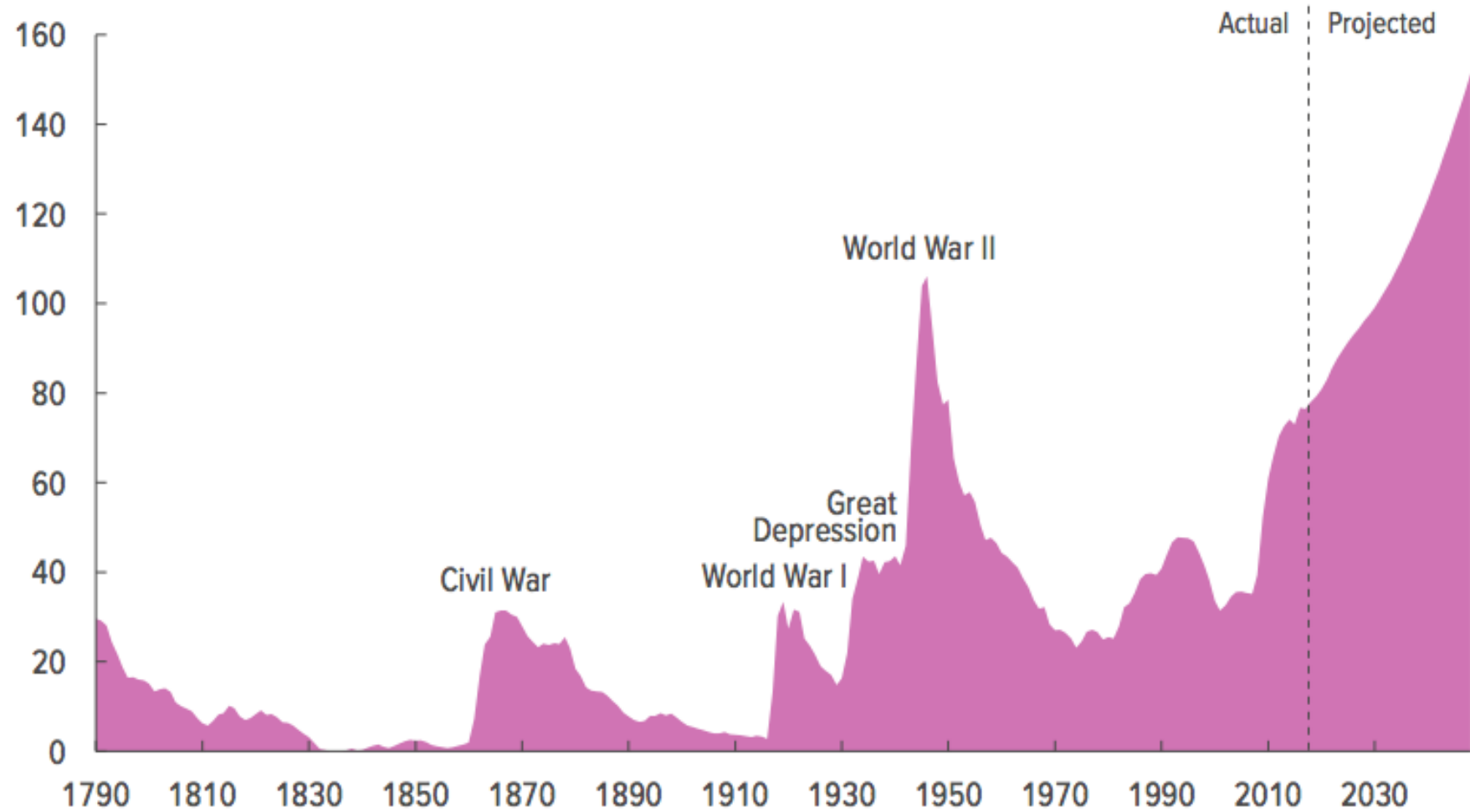


Figure 3.

Federal Debt Held by the Public

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

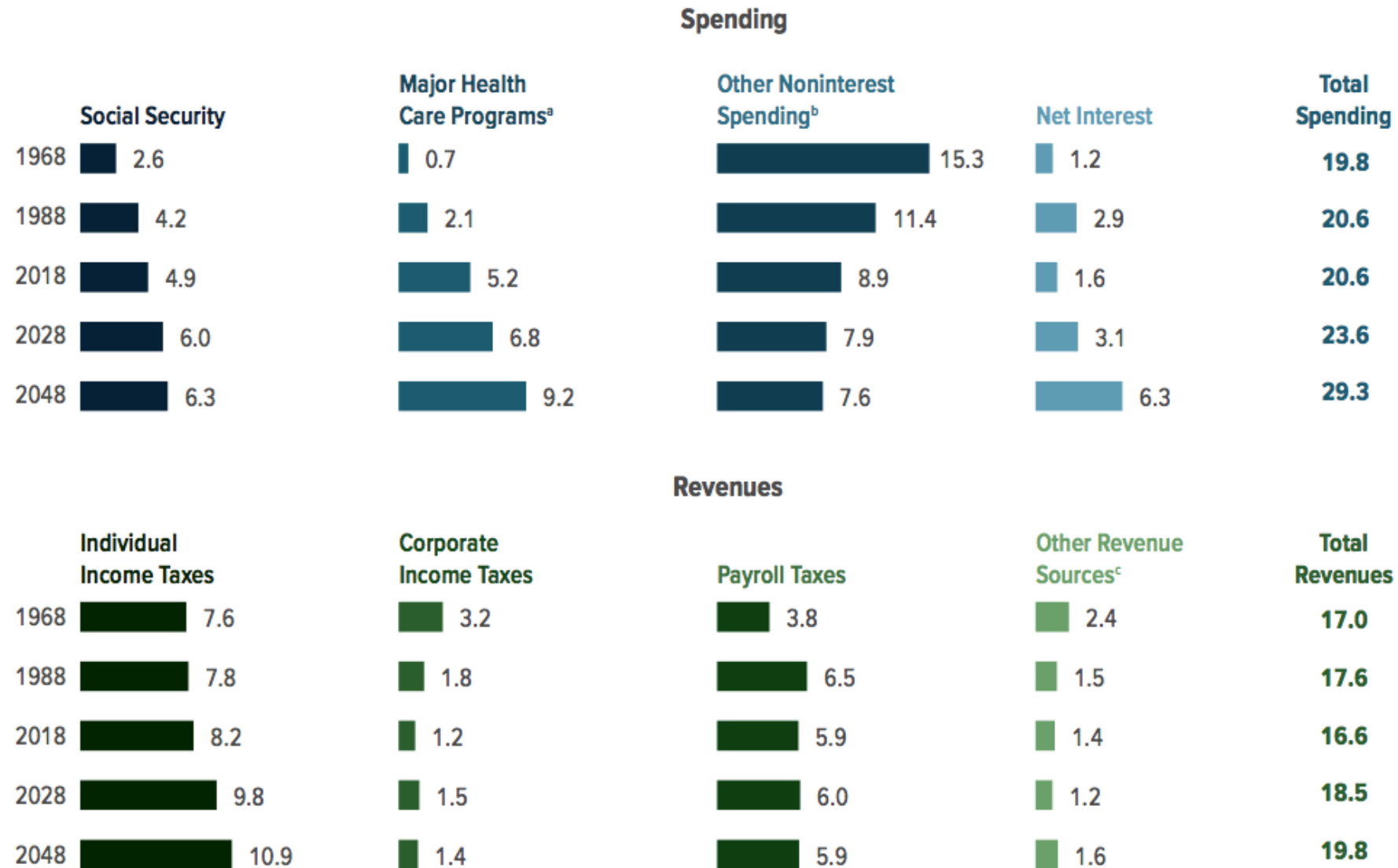


Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Figure 6.

Spending and Revenues in the Past and in CBO's Extended Baseline

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



Spending for the Major Health Care Programs

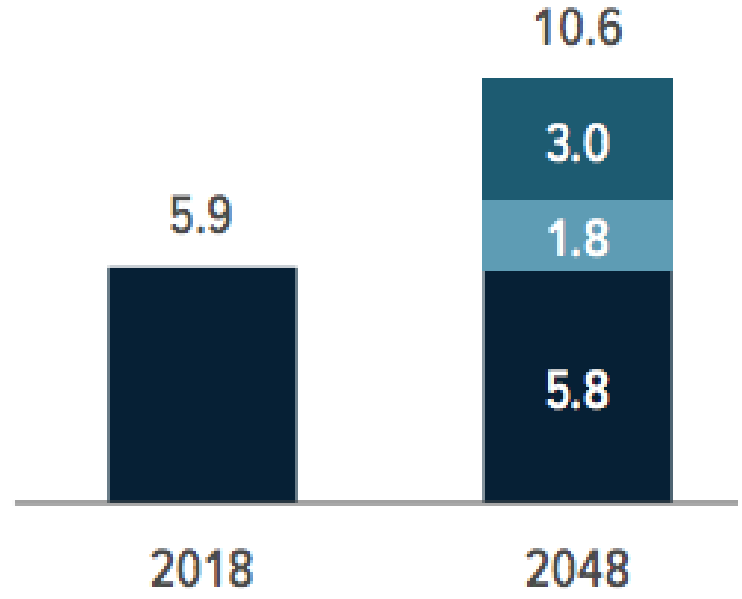


Table 3-1.

Average Annual Rates of Excess Cost Growth in Spending for Health Care

Percent

	Medicare	Medicaid	Other ^a	Overall ^b
1975 to 2014	1.9	1.7 ^c	1.8	1.8
1980 to 2014	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
1985 to 2014	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
1990 to 2014	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.2

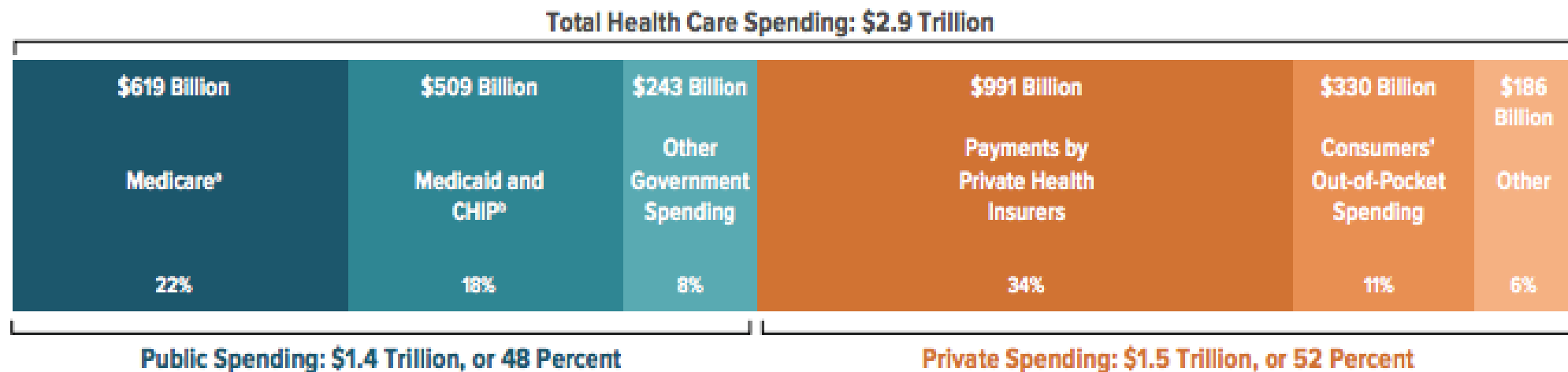
Source: Congressional Budget Office, using data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Excess cost growth refers to the extent to which the growth rate of nominal health care spending per person—adjusted for demographic characteristics of the relevant populations—exceeds the growth rate of potential GDP per person. (Potential GDP is the maximum sustainable output of the economy.) The historical rates of excess cost growth are weighted averages of annual rates: Twice as much weight is placed on the latest year as on the earliest year.

Figure 3-1.

National Spending for Health Care, 2014

Total health care spending amounted to \$2.9 trillion in calendar year 2014, about half of which was private spending. The federal government subsidizes a substantial part of that private spending, primarily through the tax exclusion for employment-based health insurance.



Source: Congressional Budget Office, using data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program.

- a. Refers to gross spending for Medicare, which does not account for offsetting receipts that are credited to the program. Those offsetting receipts are mostly premium payments made by beneficiaries to the government.
- b. Includes federal and state spending.

Current Health Expenditures of State and Local Governments

Share of total state and local current expenditures

