

# A CONTRAST IN BUDGETS

	<i>The Path to Prosperity</i>	President's FY2012 Budget
Spending Cuts	\$6.2 trillion in spending cuts relative to President's budget; \$5.8 trillion in spending cuts relative to CBO's current-policy baseline	\$400 billion in new spending above CBO's current-policy baseline
Spending Levels	Brings non-security discretionary spending to below pre-stimulus, pre-bailout levels	Locks in reckless spending spree
Taxes	Stops all of President's taxes; Reforms the broken tax code	Imposes a \$1.5 trillion tax increase
Corporate Tax	Lowers the corporate tax rate to 25 percent to promote job creation and global competitiveness	Leaves in place the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, driving jobs overseas
Size of Government	Brings government down to below 20 percent of GDP by 2015; 15 percent of GDP in 2050	Spending as a percent of GDP never drops below 23 percent; Commits to the explosive growth of government
Deficit	Brings deficits under \$1 trillion in FY2012; Reduces deficits \$4.4 trillion relative to President's budget; Puts the budget on a path to balance	\$1.2 trillion deficit in FY2012 marks the fourth straight deficit exceeding the \$1 trillion mark
Primary Balance	Primary balance (spending – interest payments = revenue) is reached in 2015	<b>Never</b> reaches primary balance – failing to clear even the low bar the administration set for itself
Debt Held by Public	Reduces the debt by \$4.7 trillion relative to the President's budget; Pays off the debt over time	Adds \$9.1 trillion to the debt over the next decade; Accelerates a debt-fueled economic crisis
Health Care	Repeals the job-destroying health care law	Accelerates the job-destroying health care law
Jobs	According to the Heritage Center for Data Analysis, creates nearly 1 million new private-sector jobs next year; Brings unemployment rate down to 4 percent in 2015	Accelerates tax hikes, health care law, debt and government spending – policies that result in slower economic growth and fewer American jobs