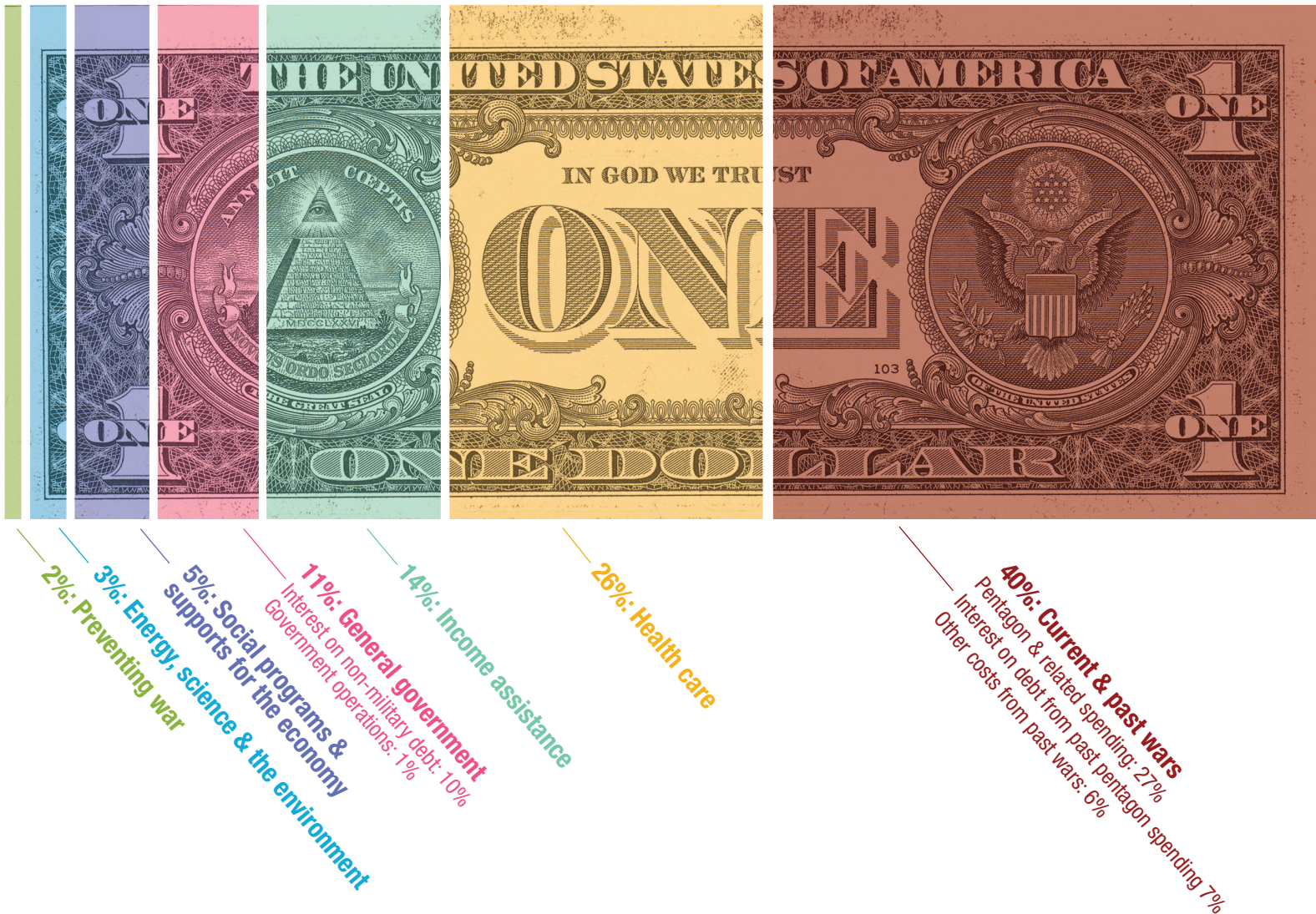


WHERE DO YOUR 2014 INCOME TAX DOLLARS GO?



So then let us pursue what makes for peace and the building up of one another. ~Romans 14:19

This is how the federal government spends our 2014 income tax dollars.

This imbalanced spending has consequences: cuts in programs that reduce income inequality, as well as missed opportunities to prevent war and address climate change. Even with recent wars ending, military spending still accounts for 40 percent of every tax dollar the U.S. government spends, while other needs go unmet. Please ask your members of Congress to use your income tax dollars to pay for what this nation really needs. Use FCNL's website, fcnl.org/action/taxes, to send your message.

April 2015 | More details at fcnl.org/budget

[Budget breakdown on back](#)

SPENDING BREAKDOWN:

40% Current & past wars:

This includes the Pentagon (Department of Defense) budget and related military programs, such as nuclear weapons production in the Department of Energy, and foreign military assistance (27%); the share of interest on the public debt that is due to past war spending (7%); and veterans' benefits and other costs of past wars (6%).

26% Health care:

This includes health care for children, elders and families through the Medicaid program, Indian Health, public health services and other programs. It also includes some spending for the Medicare program, although the majority of that program is supported by a separate payroll tax and by premiums paid by participants. (Veterans' health benefits and medical care for troops and other employees of the the Department of Defense are included in the costs of war and past wars.)

14% Income assistance:

This includes spending on programs available to eligible people based on income guidelines. These programs provide food assistance, housing subsidies, unemployment insurance, temporary income supports and energy assistance in order to mitigate some of the enormous income gap between the richest and poorest in our country.

11% General government:

This includes spending on the legislative and judicial branches and federal agencies that serve an all-government purpose, including the Departments of the Treasury and Justice and the General Services Administration (1%). This also includes the interest on the public debt not due to spending on past wars (10%).

5% Social programs & supports for the economy:

This includes spending on programs that make commerce possible, including investments in rural and urban development, transportation and agriculture, along with employment, education, child care assistance and community programs.

3% Energy, science & the environment:

This includes funding for the Environmental Protection Agency, National Science Foundation, National Aeronautic and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the non-nuclear part of the Department of Energy, most of the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

2% Preventing war:

This includes the entire State Department (including the diplomatic corps and the U.S. Agency for International Development), support for the United Nations and other international institutions and non-military aid to other countries.

Source: FCNL calculations based on estimated FY2015 expenditures reported by the White House Office of Management and Budget in FY2016 budget documents, released February 2, 2015 (Analytical Perspectives, Table 29-1). This analysis covers the \$2,742,767,000,000 "federal fund" budget, which is the spending supported by income taxes, estate taxes and other general revenues. Not included are trust funds, such as Social Security, Medicare and highway trust funds, which are supported by dedicated revenues. For a complete data set, showing how individual budget line items were categorized, please contact Ruth Flower at flower@fcnl.org.

