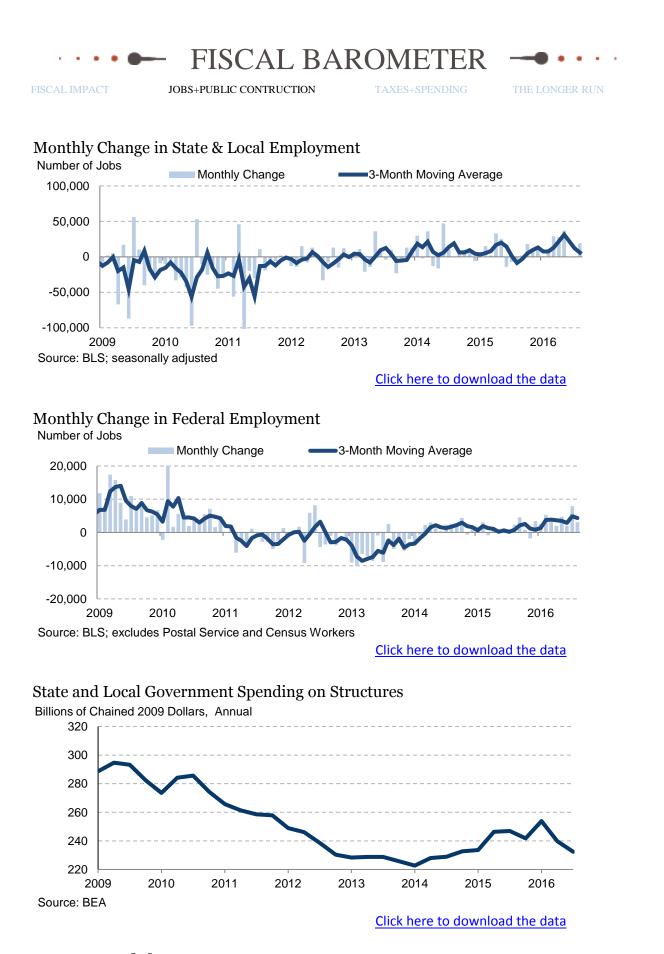


The fiscal impact measure shows how much federal, state, and local government taxes and spending added to or subtracted from the overall pace of economic growth. Between 2008 and 2011, fiscal impact was positive, indicating that government policy was stimulative. For several subsequent years, the fiscal impact was been negative, indicating a restraint on growth. For the past couple of years, government spending and taxes was close to neutral, neither stimulating nor restraining growth. (For more detail on how this measure was constructed and how to interpret it, see our methodology.)

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FISCAL BAROMETER



FISCAL IMPACT

S+PUBLIC CONTRUCTION

TAXES+SPENDING

THE LONGER RUN

Federal Receipts and Outlays		
Rolling 12-Month Window		
	Past 12 Months, Billions of \$	Year-Over-Year Percentage Change (%)
Total Receipts	3,273	0.3
Individual and Payroll Tax	2,674	1.9
Corporate and other	599	-5.8
Total Outlays**	3,841	3.2
Defense	561	-0.9
Social Security Benefits	909	3.1
Medicare*	578	4.7
Medicaid	370	3.9
Net Interest on the Public Debt	293	12.7
Other Activities***	1,129	2.0

Source: Hutchins Center Calculations based on CBO data.

*Adjusted for timing shifts.

**Medicare outlays are net of offsetting receipts

***Includes unemployment insurance, TARP and GSE outlays

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State and Local Tax Receipts

Four-Quarter Moving Average of the Year-Over-Year

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