
The Federal Sector of the National Income and Product Accounts

In addition to the usual budget presentation, the economic influence of the federal government can be measured through the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). The NIPAs provide a picture of government activity in terms of its production, distribution, and use of output. This approach recasts the government's transactions into categories that affect gross domestic product, income, and other macroeconomic totals, thereby helping to trace the relationship between the federal sector and other areas of the economy.

Relationship Between the Budget and the NIPAs

A handful of major differences distinguish the NIPA versions of federal receipts and expenditures from their budget counterparts. One example is the shift of selected dollars from the spending to the receipts side of the budget. Such shifts are referred to as netting and grossing adjustments. In the main, they affect certain receipts that the budget records as negative outlays because they are voluntary or intrabudgetary in nature and are not seen as resulting from the government's taxing power. In order to portray a more comprehensive measure of receipts from all sources, the NIPAs shift these negative outlays from the expenditures to the receipts side of the ledger (see Table D-1). The shift does not affect the deficit.

Foremost among netting and grossing adjustments are intrabudgetary receipts for retirement contributions on behalf of federal workers (\$56 billion in 1994) and voluntary premiums for Medicare coverage (\$17 billion in 1994). Another relatively large item is deposit insurance premiums. Deposit insurance outlays are financed in part by premiums levied on banks and thrift institutions; these premiums correspondingly boost the netting and grossing adjustment by \$6 billion to \$7 billion until 1997, when CBO anticipates a reduction in the premiums levied on commercial banks.

By contrast, another difference between the federal budget and the NIPAs--the treatment of lending and financial transactions--does affect the deficit. The NIPA totals exclude transactions that involve the transfer of existing assets and liabilities and that therefore do not contribute to current income and production. In recent years, huge outlays for deposit insurance have dominated this category. Other, relatively small factors driving a wedge between budget and NIPA accounting include timing adjustments and geographic differences, such as the exclusion of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from the national economic statistics.

Sometimes the gap between the budget totals and their NIPA counterparts is wider than can be readily explained. The preliminary NIPA data for fiscal year 1993, calculated as the sum of quarterly data from October 1992 through September 1993, are a glaring example. Even after the familiar adjustments--

Table D-1.
Relationship of the Budget to the Federal Sector of the
National Income and Product Accounts (By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	Actual 1993 ^a	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Receipts							
Revenues (Budget basis) ^b	1,153	1,251	1,338	1,411	1,479	1,556	1,630
Differences							
Netting and grossing							
Government contributions							
for employee retirement	55	56	59	62	65	69	74
Medicare premiums	15	17	20	20	22	26	27
Deposit insurance premiums	6	6	7	7	2	3	3
Other	3	2	6	1	1	1	c
Geographic exclusions	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Other	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	93	82	88	91	91	95	101
Receipts (NIPA basis)	1,246	1,333	1,426	1,502	1,569	1,651	1,731
Expenditures							
Outlays (Budget basis) ^b	1,408	1,474	1,509	1,577	1,661	1,736	1,834
Differences							
Netting and grossing							
Government contributions							
for employee retirement	55	56	59	62	65	69	74
Medicare premiums	15	17	20	20	22	26	27
Deposit insurance premiums	6	6	7	7	2	3	3
Other	3	2	6	1	1	1	c
Lending and financial transactions							
Deposit insurance	23	-1	5	7	3	c	c
Other	-6	-3	1	8	4	5	5
Defense timing adjustment	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geographic exclusions	-8	-9	-9	-10	-10	-11	-11
Other	<u>-13</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-5</u>
Total	78	62	84	95	84	88	93
Expenditures (NIPA basis)	1,487	1,536	1,593	1,671	1,745	1,824	1,927
Deficit							
Deficit (Budget basis) ^b	255	223	171	166	182	180	204
Differences							
Lending and financial transactions	17	-3	5	15	7	5	4
Defense timing adjustment	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geographic exclusions	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8
Other	<u>-29</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-7</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-5</u>
Total	-14	-20	-4	4	-7	-7	-8
Deficit (NIPA basis)	241	203	167	170	176	173	196

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. Differences estimated by CBO. Actual receipts, expenditures, and deficit for 1993 are subject to revision by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

b. Includes Social Security and the Postal Service.

c. Less than \$500 million.

chiefly for netting and grossing and geographic exclusions--are made, NIPA receipts appear surprisingly high in 1993 and NIPA expenditures are puzzlingly low (as evidenced by the \$17 billion in "other" revenue differences and the negative \$13 billion in "other" outlay differences in Table D-1, items that are normally quite small). Together, these two anomalies drive the NIPA deficit for fiscal year 1993 as much as \$30 billion below what its normal relationship to the budget would imply. Such a large gap suggests that the NIPA figures are ripe for revision. Thus, the data for the federal sector of the NIPAs that the Bureau of Economic Analysis will release this spring or summer will almost surely differ from those shown in this appendix. In its 1994-1999 projections, CBO assumes that this large, unexplained difference will not persist.

NIPA Receipts and Expenditures

The federal sector of the NIPAs generally portrays receipts according to their source and expenditures according to their purpose and destination (see Table D-2).

The leading source of receipts for the federal government in the 1994-1999 period is taxes and fees paid by individuals. Following this category closely are contributions (including premiums) for social insurance such as Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, and federal employees' retirement. Both sources are expected to raise about \$550 billion in 1994. The remaining categories are corporate profits tax accruals, including the earnings of the Federal Reserve System, and indirect business tax and nontax accruals (chiefly from excise taxes and fees).

Classifying government expenditures according to their purpose and destination is more complicated. Defense and nondefense purchases of goods and services clearly enter directly into gross domestic product. The effect of the remaining expenditure categories is less straightforward, however, because their effect on GDP hinges on the recipients' use of

the funds. For example, transfer payments (led by Social Security) may be used for a variety of purchases--from durable goods to services--and will not be counted as part of GDP until the funds are spent. Another category--grants to state and local governments--ultimately translates into state and local transfers (such as Medicaid) or purchases (such as highway construction).

Although both the budget and the NIPAs contain a category labeled "net interest," the NIPA figure is smaller. A variety of differences cause the two measures to diverge, the greatest of which is the contrasting treatment of interest received on late payments of personal and business taxes. In the NIPAs, this interest is counted as an offset to federal interest payments, thereby lowering net interest payments by \$10 billion to \$14 billion each year through 1999. Also, recent data on federal net interest expenditures from the Bureau of Economic Analysis contain a fairly large downward adjustment (about \$5 billion) without obvious explanation.

The category labeled "subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises" contains two components, as its name suggests. The first--subsidies--is defined as monetary grants paid by government to businesses, including state and local government enterprises such as local public housing authorities. Subsidies are dominated by housing assistance, which accounts for approximately two-thirds of 1994 subsidy outlays.

The second portion of the category is the current surplus of government enterprises. Government enterprises are certain business-type operations of the government--for example, the Postal Service. The operating costs of government enterprises are mostly covered by the sale of goods and services to the public rather than by tax receipts. The difference between sales and current operating expenses is the enterprise's surplus or deficit. In 1994, the current surplus of government enterprises will be less than \$0.5 billion. *Government enterprises* should not be confused with *government-sponsored enterprises* (GSEs). The latter are private entities established and chartered by the federal government to perform specific financial functions, usually under the super-

Table D-2.
Projections of Baseline Receipts and Expenditures Measured by the
National Income and Product Accounts (By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	Estimated ^a 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Receipts							
Personal Tax and Nontax Receipts	515	556	606	646	679	720	760
Corporate Profits Tax Accruals	135	141	142	147	152	158	165
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	84	90	97	96	93	96	98
Contributions for Social Insurance	<u>511</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>708</u>
Total	1,246	1,333	1,426	1,502	1,569	1,651	1,731
Expenditures							
Purchases of Goods and Services							
Defense	307	293	291	297	305	314	325
Nondefense	<u>139</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>176</u>
Subtotal	<u>447</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>500</u>
Transfer Payments							
Domestic	629	663	703	748	795	845	901
Foreign	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
Subtotal	<u>646</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>917</u>
Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments	181	200	216	232	248	266	286
Net Interest	181	186	196	209	219	229	239
Subsidies Less Current Surplus of Government Enterprises	32	33	29	31	33	35	35
Required Reductions in Discretionary Spending	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>-35</u>	<u>-51</u>	<u>-50</u>
Total	1,487	1,536	1,593	1,671	1,745	1,824	1,927
Deficit							
Deficit	241	203	167	170	176	173	196

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTE: n.a. = not applicable.

a. Subject to revision by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

vision of a government agency. Examples include the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae). As privately owned organizations, GSEs are not included in the budget or in the federal sector of the NIPAs.

As explained in Chapter 2, policymakers must comply with discretionary spending caps in future years but may do so in many ways. Unspecified savings of \$11 billion in 1995 and larger amounts thereafter will thus be required (see Table D-2). The savings cannot be assigned to particular NIPA categories but are most likely to come from defense and nondefense purchases and grants.

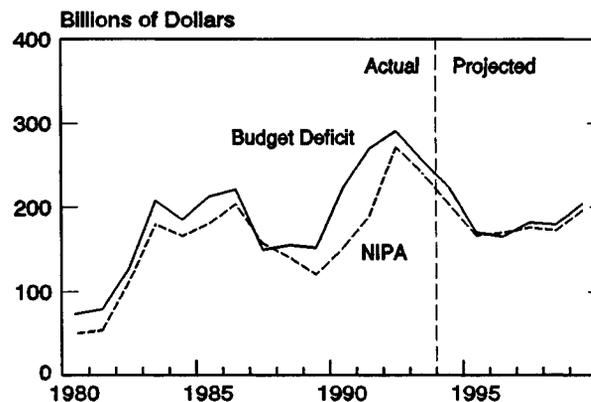
NIPA Deficits

In the early and mid-1980s, the NIPA deficit and the unified budget deficit generally paralleled each other, with the NIPA deficit several billion dollars lower than its budget counterpart (see Figure D-1). Since then, the size of the wedge between the two has fluctuated widely because of large swings in lending and financial exclusions. For example, sizable deposit insurance outlays during the period from 1988 through 1991 significantly widened the gap between the NIPA and unified budget deficit. In 1992 and 1993, when deposit insurance spending

plummeted, the gap between the NIPA and unified measures narrowed and then reversed.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the biggest gyrations in deposit insurance spending now appear to be over. Largely because of that, the budget and NIPA deficits move virtually in tandem in CBO's new projections, with the NIPA deficit \$20 billion below its budget counterpart in 1994 and within \$10 billion of it in 1995 through 1999.

Figure D-1.
A Comparison of NIPA and Budget Deficits,
Fiscal Years 1980-1999



SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office; Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: NIPA = national income and product accounts.



Historical Budget Data

This appendix provides historical data for revenues, outlays, and the deficit. Estimates of the standardized-employment deficit and its revenue and outlay components for fiscal years 1956 through 1993 are reported in Table E-1, along with estimates of potential gross domestic product, actual GDP, and the nonaccelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU). The standardized-employment deficit and its components are also shown as a percentage of potential GDP. Data consistent with the budget projections in Chapter 2 are available for fiscal years 1962 through 1993 and are reported in Tables E-2 through E-11. The data are shown both in nominal dollars and as a percentage of gross domestic product.

The change in the standardized-employment deficit, as shown in Table E-1, is a commonly used measure of the short-term impact of discretionary fiscal policy on aggregate demand. The standardized-employment deficit--which is often called the structural deficit--excludes the effects on revenue and outlays of cyclical fluctuations in output and unemployment. More specifically, standardized-employment revenues are the federal revenues that would be collected if the economy was operating at its potential level of GDP. These revenues are greater than actual revenues when GDP is below its potential level, because the tax bases are then cyclically depressed. Standardized-employment outlays are the federal outlays that would be recorded if the economy was at an unemployment rate consistent with stable inflation--the NAIRU, which is also the benchmark used to compute potential GDP. These outlays are less than actual outlays when the rate of unemployment is higher than the NAIRU, because

transfer payments for unemployment insurance and other programs are then cyclically swollen.

Federal revenues, outlays, deficit or surplus, and debt held by the public are shown in Tables E-2 and E-3. Revenues, outlays, and the deficit have both on-budget and off-budget components. Social Security receipts and outlays were placed off-budget by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; the Postal Service was moved off-budget beginning in 1989 by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. Both Social Security and the Postal Service are excluded from the calculation of the maximum deficit amount under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

The major sources of federal revenues (including off-budget revenues) are presented in Tables E-4 and E-5. Social insurance taxes and contributions include employer and employee payments for Social Security, Medicare, Railroad Retirement, and unemployment insurance, and pension contributions by federal workers. Excise taxes are levied on certain products and services, such as gasoline, alcoholic beverages, and air travel. The windfall profits tax on domestic oil producers, enacted in 1980 and classified as an excise tax, was repealed in 1988. Miscellaneous receipts consist of deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System and numerous fees and charges.

Total on- and off-budget outlays for major spending categories are shown in Tables E-6 and E-7. In order to compare historical outlays with the projections discussed in Chapter 2, the historical data have been divided into the same categories of spending as the projections. Spending controlled by the

appropriation process is classified as discretionary. Tables E-8 and E-9 divide discretionary spending into its defense, international, and domestic components. Entitlements and other mandatory spending include programs for which spending is governed by laws making those who meet certain requirements eligible to receive payments. Additional detail on entitlement programs is shown in Tables E-10 and E-11. Net interest is identical to the budget function

with the same name (function 900). Offsetting receipts include the federal government's contribution toward employee retirement, fees and charges such as Medicare premiums, and receipts from the use of federally controlled land and offshore territory. In 1991 and 1992, this category ballooned as a result of contributions from allied nations to help pay the costs of Operation Desert Storm.

Table E-1.
Standardized-Employment Deficit and Related Series, Fiscal Years 1956-1993

	Standardized-Employment ^a						Gross Domestic Product (Billions of Dollars)		NAIRU ^b (Percent)
	In Billions of Dollars			As a Percentage of Potential GDP			Potential	Actual	
	Revenues	Outlays	Deficit (-)	Revenues	Outlays	Deficit (-)			
1956	73	71	2	18.1	17.6	0.5	406	416	5.1
1957	80	77	2	18.5	18.0	0.5	431	439	5.1
1958	84	82	2	18.3	18.0	0.4	458	448	5.0
1959	83	91	-9	17.0	18.9	-1.8	485	478	5.1
1960	95	92	3	18.7	18.1	0.6	511	506	5.2
1961	100	97	3	18.8	18.2	0.6	533	517	5.2
1962	103	106	-3	18.4	18.9	-0.6	562	554	5.3
1963	110	111	-2	18.6	18.9	-0.3	591	585	5.4
1964	113	119	-6	18.2	19.2	-1.0	620	627	5.5
1965	115	119	-4	17.5	18.2	-0.7	657	671	5.6
1966	124	137	-12	17.6	19.4	-1.7	705	739	5.6
1967	143	160	-17	18.8	21.1	-2.2	760	791	5.6
1968	147	181	-34	18.0	22.1	-4.2	819	850	5.6
1969	179	188	-8	20.2	21.1	-0.9	891	926	5.6
1970	192	199	-7	19.7	20.5	-0.7	973	986	5.6
1971	192	211	-19	18.1	19.9	-1.8	1,060	1,052	5.7
1972	211	231	-20	18.3	20.1	-1.8	1,151	1,146	5.8
1973	224	248	-23	18.1	19.9	-1.9	1,243	1,278	5.8
1974	260	272	-12	18.8	19.7	-0.9	1,384	1,404	5.9
1975	296	328	-31	18.8	20.8	-2.0	1,577	1,511	6.0
1976	317	364	-47	18.1	20.8	-2.7	1,749	1,685	6.0
1977	367	406	-39	18.8	20.8	-2.0	1,953	1,920	6.0
1978	402	458	-56	18.6	21.2	-2.6	2,156	2,156	5.9
1979	462	505	-43	19.1	20.9	-1.8	2,423	2,432	5.9
1980	537	587	-50	19.7	21.6	-1.8	2,721	2,645	5.9
1981	627	671	-43	20.5	21.9	-1.4	3,057	2,965	6.0
1982	677	730	-54	20.2	21.8	-1.6	3,348	3,125	5.9
1983	672	783	-111	18.8	21.9	-3.1	3,578	3,317	5.9
1984	701	838	-137	18.4	22.0	-3.6	3,811	3,697	5.9
1985	758	938	-180	18.7	23.1	-4.4	4,053	3,971	5.8
1986	793	979	-186	18.4	22.8	-4.3	4,303	4,220	5.8
1987	877	995	-118	19.4	22.0	-2.6	4,529	4,453	5.7
1988	906	1,054	-148	18.9	22.0	-3.1	4,795	4,810	5.7
1989	986	1,124	-139	19.1	21.8	-2.7	5,157	5,176	5.6
1990	1,041	1,197	-155	18.9	21.7	-2.8	5,520	5,483	5.6
1991	1,109	1,292	-184	18.8	22.0	-3.1	5,882	5,671	5.6
1992	1,158	1,364	-206	18.7	22.0	-3.3	6,192	5,941	5.5
1993	1,202	1,418	-215	18.6	21.9	-3.3	6,472	6,295	5.5

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

- a. Excludes deposit insurance and contributions from allied nations for Operation Desert Storm (which were received in 1991 and 1992).
b. The NAIRU is the nonaccelerating inflation rate of unemployment. It is the benchmark for computing potential GDP.

Table E-2.
Revenues, Outlays, Deficits, and Debt Held by the Public,
Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (In billions of dollars)

	Revenues	Outlays	Deficit (-) or Surplus				Debt Held by the Public ^a
			On-Budget	Social Security	Postal Service	Total	
1962	99.7	106.8	-5.9	-1.3	0	-7.1	248.0
1963	106.6	111.3	-4.0	-0.8	0	-4.8	254.0
1964	112.6	118.5	-6.5	0.6	0	-5.9	256.8
1965	116.8	118.2	-1.6	0.2	0	-1.4	260.8
1966	130.8	134.5	-3.1	-0.6	0	-3.7	263.7
1967	148.8	157.5	-12.6	4.0	0	-8.6	266.6
1968	153.0	178.1	-27.7	2.6	0	-25.2	289.5
1969	186.9	183.6	-0.5	3.7	0	3.2	278.1
1970	192.8	195.6	-8.7	5.9	0	-2.8	283.2
1971	187.1	210.2	-26.1	3.0	0	-23.0	303.0
1972	207.3	230.7	-26.4	3.1	0	-23.4	322.4
1973	230.8	245.7	-15.4	0.5	0	-14.9	340.9
1974	263.2	269.4	-8.0	1.8	0	-6.1	343.7
1975	279.1	332.3	-55.3	2.0	0	-53.2	394.7
1976	298.1	371.8	-70.5	-3.2	0	-73.7	477.4
1977	355.6	409.2	-49.8	-3.9	0	-53.7	549.1
1978	399.6	458.7	-54.9	-4.3	0	-59.2	607.1
1979	463.3	503.5	-38.2	-2.0	0	-40.2	639.8
1980	517.1	590.9	-72.7	-1.1	0	-73.8	709.3
1981	599.3	678.2	-74.0	-5.0	0	-79.0	784.8
1982	617.8	745.8	-120.1	-7.9	0	-128.0	919.2
1983	600.6	808.4	-208.0	0.2	0	-207.8	1,131.0
1984	666.5	851.8	-185.7	0.3	0	-185.4	1,300.0
1985	734.1	946.4	-221.7	9.4	0	-212.3	1,499.4
1986	769.1	990.3	-238.0	16.7	0	-221.2	1,736.2
1987	854.1	1,003.9	-169.3	19.6	0	-149.8	1,888.1
1988	909.0	1,064.1	-194.0	38.8	0	-155.2	2,050.3
1989	990.7	1,143.2	-205.2	52.4	0.3	-152.5	2,189.3
1990	1,031.3	1,252.7	-278.0	58.2	-1.6	-221.4	2,410.4
1991	1,054.3	1,323.8	-321.7	53.5	-1.3	-269.5	2,687.9
1992	1,090.5	1,380.9	-340.5	50.7	-0.7	-290.4	2,998.6
1993	1,153.2	1,408.1	-300.8	46.8	-0.9	-254.9	3,247.3

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. End of year.

Table E-3.
Revenues, Outlays, Deficits, and Debt Held by the Public,
Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (As a percentage of GDP)

	Revenues	Outlays	Deficit (-) or Surplus			Total	Debt Held by the Public ^a
			On-Budget	Social Security	Postal Service		
1962	18.0	19.3	-1.1	-0.2	0	-1.3	44.7
1963	18.2	19.0	-0.7	-0.1	0	-0.8	43.4
1964	18.0	18.9	-1.0	0.1	0	-0.9	41.0
1965	17.4	17.6	-0.2	b	0	-0.2	38.8
1966	17.7	18.2	-0.4	-0.1	0	-0.5	35.7
1967	18.8	19.9	-1.6	0.5	0	-1.1	33.7
1968	18.0	21.0	-3.3	0.3	0	-3.0	34.1
1969	20.2	19.8	-0.1	0.4	0	0.4	30.0
1970	19.6	19.8	-0.9	0.6	0	-0.3	28.7
1971	17.8	20.0	-2.5	0.3	0	-2.2	28.8
1972	18.1	20.1	-2.3	0.3	0	-2.0	28.1
1973	18.1	19.2	-1.2	b	0	-1.2	26.7
1974	18.8	19.2	-0.6	0.1	0	-0.4	24.5
1975	18.5	22.0	-3.7	0.1	0	-3.5	26.1
1976	17.7	22.1	-4.2	-0.2	0	-4.4	28.3
1977	18.5	21.3	-2.6	-0.2	0	-2.8	28.6
1978	18.5	21.3	-2.5	-0.2	0	-2.7	28.2
1979	19.1	20.7	-1.6	-0.1	0	-1.7	26.3
1980	19.6	22.3	-2.7	b	0	-2.8	26.8
1981	20.2	22.9	-2.5	-0.2	0	-2.7	26.5
1982	19.8	23.9	-3.8	-0.3	0	-4.1	29.4
1983	18.1	24.4	-6.3	b	0	-6.3	34.1
1984	18.0	23.0	-5.0	b	0	-5.0	35.2
1985	18.5	23.8	-5.6	0.2	0	-5.3	37.8
1986	18.2	23.5	-5.6	0.4	0	-5.2	41.1
1987	19.2	22.5	-3.8	0.4	0	-3.4	42.4
1988	18.9	22.1	-4.0	0.8	0	-3.2	42.6
1989	19.1	22.1	-4.0	1.0	b	-2.9	42.3
1990	18.8	22.8	-5.1	1.1	b	-4.0	44.0
1991	18.6	23.3	-5.7	0.9	b	-4.8	47.4
1992	18.4	23.2	-5.7	0.9	b	-4.9	50.5
1993	18.3	22.4	-4.8	0.7	b	-4.0	51.6

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. End of year.

b. Less than 0.05 percent.

Table E-4.
Revenues by Major Source, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (In billions of dollars)

	Individual Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Social Insurance Taxes	Excise Taxes	Estate and Gift Taxes	Customs Duties	Miscel- laneous Receipts	Total Revenues
1962	45.6	20.5	17.0	12.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	99.7
1963	47.6	21.6	19.8	13.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	106.6
1964	48.7	23.5	22.0	13.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	112.6
1965	48.8	25.5	22.2	14.6	2.7	1.4	1.6	116.8
1966	55.4	30.1	25.5	13.1	3.1	1.8	1.9	130.8
1967	61.5	34.0	32.6	13.7	3.0	1.9	2.1	148.8
1968	68.7	28.7	33.9	14.1	3.1	2.0	2.5	153.0
1969	87.2	36.7	39.0	15.2	3.5	2.3	2.9	186.9
1970	90.4	32.8	44.4	15.7	3.6	2.4	3.4	192.8
1971	86.2	26.8	47.3	16.6	3.7	2.6	3.9	187.1
1972	94.7	32.2	52.6	15.5	5.4	3.3	3.6	207.3
1973	103.2	36.2	63.1	16.3	4.9	3.2	3.9	230.8
1974	119.0	38.6	75.1	16.8	5.0	3.3	5.4	263.2
1975	122.4	40.6	84.5	16.6	4.6	3.7	6.7	279.1
1976	131.6	41.4	90.8	17.0	5.2	4.1	8.0	298.1
1977	157.6	54.9	106.5	17.5	7.3	5.2	6.5	355.6
1978	181.0	60.0	121.0	18.4	5.3	6.6	7.4	399.6
1979	217.8	65.7	138.9	18.7	5.4	7.4	9.3	463.3
1980	244.1	64.6	157.8	24.3	6.4	7.2	12.7	517.1
1981	285.9	61.1	182.7	40.8	6.8	8.1	13.8	599.3
1982	297.7	49.2	201.5	36.3	8.0	8.9	16.2	617.8
1983	288.9	37.0	209.0	35.3	6.1	8.7	15.6	600.6
1984	298.4	56.9	239.4	37.4	6.0	11.4	17.0	666.5
1985	334.5	61.3	265.2	36.0	6.4	12.1	18.5	734.1
1986	349.0	63.1	283.9	32.9	7.0	13.3	19.9	769.1
1987	392.6	83.9	303.3	32.5	7.5	15.1	19.3	854.1
1988	401.2	94.5	334.3	35.2	7.6	16.2	19.9	909.0
1989	445.7	103.3	359.4	34.4	8.7	16.3	22.8	990.7
1990	466.9	93.5	380.0	35.3	11.5	16.7	27.3	1,031.3
1991	467.8	98.1	396.0	42.4	11.1	15.9	22.8	1,054.3
1992	476.0	100.3	413.7	45.6	11.1	17.4	26.5	1,090.5
1993	509.7	117.5	428.3	48.1	12.6	18.8	18.2	1,153.2

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table E-5.
Revenues by Major Source, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (As a percentage of GDP)

	Individual Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Social Insurance Taxes	Excise Taxes	Estate and Gift Taxes	Customs Duties	Miscel- laneous Receipts	Total Revenues
1962	8.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.0
1963	8.1	3.7	3.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.2
1964	7.8	3.7	3.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.0
1965	7.3	3.8	3.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	17.4
1966	7.5	4.1	3.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	17.7
1967	7.8	4.3	4.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	18.8
1968	8.1	3.4	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	18.0
1969	9.4	4.0	4.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	20.2
1970	9.2	3.3	4.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	19.6
1971	8.2	2.5	4.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	17.8
1972	8.3	2.8	4.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	18.1
1973	8.1	2.8	4.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	18.1
1974	8.5	2.8	5.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	18.8
1975	8.1	2.7	5.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	18.5
1976	7.8	2.5	5.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	17.7
1977	8.2	2.9	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	18.5
1978	8.4	2.8	5.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	18.5
1979	9.0	2.7	5.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	19.1
1980	9.2	2.4	6.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	19.6
1981	9.6	2.1	6.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	20.2
1982	9.5	1.6	6.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.8
1983	8.7	1.1	6.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	18.1
1984	8.1	1.5	6.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	18.0
1985	8.4	1.5	6.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	18.5
1986	8.3	1.5	6.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	18.2
1987	8.8	1.9	6.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	19.2
1988	8.3	2.0	7.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	18.9
1989	8.6	2.0	7.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	19.1
1990	8.5	1.7	7.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	18.8
1991	8.2	1.7	7.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	18.6
1992	8.0	1.7	7.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	18.4
1993	8.1	1.9	6.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	18.3

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table E-6.
Outlays for Major Spending Categories, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (In billions of dollars)

	Discretionary Spending	Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending	Deposit Insurance	Net Interest	Offsetting Receipts	Total Outlays
1962	74.9	32.3	-0.4	6.9	-6.8	106.8
1963	78.3	33.6	-0.4	7.7	-7.9	111.3
1964	82.8	35.7	-0.4	8.2	-7.7	118.5
1965	81.8	36.1	-0.4	8.6	-7.9	118.2
1966	94.1	39.9	-0.5	9.4	-8.4	134.5
1967	110.4	47.4	-0.4	10.3	-10.2	157.5
1968	122.1	56.1	-0.5	11.1	-10.6	178.1
1969	121.4	61.2	-0.6	12.7	-11.0	183.6
1970	124.6	68.7	-0.5	14.4	-11.5	195.6
1971	127.1	82.7	-0.4	14.8	-14.1	210.2
1972	133.1	96.8	-0.6	15.5	-14.1	230.7
1973	135.0	112.2	-0.8	17.3	-18.0	245.7
1974	142.5	127.1	-0.6	21.4	-21.2	269.4
1975	162.5	164.4	0.5	23.2	-18.3	332.3
1976	175.6	189.7	-0.6	26.7	-19.6	371.8
1977	197.1	206.6	-2.8	29.9	-21.5	409.2
1978	218.7	228.4	-1.0	35.5	-22.8	458.7
1979	240.0	248.2	-1.7	42.6	-25.6	503.5
1980	276.5	291.5	-0.4	52.5	-29.2	590.9
1981	308.2	340.6	-1.4	68.8	-37.9	678.2
1982	326.2	372.7	-2.1	85.0	-36.0	745.8
1983	353.4	411.6	-1.2	89.8	-45.3	808.4
1984	379.6	406.3	-0.8	111.1	-44.2	851.8
1985	416.2	450.0	-2.2	129.5	-47.1	946.4
1986	439.0	459.7	1.5	136.0	-45.9	990.3
1987	444.9	470.2	3.1	138.7	-53.0	1,003.9
1988	465.1	494.2	10.0	151.8	-57.0	1,064.1
1989	489.7	526.2	22.0	169.3	-63.9	1,143.2
1990	501.7	567.4	58.1	184.2	-58.8	1,252.7
1991	534.8	634.2	66.3	194.5	-106.0	1,323.8
1992	536.0	711.7	2.6	199.4	-68.8	1,380.9
1993	543.4	760.9	-28.0	198.9	-67.1	1,408.1

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table E-7.
Outlays for Major Spending Categories, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (As a percentage of GDP)

	Discretionary Spending	Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending	Deposit Insurance	Net Interest	Offsetting Receipts	Total Outlays
1962	13.5	5.8	-0.1	1.2	-1.2	19.3
1963	13.4	5.7	-0.1	1.3	-1.3	19.0
1964	13.2	5.7	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	18.9
1965	12.2	5.4	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	17.6
1966	12.7	5.4	-0.1	1.3	-1.1	18.2
1967	14.0	6.0	-0.1	1.3	-1.3	19.9
1968	14.4	6.6	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	21.0
1969	13.1	6.6	-0.1	1.4	-1.2	19.8
1970	12.6	7.0	-0.1	1.5	-1.2	19.8
1971	12.1	7.9	a	1.4	-1.3	20.0
1972	11.6	8.4	-0.1	1.4	-1.2	20.1
1973	10.6	8.8	-0.1	1.4	-1.4	19.2
1974	10.2	9.1	a	1.5	-1.5	19.2
1975	10.8	10.9	a	1.5	-1.2	22.0
1976	10.4	11.3	a	1.6	-1.2	22.1
1977	10.3	10.8	-0.1	1.6	-1.1	21.3
1978	10.1	10.6	a	1.6	-1.1	21.3
1979	9.9	10.2	-0.1	1.8	-1.1	20.7
1980	10.5	11.0	a	2.0	-1.1	22.3
1981	10.4	11.5	a	2.3	-1.3	22.9
1982	10.4	11.9	-0.1	2.7	-1.2	23.9
1983	10.7	12.4	a	2.7	-1.4	24.4
1984	10.3	11.0	a	3.0	-1.2	23.0
1985	10.5	11.3	-0.1	3.3	-1.2	23.8
1986	10.4	10.9	a	3.2	-1.1	23.5
1987	10.0	10.6	0.1	3.1	-1.2	22.5
1988	9.7	10.3	0.2	3.2	-1.2	22.1
1989	9.5	10.2	0.4	3.3	-1.2	22.1
1990	9.2	10.3	1.1	3.4	-1.1	22.8
1991	9.4	11.2	1.2	3.4	-1.9	23.3
1992	9.0	12.0	a	3.4	-1.2	23.2
1993	8.6	12.1	-0.4	3.2	-1.1	22.4

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. Less than 0.05 percent.

Table E-8.
Discretionary Outlays, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (In billions of dollars)

	Defense	International	Domestic	Total
1962	52.6	5.5	16.8	74.9
1963	53.7	5.2	19.3	78.3
1964	55.0	4.6	23.1	82.8
1965	51.0	4.7	26.1	81.8
1966	59.0	5.1	30.0	94.1
1967	72.0	5.3	33.1	110.4
1968	82.2	4.9	35.1	122.1
1969	82.7	4.1	34.6	121.4
1970	81.9	4.0	38.7	124.6
1971	79.0	3.8	44.3	127.1
1972	79.3	4.6	49.2	133.1
1973	77.1	4.8	53.0	135.0
1974	80.7	6.2	55.6	142.5
1975	87.6	8.2	66.7	162.5
1976	89.9	7.5	78.2	175.6
1977	97.5	8.0	91.5	197.1
1978	104.6	8.5	105.5	218.7
1979	116.8	9.1	114.1	240.0
1980	134.6	12.8	129.1	276.5
1981	158.0	13.6	136.5	308.2
1982	185.9	12.9	127.4	326.2
1983	209.9	13.6	130.0	353.4
1984	228.0	16.3	135.3	379.6
1985	253.1	17.4	145.7	416.2
1986	273.8	17.7	147.5	439.0
1987	282.5	15.2	147.2	444.9
1988	290.9	15.7	158.4	465.1
1989	304.0	16.6	169.0	489.7
1990	300.1	19.1	182.5	501.7
1991	319.7	19.7	195.4	534.8
1992	302.6	19.2	214.2	536.0
1993	292.5	21.6	229.4	543.4

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table E-9.
Discretionary Outlays, Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (As a percentage of GDP)

	Defense	International	Domestic	Total
1962	9.5	1.0	3.0	13.5
1963	9.2	0.9	3.3	13.4
1964	8.8	0.7	3.7	13.2
1965	7.6	0.7	3.9	12.2
1966	8.0	0.7	4.1	12.7
1967	9.1	0.7	4.2	14.0
1968	9.7	0.6	4.1	14.4
1969	8.9	0.4	3.7	13.1
1970	8.3	0.4	3.9	12.6
1971	7.5	0.4	4.2	12.1
1972	6.9	0.4	4.3	11.6
1973	6.1	0.4	4.1	10.6
1974	5.8	0.4	4.0	10.2
1975	5.8	0.5	4.4	10.8
1976	5.3	0.4	4.6	10.4
1977	5.1	0.4	4.8	10.3
1978	4.9	0.4	4.9	10.1
1979	4.8	0.4	4.7	9.9
1980	5.1	0.5	4.9	10.5
1981	5.3	0.5	4.6	10.4
1982	6.0	0.4	4.1	10.4
1983	6.3	0.4	3.9	10.7
1984	6.2	0.4	3.7	10.3
1985	6.4	0.4	3.7	10.5
1986	6.5	0.4	3.5	10.4
1987	6.3	0.3	3.3	10.0
1988	6.0	0.3	3.3	9.7
1989	5.9	0.3	3.3	9.5
1990	5.5	0.3	3.3	9.2
1991	5.6	0.3	3.4	9.4
1992	5.1	0.3	3.6	9.0
1993	4.6	0.3	3.6	8.6

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Table E-10.
Outlays for Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending,
Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (In billions of dollars)

	Means-Tested Programs			Non-Means-Tested Programs						Total Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending	
	Medicaid	Other	Total Means-Tested	Social Security	Medicare	Other Retirement and Disability	Unemployment Compensation	Farm Price Supports	Other		Total Non-Means-Tested Programs
1962	0.1	4.2	4.3	14.0	0	2.7	3.5	2.4	5.3	28.0	32.3
1963	0.2	4.6	4.7	15.5	0	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	28.8	33.6
1964	0.2	4.8	5.0	16.2	0	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.4	30.7	35.7
1965	0.3	5.0	5.2	17.1	0	3.6	2.7	2.8	4.7	30.9	36.1
1966	0.8	5.0	5.8	20.3	a	4.1	2.2	1.4	6.1	34.1	39.9
1967	1.2	5.0	6.2	21.5	3.2	4.8	2.3	2.0	7.4	41.2	47.4
1968	1.8	5.7	7.5	23.1	5.1	5.7	2.2	3.3	9.2	48.6	56.1
1969	2.3	6.4	8.6	26.7	6.3	5.2	2.3	4.2	7.8	52.6	61.2
1970	2.7	7.4	10.1	29.6	6.8	6.6	3.1	3.8	8.6	58.6	68.7
1971	3.4	10.1	13.4	35.1	7.5	8.3	5.8	2.9	9.8	69.3	82.7
1972	4.6	11.7	16.3	39.4	8.4	9.6	6.7	4.1	12.4	80.5	96.8
1973	4.6	11.4	16.0	48.2	9.0	11.7	4.9	3.6	18.8	96.2	112.2
1974	5.8	13.7	19.5	55.0	10.7	13.8	5.6	1.0	21.6	107.7	127.1
1975	6.8	18.5	25.4	63.6	14.1	18.3	12.8	0.6	29.7	139.0	164.4
1976	8.6	21.7	30.3	72.7	16.9	18.9	18.6	1.1	31.2	159.4	189.7
1977	9.9	23.5	33.3	83.7	20.8	21.6	14.3	3.8	29.0	173.2	206.6
1978	10.7	24.8	35.5	92.4	24.3	23.7	10.8	5.7	36.0	192.9	228.4
1979	12.4	26.5	38.9	102.6	28.2	27.9	9.8	3.6	37.3	209.3	248.2
1980	14.0	32.0	45.9	117.1	34.0	32.1	16.9	2.8	42.8	245.6	291.5
1981	16.8	37.1	53.9	137.9	41.3	37.4	18.3	4.0	47.8	286.7	340.6
1982	17.4	37.4	54.8	153.9	49.2	40.7	22.2	11.7	40.3	318.0	372.7
1983	19.0	40.3	59.3	168.5	55.5	43.2	29.7	18.9	36.6	352.4	411.6
1984	20.1	41.2	61.3	176.1	61.0	44.7	17.0	7.3	38.9	345.0	406.3
1985	22.7	43.3	66.0	186.4	69.7	45.5	15.8	17.7	48.8	384.0	450.0
1986	25.0	44.9	69.9	196.5	74.2	47.5	16.1	25.8	29.5	389.8	459.7
1987	27.4	45.5	72.9	205.1	79.9	50.8	15.5	22.4	23.6	397.3	470.2
1988	30.5	50.0	80.5	216.8	85.7	54.2	13.6	12.2	31.3	413.8	494.2
1989	34.6	54.2	88.8	230.4	94.3	57.2	13.9	10.6	31.0	437.4	526.2
1990	41.1	58.8	99.9	246.5	107.4	59.9	17.5	6.5	29.8	467.5	567.4
1991	52.5	69.7	122.2	266.8	114.2	64.4	25.1	10.1	31.4	512.0	634.2
1992	67.8	78.7	146.5	285.2	129.4	66.6	36.9	9.3	37.9	565.2	711.7
1993	75.8	86.6	162.3	302.0	143.2	68.7	35.4	15.6	33.9	598.6	760.9

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. Less than \$50 million.

Table E-11.
Outlays for Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending,
Fiscal Years 1962-1993 (As a percentage of GDP)

	Means-Tested Programs			Non-Means-Tested Programs						Total Non-Means-Tested Programs	Total Entitlements and Other Mandatory Spending
	Medicaid	Other	Total Means-Tested	Social Security	Medicare	Other Retirement and Disability	Unemployment Compensation	Farm Price Supports	Other		
1962	a	0.8	0.8	2.5	0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.0	5.8
1963	a	0.8	0.8	2.6	0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.9	5.7
1964	a	0.8	0.8	2.6	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.9	5.7
1965	a	0.7	0.8	2.5	0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.6	5.4
1966	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.7	a	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	4.6	5.4
1967	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	5.2	6.0
1968	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	5.7	6.6
1969	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.7	6.6
1970	0.3	0.7	1.0	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	5.9	7.0
1971	0.3	1.0	1.3	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	6.6	7.9
1972	0.4	1.0	1.4	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	7.0	8.4
1973	0.4	0.9	1.3	3.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.5	7.5	8.8
1974	0.4	1.0	1.4	3.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	7.7	9.1
1975	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	a	2.0	9.2	10.9
1976	0.5	1.3	1.8	4.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.9	9.5	11.3
1977	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	9.0	10.8
1978	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.7	8.9	10.6
1979	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	8.6	10.2
1980	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.6	9.3	11.0
1981	0.6	1.3	1.8	4.7	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.6	9.7	11.5
1982	0.6	1.2	1.8	4.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	10.2	11.9
1983	0.6	1.2	1.8	5.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	10.6	12.4
1984	0.5	1.1	1.7	4.8	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	9.3	11.0
1985	0.6	1.1	1.7	4.7	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	9.7	11.3
1986	0.6	1.1	1.7	4.7	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	9.2	10.9
1987	0.6	1.0	1.6	4.6	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	8.9	10.6
1988	0.6	1.0	1.7	4.5	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	8.6	10.3
1989	0.7	1.0	1.7	4.5	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	8.5	10.2
1990	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.5	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	8.5	10.3
1991	0.9	1.2	2.2	4.7	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	9.0	11.2
1992	1.1	1.3	2.5	4.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	9.5	12.0
1993	1.2	1.4	2.6	4.8	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	9.5	12.1

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

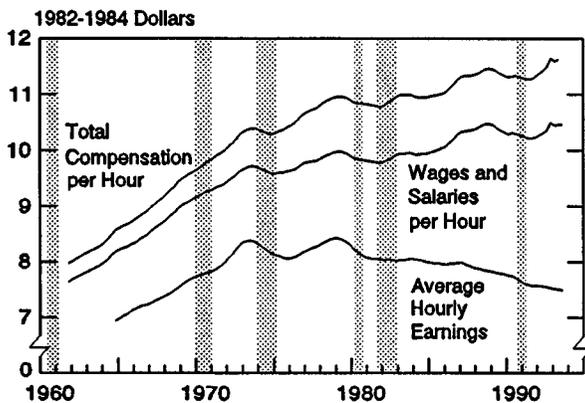
a. Less than 0.05 percent.

Real Hourly Earnings

Some analysts cite recent declines in the real average hourly wage—a measure of workers' earnings published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)—as evidence that wages have not grown in recent years, but that measure is flawed. As measured by BLS, the real average hourly wage declined 1 percent in 1992 and 1993, and 8 percent between 1980 and the third quarter of 1993 (see Figure F-1). Unlike the employment cost index,

also published by BLS, the average hourly wage is a misleading indicator of workers' pay for two major reasons. First, it was not designed to measure wages received by all workers. No attention is paid to appropriate weighting and no effort is made to ensure that the survey properly samples the population it claims to cover. For example, the survey is known to underrepresent white-collar workers and workers at small firms.

Figure F-1.
Measures of Real Wages



SOURCES: Congressional Budget Office; Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: All wage and compensation series are divided by the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). The treatment of home ownership in the official CPI-U changed in 1983. The inflation series in the figure uses a consistent definition throughout.

Second, money wages are only a part of total worker compensation. A better measure would include health, pension, and other benefits, the importance of which has grown, particularly since workers have been willing to accept increased benefits in place of wage gains during the 1980s. Total compensation per hour worked, excluding payroll taxes, increased 8.2 percent between 1980 and the third quarter of 1993. Alternatively, a measure of real hourly earnings can be obtained by dividing total private wages and salaries reported in the national income accounts by the number of hours worked in the private sector, adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).¹ By this measure, real wages and salaries received per hour worked increased more than 6 percent between 1980 and the third quarter of 1993 (see Figure F-1). Nevertheless, wage growth since 1980 has been slow by historical standards and especially poor for less-skilled workers.

1. The treatment of home ownership in the official CPI-U changed in 1983. The inflation series used for the adjustment uses a consistent definition of housing costs throughout.

Major Contributors to the Revenue and Spending Projections

The following analysts prepared the revenue and spending projections in this report:

Revenue Projections

Mark Booth	Corporate income taxes, Federal Reserve System earnings
Maureen Griffin	Social insurance contributions, excise taxes, estate and gift taxes
Matthew Melillo	Excise taxes, national income and product account receipts
Linda Radey	Excise taxes
Melissa Sampson	Customs duties, miscellaneous receipts
David Weiner	Individual income taxes, social insurance contributions

Spending Projections

Defense, International Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs

Elizabeth Chambers	Military retirement, defense
Kent Christensen	Defense
Christopher Duncan	International affairs
Victoria Fraider	Veterans' benefits, defense
Raymond Hall	Defense
William Myers	Defense
Mary Helen Petrus	Veterans' compensation and pensions
Amy Plapp	Defense
Kathleen Shepherd	Veterans' benefits
Lisa Siegel	Defense
Joseph Whitehill	International affairs

Human Resources

Wayne Boyington	Civil Service Retirement, Railroad Retirement
Paul Cullinan	Social Security
Alan Fairbank	Hospital Insurance
Scott Harrison	Medicare
Jean Hearne	Medicaid
Lori Housman	Medicare
Julia Isaacs	Food stamps, foster care, child care
Deborah Kalcevic	Education
Lisa Layman	Medicare
Jeffrey Lemieux	Federal employee health benefits
Cory Oltman	Unemployment insurance, training programs
Pat Purcell	Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid
Dorothy Rosenbaum	Social service programs, Head Start
Connie Takata	Public Health Service
John Tapogna	Aid to Families with Dependent Children, child support enforcement

Natural and Physical Resources

Michael Buhl	General government, Postal Service
Kim Cawley	Energy, pollution control and abatement
Patricia Conroy	Community and regional development, natural resources, general government
Peter Fontaine	Energy, Outer Continental Shelf receipts
Mark Grabowicz	Science and space, justice
Theresa Gullo	Water resources, conservation, land management
James Hearn	General government, deposit insurance
David Hull	Agriculture
Mary Maginniss	Deposit insurance
Eileen Manfredi	Agriculture
Ian McCormick	Agriculture
Susanne Mehlman	Justice, Federal Housing Administration
David Moore	Spectrum auction receipts
John Patterson	Transportation
Deborah Reis	Recreation, water transportation
Judith Ruud	Deposit insurance
Brent Shipp	Housing and mortgage credit
John Webb	Commerce, disaster relief
Aaron Zeisler	Deposit insurance

Other

Janet Airis	Appropriation bills
Edward Blau	Appropriation bills
Karin Carr	Budget projections, historical data
Betty Embrey	Appropriation bills
Kenneth Farris	Computer support
Glen Goodnow	Authorization bills

Leslie Griffin	Budget projections, civilian agency pay
Vernon Hammett	Computer support
Ellen Hays	Other interest, credit programs
Sandra Hoffman	Computer support
Jeffrey Holland	Net interest on the public debt, national income and product accounts
Deborah Keefe	Computer support
Terri Linger	Computer support
Fritz Maier	Computer support
Kathy Ruffing	Treasury borrowing, interest, and debt
Robert Sempsey	Appropriation bills

ISBN 0-16-043072-0



90000



9 780160 430725