



U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE *on the* BUDGET

Mike Enzi, Chairman

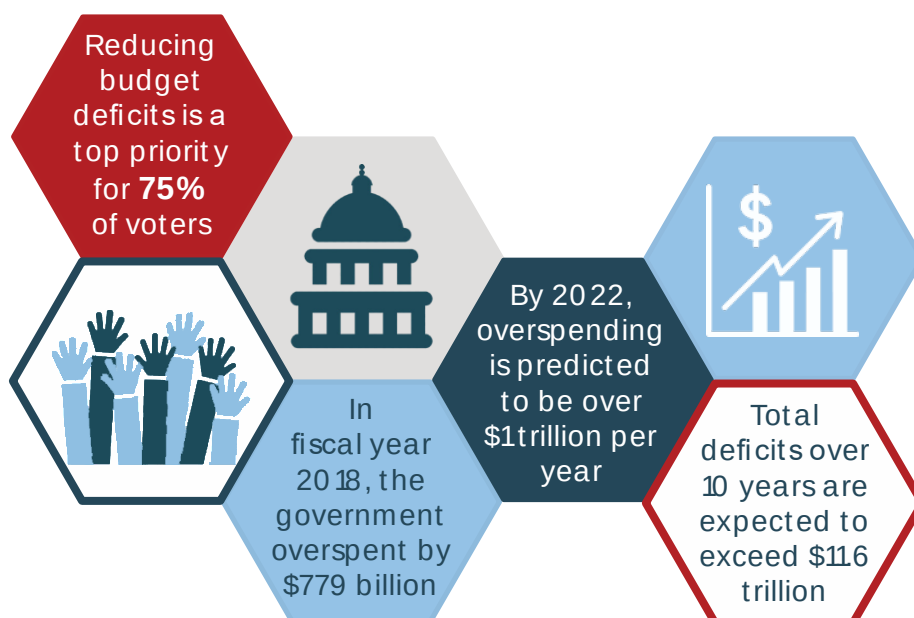
 @BUDGETGOP

BUDGET ROUNDUP:

TOP VOTER PRIORITY IS REDUCING THE DEFICIT

KEY TAKEAWAYS

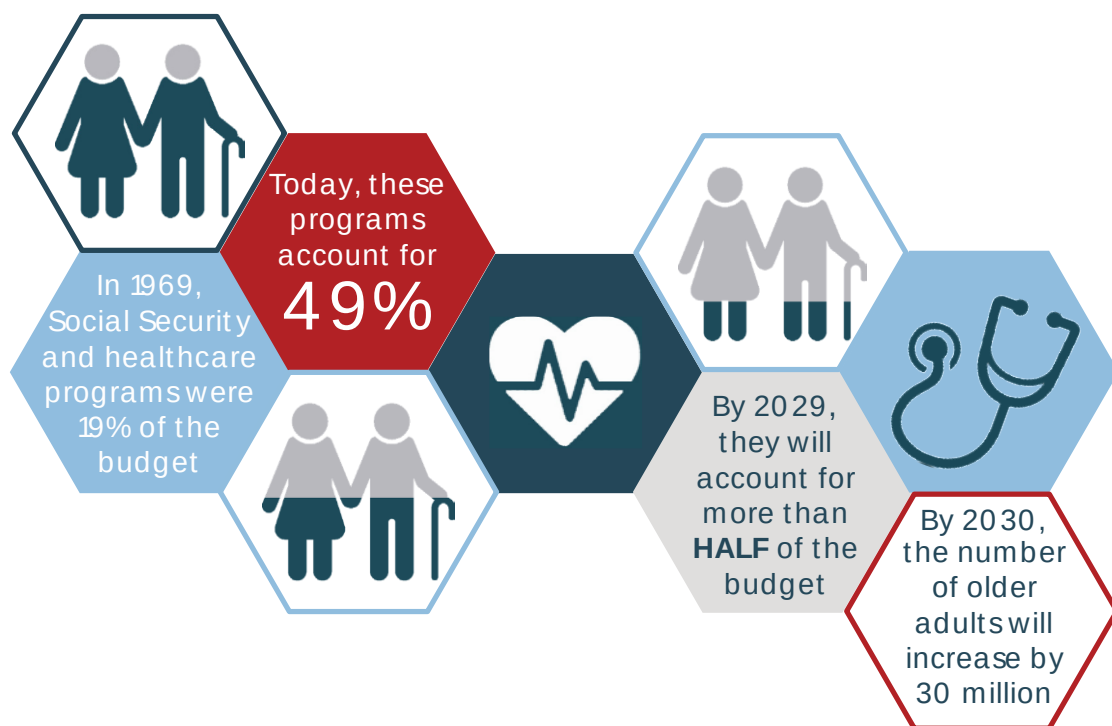
- A [new poll](#) found that 75 percent of registered voters think that reducing the annual budget deficit is either a top priority or an important priority.
- The combined percentage for deficit reduction was higher than any other major issue raised in the poll.
- In fiscal year 2018, the federal government collected more than \$3.3 trillion in revenue, but spent more than \$4.1 trillion, which means the government overspent by \$779 billion.
- Beginning in 2022, the federal government is projected to begin running deficits of more than \$1 trillion each year.
- Total deficit spending for the next ten years will reach more than \$11.6 trillion.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND HALF ITS BUDGET ON OLDER AMERICANS IN 10 YEARS

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Over the past 50 years, government priorities have shifted dramatically from defense to health care and retirement.
- Federal spending over the next ten years will grow from \$4.4 trillion in 2019 to \$7.0 trillion in 2029. According to CBO, three-quarters of that \$2.6 trillion growth is attributable to Social Security, Medicare because the number of older adults will increase by 30 million between 2010 and 2030.
- In 1969, Social Security and health benefits represented 19 percent of federal outlays, while defense represented 45 percent. In 2019, spending on defense is 15 percent and Social Security and health care is 49 percent. By 2029, spending on defense is 11 percent, while spending on the health care and social security for retirees will be 56 percent.



CENSUS BUREAU QUESTIONED OVER PLANS TO CONTROL COSTS FOR 2020 SURVEY

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The 2010 Census was the most expensive in history, costing about \$12.3 billion.
- In December 2017, the Bureau estimated the total cost of the redesigned census to be about \$15.6 billion, including a \$1.2 billion fund for unforeseen events.
- This estimate is a significantly higher than the actual cost of the 2010 Census.
- Information technology appears to be a major driver of the increased cost estimate.
- The Bureau reports that estimated IT costs grew by \$1.56 billion—from \$3.41 billion to \$4.97 billion—between October 2015 and December 2017.
- According to GAO, the Bureau faces challenges managing and overseeing the IT programs, systems, and contracts supporting the 2020 Census.
- Senate Budget Committee [Chairman Mike Enzi is questioning](#) the Census Director about the Bureau's plans to control costs going forward.

