

United States

Americas • Northern America

The United States of America is the world's third most populous country and its largest economy, spanning roughly 9.8 million square kilometres of North America — from the Atlantic seaboard and Appalachians, across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific coast, Alaska and Hawaii.

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POPULATION	GDP (PPP)	GDP PER CAPITA	AREA
341.8 million	\$28.78 trillion	\$84,800	9.83 million sq km
2025, Census	2024, IMF	2024, IMF	USGS

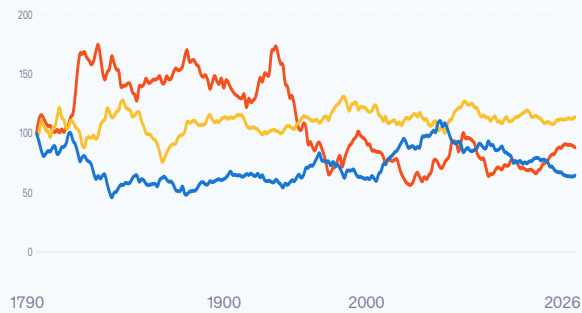
GINC INDICES

Where this nation stands

INDEX	MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
National Capability	Overall Rank	1st	of 196 nations
National Capability	Frontier Domains	7	Tier 1 of 9
National Capability	Strong Domains	2	Tier 2 of 9
National Capability	Capabilities	254	measured & rated
National Capability	Power Domains	9	hard · soft · economic
National Research	Works Analysed	1.2B	scholarly catalogue
National Research	Authors	130M	harmonised to GINC
National Research	Domains at #1	7	of 9 domains
National Research	Top Domain Output	980K	Critical Tech · L5Y
National Research	Lead Collaborator	China	215K co-publications
Bilateral Engagement	Nations Mapped	195	bilateral relationships
Bilateral Engagement	Strong Partners	38	positive momentum
Bilateral Engagement	Top Partner	UK	positive · deepening
Bilateral Engagement	Peak Dependency	91	China · index
Bilateral Engagement	Peak Friction	97	China · index
Sovereign Speech	Speech Dimensions	6	time · capability · agency ...
Sovereign Speech	Years of Record	240+	since 1789
Sovereign Speech	Speeches Tagged	2,180	sovereign corpus
Sovereign Speech	Sentences Coded	0.62M	across six lenses
Sovereign Speech	Latest Speech	2026	most recent entry

10-year moving average share, rebased to 100

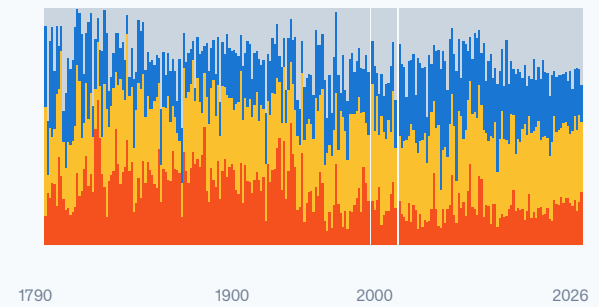
For the selected dimension: 10-year moving average of each option's share of words, rebased to 100 at its earliest year.



Source. Sovereign Speech Index 2026 — Global Institute for National Capability.

Share of 2.3 million words in Sovereign Speeches, by year of speech

100% stacked bar per year. Each segment = share of words tagged to that option, including unclassified.



Source. Sovereign Speech Index 2026 — Global Institute for National Capability.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Understanding the origins and evolution of the modern nation

Background	Britain's thirteen American colonies broke with the mother country in 1776, declaring independence on 4 July, and were recognized as the new nation of the United States of America following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The country was first organized under the Articles of Confederation (1781) and then, beginning in 1789, under the Constitution as a federal republic. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas territories; the contiguous 48 states were joined by Alaska and Hawaii, which became the 49th and 50th states in 1959. The two most traumatic experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65), in which a northern Union of states defeated a secessionist Confederacy of 11 southern slave states and which led to the abolition of slavery, and the Great Depression of the 1930s, an economic downturn during which about a quarter of the labor force lost its jobs. Buoyed by victories in World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US emerged as the world's preeminent military, economic, and cultural power. Since the end of World War II, the economy has achieved relatively steady growth, generally low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology, and the US today has the world's largest economy by nominal GDP. The early 21st century was shaped by the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks and the ensuing wars in Afghanistan (2001-2021) and Iraq (2003-2011), the 2008-09 global financial crisis and Great Recession, deepening political polarization, and the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020. Donald TRUMP served as the 45th president (2017-2021), followed by Joseph BIDEN as the 46th president (2021-2025). In the November 2024 election, TRUMP defeated Vice President Kamala HARRIS, winning 312 electoral votes, and was inaugurated for a second, non-consecutive term as the 47th president on 20 January 2025, alongside Vice President JD VANCE.
Independence	4 July 1776 (declared independence from Great Britain); 3 September 1783 (recognized by Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris)
National holiday	Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

GEOGRAPHY

Territory, resources and strategic position

LOCATION AND AREA

Location	North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico
Geographic coordinates	38 00 N, 97 00 W
Map references	North America
Area	total: 9,833,517 sq km; land: 9,147,593 sq km; water: 685,924 sq km
Area — comparative	about half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; more than twice the size of the European Union
Land boundaries	total: 12,036 km; border countries: Canada 8,891 km (including 2,475 km with Alaska); Mexico 3,145 km note: the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is leased by the US and remains part of Cuba; the base boundary is about 28 km
Coastline	19,924 km
Maritime claims	territorial sea: 12 nm; contiguous zone: 24 nm; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm; continental shelf: not specified

TERRAIN AND RESOURCES

Terrain	vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii
Elevation	highest point: Denali (Mount McKinley) 6,190 m (highest point in North America); lowest point: Death Valley (Badwater Basin) -86 m; mean elevation: 760 m
Natural resources	coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber, lithium, helium, arable land
Land use	agricultural land: 44.5% (2018 est.); agricultural land: arable land: arable land: 16.8% (2018 est.); agricultural land: permanent crops: permanent crops: 0.3% (2018 est.); agricultural land: permanent pasture: permanent pasture: 27.4% (2018 est.); forest: 33.3% (2018 est.); other: 22.2% (2018 est.)
Irrigated land	222,180 sq km (2022)

WATER

Major lakes (area sq km)	fresh water lake(s): Lake Superior - 82,100 sq km (shared with Canada); Lake Huron - 59,600 sq km (shared with Canada); Lake Michigan - 57,800 sq km; Lake Erie - 25,700 sq km (shared with Canada); Lake Ontario - 18,960 sq km (shared with Canada); Lake of the Woods - 4,350 sq km (shared with Canada); Iliamna Lake - 2,590 sq km; salt water lake(s): Great Salt Lake - 4,400 sq km (highly variable; long-term average roughly 4,400 sq km, ranging from about 2,500 to 8,500 sq km); Salton Sea - 970 sq km
Major rivers (by length in km)	Missouri - 3,767 km; Mississippi - 3,544 km; Yukon river source (shared with Canada [m]) - 3,185 km; Rio Grande (shared with Mexico [m]) - 3,051 km; Colorado river source (shared with Mexico [m]) - 2,333 km; Arkansas - 2,348 km; Columbia river source (shared with Canada [m]) - 2,000 km; Red - 1,966 km; Snake - 1,735 km; Ohio - 1,579 km note: [s] after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)	Atlantic Ocean drainage: Mississippi* (3,202,185 sq km), St. Lawrence (shared with Canada) (1,049,636 sq km), Rio Grande (607,965 sq km) note: *the Mississippi River basin drains to the Gulf of Mexico, a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean; Pacific Ocean drainage: Yukon (shared with Canada) (847,617 sq km), Colorado (703,148 sq km), Columbia (shared with Canada) (657,501 sq km); Arctic Ocean drainage: Nelson-Saskatchewan (shared with Canada) (1,093,141 sq km); Internal (endorheic basin) drainage: Great Basin (includes Great Salt Lake), Lahontan basin, and other closed basins of the intermountain west (~520,000 sq km)
Major aquifers	High Plains (Ogallala) Aquifer, Central Valley Aquifer System (California), Mississippi Embayment Aquifer System, Coastal Lowlands Aquifer System (Gulf Coast), Cambrian-Ordovician Aquifer System, Floridan Aquifer System, Snake River Plain Aquifer, Basin and Range basin-fill aquifers

SETTLEMENT AND HAZARDS

Population distribution	large urban clusters are spread throughout the eastern half of the US (particularly the Great Lakes area, northeast, east, and southeast) and the western tier states; mountainous areas, principally the Rocky Mountains and Appalachians, deserts in the southwest, the dense boreal forests in the extreme north, and the central Great Plains make up the sparsely populated areas of the country; more than four-fifths of the population is urban, with major concentrations in the Northeast (Boston-to-Washington corridor), around the Great Lakes (Chicago), in California, in Texas, and across the Sun Belt
Natural hazards	tsunamis; volcanoes; earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts; tornadoes in the Midwest and Southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska, a major impediment to development volcanism: volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands, Western Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, and in the Northern Mariana Islands; both Mauna Loa (4,170 m) in Hawaii and Mount Rainier (4,392 m) in Washington have been designated Decade Volcanoes by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior; Pavlof (2,519 m) is one of Alaska's most active volcanoes; Mount St. Helens (2,549 m), famous for its devastating 1980 eruption, remains active; numerous other historically active volcanoes exist, mostly in the Aleutian arc and Hawaii
Geography note	note 1: world's third-largest country by area (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after India and China); Denali (Mount McKinley) in Alaska is the highest point in North America and Death Valley's Badwater Basin the lowest point on the continent note 2: the United States contains the world's largest cave system, Mammoth Cave in Kentucky (more than 685 km of mapped passages), and the Great Lakes (shared with Canada) form the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth by total surface area, holding about 21% of the world's surface fresh water

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conditions, resources and national resilience

CONDITIONS AND ISSUES

Environment — current issues	air pollution; large emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; limited natural freshwater resources in much of the western part of the country require careful management; deforestation; mining; desertification; species conservation; invasive species (the Hawaiian Islands are particularly vulnerable)
Climate	mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

EMISSIONS AND POLLUTION

Particulate matter emissions	7.43 micrograms per cubic meter (2019 est.)
Carbon dioxide emissions	total emissions: 4.795 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from coal and metallurgical coke: 778.0 million metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from petroleum and other liquids: 2.253 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.); from consumed natural gas: 1.756 billion metric tonnes of CO ₂ (2023 est.)
Methane emissions	energy: 14,415.6 kt (2022–2024 est.); agriculture: 12,016.3 kt (2019–2021 est.); waste: 10,492.4 kt (2019–2021 est.); other: 693.8 kt (2019–2021 est.)

WATER, WASTE AND FOOD

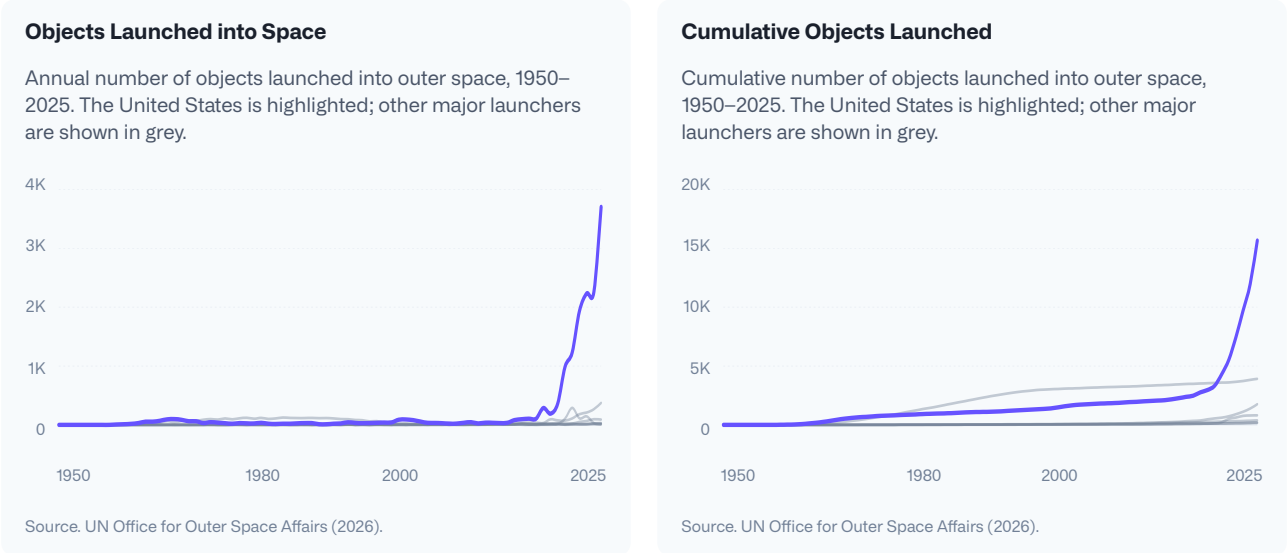
Total water withdrawal	municipal: 58.39 billion cubic meters (2017 est.); industrial: 209.74 billion cubic meters (2017 est.); agricultural: 176.21 billion cubic meters (2017 est.)
Total renewable water resources	3.07 trillion cubic meters (2020 est.)
Waste and recycling	municipal solid waste generated annually: 265 million tons (2024 est.); percent of municipal solid waste recycled: 34.6% (2018 est.)

RESOURCES AND AGREEMENTS

Geoparks	total global geoparks and regional networks: 0 (2025); global geoparks and regional networks: none (2025)
Environment — international agreements	party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Heavy Metals, Air Pollution-Multi-effect Protocol, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic-Environmental Protection, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping-London Convention, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 2006, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping-London Protocol

Technology frontiers and the pursuit of national advantage

CHARTS



SPACE PROGRAMME

Space agency / agencies	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA; civil space program; established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act, became operational on 1 October 1958); United States Space Force (USSF; military space service, established in December 2019 as a branch of the Department of the Air Force); National Reconnaissance Office (NRO; intelligence/reconnaissance satellites); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA; civil weather and environmental satellites); Federal Aviation Administration Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST; licenses commercial launch, reentry, and spaceports) (2025)
Space launch sites	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station and adjacent NASA Kennedy Space Center (Florida; the Eastern Range, the most active US spaceport, hosting SLC-37, SLC-40, SLC-41, and Launch Complex 39A/39B); Vandenberg Space Force Base (California; preferred for polar/sun-synchronous orbits); Wallops Flight Facility/Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport (Virginia); Pacific Spaceport Complex - Alaska (Kodiak Island); SpaceX Starbase (Boca Chica, Texas; Starship/Super Heavy); commercial and horizontal-launch spaceports licensed by the FAA include Mojave Air and Space Port and Spaceport America (New Mexico); the FAA had licensed roughly 14 non-federal commercial spaceports (2025)
Space programme overview	the world's preeminent space power, with the largest, most comprehensive, and most technologically advanced space program; can independently develop, manufacture, and operate the full spectrum of space launch vehicles (SLVs) and spacecraft, including human-crewed vehicles, lunar/inter-planetary/asteroid probes, satellites (communications, remote sensing, navigation/GPS, scientific, reconnaissance, etc.), space telescopes, and reusable rockets and spacecraft; operates a robust human spaceflight (astronaut) program and is the principal partner and operator of the International Space Station (ISS); leads the multinational Artemis program to return humans to the Moon and the associated Lunar Gateway; researches and develops advanced space-related capabilities including in-space manufacturing, advanced propulsion, satellite payloads, and planetary defense; cooperates extensively with international

partners through the ISS, the Artemis Accords (signed by dozens of nations), and bilateral agreements with the European Space Agency (ESA), Japan (JAXA), and others; hosts the world's largest and most dynamic commercial space industry, dominated by firms such as SpaceX (which conducts the majority of global orbital launches and operates the Starlink satellite constellation), along with Blue Origin, United Launch Alliance, Rocket Lab, and others providing launch, crew/cargo transport, and satellite services (2025)

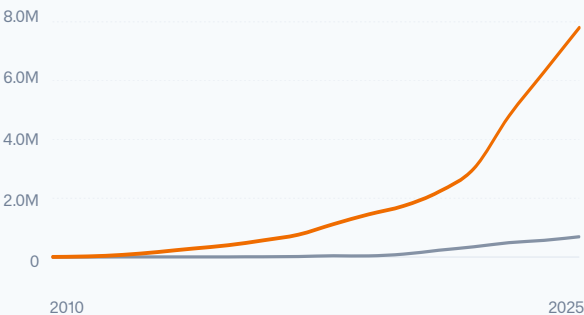
Key space-programme milestones	1958 - launched first US satellite (Explorer 1, which discovered the Van Allen radiation belts); NASA established 1962 - first American (John Glenn) to orbit the Earth (Project Mercury) 1969 - first crewed lunar landing (Apollo 11; Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the Moon) 1977 - launched the Voyager 1 and 2 deep-space probes (Voyager 1 entered interstellar space in 2012) 1981 - first flight of the reusable Space Shuttle 1990 - launched the Hubble Space Telescope 1998 - launched the first US module of the International Space Station (Unity) 2012 - landed the Curiosity rover on Mars; Voyager 1 became the first human-made object to enter interstellar space 2020 - first crewed launch to orbit from US soil since 2011 and first by a commercial spacecraft (SpaceX Crew Dragon, Demo-2) 2021 - landed the Perseverance rover and deployed the Ingenuity helicopter (first powered flight on another planet) on Mars; launched the James Webb Space Telescope 2022 - completed the uncrewed Artemis I lunar flight test; first full-scale planetary-defense test (DART impacted asteroid Dimorphos) 2024 - launched the Europa Clipper mission to Jupiter's moon Europa 2025 - SpaceX conducted ~170 launches in the year and demonstrated reuse of a Super Heavy booster on Starship flight tests; the Perseverance "Sapphire Canyon" sample yielded validated potential biosignatures on Mars
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Energy, connectivity and the material foundations of capability

CHARTS

Electric Car Stocks

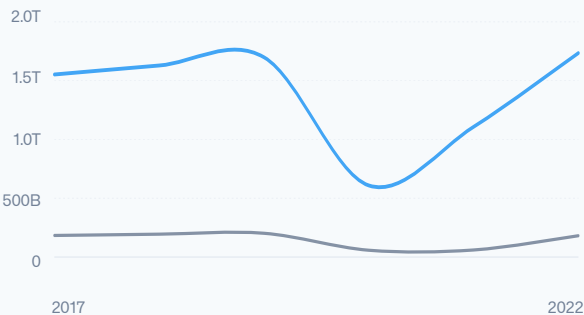
Battery-electric and plug-in hybrid cars in use (cumulative stock).



Source. International Energy Agency, Global EV Outlook 2026.

Air Passenger-Kilometres

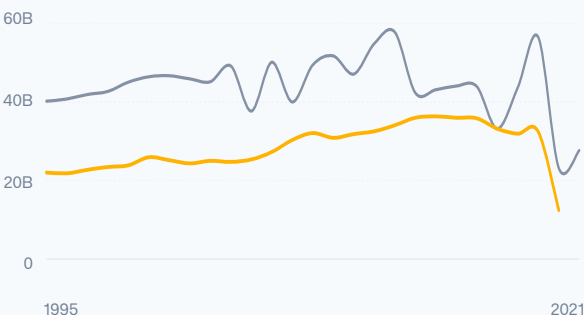
Passengers carried by air multiplied by distance travelled (passenger-km).



Source. International Civil Aviation Organization · International Transport Forum.

Rail Passenger-Kilometres

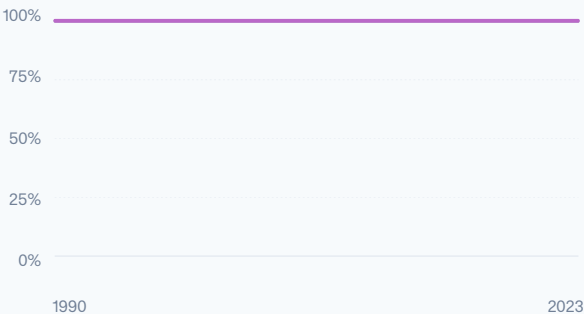
Passengers carried by rail multiplied by distance travelled (passenger-km).



Source. International Union of Railways (UIC) · OECD, via World Bank.

Access to Electricity

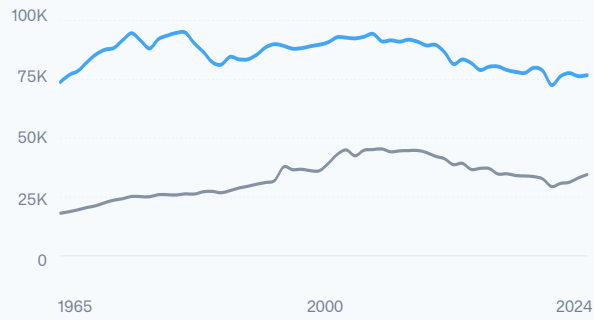
Share of the population with access to electricity.



Source. World Bank, compiled from multiple sources.

Energy Use per Person

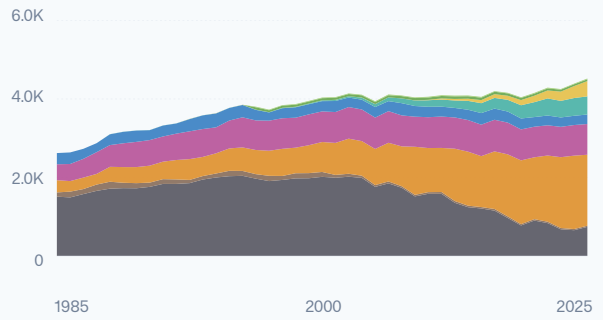
Primary energy consumption per person.



Source. U.S. Energy Information Administration · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Electricity Production by Source

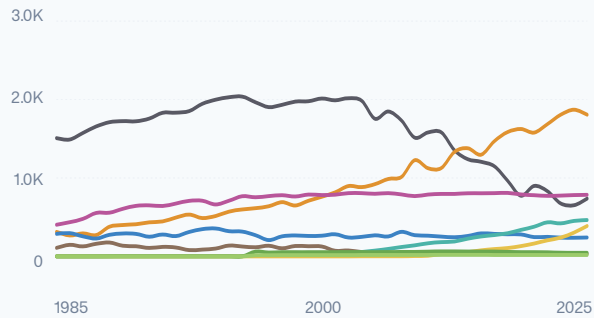
Electricity generation by source, in terawatt-hours.



Source. Ember · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Electricity by Source (Trends)

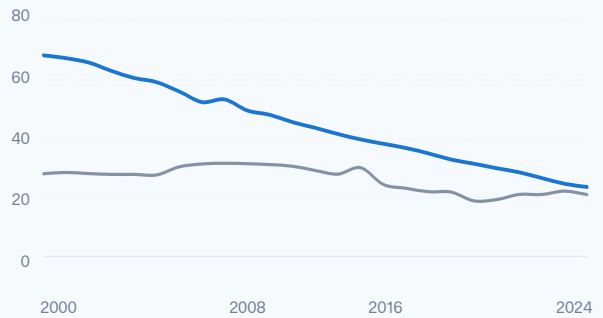
Electricity generation by source over time, each source as a line, in terawatt-hours.



Source. Ember · Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy.

Fixed Telephone Lines

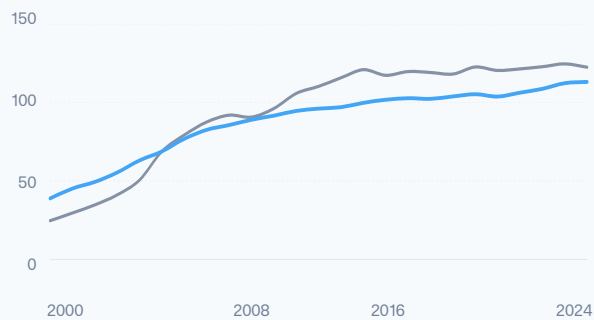
Fixed telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Mobile Subscriptions

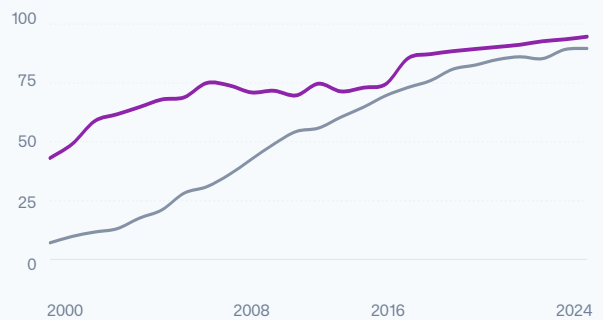
Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Internet Users

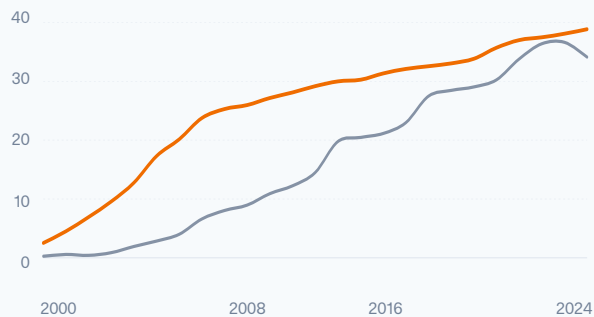
Individuals using the internet per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source. World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

Fixed Broadband

Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000–2024.



Source: World Bank · ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT indicators.

TRANSPORT

Airports	19,869 total landing facilities (Feb 2024); of which about 5,000 are public-use airports, heliports, and seaplane bases and roughly 14,400 are private-use; about 3,285 public-use airports are in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) (2024)
Heliports	about 6,150 (2024)
Civil aircraft registration prefix	N
Railways	total: 220,044 km (136,729 mi) (2023) 1.435-m standard gauge; predominantly freight (about 138,000 route miles operated by ~600 freight railroads, of which 6 Class I systems); Amtrak operates an intercity passenger network of roughly 34,000 km, mostly over freight-owned track; only limited electrification (e.g. the Northeast Corridor)
Merchant marine	total: 3,627 (2023); by type: bulk carrier 5, container ship 60, general cargo 102, oil tanker 65, other 3,395
Ports	total ports: 239 (2024); large: 13; medium: 30; small: 98; very small: 98; ports with oil terminals: 138; key ports: Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Hampton Roads (Norfolk), Houston, Long Beach, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York/New Jersey, Oakland, Port of South Louisiana, Savannah, Seattle, Tacoma; busiest container gateways (2024): Los Angeles ~10.3 million TEU, Long Beach ~9.6 million TEU, New York/New Jersey ~8.7 million TEU, Savannah ~5.6 million TEU, Houston ~4.1 million TEU

ENERGY

Electricity access	electrification - total population: 100% (2022 est.)
Electricity	installed generating capacity: 1.189 billion kW (2023 est.); consumption: 4.067 trillion kWh (2023 est.); exports: 23.692 billion kWh (2023 est.); imports: 41.717 billion kWh (2023 est.); transmission/distribution losses: 207.116 billion kWh (2023 est.)
Electricity generation sources	fossil fuels: 60.3% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); nuclear: 8% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); solar: 7.7% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); wind: 12.4% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); hydroelectricity: 6.7% of total installed capacity (2023 est.); biomass and waste: 1.1% of total installed capacity (2023 est.)
Nuclear energy	Number of operational nuclear reactors: 94 (2025); Number of nuclear reactors under construction: 0 (2025); Net capacity of operational nuclear reactors: 96.95GW (2025 est.); Percent of total electricity production: 18.6% (2023 est.)
Coal	production: 524.444 million metric tons (2023 est.); consumption: 386.318 million metric tons (2023 est.); exports: 90.718 million metric tons (2023 est.);

	imports: 3.629 million metric tons (2023 est.); proven reserves: 226.797 billion metric tons (2023 est.)
Petroleum	total petroleum production: 21.691 million bbl/day (2023 est.); refined petroleum consumption: 20.246 million bbl/day (2023 est.); crude oil estimated reserves: 46 billion barrels (2023 est.)
Natural gas	production: 1.056 trillion cubic meters (2023 est.); consumption: 920.94 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); exports: 216.045 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); imports: 82.685 billion cubic meters (2023 est.); proven reserves: 17.103 trillion cubic meters (2023 est.)
Energy consumption per capita	Total energy consumption per capita 2023: 279 million Btu/person (2023 est.)

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

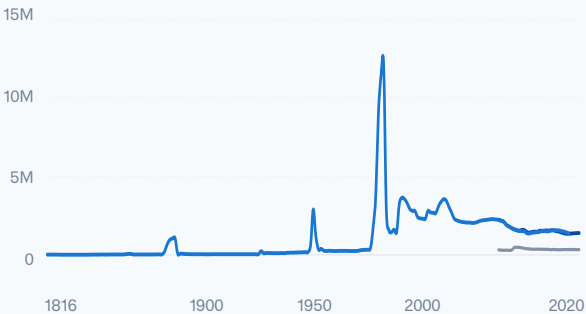
Telephones - fixed lines	total subscriptions: 80 million (2024 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 24 (2024 est.)
Telephones - mobile cellular	total subscriptions: 391 million (2024 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 115 (2024 est.)
Broadband - fixed subscriptions	total: 135 million (2024 est.); subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 40 (2024 est.)
Internet users	percent of population: 97% (2023 est.)
Internet country code	.us

Force, intelligence and the defence of the nation

CHARTS

Armed Forces Personnel

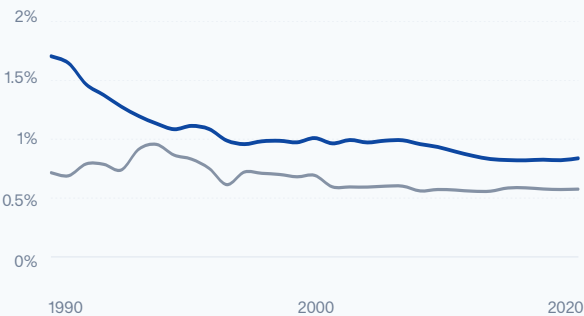
Personnel in the armed forces. IISS counts active military (incl. paramilitary); Correlates of War counts national military personnel — different scope and period.



Source. The Military Balance — IISS, via World Bank · Correlates of War, National Material Capabilities v6.0.

Armed Forces Personnel (% of Labour Force)

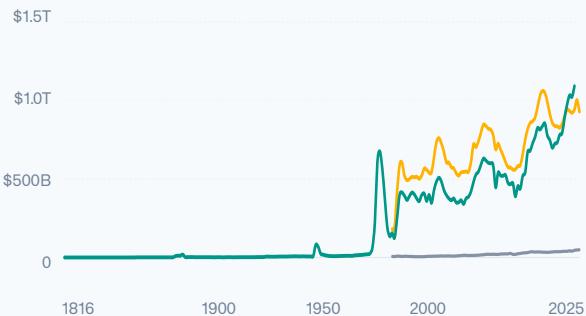
Armed forces personnel as a share of the total labour force.



Source. The Military Balance — IISS, via World Bank.

Military Spending

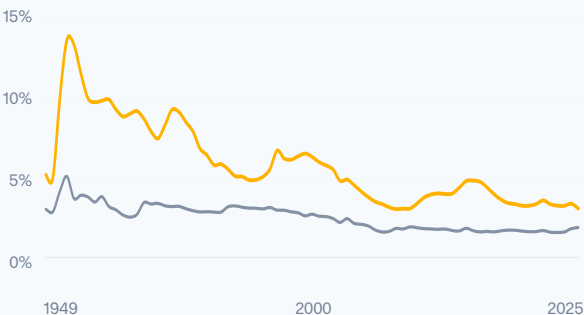
Military expenditure in constant US dollars. SIPRI and the Global Military Spending Dataset (GMSD) use different sources and methods, so the two series differ.



Source. SIPRI · Global Military Spending Dataset (Barnum et al.).

Military Spending (% of GDP)

Military expenditure as a share of gross domestic product.



Source. SIPRI Military Expenditure Database.

FORCES AND EXPENDITURE

Military and security forces

United States Armed Forces (under the Department of Defense): U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy (under the Department of the Navy), U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force (under the Department of the Air Force); U.S. Coast Guard (under the Department of Homeland Security in peacetime; transfers to the Department of the Navy in wartime or when directed by the President); the Army National Guard and Air National Guard form the reserve components alongside the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard Reserves (2025)

Military expenditures

Military Expenditures 2024: 3.4% of GDP (2024 est.); Military Expenditures 2023: 3.4% of GDP (2023 est.); Military Expenditures 2022: 3.4% of GDP (2022 est.); Military Expenditures 2021: 3.5% of GDP (2021 est.); Military Expenditures 2020: 3.7% of GDP (2020 est.)

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Military and security service personnel strengths	approximately 1.3 million active-duty Armed Forces personnel (approximately 445,000 Army; 340,000 Navy; 320,000 Air Force; 172,000 Marine Corps; 40,000 Coast Guard; 9,000 Space Force) (2025)
Military equipment inventories and acquisitions	the U.S. military's inventory is overwhelmingly produced by the domestic defense industry, which is among the largest and most technologically advanced in the world; the U.S. is also the world's largest arms exporter; small quantities of equipment are imported, largely from European and other allied suppliers (2025)
Military service age and obligation	18 years of age (17 years of age with parental consent) for voluntary military service for men and women; no conscription, although male U.S. citizens and male immigrants aged 18-25 are required to register with the Selective Service System; total service obligation is typically 8 years, with the active-duty portion varying by service and contract (2025)

DEPLOYMENTS AND THREATS

Military deployments	the U.S. maintains roughly 165,000-170,000 active-duty military personnel deployed or stationed overseas; largest concentrations include approximately 53,000 Japan; 35,000 Germany; 24,000 South Korea; 13,000 Italy; the U.S. also maintains forces in the Middle East/Persian Gulf region (incl. Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE) and rotational deployments across Europe, the Indo-Pacific, and elsewhere (2025)
Military note	the United States Armed Forces are widely regarded as the most capable and technologically advanced military in the world, with global power-projection capabilities across air, land, sea, space, cyber, and electronic warfare domains; the U.S. is one of the world's leading military spenders, accounting for roughly 40% of global military expenditure, and fields one of the world's largest active-duty forces backed by sizable reserve and National Guard components operational forces are assigned to unified combatant commands, which include six geographic commands (Africa, Central, European, Indo-Pacific, Northern, and Southern Commands) and four functional commands (Cyber, Special Operations, Strategic, Space, and Transportation Commands); the U.S. maintains a worldwide network of military bases and conducts frequent multinational and multiservice exercises and operations the U.S. maintains a nuclear triad of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers, and it extends security guarantees to numerous allies and partners through alliances such as NATO and bilateral treaties in the Indo-Pacific the U.S. military's primary responsibility is external defense and the protection of national interests; domestic and homeland-security functions are principally handled by civilian agencies under the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, with the National Guard available to state governors for domestic emergencies and federalizable for national missions; the Coast Guard, under the Department of Homeland Security in peacetime, performs maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, and homeland-security duties and transfers to the Navy in wartime (2025)

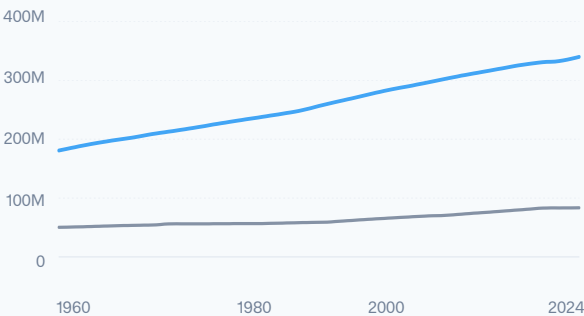
HUMAN CAPITAL

Population, health and the skills that sustain capability

CHARTS

Population

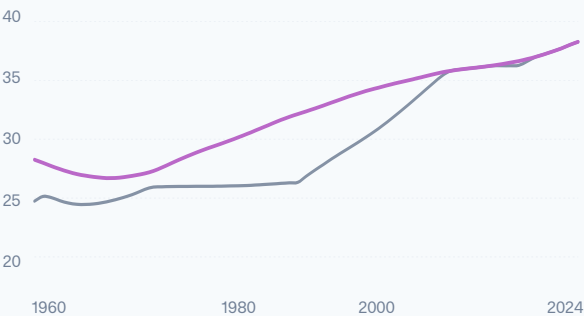
Total population, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Median Age

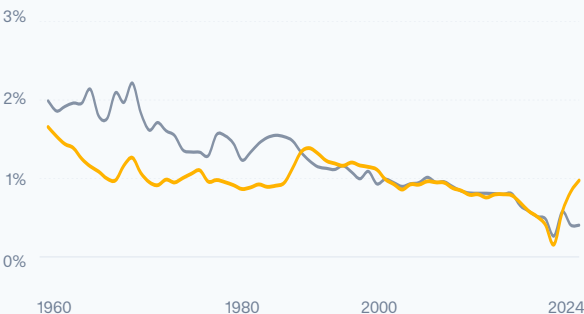
Median age, in years, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Population Growth Rate

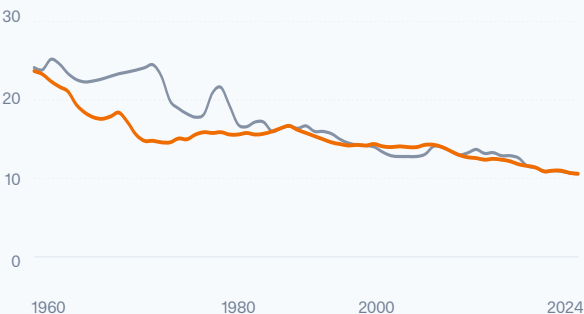
Annual population growth, %, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Birth Rate

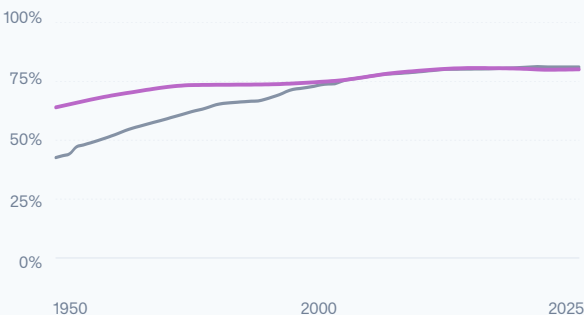
Crude birth rate, per 1,000 people, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · UN World Population Prospects.

Urban Population Share

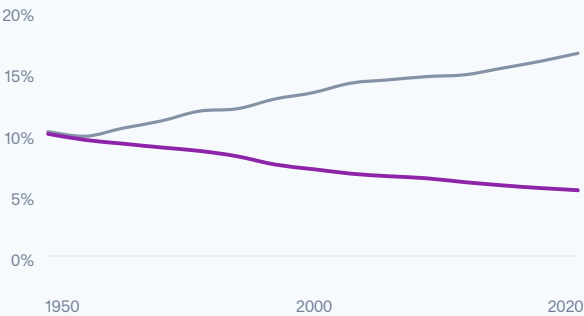
Share of the population living in urban areas, by each country's national definition.



Source. UN DESA, Population Division (World Urbanization Prospects).

Urban Population in the Largest City

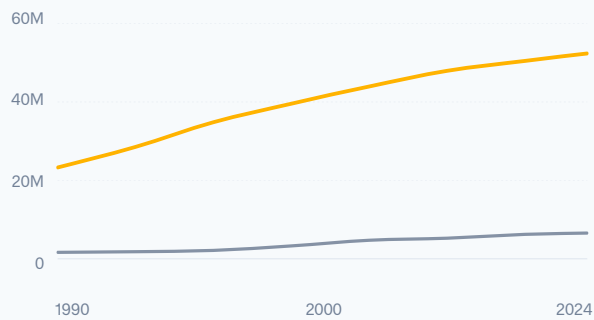
Share of the urban population living in the country's largest city.



Source. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC).

International Migrant Stock

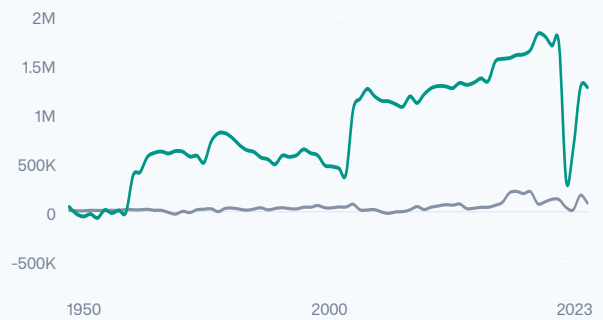
Foreign-born population (international migrants) living in the country.



Source: UN DESA, International Migrant Stock.

Net Migration (Annual Flow)

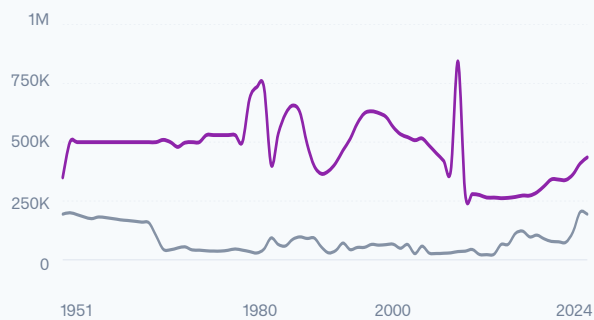
Annual net migrants — immigration minus emigration. Above zero is net inflow; below zero, net outflow.



Source: UN World Population Prospects.

Refugees by Country of Asylum

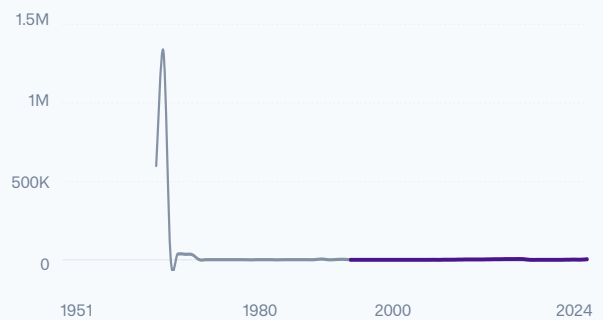
Recognised refugees hosted in the country (by country of asylum), against the G20 median.



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder.

Refugees by Country of Origin

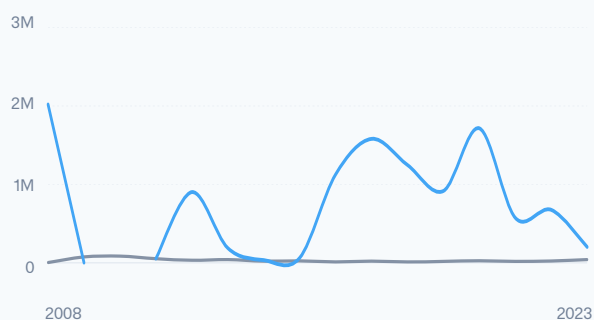
People who have fled the country and are recognised as refugees abroad, 1951–2024.



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder.

Internal Displacements (Disasters)

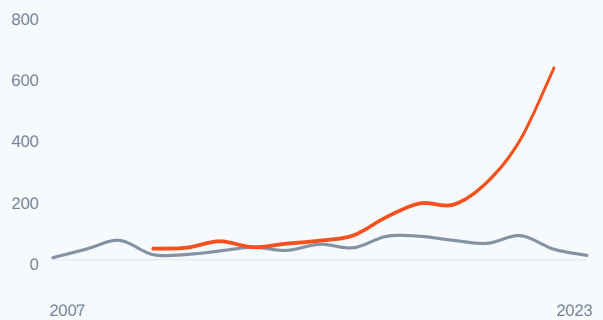
People newly displaced within the country by disasters each year, 2008–2023. Conflict-driven internal displacement is negligible for this nation.



Source: IDMC, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

Detected Trafficking Victims (Girls under 18)

Female victims of human trafficking under 18 detected by national authorities each year.



Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

total: 341,800,000 (2025 est.); male: 169,200,000; female: 172,600,000

Nationality

noun: American(s); adjective: American

Age structure	0–14 years: 17.3% (male 30,231,000/female 28,907,000); 15–64 years: 64.8% (male 110,800,000/female 110,600,000); 65 years and over: 17.9% (2024 est.) (male 28,200,000/female 33,900,000)
Dependency ratios	total dependency ratio: 54.4 (2024 est.); youth dependency ratio: 26.7 (2024 est.); elderly dependency ratio: 27.7 (2024 est.); potential support ratio: 3.6 (2024 est.)
Median age	total: 39.1 years (2024 est.); male: 38.5 years; female: 39.8 years
Population growth rate	0.5% (2025 est.)
Birth rate	10.6 births/1,000 population (2024 est.)
Death rate	9 deaths/1,000 population (2024 est.)
Sex ratio	at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female; 0–14 years: 1.05 male(s)/female; 15–64 years: 1 male(s)/female; 65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female; total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2024 est.)
Total fertility rate	1.6 children born/woman (2024 est.)
Gross reproduction rate	0.78 (2024 est.)
Currently married women (ages 15–49)	53.5% (2023 est.)
People note	the United States has the world's third-largest population and is the leading destination for international migrants, with the largest foreign-born population of any country; the population is highly diverse, shaped by successive waves of immigration; population growth has slowed markedly, driven by record-low fertility (a total fertility rate of about 1.6, well below the replacement level of 2.1) and an aging population, making net international migration the predominant driver of population change

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

Net migration rate	3.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2025 est.)
Urbanisation	urban population: 83.3% of total population (2023); rate of urbanization: 0.96% annual rate of change (2020–25 est.)
Major urban areas — population	18.937 million New York–Newark, 12.534 million Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, 8.964 million Chicago, 6.490 million Dallas–Fort Worth, 6.394 million Houston, 5.476 million WASHINGTON, D.C. (capital) (2023)

HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth	total population: 79 years (2024 est.); male: 76.5 years; female: 81.4 years
Maternal mortality ratio	18.6 deaths/100,000 live births (2023 est.)
Infant mortality rate	total: 5.5 deaths/1,000 live births (2024 est.); male: 6 deaths/1,000 live births; female: 4.9 deaths/1,000 live births
Current health expenditure	Health expenditure (as % of GDP): 17.6% of GDP (2023); Health expenditure (as % of national budget): 24.1% of national budget (2023 est.)
Physicians density	2.7 physicians/1,000 population (2021)
Hospital bed density	2.8 beds/1,000 population (2020 est.)
Drinking water source	improved: urban: urban: 99.8% of population (2022 est.); improved: rural: rural: 98.9% of population (2022 est.); improved: total: total: 99.6% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: urban: urban: 0.2% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: rural: rural: 1.1% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: total: total: 0.4% of population (2022 est.)
Sanitation facility access	improved: urban: urban: 100% of population (2022 est.); improved: rural: rural: 99.8% of population (2022 est.); improved: total: total: 100% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: urban: urban: 0% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: rural: rural: 0.2% of population (2022 est.); unimproved: total: total: 0% of population (2022 est.)

Obesity — adult prevalence rate	40.3% (2021-2023)
Alcohol consumption per capita	total: 8.93 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); beer: 3.97 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); wine: 1.67 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); spirits: 3.29 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.); other alcohols: 0 liters of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
Tobacco use	total: 20.1% (2025 est.); male: 23.3% (2025 est.); female: 17% (2025 est.)
Children under the age of 5 years underweight	0.4% (2018)
Child marriage	women married by age 15: 0.5% (2020); women married by age 18: 5.5% (2020); men married by age 18: 1.9% (2020)

EDUCATION

Education expenditure	Education expenditure (% GDP): 5.4% of GDP (2021 est.); Education expenditure (% national budget): 12.5% national budget (2021 est.)
Literacy	total population: 99% (2020 est.); male: 99% (2020 est.); female: 99% (2020 est.)
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	total: 9.3% (2024 est.); male: 10.1% (2024 est.); female: 8.4% (2024 est.)

WELFARE AND EQUITY

Population below poverty line	11% (2023 est.)
Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income	Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income 2023: 41.8 (2023 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share	lowest 10%: 1.7% (2023 est.); highest 10%: 30.8% (2023 est.)
Average household expenditures	on food: 6.7% of household expenditures (2023 est.); on alcohol and tobacco: 2% of household expenditures (2023 est.)

DISPLACEMENT

Refugees and internally displaced persons	refugees: 435,333 (2024 est.); IDPs: 11 million (2024) (new displacements associated with disasters, principally hurricanes Helene and Milton, wildfires, and other storms; the US recorded the highest disaster displacement figure of any country in 2024) (2024 est.)
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GOVERNANCE AND INTEGRITY

Institutions, law and the integrity of the state

STATE STRUCTURE

Country name	conventional long form: United States of America; conventional short form: United States; local long form: United States of America; local short form: United States; abbreviation: US or USA; etymology: the name America is derived from that of Amerigo VESPUCCI (1454-1512) - Italian explorer, navigator, and cartographer - using the Latinized version of his first name
Government type	constitutional federal republic
Capital	name: Washington, DC; geographic coordinates: 38 53 N, 77 02 W; time difference: UTC-5 (during Standard Time); time zone note: the 50 states cover six time zones (Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, and Hawaii-Aleutian); daylight saving time runs from the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November; etymology: the city is named after George WASHINGTON (1732-1799), the first president of the United States; the District of Columbia takes its name from Christopher COLUMBUS
Administrative divisions	50 states and 1 district*; Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia*, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
Constitution	history: previous 1781 (Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union); latest drafted July - September 1787, submitted to the Congress of the Confederation 20 September 1787, ratification completed by nine states 21 June 1788, effective 4 March 1789; amendment process: proposed by two-thirds majority vote of both houses of Congress, or by a national constitutional convention called by two thirds of the state legislatures; passage requires ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures or by state conventions in three-fourths of the states; amended many times, last in 1992
Citizenship	citizenship by birth: yes; citizenship by descent only: yes, if at least one parent is a citizen of the United States, subject to physical-presence requirements; dual citizenship recognized: yes; residency requirement for naturalization: 5 years (3 years if married to and living with a US citizen)
Suffrage	18 years of age; universal

LEGAL SYSTEM

Legal system	common law system based on English common law at the federal level; state legal systems based on common law, except Louisiana, which is based on the Napoleonic civil code; judicial review of legislative acts
International law organisation participation	withdrew acceptance of compulsory ICJ jurisdiction in 1986; withdrew acceptance of ICtJ (Rome Statute) jurisdiction in 2002; non-party state to the ICtJ

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Executive branch	chief of state: President Donald J. TRUMP (since 20 January 2025); Vice President J.D. VANCE (since 20 January 2025); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; head of government: President Donald J. TRUMP (since 20 January 2025); Vice President J.D. VANCE (since 20 January
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2025); cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president, subject to Senate confirmation; election/appointment process: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by an Electoral College of representatives chosen from each state; president and vice president serve a 4-year term (eligible for a second term); most recent election date: 5 November 2024; election results: 2024: Donald J. TRUMP elected president; Electoral College vote - TRUMP (Republican) 312, Kamala HARRIS (Democratic) 226; percent of direct popular vote - TRUMP 49.8%, HARRIS 48.3%, other 1.9% 2020: Joseph R. BIDEN elected president; Electoral College vote - BIDEN (Democratic) 306, Donald J. TRUMP (Republican) 232; percent of direct popular vote - BIDEN 51.3%, TRUMP 46.9%, other 1.8%; expected date of next election: November 2028

Legislative branch	legislature name: Congress of the United States consists of the Senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives (lower house); legislative structure: bicameral; number of seats: Senate - 100 (2 members directly elected from each state by simple majority vote to serve 6-year terms, with one third renewed every 2 years); House of Representatives - 435 (members directly elected by simple majority vote to serve 2-year terms); scope of elections: Senate - one third of seats renewed every 2 years; House of Representatives - full renewal every 2 years; term in office: Senate - 6 years; House of Representatives - 2 years; most recent election date: 11/5/2024; percentage of women in chamber: House of Representatives - about 29%; Senate - about 25% (overall about 28% of Congress); expected date of next election: November 2026
Judicial branch	highest court(s): US Supreme Court (consists of 9 justices - the chief justice and 8 associate justices); judge selection and term of office: president nominates justices; appointment requires Senate confirmation; justices serve for life subject to good behavior; subordinate courts: US Courts of Appeal (13 circuits, including the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit); 94 US District Courts; US Court of International Trade; US Court of Federal Claims; specialized federal courts; state and territorial court systems
Political parties	Democratic Party; Republican Party

RULE OF LAW

Trafficking in persons	tier rating: Tier 1 — the Government of the United States fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; the government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period and therefore remained on Tier 1; for more details, go to: https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/united-states/
Illicit drugs	USG identification: world's largest consumer market for illicit drugs and the principal destination for cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and illicit fentanyl and other synthetic opioids; fentanyl and other synthetic drugs are the primary drivers of fatal drug overdoses, with most illicit fentanyl and methamphetamine produced in Mexico from precursor chemicals sourced largely from the PRC and trafficked into the US by the Sinaloa and Jalisco New Generation cartels major money-laundering jurisdiction of primary concern (2025)

Identity, media and the projection of influence

IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Languages	Languages: English (only, spoken at home) 78.2%, Spanish 13.4%, other Indo-European languages 3.7%, Asian and Pacific Island languages 3.6%, other languages 1.1% (population age 5 and over, 2023 est.); note - the United States has no official national language at the federal level, though English was designated the official language of the United States by executive order in March 2025; many states and territories have designated official languages, and Hawaiian is co-official in Hawaii; Spanish is the most widely spoken non-English language; major-language sample(s): GINC National Capability Atlas
Religions	Christian 62% (Protestant 40%, Roman Catholic 19%, other Christian 3% - includes Latter-day Saints/Mormon, Orthodox, Jehovah's Witness), unaffiliated 29% (atheist 5%, agnostic 6%, nothing in particular 19%), Jewish 1.7%, Muslim 1.2%, Buddhist 1.1%, Hindu 0.9%, other 1.9% (2023-24 est.)
Ethnic groups	White 61.6%, Hispanic or Latino 19.5%, Black or African American 12.4%, Asian 6.0%, American Indian and Alaska Native 1.1%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.3%, Two or More Races 10.2% (2023 est.)
National symbol(s)	bald eagle
National anthem(s)	title: "The Star-Spangled Banner"; lyrics/music: Francis Scott KEY/John Stafford SMITH; history: adopted 1931; during the War of 1812, after witnessing the successful American defense of Fort McHenry in Baltimore following British naval bombardment, Francis Scott KEY wrote the lyrics to what would become the national anthem; the lyrics were set to the tune of "The Anacreontic Song"; only the first verse is typically sung
National heritage	total World Heritage Sites: 26 (13 cultural, 12 natural, 1 mixed); selected World Heritage Site locales: Yellowstone National Park (n); Grand Canyon National Park (n); Everglades National Park (n); Independence Hall (c); Redwood National and State Parks (n); Mammoth Cave National Park (n); Olympic National Park (n); Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (c); Great Smoky Mountains National Park (n); La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (c); Statue of Liberty (c); Yosemite National Park (n); Chaco Culture (c); Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (n); Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (c); Pueblo de Taos (c); Carlsbad Caverns National Park (n); Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park (n); Papahānaumokuākea (m); Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point (c); San Antonio Missions (c); The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright (c); Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks (c); Moravian Church Settlements - Historic Moravian Bethlehem District (c); Kluane / Wrangell-St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek (n); Mesa Verde National Park (c)
Flag	description: 13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; commonly referred to by its nickname of Old Glory meaning: the 50 stars represent the 50 states and the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; blue stands for vigilance, perseverance, and justice; red symbolizes hardiness and valor; white signifies purity and innocence
National color(s)	red, white, blue

MEDIA

Broadcast media

privately owned and commercially operated broadcast sector with no government ownership of stations; the FCC licenses individual stations (not the national networks) and the First Amendment bars government control of programming content; 4 major commercial terrestrial TV networks (ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox) with affiliate stations nationwide, plus extensive cable, satellite, and streaming services and the noncommercial Public Broadcasting Service (PBS); roughly 1,800 full-power and more than 4,000 additional low-power and Class A TV stations operate; multiple national radio networks with thousands of affiliates - about 15,400 full-power radio stations (AM and FM, commercial and educational), including the noncommercial National Public Radio (NPR) network of roughly 1,000 member stations; satellite radio (SiriusXM) and internet/podcast audio are widely used (2024)

DIPLOMATIC NETWORK

International organisation participation ADB (nonregional member), AfDB (nonregional member), ANZUS, APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CD, CE (observer), CERN (observer), CICA (observer), CP, EAPC, EAS, EBRD, FAO, FATF, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, G-20, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Pacific Alliance (observer), Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer), SELEC (observer), SICA (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNRWA, UN Security Council (permanent), UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Fiscal depth, reserves and the capacity to act

FISCAL

Budget	revenues: \$4.919 trillion (2024 est.) note: federal government revenues for fiscal year 2024 (1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024); expenditures: \$6.752 trillion (2024 est.)
Taxes and other revenues	16.8% (of GDP) (2024 est.)
Public debt	Public debt 2024: 121% of GDP (2024 est.)

MONETARY AND EXTERNAL

Inflation rate (consumer prices)	Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2024: 2.9% (2024 est.); Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2023: 4.1% (2023 est.); Inflation rate (consumer prices) 2022: 8% (2022 est.)
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold	Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2024: \$910.04 billion (2024 est.); Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2023: \$773.43 billion (2023 est.); Reserves of foreign exchange and gold 2022: \$706.6 billion (2022 est.)
Debt — external	Debt - external 2024: \$26.408 trillion (2024 est.)
Exchange rates	Currency: the US dollar (USD) is the national currency; nominal broad US dollar index (Jan 2006 = 100) -; Exchange rates 2024: 121.9 (2024 est.); Exchange rates 2023: 121.1 (2023 est.); Exchange rates 2022: 115.9 (2022 est.); Exchange rates 2021: 112.6 (2021 est.); Exchange rates 2020: 117.4 (2020 est.)

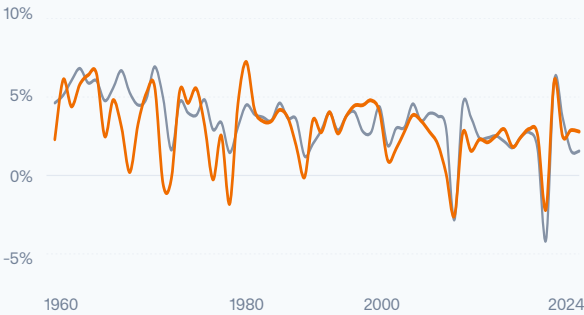
PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

Output, industry and the engine of prosperity

CHARTS

Annual GDP Growth Rate

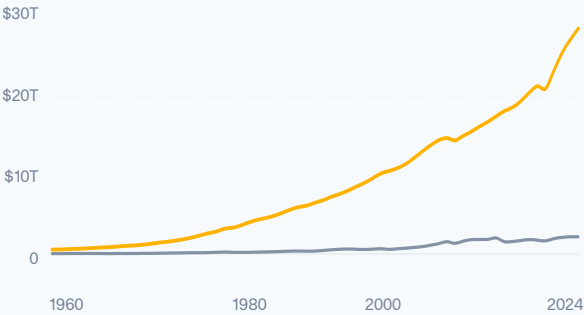
Real GDP growth, annual %, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · IMF, World Development Indicators (current US\$).

Annual GDP

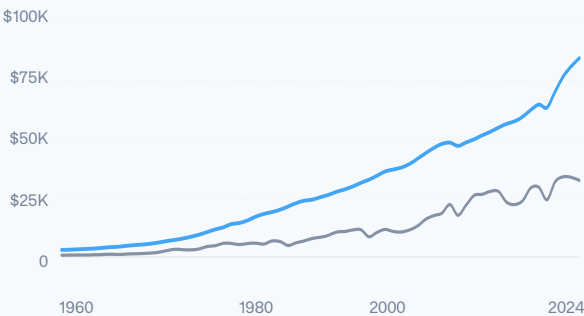
GDP at current prices, US\$, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · IMF, World Development Indicators (current US\$).

Annual GDP per Capita

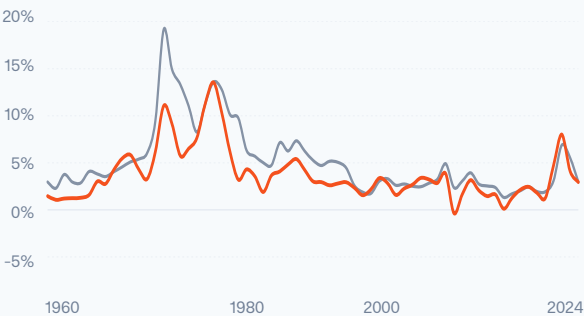
GDP per capita, current US\$, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · IMF, World Development Indicators (current US\$).

Inflation Rate

Consumer price inflation, annual %, 1960–2024.



Source. World Bank · IMF, World Development Indicators (current US\$).

OUTPUT

Economic overview

world's largest economy by nominal GDP; high-income, services-driven, technologically advanced and highly diversified market economy; global leader in finance, technology, and innovation; world's top importer and a leading exporter; persistent trade and current-account deficits; rising federal debt and budget deficits; resilient consumer spending and labor market with inflation moderating from 2022 highs

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2024: \$28.781 trillion (2024 est.); Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2023: \$27.97 trillion (2023 est.); Real GDP (purchasing power parity) 2022: \$27.187 trillion (2022 est.)
Real GDP growth rate	Real GDP growth rate 2024: 2.8% (2024 est.); Real GDP growth rate 2023: 2.9% (2023 est.); Real GDP growth rate 2022: 2.5% (2022 est.)
Real GDP per capita	Real GDP per capita 2024: \$84,800 (2024 est.); Real GDP per capita 2023: \$82,800 (2023 est.); Real GDP per capita 2022: \$81,000 (2022 est.)
GDP (official exchange rate)	\$29.298 trillion (2024 est.)
GDP composition, by sector of origin	agriculture: 1.1% (2024 est.); industry: 17.9% (2024 est.); services: 81% (2024 est.)

GDP composition, by end use	household consumption: 68.2% (2023 est.); government consumption: 17.3% (2023 est.); investment in fixed capital: 21.1% (2023 est.); investment in inventories: 0.2% (2023 est.); exports of goods and services: 11.1% (2023 est.); imports of goods and services: -15.4% (2023 est.)
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SECTORS AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural products	maize, milk, soybeans, wheat, sugar beets, sugar cane, potatoes, chicken meat, tomatoes, rice (2023)
Industries	highly diversified, world leading, high-technology innovator, second-largest industrial output in the world; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining
Industrial production growth rate	-0.3% (2024 est.)

LABOUR

Labour force	168.1 million (2024 est.)
Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate 2024: 4% (2024 est.); Unemployment rate 2023: 3.6% (2023 est.); Unemployment rate 2022: 3.6% (2022 est.)

Markets, capital and the terms of global exchange

EXTERNAL BALANCE

Current account balance	Current account balance 2024: -\$1.134 trillion (2024 est.); Current account balance 2023: -\$818.8 billion (2023 est.); Current account balance 2022: -\$971.6 billion (2022 est.)
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EXPORTS

Exports	Exports 2024: \$3.192 trillion (2024 est.); Exports 2023: \$3.053 trillion (2023 est.); Exports 2022: \$3.009 trillion (2022 est.)
Exports — partners	Canada 17%, Mexico 16%, China 7%, Netherlands 4%, Germany 4% (2024)
Exports — commodities	refined petroleum, crude petroleum, petroleum gas, cars, integrated circuits (2023)

IMPORTS

Imports	Imports 2024: \$4.11 trillion (2024 est.); Imports 2023: \$3.857 trillion (2023 est.); Imports 2022: \$3.999 trillion (2022 est.)
Imports — partners	Mexico 16%, China 13%, Canada 13%, Germany 5%, Japan 4% (2024)
Imports — commodities	cars, crude petroleum, broadcasting equipment, computers, packaged medicaments (2023)

FLOWS

Remittances	Remittances 2024: 0% of GDP (2024 est.); Remittances 2023: 0% of GDP (2023 est.); Remittances 2022: 0% of GDP (2022 est.)
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