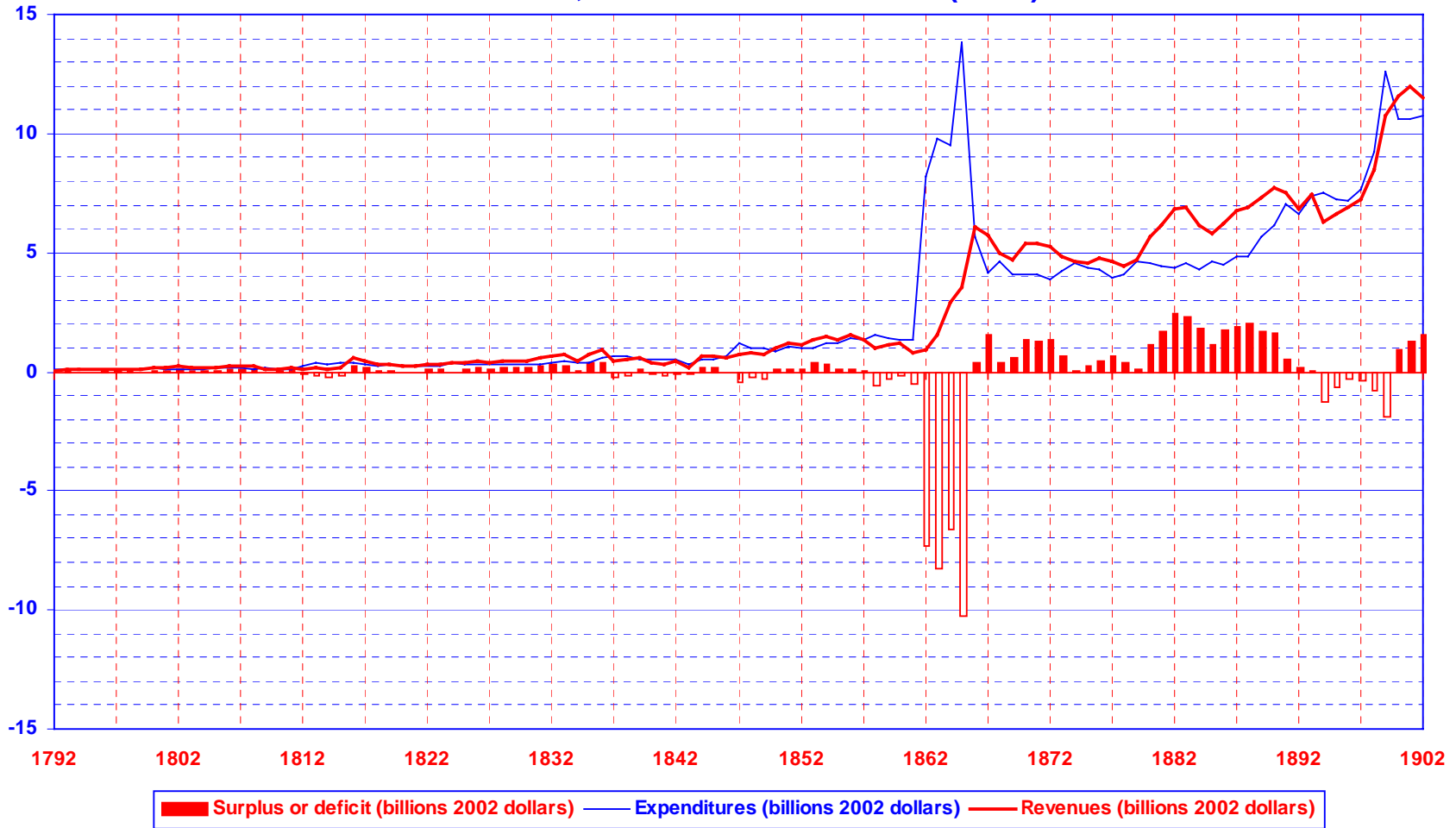


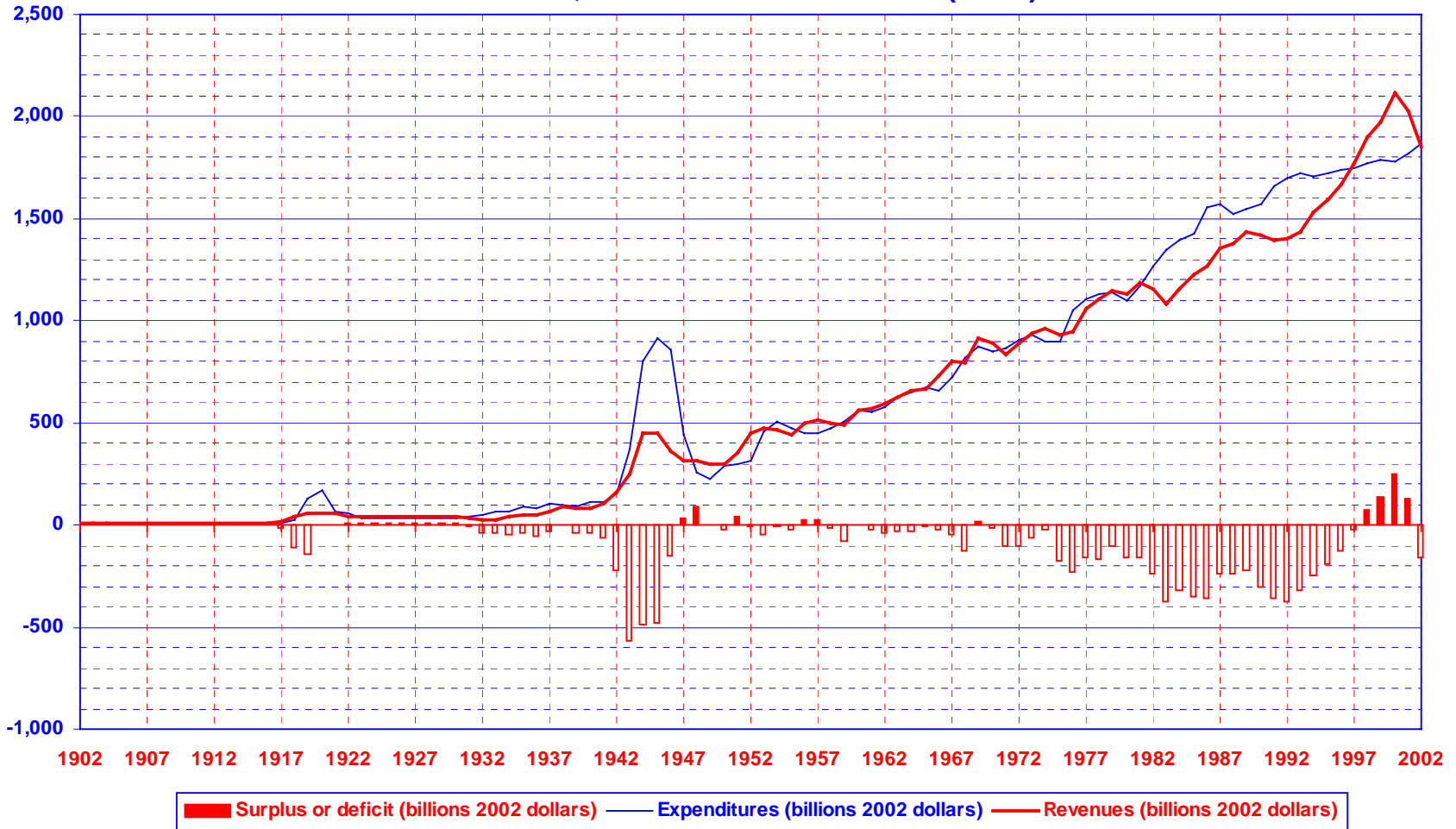
Summary of National Government Budget Data

National Government Spending, Revenues, and Resulting Surpluses or Deficits 1792-1902, in Billions of Constant (2002) Dollars



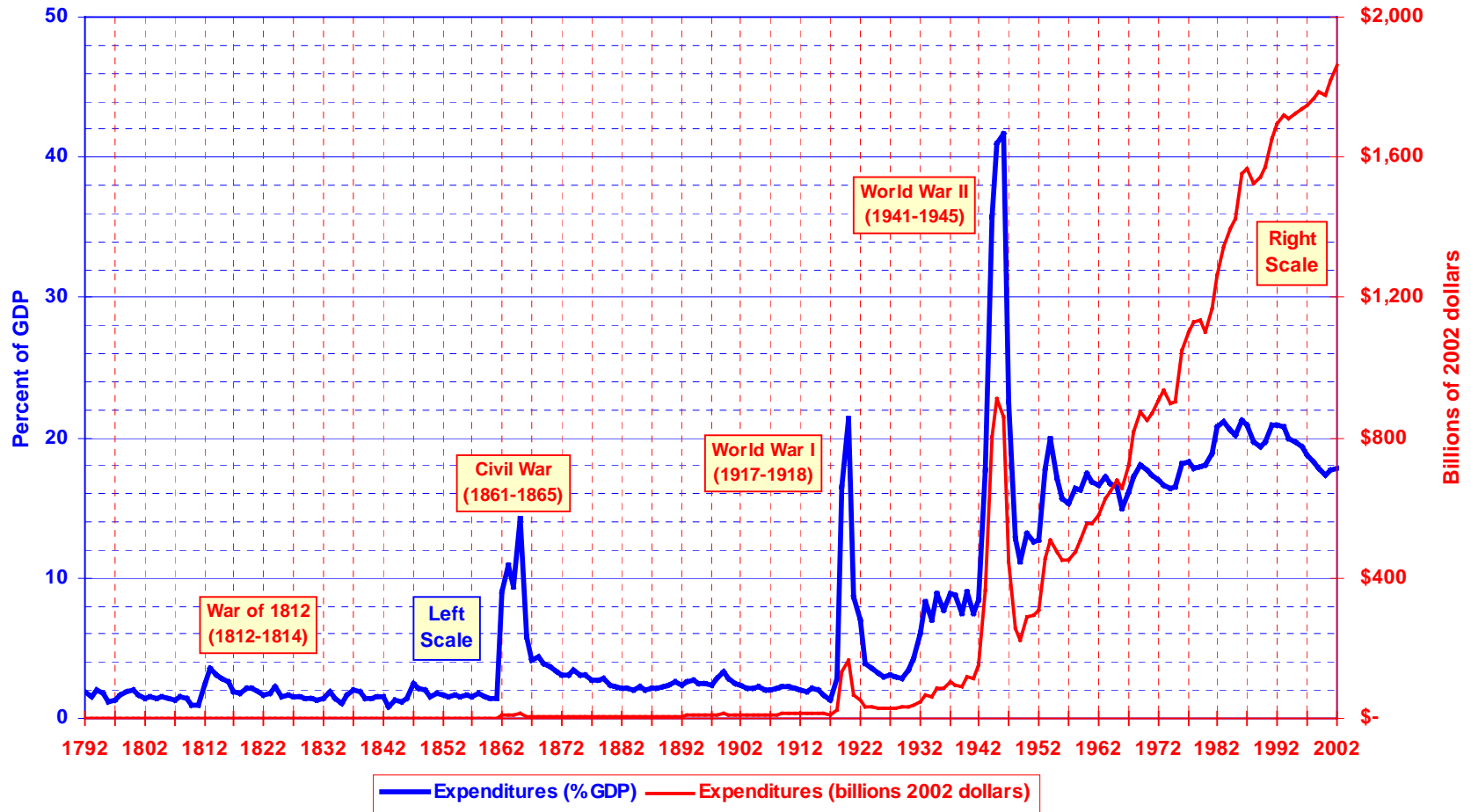
Source of current-dollar budget data: *Historical Statistics of the United States* (1975), series Y 335-338 (yearly data not available for 1789-1791), and *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 1.1

National Government Spending, Revenues, and Resulting Surpluses or Deficits 1902-2002, in Billions of Constant (2002) Dollars



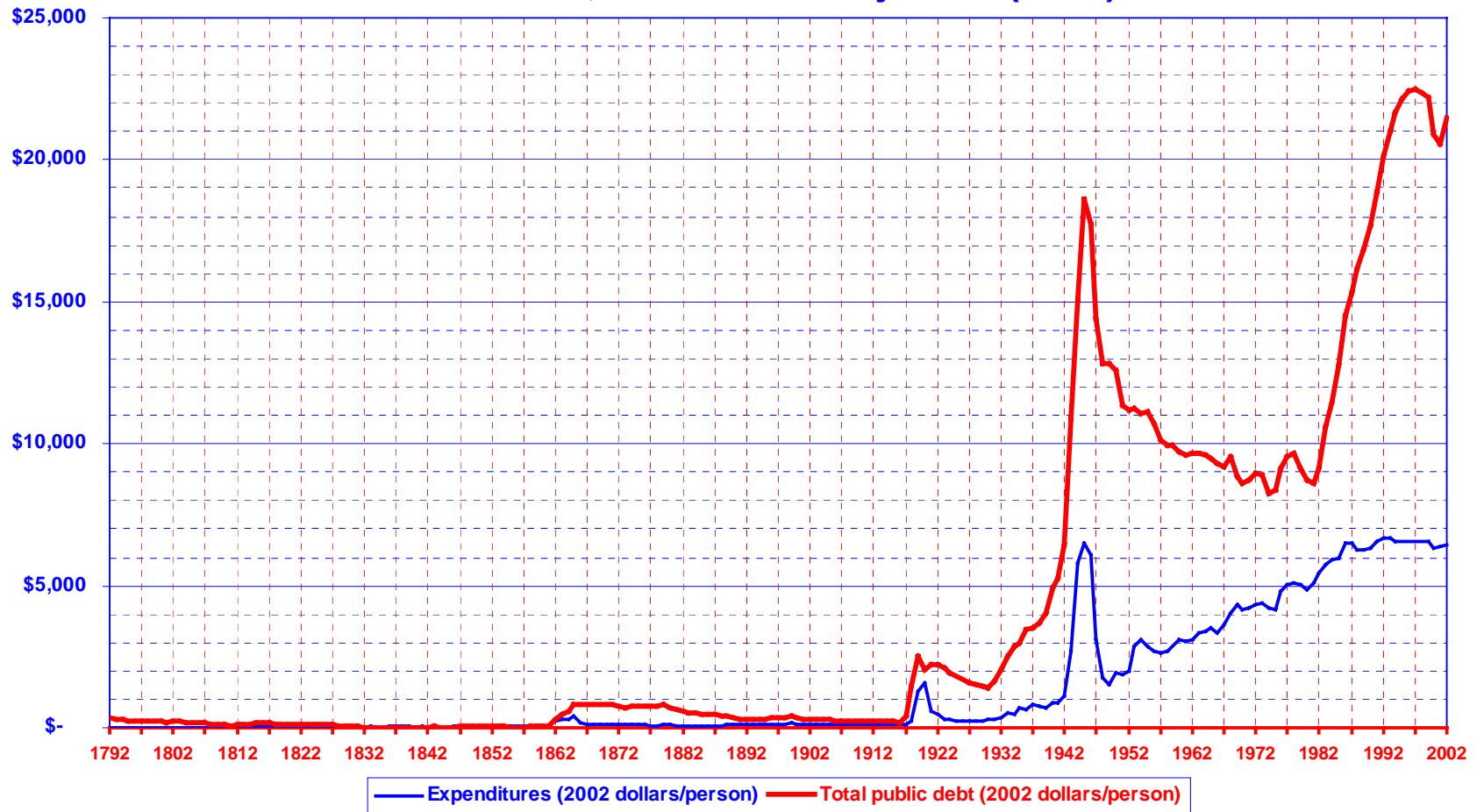
Source of current-dollar budget data: *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 1.1

National Government Spending in Billions of 2002 Dollars and as Percent of GDP, 1792 to 2002



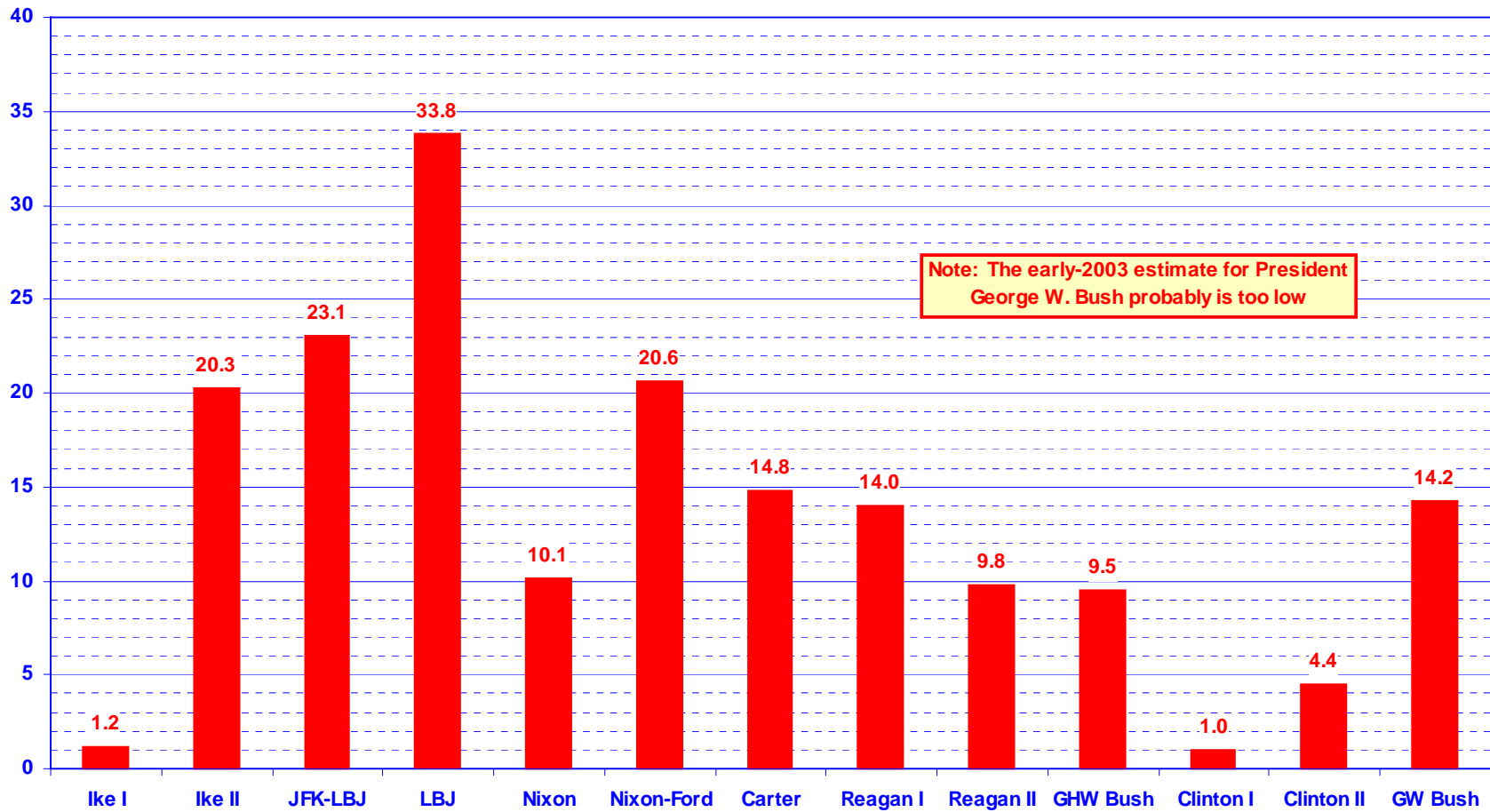
Source of current-dollar budget data: *Historical Statistics of the United States* (1975), series Y 335-338 (yearly data not available for 1789-1791), and *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 1.1; GDP data prior to 1930 is estimated, from Economic History net, http://www.eh.net/hmit/gdp/gdp_answer.php

US National Government Expenditures and National Debt per Person 1792 to 2002, in Inflation-adjusted (2002) Dollars



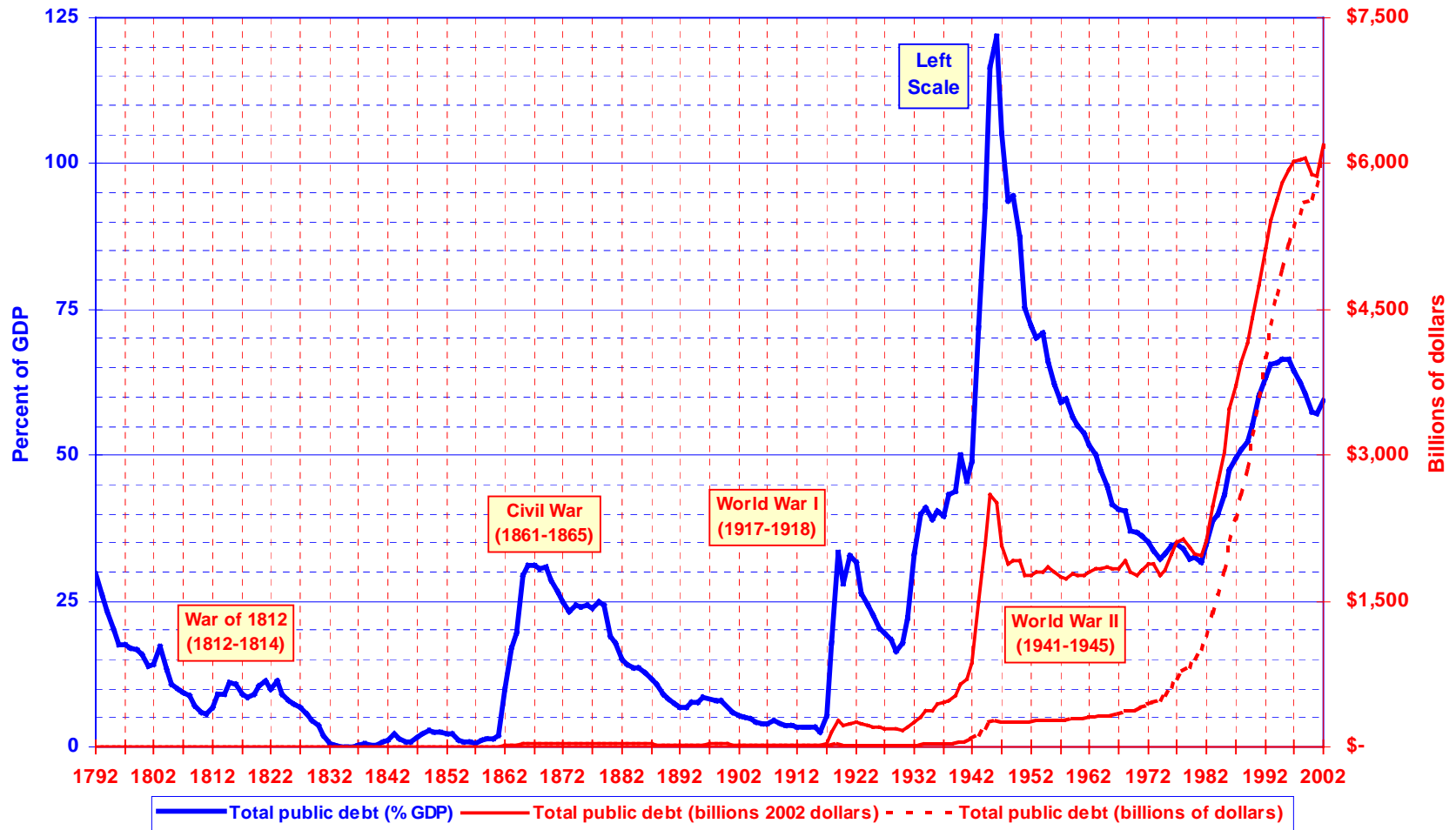
Source of current-dollar data: *Historical Statistics of the United States (1975)* and *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*

Inflation-adjusted Change in National Government Budget Outlays by Presidential Term 1952 to estimated 2004, in Percent

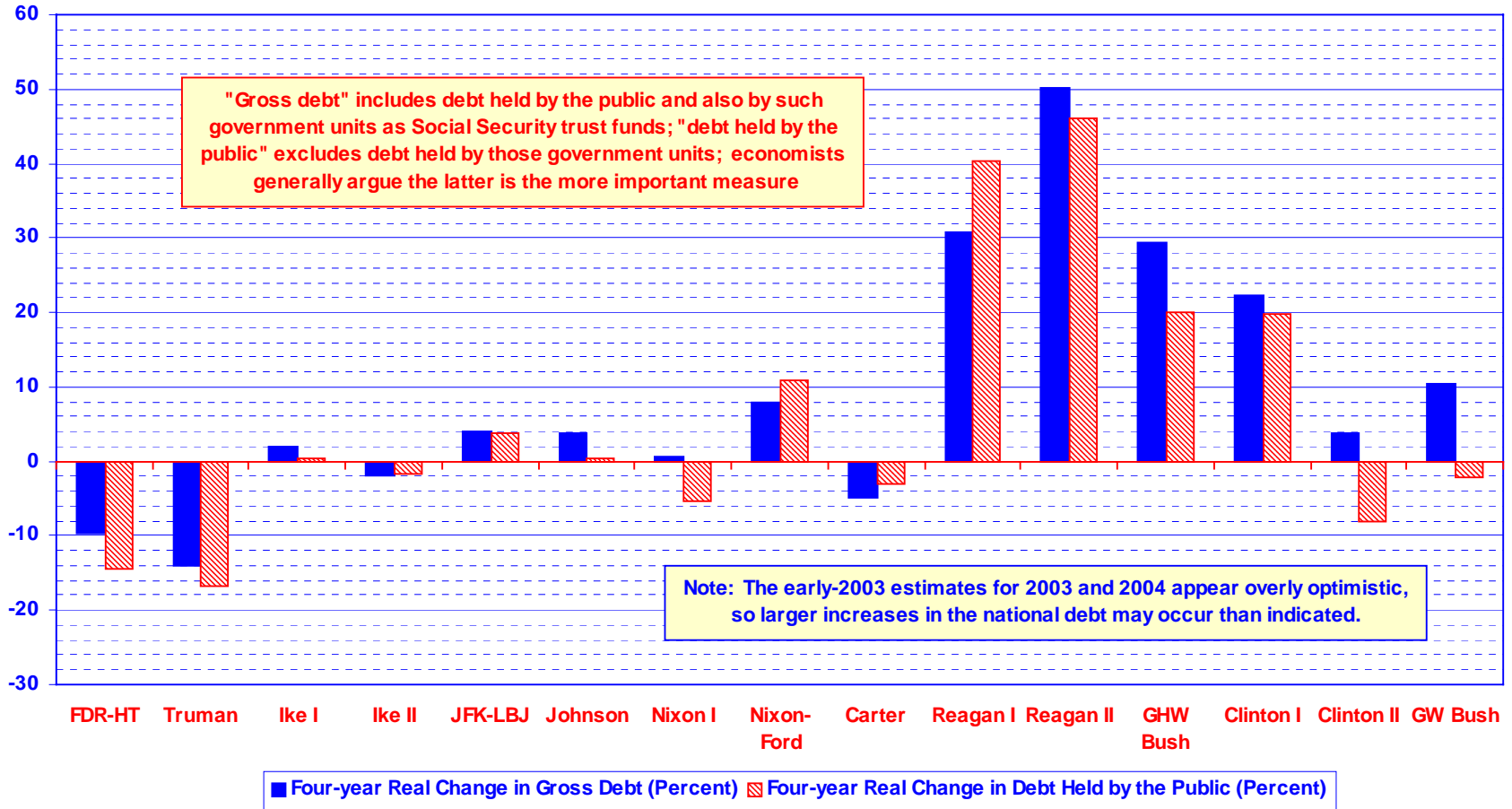


Source of current-dollar data: *Budget of the United States 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 1.1;
Inflation-adjustment with CPI-U-X1, which applies the post-1982 CPI to the entire period

National Debt in Billions of Current and Constant (2002) Dollars and as Percent of GDP, 1792 to 2002



Change in US National Debt by Presidential Term, 1945 to estimated 2004, Presidents Truman to George W. Bush, in Percent

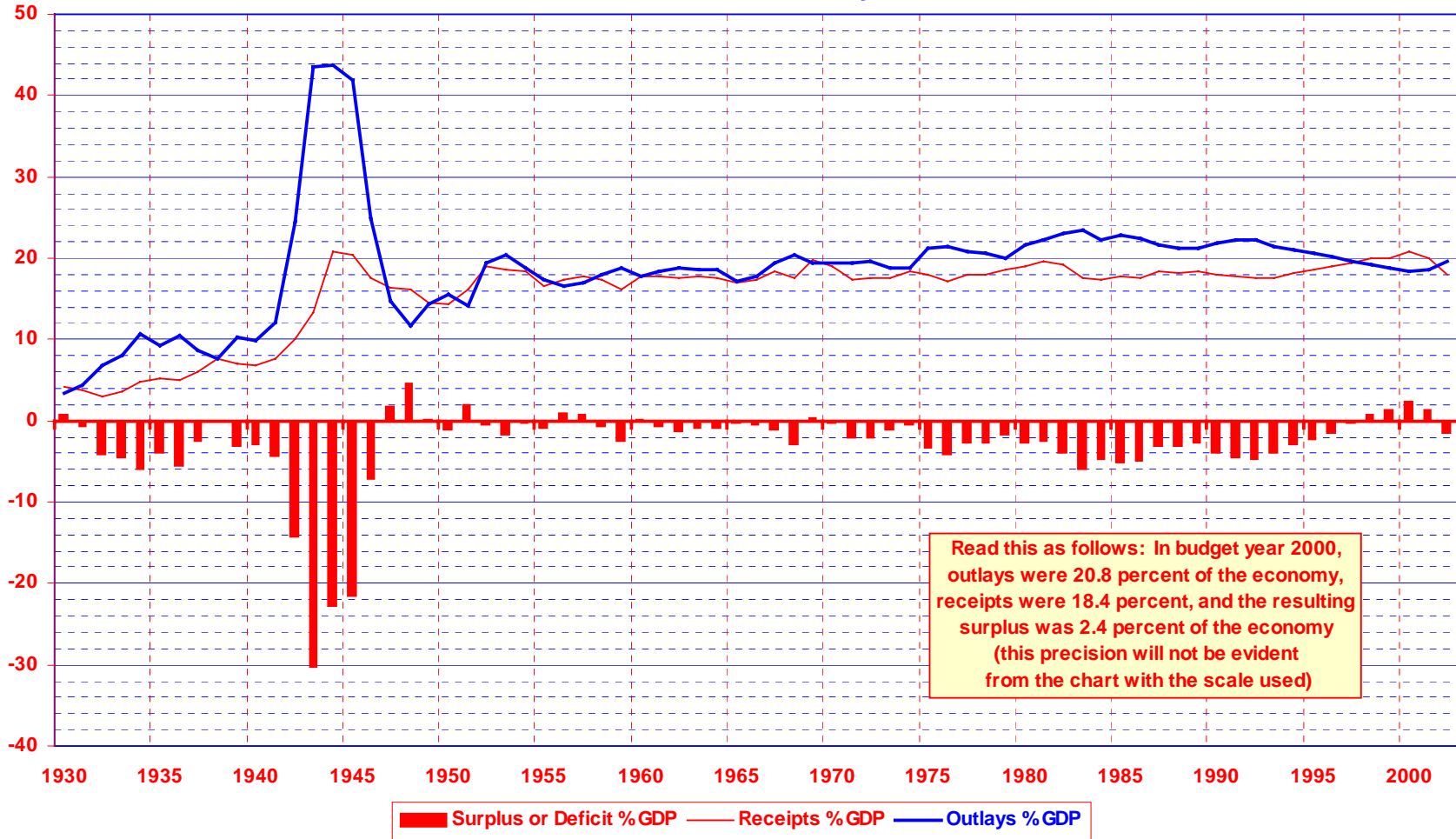


"Gross debt" includes debt held by the public and also by such government units as Social Security trust funds; "debt held by the public" excludes debt held by those government units; economists generally argue the latter is the more important measure

Note: The early-2003 estimates for 2003 and 2004 appear overly optimistic, so larger increases in the national debt may occur than indicated.

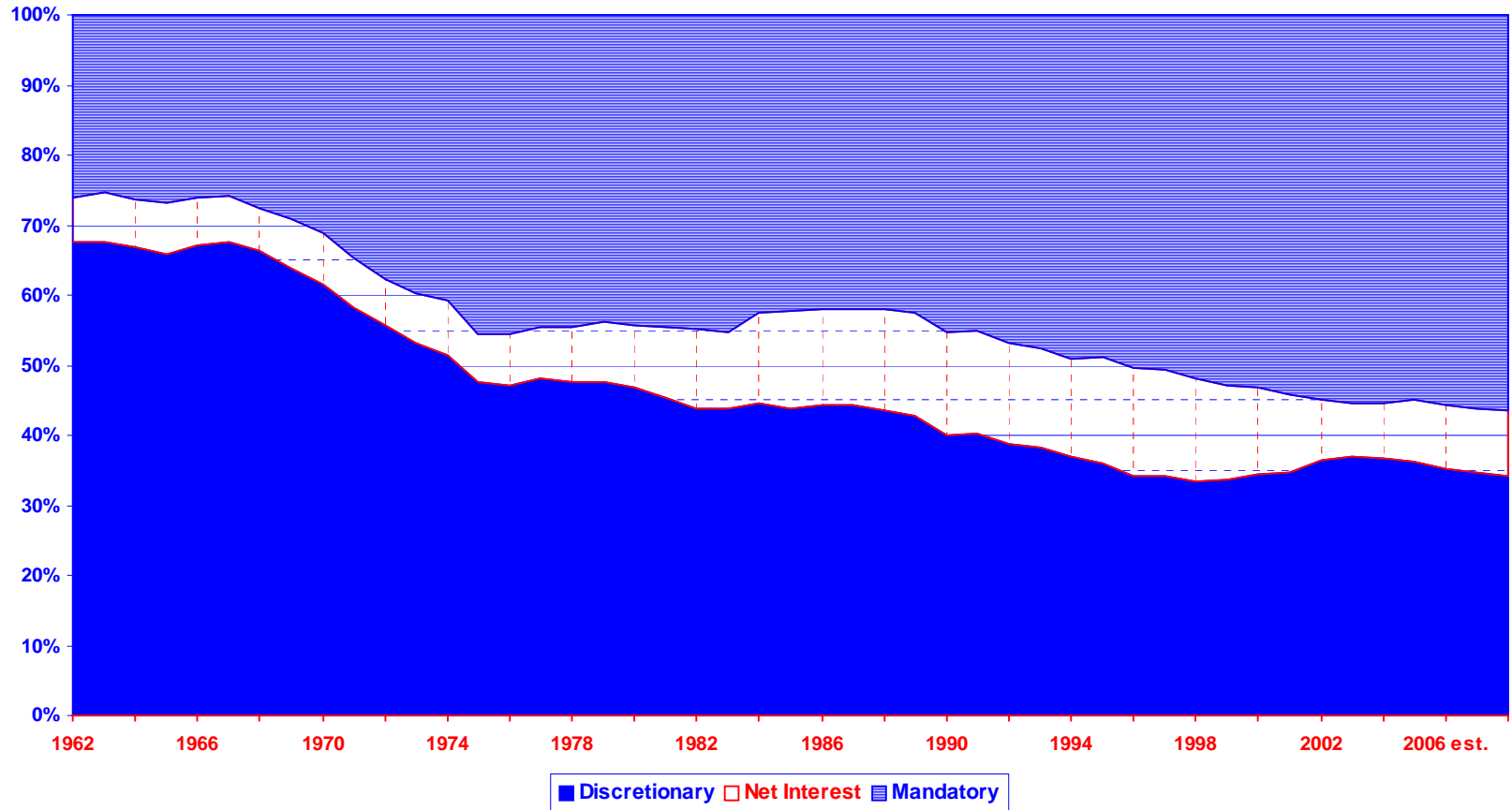
Source of current-dollar data: *Budget of the United States 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 7.1; inflation adjustment with CPI-U-X1, which applies the post-1982 CPI to the entire period

National Government Outlays, Receipts, and Resulting Surpluses or Deficits as Percent of Economy, 1930 to 2002



Source of data: *Budget of the United States 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 1.1

Mandatory, Net Interest, and Discretionary Components of National Government Budget, 1962 to estimated 2008, in Percent



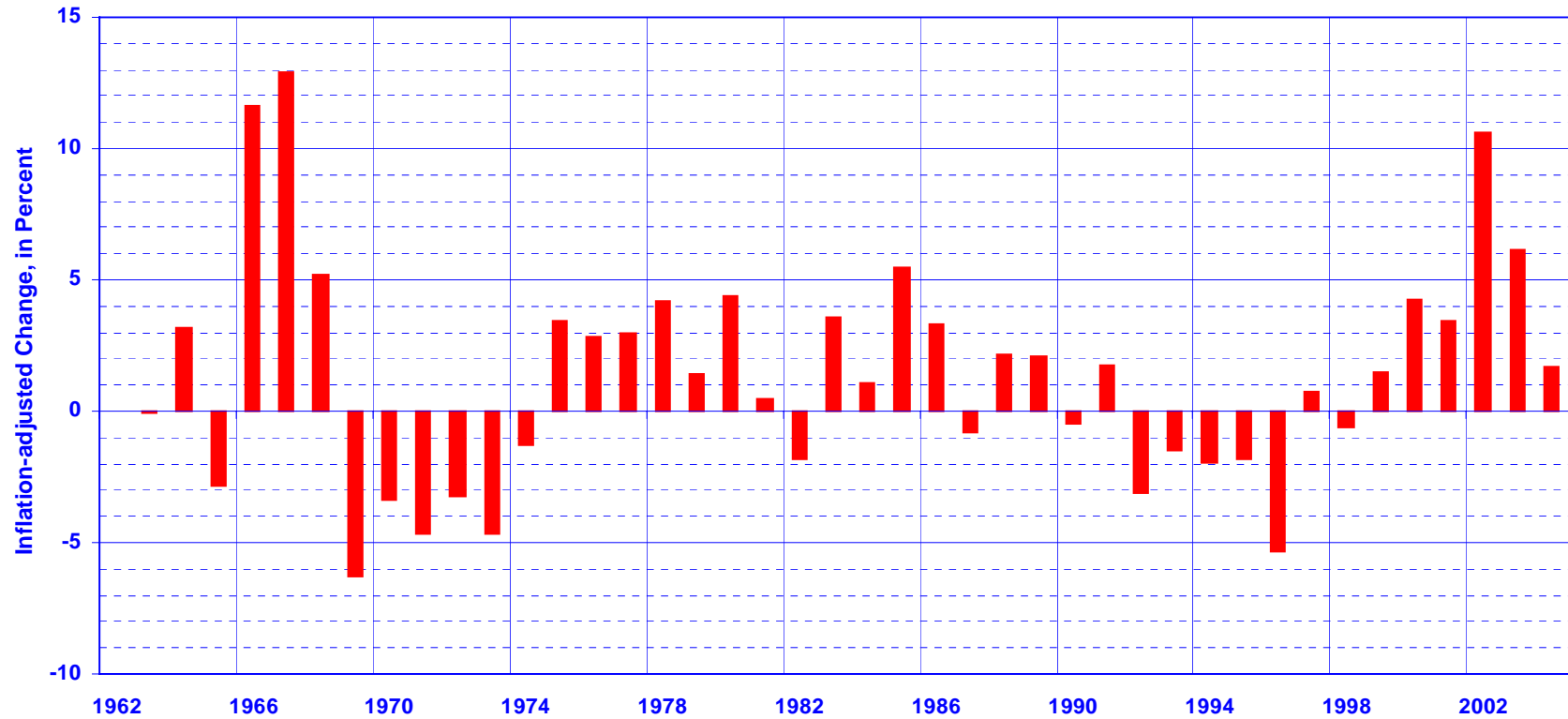
Source of data: *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 8.3.

The mandatory-discretionary budget classification was introduced beginning with the 1962 budget year.

Discretionary spending is controlled through the appropriations process by Congress and presidents.

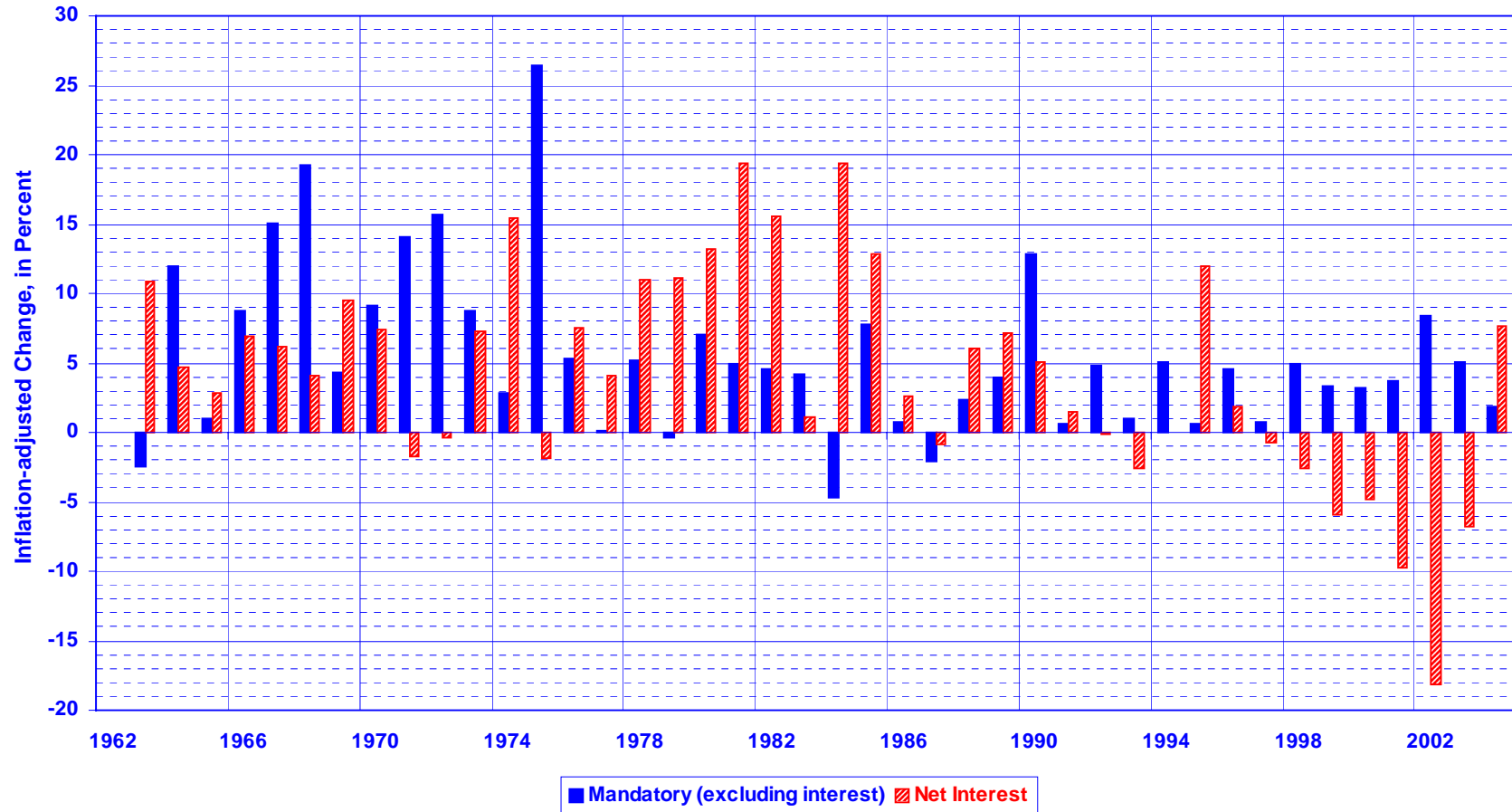
Net interest is a category of mandatory spending but is shown separately here.

Yearly Inflation-adjusted Change in Discretionary Outlays, 1962 to estimated 2004, in Percent



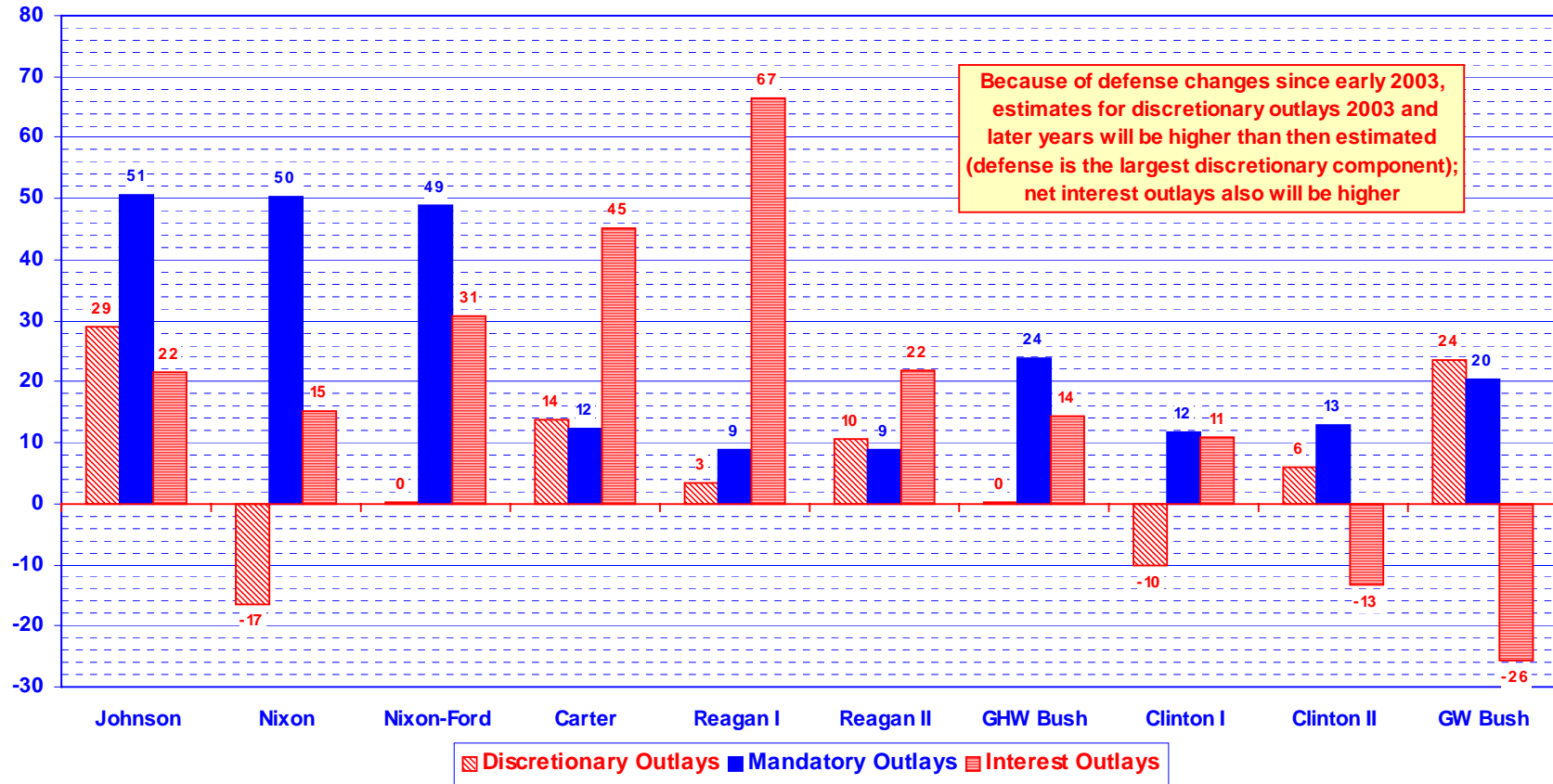
The constant-dollar data used here are from *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 8.2. The discretionary-mandatory classification was introduced in 1962, so the first year for which change can be shown is the 1963 fiscal year, change from 1962. Discretionary outlays are those controlled through the appropriations process.

Yearly Inflation-adjusted Change in Mandatory and Net Interest Outlays, 1962 to estimated 2004, in Percent



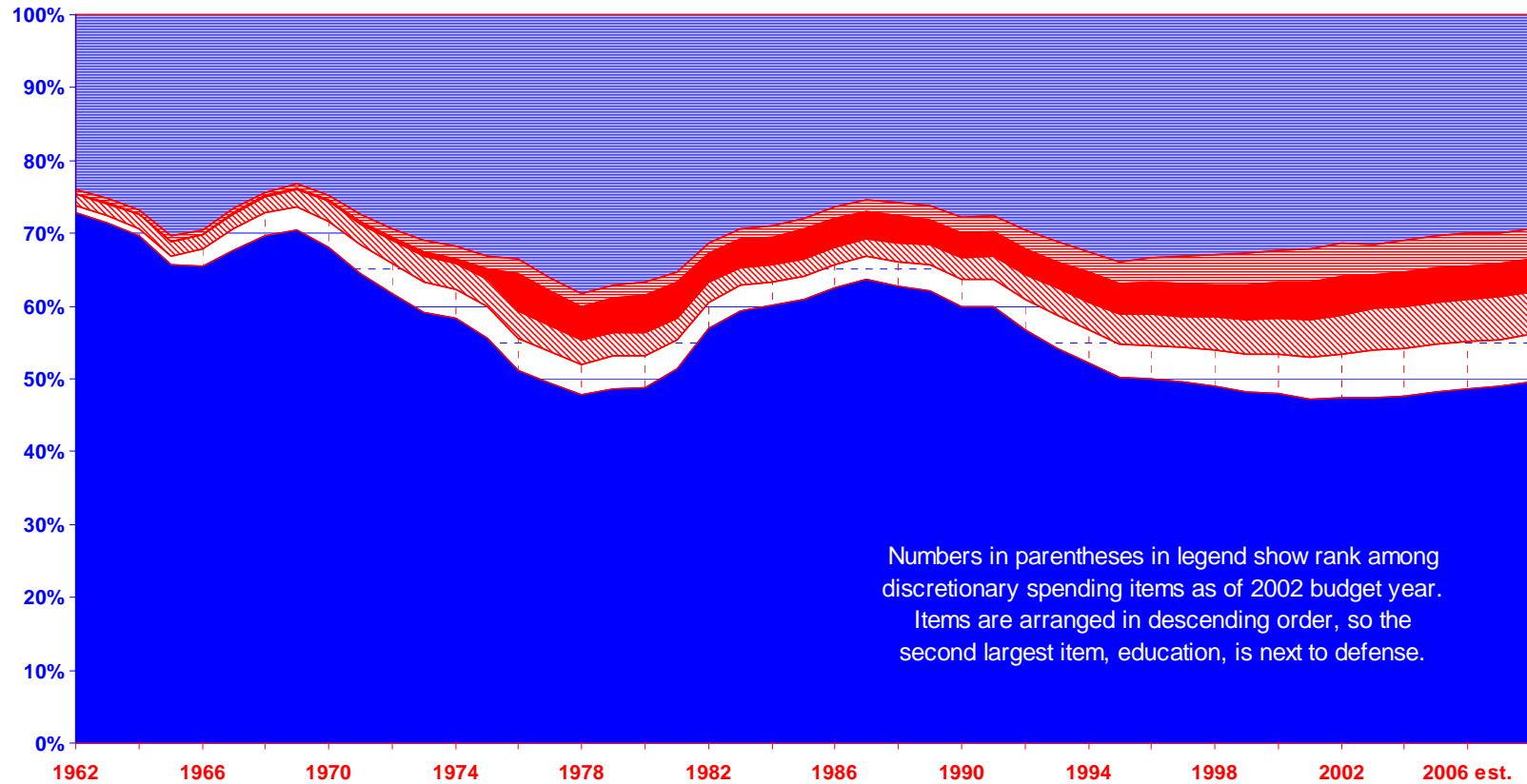
The constant-dollar data used here are from *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 8.2.
Interest officially is part of mandatory spending but is broken out separately here.

Inflation-adjusted change in Mandatory, Discretionary, and Interest Outlays by Presidential Term, 1964 to estimated 2004, in Percent



The constant-dollar data used here are from *Budget 2004 Historical Tables*, Table 8.2.
 The discretionary-mandatory classification was introduced in 1962, so the first complete presidential term to which it applies is that of Lyndon Johnson.
 Interest officially is part of mandatory spending but is broken out separately here.

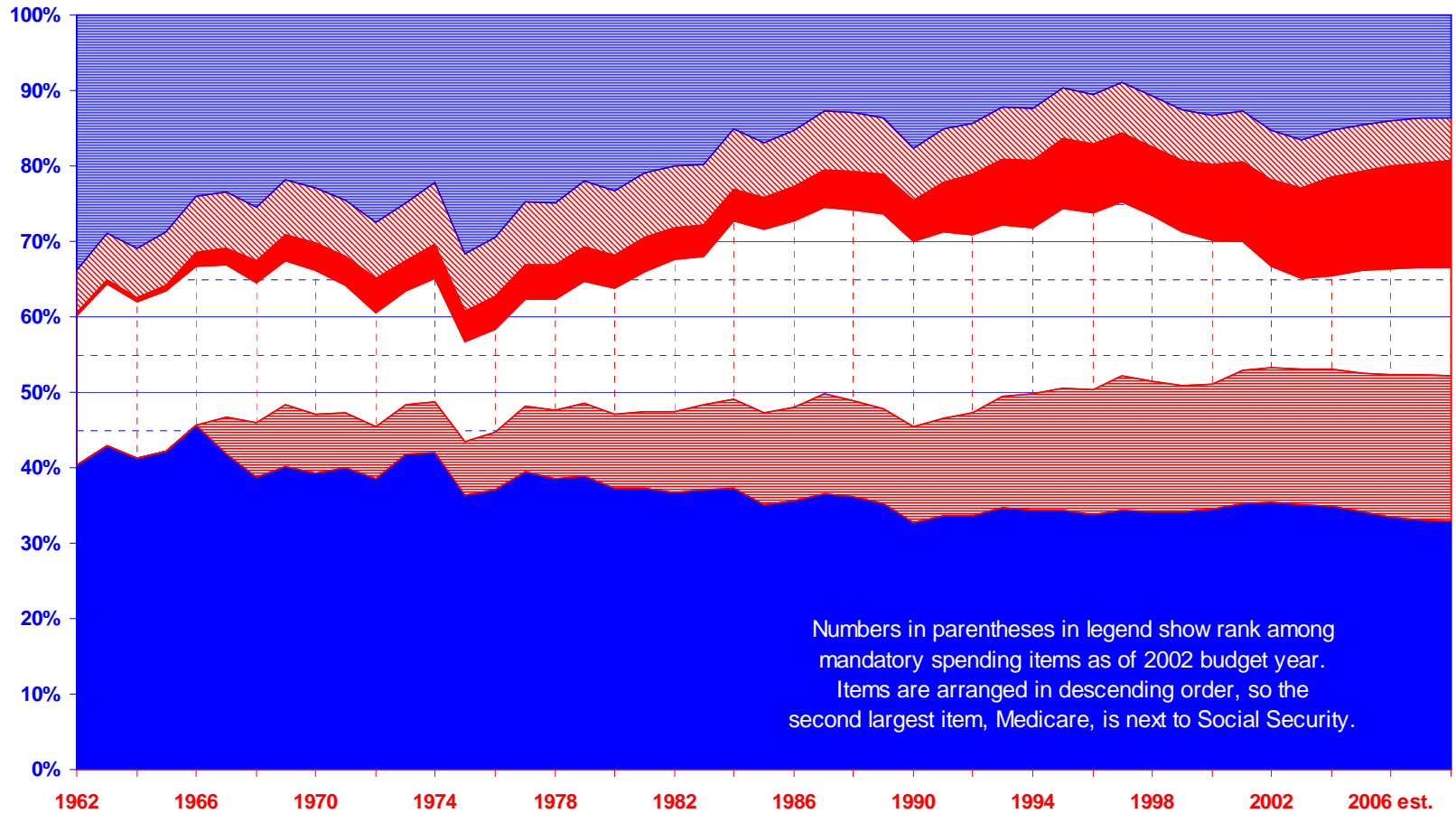
Composition of National Government Discretionary Spending Largest Categories 1962 to est. 2008, in Percent of Total Discretionary Outlays



■ National defense (1) □ Education (2) ▨ Health (3) ■ Ground transportation (4) ▩ Administration of justice (5) ▪ Other discretionary (not in top 5)

Source of data: *Budget 2004 Historical Tables, Table 8.7*

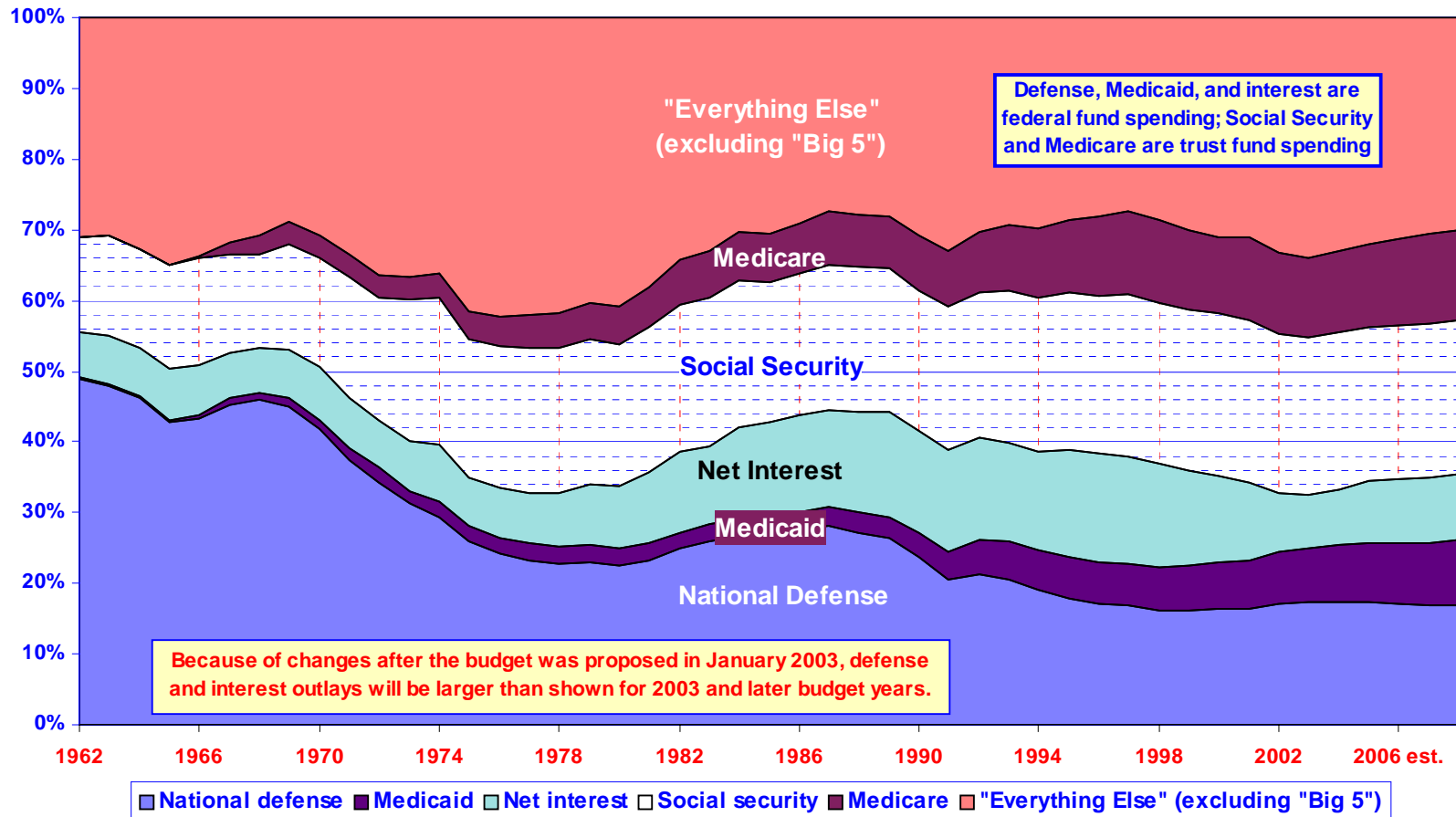
Composition of National Government Mandatory Spending 1962 to estimated 2008, as Percent of Mandatory Spending



Numbers in parentheses in legend show rank among mandatory spending items as of 2002 budget year. Items are arranged in descending order, so the second largest item, Medicare, is next to Social Security.

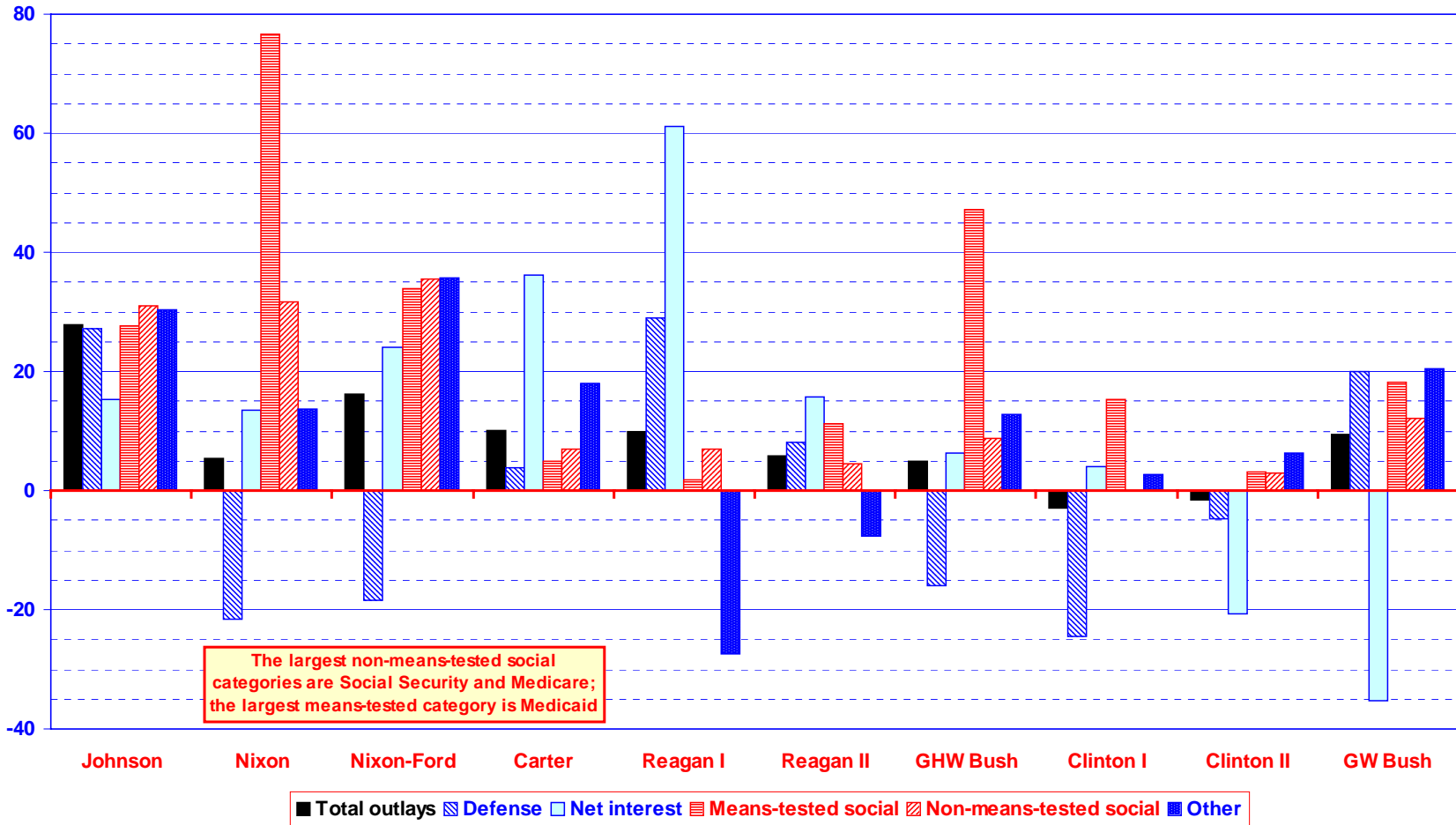
- Social Security (1)
- Medicare (2)
- Net interest (3)
- Medicaid (4)
- Federal employee retirement and disability (5)
- Other mandatory (not in top 5)

Composition of National Government Budget Outlays for "Big Five" (Defense, Medicaid, Interest on Debt, Social Security, and Medicare) and for Everything Else, 1962 to estimated 2008



Source of data: Budget 2004 Historical Tables, Table 3.2

**Inflation-adjusted Change in National Government Outlays Per Person for Selected Categories, by Presidential Term, Johnson to George W. Bush, in Percent
(Spending divided by total US population, not spending per recipient)**



Inflation adjustment with CPI-U-X, which applies the post-1982 CPI to the entire period