

USA **FACTS**

USA Facts Summary 2017

Our nation, in numbers.

Last modified on May 11, 2017

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What is USAFacts?

Our nation, in numbers.

USAFacts is a new data-driven portrait of the American population, our government's finances, and government's impact on society.

FACTUAL

Only official government data

COMPREHENSIVE

Integrated federal, state, and local government data

CONTEXTUAL

Relevant statistics and historical trends

COMPREHENSIBLE

Logically organized by government mission

UNBIASED

No political agenda or commercial motive

SOURCES

Most used sources:

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

Agency for International Development
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior
Department of Labor
Department of Justice
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Trade Commission
Government Accountability Office
National Archives and Records Administration
National Labor Relations Board
National Science Foundation
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Securities and Exchange Commission
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
United States Congress – Joint Committee on Taxation
United States Courts
United States Postal Service

What does USAFacts offer?

A new approach

We provide a simplified approach for understanding what government does, modeled after what businesses do for management accountability and shareholder reporting. Public companies present their businesses by segments – a logical framework for discussing the areas in which they operate. We do the same for government.

A people-focused view

We have included detail on different races and ethnicities and have used a statistical matching process with government surveys to provide profiles of individuals earning different incomes (by quintile) and living in different family structures (single and married, with and without kids, and the elderly). We aim to provide, wherever possible, a look at the experiences of different groups of Americans. To see these profiles and for a full explanation of methodology, please visit www.usafacts.org/us-population/families-and-individuals

Multiple products

Our initial products include a website and a set of documents authored in the mold of what a company writes for its shareholders – an Annual Report (a long-form document and this summary) and a “10-K.” We have also built a website that allows individuals to search for and analyze government statistics that interest them.

A technology platform

We compiled government data from many sources with varied formats into a single database. Our database can be queried and we will work to expand our data visualization, machine learning capabilities, and third-party support to make government data more accessible to the public and experts alike.

Methods and principles

We depend on information from government agencies.

We are limited by the timeliness, availability, and consistency of data collected by government. For example, the most recent year for which the Census Bureau has published state and local government budget data is 2014.

We show aggregated government statistics.

We combine federal, state, and local statistics to show the full picture of government. Visit our website for a complete explanation.

We do not adjust for inflation or population unless otherwise noted.

We do not propose policy.

We have assembled this report consisting of unbiased government data so the American public can draw its own conclusions.

We are not proposing that government should be a business.

Although we use a corporate reporting structure, government is different from business in significant ways including its purpose (focused on outcomes for people, not profit) and structure (accountability is decentralized).

We are limited by space.

We do not show all data in the following summary. For greater detail, context, and history, we encourage you to read the longer and more thorough Annual Report and visit our website.

We have made judgments about which data to show.

Sometimes, different sources of data within the government contradict each other. When this happens, we have selected one to use consistently.

We will continue to update data.

Government agencies release data at different times and with different frequencies. We will update as data becomes available and tell you what release of data we are using from each source.

We are expanding our database.

While we include a breadth of significant data, we have not yet covered everything. We will continue to expand into different areas and plan to include more detailed state and local data in the future.

We want your feedback.

This is a public resource, and we want to improve it based on your needs. If there is anything you would like to see included or comments you would like to share, please contact us at info@usafacts.org.

**For greater detail on our methodologies,
please visit www.usafacts.org/methodology**



Government missions

Problem: How to simplify our view of government

Federal Government

House of Representatives (Committees)

Agriculture	Rules
Appropriations	Science, Space, and Technology
Armed Services	Small Business
Budget	Transportation and Infrastructure
Education and Workforce	Veterans' affairs
Energy and Commerce	Ways and Means
Ethics	Intelligence
Financial Services	Joint Economic Committee
Foreign Affairs	Joint Committee on the Library
Homeland Security	Joint Committee on Printing
House Administration	Joint Committee on Taxation
Judiciary	Select Committee on Benghazi
Natural Resources	
Oversight and Government Reform	

Senate (Committees)

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Appropriations	Judiciary
Armed Services	Rules and Administration
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Small Business and Entrepreneurship
Budget	Veterans' Affairs
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Indian Affairs
Energy and Natural Resources	Select Committee on Ethics
Environment and Public Works	Select Committee on Intelligence
Finance	Special Committee on Aging
Foreign Relations	Joint Committee on Printing
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Joint Committee on Taxation
	Joint Committee on the Library
	Joint Economic Committee

Executive Branch (Cabinet-Level Agencies)

Department of Agriculture	Department of State
Department of Commerce	Department of Transportation
Department of Defense	Department of the Treasury
Department of Education	Department of Veterans Affairs
Department of Energy	
Department of Health and Human Services	
Department of Homeland Security	
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Department of the Interior	
Department of Justice	
Department of Labor	

50 State Governments

38,910 County, Municipal, and Town Governments

51,146 Special District Governments (school, water, fire, etc.)

Solution: Government's mission

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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

establish justice, insure domestic tranquility,

provide for the common defence,

promote the general welfare,

and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,

do ordain and establish this Constitution

for the United States of America.

Crime and disaster

Safeguarding consumers and employees

Child safety and miscellaneous social services

National defense and support for veterans

Foreign affairs and foreign aid

Immigration and border security

Economy and infrastructure

Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged

Health

Government-run businesses

Education

Wealth and savings
(including Medicare and Social Security)

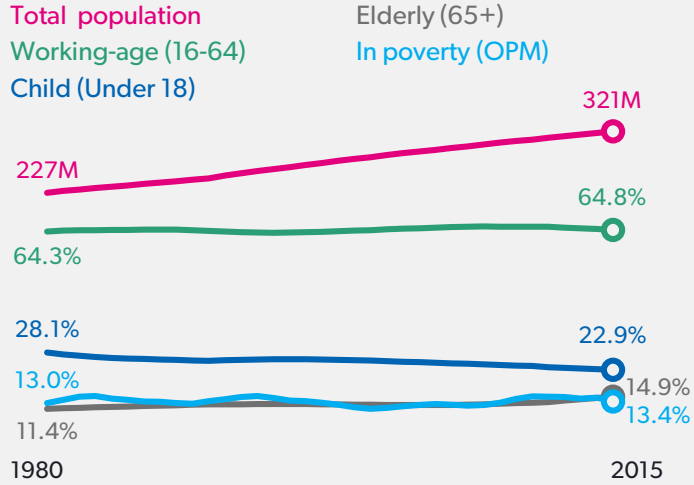
Sustainability and self-sufficiency

The American Dream

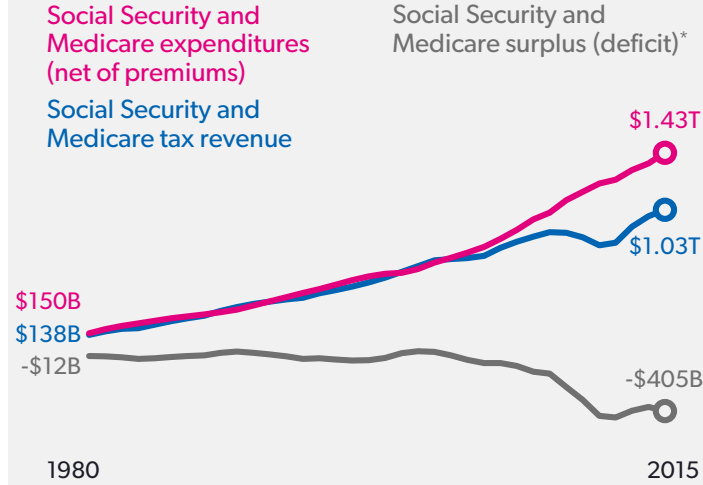


Using USAFacts: Data strengthens our debates

Key populations

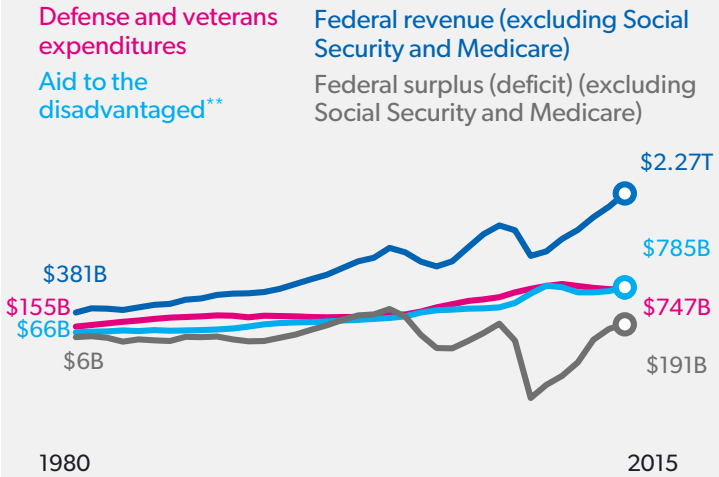


Social Security & Medicare

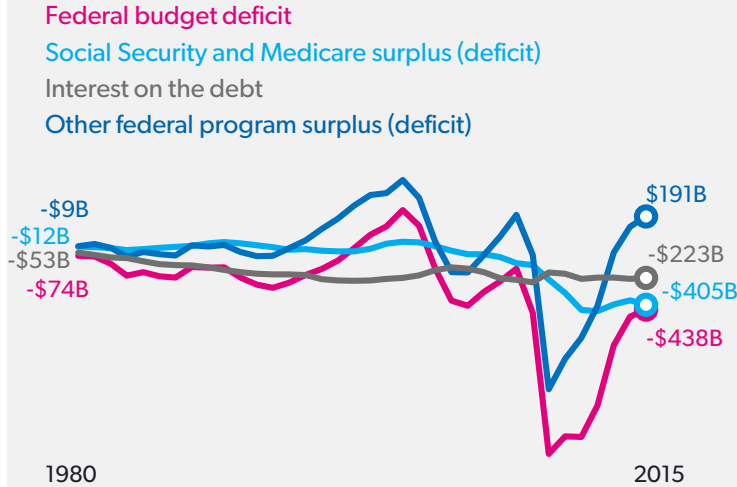


*Does not include intragovernmental interest payments or federal contributions

Other federal programs***



Federal deficit and debt

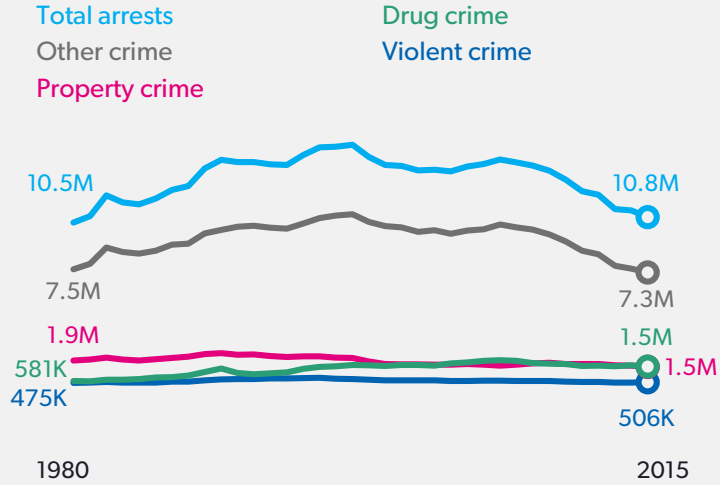


**Includes federal programs such as SNAP grants to states for programs such as Medicaid & TANF
 *** Excludes debt interest payments

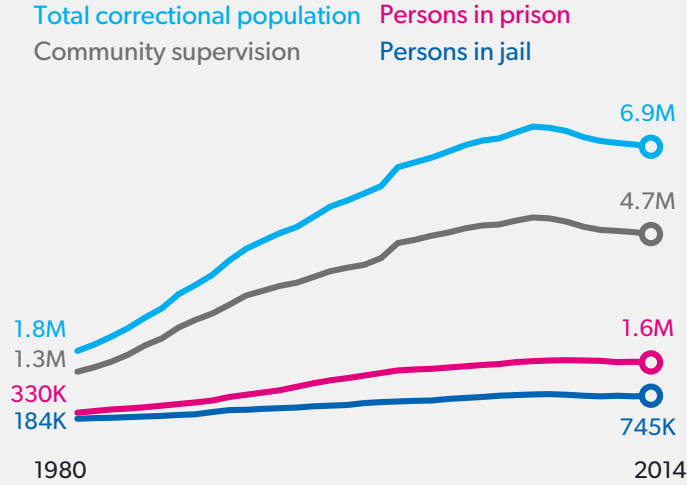
Example analysis:
 Considering
 the federal
 budget

More detail can be found in the USAFacts Annual Report or at www.usafacts.org

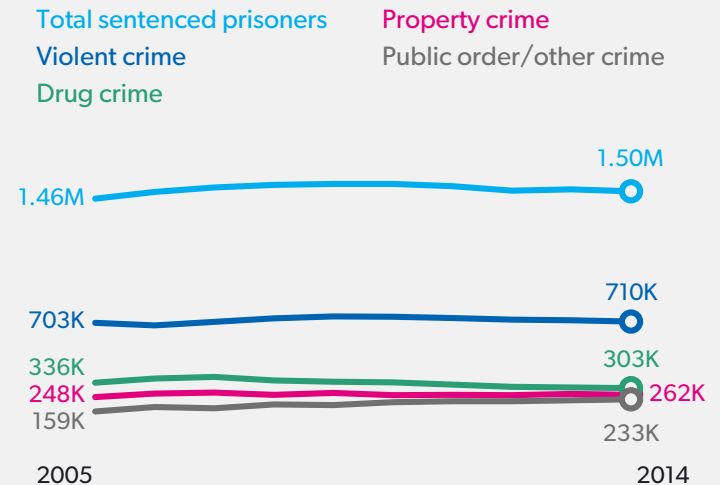
Arrests by offense



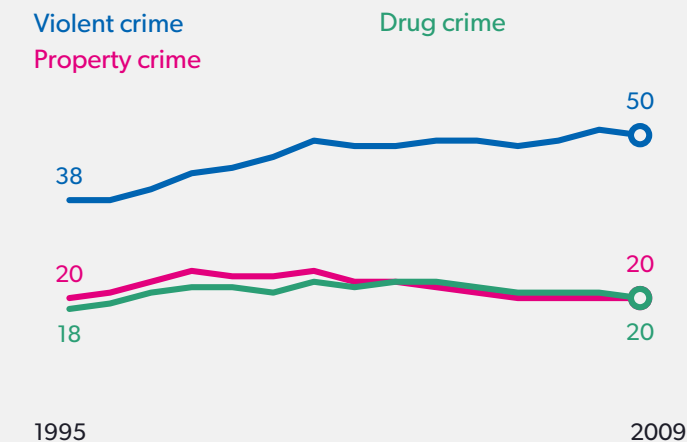
Correctional population



Prisoners by crime



Mean time served in prison for first offense (months)



Example analysis:
Considering
our criminal
justice system

More detail can be found in the USAFacts Annual Report or at www.usafacts.org

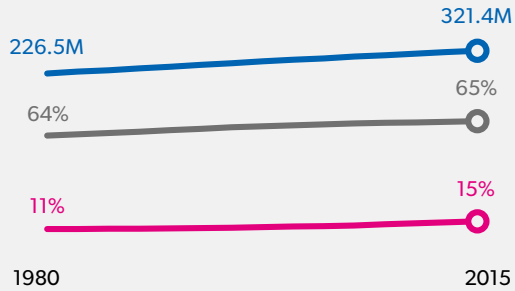


Key observations

POPULATION

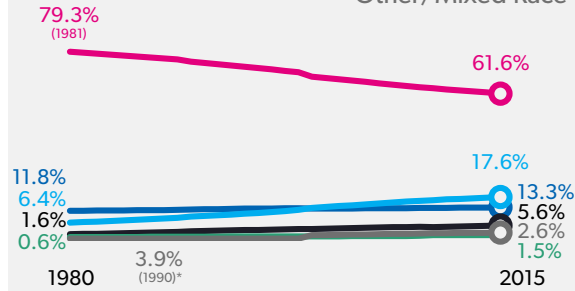
Age¹

Total population, working-age population (% age 16–64), and elderly population (% age 65+)



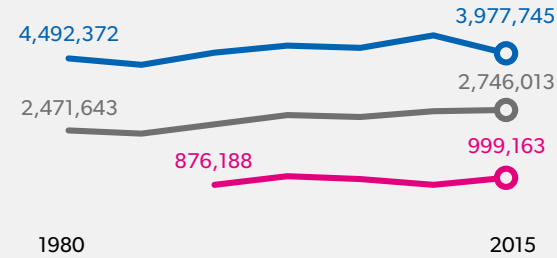
Race & ethnicity^{1,2}

Non-Hispanic, White
Hispanic
Black, African American
Asian
American Indian and Alaska Native
Other/Mixed Race



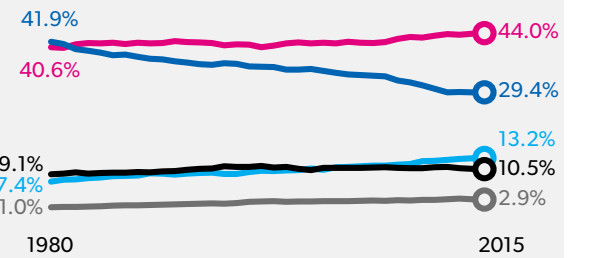
Population change³

Annual population change: births, deaths, and net migration



Families⁴

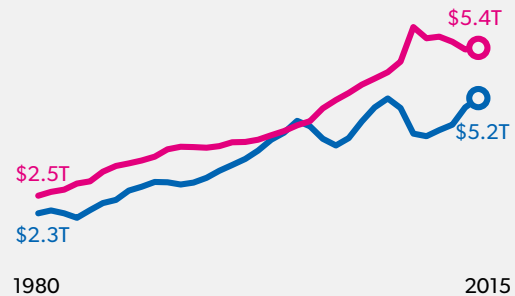
Married no kids
Married parents
Single no kids
Single mothers
Single fathers



GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Government finances

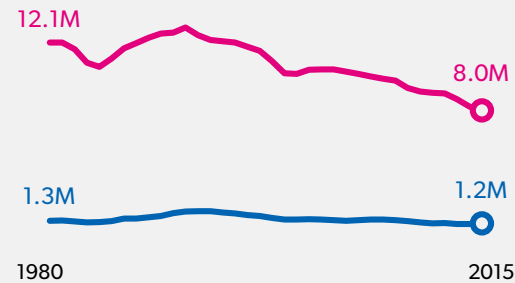
Government total revenue and expenditures in 2015 dollars⁵



ESTABLISH JUSTICE & ENSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY

Crime

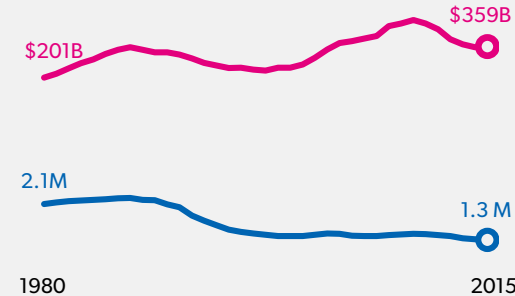
Property crime and violent crime reported



PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE

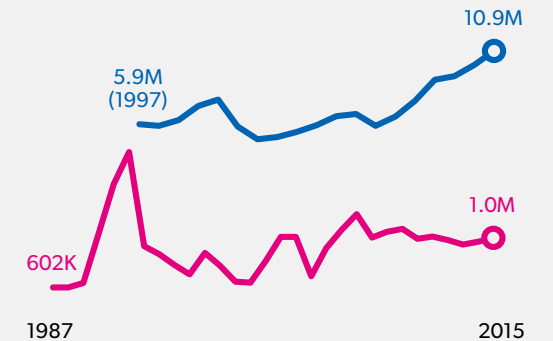
Defense

Total active duty military and military non-personnel spending (in 2015 dollars⁶)



Immigration

Total visas and green cards granted

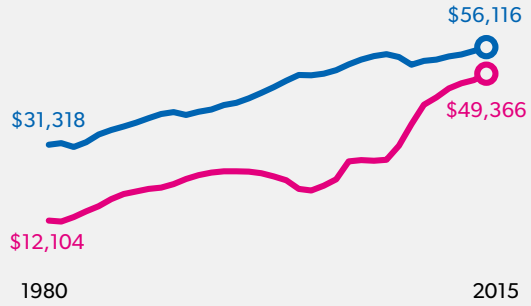


13 Footnotes *The option to choose other on the census has changed over time and therefore years are not directly comparable

PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE

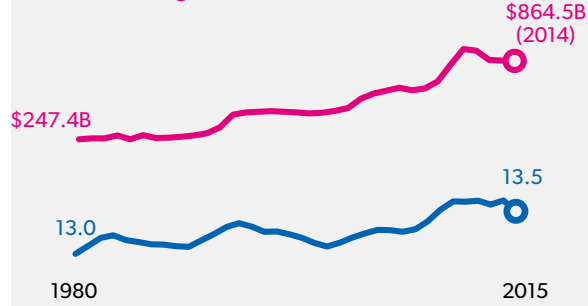
Economy

Gross domestic product per capita and total government debt per capita in 2015 dollars^{5,6}



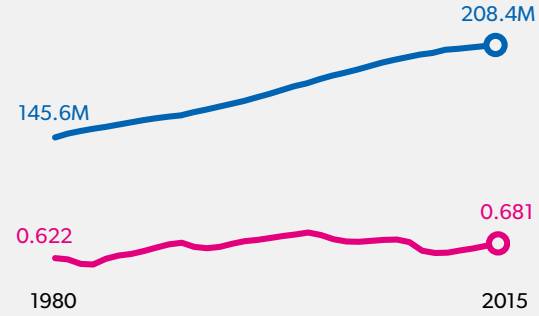
Poverty & standard of living*

Poverty rate (%) and aid to the disadvantaged (2015 dollars)⁵



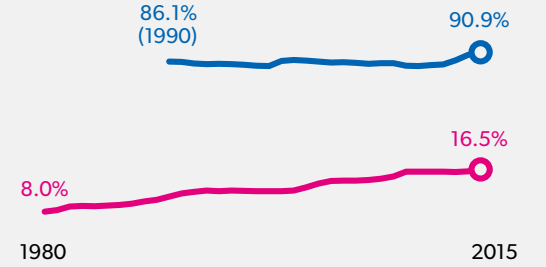
Jobs

Working-age population (age 16–64) and jobs per working-age person



Health spending & insurance

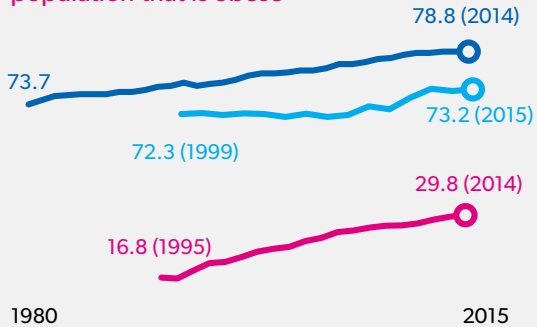
National health expenditures (as % of GDP) and % of population with health insurance coverage



SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY

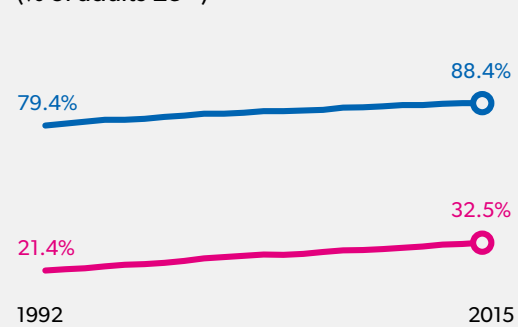
Health

Life expectancy at birth (in years), average age of death, and % of population that is obese



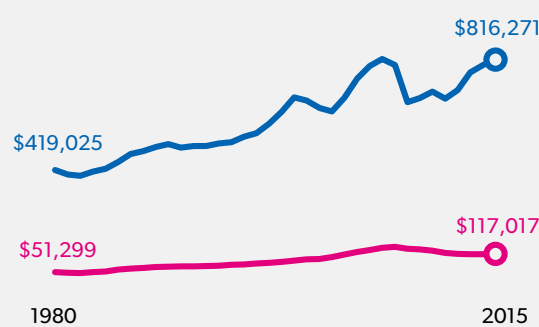
Education

Population with high school diploma or higher and bachelors degree or higher (% of adults 25+)



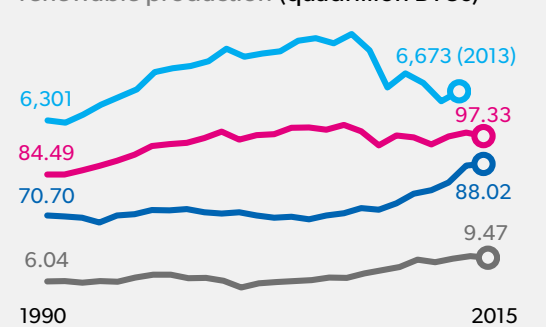
Household net worth

Average household assets and debt in 2015 dollars⁵



Energy

Emissions (million metric tons), total energy consumption, production, and renewable production (quadrillion BTUs)



What other issues are you passionate about?

Examples of other questions USAFacts can answer:

Establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility

Crime and disaster

How much crime is there in the US?

What does government do to prevent and respond to fires and disasters?

Safeguarding consumers and employees

How many consumers are injured or killed each year on the job or by products and vehicles?

How many people are cheated each year by other people and businesses?

Child safety & miscellaneous social services

What does the government do when parents are unable to care for their children?

How many crimes are committed against children?

Provide for the common defense

National defense and veterans affairs

Who is in the military?

Where is the government sending the military?

Foreign affairs and foreign aid

How much aid do we give to foreign countries?

What is its purpose? Where does it go?

Immigration and border security

Who immigrates to the United States?

What does the government do to secure and manage borders and ports of entry?

Promote the general welfare

Economy and infrastructure

How strong is the US Economy?

How many people have jobs and what is their income?

Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged

How do income, taxes, and spending differ across the population?

What does the government do to help the disadvantaged?

Health

How healthy is the American population?

How much is spent on healthcare and who pays?

Government-run businesses

How do businesses run by the government perform each year?

Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

Education

How many students graduate from high school and college every year?

How well are we educating the American people?

Wealth and savings

What does the government do to promote or mandate savings?

What is the net worth of the average American?

Sustainability and self-sufficiency

How much energy do we use and where does it come from?

What does the government do to protect the environment?

The American dream

How are different populations discriminated against?

How many citizens vote in elections?



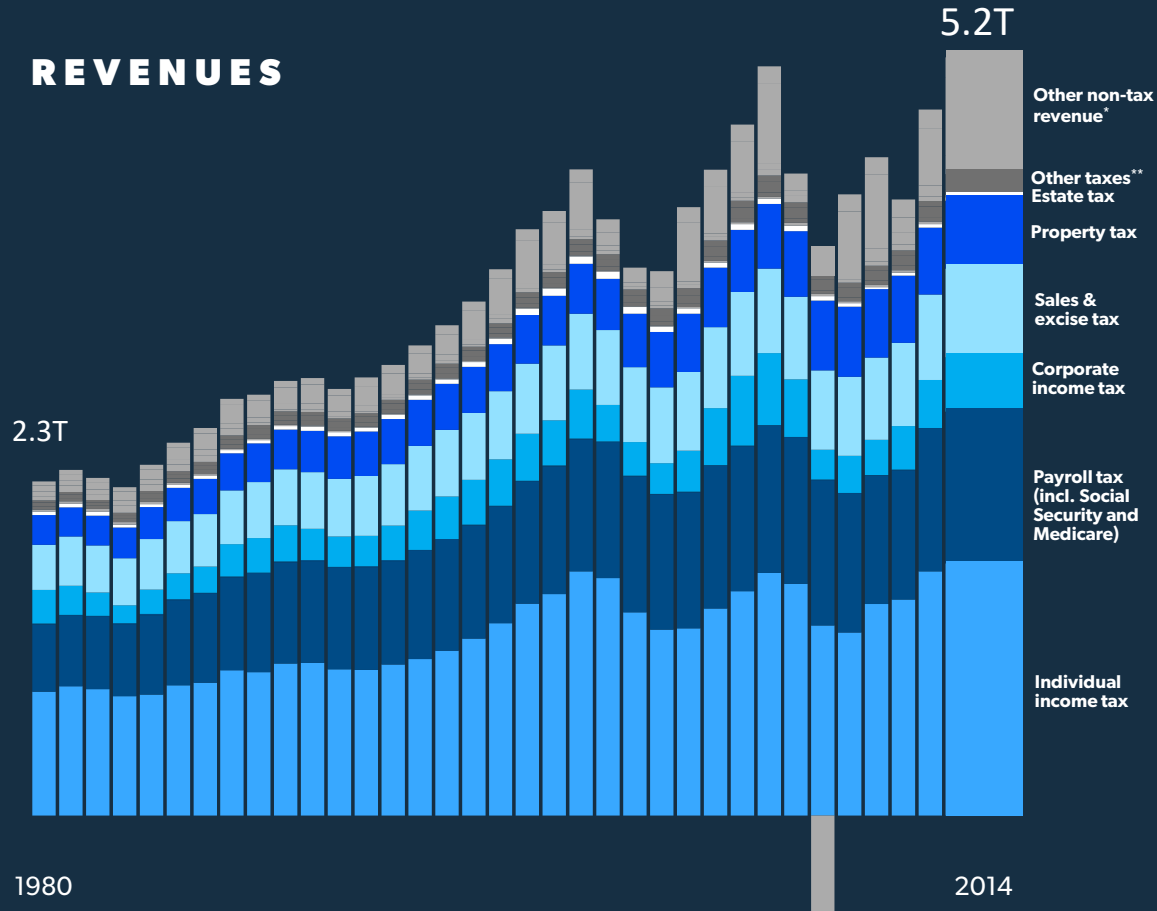
Government finances

Government finances

COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL

Adjusted for inflation (2015 dollars)¹

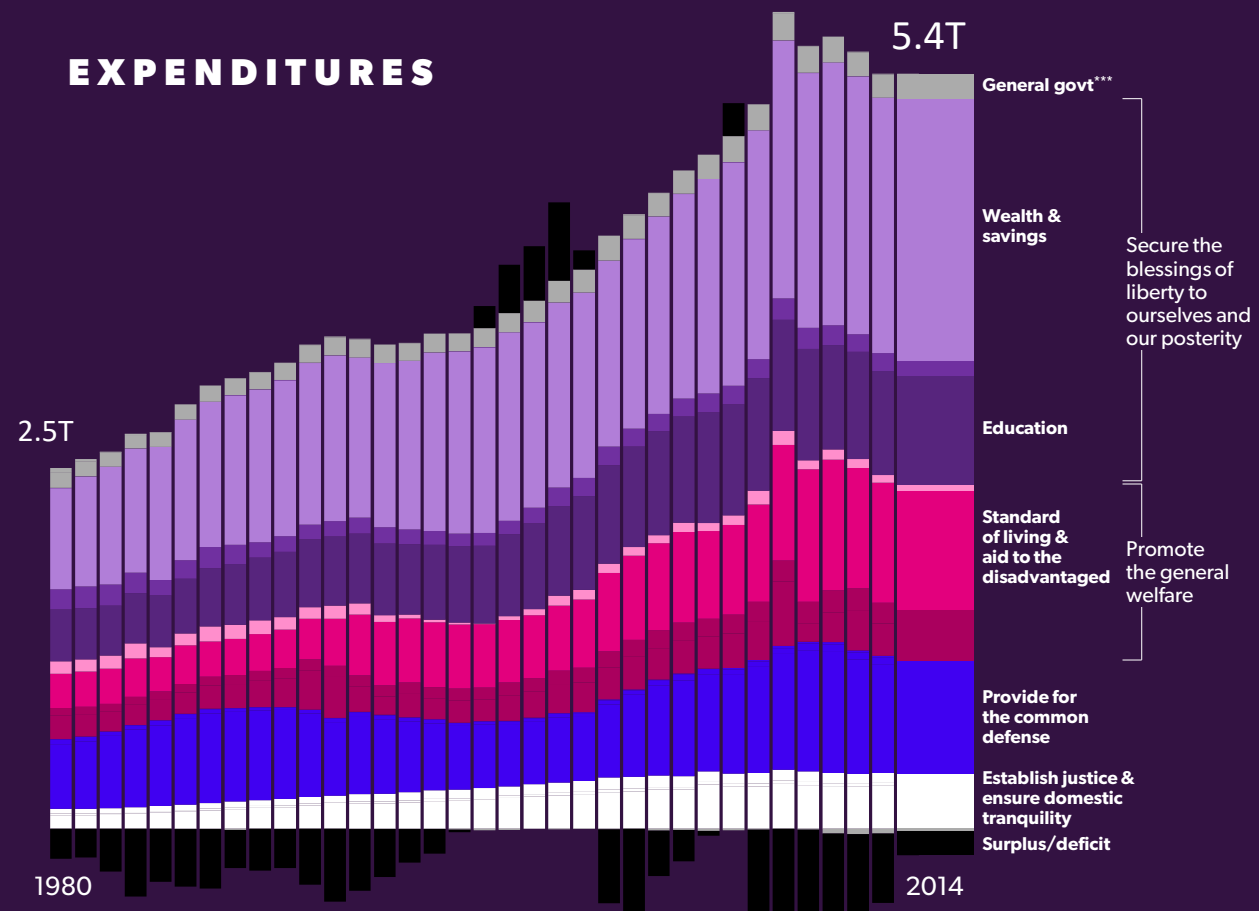
REVENUES



*Including sales of government resources, earnings (losses on investments), Federal Reserve earnings.
 **Including severance, customs and duties and licenses.
 ***Including non-grant assistance to territories and S&L/Federal discrepancies.

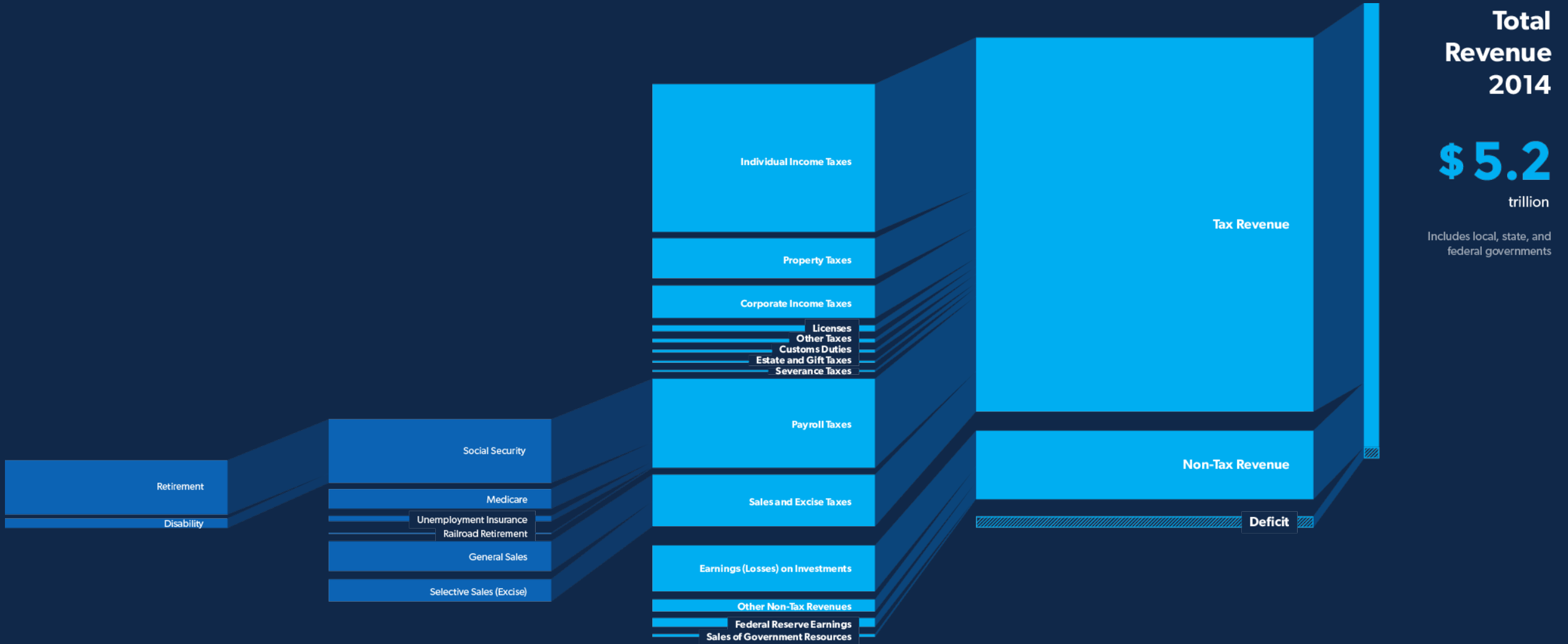
Sources: Office of Management and Budget, US Census Bureau, staff adjustments.

EXPENDITURES



Government revenue²

COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL



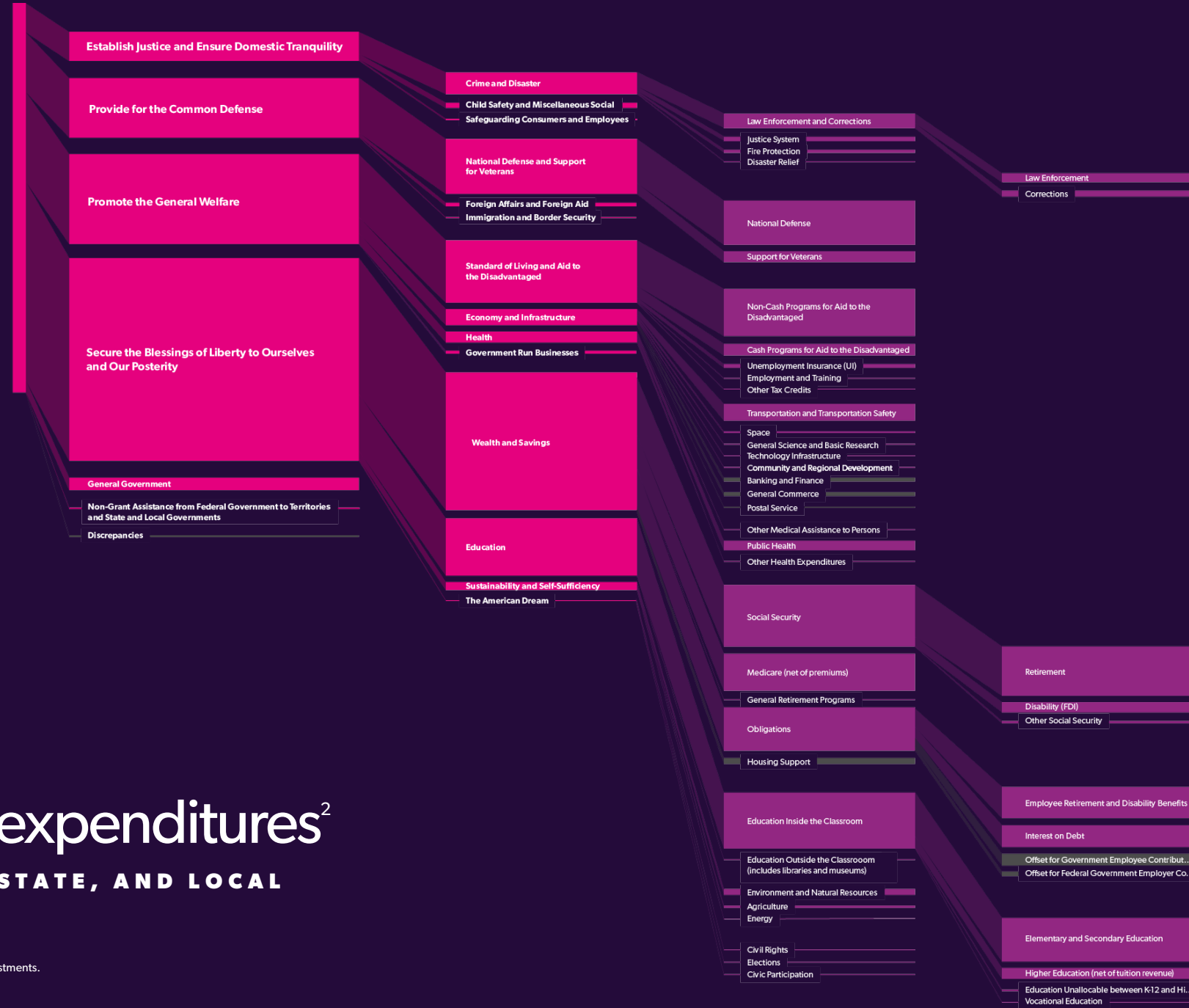
Sources: Office of Management and Budget, US Census Bureau, staff adjustments.

Total Spending 2014

\$5.4

trillion

Includes local, state, and federal governments



Government expenditures²

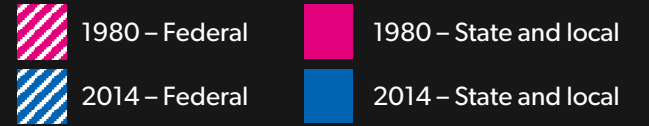
COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL

■ Negative amount

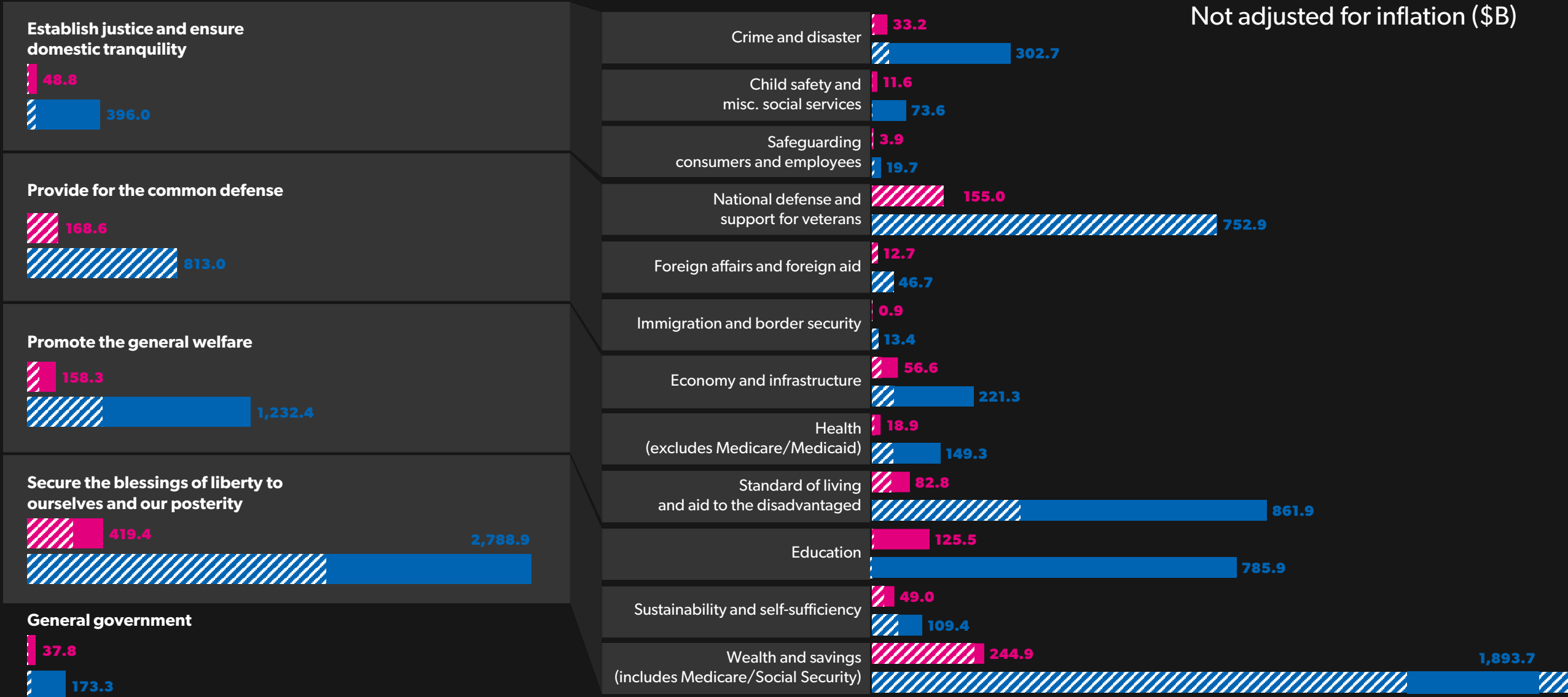
Sources: Office of Management and Budget, US Census Bureau, staff adjustments.

Government expenditures (federal, state, and local)

1980 COMPARED TO 2014

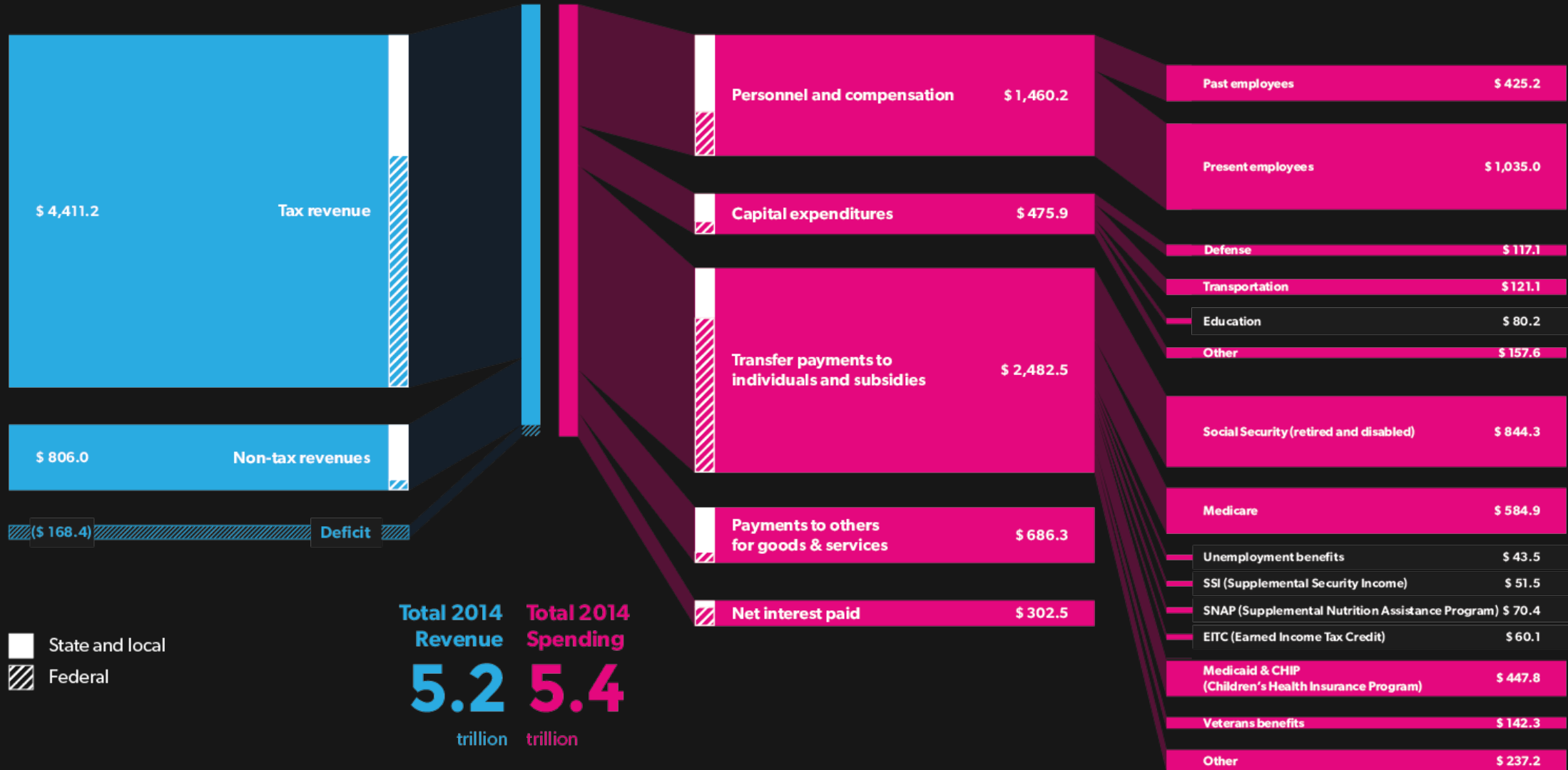


Not adjusted for inflation (\$B)



Government finances by function

COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL



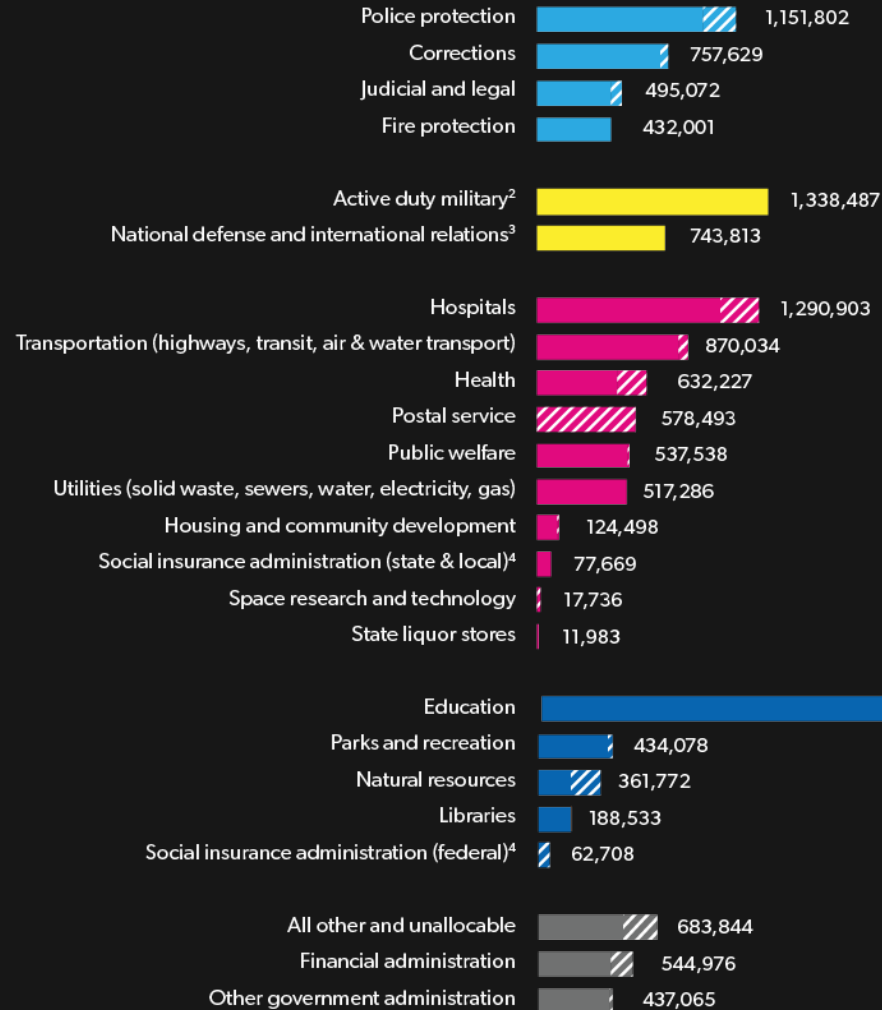
State and local
 Federal

Total 2014 Revenue
5.2
 trillion

Total 2014 Spending
5.4
 trillion

Government employment

COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL



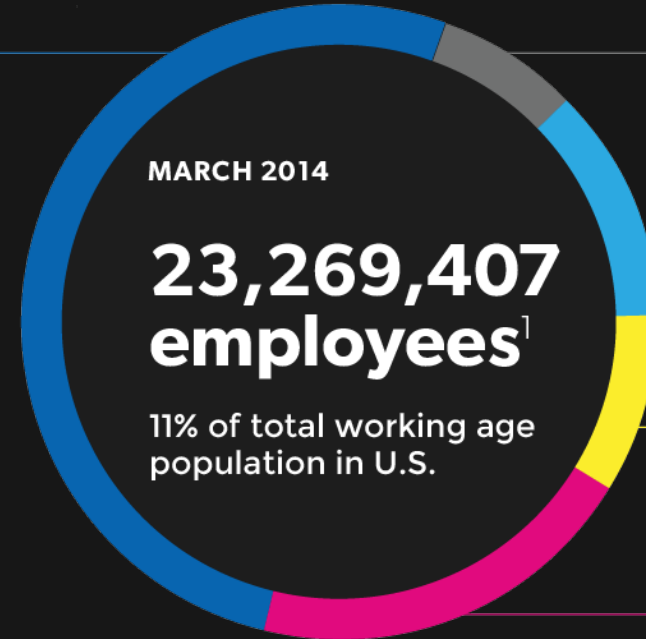
Memo: employees of government-run businesses (estimate)⁵ 2,478,488

Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

51.7%

General government & other

7.1%



Establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility

12.2%

Provide for the common defense

9.0%

Promote the general welfare

20.0%

Federal

State and local



Establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility

Key metrics

Crime

Crime and disaster

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$303.6 billion

STATE & LOCAL

FEDERAL

3.9% % OF TOTAL SPENDING 5.6%
1980 ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹⁴ 2014

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015			
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820			
Crime ¹	Number of public safety officers ^{2,3}	715,057	832,380	1,041,133	1,191,324	1,151,802	na			
	Reported crimes	Violent crimes ⁴	1,344,520	1,820,127	1,425,486	1,251,248	1,153,022	1,197,704		
		Property crimes	12,063,700	12,655,486	10,182,584	9,112,625	8,209,010	7,993,631		
	Arrests ⁵	Violent	475,160	705,470	625,243	552,077	498,666	505,681		
		Property	1,863,300	2,217,800	1,620,961	1,643,962	1,553,980	1,463,213		
		Drug	Sale	129,725	347,915	327,157	302,312	na	na	
			Possession	451,175	741,585	1,252,409	1,336,532	na	na	
		Other	7,538,900	10,204,400	10,160,209	9,287,228	7,593,266	7,340,876		
		Incarceration ⁶	Persons in jail	184,000	405,300	621,149	748,728	744,592	728,600	
			Persons in prison (federal and state)	329,821	773,919	1,394,231	1,613,803	1,562,319	1,526,792	
	Sentenced prisoners, by crime committed ^{7,8}	Violent crimes	na	na	602,976	738,897	710,350	na		
		Property crimes	na	na	248,562	259,736	261,600	na		
		Drug crimes ⁹	na	na	322,626	336,889	302,554	na		
		Public order and other ¹⁰	na	na	160,110	217,147	233,277	na		
State prison releases (first time offenders only) ¹¹		na	226,279 (1995)	219,044	265,700 (2009)	na	na			
Mean time served in prison (months) ¹²	Violent offenses	na	38 (1995)	46	50 (2009)	na	na			
	Property offenses	na	20 (1995)	24	20 (2009)	na	na			
	Drug offenses	na	18 (1995)	21	20 (2009)	na	na			
	Public-order offenses	na	16 (1995)	19	21 (2009)	na	na			
	Other offenses	na	18 (1995)	24	30 (2009)	na	na			
	Fire ¹³	Total fires	2,988,000	2,019,000	1,708,000	1,331,500	1,298,000	na		
Firefighters (career and volunteer)		na	1,025,650	1,064,150	1,103,300	1,134,400	na			

Safeguarding consumers & employees

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$19.7 billion



0.5% 1980 % TOTAL SPENDING ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹⁰ **0.4%** 2014

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015		
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820		
Commercial fraud	Fraud reported	na	na	111,255	820,072	1,578,565	1,246,849		
	SEC enforcement actions	na	na	503	681	755	807		
Consumer products	Total voluntary recall orders ²	na	na	288	427	387	410		
	Total letters of advice ³	na	na	na	na	1,479	2,182		
	Total determinations and judicial actions ⁴	na	8	14	7	4	10		
	National product injury estimate ¹	na	na	12,924,488	14,694,928	13,860,956	14,132,697		
Workplace ^{7,8}	Workplace safety violations ⁶	na	na	79,206	96,742	67,941	65,044		
	Workplace injuries ^{7,8}	na	na	5,215,600	3,883,600	3,675,800	3,658,500		
	Workplace deaths ⁸	na	na	5,920	4,690	4,821	4,836		
	Back wages paid (result of wage violation investigations)	na	na	\$163,601,821	\$176,005,043	\$240,831,606	\$246,780,891		
Transportation	Accidents	na	6,556,000	6,448,000	5,445,000	6,091,170	na		
	Fatalities	na	47,297	44,276	35,039	34,567	na		
	Licensed drivers ⁹	145,295,036	167,015,250	190,625,023	210,114,939	214,092,472	na		
	Total recalled items (vehicles, equipment, child safety seats, tires)	12,675,797	18,535,563	44,615,540	23,024,254	74,242,637	na		
	Total bridges	na	572,205	587,135	604,460	610,749	611,845		
	Structurally deficient or functionally obsolete bridges ^{3, 4}	na	238,220	180,547	156,284	145,890	142,915		
	Unsatisfactory roadways (%)	Interstates	na	na	3.4	na	3.3	na	
		Other freeways and expressways	na	na	10.9	na	8.3	na	
		Other principal arterials	na	na	12.6	na	na	na	
	Vehicle congestion delay and cost	Delay per commuter (hours)	0	26	37	40	42	na	
Fuel wasted (billion gallons)		0	1.3	2.1	2.5	3.1	na		

Sources: Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Safety and Health Administration, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Child safety & misc. social services

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$73.8 billion

STATE & LOCAL

1.4% 1980 **% TOTAL SPENDING ADJUSTED (2015 \$)²** **1.4%** 2014

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Total children ¹		63,754,960	63,606,544	72,293,812	74,181,467	73,599,181	73,645,111	
Child safety	Notifications of maltreatment received by Child Protective Services	na	na	2,795,220	3,166,000	3,629,000	3,957,000	
	Victims	na	861,000	879,000	688,099	702,208	na	
Foster care	Number in foster care	na	na	552,000	404,878	415,129	427,910	
	Number entered foster care during FY	na	na	293,000	256,092	264,746	269,509	
	Number exited foster care during FY	na	na	272,000	257,806	238,230	243,060	
	Median age in foster care	na	na	10.4	9.2	8.0	7.8	
	Median time in foster care (months)	na	na	19.8	14.0	12.6	12.6	
Number waiting to be adopted		na	na	131,000	108,746	107,918	111,820	
Number adopted with child welfare agency involvement		na	na	51,000	53,547	50,644	53,549	



Provide for the common defense

Key metrics

National defense & support for veterans

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$755.2 billion

FEDERAL

18.4% % TOTAL SPENDING 1980
14.0% ADJUSTED (2015 \$)⁷ 2014

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	
Total US population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Total active duty military personnel	2,050,627	2,043,705	1,384,338	1,430,985	1,338,487	1,313,940	
Total military personnel stationed in the United States (2015) ¹	1,562,100	1,436,722	1,126,521	1,133,699	1,167,623	1,145,932	
Total military personnel stationed abroad and undistributed	488,726	609,422	257,817	297,286	158,650	155,511	
Total stationed in Europe	331,883	309,827	117,571	79,433	66,280	64,566	
Total stationed in East Asia/Pacific	114,845	119,118	101,447	43,953	50,841	78,294	
Total stationed in North Africa, Near East, and South Asia	21,617	73,459	29,608	9,520	5,461	5,550	
Total other stationed abroad/undistributed ¹	20,381	107,018	9,191	164,380	36,068	7,101	
Total active duty military deaths	2,392	1,507	832	1,485	na	na	
Military expenditures ² (\$ billions, in current dollars)							
Compensation of personnel	66.7	121.2	116.9	245.0	239.7	238.4	
Durable goods purchased (aircraft, missiles, ships, vehicles)	12.3	31.6	22.1	47.0	37.0	36.2	
Non-durable goods purchased (fuel, ammunition)	10.0	11.0	10.4	26.8	26.0	21.0	
Services purchased (installation, weapons support, transport)	18.7	51.8	71.8	206.8	161.6	160.5	
Veterans ⁶							
Total veterans ³	na	na	26,403,703	22,568,578	21,894,286	21,578,655	
Poverty rate of veterans ⁵	na	na	5.6%	6.7%	7.2%	6.9%	
Official poverty rate (all persons)	13.0%	13.5%	11.3%	15.1%	14.8%	13.5%	
VA patients (thousands) ⁴	na	na	na	5,317	5,829	5,930	
Total VA spending (\$ billions, in current dollars)	na	na	47.1	108.6	161.2	na	

Foreign affairs & foreign aid

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$46.9 billion

FEDERAL

1.5% 1980
0.9% 2014
% TOTAL SPENDING
ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	
Total US population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Total foreign aid obligations (\$ millions, in current dollars)	\$9,682	\$16,003	\$17,112	\$48,226	\$43,104	\$42,881	
Economic assistance	\$7,572	\$11,044	\$11,963	\$33,375	\$32,811	\$34,223	
Military assistance	\$2,110	\$4,959	\$5,149	\$14,850	\$10,292	\$8,658	
East Asia and Oceania	\$683	\$803	\$766	\$1,279	\$1,567	\$1,369	
Middle East and North Africa	\$3,295	\$5,856	\$6,799	\$8,843	\$7,151	\$9,428	
Europe and Eurasia	\$814	\$1,255	\$2,606	\$2,634	\$1,648	\$1,265	
South and Central Asia	\$519	\$880	\$577	\$14,647	\$9,158	\$5,280	
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$821	\$962	\$2,025	\$8,304	\$10,345	\$11,621	

Immigration & border security

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$13.4 billion

FEDERAL

0.1% 1980
% TOTAL SPENDING
ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹⁰
0.2% 2014

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Total border patrol agents	na	na	9,212	20,558	21,391	20,863	20,273	
Total border apprehensions ¹	na	na	1,676,438	463,382	420,789	486,651	337,117	
Total persons removed or returned	737,224	1,052,572	1,864,343	856,498	616,792	570,320	462,463	
Returns ²	719,211	1,022,533	1,675,876	474,233	178,371	163,245	129,122	
Removals ³	18,013	30,039	188,467	382,265	438,421	407,075	333,341	
Estimated unauthorized immigrant population in the US*	na	na	8,460,000	11,590,000	na	na	na	
DEA domestic drug arrests	na	22,770	39,772	31,407	30,911	29,612	31,027	
Airport firearm discoveries	na	na	na	1,123	1,813	2,212	2,653	
Total visas granted ^{5,6}	na	na	7,141,636	6,422,751	9,164,349	9,932,480	10,891,745	
Temporary workers and their families	na	na	461,413	493,675	606,731	665,183	733,544	
Students and their families (including commuter students)	na	na	315,409	420,753	575,956	639,914	689,390	
Temporary visitors for business or pleasure	na	na	5,662,663	4,652,952	7,086,009	7,681,300	8,510,491	
Other	na	na	702,151	855,371	895,653	946,083	958,320	
Total green cards granted ⁹	524,295	1,536,483	841,002	1,042,625	990,553	1,016,518	1,051,031	
Family-sponsored immigrants	na	214,550	235,280	214,589	210,303	229,104	213,910	
Immediate relatives of US citizens ⁴	na	231,680	347,870	476,414	439,460	416,456	465,068	
Employment-based immigrants ^{7,8}	na	58,192	107,024	148,343	161,110	151,596	144,047	
Refugees and persons in asylum	na	97,364	65,941	136,291	119,630	134,242	151,995	
Other	na	934,697	93,692	66,988	60,050	85,120	76,011	

*2012 is the most recent year for which the Department of Homeland Security has provided official estimates of the population of unauthorized immigrants in the United States. Revised by DHS to be consistent with estimates derived from the 2010 Census.

Sources: Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, Drug Enforcement Administration, Transportation Security Administration, Bureau of Consular Affairs



Promote the general welfare

Key metrics

Economy & infrastructure

EXPENDITURES 2014
\$221.9 billion

STATE & LOCAL

FEDERAL

6.7% % TOTAL SPENDING ADJUSTED (2015 \$)² 4.1% 2014

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Government actions affecting the economy	Total government expenditures per capita (2015 \$) ² – includes federal, state, and local spending	\$11,116	\$13,754	\$13,822	\$18,114	\$16,986	\$16,940	na	
	Combined government tax revenues per capita (2015 \$) ²	\$9,583	\$11,181	\$14,131	\$11,912	\$13,399	\$13,875	na	
	Combined government surplus (deficit) per capita (2015 \$) ²	(\$961)	(\$1,629)	\$2,019	(\$4,230)	(\$1,586)	(\$530)	na	
	Combined government debt per capita (2015 \$) ²	\$12,104	\$21,320	\$20,101	\$41,509	\$46,994	\$47,782	\$49,366	
	Interest rate (US Federal Funds Rate) (%)	13.35	8.1	6.24	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.13	
	Government capital expenditures per capita (2015 \$) ³ – combined government, excludes military	\$779	\$926	\$1,158	\$1,420	\$1,192	\$1,137	na	
	Transportation	\$254	\$291	\$357	\$438	\$392	\$384	na	
	Education	\$117	\$172	\$291	\$329	\$262	\$254	na	
	Other	\$408	\$463	\$510	\$653	\$538	\$499	na	
	Federal R&D spending per capita (2015 \$) ² – R&D outlays excluding facilities and fixed equipment	\$379	\$463	\$376	\$463	\$409	\$403	\$402	
Economic outcomes related to government behavior	GDP per capita (2015 \$) ³	\$31,318	\$39,605	\$49,093	\$52,672	\$54,273	\$55,128	\$56,116	
	Spendable household income per capita (2015 \$) ^{1,3}	\$19,133	\$24,315	\$32,348	\$35,064	\$35,610	\$36,833	\$37,708	
	Jobs per working age person (16–64)	0.622	0.683	0.725	0.642	0.660	0.670	0.681	
	Median new home price (2015) ²	\$192,720	\$230,307	\$222,978	\$262,173	\$280,301	\$302,358	\$299,000	
	Average annual US inflation rate	13.5	5.4	3.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.1	
	Trade balance (net inflow of current \$) (millions)	\$2,318	(\$78,969)	(\$410,756)	(\$441,961)	(\$366,422)	(\$392,060)	(\$462,965)	
	Private investment per capita (2015 \$) ³ – includes structures, equipment, and intellectual property	\$587	\$648	\$945	\$718	\$850	\$894	\$922	
	S&P 500 (last day of each year)	na	330	1,320	1,258	1,848	2,059	2,044	
	Official poverty rate	13.0	13.5	11.3	15.1	14.5	14.8	13.5	

Jobs &
wages

	% of all jobs			Median annual wage (2015 dollars)		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
Office and administrative support	17.5	16.9	15.8	33,062	33,378	33,200
Sales and related	10.7	10.6	10.5	26,872	26,487	25,660
Cashiers	2.7	2.6	2.5	19,735	20,107	19,310
Retail salespersons	3.3	3.3	3.3	23,231	22,466	21,780
Food preparation and serving related	8.3	8.7	9.1	19,504	20,401	19,580
Transportation and material moving	7.4	6.7	6.9	30,039	30,867	30,090
Production	7.9	6.5	6.6	32,588	32,965	32,250
Education, training, and library	6.2	6.7	6.2	48,063	49,659	47,220
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.8	5.8	60,164	63,571	62,610
Business and financial operations	4.2	4.8	5.1	62,822	65,940	65,710
Management	4.6	4.7	5.0	94,221	99,383	98,560
Construction and extraction	4.9	4.0	4.0	42,055	42,475	42,280
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	3.9	3.9	43,536	43,605	42,790
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.3	3.2	23,983	24,444	23,860
Personal care and service	2.4	2.7	3.1	22,442	22,433	21,850
Healthcare support	2.6	3.1	2.9	26,872	26,911	27,040
Computer and mathematical	2.3	2.6	2.9	77,605	80,124	81,430
Protective service	2.3	2.5	2.4	37,868	39,845	37,730
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.8	1.8	73,066	76,744	76,870
Community and social service	1.3	1.5	1.4	41,703	42,692	42,010
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.4	1.3	44,701	46,594	46,160
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.8	0.8	62,555	63,614	62,160
Legal	0.8	0.8	0.8	76,331	81,059	78,170
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.3	0.3	21,228	21,335	21,760
Total employment*	130,307,840	127,097,160	137,896,660	\$35,720	\$36,780	\$36,200

Note: Active duty military excluded in total

	2005	2010	2015
Active duty military excluded in total	1,389,394	1,430,985	1,313,940

*The Occupational Employment Survey is the best source of occupational data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, due to differences in survey methodology, the total employment numbers shown here are lower than depicted elsewhere. Active duty military excluded due to jobs reports only covering the civilian non-institutional population, which excludes military and those who are incarcerated.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Family income and taxes*

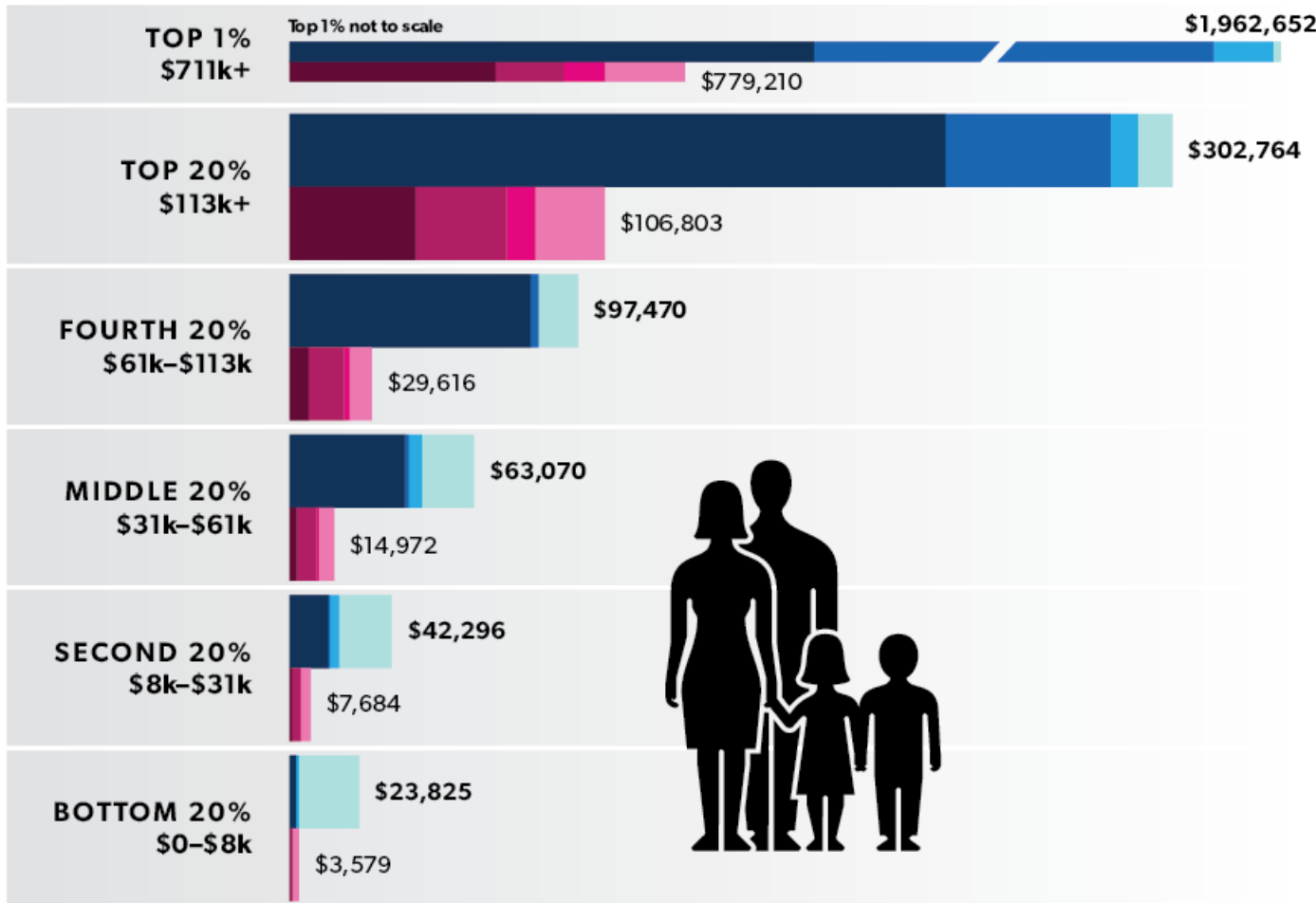
INCOME

- Wages & salaries and supplemental income
- Interest, capital gains, rental income, dividends
- Retirement, other income
- Total government transfers

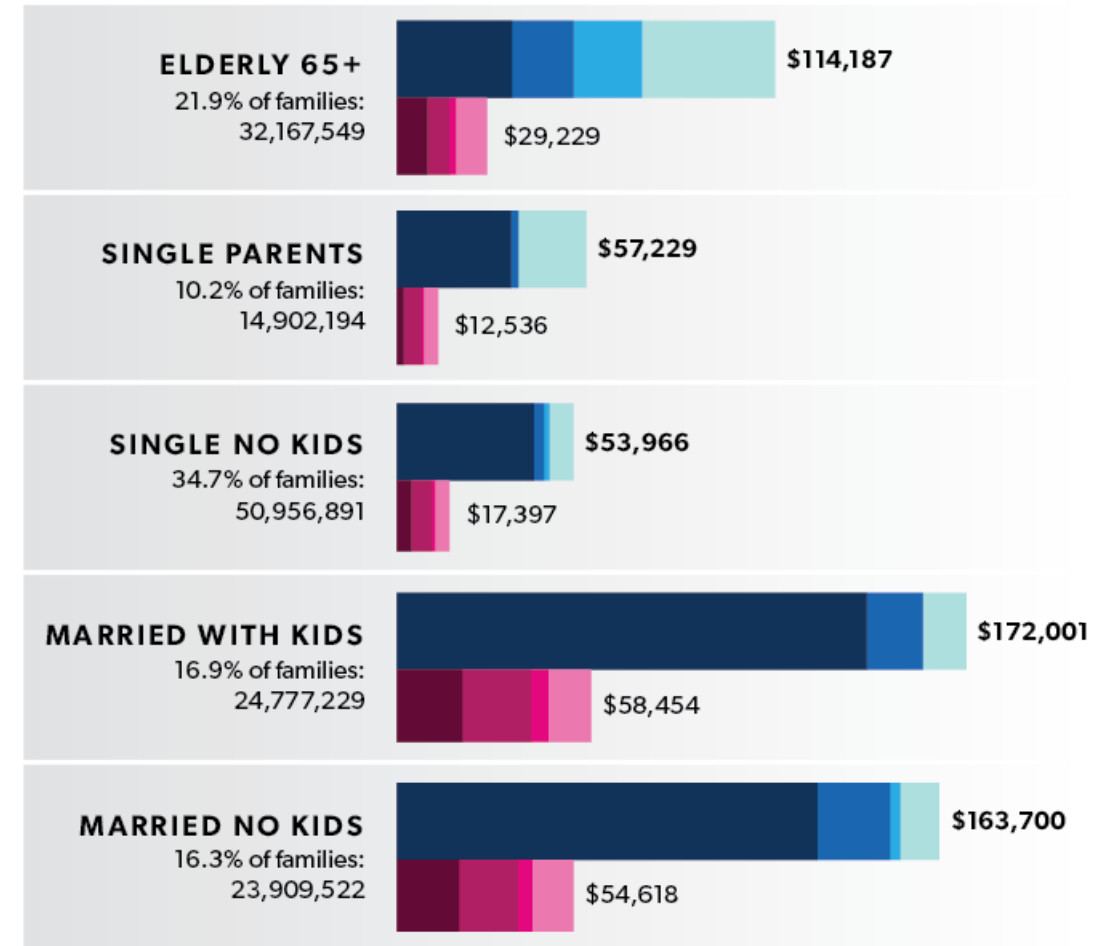
TAXES

- Federal income tax
- Federal payroll, other, indirect tax
- State and local income tax
- State and local sales, property, other, indirect tax

BY INCOME 2015



BY FAMILY TYPE 2015



*Note: values shown are average per quintile or family type

Family income & taxes

2015	All Families/ individuals	Bottom 20% (\$0-\$8k)	Second 20% (\$8k-\$31k)	Middle 20% (\$31k-\$61k)	Fourth 20% (\$61k-\$113k)	Top 20% (\$113k+)	Top 1% (\$711k+)	Single No Kids	Single Parents	Married No Kids	Married Parents	Elderly
Population (thousands)¹	256,989	34,573	42,926	48,415	59,070	67,985	3,458	60,490	22,235	57,574	63,917	52,773
Employed (thousands)	150,762	7,689	21,349	28,810	40,766	51,104	2,544	42,403	12,286	40,116	42,764	13,193
Unemployed (thousands)	8,390	1,842	1,820	1,475	1,659	1,478	61	2,765	1,390	1,662	1,812	762
Labor force participation rate	61.9%	27.6%	54.0%	62.6%	71.8%	77.3%	75.3%	74.7%	61.5%	72.6%	69.7%	26.4%
Total income (per family/individual)	\$105,318	\$23,825	\$42,296	\$63,070	\$97,470	\$302,764	\$1,962,652	\$53,966	\$57,229	\$163,700	\$172,001	\$114,187
Wages & salaries	\$53,403	\$1,106	\$12,108	\$30,732	\$65,081	\$157,157	\$529,777	\$32,618	\$25,422	\$95,833	\$110,702	\$23,619
Supplements to wages/salaries	\$8,816	\$296	\$2,367	\$6,202	\$12,621	\$22,541	\$34,116	\$5,766	\$5,644	\$15,765	\$17,551	\$3,221
Self-employment income	\$9,374	(\$178)	\$313	\$1,515	\$2,758	\$46,789	\$485,914	\$3,096	\$2,697	\$16,655	\$22,012	\$7,265
Returns (interest, rental/s-corp, dividends, cap gains)	\$12,013	\$89	\$637	\$1,271	\$2,725	\$55,909	\$775,591	\$3,322	\$1,896	\$19,645	\$18,951	\$19,451
Retirement benefits (less contributions)	\$3,792	\$241	\$3,253	\$4,409	\$773	\$10,128	\$128,994	\$1,773	(\$399)	\$4,218	(\$10,706)	\$19,783
Other income	\$51	\$489	\$600	\$500	(\$112)	(\$1,177)	(\$5,804)	\$179	\$315	(\$651)	(\$338)	\$546
Cash & like-cash transfers	\$8,967	\$9,398	\$11,963	\$9,646	\$6,875	\$6,142	\$8,323	\$3,658	\$7,690	\$7,002	\$4,559	\$22,824
Medicare	\$4,282	\$5,359	\$5,382	\$4,345	\$3,258	\$2,796	\$3,599	\$952	\$728	\$1,979	\$568	\$15,775
Medicaid	\$3,678	\$5,790	\$4,721	\$3,652	\$2,612	\$1,648	\$1,428	\$1,690	\$11,761	\$2,198	\$7,360	\$1,346
Other non-cash transfers	\$943	\$1,236	\$951	\$796	\$878	\$832	\$712	\$910	\$1,475	\$1,054	\$1,341	\$358
Total taxes (per family/individual)	\$32,497	\$3,579	\$7,684	\$14,972	\$29,616	\$106,803	\$779,210	\$17,397	\$12,536	\$54,618	\$58,454	\$29,229
Income taxes	\$12,978	\$124	\$747	\$2,885	\$8,777	\$52,127	\$484,180	\$5,993	\$2,510	\$23,266	\$24,924	\$12,047
Property taxes	\$1,085	\$408	\$597	\$801	\$1,189	\$2,392	\$7,085	\$592	\$518	\$1,611	\$1,683	\$1,277
Payroll taxes	\$3,598	\$90	\$881	\$2,239	\$4,712	\$10,057	\$24,528	\$2,265	\$1,779	\$6,446	\$7,408	\$1,499
Indirect and other	\$14,836	\$2,957	\$5,460	\$9,047	\$14,939	\$42,227	\$263,417	\$8,547	\$7,729	\$23,295	\$24,440	\$14,406
Memo: tax savings from deductions (per family/individual)												
Exclusion of employer-provided health insurance	\$1,016	\$31	\$173	\$759	\$1,229	\$2,880	\$4,782	\$558	\$922	\$1,763	\$2,218	\$302
State and local tax deduction	\$645	\$7	\$35	\$144	\$452	\$2,577	\$21,723	\$240	\$123	\$1,054	\$1,325	\$700
Earned income tax credit	\$496	\$162	\$1,270	\$838	\$168	\$43	\$29	\$325	\$1,817	\$144	\$787	\$190
Mortgage interest deduction	\$484	\$3	\$17	\$84	\$373	\$1,934	\$6,971	\$206	\$120	\$828	\$1,149	\$325
Child tax credit	\$389	\$24	\$394	\$568	\$638	\$320	\$17	\$117	\$902	\$154	\$1,257	\$90
Charitable deduction	\$324	\$1	\$10	\$45	\$151	\$1,407	\$14,330	\$78	\$51	\$546	\$591	\$471
% of total United States income earned by group		4.1	8.0	12.0	18.5	57.5	18.6	17.8	5.5	25.3	27.6	23.8
% of total United States taxes paid by group		2.0	4.7	9.2	18.2	65.7	24.0	18.6	3.9	27.4	30.4	19.7

Family income and taxes, by income level*

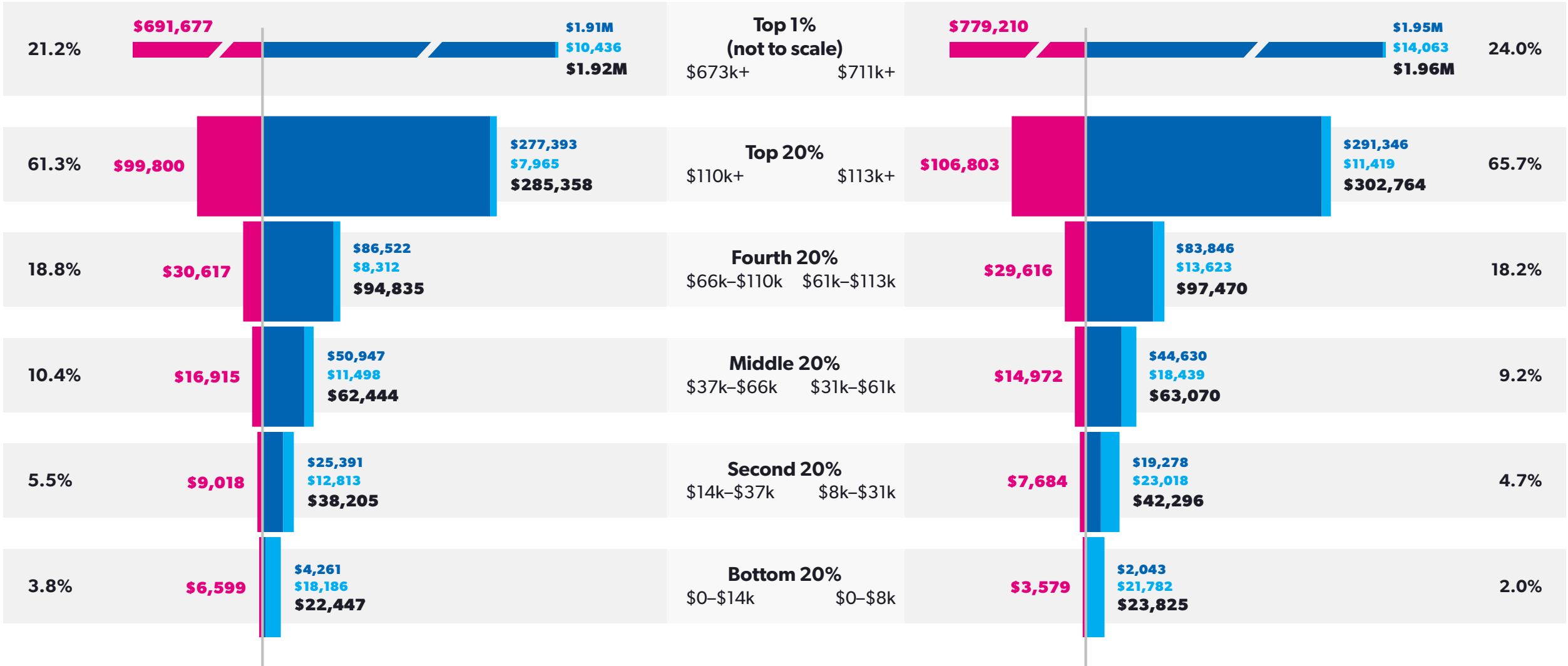


% of all US taxes paid by group

2000
(in 2015 \$)³

2015

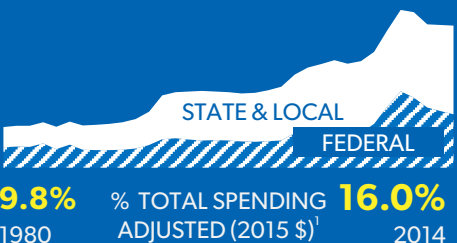
% of all US taxes paid by group



*Note: values shown are average per quintile or family type

Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged: poverty

EXPENDITURES 2014
\$864.5 billion



*Spending shown here includes cash aid (such as child tax credit, earned-income tax credit, Supplemental Security Income, and Temporary Aid for Needy Families), non-cash programs (such as child care assistance, housing assistance, Pell grants, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), medical service (such as Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program), and unemployment insurance.

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Overall Poverty Rate (OPM)*		13.0	13.5	11.3	15.1	14.5	14.8	13.5	
Poverty rate by age	Under 18	18.3	20.6	16.2	22.0	19.9	21.1	19.7	
	18 to 64	10.1	10.7	9.6	13.8	13.6	13.5	12.4	
	65 and older	15.7	12.2	9.9	8.9	9.5	10.0	8.8	
Poverty rate by family structure	Married No Kids	4.5	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	3.9	
	Married Parents	7.7	7.8	6.0	9.0	7.6	8.2	7.5	
	Single No Kids	8.6	8.5	8.4	11.1	13.0	12.0	11.2	
	Single Fathers	18.0	18.8	15.3	24.1	19.7	22.0	22.1	
	Single Mothers	42.9	44.5	33.0	40.9	39.6	39.8	39.8	
Poverty rate by race	Non-Hispanic, white only	9.1	8.8	7.4	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.1	
	Hispanic	25.7	28.1	21.5	26.5	23.5	23.6	21.4	
	Black	32.5	31.9	22.5	27.4	27.2	26.2	24.1	
	Asian	na	12.2	9.9	12.2	10.5	12.0	11.4	
Poverty rate by region	Northeast	11.1	11.4	10.3	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.4	
	Midwest	11.4	12.4	9.3	14.0	12.9	13.0	11.7	
	South	16.5	15.8	12.8	16.8	16.1	16.5	15.3	
	West	11.4	13.0	11.8	15.3	14.7	15.2	13.3	

*The Official Poverty Measure (OPM) shown here is used to determine eligibility for government programs. It excludes many government transfers in calculating income for individuals. For information on the alternative Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), please visit: www.usafacts.org/report-slides?page=188

Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged: consumption

2015	All Families/ Individuals	Bottom 20% (\$0–\$8k) ²	Second 20% (\$8k–\$31k)	Middle 20% (\$31k–\$61k)	Fourth 20% (\$61k–\$113k)	Top 20% (\$113k+)	Single No Kids	Single Parents	Married No Kids	Married Parents	Elderly (65+)
Total number of families/individuals	146,713,385	26,902,188	29,343,527	29,342,438	29,341,956	29,343,754	50,956,891	14,902,194	23,909,522	24,777,229	32,167,549
% of total families	100.0	18.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	34.7	10.2	16.3	16.9	21.9
Persons per family	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.8	2.4	4.2	1.7
Children (under 18) per family	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Total spendable income (average per family/individual) (2014) Includes income and government transfers (cash, non-cash, and medical care benefits) and subtracts personal taxes and retirement contributions	\$82,812	\$22,516	\$38,206	\$53,804	\$76,736	\$225,965	\$42,390	\$50,027	\$124,567	\$128,971	\$95,443
Total consumption (average by family/individual)	\$77,155	\$41,860	\$50,750	\$64,130	\$85,335	\$142,760	\$49,388	\$64,874	\$100,174	\$116,033	\$79,776
Food	\$9,031	\$5,066	\$5,958	\$7,645	\$10,599	\$15,821	\$6,239	\$8,037	\$11,645	\$14,550	\$7,722
Alcohol	\$1,449	\$634	\$718	\$1,164	\$1,805	\$2,917	\$1,200	\$881	\$2,097	\$1,470	\$1,609
Housing	\$13,732	\$5,923	\$8,590	\$11,652	\$15,835	\$26,410	\$10,521	\$10,974	\$17,851	\$20,204	\$12,050
Health	\$18,875	\$14,071	\$15,403	\$17,149	\$20,958	\$26,371	\$9,040	\$20,279	\$21,942	\$28,096	\$24,422
Transportation	\$7,426	\$3,149	\$4,393	\$6,371	\$8,990	\$14,144	\$5,149	\$5,798	\$10,180	\$11,621	\$6,510
Recreation	\$5,054	\$2,048	\$2,733	\$3,869	\$5,664	\$10,895	\$3,234	\$3,181	\$7,487	\$7,847	\$4,844
Technology	\$4,141	\$2,151	\$2,807	\$3,581	\$4,639	\$7,479	\$3,044	\$2,908	\$5,545	\$5,409	\$4,431
Financial services	\$1,791	\$52	\$286	\$499	\$765	\$7,478	\$569	\$336	\$2,856	\$2,578	\$3,002
Clothing	\$2,655	\$1,359	\$1,500	\$2,069	\$2,783	\$5,558	\$1,834	\$2,382	\$3,634	\$4,545	\$1,899
Education	\$1,868	\$1,628	\$1,205	\$1,317	\$2,068	\$3,148	\$1,423	\$2,005	\$2,637	\$3,799	\$450
Tobacco	\$723	\$669	\$743	\$836	\$834	\$532	\$736	\$951	\$811	\$842	\$440
Foreign travel	\$1,044	\$268	\$376	\$603	\$1,015	\$2,949	\$587	\$444	\$1,704	\$1,462	\$1,233
Other	\$9,365	\$4,843	\$6,039	\$7,377	\$9,382	\$19,058	\$5,811	\$6,698	\$11,785	\$13,610	\$11,163

Note: The figures in the consumption table above should be used with caution. These consumption by category figures were prepared by allocating BEA personal consumption totals (see Household P&L) to families and individuals using imputations of consumption. Because estimates for high-income consumers' consumption are difficult to perform, it is possible that too much or too little of the BEA total amounts were allocated to high-income families and individuals. Furthermore, some of the consumption data (but not all) is imputed to families and individuals in our microdata file using Consumer Expenditures Survey data, which has a mediocre track record in terms of reliability.

Sources: US Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Labor Statistics, staff adjustments

Health

EXPENDITURES 2014 *
\$149.8 billion



2.2% 1980 % TOTAL SPENDING ADJUSTED (2015 \$)⁶ 2.8% 2014

*Spending shown here includes public health, health research, and health regulation; excludes government insurance programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Population covered by health insurance (% of total)		na	86.1	86.9	83.7	86.7	89.6	90.9	
Health issues (median state)	% depression	na	na	na	na	18.7	18.7	18.9	
	% diabetes	na	na	6.2	8.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	
	% binge drinking	na	na	14.9	15.1	16.8	16.0	16.3	
	% smoking	na	na	23.2	17.3	19.0	18.1	17.5	
	% exercise	na	na	73.1	76.0	74.5	76.8	73.8	
	% obese	na	na	20.1	27.6	28.9	29.5	29.8	
	% asthma	na	na	7.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	
% using illicit drugs (12 yrs. & older ^{1, 2, 3, 4})		na	na	na	8.9	9.4	10.2	na	
Average age of death		na	na	72.4	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.2	
Total number of deaths		1,989,841	2,148,463	2,403,351	2,468,435	2,596,993	2,626,418	2,712,630	
<1 year of age		45,526	38,351	28,035	24,586	23,440	23,215	23,455	
1-14		18,876	15,367	12,392	9,595	9,408	9,080	9,376	
15-64		583,023	551,690	562,743	635,852	659,373	671,689	687,378	
65-84		983,878	1,079,388	1,141,654	1,032,802	1,079,442	1,096,045	1,132,582	
85+ years		357,970	463,105	658,171	765,474	825,198	826,226	859,701	
Death by certain causes	Suicides	26,869	30,906	29,350	38,364	41,149	42,773	44,193	
	Homicides	23,967	24,614	16,765	16,259	16,121	15,809	17,793	
	Cancer	422,702	512,074	566,637	589,660	600,113	607,738	612,207	
	Transportation fatalities ⁵	na	47,297	44,276	35,039	34,685	34,567	na	
Healthcare utilization	Physician office visits (thousands)	na	697,082 (1995)	823,542	1,008,802	na	na	na	
	Hospital outpatient visits (thousands)	na	67,232 (1995)	83,289	100,742	na	na	na	
	Hospital emergency visits (thousands)	na	96,545 (1995)	108,017	129,843	na	na	na	
	Hospital inpatient stays (thousands)	na	33,647 (1995)	35,300	37,352	35,598	35,359	na	
	Cost per stay	na	na	\$6,072.79	\$9,680.87	\$10,730.00	\$10,888.86	na	
	Average length of stay (days)	na	5.2 (1995)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	na	

Sources: US Census Bureau, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Health insurance coverage

2015		All Families/ Individuals	Bottom 20% (\$0-\$8k)	Second 20% (\$8k-\$31k)	Middle 20% (\$31k-\$61k)	Fourth 20% (\$61k-\$113k)	Top 20% (\$113k+)	Single No Kids	Single Parents	Married No Kids	Married Parents	Elderly (65+)
Total number of families/individuals		146,713,385	26,902,188	29,343,527	29,342,438	29,341,956	29,343,754	50,956,891	14,902,194	23,909,522	24,777,229	32,167,549
% of all families		100.0	18.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	34.7	10.2	16.3	16.9	21.9
Persons per family		2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.8	2.4	4.2	1.7
Children (under 18) per family		0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Type of health insurance coverage	% Employer-provided	56%	16%	29%	52%	73%	84%	50%	35%	73%	71%	36%
	% Medicare	16%	28%	25%	17%	11%	8%	7%	2%	7%	1%	78%
	% Medicaid or CHIP	20%	42%	30%	21%	12%	7%	16%	49%	10%	20%	9%
	% Private	16%	15%	19%	18%	15%	13%	15%	10%	16%	13%	26%
	% Uninsured	9%	15%	15%	11%	6%	4%	17%	11%	8%	7%	4%
Total health spending per family/individual*		\$17,779	\$13,696	\$14,673	\$16,006	\$19,390	\$24,729	\$8,479	\$19,233	\$20,495	\$25,831	\$24,327
Paid by government		\$7,780	\$11,013	\$9,977	\$7,934	\$5,710	\$4,045	\$2,722	\$13,002	\$4,157	\$8,322	\$16,358
Medicare ¹		\$3,798	\$4,830	\$4,852	\$3,914	\$2,861	\$2,290	\$857	\$655	\$1,748	\$500	\$13,978
Medicaid		\$3,678	\$5,790	\$4,721	\$3,652	\$2,612	\$1,648	\$1,690	\$11,761	\$2,198	\$7,360	\$1,346
Other government subsidies		\$304	\$394	\$403	\$368	\$237	\$107	\$176	\$586	\$211	\$462	\$1,034
Premiums paid by employer		\$4,640	\$99	\$979	\$3,297	\$7,027	\$11,763	\$2,910	\$3,271	\$8,497	\$9,558	\$1,362
Premiums paid by consumers		\$3,077	\$1,396	\$2,010	\$2,725	\$3,896	\$5,270	\$1,568	\$1,613	\$4,511	\$4,584	\$3,918
Non-government premiums		\$2,593	\$867	\$1,481	\$2,294	\$3,499	\$4,765	\$1,472	\$1,541	\$4,279	\$4,516	\$2,121
Medicare premiums ²		\$484	\$529	\$530	\$431	\$397	\$506	\$96	\$72	\$231	\$68	\$1,797
Other out-of-pocket expenses paid by consumers ³		\$2,282	\$1,188	\$1,707	\$2,051	\$2,757	\$3,650	\$1,279	\$1,347	\$3,330	\$3,366	\$2,689

*Some additional health expenditures provided to families are included in the consumption but not in this table.

Sources: US Census Bureau, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis, IRS matched database, staff adjustments

National health expenditures

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Total US population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	318,907,401	321,418,820
Total national health consumption expenditures (millions, unadjusted \$)¹	229,030	654,072	1,243,333	2,378,178	2,799,377	2,969,899
Hospital	100,517	250,439	415,531	822,405	980,966	1,036,110
Physician and clinical	47,717	158,392	288,745	513,144	597,137	634,919
Prescription drug	12,049	40,290	121,028	252,982	297,872	324,551
Nursing care facilities & continuing care retirement communities	15,270	44,745	85,045	139,980	152,635	156,798
Dental services	13,320	31,598	62,066	105,032	112,832	117,522
Home health care	2,378	12,534	32,294	70,995	83,566	88,803
Durable medical equipment	4,054	13,767	25,165	39,925	46,622	48,458
Other health, residential, and personal care	8,394	23,835	63,945	129,066	151,456	163,322
Other professional services	3,478	17,278	36,647	69,849	82,826	87,715
Other non-durable medical products	9,801	22,446	31,568	51,246	56,912	59,030
Administration and net cost of health insurance	12,053	38,746	81,298	183,553	236,553	252,669
National health consumption expenditures as % of GDP	8.0	10.9	12.1	15.9	16.1	16.5
Household health expenditures as % of disposable income	11.9	17.0	17.7	22.2	22.4	22.8
Medicare expenditures	37,387	110,182	224,829	519,253	618,452	646,243
Hospital	26,278	67,403	123,371	219,751	252,754	256,998
Physician and clinical	8,315	30,460	58,729	115,758	137,923	144,310
Prescription drug	na	185	2,096	58,946	84,769	94,122
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities	307	1,700	10,822	32,291	35,624	37,629
Home health care	638	3,263	8,546	31,721	34,246	35,131
Durable medical equipment	326	1,801	4,065	7,501	7,756	7,852
Dental services	na	2	81	242	408	454
Other professional services	167	1,132	5,406	14,537	19,619	21,230
Other health, residential, and personal care	131	762	1,783	4,776	5,194	5,047
Other non-durable medical products	98	557	1,434	3,013	2,292	2,253
Administration and net cost of health insurance	1,127	2,916	8,496	30,717	37,869	41,219
Medicare expenditures as % of GDP	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.5	3.6	3.6
Medicare cost per beneficiary	1,352	3,334	5,879	11,897	12,463	12,744
Medicaid expenditures	26,032	73,661	200,322	397,230	497,154	545,132
Hospital	9,214	26,663	70,906	141,756	169,103	185,135
Physician and clinical	2,432	7,026	19,294	43,258	63,600	69,697
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities	7,055	16,433	31,882	46,307	49,138	49,686
Home health care	277	2,144	6,756	25,936	30,194	32,021
Prescription drug	1,408	5,077	19,771	20,412	27,955	31,764
Dental services	503	756	2,400	8,401	9,929	11,509
Durable medical equipment	90	583	1,835	4,916	6,545	7,314
Other professional services	181	445	1,585	5,160	6,258	6,973
Other health, residential, and personal care	3,536	10,567	32,492	69,609	83,982	92,357
Administration and total net cost of health insurance	1,335	3,968	13,402	31,474	50,451	58,676
Medicaid expenditures as % of GDP	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Medicaid expenditures per enrollee	1,285	3,147	5,972	7,361	7,724	8,042

Sources: US Census Bureau, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Government-run businesses

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$39.2 billion (net)



3.6% 1980
0.7% 2014
% TOTAL SPENDING ADJUSTED (2015 \$)²

Billions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Memo: government-run businesses profit¹	(30.6)	(44.8)	(51.8)	(58.5)	(54.1)	(39.0)	na
Federal business profit	(9.2)	(20.5)	(31.6)	04.1	(18.2)	(2.8)	4.9
USPS	(1.2)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(4.8)	1.8	2.5	1.6
Tennessee Valley Authority	(2.6)	(0.6)	0.0	(0.4)	(0.5)	1.4	(0.0)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1.4	8.4	3.2	54.6	(15.6)	2.9	4.9
Export-Import Bank	(1.8)	(0.4)	0.7	(0.3)	0.6	0.2	0.0
Other government-run businesses	(4.9)	(25.8)	(33.5)	(45.1)	(4.6)	(9.7)	(1.6)
State business profit	(21.5)	(24.4)	(20.2)	(62.5)	(35.9)	(36.3)	na
Airports	(0.7)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(6.1)	(0.8)	(0.6)	na
Toll highways	0.3	0.3	(0.3)	(1.6)	1.1	1.1	na
Parking facilities	(0.0)	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	na
Transit systems	(5.2)	(13.2)	(22.9)	(45.0)	(47.7)	(51.1)	na
Sea and inland port facilities	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(1.3)	na
Liquor stores	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	na
Lotteries	1.0	7.5	12.2	17.8	20.4	21.0	na
Public hospitals	(5.4)	(9.3)	(4.0)	(13.7)	(10.6)	(12.5)	na
Gas and electric utilities	(2.0)	3.8	7.6	3.5	5.2	6.7	na
Sewerage and waste management	(8.3)	(10.8)	(10.7)	(16.4)	(9.0)	(5.9)	na
Water utilities	(1.4)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(4.8)	1.9	1.8	na
Other government-run businesses	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.3	1.8	1.8	na

Sources: US Census Bureau, Office of Management and Budget, US Postal Service



Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

Key metrics

Education

EXPENDITURES 2014

\$788.3 billion

STATE & LOCAL

14.9% % TOTAL SPENDING 14.6%
1980 ADJUSTED (2015 \$)³ 2014

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	
Total US population		226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	
K-12 education	K-12 public students (thousands)	41,651	40,543	46,857	49,361	49,771	50,045	
	K-12 public teachers (thousands)	2,185	2,357	2,911	3,210	3,109	3,114	
	K-12 public student: Teacher ratio	19.1	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.0	16.1	
Reading: % students at or above proficient ^{1,2}	4 th grade	na	na	31 (2005)	34 (2011)	35	36	
	8 th grade	na	na	31 (2005)	34 (2011)	36	34	
	12 th grade	na	na	35 (2005)	na	38	na	
Math: % students at or above proficient ^{1,2}	4 th grade	na	na	36 (2005)	40 (2011)	42	40	
	8 th grade	na	na	30 (2005)	35 (2011)	35	33	
	12 th grade	na	na	23 (2005)	na	26	na	
K-12 graduation rates (%)		71.5	73.6	71.7	78.2	82.0	na	
Higher education	Post-secondary enrollment (% of recent high school completers)	49.3	59.6	62.9	70.1	66.2	65.9	
	Post-secondary public institution students (thousands)	9,037	10,578	11,376	14,811	14,885	14,746	
	Higher education public institution teachers	488,000	577,298	713,325	913,788	na	968,734	
Higher education graduation rates (%)	4-year institutions, within 6 years of start	na	na	na	58.4	59.4	59.6	
	2-year institutions, within 3 years of start	na	na	29.3	29.8	29.4	27.9	
Federal higher education assistance (\$ billions, current dollars)	Pell and other grants	na	na	9,457	38,988	44,743	45,890	
	Loans	na	na	11,242	41,289	85,305	82,939	

Elderly (65+) standard of living

Elderly families/individuals Income and Transfers (2015) ¹	Elderly (65+)					
	All elderly families/ individuals	Bottom 20% (\$0–\$8k)	Second 20% (\$8k–\$31k)	Middle 20% (\$31k–\$61k)	Fourth 20% (\$61k–\$113k)	Top 20% (\$113k+)
Total number of families/individuals	32,167,549	7,635,387	8,393,477	6,361,392	4,592,504	4,279,804
% of all families	21.9	5.2	5.7	4.3	3.1	2.9
Persons per family	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Total income (average per family / individual)	\$114,187	\$35,666	\$60,795	\$86,712	\$125,460	\$410,586
Wages, salaries, and supplemental income	\$34,105	\$433	\$6,461	\$18,069	\$42,327	\$176,726
Retirement Benefits (less contributions)	\$19,783	\$738	\$10,193	\$20,280	\$29,093	\$65,292
Other income (interest, capital gains, rental income, dividends, s-corp, other)	\$19,997	\$872	\$2,478	\$5,217	\$11,032	\$127,433
Total government transfers	\$40,302	\$33,622	\$41,664	\$43,145	\$43,008	\$41,135
Social Security	\$20,008	\$12,785	\$21,433	\$22,558	\$23,168	\$22,683
Medicare	\$15,775	\$14,604	\$15,668	\$16,672	\$16,694	\$15,379
Other transfers	\$4,520	\$6,233	\$4,563	\$3,915	\$3,146	\$3,074

Wealth and Savings (2013)	Age 65–74	Age 75+
Average assets (\$)	1,129,438	669,042
Retirement accounts	212,928	68,904
Stocks	90,326	68,299
Other financial assets	248,128	167,644
Primary and other residences	334,374	209,552
Vehicles	22,886	13,604
Other non-financial assets	220,796	141,038
Average debt (\$)	72,243	23,805
Residential debt (mortgage, equity, etc.)	62,993	19,348
Credit card balances	2,165	1,329
Loans (unsecured, education, vehicle, other)	5,327	2,686
Other debt	1,759	442

Sources: US Census Bureau, IRS matched database, Federal Reserve, staff adjustments

Social Security and Medicare

Wealth and savings

EXPENDITURES 2014*

\$1.9 trillion

STATE & LOCAL

FEDERAL

29.1% % TOTAL SPENDING 1980
35.2% ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹ 2014

*Spending shown here includes Social Security, Medicare, and other government obligations such as interest payments on the debt and employee retirement

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US Population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Social Security								
Number of recipients⁴	30,631,213	35,441,163	38,676,621	43,621,258	46,747,446	47,843,534	48,926,104	
Retired workers and dependents	23,036,137	28,263,050	31,694,611	37,281,959	40,573,364	41,724,219	42,854,767	
Survivors	7,595,076	7,178,113	6,982,010	6,339,299	6,174,082	6,119,315	6,071,337	
Benefits paid annually (\$ millions)^{1,2,3}	105,074	222,993	352,706	577,448	672,175	706,821	742,939	
Retired Workers and their Families	77,905	172,025	274,644	471,505	559,942	592,578	626,378	
Survivors	26,654	50,745	77,848	105,740	112,032	114,043	116,352	
Other	513	222	214	203	201	199	209	
Average monthly benefit per recipient (\$⁴)	304	525	759	1,107	1,204	1,235	1,270	
Retired Workers and Dependents	312	535	773	1,126	1,225	1,257	1,292	
Survivors	279	483	700	994	1,066	1,088	1,112	
Medicare								
Enrollment (thousands)⁵	28,433	34,251	39,688	47,720	52,504	54,077	55,264	
Part A (Hospital Insurance) ⁶	28,002	33,747	39,257	47,365	52,169	53,743	54,930	
Part B (Medical Insurance) ⁶	27,278	32,567	37,335	43,882	47,952	49,400	50,695	
Part C (Private Insurer-Provided Medicare) ⁷	na	2,017	6,856	11,692	14,843	16,243	17,493	
Part D (Outpatient Prescription Drug Insurance)	na	na	na	34,772	39,103	40,499	41,780	
Total Benefit Payments (\$ billions)	35.7	108.7	217.5	515.9	575.0	604.5	638.7	
Part A ^{8,9}	25.1	66.2	128.6	244.5	261.9	264.9	273.4	
Part B ^{8,9}	10.6	42.5	89.0	209.7	243.8	261.9	275.8	
Part D ¹⁰	na	na	na	61.7	69.3	77.7	89.5	
Average Cost per Beneficiary (\$)	1,352	3,334	5,879	11,897	12,229	12,464	12,744	
Part A	929	1,979	3,383	5,182	5,177	5,033	5,019	
Part B	423	1,355	2,496	4,907	5,177	5,395	5,522	
Part D	na	na	na	1,808	1,875	2,035	2,203	
Total Medicare Spending (\$ billions)	37.4	110.2	224.8	519.3	590.4	618.5	646.2	

Wealth & savings

2013	All Families	Bottom 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Top 20%
Average assets (thousands \$)	\$625.5	\$105.8	\$145.1	\$226.1	\$440.8	\$2,211.0
Residences (primary and others)	\$213.0	\$49.9	\$81.7	\$112.2	\$203.2	\$617.5
Retirement accounts	\$99.0	\$3.8	\$11.6	\$36.1	\$86.2	\$357.7
Stocks and pooled investment funds	\$78.6	\$7.0	\$6.7	\$14.5	\$25.4	\$337.9
Vehicles	\$19.5	\$6.0	\$11.1	\$16.9	\$24.3	\$39.2
Business equity	\$19.3	\$1.8	\$2.9	\$7.2	\$15.1	\$69.1
Other	\$196.1	\$37.2	\$31.1	\$39.2	\$86.6	\$789.6
Average debt (thousands \$)	\$91.1	\$19.6	\$32.5	\$57.4	\$107.2	\$239.1
Mortgage, other residential, and home equity	\$75.4	\$10.2	\$23.4	\$43.9	\$88.6	\$211.2
Education loans	\$5.8	\$4.3	\$3.9	\$5.6	\$7.0	\$8.2
Vehicle loans	\$4.5	\$0.9	\$2.4	\$4.5	\$6.4	\$8.5
Credit cards and unsecured lines of credit	\$2.8	\$0.7	\$1.4	\$2.4	\$3.4	\$6.3
Other debt	\$2.6	\$3.6	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$1.8	\$4.8
Average net worth (thousands \$)	\$534.4	\$86.1	\$112.6	\$168.7	\$333.6	\$1,971.9

National net worth

In millions of unadjusted dollars	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015
Wealth of Citizens and Government (US Net Wealth)¹	11,209,908	21,061,997	43,919,455	62,924,356	59,321,725	77,788,559	79,631,839
Combined government net worth²	904,236	508,886	1,850,375	432,907	-2,263,406	-4,277,022	-4,581,439
Federal government net worth ³	-333,582	-1,835,387	-2,882,145	-4,177,597	-7,896,140	-11,562,040	-12,020,641
Federal pension net worth	-637,898	-1,208,167	-1,892,569	-2,286,019	-2,824,992	-3,206,213	-3,496,026
Federal government net worth excluding pension assets and liabilities	304,316	-627,220	-989,576	-1,891,578	-5,071,148	-8,355,827	-8,524,615
State and local government net worth ⁴	1,230,250	2,340,565	4,743,561	4,583,099	5,630,704	7,291,126	7,430,291
State and local pension net worth	-90,969	-34,471	438,108	-446,585	-1,656,606	-1,631,005	-1,746,522
State and local government net worth excluding pension assets and liabilities	1,321,219	2,375,036	4,305,453	5,029,684	7,287,310	8,922,131	9,176,813
Households and nonprofits net worth	10,326,542	22,003,942	43,511,198	61,867,122	61,946,093	83,743,997	87,118,037
Combined government debt (held by the public) ⁵	953,337	2,923,944	4,109,797	6,681,957	11,790,457	15,219,816	15,867,157
Memo: Other Related Entities Net Worth							
Government-sponsored Enterprises net worth	4,781	9,833	41,541	87,988	107,226	13,336	12,223
Federal reserve net worth	2,183	4,544	15,871	22,461	36,992	39,386	20,909

Sustainability and self-sufficiency

EXPENDITURES 2014*

\$109.4 billion



5.8% 1980
2.0% 2014

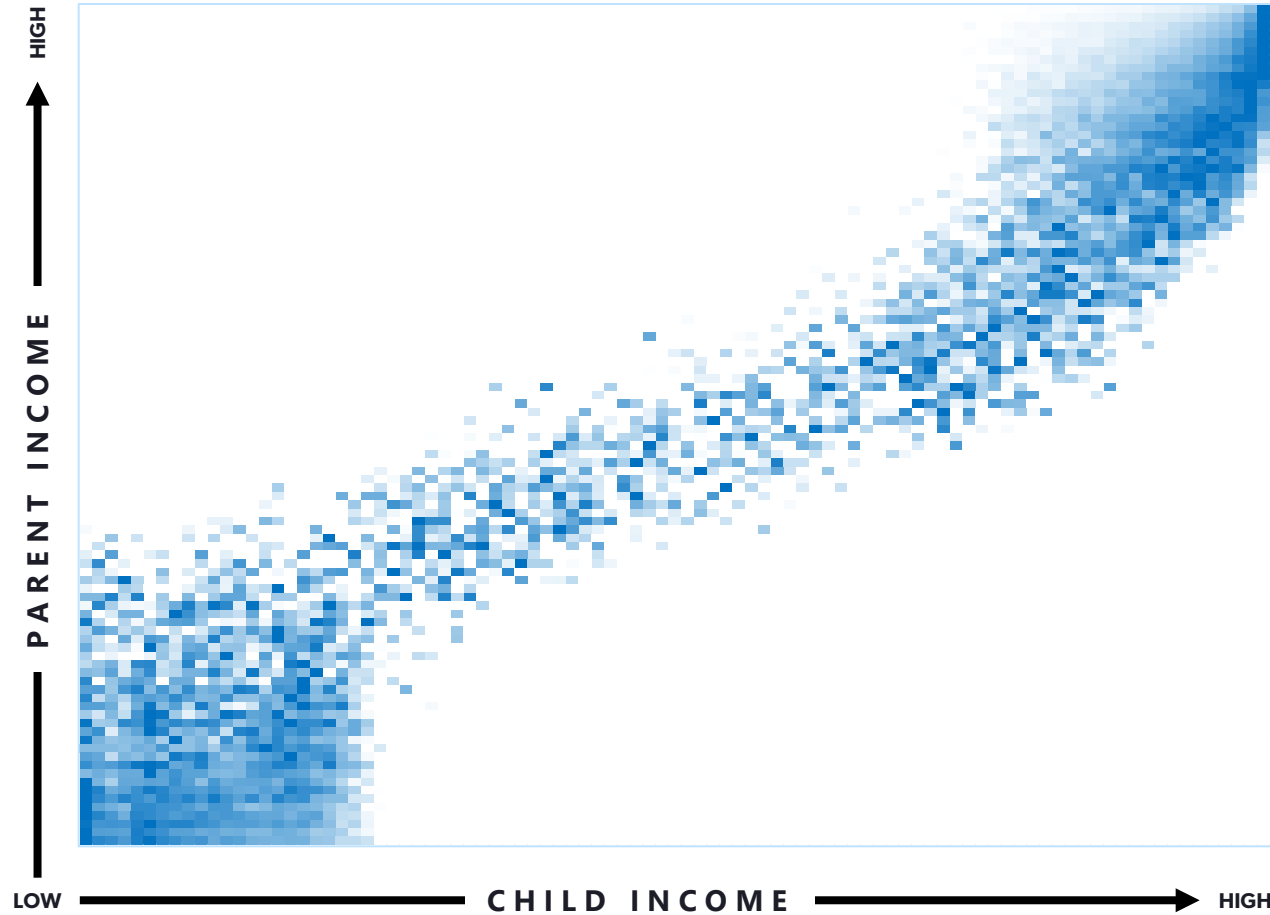
% TOTAL SPENDING
ADJUSTED (2015 \$)¹

*Spending shown here includes agriculture (such as farm subsidies), energy (such as energy regulation and net revenues from utilities), and environment and natural resources (including parks & recreation and land & wildlife protection)

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US Population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
Energy production (in quadrillion BTUs)	na	70.70	71.33	74.76	81.75	87.39	88.02	
Energy consumption (in quadrillion BTUs)	na	84.49	98.82	97.48	97.24	98.50	97.33	
Fossil fuels	na	72.33	84.73	80.89	79.44	80.34	79.33	
Nuclear electric power	na	6.10	7.86	8.43	8.24	8.34	8.34	
Renewable energy	na	6.04	6.11	8.07	9.36	9.64	9.45	
Energy self-sufficiency (production surplus or deficit)	na	(13.79)	(27.49)	(22.72)	(15.49)	(11.11)	(9.31)	
Agricultural production value (\$ millions)	147,994	188,497	218,446	344,102	472,810	473,288	428,890	
Crop production	64,358	83,205	94,957	168,123	233,640	205,971	182,815	
Animals and products production	70,318	90,037	99,070	140,199	180,982	214,443	194,557	
Other farm-related products	13,318	15,255	24,419	35,781	58,188	52,874	51,519	
Emissions produced by sector (in million metric tons of CO2 equivalents)	na	6,397	7,259	6,985	6,800	6,870	na	
Agriculture sector	na	563	584	631	626	625	na	
Commercial sector	na	418	405	425	438	454	na	
Industry sector	na	1,621	1,579	1,395	1,448	1,462	na	
Residential sector	na	345	386	361	373	394	na	
Transportation sector	na	1,551	1,923	1,827	1,790	1,810	na	

The American dream: Economic mobility

What is a person's likely income around age 30 compared to his or her parents' income at birth?



White
Child Income Quintile

	1%–20%	20%–40%	40%–60%	60%–80%	80%–100%
1%–20%	26.30%	26.70%	20.80%	15.90%	10.30%
20%–40%	20.50%	23.90%	21.90%	20.40%	13.30%
40%–60%	15.60%	20.30%	23.60%	22.30%	18.20%
60%–80%	14.70%	16.20%	20.60%	23.40%	25.00%
80%–100%	11.30%	13.60%	15.50%	21.70%	38.00%

Black
Child Income Quintile

	1%–20%	20%–40%	40%–60%	60%–80%	80%–100%
1%–20%	50.80%	20.70%	15.50%	9.20%	3.80%
20%–40%	35.70%	24.60%	20.30%	12.90%	6.50%
40%–60%	34.10%	21.20%	17.60%	19.00%	8.10%
60%–80%	27.20%	23.60%	17.30%	17.80%	14.10%
80%–100%	21.30%	18.00%	18.00%	19.10%	23.60%

Darker blue color indicates higher likelihood of child being in income group

Sources: Left: IRS Statistics of Income cross-sections (analysis by the [Equality of Opportunity Project](#)); Right: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Census Bureau, Social Security Administration, SIPP-SSA (analysis by [Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago](#))

The American dream: Experiences by race and ethnicity (1 of 2)

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Total US population¹	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	
White (incl. Hispanic)	194,713,000	199,827,064	211,460,626	241,937,061	245,531,955	246,644,353	247,784,609	
Black or African American	26,683,000	29,930,524	34,658,190	40,250,635	41,702,460	42,167,490	42,632,530	
Asian	3,729,000	7,226,986	10,641,833	15,159,516	16,810,552	17,397,628	17,982,195	
Hispanic (any race)	14,609,000	21,900,089	35,305,818	50,477,594	54,203,686	55,395,168	56,592,793	
Poverty rate of all persons	13.0	13.5	11.3	15.1	14.5	14.8	13.5	
White population (incl. Hispanic) ²	10.2	10.7	9.5	13.0	12.3	12.7	11.6	
Black ²	32.5	31.9	22.5	27.4	27.2	26.2	24.1	
Asian ²	na	12.2	9.9	12.2	10.5	12.0	11.4	
Hispanic (of any race)	25.7	28.1	27.8	26.5	23.5	23.6	21.4	
High school dropout rate³	14.1	12.1	10.9	7.4	6.8	6.5	na	
White (excl. Hispanic)	11.4	9.0	6.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	na	
Black	19.1	13.2	13.1	8.0	7.3	7.4	na	
Hispanic (of any race)	35.2	32.4	27.8	15.1	11.7	10.6	na	
College graduation rate (at 4 year institutions, within 6 years after start)⁴	na	na	na	61.6	62.9	63.2	na	
White (excl. Hispanic)	na	na	na	61.6	62.9	63.2	na	
Black	na	na	na	39.6	40.8	40.9	na	
Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	na	50.2	52.5	53.5	na	
Civil rights violations	na	na	4,337	3,135	2,871	2,568	na	
Race – Hate Crimes ⁵	na	na	4,337	3,135	2,871	2,568	na	
Ethnicity/National Origin – Hate Crimes ⁵	na	na	911	847	655	648	na	
Race – Equal Employment Charges	na	na	28,945	35,890	33,068	31,073	31,027	
Ethnicity/National Origin – Equal Employment Charges	na	na	7,792	11,304	10,642	9,579	9,438	
Color – Equal Employment Charges	na	na	1,290	2,780	3,146	2,756	2,833	
Employment (average annual employment)⁶	87,715	102,261	114,424	114,168	115,379	116,788	117,944	
White	87,715	102,261	114,424	114,168	115,379	116,788	117,944	
Black	9,313	12,175	15,156	15,010	16,151	16,732	17,472	
Asian	na	na	6,043	6,705	8,136	8,325	8,706	
Hispanic	5,527	9,845	15,735	19,906	22,514	23,492	24,400	
Employment per working-age population	na	76%	77%	71%	71%	72%	73%	
White	na	76%	77%	71%	71%	72%	73%	
Black	na	63%	65%	54%	56%	57%	59%	
Asian	na	na	73%	56%	62%	62%	63%	
Hispanic	na	69%	69%	61%	65%	66%	67%	
Arrests⁷	10,458,260	14,217,170	13,985,979	13,122,113	11,303,198	11,207,143	10,798,477	
White (incl. Hispanic)	74.0	69.8	68.9	69.5	Na	na	na	
Black or African American	24.2	28.3	28.8	27.9	na	na	na	
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	na	na	na	
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	na	na	na	

The American dream: Experiences by race and ethnicity (2 of 2)

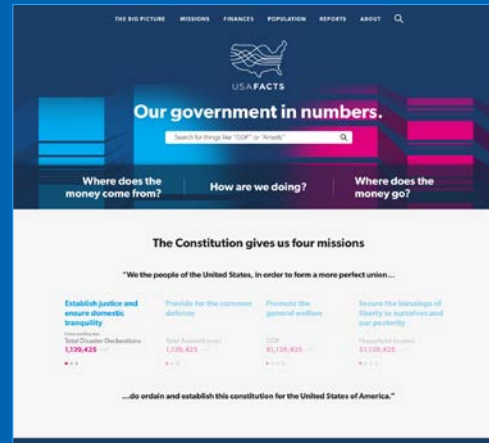
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Total US population	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820
Birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15–44)	15.9	16.7	14.4	13.0	12.4	12.5	12.4
White (incl. Hispanic)	15.1	15.8	13.9	12.5	12.0	12.1	12.0
Black or African American	21.3	22.4	17.0	15.1	14.5	14.5	14.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	19.9	19.0	17.1	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.7	18.9	14.0	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.7
Hispanic (of any race)	na	26.7	23.1	18.7	16.7	16.5	na
Non-Hispanic (of any race)	na	15.7	13.2	11.8	11.6	na	na
% of births to teen mothers (under 18) (by race of mother)							
White (incl. Hispanic)	na	3.6	3.5	2.5	1.8	na	na
Black or African American	na	10.1	7.8	4.9	3.2	na	na
Asian or Pacific Islander	na	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	na	na
Hispanic or Latina (of any race)	na	6.6	6.3	4.7	3.4	na	na
Single-mother birth rates (% of unmarried women 15–44)	2.9	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	na	na
White (Incl. Hispanic) total	1.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.1	na	na
White (excl. Hispanic)	0.0	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	na	na
Black total	8.1	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.2	na	na
Asian or Pacific Islander total	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	na	na
Hispanic (of any race)	0.0	9.0	8.7	8.1	7.0	na	na
Life expectancy at birth in years	73.7	75.4	76.8	78.7	78.8	78.8	na
White (incl. Hispanic)	74.4	76.1	77.3	78.9	79.1	79.0	na
Black	68.1	69.1	71.8	75.1	75.5	75.6	na
Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	na	81.2	81.6	81.8	na
Mortality Rate (per 100,000 persons) ⁹	878.0	863.1	854.0	799.5	821.5	823.7	844.0
White (incl. Hispanic)	892.3	887.3	900.2	861.7	889.2	892.9	915.9
Black or African American	874.4	869.6	781.1	682.2	693.4	697.3	713.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	na	na	296.6	301.1	321.4	317.4	331.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	na	na	380.8	365.1	382.5	398.5	415.4
Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	303.8	286.2	301.9	305.8	317.1
Non-Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	929.6	897.6	926.1	929.3	952.4
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)							
White (incl. Hispanic)	na	7.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	na
Black or African American	na	16.9	13.5	11.2	10.8	11.0	na
Asian or Pacific Islander	na	6.6	4.9	4.3	4.1	na	na
Hispanic or Latina (of any race)	na	7.5	5.6	5.3	5.0	na	na
Number of children in foster care on (9/30)	na	na	552,000	404,878	400,989	415,129	427,910
White (excl. Hispanic)	na	na	38%	41%	42%	42%	45%
Black	na	na	39%	29%	24%	24%	23%
Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	15%	21%	22%	22%	20%
Asian	na	na	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
% Covered by Private or Government Insurance ⁸							
White alone (excl. Hispanic)	na	na	90.6	88.4	90.3	92.4	93.3
Black alone	na	na	81.2	79.2	84.1	88.2	88.9
Asian alone	na	na	83.0	81.6	86.2	90.7	92.5
Hispanic (of any race)	na	na	69.2	69.3	75.6	80.1	83.8

Note: The US Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget state that "race and Hispanic origin (also known as Ethnicity) are two separate and distinct concepts." Since racial and ethnic detail varies by survey and geography, we specify when a racial category include people of Hispanic background (e.g. white, including Hispanic) and where they do not (e.g. white, non-Hispanic), if noted by the source.
Sources: US Census Bureau, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Children's Bureau

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Endnotes

Key Observations

1. Population statistics for 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 are from the decennial census published April 1 each decade. All other years are from official intercensal estimates and postcensal estimates produced on July 1 of each year. For years 1990–2015, census data was exported from the CDC WONDER database. Total population estimates by the census bureau are produced in March of each year while the demographic statistics are produced in July.
2. Race categories have been redefined many times in the history of the census. Due to the ability to choose "some other race" in census years and select more than one race in 2000 and later, race estimates in census years sometimes vary significantly from intercensal estimates. The US Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget state that "race and Hispanic origin (also known as ethnicity) are two separate and distinct concepts." Since racial and ethnic detail varies by survey and geography, we specify when a racial category includes people of Hispanic background (e.g. white, including Hispanic) and where they do not (e.g. white, non-Hispanic), if noted by the source.
3. Components of population change are from yearly intercensal estimates taken on July 1 of each year. Estimates have not been revised for all years and as a result total population change does not always add to the gap between annual population estimates. For 2010-2015, population change has not been revised.
4. Family statistics are from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement produced in March of each year. It includes the civilian non-institutional population plus armed forces living off post or with their families on post.
5. Government spending and revenue, debt per capita, aid to the disadvantaged, household assets and debt adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index
6. Military non-personnel spending and GDP adjusted for inflation using GDP deflator

Government revenue and expenditures

1. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index
2. Dollar amounts show expenditures for each category from 2014, the most recent year where both federal and state/local revenues are available.

Government employment

1. Employment as of March of each year. Includes part- and full-time employment.
2. Active duty military are as of September of each year, reserves are not included.
3. Civilian Military Employees are included in National Defense and International Relations.
4. At the federal level, Social Insurance Administration employees are primarily those responsible for administering Social Security and Medicare and therefore have been allocated to "Secure the Blessings of Liberty." State and local Social Insurance Administration employees administer unemployment and job services and therefore are allocated to "promote the general welfare".
5. Some government-run businesses will not be included in the estimate due to limited data granularity. Amtrak, for example, cannot be disaggregated from all federal transit employees and therefore is not included.
6. Total personnel is sourced directly from the Defense Manpower Data Center reports from September of each year on Active Duty and Civilian military. Active Duty numbers in these reports include cadets and midshipmen at the military academies. Personnel by location was sourced from the DMDC from 2012–2015 and from the Statistical Information Analysis Division (SIAD) which stopped producing reports in 2011. The SIAD reports on personnel location include cadets and midshipmen while the DMDC reports do not. Demographic statistics are compiled from a variety of sources by the Department of Defense, and, although they use DMDC Master File data, total numbers of active duty and civilian military may differ.

Crime

1. Crime rates have been revised from previous years.
2. Employment as of March of each year. Includes full and part time.
3. Employees of general police, sheriff, state police, and other governmental departments that preserve law and order, protect persons and property from illegal acts, and work to prevent, control, investigate, and reduce crime. Includes all law enforcement activities of regular police departments, sheriff and constable offices, and state highway patrols, as well as criminal justice planning. Excludes special police forces of non-police agencies such as Postal Service Inspectors, Campus Police, Park Rangers, and Transit Police.
4. The murders and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001 are not included in this table. Prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total to prevent double counting.
5. Arrests include each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. A single arrest may be for a single criminal incident or for many incidents that occurred over a long time period. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested. Rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies. Data reflect the hierarchy of offenses, meaning that the most serious offense in a multiple-offense arrest instance is used to characterize the arrest. BJS estimates of arrests are higher than the FBI arrest counts due to the fact that agency reporting to the FBI is voluntary, meaning that data from agencies covering only 80% of the total population is included. BJS weights FBI data using agency clusters based on population size.
6. Prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total to prevent double counting.
7. Prisoners refers to individuals confined in a correctional facility under the legal authority (jurisdiction) of state and federal correctional officials. Sentenced prisoners are prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Total and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics.
8. For 2001 and later, federal estimates are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under federal custody as of September 30 of each year, and include inmates sentenced on US district court commitments, District of Columbia superior court commitments, and violators of probation, parole, supervised release, and mandatory release. For 2000, percentages were calculated based on all sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence.
9. Includes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.
10. Public order includes weapons, drunk driving, and court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; and liquor law violations and other public-order offenses. Other includes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.
11. Data are based on all first releases with a total sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense, sentence length, and time served in prison were reported. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainee.
12. Excludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional year, life, and death.
13. Data before 2005 are taken from the National Fire Protection Association's Fire Loss in the United States report series.
14. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index

Safeguarding consumers and employees

1. Estimated Number of Injuries: Because NEISS is a probability sample, each injury case has a statistical weight. These are national estimates of the number of persons treated in US hospital emergency departments with consumer product-related injuries and are derived by summing the statistical weights for the appropriate injury cases. The data system allows for reporting of up to two products for each person's injury, so a person's injury may be counted in two product groups.

Endnotes

2. Voluntary Recall Orders Taken by Importers or Manufacturers: Through investigations of potential product defects, CPSC headquarters and field staff identify defective products not covered by regulations. In addition, firms, by law, are required to report potential product hazards or violations of standards to the Commission. When a recall is necessary, Compliance staff negotiates with the responsible firm. In 2014, CPSC staff completed 387 cooperative recalls (100 percent voluntary) of products that either violated mandatory standards, or were defective and presented a substantial risk of injury to the public. If a firm refuses to recall a product voluntarily, the CPSC may file an administrative complaint seeking to require a recall. This section lists the voluntary recalls announced in 2014 that companies performed to address possible hazards.

3. Letters of Advice to Importers or Manufacturers: For products regulated by the CPSC, the Commission issues a Letter of Advice (“LOA”) when staff identifies a violation of a mandatory standard. LOAs advise the company of the violation and the nature of the necessary corrective action (to correct future production (“CFP”); to stop sale and CFP; or to recall, stop sale, and CFP). This section lists the LOAs sent to importers and manufacturers in 2014, where the Commission received a response from the company confirming the violation and the Commission decided that the company voluntarily completed corrective action to remedy the hazard.

4. Commission Determinations and Judicial Actions: When companies knowingly fail to report potential product hazards or violations of standards to the Commission, as required by law, the CPSC can seek civil penalties in US courts. In 2014, the CPSC negotiated out-of-court settlements in which three companies voluntarily agreed to pay \$4.425 million in civil penalties to the US Treasury. On May 14, 2014, the government filed a consent decree of civil penalty and permanent injunctive relief requiring payment of a civil penalty of \$750,000 and injunctive relief that includes compliance measures. On May 14, 2014, US District Judge J. Randal Hall issued an order that the consent decree constitutes a final judgment and order.

5. The October 2013 government shutdown occurred during this time period.

6. Much of the decrease in total violations in FY 2014 is attributed to the government shutdown that occurred from October 1–16, 2013. Without the government shutdown, OSHA estimates that there would have been approximately 71,000 total violations recorded in FY 2014.

7. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

8. Fatalities data from 2001 exclude September 11, 2001.

9. Drivers licenses include restricted drivers and graduated driver licenses.

10. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index

Child safety and misc. social services

1. The number of children in the country varies by source and therefore may be different depending on the measurement. Poverty is measured by the Census Bureau and is weighted, families are measured by the Census Bureau using different weights, and HHS uses a different measure.

2. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index

National defense and support for veterans

1. Undistributed includes unknown/classified locations. Total does not include cadets and midshipmen at the US military academies.

2. National defense consumption expenditures are defense services produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction, software, and research and development). 3. Veteran population estimates, as of September 30, 2014, are produced by the VA Office of the Actuary (VetPop 2014).

4. Unique patients are patients who received treatment at a VA health care facility. Data are provided by the Allocation Resource Center (ARC).

5. Demographic data are from the American Community Survey, 1 year averages for each respective year.

6. Veterans are defined as men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the US Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. While it is possible for 17 year olds to be veterans of the Armed Forces, ACS data products are restricted to the population 18 years and older.

7. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Foreign affairs and foreign aid

1. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Immigration and border security

1. Includes US border patrol apprehensions between ports of entry and inadmissible persons encountered at ports of entry.

2. Returns are not based on an order of removal. Returns are the confirmed movement of a potentially inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States not based on an order of removal, but through either voluntary departure, voluntary return, or withdrawal under docket control.

3. Removals are based on an order of removal, and have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry. Removal is the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal. An individual who is removed may have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry because of the removal. ICE removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts.

4. Effective in fiscal year 1992, under the Immigration Act of 1990, children born abroad to alien residents are included with immediate relatives of US citizens for calculating the annual limit of family-sponsored preference immigrants.

5. Numbers show visas issued, not unique visitors to the United States.

6. Several types of visas have caps for the total number of visas that can be issued in a given year or for the number of visas granted to individuals from a country (for example, H-1B visas for FY2016 are capped at 65,000 people).

7. Includes spouses and children.

8. Includes immigrants issued third preference, sixth preference, and special immigrant visas prior to fiscal year 1992.

9. To include detail, total green cards reported 1995 and earlier are from the 2003 immigration yearbook and differ from the total number reported in more recent years.

10. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Economy and infrastructure

1. Disposable income is calculated by adding all sources of income including wages and salaries, government transfers, distributions from retirement plans, capital gains realizations, and others, and subtracting personal taxes, contributions to retirement plans, non-tax contributions to government social insurance, and others. Please visit usafacts.org for full methodology.

2. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

3. Adjusted for inflation using GDP deflator

Family income and taxes

1. Includes resident population over 16 years old not in the military or incarcerated. Indirect taxes included taxes passed through to consumers such as employer payroll, corporate income, and sales taxes.

Family income and taxes, by income level

Americans with different incomes and different family structures lead significantly different lives. These tables are our own calculations and are created by combining government surveys with public tax returns. All show family units as defined by the IRS.

1. Total taxes, both direct such as income tax and indirect such as sales.

2. Total income including government transfers.

3. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Endnotes

Poverty

1. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Standard of Living

1. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index
2. The bottom quintile only accounts for 18.3% of all families because we exclude families with negative income

Health

1. Any illicit drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic drug used nonmedically.
2. Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutic drugs includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs. Special questions on methamphetamine were added in 2005 and 2006. Data for years prior to 2007 have been adjusted for comparability.
3. Use of selected substances in the past month among persons aged 12 and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 2002–2013.
4. Colorado and Washington passed laws legalizing the use of marijuana in 2012, but they did not go into effect until 2014 and therefore are not represented here.

5. To reduce double counting, the following adjustments are made to Total Fatalities: For Railroad, fatalities involving motor vehicles at public highway-rail grade crossings are excluded because such fatalities are assumed to be included in Highway fatalities. For Transit, non-rail modes, including aerial tramway, motor bus, bus rapid transit, commuter bus, demand response, demand taxi, ferryboat, jitney, publico, trolleybus, and vanpool fatalities are excluded because they are counted as Water and Highway fatalities. Other counts, redundant with above help eliminate double counting in the Total Fatalities.

6. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Health insurance coverage

1. Medicare expenditures above are net of Medicare premiums paid by families and individuals. In the government transfers cohort table, such Medicare expenditures are gross and are not net of Medicare premiums paid by families and individuals.
2. Premiums for Elderly (65+) include Medicare Part B premiums.
3. Out-of-pocket health expenses include payment for health services not covered by insurance or deductibles required by private health insurance and public programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, as well as payments covered by health savings accounts (HSAs).

National health expenditures

1. National health consumption expenditures includes all expenditures for healthcare goods and services as well as administration and net cost of health insurance. It excludes government spending on public health and investment in medical research, structures, and equipment.

Government-run businesses

1. Revenues and expenditures from government-run businesses are listed as a memo note because they are spread throughout other reporting units (i.e., TVA in sustainability and self-sufficiency, public hospitals in health, transit in economy and infrastructure).
2. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Education

1. Includes public and private schools. Includes students tested with accommodations (1 to 14 percent of all students, depending on grade level and year); excludes only those students with disabilities and English language learners who were unable to be tested even with accommodations (1 to 4 percent of all students).
2. Proficient represents solid academic performance. Students reaching this level have demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter.

3. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Elderly (65+) standard of living

1. Families and individuals are defined as elderly based on the age of the head of the family

Social Security and Medicare

1. Amounts by type of benefit are estimated.
2. The amounts of benefits paid in each year generally do not reflect adjustments that were made for earlier periods. Such adjustments include reimbursements beginning in 1983 for uncashed checks, a reimbursement in 2006 that corrected an accounting error over the period 1999–2005 related to voluntary income tax withholding, and transfers in 2007–09 from the OASI Trust Fund to the DI Trust Fund to correct a trust fund allocation error made on payments to certain dually entitled disabled beneficiaries.
3. Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.
4. Recipients and Average Benefits are for Fiscal Year ending September 30 of each year.
5. Number of beneficiaries with HI and/or SMI coverage. Includes enrollees in Parts A, B, and D. Part C is the Medicare policy that allows for Medicare benefits to be provided by private health insurance companies.
6. HI trust fund is the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund. SMI is the Supplementary Insurance Trust Fund.
7. A type of Medicare health plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide you with all your Part A and Part B benefits. Medicare Advantage Plans include Health Maintenance Organizations, Preferred Provider Organizations, Private Fee-for-Service Plans, Special Needs Plans, and Medicare Medical Savings Account Plans.
8. Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security benefits. These additional premiums are beneficiary obligations and occur when a beneficiary chooses an MA plan whose monthly plan payment exceeds the benchmark amount. Beneficiaries subject to such premiums may choose to either reimburse the plans directly or have the premiums deducted from their Social Security benefits. The premiums deducted from the Social Security benefits are transferred to the HI and SMI trust funds and then transferred from the trust funds to the plans.
9. Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations from 1983 through 2001 (beginning with the implementation of the prospective payment system on October 1, 1983) and costs of Quality Improvement Organizations beginning in 2002.
10. Includes payments to Part D plans, payments to retiree drug subsidy plans, payments to states for making low-income eligibility determinations, Part D drug premiums collected from beneficiaries, and transfers to Medicare Advantage plans and private drug plans. Includes amounts for the Transitional Assistance program of \$0.4, \$1.0, and \$0.1 billion in 2004–2006, respectively.

Wealth and savings

1. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

Endnotes

National net worth

1. Conceptually, the sum of household net worth plus government net worth should equal US net wealth.” However, there are some discrepancies between the two. These are explained by a 2015 Federal Reserve article (<https://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/notes/feds-notes/2015/us-net-wealth-in-the-financial-accounts-of-the-united-states-20151008.html>). See the section entitled “Differences between U.S. Net Wealth and Household Net Worth” for a discussion of the differences.
2. Combined government includes federal government on 9/30 of each year and state and local government on June 30 of each year, and it excludes intergovernmental holdings and as a result does not equal the sum of federal and state and local net worth.
3. Federal government is as of September 30 each year.
4. State and local government is as of June 30 each year.
5. Government debt is shown next to household net worth because the public is responsible for paying government debt.

Sustainability and self-sufficiency

1. Adjusted for inflation using consumer price index

The American Dream

1. Population statistics for 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 are from the decennial census published April 1 each decade. All other years are from official intercensal estimates and postcensal estimates produced on July 1 of each year. For years 1990-2015, census data was exported from the CDC WONDER database. Total population estimates by the census bureau are produced in March of each year while the demographic statistics are produced in July.
2. Includes mixed races prior to 2002.
3. 16-24 year olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school.
4. Data are for 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Graduation rates refer to students receiving bachelor's degrees from their initial institutions of attendance only. Graduation rate is for cohort starting six years earlier. Totals include data for persons whose race/ethnicity was not reported. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
5. A hate crime is a traditional offense like murder, arson, or vandalism with an added element of bias. For the purposes of collecting statistics, the FBI has defined a hate crime as a “criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.” Hate itself is not a crime—and the FBI is mindful of protecting freedom of speech and other civil liberties.
6. Total employment is from the current employment statistics (CES) survey and represents average annual national non-farm employment. All self-employed workers, both incorporated and unincorporated, are excluded from these earnings estimates.
7. Arrests include each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. A single arrest may be for a single criminal incident or for many incidents that occurred over a long time period. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested. Rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies. Data reflect the hierarchy of offenses, meaning that the most serious offense in a multiple-offense arrest instance is used to characterize the arrest.
8. In 2005, a 28,000 household sample expansion was implemented.
9. Mortality rates shown here are crude rates, meaning they are not adjusted for age. The CDC also publishes age-adjusted mortality rates that account for different age distributions of different racial and ethnic groups.

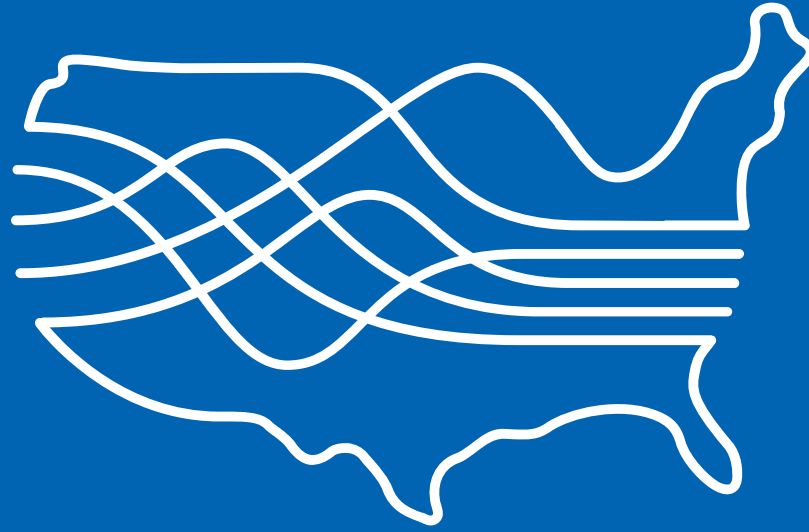
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