











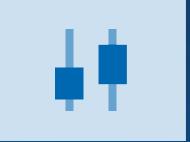


SEPTEMBER 2024







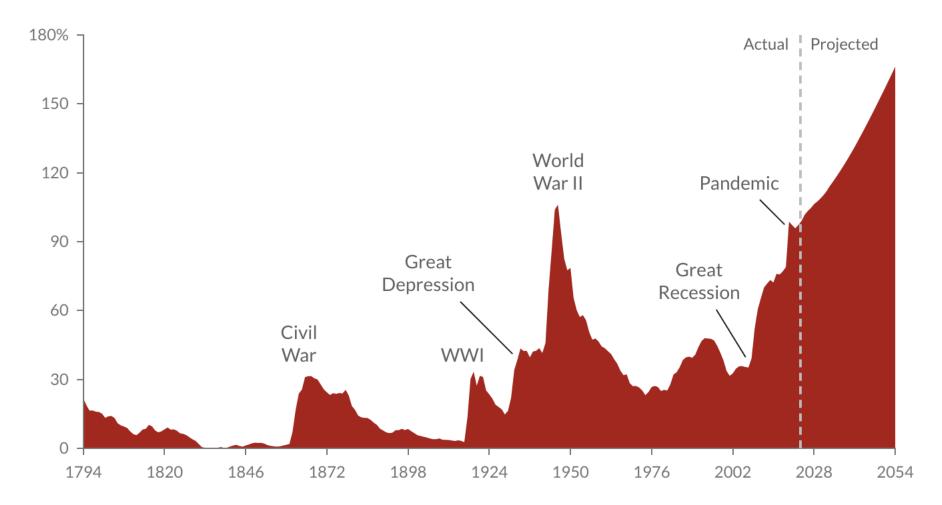






Federal debt is on an unsustainable path

Debt Held by the Public (% of GDP)



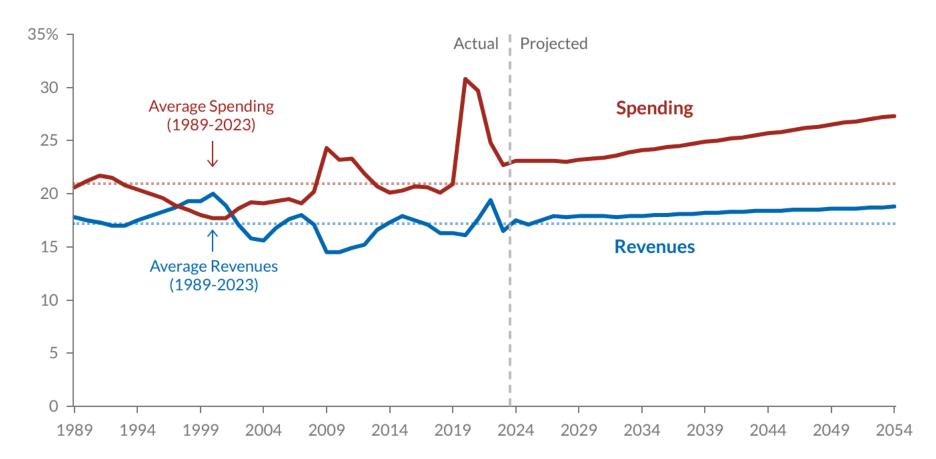
Source: Congressional Budget Office

Note: Data includes the long-term projections and other previous projections $\,$



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

Federal Spending and Revenues (% of GDP)

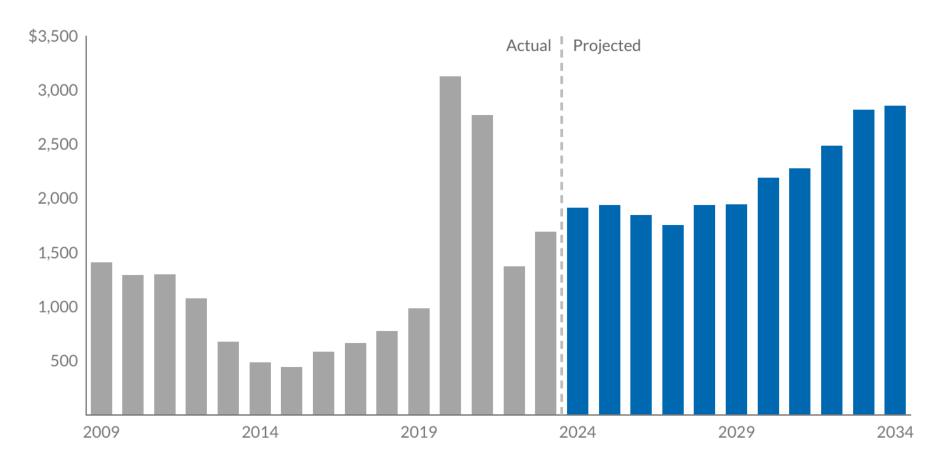


Sources: Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget Note: Projected data have been adjusted to remove the effects of timing shifts.



Annual federal deficits will fall from their COVID-19 highs but will soon bounce back beyond \$2 trillion

Annual Deficits (Billions of \$)

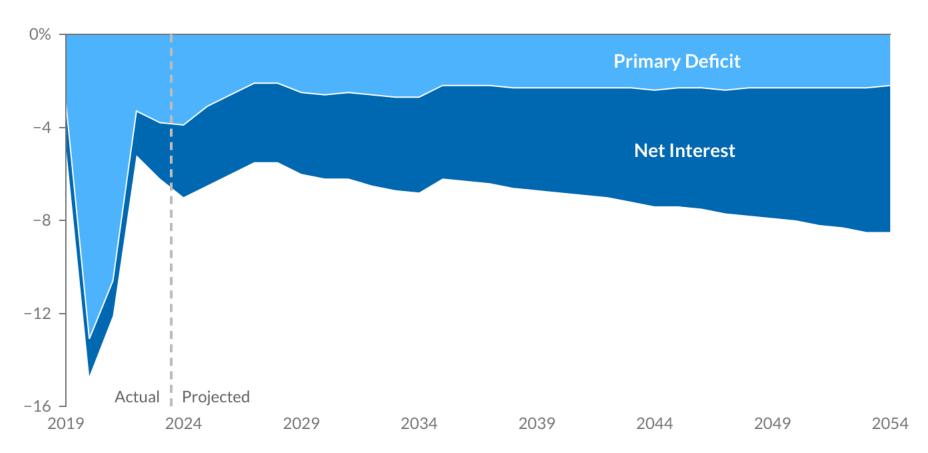


Sources: Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget



Rising interest costs are the driving factor in projected growth in annual deficits

Primary Deficits and Net Interest Outlays (% of GDP)



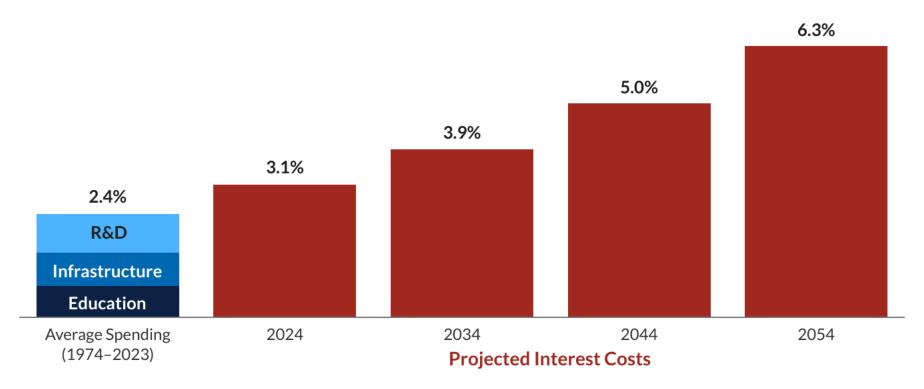
Source: Congressional Budget Office

Note: Data includes the long-term and ten-year projections. Data are adjusted to remove the effects of shifts in the timing of payments that arise when the first day of the fiscal year falls on a weekend.



By 2054, interest costs are projected to be nearly three times the amount the federal government has historically spent on R&D, infrastructure, and education combined

Federal Spending (% of GDP)



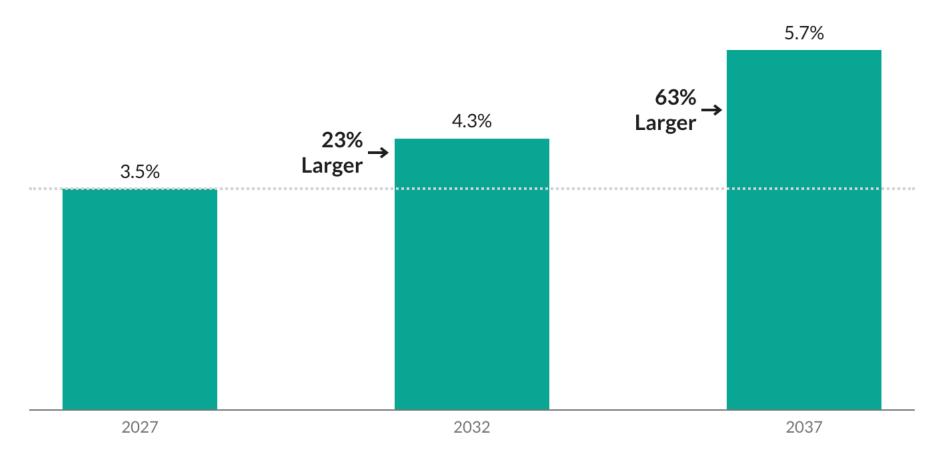
Sources: Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget

Note: Infrastructure excludes defense.



Waiting to enact fiscal reform raises the cost of stabilizing the debt

Size of Reform Needed in First Year of Enactment (% of GDP)



Source: Congressional Budget Office

Note: Data reflects changes needed to stabilize the debt at 80 percent of GDP by 2052.

