Selected Charts on the Long-Term Fiscal Challenges of the United States

February 2020
Federal debt is on an unsustainable path

**Debt Held by the Public (% of GDP)**

- Actual
- Projected

- 180% in 2050


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The growing debt is caused by a structural mismatch between spending and revenues.

**Federal Spending and Revenues (% of GDP)**

- **Spending**
- **Revenues**

**Average Spending (1985–2019)**

**Average Revenues (1985–2019)**


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Net interest costs are projected to rise sharply

**Billions of Dollars**

10-Year Interest Costs: $5.9 trillion

Interest costs are projected to outpace important investments in our future.

**Federal Spending (% of GDP)**

- **Average Spending (1969–2018)**
  - R&D: 2.5%
  - Infrastructure
  - Education

- **2019**
  - R&D: 1.8%

- **2039**
  - Interest Costs: 4.0%

- **2049**
  - Interest Costs: 5.7%


**Note:** Infrastructure excludes defense.

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The U.S. spent more on interest on the national debt than it has on other national priorities over the past decade.

**Federal Spending from FY2010 to FY2019 (Billions of Dollars)**

- **Net Interest Costs**: $2.5 Trillion
- **Veterans Benefits and Services**: $1.5 Trillion
- **Education**: $1.1 Trillion
- **Transportation**: $0.9 Trillion
- **Administration of Justice**: $0.5 Trillion
- **Natural Resources & Environment**: $0.4 Trillion


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Spending for the major healthcare programs will continue to climb rapidly over the long term.

**Federal Spending (% of GDP)**

- **Major Healthcare Programs**
- **Social Security**
- **Net Interest**
- **Discretionary Spending**
- **Other Mandatory Spending**


**NOTE:** The major healthcare programs include Medicare (net), Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program, and spending to subsidize health insurance purchased through the marketplaces established under the Affordable Care Act and related spending.

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The elderly population is growing rapidly and living longer

U.S. POPULATION AGE 65+ (MILLIONS)

Baby Boomers Turn 65


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Medical spending increases rapidly with age

**Healthcare Spending per Capita by Age Group (Dollars)**

- **0–18**: $3,749
- **19–44**: $4,856
- **45–64**: $10,212
- **65–84**: $16,977
- **85+**: $32,903

**NOTE**: Data are for 2014.
Total U.S. health spending (public and private) is projected to rise to nearly one-fifth of the economy by 2025.

**National Health Expenditures (% of GDP)**

- 1980: 9%
- 1990: 12%
- 2000: 13%
- 2010: 17%
- 2020: 18%
- 2025: 19%

*SOURCE: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures, February 2019.*

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United States per capita healthcare spending is more than twice the average of other developed countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Healthcare Costs per Capita (Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$3,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$4,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$4,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$4,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$4,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$5,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$6,187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$7,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$10,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD Average</td>
<td>$3,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: Data are for 2018. Chart uses purchasing power parities to convert data into U.S. dollars.
Although the United States spends more on healthcare than other developed countries, its health outcomes are generally not any better.

### Health Status

**Life Expectancy at Birth**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Japan
- Latvia
- Mexico
- Japan

**Infant Mortality**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Japan
- Mexico
- Japan

### Quality of Primary Care

**Unmanaged Asthma**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Mexico
- Latvia
- Mexico

**Unmanaged Diabetes**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Iceland
- Mexico
- Iceland

### Quality of Acute Care

**Safety During Childbirth**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Poland
- Canada
- Poland

**Heart Attack Mortality**
- **Worst**: U.S.
- **Best**: Iceland
- Mexico
- Iceland

NOTES: Data are not available for all countries for all metrics. Data are for 2018 or latest available.

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As the population ages, fewer workers will be paying taxes to support each Social Security beneficiary.

**Workers per Beneficiary**

- **1970**: 3.7
- **1990**: 3.4
- **2010**: 2.9
- **2030**: 2.4

Social Security will run a cumulative cash deficit of $2.9 trillion between now and 2035.

The graph illustrates the actual and projected Social Security surpluses/deficits as a percentage of GDP from 1970 to 2090. The projected deficit of $2.9 Trillion is expected to deplete the Trust Fund in 2035.


Note: Surplus/deficit numbers exclude interest income. The total deficit of $2.9 trillion is the present value of the cash deficits between 2019 and 2035. The Old-Age & Survivors Insurance trust fund is projected to be depleted in 2034 and lead to a 23 percent cut in benefits that year; the Disability Insurance trust fund is projected to be depleted in 2052 at which time benefits would be reduced by nine percent.
Low-income seniors rely on Social Security benefits for a major share of their retirement income.

Social Security Benefits (% of Total Income)

- Lowest Quintile (Under $13,499): 81%
- Second Quintile ($13,499–$23,592): 81%
- Middle Quintile ($23,592–$39,298): 61%
- Fourth Quintile ($39,298–$72,129): 39%
- Highest Quintile (Over $72,129): 15%

NOTE: A quintile is one-fifth of the population. Data are for 2014.
Discretionary spending funds a wide range of programs

2018 Discretionary Outlays: $1,262 Billion

- Defense
- Education
- Transportation
- Veterans' Benefits and Services
- Income Security
- Health (Discretionary Only)
- Administration of Justice
- International Affairs
- Natural Resources and Environment
- Community and Regional Development
- General Science, Space and Technology
- General Government
- Other

NOTE: Health (discretionary only) includes National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, veterans’ healthcare, administrative costs for Medicaid, and Indian Health Service.

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The United States spends more on defense than the next seven countries combined.

**Defense Spending (Billions of Dollars)**

- **China**: $609 Billion
- **United States**: $649 Billion
- **Saudi Arabia**
- **India**
- **France**
- **Russia**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Germany**

**Source:** Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Military Expenditure Database*, April 2019.

**Notes:** Figures are in U.S. dollars, converted from local currencies using market exchange rates. Data for the United States are for fiscal year 2018, which ran from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018. Data for the other countries are for calendar year 2018.
Discretionary spending is projected to remain below its historical average

% of Federal Spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Federal Spending</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>76%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mandatory Spending and Net Interest Costs

Discretionary Spending

% of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Projected</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Projected</td>
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</tbody>
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The federal government collects revenues from a variety of sources

2018 Total Revenues
$3,330 Billion

- Individual Income Taxes 51%
- Payroll Taxes 35%
- Corporate Income Taxes 6%
- Other 5%
- Excise Taxes 3%
- Estate and Gift Taxes 1%

NOTE: Other includes customs duties and miscellaneous sources. Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
The U.S. tax system is progressive, with higher-income taxpayers facing higher tax rates.

**Effective Federal Tax Rate by Type (% of Cash Income in 2018)**

- **Excise Tax**
- **Estate Tax**
- **Corporate Income Tax**
- **Payroll Tax**
- **Individual Income Tax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>12%</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>18%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>22%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>31%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
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<td>Middle Quintile</td>
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<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
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<td>80–90th Percentile</td>
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<td>90–95th Percentile</td>
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<td>95–99th Percentile</td>
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<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
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<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
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</table>


**NOTE:** Individual income tax rates for the lowest and second lowest quintiles are negative and are netted against the payroll tax rate. A quintile is one-fifth of the population. In 2018 dollars, the income breaks are: 20% $25,100; 40% $49,300; 60% $85,900; 80% $153,300; 90% $222,900; 95% $319,100; 99% $754,800; 99.9% $3,318,600. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.

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The top 1 percent of taxpayers generate 26 percent of total federal tax revenues

Share of Federal Tax Revenues

- Top 1 Percent 26%
- All Other Taxpayers 74%

NOTES: Data are for 2018. In 2018, a tax unit was in the top 1 percent if its income was $754,800 or higher.
Income growth since 1979 is larger for high-income earners, even when including transfers and taxes

**Average Annual Income After Transfers and Taxes (2016 Dollars)**

- **Top 1 Percent** (incomes up 226%)
- **Top Quintile** (incomes up 100%)
- **Middle Quintile** (incomes up 42%)
- **Lowest Quintile** (incomes up 84%)

**Source:** Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income*, 2016, July 2019.

**Notes:** Increases calculated for 1979–2016. Income after transfers and taxes is comprised of market income plus income from social insurance programs (i.e. Social Security), plus means-tested transfers received (i.e. Medicaid), minus federal taxes. The top quintile includes households that are also in the top 1 percent.

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Total tax expenditures are large in comparison to annual income taxes collected and to the government’s major programs.

**Budgetary Cost in 2019 (Billions of Dollars)**

- **All Tax Expenditures**: $1.5 Trillion
- **Individual & Corporate Income Tax Revenues**: $1.9 Trillion
- **Social Security**: $1.0 Trillion
- **Defense**: $676 Billion
- **Medicare**: $644 Billion


**Notes:** Tax expenditures are deductions, credits, exclusions, and preferential rates. The estimates for tax expenditures do not account for any interactive effects of combining various provisions. Medicare spending is net of premiums and payments from the states. Defense represents discretionary defense spending.

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### Six popular tax provisions accounted for a large majority of annual tax expenditures for individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Individual Tax Expenditures</th>
<th>Budgetary Costs (2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of pension contributions and earnings*</td>
<td>$250 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced rates of tax on dividends and long-term capital gains</td>
<td>$177 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance and care**</td>
<td>$153 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Tax Credit</td>
<td>$118 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)</td>
<td>$70 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies for insurance purchased through health benefit exchanges</td>
<td>$53 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$821 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Note:** *Includes defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans, plans covering partners and sole proprietors, and IRAs. **Estimate includes employer-provided health insurance purchased through cafeteria plans and TRICARE medical insurance.*
The top 1 percent of taxpayers receive 24 percent of the benefit from individual income tax expenditures

Notes: Data are projected for 2019. Data only includes non-business tax expenditures that are claimed on individual tax returns.
The growing federal debt is projected to reduce family incomes substantially

**Income Loss for a Four-Person Family, on Average (2019 Dollars)**

- **2028**: $-4,000
- **2038**: $-8,000
- **2048**: $-16,000


NOTE: The income measures are based on CBO’s projections of real gross national product per person. The income loss is the difference between the income level if debt rises as it does under current law and the income level if debt remains near its current share of gross domestic product.

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Waiting to act raises the cost of stabilizing the debt

Size of Annual Budget Changes Needed to Stabilize the Debt (% of GDP)

- If Fiscal Reforms Begin in 2020: 1.8%
- If Fiscal Reforms Begin in 2025: 2.2%
- If Fiscal Reforms Begin in 2030: 2.7%

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Solutions Initiative 2019: Projected federal debt

**Debt Held by the Public (% of GDP)**

- **Current Policy**
- Center for American Progress
- Bipartisan Policy Center
- Manhattan Institute
- American Enterprise Institute
- Economic Policy Institute
- Progressive Policy Institute
- American Action Forum


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