

September 30, 2009

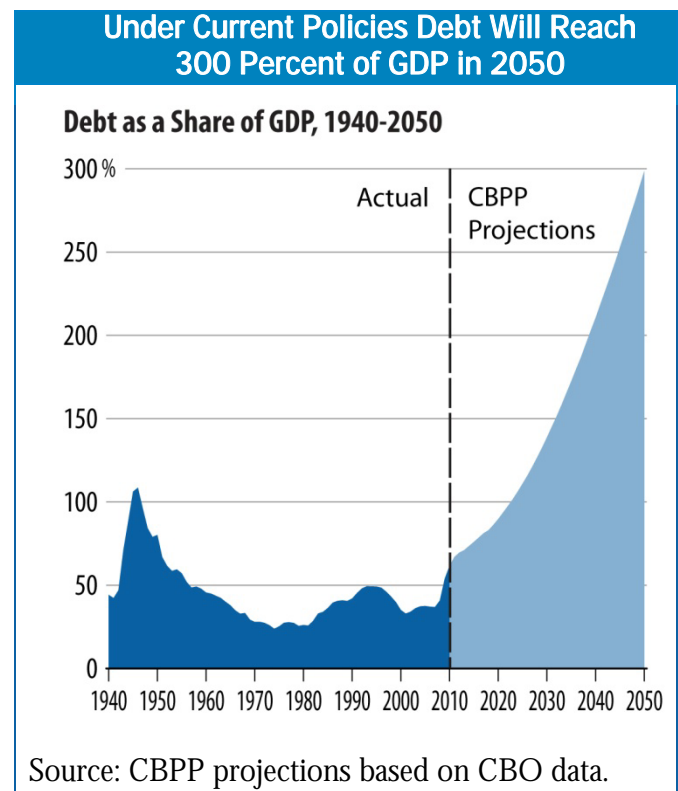
CBPP'S UPDATED LONG-TERM FISCAL DEFICIT AND DEBT PROJECTIONS

For a number of years, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) has projected the long-term path of federal spending, revenues, deficits, and debt if current policies remain unchanged. These projections have shown that deficits and debt will grow in coming decades to unprecedented levels that will not only compromise the federal government's ability to address critical national priorities, but also pose a real threat to the U.S. economy and Americans' standard of living.

Thus, while it is imperative that we avoid undercutting ongoing efforts to spur a recovery from what is in many respects the worst recession since the 1930s, it is vital that policymakers begin as soon as possible to take the steps needed to raise revenues and slow spending growth when the economy recovers in order to put the budget on a sustainable path. They can — and must — do this in a way that also maintains policies that meet crucial national needs and that avoids further increasing poverty and inequality.

CBPP has just updated its long-term budget projections, which are based on recent projections by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). Our projections confirm what we and other analysts (such as CBO, the Government Accountability Office, the Office of Management and Budget, and economists William Gale of the Brookings Institution and Alan Auerbach of the University of California) have concluded previously: the current policy path is unsustainable.

Driven primarily by health care costs, rapidly growing deficits will push the debt held by the public up to roughly 300 percent of gross domestic product by 2050, or nearly *three times* as large as the record level reached at the end of World War II (see Figure).



A brief description of our new projections and how we produced them is attached. Also available is a copy of a CBPP paper on the bleak long-term budget outlook that we issued last December. While the new projections described here differ slightly from those in the December 2008 report, the earlier report's conclusions, its discussion of the causes of the long-term problem, and its detailed description of our methodology remain relevant. In coming weeks, we will update the December 2008 report to incorporate our new projections.

September 30, 2009

NEW CBPP PROJECTIONS RECONFIRM FEDERAL BUDGET IS ON UNSUSTAINABLE PATH

By Kris Cox, Kathy Ruffing, James Horney, and Paul Van de Water

The nation faces an unsustainable fiscal future unless the President and Congress change current policies, according to updated projections from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.¹ The Center has analyzed the budget outlook through 2050 and finds that:

- If current policies are continued without changes, the debt held by the public will explode, rising to roughly 300 percent of GDP in 2050. The deficit will rise to approximately 20 percent of GDP in that year. (See Figure 1 and Table 1.)
- The main driver of the long-term fiscal imbalance is the rising per-person cost of health care, which will increase spending and reduce revenues (as explained below). The loss of revenues from extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts also contributes significantly to the problem.
- Social Security expenditures will rise modestly as a percentage of GDP between now and 2030 and then stabilize, as demographic changes abate. Unlike Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security will not rise relentlessly faster than GDP.
- All federal spending *other than* Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and interest payments on the debt will — when taken together — *shrink* as a share of GDP between now and 2050. The rest of the budget consequently is not contributing to the long-term fiscal problem. (See Figure 2.)
- The “fiscal gap” (the amount of deficit reduction needed to stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio at today’s level) is 4.7 percent of GDP over the 2010-2050 period. In other words, policymakers would need to enact spending cuts, revenue increases, or a combination of the two equivalent each year to \$665 billion in 2009 (4.7 percent of GDP) to keep the level of debt in 2050 from exceeding its 2009 level of 54 percent of GDP.²

¹ These new projections update those in Kris Cox, James Horney, and Richard Kogan, “The Long-Term Fiscal Outlook Is Bleak: Restoring Fiscal Sustainability Will Require Major Changes to Programs, Revenues, and the Nation’s Health Care System,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 16, 2008. CBPP will issue a revised version of the paper incorporating the updated projections in coming weeks.

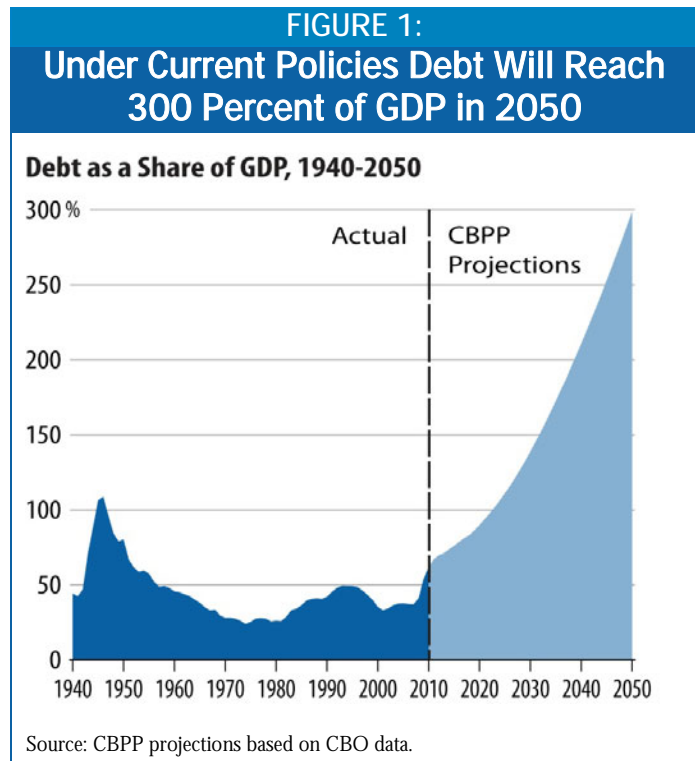
² The fiscal gap is a summary measure over many years and therefore is a very abstract guide to policymakers over the medium term. CBPP will discuss the fiscal gap and alternative guideposts for fiscal sustainability in a forthcoming paper.

The current economic downturn and steps taken to address it have worsened the long-term fiscal outlook only slightly.³ The effects of the recession on revenues and outlays are temporary, as are the measures that Congress has enacted to provide fiscal stimulus and rescue the financial system. They will have far less fiscal impact than permanent policies, which will long outlast the recession.

Methodology

We base our estimates on the Congressional Budget Office’s (CBO) ten-year baseline budget projections, published in August 2009, and CBO’s most recent long-term projections, published in June 2009.⁴ For the first ten years, we adjust the CBO baseline to reflect current tax and spending policies more realistically, as explained below. We then project spending and revenues for subsequent years using growth rates from CBO’s long-term report.

Ten-year projections. CBO follows budget baseline rules that call for assuming current laws will be extended — an assumption that is sometimes unrealistic. In many respects, current *laws* differ from current *policies*. For this reason, we and many other budget-watchers regularly adjust the CBO baseline.



Specifically, we assume that Congress will continue the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts that are scheduled to expire in 2010 under current law and certain other so-called tax “extenders” (provisions, such as the research and development tax credit, that Congress initially enacted on a temporary basis but routinely extends) and will continue relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). CBO’s baseline, in contrast, assumes that the tax cuts will expire on schedule and that the AMT will expand to snare tens of millions of middle-class taxpayers.

In addition, we assume that Congress will continue to defer scheduled cuts in payments for Medicare providers, as it routinely has in recent years, and instead provide doctors with a payment increase based on the Medicare Economic Index. (CBO’s baseline assumes that deep cuts in Medicare payments to doctors will go into effect.) We also account for a gradual phasedown of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and unanticipated natural disasters. (See Table 2.)

³ CBPP estimates, for instance, that 97 percent of the fiscal gap would remain even without the \$787 billion cost of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

⁴ Congressional Budget Office, “The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update,” August 2009; Congressional Budget Office, “The Long-Term Budget Outlook,” June 2009.

Long-term spending projections.

After 2019, we extrapolate components of the federal budget based on the growth rates estimated in CBO’s June 2009 report.⁵ We adopt CBO’s rate of growth for Social Security spending in our projections. Our projections of Medicare and Medicaid spending assume that each program will grow at the rate CBO assumes for the two programs combined.⁶

We assume that all other spending will grow at the rate of inflation and population growth combined, meaning that it will gradually shrink as a percentage of GDP.

Long-term revenue projections.

Our revenue projections largely follow CBO’s alternative fiscal scenario, which assumes extension both of the 2001 and 2003 individual income tax cuts and of AMT relief. In addition, our numbers — like CBO’s — assume a decrease in revenues due to increased private health care spending: as health care costs rise, workers are likely to receive more of their compensation in the form of tax-exempt health care benefits and less in the form of taxable wages, so total revenues decline. But because we project that excess cost growth in other health-care spending will mimic that in Medicare and Medicaid, whereas CBO estimates it will be somewhat lower than in those programs, our revenue estimates are lower than CBO’s.

Conclusion

These projections confirm the findings of numerous independent budget analysts, including the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office. Continuing current policies will lead the federal budget down an unsustainable track. Policymakers need to take significant steps — the most important of which is system-wide health care reform — to put the federal budget on a sound long-term trajectory.

⁵ CBO’s long-term report featured two scenarios: the baseline extended and an alternative fiscal scenario. The alternative scenario resembles our assumptions in many key respects — for example, by assuming continuation of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts and AMT relief, as well as modest increases in Medicare’s physician fees — and we generally use its growth rates, with adjustments as described in the text.

⁶ We believe that in the absence of changes in health care policy, “excess cost growth” (the rate by which per-capita spending growth exceeds per-capita economic growth) will continue to move in tandem for the entire health care sector. Therefore, unlike CBO, which assumes that Medicare will grow faster than Medicaid, we assume both programs will experience the same excess cost growth.

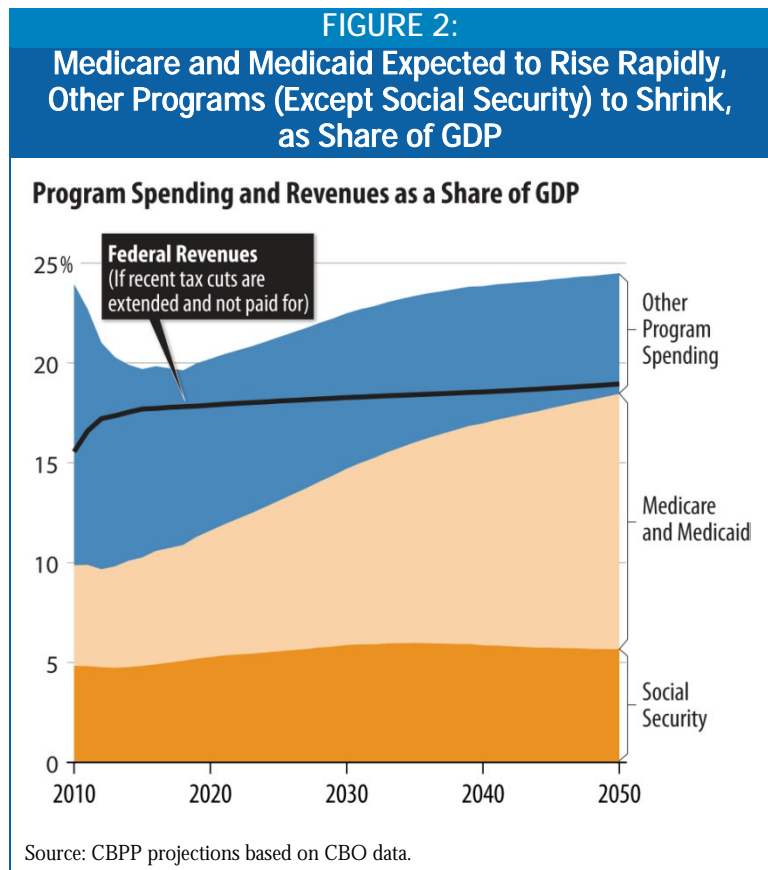


TABLE 1

**Budget Projections Show Deficits and Debt Growing Rapidly
As a Share of GDP Through 2050**

	Social Security	Medicare	Medicaid	Other Program Outlays	Total Program Outlays	Revenues	Interest	Surplus (+)/ Deficits (-)	Debt Held By the Public (End of Year)
2000	4.2%	2.0%	1.2%	8.7%	16.1%	20.9%	2.3%	+2.4%	35%
2010	4.8%	3.1%	2.0%	14.1%	23.9%	15.6%	1.4%	-9.7%	62%
2019	5.2%	4.1%	2.0%	8.7%	20.0%	17.8%	4.3%	-6.4%	86%
2030	5.9%	6.2%	2.6%	7.8%	22.5%	18.3%	6.9%	-11.1%	139%
2040	5.9%	7.8%	3.3%	6.9%	23.8%	18.5%	10.4%	-15.7%	211%
2050	5.7%	8.9%	3.9%	6.0%	24.5%	18.9%	14.8%	-20.4%	299%

Source: CBPP calculations based on CBO data.

TABLE 2

CBPP Adjustments to CBO's August 2009 10-Year Baseline Deficit Projections

By fiscal year, in billions of dollars; totals may not add due to rounding

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
CBO baseline deficit	1,587	1,381	921	590	538	558	558	620	626	622	722	7,137
Do not extend emergencies*	0	-79	-139	-171	-194	-213	-231	-250	-267	-286	-307	-2,136
Tax law extensions**	0	11	146	248	281	299	314	326	339	351	364	2,680
AMT Relief	0	7	82	75	82	90	100	110	123	138	154	961
Iraq & Afghanistan***	0	68	109	110	89	70	59	55	55	52	52	720
Cancel Medicare physician fee cuts	0	8	14	18	25	31	38	46	51	55	60	345
Disaster relief	0	11	16	18	20	23	25	26	27	29	30	226
Additional interest on national debt	0	1	6	19	43	74	107	143	184	230	279	1,087
CBPP adjusted baseline deficit	1,587	1,407	1,156	907	886	933	969	1,078	1,138	1,191	1,355	11,019

Outlays, Revenues, and Deficits As A Share Of GDP Under CBPP Projections

Outlays	26.1%	25.3%	24.3%	23.0%	22.7%	22.9%	23.1%	23.5%	23.6%	23.7%	24.3%	23.6%
Revenues	14.9%	15.6%	16.6%	17.2%	17.4%	17.5%	17.7%	17.7%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.4%
Deficits	11.2%	9.7%	7.7%	5.8%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.4%	6.2%

Source: CBPP calculations based on data from the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation.

*In its published baseline, CBO assumes that all emergency spending enacted for 2009 is extended. CBPP removes the extension of emergencies.

**These include the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts (EGTRRA and JGTRRA), as well as the regular "tax extenders." Expiring tax provisions originating in the economic recovery legislation enacted in February 2009 (ARRA) are not extended.

***These amounts include expected but not yet enacted spending on the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan outside of the base defense budget, assuming that troops deployed for military operations decrease to 75,000 by 2014.