

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Discretionary spending (in billions of 2017 dollars)</b>	<b>Mandatory spending minus net interest (in billions of 2017 dollars)</b>	<b>Sum of tax expenditure revenue loss estimates (in billions of 2017 dollars)</b>
1987	842.5	798.9	715.0
1988	853.2	823.5	554.6
1989	863.7	858.5	586.8
1990	853.7	968.8	594.4
1991	878.3	982.4	585.5
1992	858.1	1,042.3	605.9
1993	847.6	1,053.5	613.5
1994	831.8	1,102.6	644.8
1995	819.8	1,111.7	667.7
1996	786.9	1,162.2	671.7
1997	794.0	1,176.0	701.3
1998	791.5	1,232.2	793.4
1999	810.1	1,274.4	853.9
2000	852.5	1,319.7	892.5
2001	879.2	1,365.0	967.5
2002	978.5	1,474.4	1,005.0
2003	1,078.3	1,546.9	964.7
2004	1,142.6	1,579.7	929.5
2005	1,198.7	1,633.0	960.0
2006	1,218.6	1,692.3	1,015.0
2007	1,215.5	1,692.1	985.2
2008	1,297.5	1,823.4	1,003.6
2009	1,398.5	2,365.5	1,108.4
2010	1,509.2	2,143.8	1,147.9
2011	1,479.0	2,224.4	1,177.5
2012	1,386.7	2,189.3	1164.6

2013	1,274.6	2,154.2	1,214.5
2014	1,227.5	2,185.3	1,217.0
2015	1,202.5	2,363.0	1,268.0
2016	1,205.7	2,469.0	1,443.7
2017	1,200.2	2,518.8	1,473.8

Source: GAO analysis of Department of the Treasury and Office 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 and within the tax code. Total changes in tax revenues from repealing all tax expenditures could differ from the sum of the estimates.