



Data Visualization

U.S. Government Accountability Office

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Importance of graphics

Importance of graphics

- An effective graphic can communicate information quicker and simpler than words
- GAO is increasingly focusing on graphics as a tool to communicate and draw readers to its work
- Peer review feedback
- Voice of the Client interviews

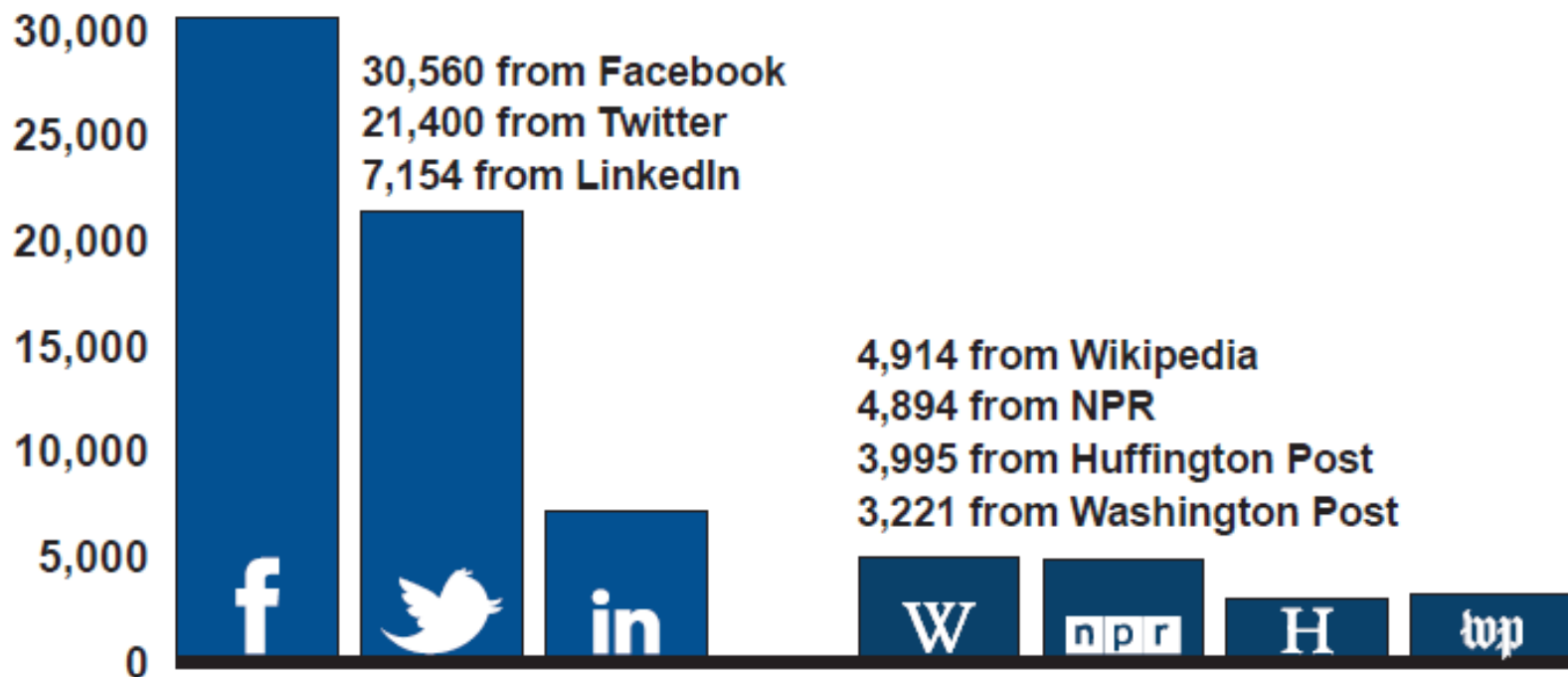
Importance of graphics: New efforts

- Social media
- Fast Facts
- Infographics
- Interactive graphics

Social media

Social media

Top sources of traffic to GAO.gov



Social media: Twitter

- Multiple posts a day (one post per report, blog post, or podcast)
- Some posts contain a graphic or photo



Social media: Facebook

- Daily posts
- Every post contains a graphic or photo



Social media: Watchblog

- Posts twice per week
- Every post contains at least one graphic or photo

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— Create or Contribute in the Great Outdoors — Trends in Federal Contracting —

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Categories

- About GAO
- Agriculture and Food
- Auditing and Financial

— Create or Contribute in the Great Outdoors —

Right-Sizing Navy Ship Crews

Posted on July 9, 2012 by @watchblog

Operating and maintaining the Navy's ships is a 24/7 job. Having the right number of sailors onboard with the right skills is crucial for keeping the fleet in prime condition and for ensuring that sailors aren't being overworked.

Today's WatchBlog explores [how the Navy moves its ships](#)—and how it can improve to meet the needs of its growing fleet. Read on and listen to our podcast with John Fendleton, a Director in our [Defense Capabilities and Management](#) team, for more details.

Figure 1: Key Processes for Determining Manpower Requirements and Manning Ships

Do we have enough sailors?

While the Navy has a process to calculate how big a ship's crew needs to be, and what kind of skills the crew needs to have, it may be underestimating how many sailors it really needs to run its ships. And fewer sailors means more work for the whole crew, as well as a potential backlog of work that isn't getting done on time.

Social media: Flickr

- Daily posts
- Every post is a graphic or photo



Fast Facts

Fast Facts: Old vs. new

GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-18-160, a report to Congressional Committees

Why GAO Did This Study

The United States has five territories: Puerto Rico, American Samoa, CNMI, Guam, and USVI. The territories, like U.S. states in some cases, borrow through financial markets. Puerto Rico in particular has amassed large amounts of debt, and defaulted on billions of dollars of debt payments. In response to the fiscal crisis in Puerto Rico, Congress enacted and the President signed the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in June of 2016, which established an Oversight Board with broad powers of budgetary and financial control over Puerto Rico and requires GAO to study fiscal issues in all five U.S. territories.

In this report, for each territory for fiscal years 2005-2015, GAO examined (1) trends in public debt and its composition, (2) trends in revenue and its composition, (3) the major reported drivers of the territory's public debt, and (4) what is known about the ability of each territory to repay public debt.

GAO analyzed the territories' single audit reports, interviewed officials from the territories' governments, ratings agencies, and subject matter experts, and reviewed documents and prior GAO work.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is not making recommendations in this report.

View GAO-18-160. For more information, contact Susan J. Irving at (202) 512-6000 or sirving@gao.gov, or David Gostrock at (202) 512-3146 or dgostrock@gao.gov.

October 2017

U.S. TERRITORIES

Public Debt Outlook

What GAO Found

Puerto Rico: Between fiscal years 2005 and 2014, the latest figures available, Puerto Rico's total public debt outstanding (public debt) grew from \$39.2 billion to \$67.8 billion, reaching 95 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Despite some revenue growth, Puerto Rico's net position was negative and declining during the period, reflecting its deteriorating financial position. Experts pointed to several factors as contributing to Puerto Rico's high debt levels, and in September 2016 Puerto Rico missed up to \$1.5 billion in debt payments. The outcome of the ongoing debt restructuring process will determine future debt repayment.

American Samoa: American Samoa's public debt more than doubled in fiscal year 2015 to \$69.5 million, but remained small relative to its economy, with a debt to GDP ratio of 10.9 percent. American Samoa's debt was primarily used to fund infrastructure projects. Between fiscal years 2005 and 2015, revenues grew and the government's net position was positive and generally improving. GAO previously reported that American Samoa relies heavily on the tuna processing and canning industry. Disruptions in this industry could affect its ability to repay debt.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI): CNMI's public debt declined from \$251.7 million to \$144.7 million between fiscal years 2005 and 2015, decreasing CNMI's debt to GDP ratio to 16 percent. Most of CNMI's debt was used to refinance prior debt and fund infrastructure projects. Despite revenue growth since fiscal year 2011, CNMI's net position was negative and generally declining during the period. GAO previously reported that labor shortages may affect GDP. This could impede CNMI's ability to repay debt in the future.

Guam: Between fiscal years 2005 and 2015, Guam's public debt more than doubled from almost \$1 billion to \$2.5 billion, with a debt to GDP ratio of 44 percent for fiscal year 2015. Most of Guam's debt was used to comply with federal requirements and court orders. Revenue grew during this period, and net position fluctuated significantly, with a negative balance in fiscal year 2015. Despite recent and expected economic growth, GAO found that large unfunded pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liabilities may present a risk.

U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI): Between fiscal years 2005 and 2015, USVI's public debt nearly doubled, reaching \$2.6 billion and a debt to GDP ratio of 72 percent. Since 2010, most of USVI's debt was used to fund general government operations. Revenue remained stagnant and net position was negative and declining during the period, reflecting a deteriorating financial position. While USVI holds a year's worth of debt service payments in reserve, GAO found that economic uncertainty and looming government pension fund insolvency by 2023 may hamper repayment. In early 2017, USVI was unable to access capital markets to issue new debt at favorable rates. Although the government adopted a financial plan intended to reduce expenditures and increase revenue, the plan does not address USVI's significant unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities and it is unclear whether the plan will produce the intended level of savings.

United States Government Accountability Office

Reports & Testimonies

Bit Protests & Appropriations Law

Key Issues

About GAO

Care

U.S. TERRITORIES:

Public Debt Outlook

GAO-18-160. Published: Oct 2, 2017. Publicly Released: Oct 2, 2017.

FAST FACTS

HIGHLIGHTS

VIEW REPORT (PER 36 PAGES)

U.S. territories, like states, borrow through financial markets. We reviewed the territories' fiscal year 2005-2015 public debt.

Puerto Rico's debt grew to 95% of GDP and the territory is now in default. Its financial future is unclear until debt restructuring is complete.

Guam's debt increased to 44% of GDP. Large unfunded pensions, if unaddressed, may hamper repayment.

The U.S. Virgin Islands' debt grew to 72% of GDP. It's uncertain if financial reform will let the territory borrow at favorable rates again.

At 11% and 16% of GDP, respectively, **American Samoa** and **Northern Mariana Islands** had lower debt relative to the size of their economies.

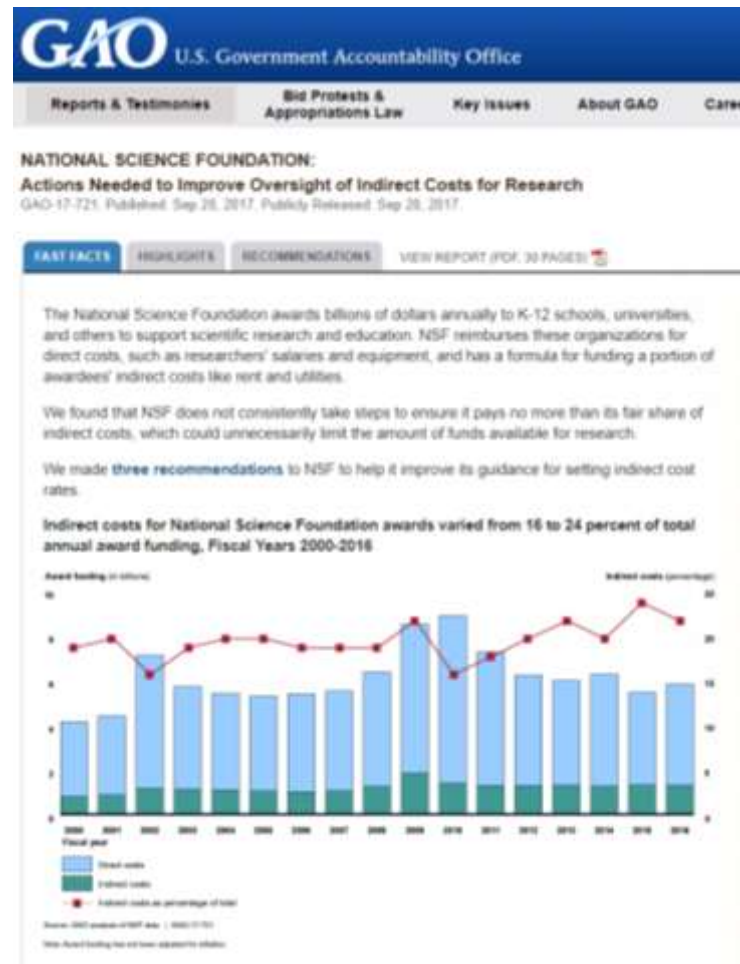
Map of the U.S. Territories



Source: GAO Map resources. | GAO-18-160

Fast Facts

- Provides a brief introduction to the report with 650 characters of text and a graphic or photo
- Style is targeted to busy, online readers



GAO U.S. Government Accountability Office

Reports & Testimonies Bid Protests & Appropriations Law Key Issues About GAO Cases

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION:
Actions Needed to Improve Oversight of Indirect Costs for Research
 GAO-17-721, Published: Sep 28, 2017, Publicly Released: Sep 28, 2017.

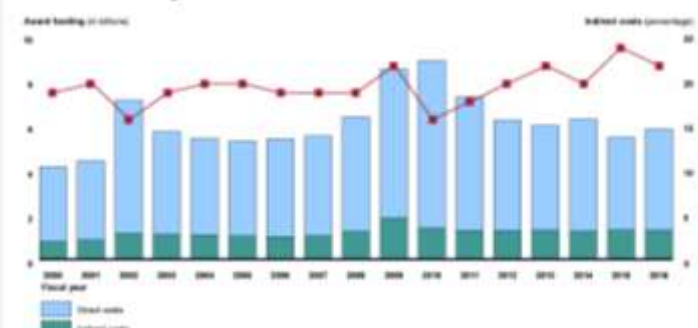
FAST FACTS HIGHLIGHTS RECOMMENDATIONS VIEW REPORT (PDF, 30 PAGES)

The National Science Foundation awards billions of dollars annually to K-12 schools, universities, and others to support scientific research and education. NSF reimburses these organizations for direct costs, such as researchers' salaries and equipment, and has a formula for funding a portion of awardees' indirect costs like rent and utilities.

We found that NSF does not consistently take steps to ensure it pays no more than its fair share of indirect costs, which could unnecessarily limit the amount of funds available for research.

We made **three recommendations** to NSF to help it improve its guidance for setting indirect cost rates.

Indirect costs for National Science Foundation awards varied from 16 to 24 percent of total annual award funding, Fiscal Years 2000-2016



Source: GAO analysis of NSF data. (GAO-17-721)
 Note: Award funding has not been appropriated in 2017.

Fast Facts: The data

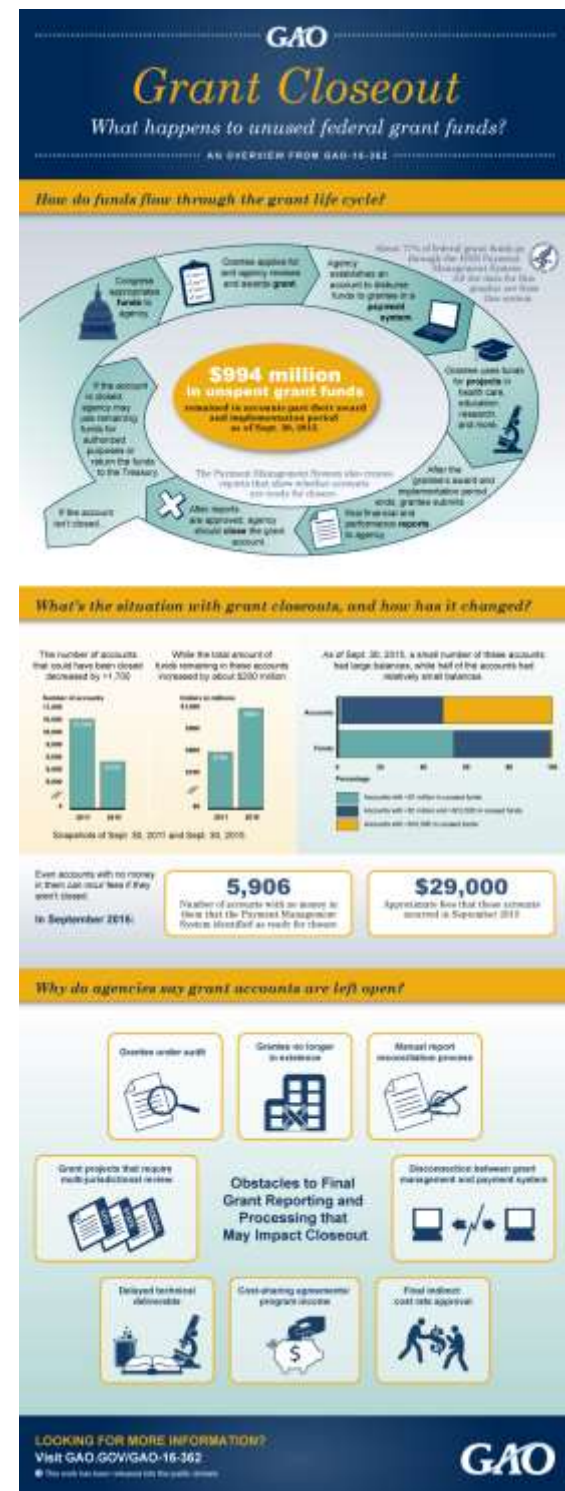
	Highlights pages	Fast Facts reports	Percent Change
Bounce rate	 57.46%	 47.62%	17.12% decrease
Average time on online Highlights page	 1:30 minutes	 2:35 minutes	72.22% increase
Average report downloads	 234.54	 319.69	36.31% increase
Average shares	 3.59	 5.1	42.02% increase

Note: The analysis compares how users interacted with Fast Facts with how users interacted with online Highlights pages publicly released during the same time period a year prior.

Infographics

Infographics

- Data-rich visual presentation of a story or concept, intended to present information quickly and clearly
- Content should have a long shelf life and broad appeal





GAO Disaster Assistance

How much does it actually cost the federal government?
as of October 2016

What does disaster assistance spending look like?

The federal government spent at least **\$277.6 billion** on disaster assistance from 2007 to 2015.

- Public Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) Disaster Relief Fund
- Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities
- Disaster Assistance Programs and Activities
- Non-Quantifiable Disaster Assistance Programs and Activities

This is across 17 federal departments and agencies.

Department or Agency	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Commerce	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Health and Human Services	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Homeland Security	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Justice	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
State	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Treasury	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Warrior Care	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

What do disaster assistance spending can be classified?

The amount of DRA is often reported as either total or net amount of disaster assistance because disaster assistance for some programs is provided as an in-kind or non-cash benefit.

Our report contains a detailed look at each agency's disaster assistance obligations and expenditures.

Which disasters receive assistance?

The federal government provides assistance before, during, and after disasters.

Our analysis looked at both:

- Disasters that received assistance from the federal government.
- Disasters that did not receive a federal aid package.

Disaster examples:

- 2005 Hurricane Katrina
- 2009 Earthquake in Haiti
- 2010 Earthquake in Chile
- 2011 Earthquake in Japan
- 2012 Hurricane Sandy
- 2013 Earthquake in Turkey
- 2014 Earthquake in India
- 2015 Earthquake in Nepal

What type of assistance?

We assessed federal programs and activities that:

- provide financial assistance
- provide technical assistance
- provide disaster relief
- provide disaster recovery

These activities include:

- Financial: grants, loans, insurance programs
- Non-Financial: technical assistance, public health, environmental response

We assessed the assistance into three categories:

PEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)

The DRF is split into three sub-funds:

- Disaster-Specific Programs**: Specifically designed to respond to a disaster.
- Disaster Assistance Programs**: Broadly designed to respond to a disaster.
- Disaster Recovery Programs**: Designed to help communities recover from a disaster.

GAO

GAO What is the Green Book?

Important facts and concepts related to the Green Book and internal control
RELEASED BY GAO IN 2016

What is internal control?

Internal control is a process that helps an entity achieve its objectives. It is the first line of defense in safeguarding public resources.

Objective identified → Controls designed → Controls in place → Objective achieved

Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, known as the Green Book, is the document that sets internal control standards for federal entities.

How does internal control work?

Internal control helps an entity:

- Run its operations efficiently and effectively
- Report reliable information about its operations
- Comply with applicable laws and regulations

Who would use the Green Book?

Here are some examples of people who use it:

- Someone who manages programs for federal, state, or local government.
- Someone conducting a performance audit or a financial audit.
- Someone responsible for making sure that personnel follow policies and procedures related to any and all job responsibilities.

How is internal control organized?

Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (the Green Book) is organized by the five components of internal control, and apply to staff at all organizational levels and to an entity's operations, reporting, and compliance objectives.

Categories of internal control:

- Control Environment
- Risk Assessment
- Control Activities
- Information and Communication
- Monitoring

What makes up the five components?

Principles: Each of the five components contains several principles. Principles are the requirements of each component.

Attributes: Each principle has important characteristics, called attributes, which explain principles in greater detail.

LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION?
Visit GAO DISASTERBOOK. Read the full report: GAO-14-754D.

GAO

GAO RESPONDING TO THE ZIKA OUTBREAK

Strategies that can inform effective government prevention and response
AS DEVELOPED BY GAO IN 2016

What is a disease? It is an illness that causes the health and well-being of people and animals around the world.

One such disease—the **Zika virus**—is a generally nonfatal but sometimes fatal viral infection that is spread by mosquitoes and sexual contact.

- It can cause symptoms including fever, rash, and joint pain.
- It has been linked to microcephaly in newborn babies.
- It is generally linked to Guillain-Barre syndrome in adults.

Zika Cases Reported in the United States (as of December 1, 2016)

States in red indicate and territories of the United States have had Zika cases reported. States in orange indicate that there have been reports of Zika cases in the state, but no confirmed cases.

GAO has published a number of reports to help each nation or territory in addressing Zika disease outbreaks, which can help inform a robust Zika response strategy for federal, state, and local officials.

PREVENT

How can we best detect threats and manage risks?

July 2016, Florida: The first cases of Zika virus in the continental United States. But such cases were reported earlier in some U.S. territories.

There are various ways to detect and prevent the spread of Zika virus, but they may have limited capacity to act for themselves.

Medical officials often have to wait their lab equipment to receive the U.S. Department of Agriculture for identification.

A robust Zika response strategy builds the capacity of medical tests in these locations to help:

- quickly identify/confirm disease via Zika, and
- increase delays in responding to them.

See also GAO's ongoing work on Zika virus in territories, which will be completed in early 2017.

RESPOND

Do we have the capacity to respond to an outbreak?

Researchers funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are studying a Zika vaccine. However:

- It will cost an estimated \$500 million to \$1 billion to develop a Zika vaccine.
- More than 80% of vaccinees had no early developmental stage.

Phases of Medical Countermeasures Development

Phase	Timeline	Estimated Cost
Target Identification	1-3 years	\$100 million
Target Validation	3-5 years	\$200 million
Preclinical Testing	3-5 years	\$200 million
Phase I Testing	1-2 years	\$50 million
Phase II Testing	1-2 years	\$50 million
Phase III Testing	1-2 years	\$50 million
Approval	1-2 years	\$50 million

In addition to vaccine research, NIH and CDC are also funding research on other medical countermeasures, such as:

- Developing diagnostic tests.
- Using monoclonal antibodies.
- Developing biological countermeasures for mosquitoes.

A robust Zika response strategy builds both vaccine research and research on other medical countermeasures.

See GAO's ongoing work on Zika virus in territories, which will be completed in early 2017.

GAO

GAO Social Security's Future

Answers to Key Questions
REVISED BY GAO IN 2016

What are the trust funds, and how do they work?

Revenue from Social Security payroll tax and other sources flows into the Social Security trust funds.

Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund: \$1,017 billion in assets as of 2015. DI beneficiaries (individuals who disability their families, or survivors) made up 14 percent of beneficiaries in 2015.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund: \$1,301 billion in assets as of 2015. OASI beneficiaries (older adults, their families, and survivors) made up 81 percent of beneficiaries in 2015.

What's causing the basic problem?

Demographic factors, including an aging population and slower growth in the U.S. labor force, are shrinking Social Security programs and contributing to a projected long-term gap between program costs and revenues.

Older Americans (people age 65 and over) are representing a greater share of the total population.

14.7% in 2011 → 22.8% in 2035

2016 DI trust fund vs **2035 OASI trust fund**

What options do policymakers have for addressing Social Security's financial challenges?

To shore up the DI trust fund in the short term, policymakers could enact legislation to...

- Extend a greater share of payroll tax revenues to the DI trust fund.
- Allow the DI trust fund to borrow money from the OASI trust fund.

To address broader challenges with the DI program, policy options generally fall into three major categories:

- Change program details
- Increase program administration
- Expand responsibilities for work

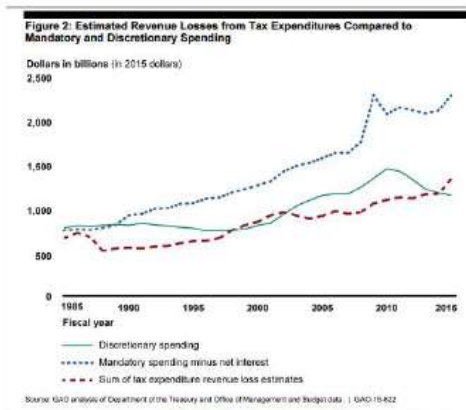
There are also many options that could apply to both OASI and DI such as:

- Change benefits
- Change how benefits grow over time
- Increase income

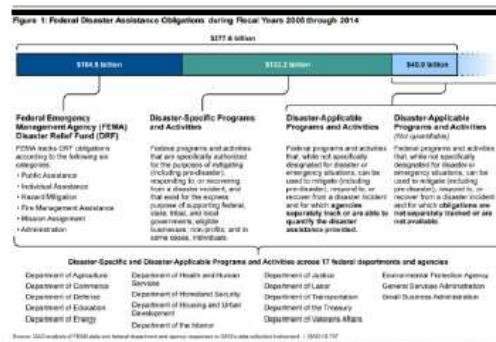
Visit GAO.GOV. Read the full report: GAO-14-755P.

GAO

Infographics: Use report graphics



Use report graphic as-is.



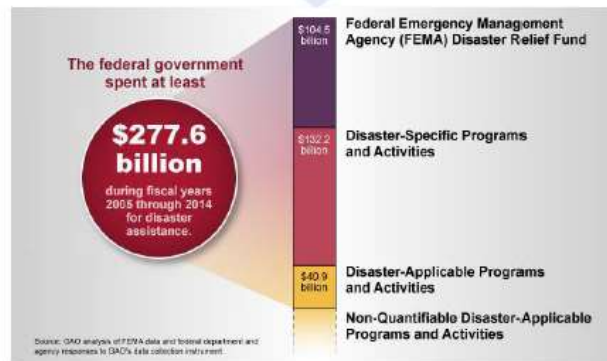
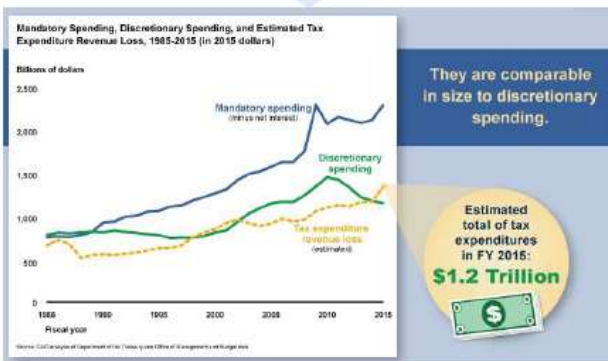
Adapt for different format.

What strategies are agencies using?

Agencies have used one or more of these strategies:

- Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science**
Agencies submit an open call for voluntary assistance from a large group of individuals to complete defined tasks, or assist with specific science-related tasks, which can include collecting and analyzing data and interpreting and reporting results.
Example: Asteroid Data Hunter (NASA)
In March 2015, NASA launched the Asteroid Data Hunter application. The app was built through a NASA challenge and is designed to allow citizen scientists to detect asteroids, contributing to and supplementing the efforts of professional astronomers.
- Idea Generation (Ideation)**
Agencies ask participants to submit ideas to address a specific issue or problem, and may allow them to comment on ideas submitted by other participants, and vote to express their support for an idea.

Use infographic content in report.



Descriptions of Open Innovation Strategies Used by Federal Agencies

- Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science**
Agencies submit an open call for voluntary assistance from a large group of individuals to complete defined tasks. They can also encourage participants to assist with specific science-related tasks, which can include collecting and analyzing data, and interpreting and reporting results.
- Idea Generation (Ideation)**
Agencies ask participants to submit ideas to address a specific issue or problem, and may allow them to comment on ideas submitted by other participants, and vote to express their support for an idea.
- Open Data Collaborations**
Agencies mobilize participants to share, explore, and analyze publicly available data sets; invite the data to conduct research, design data visualizations, or create applications and websites that help people access and use the data.
- Open Challenges**
Agencies collect and respond to information, observations, and perspectives from a range of citizens, experts and stakeholders.
- Open Competition or Challenge**
Agencies identify a problem to solve or a specific goal to achieve, and ask participants to submit potential solutions. The agency evaluates these proposals, and provides a reward to selected winners.

Source: GAO analysis of agency open government plans and documents from OIG, OIGER, and GSA. | GAO-17-114

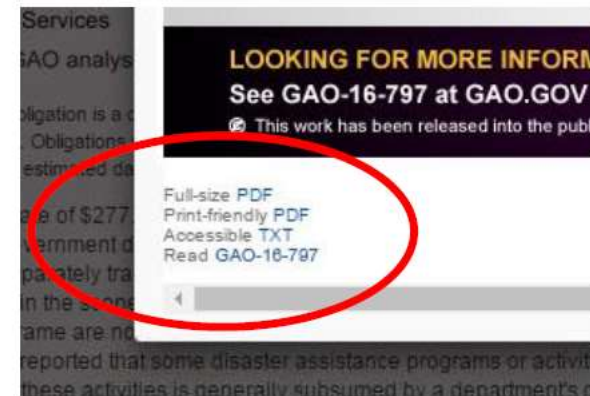
Infographics: Different formats

Full-size PDF: Will print 10x36" (or bigger)

Print-friendly PDF: Re-arranged to print 8.5x11"

Accessible TXT: Text-only version

Read GAO-XX-XXX: Link to Product Summary



**Mobile-friendly
for Web,
Flickr:**



Print-friendly:



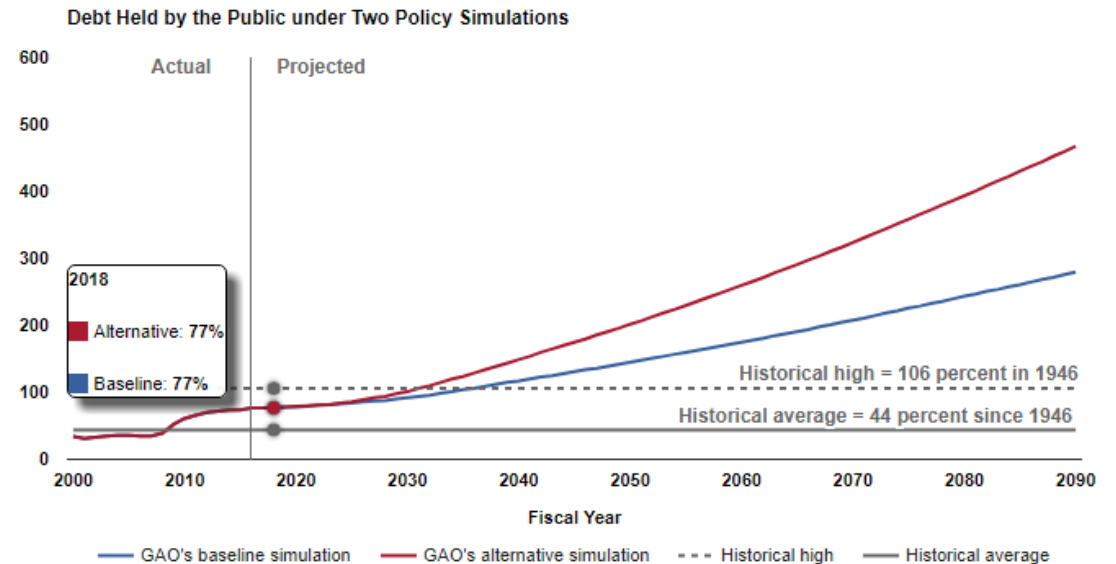
Thumbnail:



Interactive graphics

Interactive graphics

- The graphic has elements that change when the viewer takes action
- Makes large or complex information accessible
- Gives the viewer control over content
- Shows various levels of data



Interactive graphics: Google Chart

- A variety of chart, map, diagram and graphing templates
- Easily customizable
- Cross-browser compatibility
- Completely free
- Interactive controls and dashboards provide dynamically driven data



Interactive graphics: Pie chart example

About State & Local Government Fiscal Conditions

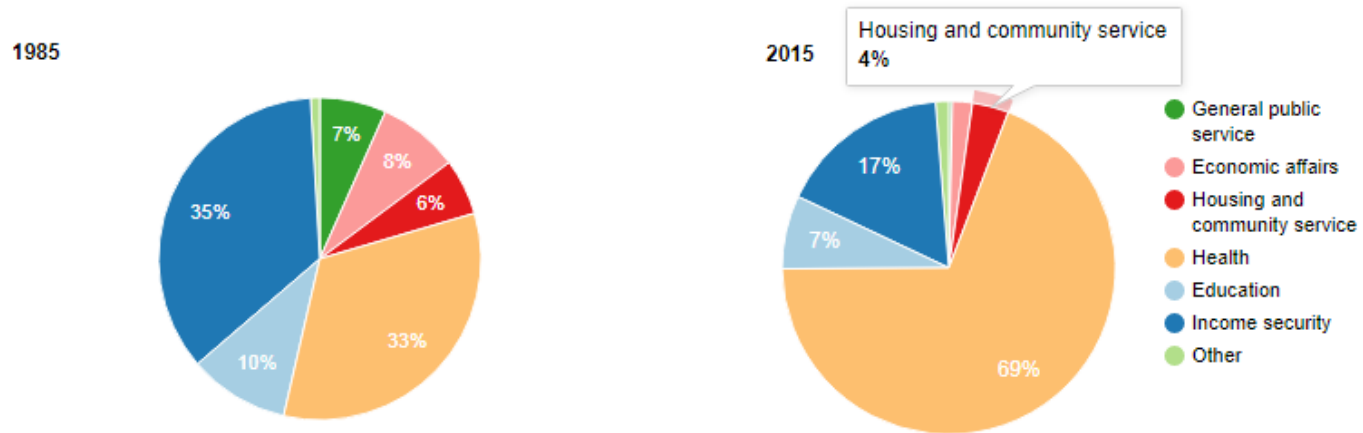
How much money do state and local governments receive from the federal government?

In 2015, state and local governments received \$531 billion in federal grant funding. This amount is based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis's National Income and Product Accounts.

What are the key categories of federal grant funding to state and local governments and how has this funding to state and local governments shifted over time?

Key categories of federal grants to state and local governments include: health, income security, education, housing and community services, general public services, economic affairs, and other. Health care grants (including Medicaid) have increased as a share of federal grants to state and local governments and grew from 33 percent of federal funds provided to the sector in 1985 to 69 percent in 2015 (the most recent year of data available by category). Federal grants ranged from approximately 2 to 3 percent of GDP during this time.

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1985 and 2015



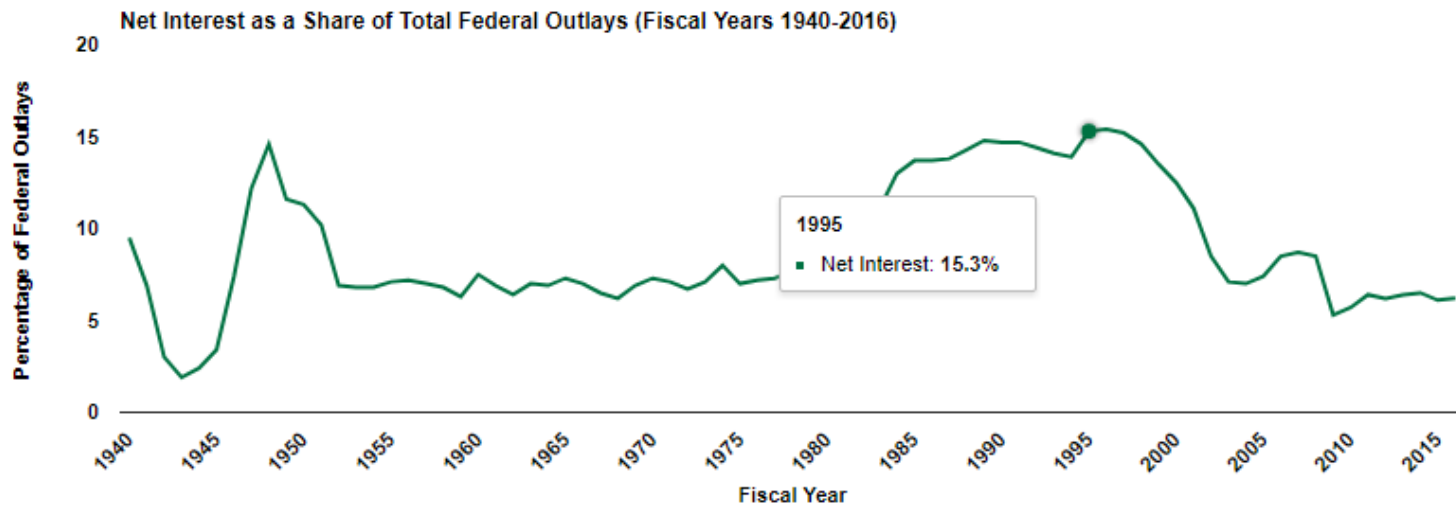
Interactive graphics: Line chart example

How does federal debt affect the federal budget?

The federal government—like other borrowers—pays interest on its debt. The federal debt affects the federal budget through the level of interest spending. Interest spending—which depends on the amount of debt and the interest rate on that debt—cannot be changed directly. Both additional borrowing and higher interest rates increase the amount of interest paid. Consequently, interest spending can absorb resources that could be used instead for other national priorities.

Spending on net interest as a percentage of federal spending has fluctuated over time, exceeding 10 percent from 1947 through 1951 and again from 1981 through 2001. In the past, interest payments contributed to deficits and helped fuel rising debt levels. Rising debt, in turn, raised interest costs in the budget, and the federal government increased debt held by the public to finance these interest payments. This has been called the “vicious cycle.”

Today’s relatively lower interest rates have lessened this pressure on the budget, despite the recent increase in debt held by the public. However, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and others project that interest rates will rise in the long term, increasing interest costs on the debt and increasing pressure on the budget.



Interactive graphics: Bar chart example

What are the service utilization patterns for people enrolled in Medicaid managed care?

GAO-15-481, May 29, 2015

As Medicaid spending and enrollment grew in recent years, states increasingly turned to the managed care delivery model as a way to provide services to Medicaid beneficiaries. Under this delivery model, states typically contract with managed care organizations (MCO) to provide a specific set of Medicaid-covered services to beneficiaries. The state pays the MCOs a set amount per beneficiary per month to provide the specific services covered under each managed care plan. MCOs, in turn, pay providers for the services they deliver. Since 1999, states have submitted data on managed care service utilization, also known as encounter data, to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the federal agency that oversees Medicaid. Historically, these encounter data have been relatively incomplete and unreliable; thus, little is known about the utilization of services by Medicaid beneficiaries enrolled in managed care plans. However, recent evidence suggests that the quality of Medicaid encounter data may be improving, and stronger requirements surrounding encounter data submissions suggest that such improvements could continue. In our report and below, we describe what encounter data indicate about the service utilization of Medicaid beneficiaries enrolled in managed care plans.

The data presented below show service utilization patterns for adults and children enrolled in Medicaid comprehensive managed care in 19 states in calendar year 2010. In addition to services utilized by beneficiaries enrolled in comprehensive managed care plans, we also show information below on the extent to which the beneficiaries in our analysis received professional services paid on a fee-for-service basis while they were in comprehensive managed care. Data presented are also available for download.



Interactive graphics: Map example

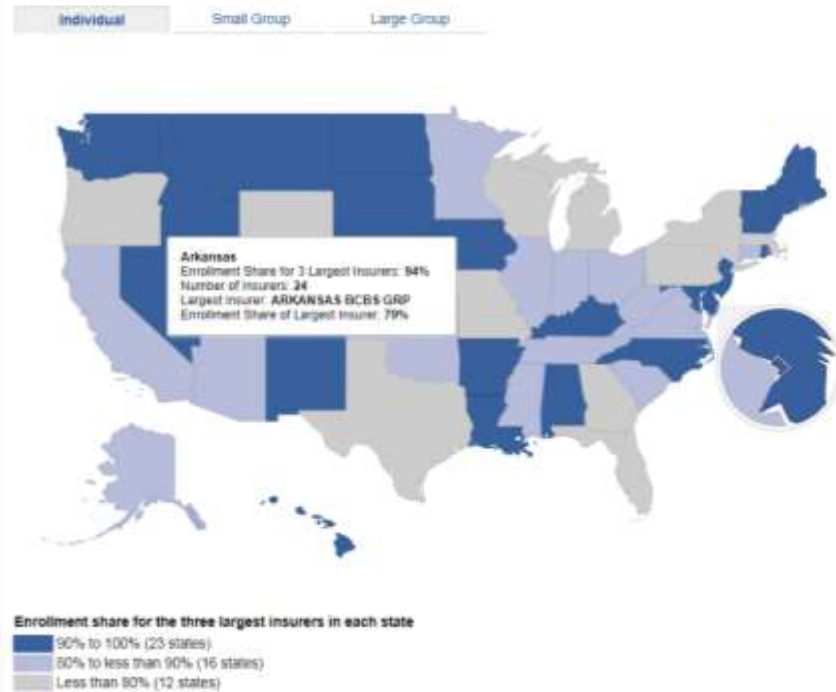
Enrollment Share for the Three Largest Insurers, Name and Enrollment Share for the Largest Insurer, and Total Number of Insurers by State and Market Segment, 2013

GAO-15-101R December 1, 2014

Millions of Americans obtain health coverage through private health plans in one of three market segments: individual, small group, or large group. Historically, there have been indications of high levels of concentration in these markets—that is, markets in which a small number of insurers enroll a significant portion of the total number of beneficiaries. A highly concentrated market may indicate a less competitive market and could affect consumers' choice of health plans and their premiums.

The map below shows the enrollment share of the three largest insurers, the name (as reported in the data) and enrollment share of the largest insurer, and the total number of insurers by market segment in 2013.

Use the tabs to navigate between maps for the individual, small group, and large group market segments. Hold your mouse over a state (or the District of Columbia) to see the enrollment share of the largest three insurers, the name (as reported in the data) and enrollment share of the largest insurer, and the total number of insurers in the state.



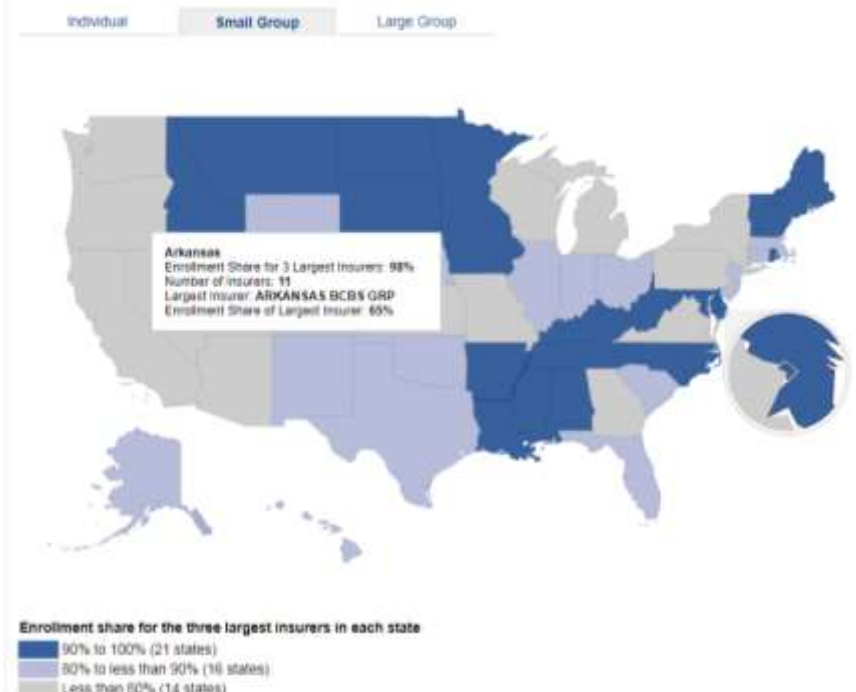
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GAO-15-101R December 1, 2014

Millions of Americans obtain health coverage through private health plans in one of three market segments: individual, small group, or large group. Historically, there have been indications of high levels of concentration in these markets—that is, markets in which a small number of insurers enroll a significant portion of the total number of beneficiaries. A highly concentrated market may indicate a less competitive market and could affect consumers' choice of health plans and their premiums.

The map below shows the enrollment share of the three largest insurers, the name (as reported in the data) and enrollment share of the largest insurer, and the total number of insurers by market segment in 2013.

Use the tabs to navigate between maps for the individual, small group, and large group market segments. Hold your mouse over a state (or the District of Columbia) to see the enrollment share of the largest three insurers, the name (as reported in the data) and enrollment share of the largest insurer, and the total number of insurers in the state.



Interactive graphics: Sankey example

Land Mobile Radio Interoperability among Federal Agencies

GAO-17-12, October 2016

Law enforcement, first responders, and security staff—among others—rely on land mobile radio technology for real-time communication in daily operations, planned events like Presidential inaugurations, emergencies, and more. These radio systems can be used to gather and communicate information across multiple disciplines and jurisdictions and to coordinate response efforts with other federal agencies.

Policymakers have been increasingly concerned with the critical importance of having effective, interoperable communication systems for federal agencies with law enforcement and emergency response missions.

Knowing which departments and agencies require interoperability can help them plan their land mobile radio systems and procure equipment to meet interoperability requirements. Our survey asked agencies to identify "partner agencies," i.e., other agencies with which they have required interoperability within the past 5 years.

Department to Department

Here is a summary of the results, presented at the department level. Choose a department to see the partner departments it identified.

Show all connections

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of the Treasury (TREAS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Emergency Communication Preparedness Center Monitor

Department of Energy (DOE)

Requirements

Reported Interoperability

Required Connections Poor or Inconsistent

Excellent/Good Not applicable

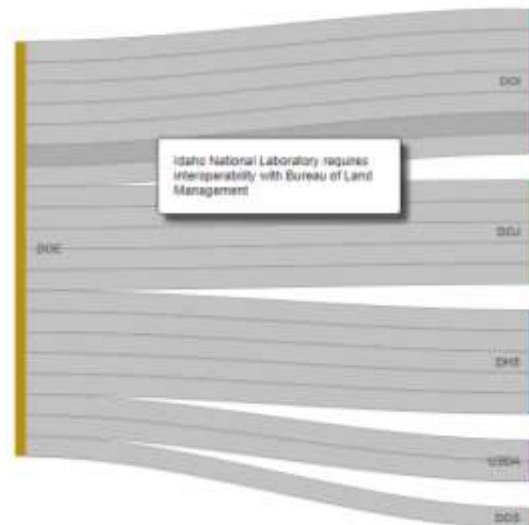
Fair

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)





Questions?

Feel free to email me!

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