U.S. Health Expenditures, 1960-2015

Source: *Health, United States, 2016*, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Type of national health expenditure	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2014	2015
				Amount in billions				
National health expenditures (total)	**$27.2**	**$74.6**	**$255.3**	**$721.4**	**$1,369.7**	**$2,494.7**	**$3,029.3**	**$3,205.6**
				Percent distribution				
Health consumption expenditures	**90.8%**	**89.9%**	**92.2%**	**93.4%**	**93.9%**	**94.4%**	**95.0%**	**95.2%**
Personal health care	85.5	84.6	85.0	85.3	84.8	84.7	84.6	84.8
Hospital care	33.0	36.4	39.4	34.7	30.3	31.3	32.4	32.3
Professional services	29.1	26.5	25.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	26.2	26.2
Physician and clinical services	20.4	19.2	18.7	22.0	21.1	20.0	19.7	19.8
Other professional services	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Dental services	7.3	6.3	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.7
Other health, residential, personal care	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Home health care[1]	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	3.0	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.9
Retail outlet sales of medical products	18.5	14.2	10.1	10.6	13.0	13.7	13.3	13.5
Prescription drugs	9.8	7.4	4.7	5.6	8.8	10.1	9.8	10.1
Durable medical equipment	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other nondurable medical products	6.0	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8
Government administration	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
Net cost of health insurance	3.7	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.6
Government public health activities[2]	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5
Investment	**9.2**	**10.1**	**7.8**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Research[3]	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5
Structures and equipment	6.7	7.5	5.7	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4
				Average annual percent change from previous year shown				
National health expenditures	—	**10.6%**	**13.1%**	**10.9%**	**6.6%**	**6.9%**	**4.0%**	**5.8%**
Health consumption expenditures	—	**10.5**	**13.4**	**11.1**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**4.1**	**6.0**
Personal health care	—	10.5	13.2	11.0	6.6	6.9	3.9	6.0
Hospital care	—	11.7	14.0	9.6	5.2	7.2	4.7	5.6
Professional services	—	9.6	12.6	12.4	6.5	6.2	3.5	6.0
Physician and clinical services	—	9.9	12.8	12.7	6.2	6.3	3.7	6.3
Other professional services	—	6.3	17.0	17.4	7.8	7.0	4.3	5.9
Dental services	—	9.0	11.0	9.0	7.0	5.7	2.0	4.2
Other health, residential, personal care	—	11.5	20.5	11.0	10.4	7.6	4.2	7.8
Home health care[1]	—	14.5	26.9	18.1	9.9	8.5	4.4	6.3
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	—	17.4	14.2	11.4	6.6	5.3	2.5	2.7
Retail outlet sales of medical products	—	7.7	9.4	11.4	8.8	7.5	3.3	7.6
Prescription drugs	—	7.5	8.2	12.8	11.6	8.5	3.3	9.0
Durable medical equipment	—	9.0	8.8	13.0	6.2	4.6	4.3	3.9
Other nondurable medical products	—	7.4	11.4	8.6	3.5	5.3	2.5	3.7
Government administration	—	30.0	14.1	10.0	9.0	6.3	6.9	3.2
Net cost of health insurance	—	6.4	17.2	13.0	7.4	8.9	7.2	7.6
Government public health activities[2]	—	13.8	16.9	12.0	8.0	6.2	1.3	2.4
Investment	—	**11.6**	**10.2**	**9.1**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**1.7**	**2.6**
Research[3]	—	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.2	6.6	0.2	1.8
Structures and equipment	—	11.9	10.0	9.2	5.3	5.5	2.3	2.9

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) In freestanding facilities only. Additional services of this type provided in hospital-based facilities are considered hospital care. (2) Includes health care services delivered by government public health agencies. (3) Excludes research and development expenditures of drug companies and other mfrs. and providers of medical equipment and supplies. They are included in the expenditure class in which a product falls.

Health Coverage for Persons Under 65, 1984-2015

Source: *Health, United States, 2016*, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(percent of population)

	Private insurance[1]				Medicaid[1,2]				Not covered[3]			
	1984[4]	2000	2010	2015	1984[4]	2000	2010	2015	1984[4]	2000	2010	2015
Total	**76.8%**	**71.5%**	**61.7%**	**65.5%**	**6.8%**	**9.5%**	**16.9%**	**20.6%**	**14.5%**	**17.0%**	**18.2%**	**10.6%**
Age												
Under 18 years	72.6	66.6	54.1	54.6	11.9	19.6	36.4	39.9	13.9	12.6	7.8	4.5
18-44 years	76.5	70.5	60.0	66.8	5.1	5.6	10.9	15.0	17.1	22.4	27.1	15.9
45-64 years	83.3	78.7	71.3	73.6	3.4	4.5	6.8	10.8	9.6	12.6	15.7	9.0
Race and Hispanic origin												
White only, non-Hispanic	82.4	79.5	72.0	75.2	3.7	6.1	11.0	13.6	11.9	12.5	13.7	7.5
Black only, non-Hispanic	58.2	56.0	45.1	51.2	20.7	21.0	30.0	33.6	19.7	19.5	20.7	11.2
Hispanic or Latino, any race	55.7	47.8	36.8	43.8	13.3	15.5	28.6	33.5	29.5	35.6	32.0	21.1
Percent of poverty level												
Below 100%	32.2	25.2	16.0	18.6	33.0	38.4	50.8	60.6	33.9	34.2	30.3	18.2
100%-199%	70.3	50.1	34.8	39.8	5.3	16.2	28.5	38.1	21.8	31.0	32.4	18.3
200%-399%	89.3	78.1	70.7	73.4	0.8	4.0	8.4	11.3	7.6	15.4	17.4	11.1
400% or more	95.4	91.9	89.9	91.9	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.2	3.2	5.9	5.6	3.3
Geographic region												
Northeast	80.5	76.3	68.2	70.2	8.6	10.6	17.9	21.6	10.2	12.2	12.4	6.8
Midwest	80.6	78.8	66.7	70.1	7.4	8.0	17.3	19.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	8.2
South	74.3	66.8	57.5	62.5	5.1	9.4	16.0	18.4	17.7	20.5	21.9	14.2
West	71.9	66.5	58.9	62.6	7.0	10.4	17.1	24.0	18.2	20.7	20.6	10.1

Note: Data based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Totals incl. groups not shown separately. (1) Incl. persons who also had another type of coverage in addition. (2) Incl. other public assistance, such as a state-sponsored health plan or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). (3) Incl. persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid or other public assistance, Medicare, or military plans. (4) Because of questionnaire redesign, data for 1984 are not strictly comparable with data for later years.

Health Insurance Marketplace Plan Enrollment by Selected Characteristics

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
(cumulative enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1, 2016-Jan. 31, 2017)

	Marketplace total		State marketplaces[1]		Federal marketplace[2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number who have selected a plan	**12,216,003**	**100.0%**	**3,014,198**	**100.0%**	**9,201,805**	**100.0%**
Number receiving financial assistance[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,801,247	84.8
With cost-sharing reduction[4]	7,050,298	57.7	NA	NA	5,513,078	59.9
With advance premium tax credit	10,100,808	82.7	2,335,073	77.5	7,765,735	84.4
Number who have selected a plan by known age	**12,215,981**	**100.0**	**3,014,176**	**100.0**	**9,201,805**	**100.0**
0 to 34 years of age	4,377,618	35.8	1,024,890	34.0	3,352,728	36.4
Under 18 years of age	1,068,082	8.7	189,124	6.3	878,958	9.6
18 to 34 years of age	3,309,536	27.1	835,766	27.7	2,473,770	26.9
18 to 25 years of age	1,268,102	10.4	291,126	9.7	976,976	10.6
26 to 34 years of age	2,041,434	16.7	544,640	18.1	1,496,794	16.3
35 to 44 years of age	1,929,112	15.8	480,181	15.9	1,448,931	15.7
45 to 54 years of age	2,530,669	20.7	647,474	21.5	1,883,195	20.5
55 to 64 years of age	3,270,921	26.8	833,298	27.6	2,437,623	26.5
65 years of age and older	107,661	0.9	28,333	0.9	79,328	0.9

NA = Not available (not reported). **Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) For states implementing their own marketplaces, known as state-based marketplaces. (2) For states with marketplaces supported or fully run by the Dept. of Health and Human Services, or the federally facilitated marketplace. (3) Advance premium tax credit with or without cost-sharing reduction. (4) Total does not include Washington, which does not report cost-sharing reduction.

Federal Health Insurance Marketplace Average Monthly Premiums, 2017

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(based on enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1, 2016-Jan. 31, 2017)

In the 39 states with health insurance marketplaces supported or fully run by the federal government, 83% of those who selected a plan chose one with advance premium tax credits based on projected income. Comparable data for state marketplaces are not available.

State	Avg. premium after tax credits	Avg. premium before tax credits	Avg. tax credit	Avg. % reduction in premium after tax credits	State	Avg. premium after tax credits	Avg. premium before tax credits	Avg. tax credit	Avg. % reduction in premium after tax credits
Alaska	$193.48	$1,041.23	$958.27	81.4%	North Dakota	$158.85	$399.37	$287.57	60.2%
Alabama	111.48	574.59	515.25	80.6	Nebraska	132.96	594.77	507.34	77.6
Arkansas[1]	192.18	419.95	272.49	54.2	New Hampshire	241.57	398.88	249.38	39.4
Arizona	199.25	610.98	521.30	67.4	New Jersey	206.43	478.65	349.06	56.9
Delaware	231.42	568.78	418.42	59.3	New Mexico[1]	168.78	366.20	279.43	53.9
Florida	117.97	442.49	360.37	73.3	Nevada[1]	141.60	378.66	286.03	62.6
Georgia	121.83	430.73	354.71	71.7	Ohio	214.69	412.52	265.36	48.0
Hawaii	190.63	477.48	357.38	60.1	Oklahoma	128.87	620.19	550.41	79.2
Iowa	164.52	526.14	422.00	68.7	Oregon[1]	208.33	462.05	345.71	54.9
Illinois	229.94	517.42	364.02	55.6	Pennsylvania	193.20	533.04	424.35	63.8
Indiana	228.88	420.01	261.52	45.5	South Carolina	142.34	512.49	418.25	72.2
Kansas	158.03	475.72	378.04	66.8	South Dakota	141.96	540.62	443.88	73.7
Kentucky[1]	182.34	406.44	288.73	55.1	Tennessee	136.79	587.19	529.26	76.7
Louisiana	176.82	552.16	435.48	68.0	Texas	130.13	403.54	327.87	67.8
Maine	163.80	517.96	414.14	68.4	Utah	118.98	319.01	233.83	62.7
Michigan	188.37	402.29	264.44	53.2	Virginia	145.53	404.94	318.11	64.1
Missouri	138.56	482.93	398.47	71.3	Wisconsin	189.21	514.17	398.99	63.2
Mississippi	121.88	455.06	373.08	73.2	West Virginia	231.42	701.68	559.00	67.0
Montana	176.00	581.41	481.04	69.7	Wyoming	163.86	614.40	506.18	73.3
North Carolina	129.32	662.04	589.32	80.5	**Total**	**152.54**	**475.82**	**383.06**	**67.9**

(1) State-based marketplace using the HealthCare.gov platform.

Health Care Visits by Selected Characteristics, 1997-2015

Source: *Health, United States, 2016*, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Zero visits			1-3 visits			4-9 visits			10 or more visits		
	1997	2010	2015	1997	2010	2015	1997	2010	2015	1997	2010	2015
Characteristic	Percent distribution											
All persons[1]	**16.5%**	**15.6%**	**15.0%**	**46.2%**	**45.4%**	**48.4%**	**23.6%**	**25.8%**	**23.7%**	**13.7%**	**13.2%**	**12.8%**
Age												
Under 6 years	5.0	3.7	4.7	44.9	48.9	52.2	37.0	36.8	35.7	13.0	10.6	7.5
6-17 years	15.3	10.4	9.5	58.7	59.1	63.3	19.3	23.6	20.9	6.8	6.9	6.4
18-44 years	21.7	24.2	23.3	46.7	43.9	46.9	19.0	20.6	18.7	12.6	11.3	11.1
45-64 years	16.9	14.8	13.7	42.9	42.8	45.5	24.7	26.1	24.5	15.5	16.4	16.3
65-74 years	9.8	6.3	6.4	36.9	36.1	37.9	31.6	35.7	33.7	21.6	21.9	22.0
75 years and over	7.7	4.1	4.2	31.8	31.0	32.0	33.8	38.0	34.2	26.6	27.0	29.6
Sex												
Male	21.3	20.4	19.5	47.1	46.4	49.8	20.6	22.7	20.3	11.0	10.5	10.5
Female	11.8	10.9	10.8	45.4	44.4	47.1	26.5	28.8	26.9	16.3	15.9	15.2
Race and Hispanic origin												
White only, not Hispanic	14.7	13.2	12.7	46.6	45.3	48.1	24.4	27.1	24.7	14.3	14.4	14.5
Black only, not Hispanic	16.9	15.6	14.7	46.1	47.3	50.5	23.1	24.9	23.8	13.8	12.2	11.0
Hispanic, any race	24.9	23.5	22.3	42.3	43.2	45.9	20.3	22.6	21.9	12.5	10.7	9.9
Health insurance status[2]												
Insured continuously	14.1	12.1	12.9	49.2	48.6	52.0	23.6	26.2	23.4	13.0	13.0	11.7
Uninsured, up to 12 mos.	18.9	18.5	21.5	46.0	47.8	46.9	20.8	22.0	20.0	14.4	11.6	11.6
Uninsured 12+ mos.	39.0	43.8	48.7	41.4	39.7	37.8	13.2	12.6	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.1

Note: Totals include visits to hospital emergency departments, doctor offices, and clinics as well as home visits by a health care professional. (1) Includes persons of races not shown separately and of unknown health insurance status. (2) In 12 months prior to interview, for persons under age 65 only.

Screening Guidelines for Early Detection of Cancer

Cancer site	Population	Test or procedure	Frequency
Breast	Women, age 40+	Mammography	The American Cancer Society no longer recommends regular breast self-exams or clinical breast exams; research has not found that they reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer. Women should be familiar with how their breasts look and feel and report any changes to a health care professional. For women at average risk (e.g., lack of family history of breast cancer), at age 40: begin annual mammography if desired; for ages 45-54: annual mammograms; for ages 55+: mammograms yearly or every two years for those in good health with a life expectancy of 10 or more years. Women at high risk for breast cancer should get an MRI and mammogram yearly.
Cervix	Women, ages 21-65	Pap test, HPV DNA test	All women should begin screening at age 21. Women ages 21-29 should have a Pap test every 3 years; HPV testing may be done after an abnormal test result. For ages 30-65, the preferred screening method is a Pap test combined with an HPV test every 5 years. Another option is to get a Pap test alone every 3 years. Women over age 65 who have had regular screenings in the previous 10 years and no serious precancers in the past 20 should consult a physician; health history may allow them to stop cervical cancer screening. Women who have had a total hysterectomy may stop screening. Women should not be screened annually by any method at any age.
Colorectal	Men and women, age 50+	Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) **or** Fecal immunochemical test (FIT) **or**	Annual, starting at age 50, for people with average risk. Testing at home with adherence to manufacturer's recommendation for collection techniques and number of samples is recommended. An FOBT or FIT done with a stool sample collected during a digital rectal examination in a health care setting is not sufficient for screening.
		Stool DNA test (sDNA), **or**	Every 3 years, starting at age 50.
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 50. FSIG can be performed alone, or consideration can be given to performing a high-sensitivity FOBT or FIT every three years when done in combination with FSIG.
		Double contrast barium enema (DCBE), **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 50.
		CT colonography, **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 50.
		Colonoscopy	Every 10 years, starting at age 50. A colonoscopy should also be done if any of the above tests is positive.
Endometrial	Women, at menopause	Women at average risk should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians.	
Lung	Current or former smokers, ages 55-74	Low dose CT scan (LDCT)	Apparently healthy patients with a history of heavy smoking (at least one pack per day over 30 years, or two packs per day over 15 years, etc.), whether they currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years, should discuss with a clinician the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with lung-cancer screening.
Prostate	Men, age 50+	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	Men should talk with their health care provider at age 50 about whether to be screened for prostate cancer given the potential benefits, risks, and uncertainties associated with screening. African Americans—who have a higher rate of prostate cancer—and men with a first-degree relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65 should have this talk at age 45. Men with more than one first-degree relative diagnosed at an early age should have the talk at age 40.

New U.S. Cancer Cases and Deaths for Leading Sites, 2017

Source: *Cancer Facts & Figures 2017*, American Cancer Society

The following estimates exclude basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, also referred to as nonmelanoma skin cancers, and in situ carcinomas (i.e., noninvasive cancers) except of the urinary bladder. In 2017, an estimated 63,410 cases of carcinoma in situ of the female breast and 74,680 cases of melanoma in situ are expected to be diagnosed. An est. 5.4 mil cases of basal cell and squamous cell skin cancer were diagnosed among 3.3 mil people in 2012 according to the most recent study available.

Estimated New Cases

Both sexes		Male		Female	
Breast	255,180	Prostate	161,360	Breast	252,710
Lung and bronchus	222,500	Lung and bronchus	116,990	Lung and bronchus	105,510
Prostate	161,360	Urinary bladder	60,490	Uterine corpus	61,380
Colon and rectum	95,520	Melanoma—skin	52,170	Colon and rectum	47,820
Melanoma—skin	87,110	Colon and rectum	47,700	Thyroid	42,470
Urinary bladder	79,030	Kidney and renal pelvis	40,610	Melanoma—skin	34,940
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	72,240	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	40,080	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	32,160
Kidney and renal pelvis	63,990	Leukemia	36,290	Leukemia	25,840
Leukemia	62,130	Oral cavity and pharynx	35,720	Pancreas	25,700
Uterine corpus	61,380	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	29,200	Kidney and renal pelvis	23,380
All sites	**1,688,780**	**All sites**	**836,150**	**All sites**	**852,630**

Estimated Deaths

Both sexes		Male		Female	
Lung and bronchus	155,870	Lung and bronchus	84,590	Lung and bronchus	71,280
Colon and rectum	50,260	Colon and rectum	27,150	Breast	40,610
Pancreas	43,090	Prostate	26,730	Colon and rectum	23,110
Breast	41,070	Pancreas	22,300	Pancreas	20,790
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	28,920	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	19,610	Ovary	14,080
Prostate	26,730	Leukemia	14,300	Uterine corpus	10,920
Leukemia	24,500	Esophagus	12,720	Leukemia	10,200
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	20,140	Urinary bladder	12,240	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	9,310
Urinary bladder	16,870	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11,450	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8,690
Brain and other nervous system	16,700	Brain and other nervous system	9,620	Brain and other nervous system	7,080
All sites	**600,920**	**All sites**	**318,420**	**All sites**	**282,500**

Common Infectious Diseases

Source: National Institutes of Health, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization

The following is a list of major infectious diseases. It is meant to be used for reference purposes only and not as a tool for diagnosis. Statistics may appear uneven because of the different reporting methods used by the various agencies and because not all diseases are surveyed in the same year.

Chicken pox

(*Varicella simplex*) Usually nonthreatening viral disease commonly associated with children. In adults, the disease can be serious. **Transmission:** highly contagious. Transmitted by direct contact with rash, coughing, or sneezing of infected persons. **Symptoms:** blister-like rash, discomfort, high fever. Infected people may develop shingles later in life. **Vaccine:** available since 1995. **Treatment:** none; antibiotics in some severe cases. **Annual U.S. cases:** before 1995, about 4 mil, mostly children; 10,172 cases, 4 deaths reported in 2014.

Chlamydia

(*Chlamydia trachomatis*) One of the most widely spread sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. Infants can be infected during delivery. **Symptoms:** Most of those infected show no symptoms. In women, vaginal discharge, infection of the cervix and urinary tract; can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. In men, infection of urinary tract and epididymitis (inflammation of testicular duct); can also infect the throat, rectum, and eyes. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics. **Annual U.S. cases:** 1,526,658 in 2015.

Common cold

(More than 200 different viruses) An upper respiratory viral infection. **Transmission:** touching one's nose, eyes, or mouth after touching something contaminated by the virus; inhalation of airborne virus. **Symptoms:** irritated nose or scratchy throat, sneezing and watery green or yellow nasal discharge, coughing, muscle aches, headaches, postnasal drip, decreased appetite. **Treatment:** no cure. Over-the-counter remedies can relieve symptoms; effectiveness of antiviral drugs uncertain. **Est. annual U.S. cases:** about 1 bil.

Gonorrhea

(*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) Common bacterial STD. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. Can pass from mother to infant during delivery. **Symptoms:** in men, discomfort in urethra, yellow or green discharge, burning during urination. In women, pelvic pain, bleeding associated with intercourse, burning during urination, yellow or bloody discharge. **Treatment:** highly curable with antibiotics, although disease has become increasingly resistant. **Annual U.S. cases:** 395,216 in 2015.

Hepatitis

A viral disease that causes inflammation of the liver. In the U.S., five forms are endemic: A, B, C, D, and E. Forms A, B, and C are the most common. HBV and HCV can cause chronic disease. **Symptoms:** all forms have generally similar symptoms including jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, mild flu-like symptoms. Many cases cause no symptoms. In extreme cases, liver transplants may be necessary.

Hepatitis A (*Hepatovirus picornaviridae*). **Transmission:** consuming food or water contaminated with feces from infected persons. **Vaccine:** effective; travelers are advised to not drink tap water in countries where disease is common. **Treatment:** disease usually resolves on its own; alcohol consumption should be avoided. **Annual U.S. cases:** in 2015, 1,390 cases reported to the CDC, which estimated there to be 2,800 actual acute cases.

Hepatitis B (*Orthohepadnavirus hepadnaviridae*). **Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** for chronic cases, drug treatment is necessary. For acute cases, disease usually resolves itself. **Annual U.S. cases:** in 2015, 3,370 acute cases reported to the CDC; 21,900 acute cases estimated.

Hepatitis C (*Hepacivirus flavinviridae*). **Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** none. **Treatment:** chronic cases treated with drugs, which can eliminate the virus in more than 95% of patients. For acute cases, treatment recommended if disease has not cleared on its own by 12-16 weeks. **Annual U.S. cases:** in 2015, 2,436 acute cases were reported to the CDC; est. 33,900 acute cases.

HPV

(More than 100 strains of human papillomavirus) Most common sexually transmitted infection in U.S.; causes virtually all cases of cervical cancer, about 95% of anal cancers. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. **Symptoms:** most of those infected have no symptoms but can still transmit virus. In some cases, genital warts and precancerous bumps on anus, cervix or vulva, or penis. **Vaccine:** 3 approved for use with routine vaccination recommended at ages 11 or 12. **Treatment:** while there is no cure, a healthy immune system can usually fight off HPV on its own. Women with a positive HPV test should repeat the Pap and HPV in one year. Alternatively, they can take another HPV test that looks specifically for the HPV types that cause most cervical cancers. Follow up with a colposcopy may be necessary. **Est. annual U.S. cases:** 14 mil new cases; approximately 79 mil currently infected with HPV.

Influenza

(Various influenza viruses) Highly contagious viral respiratory infection. **Transmission:** airborne; contact with face after touching infected surface. **Symptoms:** chills, fatigue, fever, headaches, sore throat, sinus congestion, coughing. ("Stomach flu" is not influenza.) **Vaccine:** yearly vaccinations recommended; available as injection or nasal spray. **Treatment:** antiviral drugs; disease normally runs its course in a matter of days. **Est. annual U.S. cases:** 9.2 mil-35.6 mil illnesses, 140,000-710,000 hospitalizations, 12,000-56,000 deaths since 2010.

Lyme disease

(*Borrelia burgdorferi*) Bacterial inflammatory disease, first identified 1975 in Old Lyme, CT. Concentrated heavily in the Northeast and upper Midwest U.S. usually in areas with large deer populations. **Transmission:** bite from infected blacklegged (or deer) tick. Mice and deer are most common tick hosts. **Symptoms:** mimic those of other diseases. Flu-like symptoms: fatigue, stiff neck, joints. Skin rash may appear at site of tick bite. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early stages; anti-inflammatory drugs to relieve symptoms. Without treatment, long-term complications (some fatal) involving joints, heart, and nervous system. **Annual U.S. cases:** from 9,895 reported cases in 1992 to 28,453 confirmed and 9,616 probable cases in 2015.

Malaria

(*Plasmodium* parasite) Infectious disease known from as early as 2700 BCE. Virtually eradicated in developed countries; still a major killer in tropical regions. **Transmission:** bite from infected mosquito. **Symptoms:** high fever, shaking chills, heavy sweating, headaches, fatigue, enlarged spleen. If left untreated, organ damage and death. **Treatment:** antimalarial drugs, including chloroquine, for treatment and prevention. **Annual cases:** 1,724 (1 congenital, 2 cryptic) in the U.S. in 2014; worldwide in 2014, 77.9 mil confirmed cases and 99,542 reported deaths, mostly young children in sub-Saharan Africa.

Measles

(*Rubeola* virus) Once-common viral infection; occurs sporadically in U.S. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by infected persons. **Symptoms:** itchy and raised rash, sore throat, cough, pink eye, high fever. In rare cases, encephalitis, seizures, permanent deafness, death. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; symptoms relieved with bed rest, acetaminophen, humidified air. **Annual U.S. cases:** 85 in 2016.

Mumps

(Mumps virus) Acute and contagious viral infection. **Transmission:** direct contact with mucus or saliva of infected persons. **Symptoms:** painful, visible swelling of the salivary

VITAL STATISTICS

Births and Deaths in the U.S., 1960-2016

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	BIRTHS Total number	BIRTHS Rate	DEATHS Total number	DEATHS Rate	Year	BIRTHS Total number	BIRTHS Rate	DEATHS Total number	DEATHS Rate
1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5	2004	4,112,052	14.0	2,397,615	8.2
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1,921,031	9.5	2005	4,138,349	14.0	2,448,017	8.3
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1,989,841	8.8	2006	4,265,555	14.2	2,426,264	8.1
1990	4,092,994	16.7	2,148,463	8.6	2007	4,316,233	14.3	2,423,712	8.0
1995	3,899,589	14.6	2,312,132	8.7	2008	4,247,694	14.0	2,471,984	8.1
1996	3,891,494	14.4	2,314,690	8.6	2009	4,130,665	13.5	2,437,163	7.9
1997	3,880,894	14.2	2,314,245	8.5	2010	3,999,386	13.0	2,468,435	8.0
1998	3,941,553	14.3	2,337,256	8.5	2011	3,953,590	12.7	2,515,458	8.1
1999	3,959,417	14.2	2,391,399	8.6	2012	3,952,841	12.6	2,543,279	8.1
2000	4,058,814	14.4	2,403,351	8.5	2013	3,932,181	12.4	2,596,993	8.2
2001	4,025,933	14.1	2,416,425	8.5	2014	3,988,076	12.5	2,626,418	8.2
2002	4,021,726	13.9	2,443,387	8.5	2015	3,978,497	12.4	2,712,630	8.4
2003	4,089,950	14.1	2,448,288	8.4	2016[1]	3,947,000	NA	2,744,000	8.5

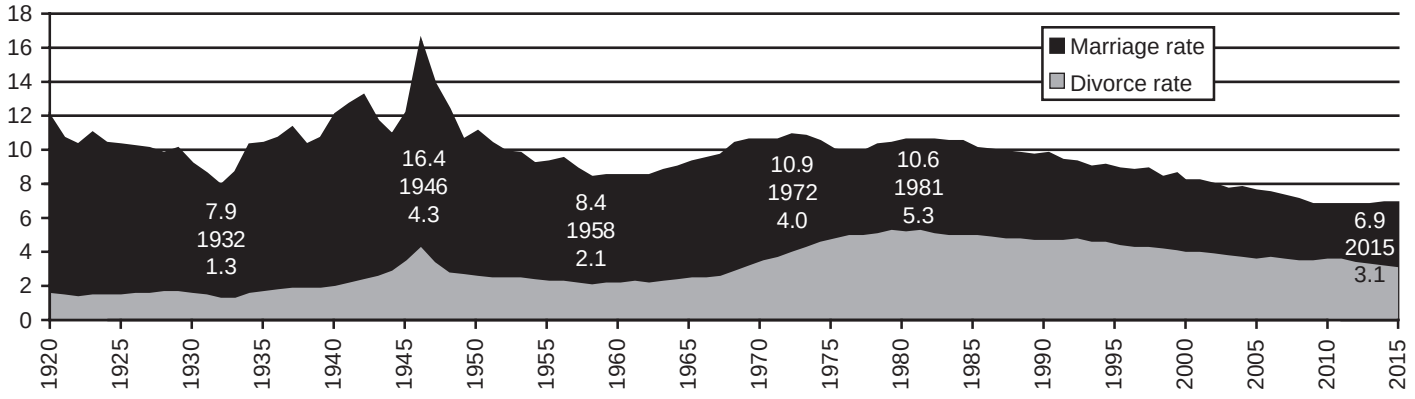
NA = Not available. **Note:** Rates are per 1,000 population; population counts are enumerated as of Apr. 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning in 1970, statistics exclude births and deaths among nonresidents of the U.S.
(1) Provisional.

Marriage and Divorce Rates in the U.S., 1920-2015

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(Per 1,000 total population. Rates for 2000-15 may exclude data and populations from nonreporting states. Some data are provisional.)

The U.S. marriage rate dipped during the Depression and peaked sharply just after World War II; the trend after that has been more gradual. The divorce rate generally rose from the 1920s through 1981, when it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 population, before declining somewhat. The graph below shows marriage and divorce rates since 1920.



U.S. Median Age at First Marriage, 1890-2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year[1]	Men	Women	Year[1]	Men	Women	Year[1]	Men	Women	Year[1]	Men	Women
1890	26.1	22.0	1950	22.8	20.3	1985	25.5	23.3	2011	28.4	26.4
1900	25.9	21.9	1960	22.8	20.3	1990	26.1	23.9	2012	28.6	26.6
1910	25.1	21.6	1965	22.8	20.6	1995	26.9	24.5	2013	29.0	26.6
1920	24.6	21.2	1970	23.2	20.8	2000	26.8	25.1	2014	29.3	27.0
1930	24.3	21.3	1975	23.5	21.1	2005	27.1	25.3	2015	29.2	27.1
1940	24.3	21.5	1980	24.7	22.0	2010	28.2	26.1	2016	29.5	27.4

(1) Figures for 1947 and on are based on Current Population Survey data; earlier figures based on decennial censuses.

Divorce Rates by State, 2015

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(per 1,000 population, estimated as of July 1)

State	Divorce rate	State	Divorce rate	State	Divorce rate
Alabama	3.9	Louisiana	2.8	Ohio	3.1
Alaska	4.1	Maine	3.4	Oklahoma	4.4
Arizona	3.6	Maryland	2.6	Oregon	3.4
Arkansas	4.8	Massachusetts	2.6	Pennsylvania	2.6
California	NA	Michigan	3.0	Rhode Island	3.0
Colorado	3.7	Minnesota	NA	South Carolina	2.8
Connecticut	3.1	Mississippi	3.4	South Dakota	2.6
Delaware	3.1	Missouri	3.2	Tennessee	3.7
District of Columbia	2.8	Montana	3.4	Texas	2.6
Florida	4.0	Nebraska	3.2	Utah	3.6
Georgia	NA	Nevada	4.6	Vermont	3.1
Hawaii	NA	New Hampshire	3.3	Virginia	3.3
Idaho	4.1	New Jersey	2.8	Washington	3.4
Illinois	2.2	New Mexico	3.3	West Virginia	4.0
Indiana	NA	New York	2.7	Wisconsin	2.6
Iowa	1.2	North Carolina	3.1	Wyoming	4.1
Kansas	2.8	North Dakota	2.8	**United States**	**3.1**
Kentucky	3.7				

NA = Not available. **Note:** Rates based on provisional counts of divorce including annulments and, for certain areas, divorce petitions filed or legal separations.

Risk Behaviors in U.S. High School Students, 2015

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2015*, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Rarely or never wore a seat belt[1]			Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet[2]			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol[3]		
Student race/ethnicity/grade	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	3.5%	5.3%	4.4%	75.3%	77.5%	76.4%	17.5%	17.7%	17.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	7.6	12.4	10.1	82.6	91.6	88.2	21.2	20.6	21.1
Hispanic, any race	6.3	6.8	6.5	90.3	90.0	90.1	27.3	25.3	26.2
9th grade	5.5	7.0	6.3	78.3	80.2	79.4	21.3	19.1	20.2
10th grade	4.5	7.6	6.0	81.9	80.4	81.1	18.4	19.0	18.7
11th grade	4.1	7.1	5.8	78.5	85.4	82.3	20.1	20.4	20.6
12th grade	5.1	6.1	5.6	82.1	84.9	83.5	21.0	19.9	20.4
Total	**4.9**	**7.2**	**6.1**	**80.1**	**82.4**	**81.4**	**20.2**	**19.6**	**20.0**

(1) When riding in a car driven by someone else. (2) Among the 68.0% of students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey. (3) In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Risky Driving Behaviors by U.S. High School Students, 2015

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance–United States, 2015*, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Drove when drinking alcohol[1]			Texted or emailed while driving[2]		
Student race/ethnicity/grade	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	5.4%	9.4%	7.4%	45.3%	45.0%	45.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	5.1	8.3	6.9	33.1	33.0	32.8
Hispanic, any race	8.0	10.7	9.4	28.2	42.2	35.8
9th grade	5.5	5.7	5.6	14.4	17.4	15.9
10th grade	2.2	8.2	5.3	24.7	25.2	25.0
11th grade	6.8	10.3	8.7	45.1	50.1	47.9
12th grade	8.0	11.7	9.9	60.8	61.9	61.4
Total	**6.0**	**9.5**	**7.8**	**40.4**	**42.4**	**41.5**

(1) Among the 61.4% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. (2) Among the 61.3% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

U.S. Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2015

Source: National Safety Council (NSC); Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

An estimated 37,757 people in the U.S. were killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2015, up 7.0% from the total for 2014. The number of licensed drivers (214.8 mil) and vehicle miles driven (3.13 tril) increased in 2015; the death rate per 100 mil vehicle miles increased 4% to 1.21.

Motor vehicle deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles was 1.44 in 2015. In comparison, the death rate was 1.36 in 2014 and 1.83 in 2005, which represents a 21% decrease over 10 years. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined 24% between 2005 and 2015 but only decreased 6% from 2014 to 2015.

Male drivers were involved in about 6.4 mil crashes in 2015, whereas female drivers were in 4.9 mil. Male drivers were also involved in 73% of fatal crashes, or about 35,472, compared with 12,220 incidents involving female drivers.

In 2015, 10,265 motor vehicle traffic fatalities (29%) involved an alcohol-impaired (blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or greater) driver or motorcycle operator.

Seat belt use was 90% in 2016. The least likely seat belt users were occupants of pickup trucks (83%) and those traveling in light traffic (82%). In 2015, the most recent year for which data was available, seat belts and child restraints saved an estimated 14,207 lives among passenger vehicle occupants; frontal air bags saved an estimated 2,573 more lives.

Crashes	**Deaths**	**Injuries**
All motor vehicle crashes	37,757	4,300,000
Collision between motor vehicles	15,300	3,340,000
Collision with fixed object	10,900	540,000
Collision with pedestrian	6,700	160,000
Noncollision accidents (e.g., rollovers)	3,500	135,000
Collision with pedalcycle	1,100	110,000
Collision with railroad train	110	1,000
Other (mostly collisions with animals)	100	14,000

Note: NSC numbers are rounded and preliminary.

Related Factors in Fatal Crashes, 1995-2015

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

	2015		2010		2005		1995	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Driving too fast for conditions or in excess of posted speed limit	8,778	18.1%	9,532	21.4%	11,803	20.0%	11,656	20.8%
Under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication	5,399	11.1	7,052	15.9	7,441	12.6	—	—
Failure to yield right of way	3,453	7.1	3,196	7.2	4,306	6.3	4,868	8.7
Failure to keep in proper lane or running off road	3,365	6.9	7,436	16.7	16,551	28.0	15,873	28.3
Distracted (phone, talking, eating, etc.)[1]	3,263	6.7	2,912	6.6	3,415	5.8	3,323	5.9
Operating vehicle in a careless manner[2]	2,606	5.4	—	—	2,712	4.6	2,850	5.1
Failure to obey traffic signs, signals, or officer	1,908	3.9	1,912	4.3	2,354	4.0	3,189	5.7
Overcorrecting/oversteering	1,839	3.8	2,034	4.6	2,319	3.9	1,328	2.4
Operating vehicle in erratic, reckless, or negligent manner[2]	1,755	3.6	2,438	5.5	—	—	—	—
Vision obscured (rain, snow, glare, etc.)	1,601	3.3	1,426	3.2	1,496	2.5	1,309	2.3
Swerving or avoiding due to wind, slippery surface, etc.	1,457	3.0	1,687	3.8	2,301	3.9	1,926	3.4
Drowsy, asleep, fatigued, ill, or blackout	1,268	2.6	1,218	2.7	1,552	2.6	1,816	3.2
Driving wrong way on one-way or on wrong side of road	1,064	2.2	1,356	3.1	858	1.5	1,387	2.5
Making improper turn	951	2.0	970	2.2	1,590	2.7	1,253	2.2
Other factors	5,649	11.6	5,971	13.4	9,304	15.7	9,096	16.2
None reported	14,812	30.5	13,521	30.4	21,265	36.0	20,443	36.4
Unknown	7,139	14.7	3,408	7.7	1,187	2.0	990	1.8
Total drivers	**48,613**	**100.0**	**44,440**	**100.0**	**59,104**	**100.0**	**56,155**	**100.0**

— = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** For each year, the sum of the numbers and percentages is greater than total drivers as more than one factor may be present for the same driver. (1) "Inattentive (talking, eating, etc.)" in 1995, 2005. (2) In 1995 and 2005, the two categories were combined; "careless" not mentioned in factor in 2010.

Drug-Induced Deaths in the U.S., 2015

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Numbers include deaths from poisoning and medical conditions caused by use of legal or illegal drugs regardless of intent (accident, suicide, homicide, or undetermined).

State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]
Alabama	736	15.7	Indiana	1,245	19.5	Nebraska	126	6.9	South Carolina	761	15.7
Alaska	122	16.0	Iowa	309	10.3	Nevada	619	20.4	South Dakota	65	8.4
Arizona	1,274	19.0	Kansas	329	11.8	New Hampshire	422	34.3	Tennessee	1,457	22.2
Arkansas	392	13.8	Kentucky	1,273	29.9	New Jersey	1,454	16.3	Texas	2,588	9.4
California	4,659	11.3	Louisiana	861	19.0	New Mexico	501	25.3	Utah	646	23.4
Colorado	869	15.4	Maine	269	21.2	New York	2,754	13.6	Vermont	99	16.7
Connecticut	800	22.1	Maryland	1,285	20.9	North Carolina	1,567	15.8	Virginia	1,039	12.4
Delaware	198	22.0	Massachusetts	1,724	25.7	North Dakota	61	8.6	Washington	1,094	14.7
Florida	3,228	16.2	Michigan	1,980	20.4	Ohio	3,310	29.9	West Virginia	725	41.5
Georgia	1,302	12.7	Minnesota	581	10.6	Oklahoma	725	19.0	Wisconsin	878	15.5
Hawaii	169	11.3	Mississippi	351	12.3	Oregon	505	12.0	Wyoming	96	16.4
Idaho	218	14.2	Missouri	1,066	17.9	Pennsylvania	3,264	26.3	Wash., DC	125	18.6
Illinois	1,835	14.1	Montana	138	13.8	Rhode Island	310	28.2	**U.S.**	**52,404**	**16.3**

(1) Number of deaths due to drug-induced causes per 100,000 population.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2015

Source: National Safety Council (NSC); National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year[1]	Total[2]	Motor vehicle	Falls	Poisoning	Choking: Inhalation of food, object	Drowning	Fires, flames, smoke	Mechanical suffocation	Firearms
1970	114,638	54,633	16,926	5,299	2,753	7,860	6,718	NA	2,406
1980	105,718	53,172	13,294	4,331	3,249	7,257	5,822	NA	1,955
1985	93,457	45,901	12,001	5,170	3,551	5,316	4,938	NA	1,649
1990	91,983	46,814	12,313	5,803	3,303	4,685	4,175	NA	1,416
1995	93,320	43,363	13,986	9,072	3,185	4,350	3,761	NA	1,225
2000	97,900	43,354	13,322	12,757	4,313	3,482	3,377	1,335	776
2005	117,809	45,343	19,656	23,617	4,386	3,582	3,197	1,514	789
2008	121,902	39,790	24,013	31,116	4,366	3,548	2,912	1,759	592
2009	118,046	36,216	24,792	31,758	4,370	3,517	2,756	1,569	554
2010	120,859	35,332	26,009	33,041	4,570	3,782	2,782	1,595	606
2011	126,438	35,303	27,483	36,280	4,708	3,556	2,746	1,534	591
2012	127,792	36,415	28,756	36,332	4,634	3,551	2,464	1,604	548
2013	130,557	35,398	30,208	38,851	4,864	3,391	2,760	1,737	505
2014	136,053	35,398	31,959	42,032	4,816	3,406	2,701	1,764	586
2015	146,571	37,757	33,381	47,478	5,051	3,602	2,646	1,863	489
				Deaths per 100,000 population					
1970	56.2	26.8	8.3	2.6	1.4	3.9	3.3	NA	1.2
1980	46.5	23.4	5.9	1.9	1.4	3.2	2.6	NA	0.9
1985	39.3	19.3	5.0	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.1	NA	0.7
1990	36.9	18.8	4.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.7	NA	0.6
1995	35.5	16.5	5.3	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	NA	0.5
2000	35.6	15.7	4.8	4.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.3
2005	39.7	15.3	6.6	8.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
2008	40.0	13.1	7.9	10.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.2
2009	38.5	11.8	8.1	10.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2010	39.0	11.4	8.4	10.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
2011	40.6	11.3	8.8	11.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2012	40.7	11.6	9.2	11.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2
2013	41.3	11.2	9.6	12.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2014	42.7	11.1	10.0	13.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
2015	45.6	11.7	10.4	14.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2

NA = Not available. **Note:** All figures include on-the-job deaths. (1) Data after 1999 are not comparable with earlier data because of classification changes. (2) Total incl. other accidental deaths not shown in detail here.

Deaths in the U.S. Involving Firearms by Age and Sex, 2014

Source: National Safety Council (NSC)

Type and sex	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 or older
Total firearms deaths	**33,599**	**78**	**382**	**2,089**	**4,051**	**11,267**	**9,863**	**3,034**	**2,835**
Male	28,717	44	273	1,857	3,615	9,609	8,087	2,649	2,583
Female	4,882	34	109	232	436	1,658	1,776	385	252
Unintentional	**586**	**24**	**26**	**56**	**92**	**163**	**140**	**57**	**28**
Male	505	17	20	55	86	134	119	47	27
Female	81	7	6	1	6	29	21	10	1
Suicide	**21,334**	—	**174**	**755**	**1,515**	**5,659**	**7,863**	**2,711**	**2,657**
Male	18,335	—	136	674	1,333	4,773	6,507	2,423	2,489
Female	2,999	—	38	81	182	886	1,356	288	168
Homicide	**10,945**	**52**	**173**	**1,230**	**2,357**	**5,095**	**1,670**	**233**	**135**
Male	9,223	26	109	1,087	2,116	4,384	1,297	150	54
Female	1,722	26	64	143	241	711	373	83	81
Legal intervention	**464**	**0**	**1**	**23**	**56**	**266**	**106**	**10**	**2**
Male	440	0	1	19	56	256	96	10	2
Female	24	0	0	4	0	10	10	0	0
Undetermined[1]	**270**	**2**	**8**	**25**	**31**	**84**	**84**	**23**	**13**
Male	214	1	7	22	24	62	68	19	11
Female	56	1	1	3	7	22	16	4	2

— = Not applicable. (1) The intention of the death (unintentional, suicide, or homicide) could not be determined.