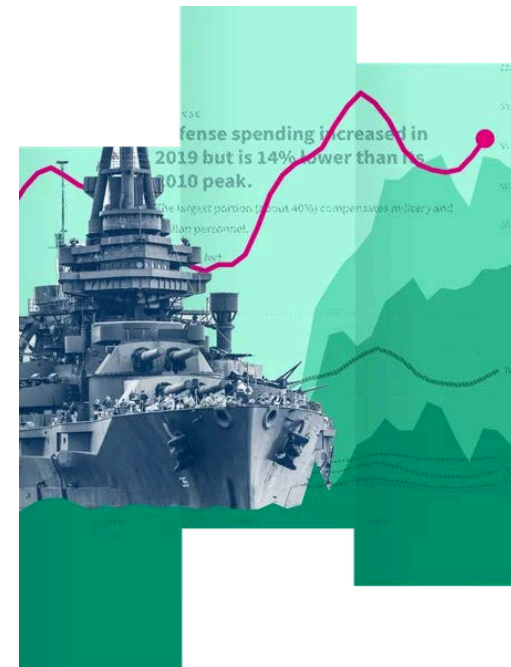




## DEFENSE

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

- Defense spending decreased 5.3% in 2022 and was 16.7% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- Afghanistan and Israel received the most US foreign aid between 2017 and 2020. That aid decreased by 20% and 1% in 2020, respectively. →
- The nation spent \$57.0 billion on foreign aid in FY 2020, a 4.6% increase from FY 2019. →
- There were 1.3 million active-duty military in 2022, 39% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak. →
- There were 171,736 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2022. →
- Veterans consistently have lower unemployment levels than the national rate. →



## DEFENSE

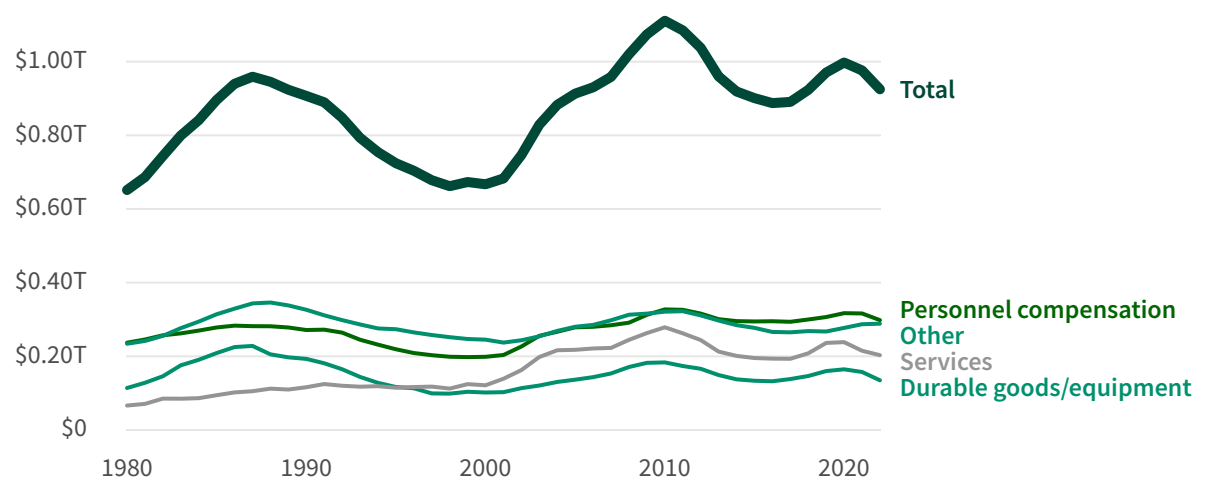
**Defense spending decreased 5.3% in 2022 and was 16.7% lower than its 2010 peak.**

The largest portion (about 32.2%) compensated military and civilian personnel.

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## Defense expenditures

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)



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

## DEFENSE

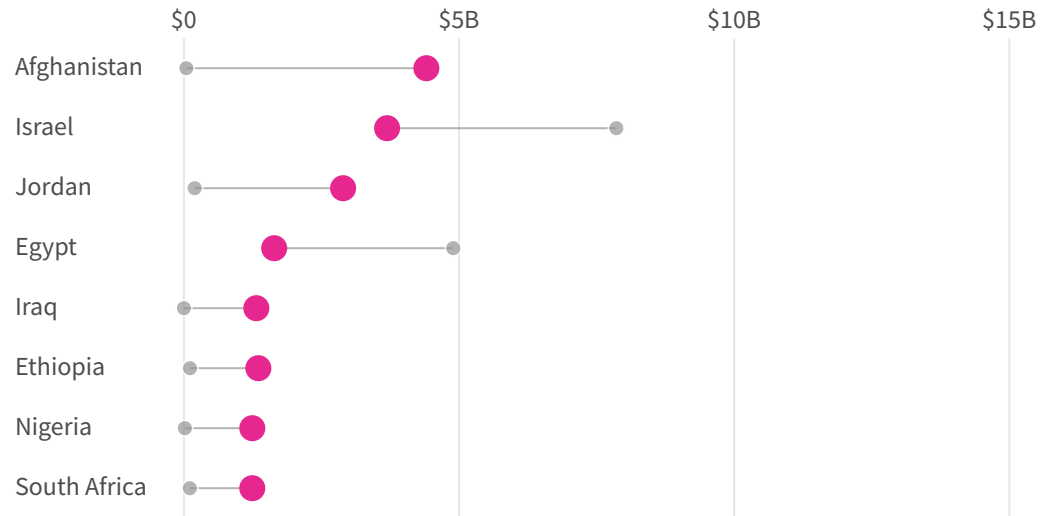
**Afghanistan and Israel received the most US foreign aid between 2017 and 2020. That aid decreased by 20% and 1% in 2020, respectively.**

Preliminary 2022 data shows that the US has sent about \$10 billion in assistance to Ukraine. This is the most aid ever given to Ukraine and more than the US granted any other country in 2020 (the most recent year for which full foreign aid data is available).

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## Foreign aid obligations by country 1991 ▼ vs 2020 ▼

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)



Source: [Agency for International Development and Departmen...](#)

## The nation spent \$57.0 billion on foreign aid in FY 2020, a 4.6% increase from FY 2019.

Foreign aid made up 1% of the federal budget, and more than three-quarters of it was economic assistance. FY 2021 and 2022 foreign aid spending data is incomplete as of publication.

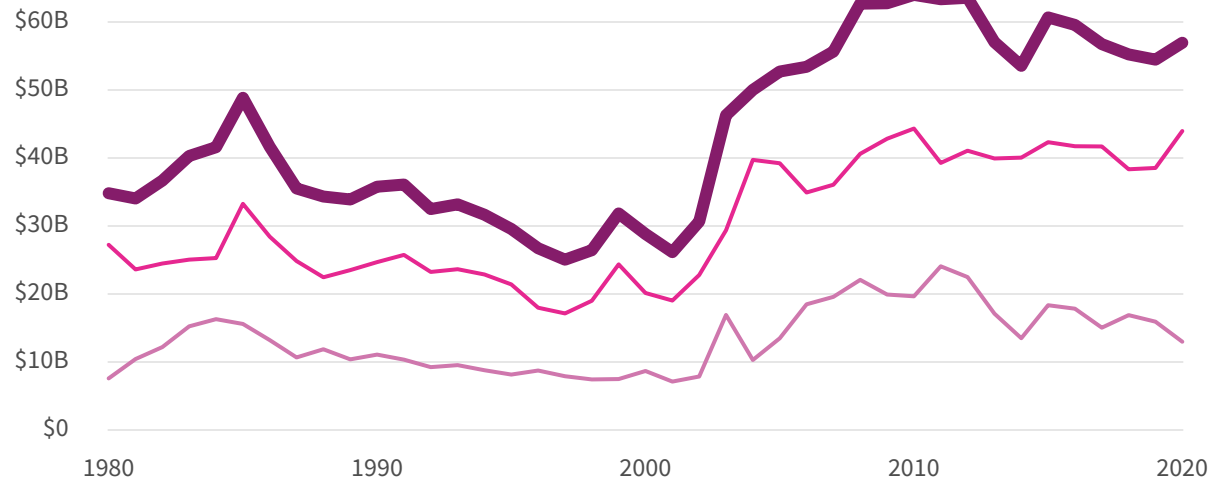
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## Foreign aid obligations

Adjusted for inflation (FY 2022 dollars)

SELECT A LINE

■ Total ■ Economic ■ Military



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

## DEFENSE

**There were 1.3 million active-duty military in 2022, 39% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak.**

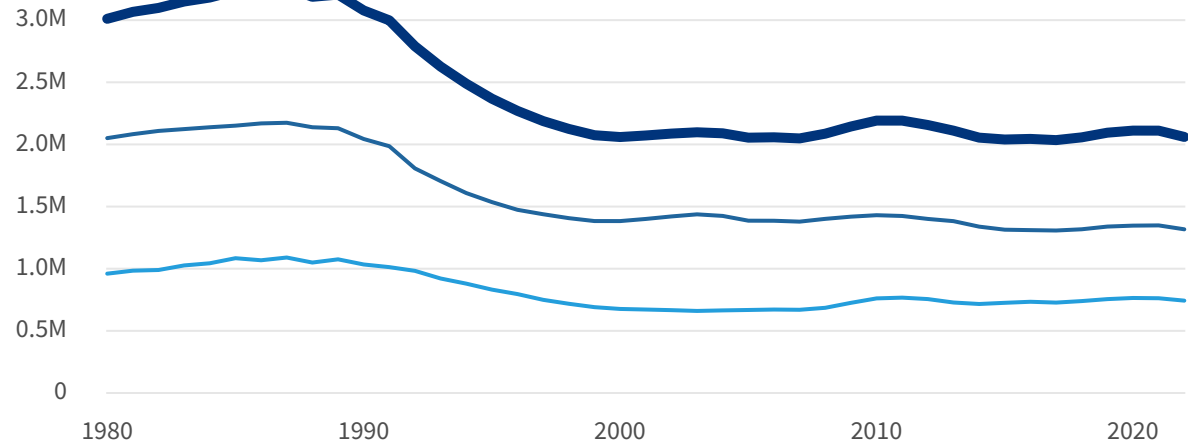
The military also employed 743,000 civilians. The military's size has been consistent over the last 20 years, growing or shrinking by 3% or less in any year.

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## Armed forces

SELECT A LINE

■ Total ■ Active duty ■ Civilian



Source: [Defense Manpower Data Center](#). [↗](#)

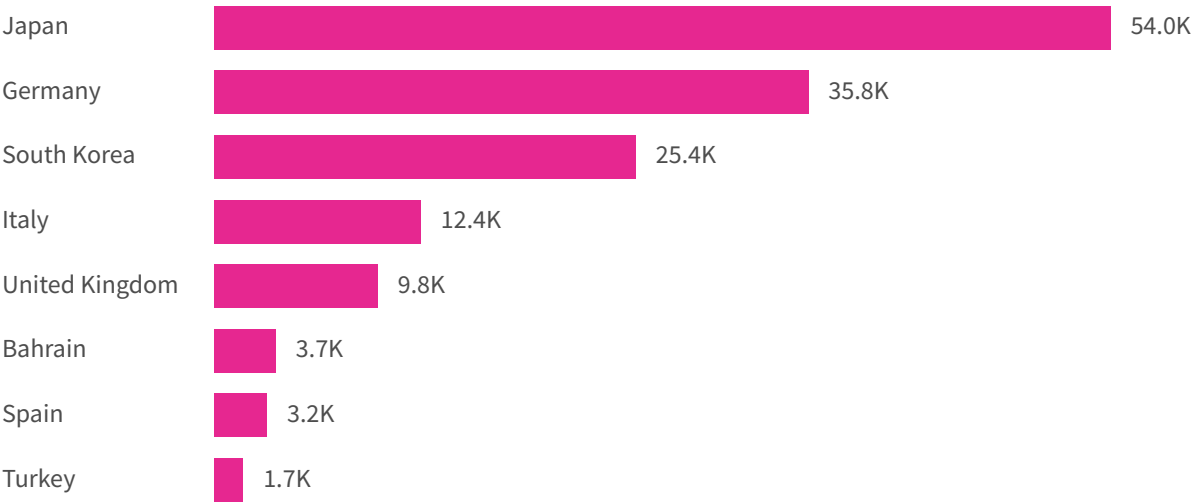
Footnotes: This total represents the sum of active duty membe... [see more](#) [▼](#)

There were 171,736 permanently assigned active-duty troops abroad in 2022.

The US military’s presence is largest in Japan and Germany, where 31% and 21% of active-duty troops are permanently assigned, respectively.

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Active duty by country 2022 ▾



Source: [Department of Defense](#).

Footnotes: Countries included have the most permanently assign... [see more](#) ▾

The United States **deployed 20,000 additional troops to Europe** in response to the Ukraine crisis in 2022. Many US troops went to NATO-allied countries, such as Germany and Poland. There are about 100,000 US service members in Europe.

## DEFENSE

### Veterans consistently have lower unemployment levels than the national rate.

In 2022, 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**.

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### Unemployment rate

SELECT A LINE

■ Veterans ■ National



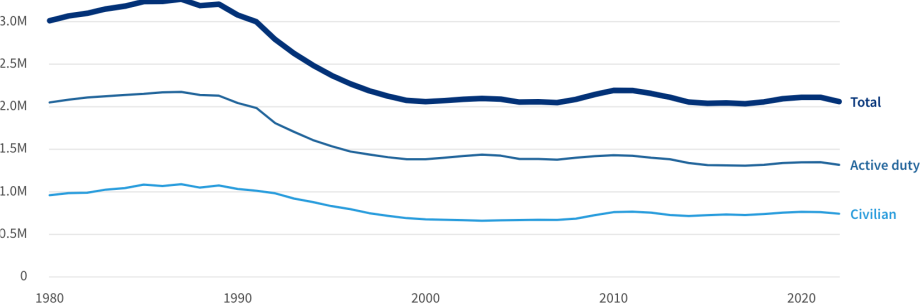
Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). [↗](#)

# Explore the Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#)

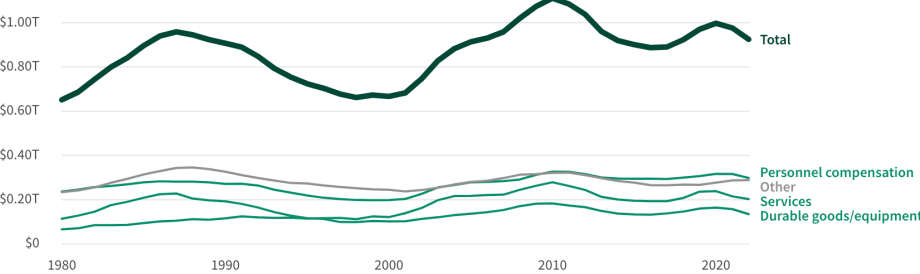
[Exit Full Screen](#)

## ARMED FORCES ACTIVE DUTY BY COUNTRY

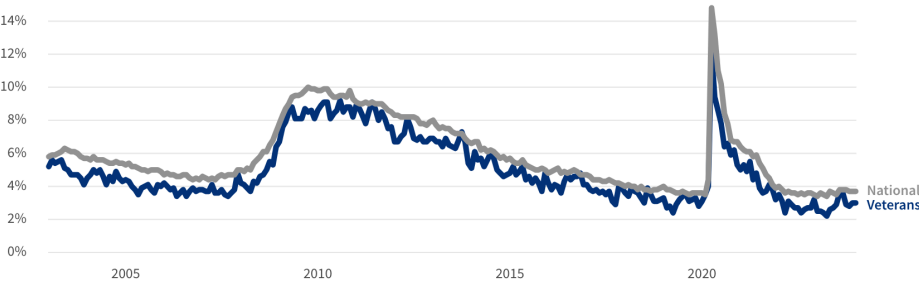


## DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

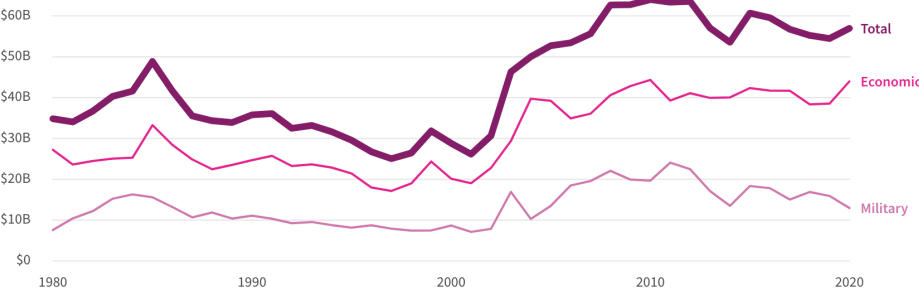


## VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE VETERAN POVERTY RATE VETERAN DISABILITY RATE



## FOREIGN AID BY COUNTRY

Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)





## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

# What did the federal government do last year?

- Federal actions frequently addressed defense, and more than a third of defense-related actions were responses to the war between Russia and Ukraine. →
- While budget bills were a relatively small share of the laws Congress passed, the Inflation Reduction Act used tax and spending policy to address a variety of topics. →
- In addition to defense-related actions on the war in Ukraine, Congress passed 19 bills affecting veterans, including several bills adjusting their financial benefits. →
- Of President Biden's 75 executive orders or presidential memoranda, 46 related to defense. →
- The economy and health were the second-and third- most frequently addressed topics in Biden's executive orders or presidential memoranda. →
- There were 42 total actions related to Americans' standard of living — 33 of these were rule changes by executive agencies. →
- Nearly one-fifth of rules were on the economy. →



The federal government's executive, legislative, and judicial branches act together to shape policy and its implementation. For a glimpse into what the federal government does, this section summarizes some of the work the executive and legislative branches completed in 2022. These are bills that became public law, executive orders and presidential memoranda, and rulemaking by executive agencies that the [Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs](#) classified as significant.

The federal executive and legislative branches took **549** policy actions in 2022, spanning issues such as the economy, health, and the environment. Almost half of these actions were bills passed by Congress.

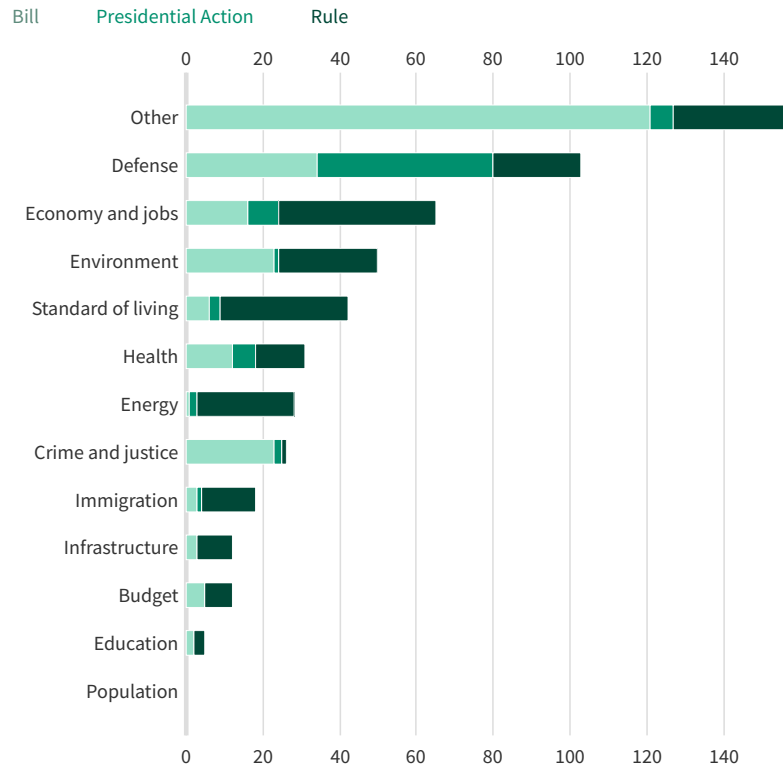
## Federal actions frequently addressed defense, and more than a third of defense-related actions were responses to the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Congress, the president, and federal agencies all responded to the war in Ukraine. All three also addressed US economic competitiveness in technology industries and the country's preparedness for and recovery from natural disasters. More than half of actions labeled as "other" were ceremonial, such as renaming government buildings in honor of a notable individual.

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## Federal government actions in 2022

By type of action and issue



Source: [USAFacts calculations based on data from the Feder...](#)

Congress passed **249 bills** in 2022.

**While budget bills were a relatively small share of the laws Congress passed, the Inflation Reduction Act used tax and spending policy to address a variety of topics.**

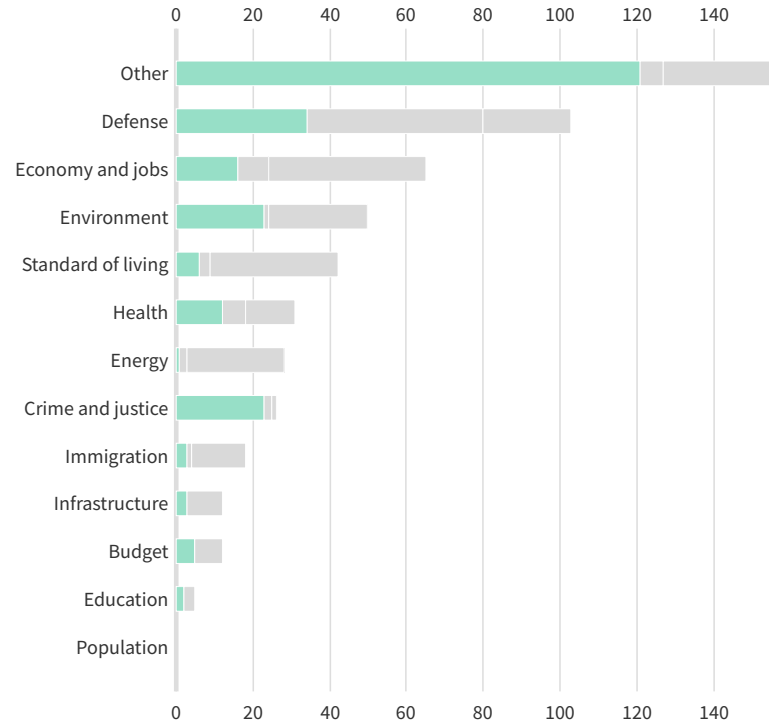
The **act** imposed a **minimum 15% tax on corporate book income**, expanded the **Internal Revenue Service** and **federal tax credits for electric vehicles**, and made changes to **allow Medicare to negotiate prices** with drug companies.

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## Federal government actions in 2022

By type of action and issue

Bill



Source: [USAFacts calculations based on data from the Feder...](#)

In addition to defense-related actions on the war in Ukraine, Congress passed 19 bills affecting veterans, including several bills adjusting their financial benefits.

Congress also frequently addressed crime such as human trafficking, protections for sexual assault victims, and gun violence. For example, the [Bipartisan Safer Communities Act](#) changed federal firearm laws, designated resources for mental health services, and took other steps to address community gun violence.

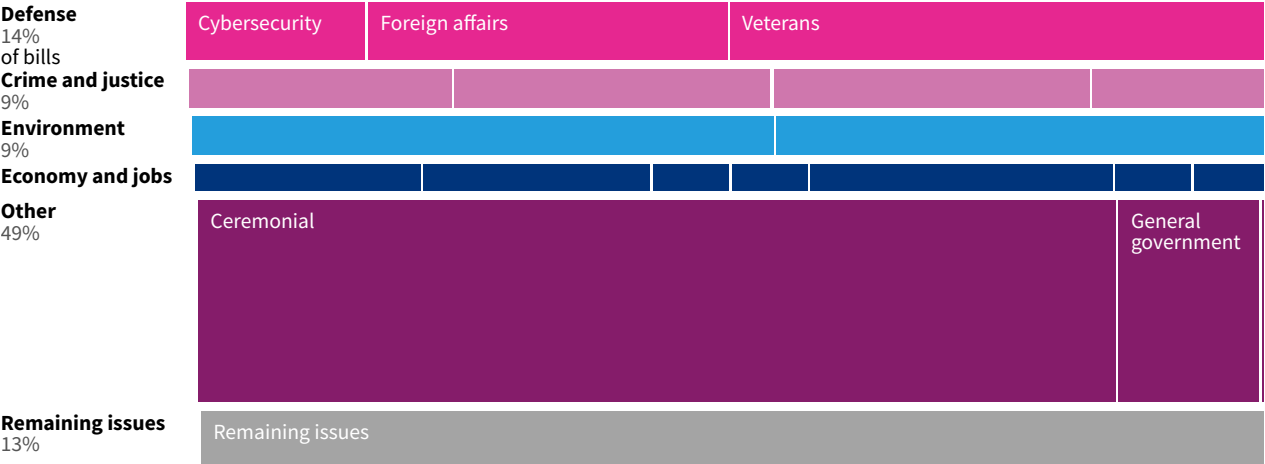
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Bills passed into law in 2022

By issue and subcategory

Defense Crime and justice Environment Economy and jobs Other Remaining issues

249 bills passed in total.



Tap button for category breakdown

- Defense
- Crime and justice
- Environment
- Economy and jobs

Sources: [Federal Register](#); [Library of Congress](#). [see more](#) ▼

President Biden signed **75 executive orders or presidential memoranda**  
in 2022.

## Of President Biden's 75 executive orders or presidential memoranda, 46 related to defense.

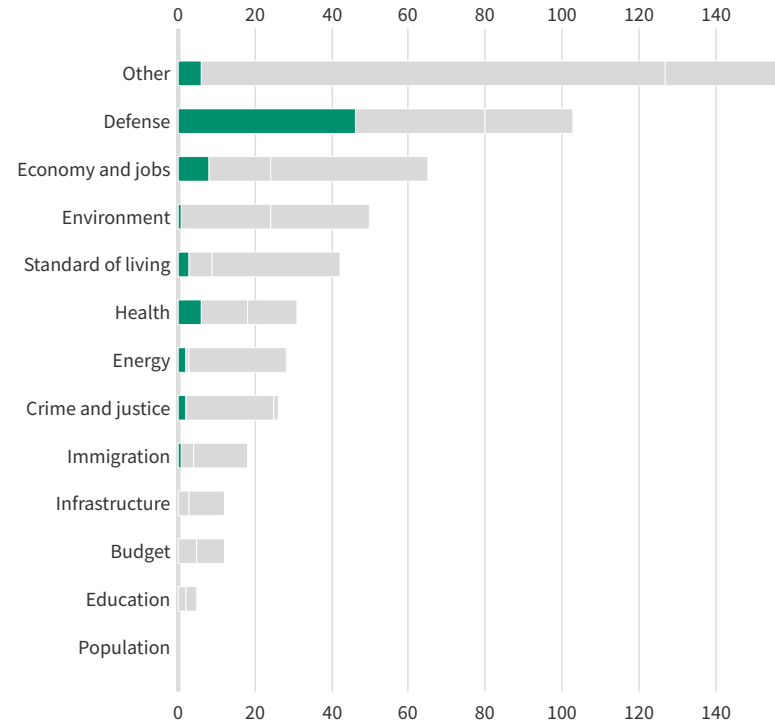
Twenty-six of these presidential actions provided Ukraine with aid. Three imposed sanctions on Russia after its invasion of Ukraine.

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## Federal government actions in 2022

By type of action and issue

Presidential Action



Source: [USAFacts calculations based on data from the Feder...](#)



The economy and health were the second-and third- most frequently addressed topics in Biden’s executive orders or presidential memoranda.

Of the eight presidential actions on the economy, two took steps to implement the [Chips and Science Act](#) (passed by Congress in 2022, that act aims to increase American competitiveness in semiconductor production). Health-related actions included abortion protections and instructions to the Department of Health and Human Services to test new payment models that could lower drug prices.

[f](#) [X](#) [in](#) [✉](#) [🖨](#) [↔](#) [📄](#) [CSV](#)

Presidential actions in 2022

By issue and subcategory

Defense Economy and jobs Health Standard of living Other Remaining issues

75 presidential actions signed in total.



Tap button for category breakdown

Defense Economy and jobs Health Standard of living

Sources: [Federal Register](#); [Library of Congress](#). [see more](#)

Executive agencies made **225 rule changes** in 2022.

**There were 42 total actions related to Americans' standard of living — 33 of these were rule changes by executive agencies.**

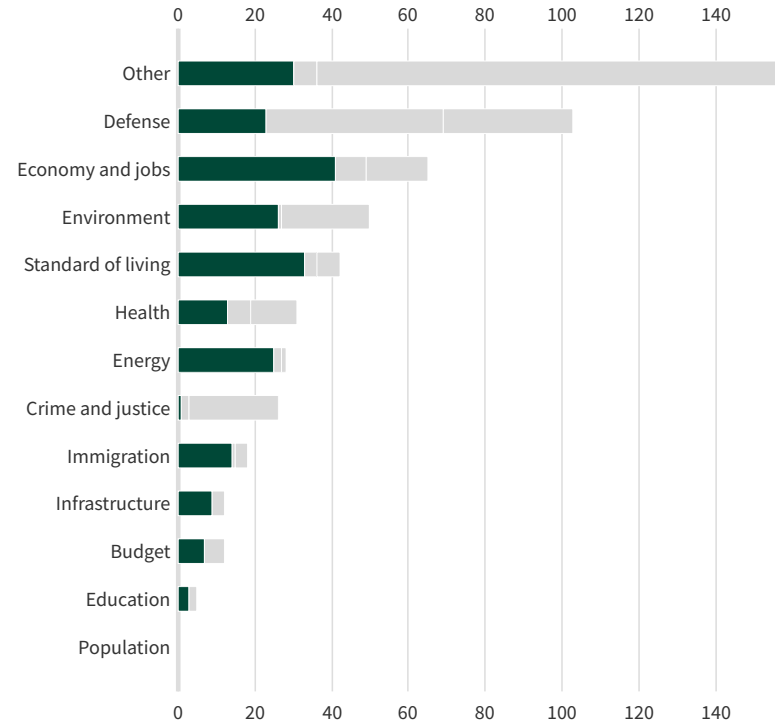
A majority of these regulatory rules made changes to how Medicare and Medicaid programs are administered.

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## Federal government actions in 2022

By type of action and issue

Rule



Source: [USAFacts calculations based on data from the Feder...](#)

## Nearly one-fifth of rules were on the economy.

These rules addressed business support programs, general financial and business regulations, and consumer protections.

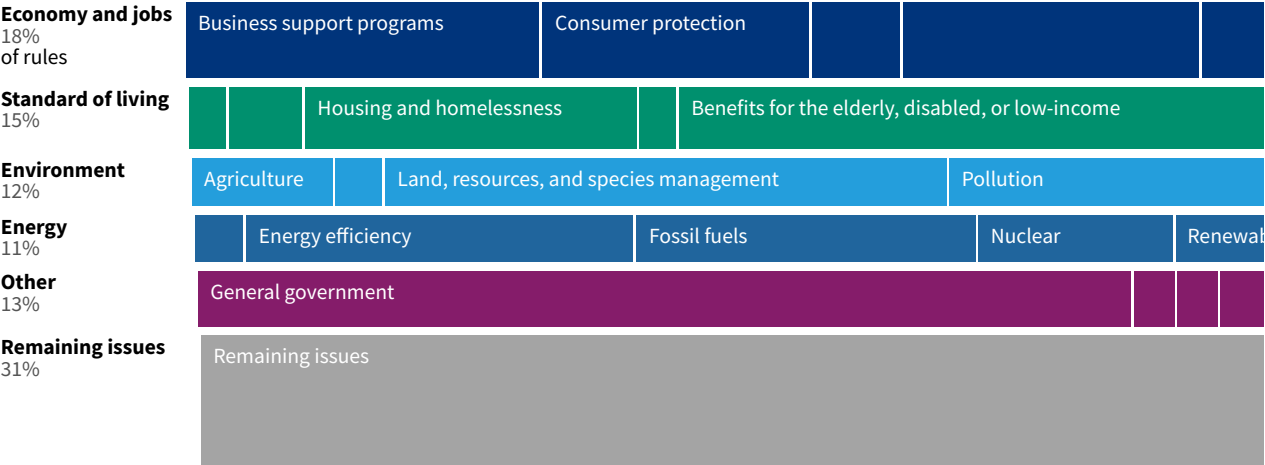
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### Significant rules in 2022

By issue and subcategory

Economy and jobs Standard of living Environment Energy Other Remaining issues

225 rules published in total.



Tap button for category breakdown

- Economy and jobs
- Standard of living
- Environment
- Energy

Sources: Federal Register; Library of Congress. [see more](#)

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