The FEDERAL BUDGET IN 2013

A Closer Look at Mandatory Spending

Primarily benefit programs for which laws set eligibility rules and benefit formulas

Mandatory Spending at a Glance

$2.0 Trillion
Mandatory spending by the federal government in 2013

$861 Billion
Spending in 2013 on major health care programs (without subtracting offsetting receipts), the largest component of mandatory spending

12.2%
Mandatory spending as a percentage of gross domestic product in 2013

10.6%
Average mandatory spending as a percentage of gross domestic product between 1993 and 2012

Mandatory Spending in 1993 and 2013

Percentage of gross domestic product

Mandatory Spending in 1993 and 2013

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Source: Congressional Budget Office, April 2014

For more details, see CBO’s Updated Budget Projections: 2014 to 2024 (April 2014), http://go.usa.gov/k2TA.

All data are for federal fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30.

Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

REVENUES, $2.8 Trillion

SPENDING, $3.5 Trillion

FISCAL YEAR 2013

-200 -400 0 200 400 600 800 1,000

Major Health Care Programs

Medicare

Medicaid

Other

Social Security

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Disability Insurance

Income Security Programs

Unemployment Compensation

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Earned Income, Child, and Other Tax Credits

Supplemental Security Income

Other

Federal Civilian and Military Retirement

Veterans’ Benefits

Other Programs

Offsetting Receipts

Offsetting Receipts

Funds collected by government agencies from other government accounts or from the public that are credited as an offset to gross spending. Offsetting receipts include Medicare premiums, intragovernmental payments for federal employees’ retirement, and receipts related to natural resources (such as those from oil and gas exploration and development).