

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Discretionary spending (in billions of 2019 dollars)</b>	<b>Mandatory spending minus net interest (in billions of 2019 dollars)</b>	<b>Sum of tax expenditure revenue loss estimates (in billions of 2019 dollars)</b>
1989	898.8	893.5	610.7
1990	888.0	1,007.7	618.2
1991	913.4	1,021.7	608.9
1992	892.0	1,083.5	629.8
1993	881.3	1,095.4	637.9
1994	864.9	1,146.5	670.5
1995	852.4	1,155.9	694.3
1996	818.1	1,208.1	698.2
1997	825.4	1,222.4	729.0
1998	822.7	1,280.6	824.6
1999	841.8	1,324.3	887.3
2000	886.1	1,371.7	927.6
2001	914.2	1,419.3	1005.9
2002	1,017.6	1,533.3	1045.1
2003	1,122.3	1,610.0	1004.0
2004	1,190.2	1,645.4	968.2
2005	1,249.6	1,702.4	1000.8
2006	1,271.0	1,765.1	1058.6
2007	1,267.7	1,764.8	1027.5
2008	1,353.3	1,901.8	1046.8
2009	1,458.8	2,467.5	1156.2
2010	1,574.6	2,236.7	1197.6
2011	1,543.7	2,321.6	1228.9
2012	1,446.3	2,283.4	1214.7
2013	1,327.5	2,243.5	1264.8
2014	1,277.0	2,273.6	1266.1
2015	1,251.7	2,459.7	1319.9
2016	1,258.4	2,576.9	1506.8
2017	1,252.0	2,627.4	1537.4
2018	1,286.1	2,571.4	1402.1
2019	1,337.8	2,735.4	1320.6

Source: GAO analysis of Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget data.

Note: Summing tax expenditure estimates provides a sense of size but does not take into account possible interactions among individual tax expenditures or outlay effects from refundable credits. Total changes in tax revenues from repealing tax expenditures could differ from the sum of the estimates.