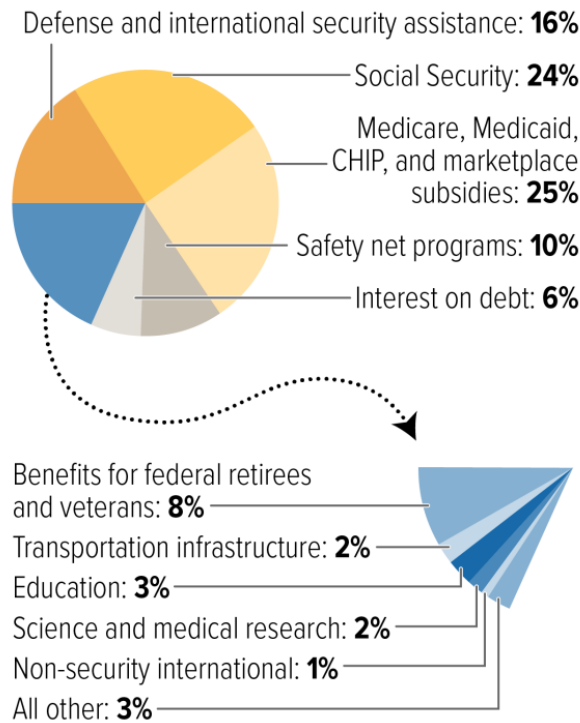


Resource 3 (1 of 5)

Costs and Benefits: Visualizations

Chart 1

Most of Budget Goes Toward Defense, Social Security, and Major Health Programs



Source: 2015 figures from Office of Management and Budget, FY 2017 Historical Tables

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG

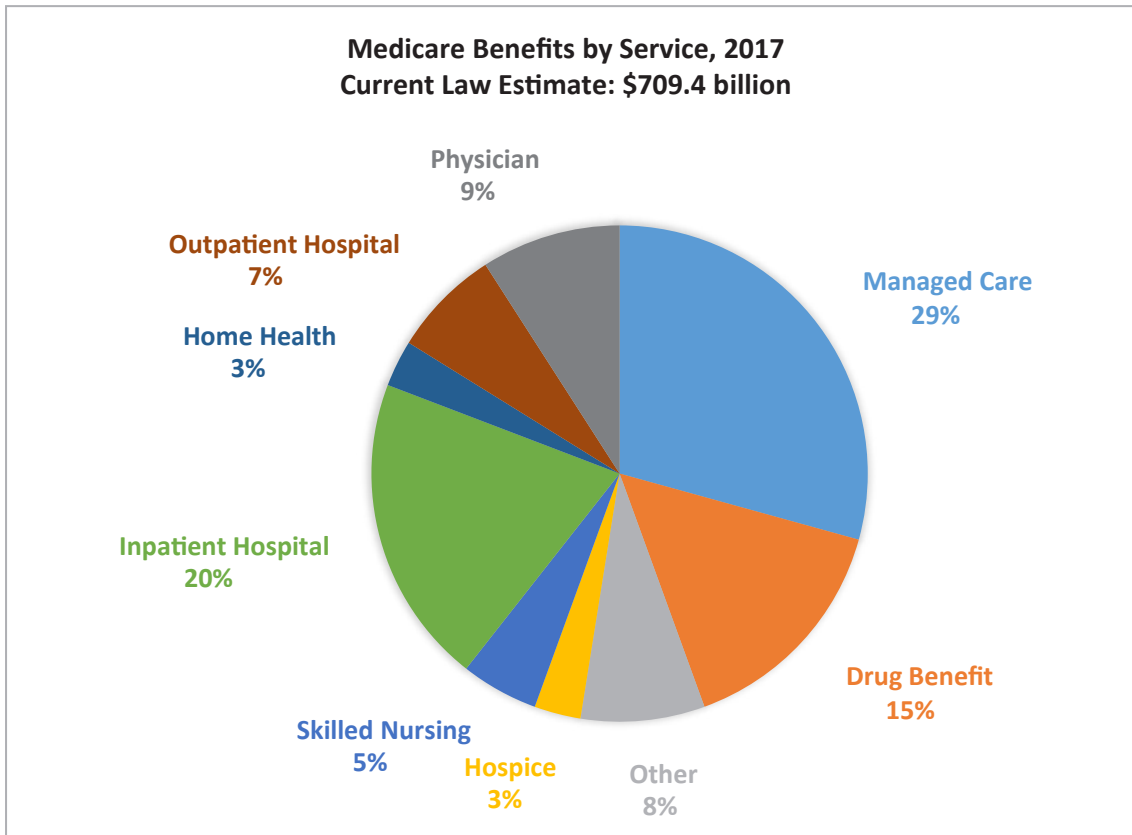
Using 2015 data from the Office of Management and Budget, this chart was created by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a policy organization that works on fiscal policy and public programs that affect low- and moderate-income families and individuals. This chart shows that most of the budget goes to defense (16%), a discretionary line in the budget, and the mandated programs of Social Security (24%) and Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP (25%). (CHIP is the Children’s Health Insurance Program, which is administered by the states with matching money from the federal government.) Discretionary spending is determined by Congress on an annual basis. Mandatory spending is authorized by law and is not subject to annual review by Congress.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2016, March 4). Policy basics: Where do our federal tax dollars go?, p. 2. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/4-14-08tax.pdf>

Resource 3 (2 of 5)

Costs and Benefits: Visualizations

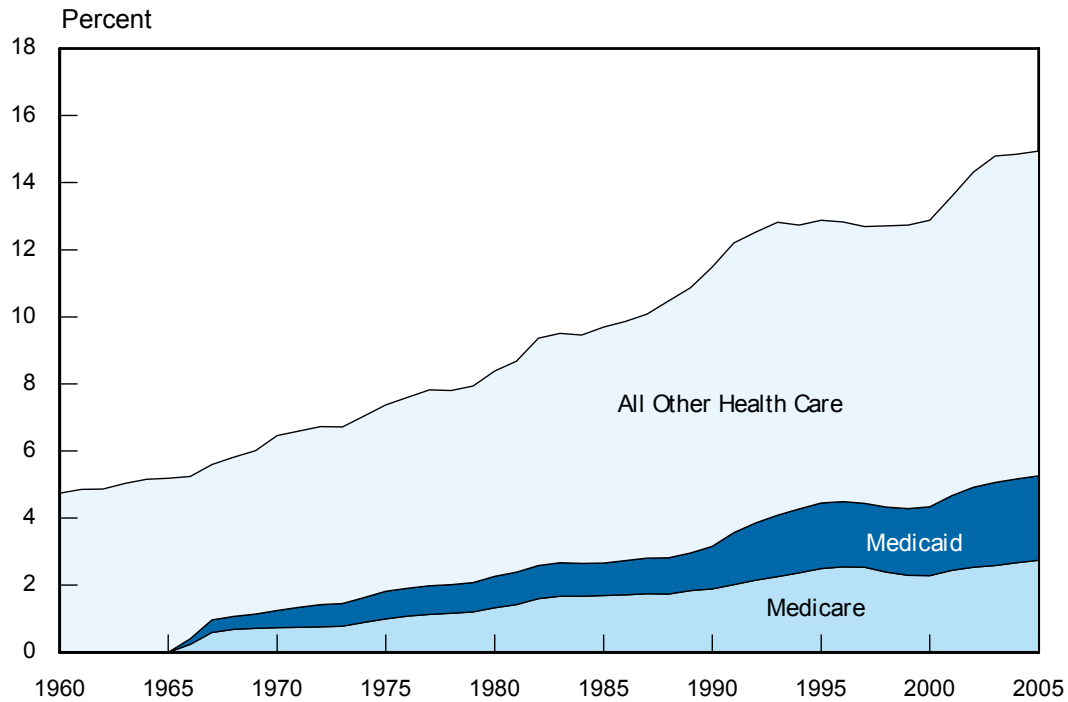
Chart 2



Note: The numbers do not add up to 100% due to rounding error.

Source: Created with data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.). Fiscal year 2017 budget in brief, p. 66. Retrieved from <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy2017-budget-in-brief.pdf>

Resource 3 (3 of 5)**Costs and Benefits: Visualizations**

Chart 3**Spending on Health Care as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product, 1960 to 2005**

This graph depicts healthcare spending overall, and the portion devoted to Medicaid and Medicare, as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP; a measure of the economy's total output) over the past several years.

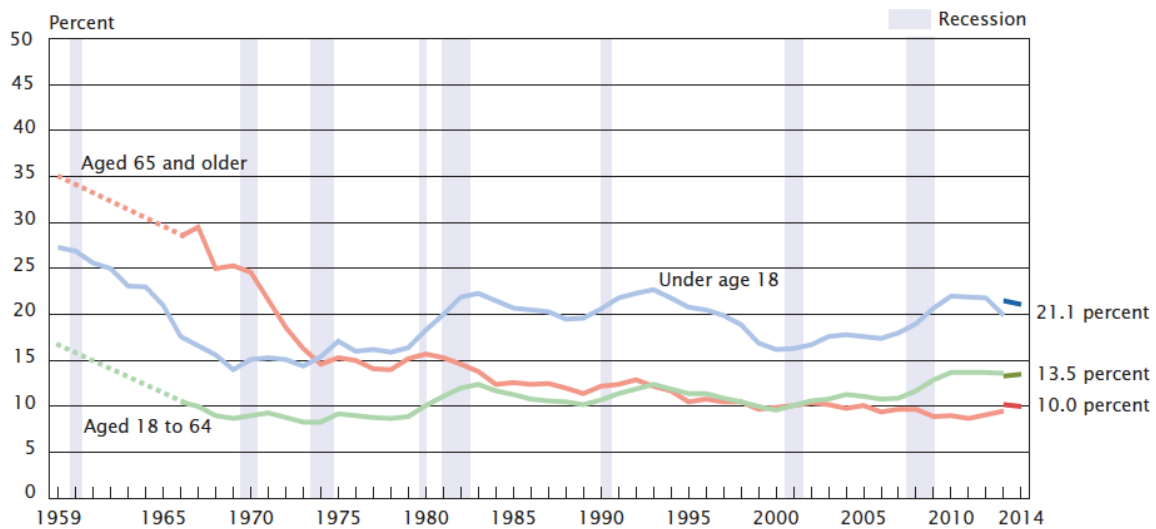
Source: Congressional Budget Office. (2007). The long-term outlook for health care spending, p. 7. Retrieved from <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/87xx/doc8758/maintext.3.1.shtml>

Resource 3 (4 of 5)

Costs and Benefits: Visualizations

Chart 4

Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

This graph depicts changes in the percentage of citizens living in poverty between 1959 and 2014. The data are divided into three age ranges: under 18 years, 18 to 64 years, and 65 years and older.

Source: DeNavas-Walt, C., & Proctor, B. D. (2015). Income and poverty in the United States: 2014, p. 22. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf>

Resource 3 (5 of 5)

Costs and Benefits: Visualizations



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