

United States Government Accountability Office

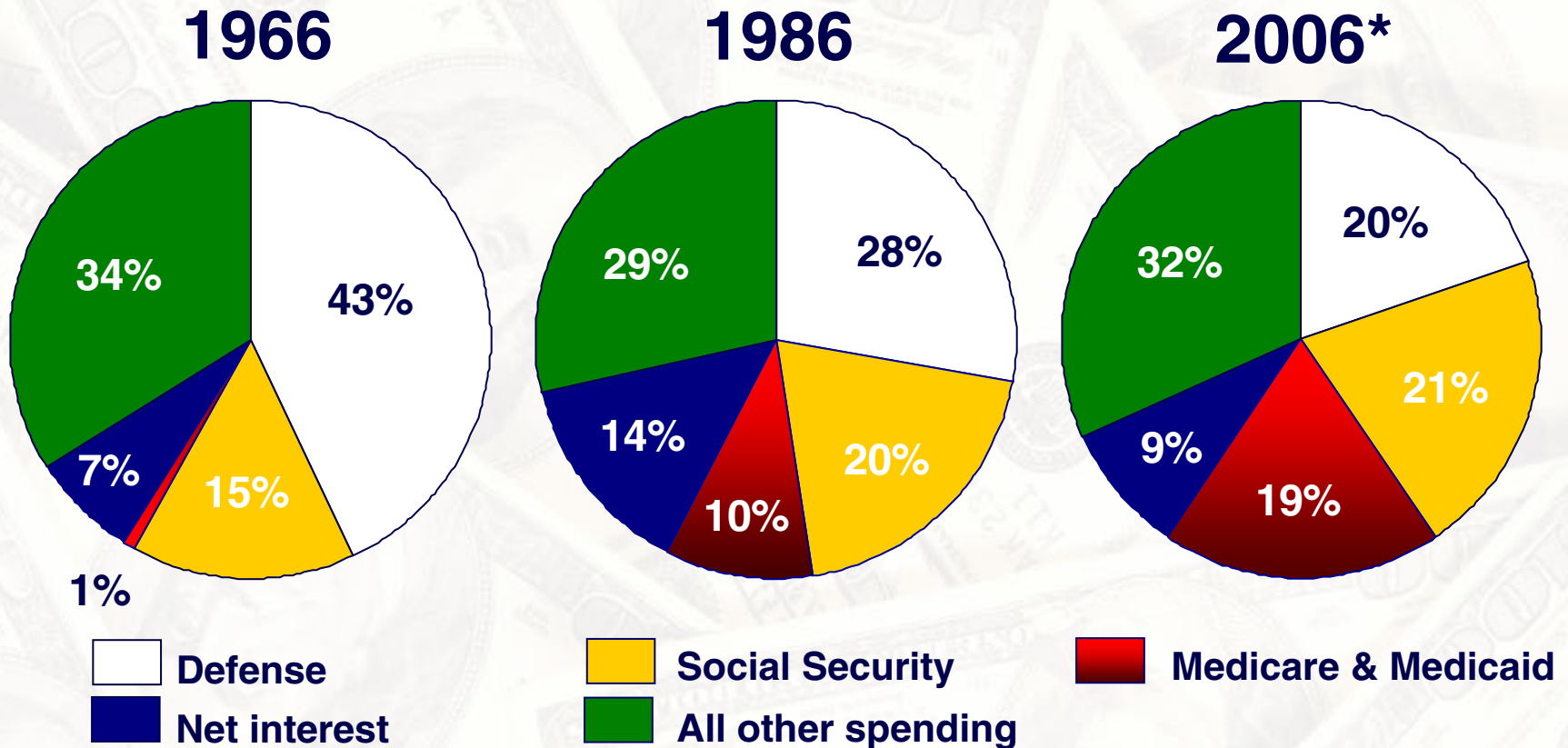
Saving
Our Future
requires
Tough Choices Today

Fiscal Wake-up Tour
Denver City College
Denver, CO
November 28, 2006

The Honorable David M. Walker
Comptroller General of the United States



Composition of Federal Spending



*Preliminary.

Source: Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury.

Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Fiscal Year 2005 and 2006 Deficits and Net Operating Costs

	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006
	(\$ Billion)	
On-Budget Deficit	(494)	(434)
Off-Budget Surplus*	175	186
Unified Deficit	(318)	(248)
Net Operating Cost	(760)	Not available

*Includes \$173 billion in Social Security surpluses for fiscal year 2005 and \$185 billion for fiscal year 2006; \$2 billion in Postal Service surpluses for fiscal year 2005 and \$1 billion for fiscal year 2006.

Sources: The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury.

Estimated Fiscal Exposures

(\$ trillions)

	2000	2006
• Explicit liabilities	\$6.9	\$10.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly held debt • Military & civilian pensions & retiree health • Other 		
• Commitments & contingencies	0.5	0.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., PBGC, undelivered orders 		
• Implicit exposures	13.0	38.8
• Future Social Security benefits	3.8	6.4
• Future Medicare Part A benefits	2.7	11.3
• Future Medicare Part B benefits	6.5	13.1
• Future Medicare Part D benefits	--	8.0
Total	\$20.4	\$49.9

Source: U.S. government's consolidated financial statement, Social Security and Medicare Trustees reports and Monthly Treasury Statement, September 30, 2006.

Note: 2006 estimates are preliminary. Estimates for Social Security and Medicare are at present value as of January 1 of each year and all other data are as of September 30.

How Big is Our Growing Fiscal Burden?

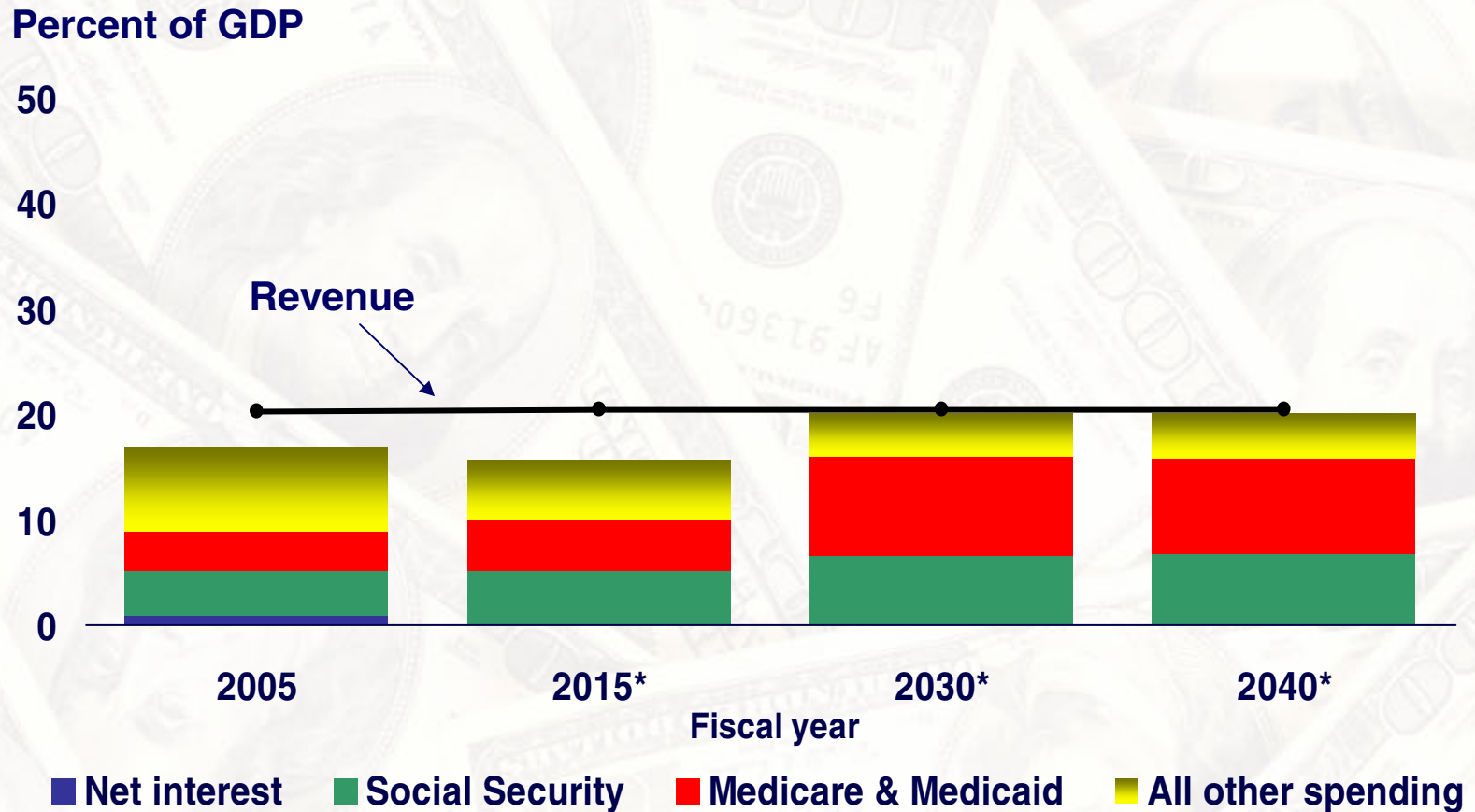
Our total fiscal burden can be translated and compared as follows:

Total fiscal exposures	\$49.9 trillion
Total household net worth¹	\$53.3 trillion
Burden/Net worth ratio	94 percent
Burden²	
Per person	\$165,000
Per full-time worker	\$395,000
Per household	\$435,000
Income	
Median household income³	\$46,326
Disposable personal income per capita⁴	\$32,392

Notes: (1) Federal Reserve Board, Flow of Funds Accounts, Table B.100, 2006:Q2 (Sept. 19, 2006); (2) Burdens are calculated using estimated total U.S. population as of 9/30/06, from the U.S. Census Bureau; full-time workers reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, in NIPA table 6.5D (Aug. 2, 2006); and households reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* (Aug. 2006); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* (Aug. 2006); and (4) Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Personal Income and Outlays: September 2006*, table 2, 2006:Q3, (Oct. 30, 2006).

Sources: GAO analysis.

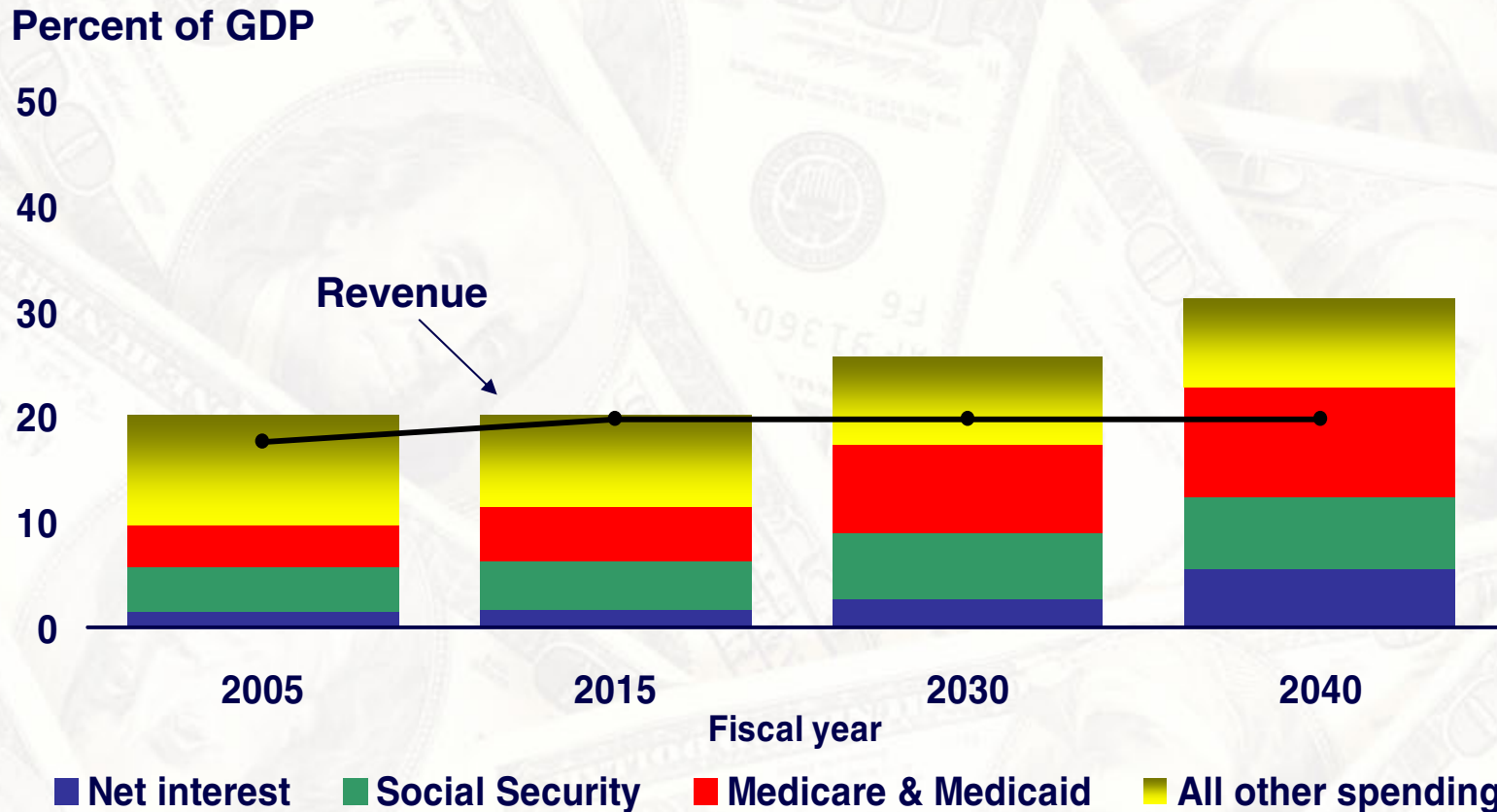
Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP Under Baseline Extended (January 2001)



*All other spending is net of offsetting interest receipts.

Source: GAO's January 2001 analysis.

Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP Under Baseline Extended (August 2006)

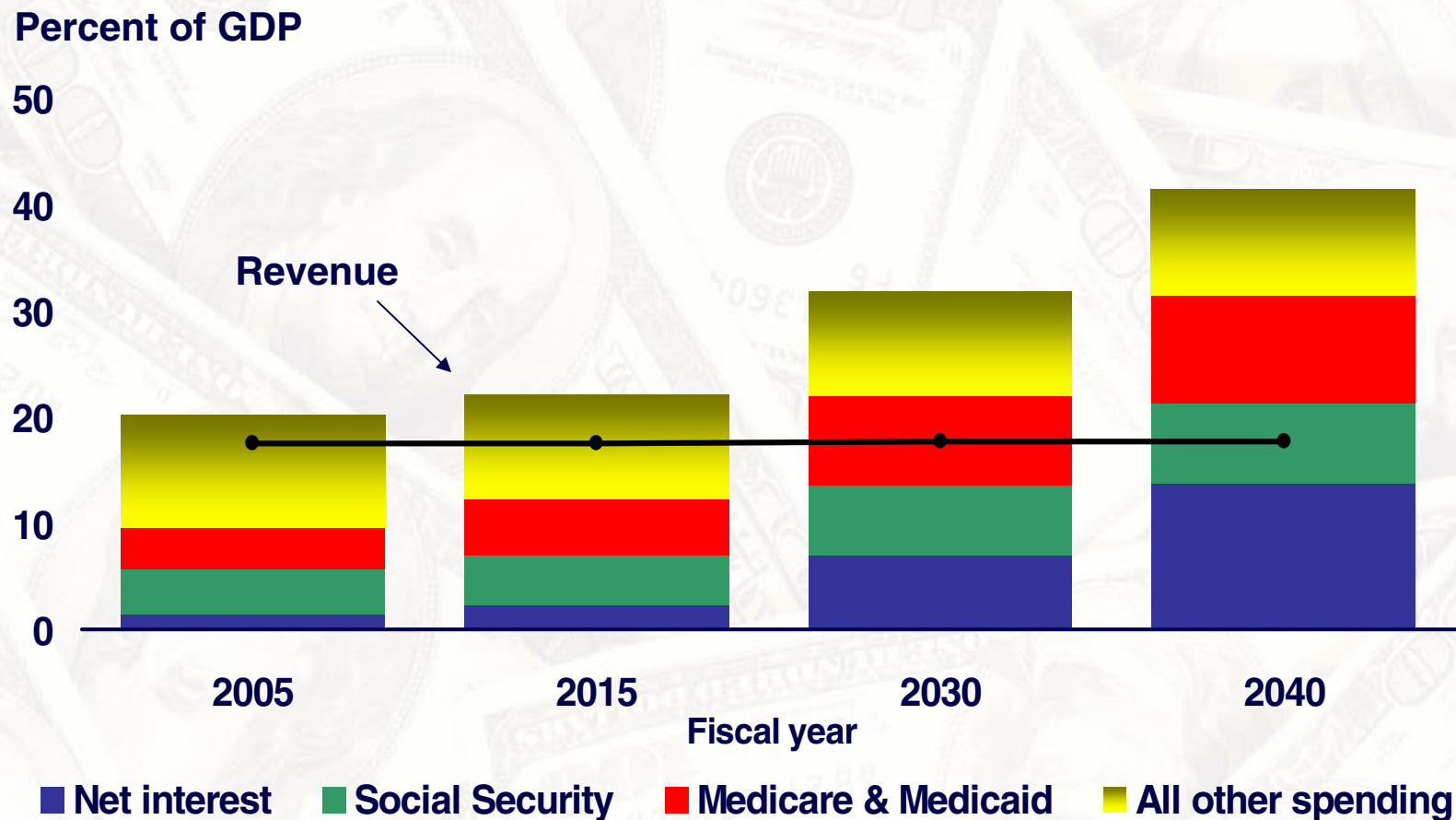


Notes: In addition to the expiration of tax cuts, revenue as a share of GDP increases through 2016 due to (1) real bracket creep, (2) more taxpayers becoming subject to the AMT, and (3) increased revenue from tax-deferred retirement accounts. After 2016, revenue as a share of GDP is held constant.

Source: GAO's August 2006 analysis.

Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP

(Assuming Discretionary Spending Grows with GDP After 2006 and All Expiring Tax Provisions are Extended)



Source: GAO's August 2006 analysis.

Current Fiscal Policy Is Unsustainable

- **The “Status Quo” is Not an Option**

- We face large and growing structural deficits largely due to known demographic trends and rising health care costs.
- GAO’s simulations show that balancing the budget in 2040 could require actions as large as
 - Cutting total federal spending by 60 percent or
 - Raising federal taxes to 2 times today's level

- **Faster Economic Growth Can Help, but It Cannot Solve the Problem**

- Closing the current long-term fiscal gap based on reasonable assumptions would require real average annual economic growth in the double digit range every year for the next 75 years.
- During the 1990s, the economy grew at an average 3.2 percent per year.
- As a result, we cannot simply grow our way out of this problem. Tough choices will be required.

The Way Forward: A Three-Pronged Approach

1. Strengthen Budget and Legislative Processes and Controls
2. Improve Financial Reporting and Performance Metrics
3. Fundamental Reexamination & Transformation for the 21st Century (i.e., entitlement programs, other spending, and tax policy)

*Solutions Require Active Involvement from
both the Executive and Legislative Branches*

Key National Indicators

- **WHAT:** A portfolio of economic, social, and environmental outcome-based measures that could be used to help assess the nation's and other governmental jurisdictions' position and progress
- **WHO:** Many countries and several states, regions, and localities have already undertaken related initiatives (e.g., Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, Oregon, Silicon Valley (California) and Boston)
- **WHY:** Development of such a portfolio of indicators could have a number of possible benefits, including
 - Serving as a framework for related strategic planning efforts
 - Enhancing performance and accountability reporting
 - Informing public policy decisions, including much needed baseline reviews of existing government policies, programs, functions, and activities
 - Facilitating public education and debate as well as an informed electorate
- **WAY FORWARD:** Consortium of key players housed by the National Academies domestically and related efforts by the OECD and others internationally

Key National Indicators: Where the World's Sole Superpower Ranks

The United States may be the only superpower, but compared to most other OECD countries on selected key economic, social, and environmental indicators, on average, the U.S. ranks

16 OUT OF 28

OECD Categories for Key Indicators (2006 OECD Factbook)

• Population/Migration	• Energy	• Environment	• Quality of Life
• Macroeconomic Trends	• Labor Market	• Education	• Economic Globalization
• Prices	• Science & Tech.	• Public Finance	

Source: 2006 OECD Factbook

Moving the Debate Forward

- **The Sooner We Get Started, the Better**

- The miracle of compounding is currently working against us
- Less change would be needed, and there would be more time to make adjustments
- Our demographic changes will serve to make reform more difficult over time

- **Need Public Education, Discussion, and Debate**

- The role of government in the 21st Century
- Which programs and policies should be changed and how
- How government should be financed

**These Challenges Go Beyond
Numbers and Dollars—
It's About**

VALUES & PEOPLE



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On the Web

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