

HEALTH SPENDING



The current trajectory of health care spending in the United States is unsustainable for both taxpayers and patients. In fact, according to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) most recent national health expenditure data, total health care spending in the United States totaled over **\$4.5 trillion** in 2022, **17.3%** of gross domestic product (GDP) or **\$13,493** per person.

National health expenditures are projected to grow faster than the economy over the next decade



Health spending will reach **\$7.2 trillion**, or nearly **20%** of GDP by 2031

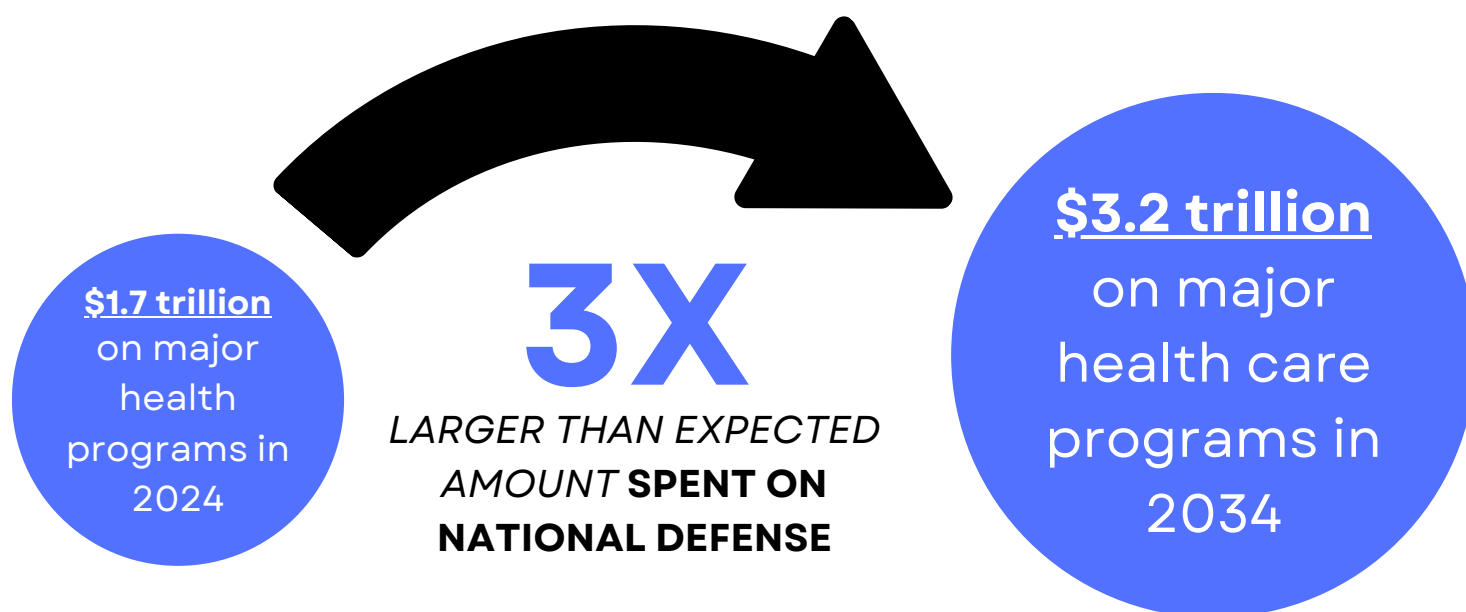
Major federal health care programs (Medicare, Medicaid, Obamacare Subsidies) operated by the federal government and **funded by taxpayers** are responsible for the largest portion of national health spending. In fact, the federal government accounts for **33%** of national health spending, followed by households at **28%**, private businesses at **18%**, and state and local governments at **15%**.



House Budget Committee Hearing
Examining the Budgetary Effects of Health Care Consolidation

HEALTH SPENDING

Given the federal government—and thus taxpayers—finances the largest share of national health spending, rising spending on major federal health care programs is the primary driver of the out-of-control mandatory spending that is driving our unsustainable **\$34 trillion** national debt.



THE NUMBERS DON'T LIE

Federal spending on major health care programs is driving our national debt that is threatening fiscal instability and a sovereign debt crisis. It is imperative to identify inefficiencies and identify reforms to reduce federal health spending to restore fiscal responsibility and secure the promise of critical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid for future generations.



House Budget Committee Hearing
Examining the Budgetary Effects of Health Care Consolidation