

SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN OECD COUNTRIES:

KEY DATA

2023 edition



Socio-economic data

2021	Area (km ²)*	Inhabitants (thousands)**	GDP*** (USD billions)	GDP*** per capita (USD)	GDP growth****
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia	7 741 220	25 688	1 592,5	61 993	3,6%
Austria	83 878	8 952	534,3	59 693	4,6%
Belgium	30 666	11 592	679,0	58 579	6,3%
Canada	9 984 670	38 226	2 023,9	52 944	5,0%
Germany	357 569	83 196	4 867,3	58 504	2,6%
Mexico	1 964 375	127 615	2 481,1	19 442	4,7%
Spain	505 983	47 332	1 915,6	40 471	5,5%
Switzerland	41 287	8 705	659,2	75 729	4,2%
United States	9 831 510	332 213	23 315,1	70 181	5,9%
Unitary countries					
Chile	756 700	19 678	552,4	28 070	11,7%
Colombia	1 141 770	49 941	881,2	17 644	11,0%
Costa Rica	51 060	5 161	116,7	22 612	7,8%
Czech Republic	78 871	10 697	479,5	44 823	3,6%
Denmark	42 925	5 854	380,0	64 913	4,9%
Estonia	45 336	1 330	58,2	43 720	8,0%
Finland	338 411	5 542	301,9	54 485	3,0%
France ¹	638 475	68 217	3 473,5	50 918	6,8%
Greece	131 694	10 640	330,4	31 048	8,4%
Hungary	93 012	9 710	357,1	36 773	7,2%
Iceland	102 679	373	21,7	58 201	4,3%
Ireland	69 947	5 019	539,6	107 523	13,6%
Israel	22 070	9 367	413,1	44 099	8,6%
Italy	302 073	59 133	2 750,3	46 510	7,0%
Japan	377 970	125 502	5 383,4	42 895	2,1%
Korea	100 339	51 745	2 425,6	46 875	4,1%
Latvia	64 586	1 883	65,9	34 986	4,1%
Lithuania	65 284	2 808	122,2	43 502	6,0%
Luxembourg	2 595	641	84,1	131 147	5,1%
Netherlands	37 378	17 533	1 111,0	63 369	4,9%
New Zealand	267 710	5 114	245,2	47 952	4,5%
Norway	323 381	5 408	442,9	81 890	3,9%
Poland	311 928	38 162	1 445,8	37 885	6,9%
Portugal	92 227	10 288	376,7	36 613	5,5%
Slovak Republic	49 035	5 441	189,3	34 784	4,9%
Slovenia	20 273	2 108	93,2	44 223	8,2%
Sweden	447 424	10 416	626,4	60 137	5,4%
Türkiye	780 270	84 147	2 579,6	30 656	11,4%
United Kingdom	244 424	67 531	3 338,5	49 437	7,6%
OECD38	37 541 005	1 372 907	67 253	48 986	5,7%
EU27	4 465 993	447 892	22 027	49 179	5,4%

* Source : Total Surface Area (TSA) i.e. including land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers, etc.).

** Source: OECD national accounts database (main aggregates).

*** Current GDP converted to USD using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

**** In real terms 2021/2020

1. France: total area and population include the five outermost regions.

Number of subnational governments*

2023-2022	Municipal level	Intermediary level	Regional or state level	Total
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	562		8	570
Austria	2 093		9	2 102
Belgium	581	10	6	597
Canada	3 903		13	3 916
Germany	10 775	400	16	11 191
Mexico	2 481		32	2 513
Spain	8 133	50	17	8 200
Switzerland	2 136		26	2 162
United States	40 551	3 143	50	43 744
Unitary countries				
Chile	345		16	361
Colombia	1 104		32	1 136
Costa Rica	84			84
Czech Republic	6 258		14	6 272
Denmark	98		5	103
Estonia	79			79
Finland	309		22	331
France	34 945	101	18	35 064
Greece	332		13	345
Hungary	3 155		19	3 174
Iceland	64			64
Ireland	31			31
Israel	255			255
Italy	7 901		20	7 921
Japan	1 747		47	1 794
Korea	226		17	243
Latvia	43			43
Lithuania	60			60
Luxembourg	102			102
Netherlands	342		12	354
New Zealand	67		11	78
Norway	356		10	366
Poland	2 477	380	16	2 873
Portugal	308		2	310
Slovak Republic	2 927		8	2 935
Slovenia	212			212
Sweden	290		21	311
Türkiye	1 391		81	1 472
United Kingdom	374	35	3	412
OECD38	137 097	4 119	564	141 780
EU27	85 900	941	287	87 128

*Country notes: See following sheet.

Country notes

Federal and quasi-federal countries

1. **Australia:** the municipal level comprises "local government areas" (LGAs) including unincorporated areas (2019 ASGS edition). LGAs include a wide diversity of entities depending on each of the six states and two territories.
2. **Austria:** the municipal level comprises statutory cities, towns, markets and villages. The nine Bundesländer include Vienna.
3. **Belgium:** the upper level consists of six federated entities (three language communities and three regions). In Flanders, 15 municipalities have merged since 1 January 2019, reducing the total number of municipalities from 589 to 581.
4. **Canada:** the municipal level corresponds to census subdivisions, as per the latest 2021 census. Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganised territories (1 258 entities in 2021) as well as special purpose entities such as schools boards are excluded from the count reported in the table. The upper level consists of 10 provinces and 3 territories.
5. **Germany:** the intermediary level comprise 294 rural districts and 106 urban districts (or "district-free cities"). Within the municipal level, there are 2 057 urban municipalities.
6. **Mexico:** the upper level consists of 31 states and the Federal District (Mexico City). Following the transformation of the Federal District of Mexico into an autonomous entity in 2016, the 16 boroughs (delegaciones) became municipalities in July 2018 with the local elections. They are now included in the count of municipalities.
7. **Spain:** the two "foral" autonomous communities (Basque Country and Navarra) retain more autonomy than the other regions. Local subdivisions vary according to the autonomous communities. The two autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are included in the number of municipalities but not in the number of provinces.
8. **United States:** The municipal level comprises only general purpose entities (i.e. municipalities, towns and townships). Special purpose entities (e.g. special districts and schools districts) are excluded from the counts reported in the table (there were 51 296 such entities in 2017).

Unitary countries

9. **Chile:** regions are full self-governing regions since the introduction of the Law No. 20.990 of January 2017 (prior to the reform, they were mixed entities i.e. both decentralised and deconcentrated entities). First elections of regional governors were held in 2021.
10. **Czech Republic:** the municipal level includes municipalities, towns and statutory cities. The number of regions includes Prague.
11. **Denmark:** the number of municipalities does not include Christiansø which has a special status.
12. **Estonia:** following the administrative reform completed in October 2017, the number of municipalities decreased from 213 to 79 (14 of which are urban "towns" and 65 are rural municipalities).
13. **Finland:** Until the end of 2021, municipalities formed Finland's single tier-subnational government. Since 2022, the two-tiered subnational system of Finland comprises 21 counties and 1 autonomous region (Åland Islands) at the regional level, and 309 municipalities at the local level.
14. **France:** the total number of subnational governments in each level includes those of Corsica and outermost regions. Following the 2015 regional reform, there are 13 regions instead of 22 in mainland France and 5 outermost regions (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyane, La Réunion and Mayotte). Between 2011 et 2023, 2 556 municipalities have joined together to create 796 "new municipalities". Since 2010, the number of municipalities has decreased by 5%.
15. **Greece:** since the 2010-2011 Kallikratis reform, municipalities are divided into sub-municipal localities (local and municipal communities). The reform also created 13 self-governing regions from the previous 54 prefectures.
16. **Hungary:** the municipal level includes 348 cities (of which the capital city and 25 cities with county status) and 2 807 villages. The number of counties excludes Budapest.
17. **Ireland:** the municipal level established with the 2014 Local Government Act includes 26 county councils, 3 city councils and 2 county and city councils. The 2014 reform also created a nationally representative system of sub-county governance, the Municipal Districts (there were 95 as of 2020).

*Country notes: See reverse

Country notes

Unitary countries (follow-up)

18. **Israel:** the municipal level comprises 77 municipalities, 124 local councils and 54 regional councils. Regional councils are responsible for governing a number of settlements spread across rural areas (mainly kibbutzim and moshavim). The total number includes the two industrial local councils.
19. **Italy:** since the introduction of Law n° 56/2014, effective in January 2015, the intermediate level is no longer composed of directly elected governments, but rather of 14 Metropolitan cities and 80 Provinces, to which are added the Free Municipal Consortia of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Ragusa, Syracuse and Trapani. Their representatives are now elected by mayors and municipal councillors. Among the 20 regions, 15 have an ordinary status and 5 have a special status (i.e. Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Aosta Valley and Friuli-Venezia Giulia).
20. **Japan:** the municipal level comprises Cabinet-Order Designated Cities, cities, towns, villages and the 23 special wards in metropolitan Tokyo. The prefectural level consists of one metropolitan district (Tokyo), two urban prefectures (Kyoto and Osaka), one "district" or "circuit" (Hokkaidō), and rural prefectures.
21. **Korea:** the municipal level comprises cities, counties (mostly rural) and autonomous districts. The regional level consists of eight provinces, six metropolitan cities, one special city (Seoul Metropolitan City), one special self-governing province (Jeju), Seoul Metropolitan City and Sejong special Self-governing City.
22. **Latvia:** The 2021 territorial reform divided the newly established 43 local authorities into 10 state cities (valstspilsēta) and 33 municipalities (novadi). Municipalities include towns (novada pilsēta) and villages (pagasti), the latter comprising less than 5 000 inhabitants.
23. **Luxembourg:** since 1 January 2018, the date of entry into force of the last three amalgamation laws, the number of municipalities decreased from 105 to 102.
24. **Netherlands:** the gradual decrease in the number of municipalities has led to a gradual drop in the number of municipalities from 443 in 2007 to 342 in January 2023. District Water Boards, which are considered as decentralised local governments in the national legislation, are excluded from the count reported in the table.
25. **New Zealand:** the municipal level includes 11 cities and 50 districts, and six unitary councils, which are territorial authorities with regional council responsibilities. There is also a structured sub-municipal level (131 community and local boards).
26. **Norway:** Oslo, both a region and a municipality, is not included in the count of regions. Previous consolidation processes have led to a decrease in the number of municipalities (from 422 in 2017, to 356 in 2020) and that of counties from 19 to 11 (inc. Oslo). In 2022, it was decided to partly undo the reform. The number of counties will increase to 15 as of January 2024, and the number of municipalities is also expected to increase.
27. **Poland:** the total number of counties (powiats) includes 314 counties and 66 cities with county status.
28. **Portugal:** municipalities are subdivided into 3 091 sub-municipal localities (freguesias). The regional level comprises the two autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira.
29. **Slovak Republic:** the municipal level includes cities, rural municipalities, city districts in Bratislava (17) and Košice (22), as well as three military districts.
30. **Slovenia:** among the municipalities, there are 12 urban municipalities with a special status. There is also a structured sub-municipal level (6 035 settlements).
31. **Sweden:** Since 2019, all counties have been formally transformed into regions, including the municipality of the island of Gotland. Until that date, Sweden's regional governance structure had been asymmetric.
32. **Republic of Türkiye:** the municipal level comprises 30 metropolitan municipalities, 974 provincial and district municipalities and 387 town municipalities. Turkey also has approximately 18 289 villages (köy) in some areas (not dependent on a municipality) as of December 2022. Since the 2012 metropolitan reform, the regional level comprises self-governing special provincial administrations (provinces) and metropolitan municipalities.
33. **United Kingdom:** the three devolved administrations at the regional level are Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. England has 35 local governments at the intermediary level (upper tier), comprising 24 county councils, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and 10 combined authorities. The municipal level consists of 309 local authorities in England, 22 in Wales, 32 in Scotland and 11 local councils in Northern Ireland. In addition, there is a structured sub-municipal level of approximately 10 480 parish councils in England, 878 community councils in Wales, and 1 200 in Scotland as of 2022.

Municipality size

2023-2022*	Average municipal size* (number of inhabitants)	Average number of municipalities per 100 000 inhabitants*	Median municipal size** (number of inhabitants)	Average municipal area (km ²)***
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	45 708	2,2	12 926	13 774
Austria	4 277	23,4	1 835	40
Belgium	19 952	5,0	12 593	53
Canada	9 675	10,3	648	978
Germany	7 721	13,0	1 748	33
Mexico	51 437	1,9	13 552	792
Spain	5 820	17,2	527	62
Switzerland	4 075	24,5	1 607	19
United States	8 144	12,3	1 025	237
Unitary countries				
Chile	57 039	1,8	19 473	2 193
Colombia	45 237	2,2	12 766	1 034
Costa Rica	61 441	1,6	47 391	608
Czech Republic	1 709	58,5	442	13
Denmark	59 735	1,7	43 089	438
Estonia	16 836	5,9	7 525	574
Finland	17 934	5,6	5 927	1 095
France	1 952	51,2	456	16
Greece	32 049	3,1	19 027	397
Hungary	3 078	32,5	787	29
Iceland	5 820	17,2	1 269	1 604
Ireland	161 891	0,6	139 100	2 256
Israel	36 735	2,7	15 883	87
Italy	7 484	13,4	2 411	38
Japan	71 839	1,4	22 527	216
Korea	228 960	0,4	189 611	444
Latvia	43 791	2,3	28 273	1 502
Lithuania	46 806	2,1	25 874	1 088
Luxembourg	6 285	15,9	3 197	25
Netherlands	51 266	2,0	31 731	109
New Zealand	76 324	1,3	37 000	3 996
Norway	15 191	6,6	5 180	908
Poland	15 407	6,5	7 455	126
Portugal	33 403	3,0	13 821	299
Slovak Republic	1 859	53,8	670	17
Slovenia	9 942	10,1	4 943	96
Sweden	35 917	2,8	16 310	1 543
Türkiye	60 494	1,7	28 814	561
United Kingdom	180 564	0,6	142 163	654
OECD38	10 016	10,0	n.a.	227
EU27	5 214	19,2	14 393	52

* Average calculations are based on population data as of 2021.

** Calculations do not comprise Indian Reserves and unorganised territories for Canada, Indian reservations areas for United States and French Guyana for France. For Turkey, average and median municipal sizes exclude metropolitan municipalities in order to avoid double counting.

*** Calculations do not comprise Indian Reserves and unorganised territories for Canada, Indian reservations areas for United States and French Guyana for France.

Municipalities by population class size

2023-2022*	% of municipalities			
	Less than 2 000 inhabitants	2 000 to 4 999 inhabitants	5 000 to 19 999 inhabitants	20 000 or more inhabitants
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia	21%	12%	26%	41%
Austria	55%	33%	11%	1%
Belgium	1%	11%	60%	28%
Canada	74%	12%	10%	4%
Germany	53%	20%	21%	6%
Mexico	13%	15%	34%	39%
Spain	72%	12%	11%	5%
Switzerland	56%	25%	16%	2%
United States ¹	64%	15%	13%	7%
Unitary countries				
Chile	5%	7%	40%	48%
Colombia	3%	14%	48%	34%
Costa Rica	0%	0%	15%	85%
Czech Republic	89%	7%	3%	1%
Denmark	2%	2%	5%	91%
Estonia	5%	18%	66%	11%
Finland	16%	29%	37%	17%
France	84%	9%	5%	1%
Greece	8%	7%	36%	49%
Hungary	76%	15%	7%	2%
Iceland	64%	19%	11%	6%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	100%
Israel	2%	10%	43%	45%
Italy	45%	25%	24%	6%
Japan	5%	11%	30%	53%
Korea	0%	0%	1%	99%
Latvia	0%	2%	23%	74%
Lithuania	0%	3%	27%	70%
Luxembourg	23%	46%	26%	5%
Netherlands	1%	1%	21%	78%
New Zealand	1%	1%	30%	67%
Norway	22%	27%	33%	18%
Poland	1%	26%	59%	14%
Portugal	1%	15%	45%	39%
Slovak Republic	84%	11%	4%	2%
Slovenia	13%	39%	40%	8%
Sweden	0%	6%	52%	42%
Türkiye ²	0%	6%	33%	61%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%	99%
OECD38 (UWA)	25%	13%	25%	36%
EU27 (UWA)	29%	18%	27%	26%

** Previous years may have been used for some countries (based on last available census).

1. United States: size-classes are slightly different: less than 2 499 inhabitants, 2 500 to 4 999, 5 000 to 24 999, 25 000 or more.

2 Türkiye: metropolitan municipalities are not included to avoid double counting.

Public expenditure

2021	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia ¹	637,1	24 801	40,0%
Austria	299,6	33 464	56,1%
Belgium	376,3	32 462	55,4%
Canada	944,6	24 712	46,7%
Germany	2 494,6	29 985	51,3%
Mexico	719,5	5 638	29,0%
Spain	969,6	20 486	50,6%
Switzerland	240,4	27 614	36,5%
United States	10 477,3	31 538	44,9%
Unitary countries			
Chile ¹	184,6	9 380	33,4%
Colombia ¹	306,5	6 137	34,8%
Costa Rica	50,1	9 709	42,9%
Czech Republic	223,0	20 846	46,5%
Denmark	193,1	32 978	50,8%
Estonia	24,1	18 156	41,5%
Finland	168,5	30 399	55,8%
France	2 052,3	30 085	59,1%
Greece	190,6	17 913	57,7%
Hungary	172,6	17 778	48,3%
Iceland	10,8	28 960	49,8%
Ireland	133,8	26 665	24,8%
Israel	168,7	18 014	40,8%
Italy	1 576,3	26 657	57,3%
Japan	2 386,0	19 012	44,3%
Korea	921,6	17 811	38,0%
Latvia	29,1	15 463	44,2%
Lithuania	45,8	16 302	37,5%
Luxembourg	36,1	56 286	42,9%
Netherlands	519,0	29 599	46,7%
New Zealand	110,8	21 672	45,2%
Norway	213,9	39 547	48,3%
Poland	637,5	16 704	44,1%
Portugal	179,9	17 486	47,8%
Slovak Republic	86,3	15 855	45,6%
Slovenia	46,2	21 909	49,5%
Sweden	309,6	29 723	49,4%
Türkiye ¹	833,1	9 901	32,3%
United Kingdom	1 623,3	24 037	48,6%
OECD38	30 592,0	22 283	45,5%
EU27	11 389,2	25 429	51,7%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government expenditure

2021	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% public expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia¹	270,4	10 526	17,0%	42,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>34,9</i>	<i>1 358</i>	<i>2,2%</i>	<i>5,5%</i>
Austria	101,3	11 318	19,0%	33,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>48,4</i>	<i>5 411</i>	<i>9,1%</i>	<i>16,2%</i>
Belgium	187,6	16 183	27,6%	49,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>47,3</i>	<i>4 078</i>	<i>7,0%</i>	<i>12,6%</i>
Canada	662,5	17 331	32,7%	70,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>172,3</i>	<i>4 508</i>	<i>8,5%</i>	<i>18,2%</i>
Germany	1 202,7	14 456	24,7%	48,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>422,6</i>	<i>5 080</i>	<i>8,7%</i>	<i>16,9%</i>
Mexico	287,5	2 253	11,6%	40,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>46,5</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>1,9%</i>	<i>6,5%</i>
Spain	480,6	10 154	25,1%	49,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>123,5</i>	<i>2 609</i>	<i>6,4%</i>	<i>12,7%</i>
Switzerland	144,5	16 605	21,9%	60,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>48,5</i>	<i>5 566</i>	<i>7,3%</i>	<i>20,2%</i>
United States	4 258,2	12 818	18,3%	40,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries				
Chile¹	19,6	997	3,6%	10,6%
Colombia¹	101,7	2 037	11,5%	33,2%
Costa Rica	1,9	373	1,6%	3,8%
Czech Republic	61,7	5 766	12,9%	27,7%
Denmark	128,4	21 926	33,8%	66,5%
Estonia	5,9	4 428	10,1%	24,4%
Finland	69,1	12 469	22,9%	41,0%
France	390,4	5 723	11,2%	19,0%
Greece	13,2	1 237	4,0%	6,9%
Hungary	21,4	2 204	6,0%	12,4%
Iceland	3,1	8 396	14,4%	29,0%
Ireland	12,1	2 406	2,2%	9,0%
Israel	22,4	2 394	5,4%	13,3%
Italy	413,0	6 983	15,0%	26,2%
Japan	998,9	7 959	18,6%	41,9%
Korea	407,8	7 881	16,8%	44,2%
Latvia	7,1	3 790	10,8%	24,5%
Lithuania	11,1	3 948	9,1%	24,2%
Luxembourg	4,0	6 204	4,7%	11,0%
Netherlands	150,4	8 579	13,5%	29,0%
New Zealand	11,9	2 328	4,9%	10,7%
Norway	70,5	13 040	15,9%	33,0%
Poland	204,9	5 368	14,2%	32,1%
Portugal	26,1	2 541	6,9%	14,5%
Slovak Republic	14,5	2 656	7,6%	16,8%
Slovenia	8,3	3 957	8,9%	18,1%
Sweden	153,1	14 701	24,4%	49,5%
Türkiye¹	72,0	856	2,8%	8,6%
United Kingdom	335,7	4 971	10,1%	20,7%
OECD38	11 335,5	8 257	16,9%	37,1%
EU27	3 928,7	8 771	17,8%	34,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>				

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government expenditure category as a share of public expenditure

2021 (% of public expenditure of the same category)

	Compensation of employees	Public procurement ¹	Current social expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia¹	71,8%	n.a	5,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>7,2%</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>0,0%</i>
Austria	55,6%	42,8%	12,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>25,1%</i>	<i>24,2%</i>	<i>5,2%</i>
Belgium	79,8%	45,7%	21,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>32,3%</i>	<i>12,3%</i>	<i>2,9%</i>
Canada	83,0%	87,4%	30,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>32,8%</i>	<i>26,5%</i>	<i>1,8%</i>
Germany	77,9%	40,0%	16,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>26,0%</i>	<i>22,6%</i>	<i>8,2%</i>
Mexico	65,0%	64,0%	0,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>7,9%</i>	<i>21,4%</i>	<i>0,1%</i>
Spain	80,2%	82,5%	14,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>18,0%</i>	<i>23,0%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>
Switzerland	83,8%	70,7%	19,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>28,3%</i>	<i>37,6%</i>	<i>5,0%</i>
United States	76,0%	63,1%	19,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>
Unitary countries			
Chile¹	28,9%	n.a	0,3%
Colombia¹	46,6%	n.a	19,6%
Costa Rica	4,6%	13,5%	0,3%
Czech Republic	52,9%	35,0%	1,6%
Denmark	72,5%	64,4%	75,4%
Estonia	42,4%	33,0%	2,4%
Finland	73,5%	66,1%	10,3%
France	27,7%	30,6%	4,1%
Greece	12,3%	18,7%	0,4%
Hungary	19,7%	19,1%	0,6%
Iceland	44,6%	38,5%	5,4%
Ireland	8,0%	19,7%	4,1%
Israel	15,9%	19,8%	3,0%
Italy	38,5%	73,9%	11,2%
Japan	76,3%	33,7%	12,3%
Korea	58,3%	39,7%	28,3%
Latvia	44,7%	32,4%	2,7%
Lithuania	47,5%	33,8%	3,3%
Luxembourg	16,3%	23,1%	0,3%
Netherlands	60,5%	33,2%	11,0%
New Zealand	8,6%	18,5%	0,0%
Norway	56,4%	44,0%	7,3%
Poland	53,7%	44,7%	14,3%
Portugal	19,1%	31,8%	3,7%
Slovak Republic	36,7%	22,6%	0,5%
Slovenia	36,0%	27,7%	2,2%
Sweden	75,6%	67,9%	24,7%
Türkiye¹	7,2%	n.a	1,0%
United Kingdom	29,8%	31,1%	15,5%
OECD38²	61,3%	49,4%	15,4%
EU27	53,8%	45,2%	12,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>34,9%</i>	<i>34,5%</i>	<i>8,3%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

2. SNG Public Procurement weighted averages do not include Australia, Chile, Colombia, and Türkiye

¹ Public procurement is defined here as the sum of intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation and social transfers in kind via market producers.

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by category

2021 (% of subnational expenditure)	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Current social expenditure	Subsidies & current transfers	Capital expenditure	Other*
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	39,0%	23,7%	3,6%	12,2%	19,0%	2,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	30,3%	31,5%	0,0%	1,2%	35,9%	1,2%
Austria	32,4%	21,4%	15,1%	19,0%	10,3%	1,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	30,6%	25,4%	13,8%	17,0%	11,8%	1,5%
Belgium	36,1%	11,2%	20,7%	20,2%	10,9%	0,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	58,0%	16,6%	10,8%	4,1%	10,3%	0,1%
Canada	32,5%	19,2%	13,5%	16,2%	12,7%	5,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	49,5%	24,2%	3,1%	3,7%	17,1%	2,3%
Germany	25,8%	17,4%	17,2%	26,6%	11,8%	1,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	24,5%	24,3%	24,8%	11,8%	14,1%	0,7%
Mexico	48,3%	14,9%	0,1%	20,3%	14,4%	1,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	36,5%	25,6%	0,2%	11,0%	25,7%	0,9%
Spain	39,1%	19,8%	13,0%	15,0%	11,7%	1,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	34,1%	30,2%	1,9%	21,5%	11,7%	0,7%
Switzerland	29,2%	17,5%	11,6%	28,8%	12,8%	0,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	29,5%	30,2%	8,8%	15,6%	15,9%	0,0%
United States	37,7%	24,6%	21,2%	0,1%	10,0%	6,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries						
Chile¹	55,4%	22,7%	1,2%	14,4%	6,3%	0,0%
Colombia¹	25,8%	19,2%	16,4%	26,2%	11,2%	1,1%
Costa Rica	35,6%	23,6%	0,9%	8,1%	30,6%	1,2%
Czech Republic	45,5%	22,0%	2,2%	11,7%	17,6%	1,1%
Denmark	32,0%	17,6%	37,5%	8,0%	4,5%	0,4%
Estonia	46,1%	25,2%	3,5%	4,4%	20,8%	0,0%
Finland	41,1%	34,7%	9,9%	3,3%	10,8%	0,3%
France	31,0%	19,6%	9,8%	14,1%	24,0%	1,6%
Greece	38,3%	29,0%	2,1%	1,2%	28,7%	0,7%
Hungary	34,7%	30,2%	1,3%	9,7%	23,8%	0,3%
Iceland	48,7%	31,0%	4,2%	2,9%	12,1%	1,1%
Ireland	22,4%	27,6%	15,9%	0,8%	32,1%	1,2%
Israel	28,4%	26,2%	5,3%	13,7%	24,1%	2,3%
Italy	25,4%	30,9%	18,6%	10,0%	12,7%	2,5%
Japan	22,2%	15,1%	14,7%	28,5%	18,4%	1,0%
Korea	24,3%	10,1%	20,5%	21,8%	23,1%	0,3%
Latvia	47,9%	20,7%	3,9%	7,2%	19,8%	0,6%
Lithuania	56,2%	20,8%	5,5%	5,1%	12,4%	0,0%
Luxembourg	35,3%	22,1%	1,2%	5,3%	36,2%	0,0%
Netherlands	38,3%	28,4%	17,6%	4,5%	10,7%	0,5%
New Zealand	16,8%	28,5%	0,0%	8,9%	40,9%	4,8%
Norway	49,3%	23,1%	7,4%	6,1%	13,1%	1,1%
Poland	39,5%	23,6%	18,1%	4,3%	13,5%	1,0%
Portugal	32,0%	24,7%	10,3%	9,3%	23,0%	0,7%
Slovak Republic	54,4%	23,7%	1,2%	8,1%	12,0%	0,7%
Slovenia	50,9%	20,9%	4,5%	3,8%	19,4%	0,4%
Sweden	38,5%	22,3%	15,6%	4,4%	9,5%	9,6%
Türkiye¹	18,6%	47,5%	3,9%	3,2%	23,3%	3,5%
United Kingdom	30,5%	27,0%	25,4%	4,3%	10,3%	2,5%
OECD38	33,5%	21,5%	17,2%	11,2%	13,0%	3,6%
EU27	31,6%	20,8%	16,2%	16,5%	13,2%	1,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	32,3%	24,7%	16,7%	9,9%	14,5%	1,8%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

* Other: paid taxes, financial charges (including interest), adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds.

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by area (COFOG)*

2021 (% of subnational government expenditure)	Education	Social protection**	General services	Health	Economic affairs	Other***
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	16,8%	7,9%	9,4%	24,6%	21,8%	19,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	0,6%	3,7%	26,1%	1,0%	25,9%	42,7%
Austria	16,1%	21,6%	13,3%	29,6%	12,4%	7,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	17,1%	21,5%	15,7%	24,3%	11,4%	10,1%
Belgium	25,7%	23,7%	16,5%	4,8%	16,1%	13,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	19,7%	20,5%	18,5%	1,1%	9,4%	30,9%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	19,9%	24,6%	20,7%	4,0%	16,8%	14,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	17,2%	32,9%	16,9%	2,4%	14,4%	16,1%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	17,6%	7,6%	20,7%	27,7%	13,1%	13,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	3,5%	10,9%	34,2%	1,1%	17,5%	32,8%
Switzerland²	26,1%	19,4%	13,7%	11,0%	15,9%	14,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	29,5%	18,5%	13,7%	4,6%	12,6%	21,1%
United States	29,2%	5,1%	13,5%	26,7%	13,4%	12,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	30,1%	19,1%	15,3%	10,0%	10,9%	14,7%
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	30,1%	9,8%	10,4%	14,9%	17,5%	17,4%
Denmark	8,1%	53,6%	5,7%	26,0%	3,3%	3,2%
Estonia	37,1%	7,9%	5,7%	15,7%	16,4%	17,3%
Finland	16,5%	25,3%	18,4%	27,3%	6,3%	6,1%
France	13,6%	19,2%	18,2%	0,7%	20,2%	28,1%
Greece	5,3%	2,5%	22,5%	0,0%	29,6%	40,1%
Hungary	13,3%	12,0%	28,5%	5,4%	17,9%	22,8%
Iceland	34,3%	22,6%	10,5%	0,3%	10,1%	22,2%
Ireland	0,4%	37,6%	5,2%	0,0%	21,7%	35,0%
Israel	38,0%	16,9%	10,8%	0,3%	8,5%	25,5%
Italy	6,1%	5,1%	15,6%	49,8%	11,9%	11,5%
Japan	14,9%	26,9%	8,5%	14,1%	19,4%	16,2%
Korea³	25,5%	23,6%	14,2%	3,7%	14,8%	18,2%
Latvia	35,1%	9,1%	5,5%	12,7%	18,8%	18,5%
Lithuania	35,7%	10,4%	5,7%	22,2%	10,2%	16,1%
Luxembourg	12,3%	14,7%	21,7%	0,6%	15,5%	35,5%
Netherlands	30,5%	26,7%	4,9%	3,7%	12,8%	21,3%
New Zealand¹	0,0%	0,0%	28,8%	0,0%	28,7%	42,5%
Norway	21,7%	28,2%	7,4%	15,3%	12,4%	15,1%
Poland	25,1%	21,7%	8,3%	18,0%	13,7%	13,2%
Portugal	11,0%	10,0%	28,5%	6,2%	18,5%	25,8%
Slovak Republic	40,1%	7,6%	16,1%	4,0%	15,0%	17,1%
Slovenia	36,6%	11,6%	7,9%	15,4%	12,6%	15,8%
Sweden	21,4%	25,1%	10,3%	29,0%	6,2%	8,0%
Türkiye¹	4,1%	2,6%	38,4%	1,1%	18,7%	35,1%
United Kingdom	24,0%	35,2%	6,3%	2,0%	10,1%	22,3%
OECD34	22,9%	14,6%	14,1%	19,2%	14,6%	14,5%
EU27²	17,9%	20,5%	16,8%	15,5%	14,5%	14,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	15,5%	22,3%	15,0%	16,5%	13,4%	17,3%

* COFOG: Classification of the Functions of Government

** Social protection expenditure includes both capital and current expenditure.

*** Other: defence; public order and safety; housing and community amenities; recreation, culture and religion; environment.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics. 2. Data from Eurostat. 3. 2020 Data

Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by area (COFOG)* as % of GDP

2021 (% of subnational expenditure)	Education	Social protection**	General services	Health	Economic affairs	Other***
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	2,8%	1,3%	1,6%	4,2%	3,7%	3,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	0,0%	0,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%	0,9%
Austria	3,0%	4,1%	2,5%	5,6%	2,3%	1,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	1,5%	1,9%	1,4%	2,2%	1,0%	0,9%
Belgium	7,1%	6,6%	4,6%	1,3%	4,5%	3,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	1,4%	1,4%	1,3%	0,1%	0,7%	2,1%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	4,9%	6,1%	5,1%	1,0%	4,2%	3,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	1,5%	2,9%	1,5%	0,2%	1,3%	1,4%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	4,4%	1,9%	5,2%	6,9%	3,3%	3,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	0,2%	0,7%	2,2%	0,1%	1,1%	2,1%
Switzerland²	5,7%	4,2%	3,0%	2,4%	3,5%	3,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	2,2%	1,4%	1,0%	0,3%	0,9%	1,6%
United States	5,3%	0,9%	2,5%	4,9%	2,4%	2,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	2,7%	1,7%	1,4%	0,9%	1,0%	1,3%
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	3,9%	1,3%	1,3%	1,9%	2,3%	2,2%
Denmark	2,7%	18,1%	1,9%	8,8%	1,1%	1,1%
Estonia	3,8%	0,8%	0,6%	1,6%	1,7%	1,8%
Finland	3,8%	5,8%	4,2%	6,3%	1,5%	1,4%
France	1,5%	2,1%	2,0%	0,1%	2,3%	3,1%
Greece	0,2%	0,1%	0,9%	0,0%	1,2%	1,6%
Hungary	0,8%	0,7%	1,7%	0,3%	1,1%	1,4%
Iceland	4,9%	3,3%	1,5%	0,0%	1,5%	3,2%
Ireland	0,0%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%	0,5%	0,8%
Israel	2,1%	0,9%	0,6%	0,0%	0,5%	1,4%
Italy	0,9%	0,8%	2,3%	7,4%	1,8%	1,7%
Japan	2,8%	5,0%	1,6%	2,6%	3,6%	3,0%
Korea³	4,5%	4,2%	2,5%	0,6%	2,6%	3,2%
Latvia	3,8%	1,0%	0,6%	1,4%	2,0%	2,0%
Lithuania	3,2%	0,9%	0,5%	2,0%	0,9%	1,5%
Luxembourg	0,6%	0,7%	1,0%	0,0%	0,7%	1,7%
Netherlands	4,1%	3,6%	0,7%	0,5%	1,7%	2,9%
New Zealand¹	0,0%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	1,1%	1,6%
Norway	3,5%	4,5%	1,2%	2,4%	2,0%	2,4%
Poland	3,6%	3,1%	1,2%	2,6%	1,9%	1,9%
Portugal	0,8%	0,7%	2,0%	0,4%	1,3%	1,8%
Slovak Republic	3,1%	0,6%	1,2%	0,3%	1,1%	1,3%
Slovenia	3,3%	1,0%	0,7%	1,4%	1,1%	1,4%
Sweden	5,2%	6,1%	2,5%	7,1%	1,5%	2,0%
Türkiye¹	0,1%	0,1%	1,1%	0,0%	0,5%	1,0%
United Kingdom	2,3%	3,4%	0,6%	0,2%	1,0%	2,2%
OECD34	3,8%	2,4%	2,3%	3,2%	2,4%	2,4%
EU27²	3,2%	3,7%	3,0%	2,8%	2,6%	2,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	1,7%	2,5%	1,7%	1,9%	1,5%	1,9%

* COFOG: Classification of the Functions of Government. ** Social protection expenditure includes both capital and current expenditure. *** Other: defence; public order and safety; housing and community amenities; recreation, culture and religion; environment.

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics. 2. Data from Eurostat 3. 2020 Data

Public investment

2021	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% total expenditure
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia ¹	57,3	2 231	3,6%	9,0%
Austria	18,9	2 112	3,5%	6,3%
Belgium	18,7	1 617	2,8%	5,0%
Canada	71,8	1 879	3,5%	7,6%
Germany	124,5	1 497	2,6%	5,0%
Mexico	42,4	332	1,7%	5,9%
Spain	54,3	1 147	2,8%	5,6%
Switzerland	21,6	2 483	3,3%	9,0%
United States	771,5	2 322	3,3%	7,4%
Unitary countries				
Chile ¹	11,0	561	2,0%	6,0%
Colombia ¹	19,3	387	2,2%	6,3%
Costa Rica	2,3	444	2,0%	4,6%
Czech Republic	22,2	2 078	4,6%	10,0%
Denmark	12,2	2 081	3,2%	6,3%
Estonia	3,2	2 423	5,5%	13,3%
Finland	12,4	2 231	4,1%	7,3%
France	129,4	1 897	3,7%	6,3%
Greece	12,2	1 143	3,7%	6,4%
Hungary	23,4	2 410	6,6%	13,6%
Iceland	0,9	2 539	4,4%	8,8%
Ireland	11,1	2 212	2,1%	8,3%
Israel	11,9	1 271	2,9%	7,1%
Italy	81,8	1 384	3,0%	5,2%
Japan	236,8	1 887	4,4%	9,9%
Korea	124,7	2 409	5,1%	13,5%
Latvia	3,3	1 739	5,0%	11,2%
Lithuania	3,9	1 386	3,2%	8,5%
Luxembourg	3,5	5 532	4,2%	9,8%
Netherlands	35,4	2 020	3,2%	6,8%
New Zealand	11,8	2 308	4,8%	10,6%
Norway	22,9	4 229	5,2%	10,7%
Poland	58,5	1 532	4,0%	9,2%
Portugal	9,9	958	2,6%	5,5%
Slovak Republic	5,9	1 092	3,1%	6,9%
Slovenia	4,4	2 101	4,8%	9,6%
Sweden	28,9	2 778	4,6%	9,3%
Türkiye ¹	78,2	929	3,0%	9,4%
United Kingdom	101,4	1 501	3,0%	6,2%
OECD38	2 264,0	1 649	3,4%	7,4%
EU27	711,7	1 589	3,2%	6,2%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government investment

2021	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% subnational expenditure	% public investment*
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia	44,1	1717	2,8%	16,3%	76,9%
Local government alone	11,4	445	0,7%	32,8%	19,9%
Austria	7,7	864	1,4%	7,6%	40,9%
Local government alone	4,9	542	0,9%	10,0%	25,7%
Belgium	14,2	1228	2,1%	7,6%	75,9%
Local government alone	4,5	391	0,7%	9,6%	24,2%
Canada	68,3	1787	3,4%	10,3%	95,1%
Local government alone	29,4	770	1,5%	17,1%	41,0%
Germany	84,6	1017	1,7%	7,0%	67,9%
Local government alone	45,1	542	0,9%	10,7%	36,2%
Mexico	28,7	225	1,2%	10,0%	67,6%
Local government alone	12,0	94	0,5%	25,7%	28,2%
Spain	35,2	743	1,8%	7,3%	64,8%
Local government alone	12,7	269	0,7%	10,3%	23,5%
Switzerland	14,7	1685	2,2%	10,1%	67,9%
Local government alone	6,6	760	1,0%	13,6%	30,6%
United States	427,7	1287	1,8%	10,0%	55,4%
Local government alone	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile	1,2	60	0,2%	6,1%	10,8%
Colombia	9,8	196	1,1%	9,6%	50,7%
Costa Rica	0,6	112	0,5%	30,1%	25,3%
Czech Republic	9,7	908	2,0%	15,7%	43,7%
Denmark	5,4	924	1,4%	4,2%	44,4%
Estonia	1,2	877	2,0%	19,8%	36,2%
Finland	7,4	1339	2,5%	10,7%	60,0%
France	76,3	1118	2,2%	19,5%	58,9%
Greece	3,7	345	1,1%	27,9%	30,2%
Hungary	4,7	485	1,3%	22,0%	20,1%
Iceland	0,4	948	1,6%	11,3%	37,3%
Ireland	3,4	684	0,6%	28,4%	30,9%
Israel	5,4	575	1,3%	24,0%	
Italy	43,8	740	1,6%	10,6%	53,5%
Japan	153,6	1224	2,9%	15,4%	64,9%
Korea	71,9	1390	3,0%	17,6%	57,7%
Latvia	1,4	739	2,1%	19,5%	42,5%
Lithuania	1,3	472	1,1%	12,0%	34,1%
Luxembourg	1,4	2195	1,7%	35,4%	39,7%
Netherlands	15,1	862	1,4%	10,1%	42,7%
New Zealand	4,5	888	1,9%	38,1%	38,5%
Norway	9,0	1665	2,0%	12,8%	39,4%
Poland	23,9	626	1,7%	11,7%	40,8%
Portugal	5,2	505	1,4%	19,9%	52,7%
Slovak Republic	1,7	316	0,9%	11,9%	28,9%
Slovenia	1,6	762	1,7%	19,3%	36,3%
Sweden	13,4	1287	2,1%	8,8%	46,3%
Türkiye	13,6	161	0,5%	18,8%	17,3%
United Kingdom	29,2	432	0,9%	8,7%	28,8%
OECD38	1233,2	898	1,8%	10,9%	54,5%
EU27	387,1	864	1,8%	9,9%	54,4%
Local government alone	307,1	686	1,4%	12,3%	43,2%

*. Israel is excluded from the average calculation. Direct investment by the central government is carried out by public companies and not recorded in General Government Expenditure, thus leading to an overestimation of the ratio of SNG in Public Investment

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government investment by area (COFOG)

2021 (% of subnational government investment)	Economic affairs	Education	General public services	Housing and community amenities	Environmental protection	Other*
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia	55,6%	9,4%	9,0%	3,6%	3,2%	19,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	35,4%	0,3%	28,6%	7,5%	7,5%	20,7%
Austria	31,7%	14,7%	14,6%	1,5%	0,5%	36,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	31,4%	21,8%	15,2%	2,2%	0,6%	28,7%
Belgium	33,9%	15,1%	29,2%	4,0%	5,6%	12,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	29,2%	10,6%	11,5%	8,2%	10,8%	29,7%
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	26,3%	20,3%	27,6%	4,5%	4,0%	17,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	30,9%	25,6%	11,4%	7,2%	6,0%	19,0%
Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	35,5%	10,6%	17,2%	6,7%	5,7%	24,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	45,0%	3,0%	13,7%	10,8%	7,1%	20,4%
Switzerland	22,6%	20,7%	36,4%	3,3%	4,8%	12,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	26,0%	30,1%	11,4%	7,2%	9,1%	16,3%
United States	42,2%	31,6%	6,2%	7,9%	0,0%	12,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries						
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	32,2%	21,4%	1,4%	2,6%	14,4%	28,1%
Denmark	17,6%	16,6%	4,4%	n.a.	1,3%	60,2%
Estonia¹	39,2%	23,1%	n.a.	7,9%	1,1%	28,7%
Finland²	23,8%	25,8%	13,9%	n.a.	0,2%	36,3%
France	31,6%	14,0%	14,1%	14,5%	9,9%	15,9%
Greece	76,3%	0,1%	2,5%	6,1%	8,0%	6,9%
Hungary	22,3%	6,4%	28,0%	6,8%	14,4%	22,0%
Iceland	45,5%	18,4%	3,9%	11,4%	1,3%	19,5%
Ireland	24,1%	0,0%	3,7%	11,0%	1,6%	59,6%
Israel	30,5%	30,8%	6,3%	10,2%	4,4%	17,8%
Italy	30,6%	9,6%	22,6%	6,0%	7,2%	24,0%
Japan	48,8%	9,5%	6,1%	9,7%	15,9%	9,9%
Korea³	29,1%	16,3%	6,3%	21,8%	9,5%	16,9%
Latvia¹	34,6%	21,6%	n.a.	17,4%	2,8%	23,6%
Lithuania	41,2%	15,8%	1,0%	12,7%	1,5%	27,9%
Luxembourg	17,8%	15,4%	11,9%	8,1%	18,6%	28,3%
Netherlands²	27,4%	33,0%	2,7%	n.a.	20,2%	16,7%
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	24,3%	22,9%	3,1%	13,7%	9,4%	26,6%
Poland²	50,1%	9,5%	7,0%	n.a.	6,9%	26,5%
Portugal	35,3%	4,1%	13,6%	9,9%	8,5%	28,6%
Slovak Republic	34,7%	15,5%	7,1%	17,7%	6,5%	18,6%
Slovenia	32,8%	11,8%	4,7%	13,0%	11,0%	26,7%
Sweden	18,6%	20,1%	15,8%	8,7%	5,3%	31,5%
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	33,6%	11,2%	11,2%	32,9%	4,3%	6,9%
OECD31	38,6%	20,7%	10,4%	9,1%	5,5%	15,6%
EU27³	30,7%	15,9%	17,6%	6,9%	7,1%	21,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	31,9%	16,2%	12,7%	8,2%	8,2%	22,7%

* Other: defence; public order and safety; health; recreation, culture and religion; social protection.

1. Due to negative values (disinvestment), General public services are not taken into account for the breakdown of investment by function. 2. Due to negative values (disinvestment), Housing and community amenities are not taken into account for the breakdown of investment by function (negative values for state governments in Austria). 3. Data from Eurostat 4. 2020 Data

Public revenue

2021	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP
Federal and quasi-federal countries			
Australia ¹	504,0	19619	31,6%
Austria	268,7	30017	50,3%
Belgium	339,1	29249	49,9%
Canada	856,0	22392	42,3%
Germany	2313,2	27804	47,5%
Mexico	571,8	4481	23,0%
Spain	838,0	17704	43,7%
Switzerland	236,8	27205	35,9%
United States	7664,4	23071	32,9%
Unitary countries			
Chile ¹	143,3	7283	25,9%
Colombia ¹	252,8	5061	28,7%
Costa Rica	48,9	9484	41,9%
Czech Republic	198,6	18567	41,4%
Denmark	206,9	35337	54,4%
Estonia	22,7	17097	39,1%
Finland	160,1	28890	53,0%
France	1827,3	26787	52,6%
Greece	167,0	15697	50,6%
Hungary	147,1	15149	41,2%
Iceland	9,0	24079	41,4%
Ireland	125,2	24950	23,2%
Israel	153,6	16393	37,2%
Italy	1328,3	22463	48,3%
Japan	2052,2	16352	38,1%
Korea	903,4	17458	37,2%
Latvia	24,4	12964	37,1%
Lithuania	44,4	15807	36,3%
Luxembourg	36,7	57229	43,6%
Netherlands	492,6	28098	44,3%
New Zealand	99,4	19435	40,5%
Norway	260,9	48234	58,9%
Poland	611,0	16010	42,3%
Portugal	169,0	16425	44,9%
Slovak Republic	76,0	13965	40,1%
Slovenia	41,9	19867	44,9%
Sweden	309,7	29736	49,4%
Türkiye ¹	802,8	9541	31,1%
United Kingdom	1356,1	20081	40,6%
OECD38	25663,2	18693	38,2%
EU27	10328,4	23060	46,9%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Public tax revenue

2021	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% public revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia ¹	409,1	15 925	25,7%	81,2%
Austria	149,0	16 642	27,9%	55,4%
Belgium	204,6	17 653	30,1%	60,4%
Canada	601,3	15 731	29,7%	70,3%
Germany	1 199,4	14 417	24,6%	51,9%
Mexico	351,1	2 751	14,1%	61,4%
Spain	470,3	9 936	24,5%	56,1%
Switzerland	142,2	16 339	21,6%	60,1%
United States	4 764,9	14 343	20,4%	62,2%
Unitary countries				
Chile ¹	116,9	5 940	21,2%	81,6%
Colombia ¹	157,9	3 161	17,9%	62,5%
Costa Rica	19,8	3 844	17,0%	40,5%
Czech Republic	92,1	8 612	19,2%	46,4%
Denmark	183,2	31 291	48,2%	88,5%
Estonia	12,6	9 482	21,7%	55,5%
Finland	93,6	16 885	31,0%	58,4%
France	1 052,0	15 422	30,3%	57,6%
Greece	88,6	8 323	26,8%	53,0%
Hungary	82,7	8 522	23,2%	56,3%
Iceland	7,0	18 695	32,1%	77,6%
Ireland	95,7	19 071	17,7%	76,4%
Israel	113,0	12 064	27,4%	73,6%
Italy	814,5	13 774	29,6%	61,3%
Japan	1 118,7	8 914	20,8%	54,5%
Korea	536,6	10 370	22,1%	59,4%
Latvia	13,6	7 216	20,6%	55,7%
Lithuania	26,3	9 382	21,6%	59,4%
Luxembourg	23,2	36 169	27,6%	63,2%
Netherlands	291,9	16 649	26,3%	59,3%
New Zealand	82,3	16 086	33,5%	82,8%
Norway	145,8	26 960	32,9%	55,9%
Poland	339,8	8 905	23,5%	55,6%
Portugal	93,1	9 048	24,7%	55,1%
Slovak Republic	37,5	6 898	19,8%	49,4%
Slovenia	20,4	9 692	21,9%	48,8%
Sweden	250,6	24 055	40,0%	80,9%
Türkiye ¹	469,2	5 576	18,2%	58,4%
United Kingdom	944,5	13 986	28,3%	69,7%
OECD38	15 615,0	11 374	23,2%	60,8%
EU27	6 006,6	13 411	27,3%	58,2%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government revenue

2021	USD billion	USD per capita	% GDP	% public revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries				
Australia¹	235,8	9181	14,8%	46,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	36,5	1420	2,3%	7,2%
Austria	98,3	10977	18,4%	36,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	48,1	5371	9,0%	17,9%
Belgium	176,1	15188	25,9%	51,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	47,5	4101	7,0%	14,0%
Canada	639,6	16732	31,6%	74,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	176,9	4628	8,7%	20,7%
Germany	1212,7	14576	24,9%	52,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	426,8	5154	8,8%	18,5%
Mexico	289,4	2268	11,7%	50,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	47,2	370	1,9%	8,2%
Spain	485,1	10249	25,3%	57,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	129,0	2725	6,7%	15,4%
Switzerland	145,5	16710	22,1%	61,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	47,8	5490	7,2%	20,2%
United States	4431,9	13340	19,0%	57,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unitary countries				
Chile¹	20,8	1059	3,8%	14,5%
Colombia¹	108,5	2172	12,3%	42,9%
Costa Rica	2,1	403	1,8%	4,2%
Czech Republic	66,1	6176	13,8%	33,3%
Denmark	129,0	22034	33,9%	62,4%
Estonia	5,7	4274	9,8%	25,0%
Finland	68,1	12282	22,5%	42,5%
France	389,2	5706	11,2%	21,3%
Greece	12,9	1208	3,9%	7,7%
Hungary	22,0	2262	6,2%	14,9%
Iceland	2,9	7762	13,3%	32,2%
Ireland	11,7	2326	2,2%	9,3%
Israel	23,0	2456	5,6%	15,0%
Italy	410,8	6946	14,9%	30,9%
Japan	1032,5	8227	19,2%	50,3%
Korea	412,4	7970	17,0%	45,6%
Latvia	7,0	3697	10,6%	28,5%
Lithuania	11,4	4072	9,4%	25,8%
Luxembourg	4,0	6258	4,8%	10,9%
Netherlands	152,3	8688	13,7%	30,9%
New Zealand	10,8	2103	4,4%	10,8%
Norway	72,3	13378	16,3%	27,7%
Poland	213,1	5583	14,7%	34,9%
Portugal	25,1	2439	6,7%	14,8%
Slovak Republic	14,4	2650	7,6%	19,0%
Slovenia	8,4	3990	9,0%	20,1%
Sweden	157,0	15075	25,1%	50,7%
Türkiye¹	81,2	965	3,1%	10,1%
United Kingdom	341,9	5063	10,2%	25,2%
OECD38	11 530,7	8 399	17,1%	44,9%
EU27	3939	8794,2	17,9%	38,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	2518	5622,4	11,4%	24,4%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government revenue by type

2021	Taxes	Grants and subsidies	Tariffs and fees	Property income	Social contributions
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	33,1%	45,4%	12,6%	8,9%	0,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	38,0%	34,1%	26,3%	1,6%	0,0%
Austria	11,0%	73,6%	11,7%	1,9%	1,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	14,2%	66,1%	15,8%	2,3%	1,5%
Belgium	25,6%	58,2%	8,3%	1,5%	6,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	27,5%	54,2%	10,9%	2,6%	4,8%
Canada	52,1%	27,9%	12,4%	6,0%	1,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	36,5%	48,0%	13,6%	1,9%	0,0%
Germany	53,9%	31,2%	10,5%	0,8%	3,6%
<i>Local government alone</i>	37,8%	44,6%	15,1%	1,3%	1,3%
Mexico	8,1%	91,6%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	13,5%	85,6%	0,0%	0,9%	0,0%
Spain	36,8%	56,0%	6,7%	0,3%	0,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	49,0%	40,7%	9,3%	0,6%	0,4%
Switzerland	51,3%	26,2%	17,2%	5,1%	0,3%
<i>Local government alone</i>	59,2%	17,7%	20,1%	2,7%	0,3%
United States	48,4%	30,1%	18,6%	2,4%	0,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	42,6%	53,7%	3,5%	0,3%	0,0%
Colombia¹	28,8%	61,7%	5,6%	3,8%	0,0%
Costa Rica	40,7%	23,8%	32,1%	2,6%	0,9%
Czech Republic	42,5%	46,0%	10,3%	1,0%	0,3%
Denmark	36,5%	58,6%	4,5%	0,3%	0,1%
Estonia	2,3%	88,9%	7,8%	0,7%	0,3%
Finland	45,7%	31,7%	20,1%	2,5%	0,0%
France	55,4%	28,0%	15,2%	1,1%	0,3%
Greece	23,6%	65,5%	10,2%	0,7%	0,0%
Hungary	27,8%	60,3%	11,0%	0,6%	0,2%
Iceland	78,8%	9,1%	8,8%	3,3%	0,0%
Ireland	12,1%	71,0%	12,1%	0,2%	4,6%
Israel	45,6%	48,2%	4,2%	0,6%	1,3%
Italy	27,4%	60,3%	10,8%	1,0%	0,5%
Japan	40,5%	52,5%	4,8%	0,5%	1,7%
Korea	32,2%	61,7%	4,7%	0,6%	0,8%
Latvia	49,9%	41,4%	7,3%	0,6%	0,8%
Lithuania	3,6%	89,7%	5,3%	1,0%	0,4%
Luxembourg	32,0%	52,9%	14,2%	0,9%	0,0%
Netherlands	9,8%	75,9%	11,2%	1,6%	1,5%
New Zealand	52,0%	31,5%	14,6%	1,8%	0,0%
Norway	41,2%	43,0%	12,6%	2,5%	0,6%
Poland	29,5%	63,1%	6,2%	0,6%	0,5%
Portugal	38,5%	40,3%	14,1%	2,2%	4,9%
Slovak Republic	7,2%	80,6%	10,9%	0,7%	0,7%
Slovenia	36,7%	46,6%	15,0%	0,2%	1,5%
Sweden	50,1%	38,9%	8,5%	1,2%	1,3%
Türkiye¹	9,7%	76,0%	10,8%	2,1%	1,3%
United Kingdom	17,5%	66,8%	13,6%	0,8%	1,3%
OECD38	42,2%	41,9%	12,8%	2,0%	1,1%
EU27	41,3%	45,6%	10,2%	1,0%	1,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	36,7%	49,4%	11,8%	1,2%	0,9%

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Subnational government tax revenue

2021	USD billions	USD per capita	% GDP	% subnational revenue	% public tax revenue
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia¹	78,0	3038	4,9%	33,1%	19,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>13,9</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>0,9%</i>	<i>38,0%</i>	<i>3,4%</i>
Austria	10,8	1204	2,0%	11,0%	7,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>6,8</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>1,3%</i>	<i>14,1%</i>	<i>4,6%</i>
Belgium	45,1	3887	6,6%	25,6%	22,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>13,1</i>	<i>1128</i>	<i>1,9%</i>	<i>27,5%</i>	<i>6,4%</i>
Canada	333,2	8717	16,5%	52,1%	55,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>64,5</i>	<i>1688</i>	<i>3,2%</i>	<i>36,5%</i>	<i>10,7%</i>
Germany	653,0	7849	13,4%	53,9%	54,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>162,0</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>3,3%</i>	<i>37,8%</i>	<i>13,5%</i>
Mexico	23,4	183	0,9%	8,1%	6,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>6,4</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0,3%</i>	<i>13,5%</i>	<i>1,8%</i>
Spain	178,6	3774	9,3%	36,8%	38,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>63,2</i>	<i>1335</i>	<i>3,3%</i>	<i>49,0%</i>	<i>13,4%</i>
Switzerland	74,5	8564	11,3%	51,3%	52,4%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>28,3</i>	<i>3249</i>	<i>4,3%</i>	<i>59,2%</i>	<i>19,9%</i>
United States	2 145,7	6459	9,2%	48,4%	45,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries					
Chile¹	8,6	439	1,6%	41,4%	7,4%
Colombia¹	31,2	625	3,5%	28,8%	19,8%
Costa Rica	0,8	164	0,7%	40,7%	4,3%
Czech Republic	28,1	2 624	5,9%	42,5%	30,5%
Denmark	47,1	8 044	12,4%	36,5%	25,7%
Estonia	0,1	97	0,2%	2,3%	1,0%
Finland	31,1	5 618	10,3%	45,7%	33,3%
France	215,8	3 164	6,2%	55,4%	20,5%
Greece	3,0	285	0,9%	23,6%	3,4%
Hungary	6,1	629	1,7%	27,8%	7,4%
Iceland	2,3	6 114	10,5%	78,8%	32,7%
Ireland	1,4	282	0,3%	12,1%	1,5%
Israel	10,5	1 120	2,5%	45,6%	9,3%
Italy	112,4	1 901	4,1%	27,4%	13,8%
Japan	418,0	3 331	7,8%	40,5%	37,4%
Korea	132,6	2 563	5,5%	32,2%	24,7%
Latvia	3,5	1 843	5,3%	49,9%	25,5%
Lithuania	0,4	147	0,3%	3,6%	1,6%
Luxembourg	1,3	1 995	1,5%	31,9%	5,5%
Netherlands	15,0	855	1,3%	9,8%	5,1%
New Zealand	5,6	1 093	2,3%	52,0%	6,8%
Norway	29,8	5 518	6,7%	41,2%	20,5%
Poland	63,0	1 650	4,4%	29,5%	18,5%
Portugal	9,7	940	2,6%	38,5%	10,4%
Slovak Republic	1,0	191	0,5%	7,2%	2,8%
Slovenia	3,1	1 466	3,3%	36,7%	15,1%
Sweden	78,6	7 550	12,6%	50,1%	31,4%
Türkiye¹	7,9	94	0,3%	9,7%	1,7%
United Kingdom	59,9	887	1,8%	17,5%	6,3%
OECD38	4 870,5	3 548	7,2%	42,2%	31,2%
EU27	1 626,0	3 630	7,4%	41,3%	27,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>924,9</i>	<i>2 065</i>	<i>4,2%</i>	<i>36,7%</i>	<i>15,4%</i>

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics.

Public budget balance and debt

2021	Budget balance		2021	Debt*	
	USD billions	% GDP		USD billions**	% GDP***
Federal and quasi-federal countries					
Australia ¹	-133,1	-8,4%	Australia ¹	1 465,2	87,6%
Austria	-30,9	-5,8%	Austria	465,2	101,1%
Belgium	-37,2	-5,5%	Belgium	734,7	129,1%
Canada	-88,7	-4,4%	Canada	2 615,5	134,1%
Germany	-181,4	-3,7%	Germany	3 159,2	77,4%
Mexico	-147,7	-6,0%	Mexico ²	682,8	54,5%
Spain	-131,7	-6,9%	Spain	1 950,0	142,7%
Switzerland	-3,6	-0,5%	Switzerland ¹	333,1	41,4%
United States	-2812,8	-12,1%	United States ¹	34 389,7	147,5%
Unitary countries					
Chile ¹	-41,3	-7,5%	Chile ²	116,8	42,1%
Colombia ¹	-53,7	-6,1%	Colombia ¹	266,5	89,0%
Costa Rica	-1,2	-1,0%	Costa Rica ¹	43,6	69,8%
Czech Republic	-24,4	-5,1%	Czech Republic	134,7	48,4%
Denmark	13,8	3,6%	Denmark	192,0	50,3%
Estonia	-1,4	-2,4%	Estonia	8,7	24,4%
Finland	-8,3	-2,8%	Finland	233,7	82,3%
France	-225,0	-6,5%	France	3 911,5	138,1%
Greece	-23,6	-7,1%	Greece	457,3	222,2%
Hungary	-25,5	-7,1%	Hungary	150,4	88,6%
Iceland	-1,8	-8,4%	Iceland ¹	27,5	110,5%
Ireland	-8,6	-1,6%	Ireland	315,2	65,3%
Israel	-15,2	-3,7%	Israel	422,4	83,2%
Italy	-248,0	-9,0%	Italy	3 493,0	172,5%
Japan	-333,8	-6,2%	Japan ¹	11 650,7	242,2%
Korea	-18,2	-0,8%	Korea ¹	898,6	51,5%
Latvia	-4,7	-7,1%	Latvia	21,1	55,6%
Lithuania	-1,4	-1,2%	Lithuania	32,3	50,8%
Luxembourg	0,6	0,7%	Luxembourg	25,3	31,0%
Netherlands	-26,3	-2,4%	Netherlands	643,0	66,4%
New Zealand	-11,4	-4,7%	New Zealand	138,9	56,8%
Norway	47,0	10,6%	Norway	233,3	48,9%
Poland	-26,5	-1,8%	Poland	441,1	68,1%
Portugal	-10,9	-2,9%	Portugal	349,4	143,7%
Slovak Republic	-10,3	-5,4%	Slovak Republic	89,1	78,4%
Slovenia	-4,3	-4,6%	Slovenia	53,2	89,9%
Sweden	0,1	0,0%	Sweden	354,8	58,7%
Türkiye ¹	-30,3	-1,2%	Türkiye ¹	251,8	45,1%
United Kingdom	-267,2	-8,0%	United Kingdom	4 351,0	142,7%
OECD38	-4 928,8	-7,3%	OECD38	75 102,0	131,5%
EU27	-1 060,8	-4,8%	EU27¹	14 534,7	88,0%

**; Debt: OECD definition (see page 24)

**; Data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period (USD CXCE) except for EU 27 (euros), Australia, Switzerland, United States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Iceland, Japan, Korea, and Turkey (national currency)

***; Ratio calculated using national currency (and in Euros for EU27)

1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics and Eurostat (for EU 27). 2. SNA 2008 - non-consolidated (OECD Stats)

Subnational government balance and debt

2021	Budget balance		2021	Debt*		
	USD billions	% GDP		USD billions**	% GDP***	% public debt
Federal and quasi-federal countries						
Australia¹	-34,6	-2,2%	Australia¹	418,0	25,0%	28,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>0,1%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>16,5</i>	<i>1,0%</i>	<i>1,1%</i>
Austria	-3,1	-0,6%	Austria	61,3	13,3%	13,2%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>-0,3</i>	<i>-0,1%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>25,7</i>	<i>5,6%</i>	<i>5,5%</i>
Belgium	-11,6	-1,7%	Belgium	145,7	25,6%	19,8%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,0%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>29,2</i>	<i>5,1%</i>	<i>4,0%</i>
Canada	-22,9	-1,1%	Canada	1326,9	68,0%	50,7%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>189,8</i>	<i>9,7%</i>	<i>7,3%</i>
Germany	10,0	0,2%	Germany	964,6	23,6%	30,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>0,1%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>188,3</i>	<i>4,6%</i>	<i>6,0%</i>
Mexico	1,9	0,1%	Mexico²	57,7	4,6%	8,5%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>0,6</i>	<i>0,0%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>14,0</i>	<i>1,1%</i>	<i>2,0%</i>
Spain	4,5	0,2%	Spain	445,7	32,6%	22,9%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>0,3%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>48,5</i>	<i>3,5%</i>	<i>2,5%</i>
Switzerland	0,9	0,1%	Switzerland¹	170,0	21,1%	51,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>-0,7</i>	<i>-0,1%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>70,5</i>	<i>8,8%</i>	<i>21,2%</i>
United States	173,7	0,7%	United States¹	7931,0	34,0%	23,1%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Unitary countries						
Chile¹	1,2	0,2%	Chile²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia¹	6,7	0,8%	Colombia¹	36,9	12,3%	13,8%
Costa Rica	0,2	0,1%	Costa Rica¹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	4,4	0,9%	Czech Republic	9,7	3,5%	7,2%
Denmark	0,6	0,2%	Denmark	38,1	10,0%	19,8%
Estonia	-0,2	-0,4%	Estonia	1,4	4,0%	16,6%
Finland	-1,0	-0,3%	Finland	48,1	17,0%	20,6%
France	-1,2	0,0%	France	326,9	11,5%	8,4%
Greece	-0,3	-0,1%	Greece	2,4	1,2%	0,5%
Hungary	0,6	0,2%	Hungary	3,5	2,1%	2,3%
Iceland	-0,2	-1,1%	Iceland¹	3,5	13,9%	12,6%
Ireland	-0,4	-0,1%	Ireland	10,1	2,1%	3,2%
Israel	0,6	0,1%	Israel	9,7	1,9%	2,3%
Italy	-2,2	-0,1%	Italy	207,4	10,2%	5,9%
Japan	33,6	0,6%	Japan¹	1549,4	32,2%	13,3%
Korea	4,6	0,2%	Korea¹	58,9	3,4%	6,6%
Latvia	-0,2	-0,2%	Latvia	2,9	7,7%	13,9%
Lithuania	0,3	0,3%	Lithuania	1,0	1,6%	3,2%
Luxembourg	0,0	0,1%	Portugal	1,1	1,4%	4,5%
Netherlands	1,9	0,2%	Netherlands	93,8	9,7%	14,6%
New Zealand	-1,1	-0,5%	New Zealand	16,5	6,7%	11,8%
Norway	1,8	0,4%	Norway	86,6	18,1%	37,1%
Poland	8,2	0,6%	Poland	35,9	5,5%	8,1%
Portugal	-1,1	-0,3%	Portugal	14,4	5,9%	4,1%
Slovak Republic	0,0	0,0%	Slovak Republic	3,4	3,0%	3,8%
Slovenia	0,1	0,1%	Slovenia	1,7	2,9%	3,2%
Sweden	3,9	0,6%	Sweden	113,6	18,8%	32,0%
Türkiye¹	9,2	0,4%	Türkiye¹	16,0	2,9%	6,4%
United Kingdom	6,2	0,2%	United Kingdom	254,4	8,3%	5,8%
OECD38	195,2	0,3%	OECD38	14468,2	25,5%	19,3%
EU27	10,2	0,0%	EU27	2186,9	13,2%	15,0%
<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>23,3</i>	<i>0,1%</i>	<i>Local government alone</i>	<i>949,4</i>	<i>5,7%</i>	<i>6,5%</i>

*: Debt: OECD definition (see page 24). **: Data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period (USD CXCE) except for EU 27 (euros), Australia, Switzerland, United States, Colombia Costa Rica, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand, and Turkey (national currency) ***: Ratio calculated using national currency (and in Euros for EU27) 1. Data from IMF Government Finance Statistics and Eurostat (for EU 27) 2. SNA 2008 - non-consolidated (OECD Stats) 3. In Chile, local borrowing is prohibited. However, use of short-term floating debt (commercial debt) and leasing and leaseback operations are common.

Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment across Levels of Government

The impact of public investment depends largely on how governments manage it, and notably how different levels of government co-ordinate and develop capacities to design and implement investment projects.

To make the most of multi-level governance of public investment and to promote good practices, the OECD has developed a Recommendation on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government which has been adopted by the OECD Council in 2014 as an official OECD instrument.

PILLAR I

Co-ordinate public investment across levels of government and policies

1. Invest using an integrated strategy tailored to different places
2. Adopt effective instruments for co-ordinating across national and subnational levels of governments
3. Co-ordinate horizontally among sub-national governments to invest at the relevant scale

PILLAR II

Strengthen capacities for public investment and promote policy learning across levels of government

4. Assess upfront the long-term impact and risks of public investment
5. Engage with stakeholder throughout the investment cycle
6. Mobilise private actors and innovative financing arrangements to diversify sources of funding and strengthen capacities
7. Reinforce the expertise of public officials and institutions involved in public investment.
8. Focus on results and promote learning from experience

PILLAR III

Ensure proper framework conditions for public investment at all levels of government

9. Develop a fiscal framework adapted to the investment objectives pursued
10. Require sound and transparent financial management at all levels of government
11. Promote transparency and strategic use of public procurement at all levels of government
12. Strive for quality and consistency in regulatory systems across levels of government

A Toolkit provides implementation guidance for the Recommendation. This on-line resource supports implementation and peer learning, with indicators and good practices from countries, regions, and municipalities. The objective is to help governments assess the strengths and weaknesses of their public investment capacity, with a particular focus on the subnational level, and to help policy-makers set priorities for improvement.

www.oecd.org/effective-public-investment-toolkit/

Sources and methodology

SOURCES

Data at country level are derived mainly from the OECD National Accounts harmonised according to the new standards of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, implemented by most OECD countries since December 2014. They are complemented by data from Eurostat, IMF (Australia and Chile) and national statistical institutes for some countries or indicators (in particular, territorial organisation). Data were extracted in June 2023 and are from 2021, unless otherwise specified.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

METHODOLOGY

The term "public" is used for "general government" sector (S.13). It includes four sub-sectors: central/federal government and related public entities (S.1311); federated government ("states") and related public entities (S.1312); local government i.e. regional and local governments and related public entities (S.1313) and social security funds (S.1314). Data are consolidated within S.13 as well as within each subsector (neutralisation of financial cross-flows).

Subnational government is defined here as the sum (non consolidated) of subsectors S.1312 (federated government or "states") and S.1313 (local government).

Expenditure comprises current expenditure (compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, social expenditure, subsidies and other current transfers, taxes, financial charges, adjustments) and capital expenditure.

Expenditure/investment by area are defined according to the ten functions defined in the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG): general public services; defence; public order and safety; economic affairs; environmental protection; housing and community amenities; health; recreation, culture and religion; education; and social protection.

Capital expenditure consists of investments (see below) and capital transfers (i.e. investment grants and subsidies in cash or in kind made by subnational governments to other institutional units).

Investment includes gross capital formation and acquisitions, less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets. Gross fixed capital formation (or fixed investment) is the main component of investments.

NB: since the new standards of the SNA 2008, expenditures on research and development and weapons systems are included in gross fixed capital formation.

Revenue comprises tax revenue, transfers (current and capital grants and subsidies), tariffs and fees, property income and social contributions.

Tax revenue comprises taxes on production and imports (D2), current taxes on income and wealth (D5) and capital taxes (D91). It includes both own-source (or "autonomous") taxes and shared taxes (tax revenue shared between central and subnational governments).

NB: the SNA 2008 has introduced some changes concerning the classification of some shared taxes. In several countries, certain tax receipts have been recently reclassified as transfers and no longer as shared taxes.

Budget balance: deficit/surplus is defined as the net lending/net borrowing. It measures the difference between all expenditure and revenue.

Debt: based on the SNA 2008, gross debt includes the sum of the following liabilities: currency and deposits + debt securities + loans + insurance pension and standardised guarantees + other accounts payable. Most debt instruments are valued at market prices. NB: OECD definition differs from the one defined in the EU Maastricht protocol which is restricted to the sum of the first three items (i.e. mainly borrowing).

Currency and change: data were extracted in current national currency and converted to USD using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), except for the debt (data extracted in US \$, current prices, current exchange rates, end of period).

OECD and EU averages are weighted, unless otherwise specified. 2020 may have been used to compute OECD averages. The on-line database presents unweighted averages (i.e. unweighted average, arithmetic mean) as well as intermediary averages for OECD federal countries and unitary countries.

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