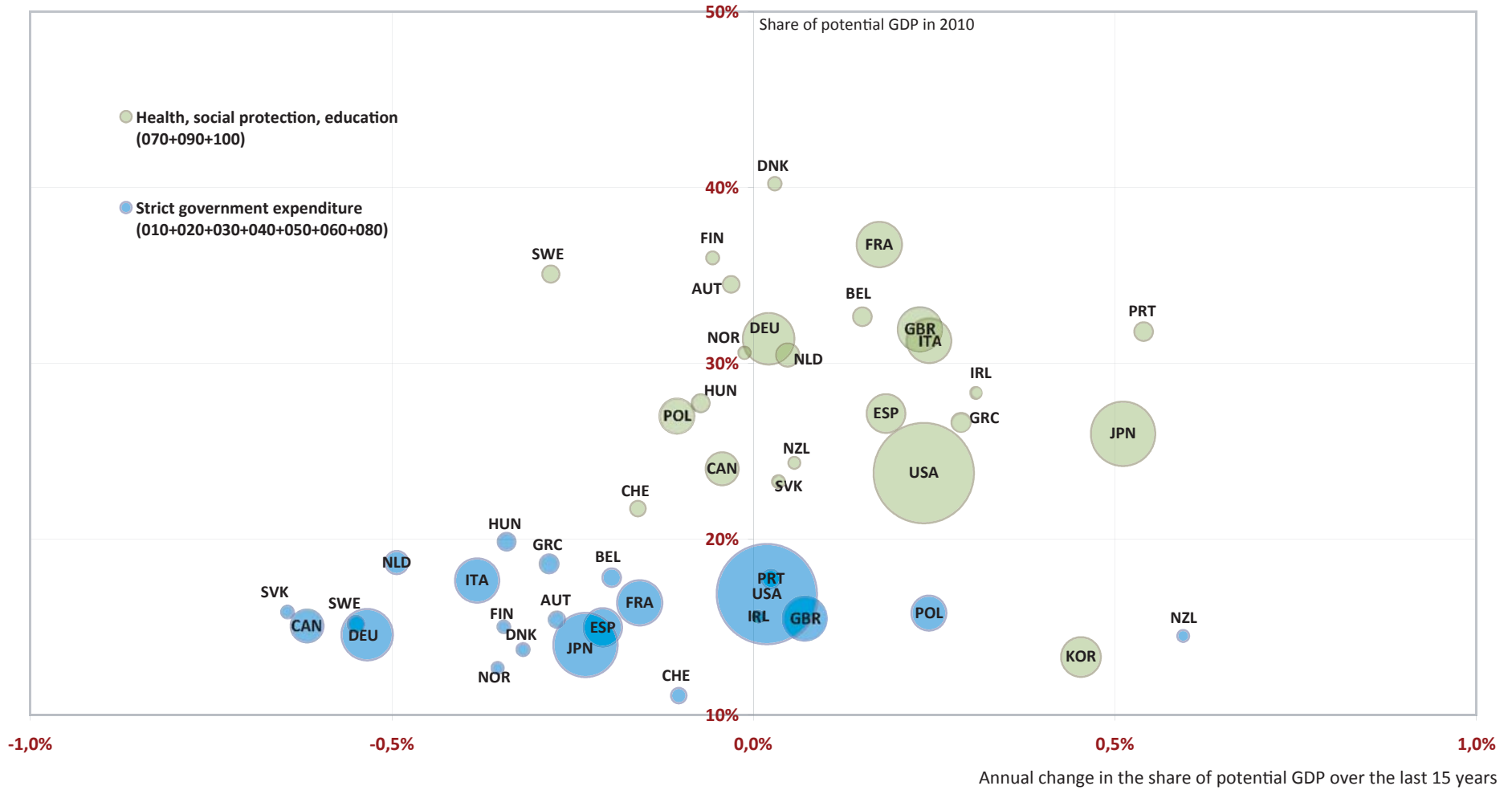


**Figure 1. Breakdown and changes in government expenditure, OECD**



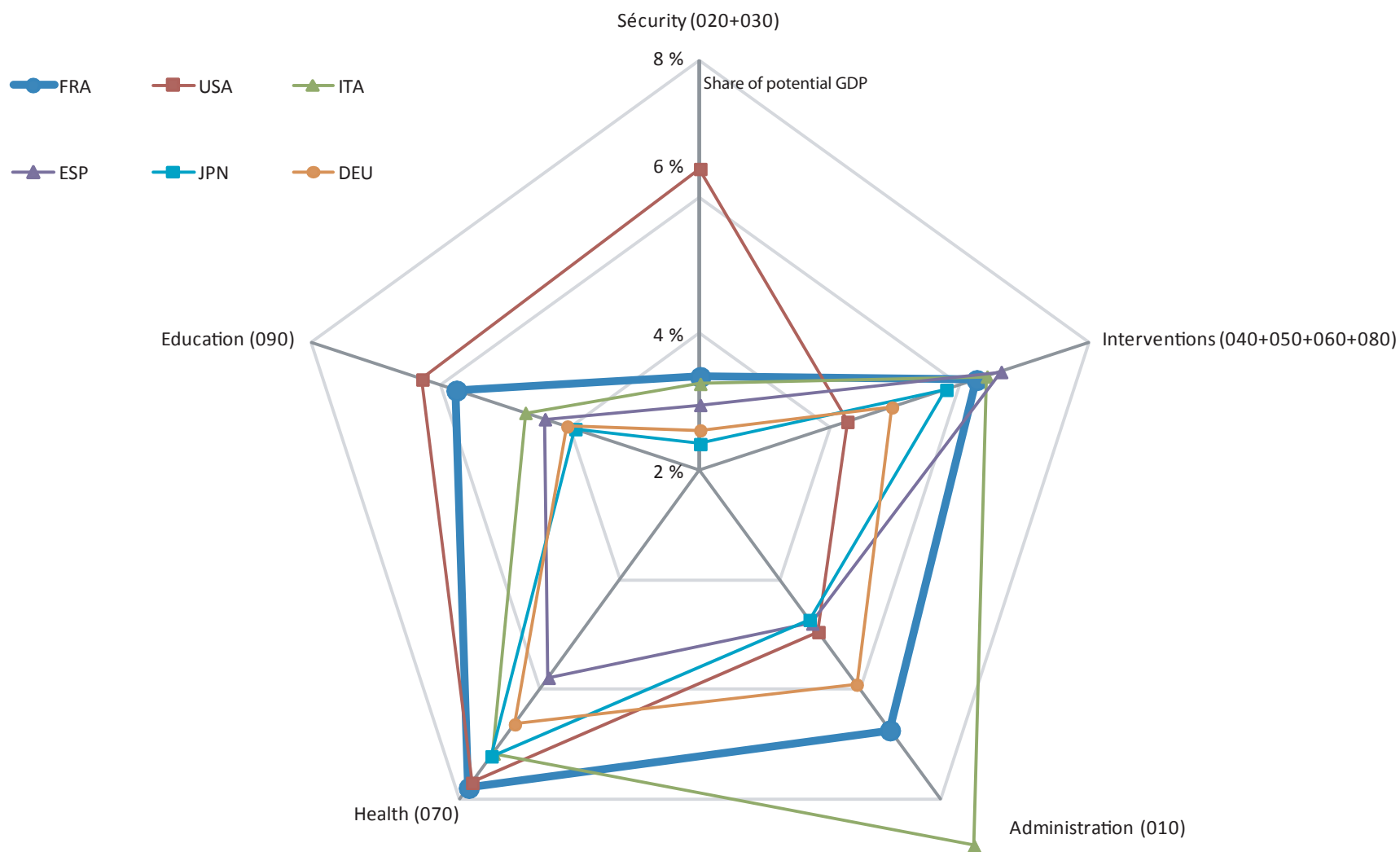
Source : OECD, General government Accounts, 2011, [http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA\\_TABLE11](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE11), accessed in March 2012;

\* The surface of the bubbles is proportional to the population of the country;

\*\* The data are for the year 2010 and the annual average change for the period 2010-1995 except for Canada (2005; 2005-1995), Italy, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden (2009, 2009-1995) and New Zealand (2005, 2005-2003);

\*\*\* The country abbreviations are those used by the OECD: AUT-Austria; BEL-Belgium; CAN-Canada; CHE-Switzerland; DEU-Germany; DNK-Denmark; ESP-Spain; ITA-Italy; FIN-Finland; FRA-France; GBR-United Kingdom; HUN-Hungary; IRL-Ireland; JPN-Japan; KOR-South Korea; NLD-Netherlands; NOR-Norway; NZL-New Zealand; POL-Poland; PRT-Portugal; SVK-Slovakia; SWE-Sweden; USA-United States.

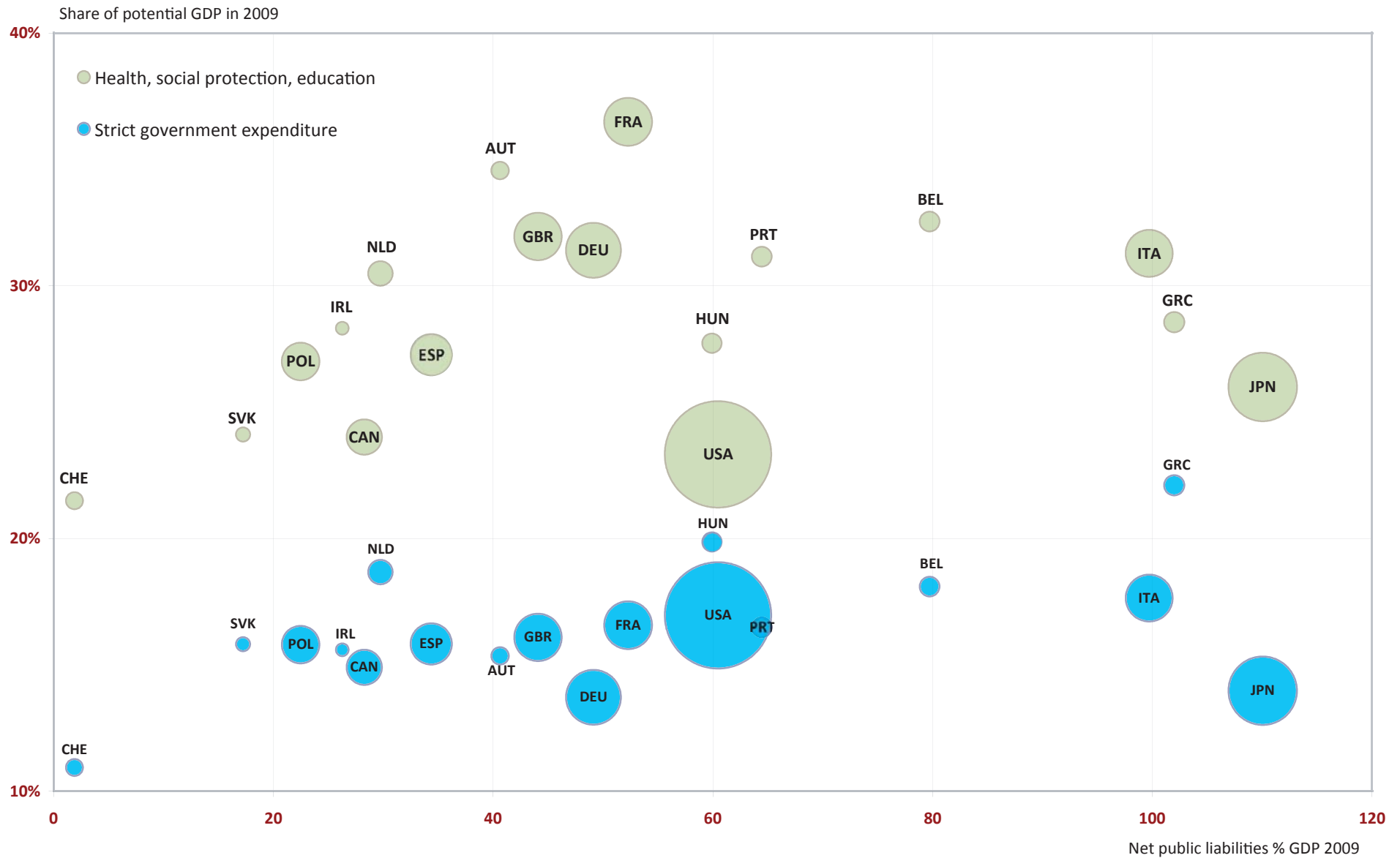
Figure 2. Government expenditure by main category for several OECD countries in 2010



Source : OECD, General government Accounts, 2011;

\* The OECD categories are: 010: General public services; 020: Defence; 030: Public order and safety; 040: Economic affairs; 050: Environmental protection; 060: Housing and community amenities; 070: Health; 080: Recreation; culture and religion; 090: Education; 100: Social protection.

Figure 3. Government expenditure and net public debt, OECD



Source : OECD, General government Accounts, 2011, EO90 ;

\* The surface of the bubbles is proportional to the population of the country.