# LAW, ORDER AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Two essential tasks of a government are to protect the state from external aggression and maintain law and public order within its frontiers.

#### **Definition**

The table is taken from national accounts sources, and the data conform to the definitions of the 1993 System of National Accounts. The expenditures cover all expenditures whether current or capital.

Law and order covers the police forces, intelligence services, prisons and other correctional facilities, the judicial system, and ministries of internal affairs. Note that the figures shown here do not include the costs of government-mandated security arrangements at airports, seaports and other border crossings. Nor, of course, do they include the provision of security in shopping-malls, football matches, concerts and other public gatherings, all of which have certainly increased in recent years.

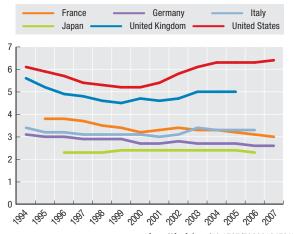
### Comparability

Data are taken from national accounts sources and have been compiled according to the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG). In general, the data are broadly comparable. Nevertheless for Japan law, order and defence expenditure refers to fiscal year whereas GDP refers to calendar year.

For New Zealand data refer to fiscal year.

### Law, order and defence expenditure

As a percentage of GDP



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### Long-term trends

Within the total, the shares of the two components – law and order and defence – vary considerably between countries with high shares for defence expenditures in the United States, Greece, Korea, Norway and Denmark and high shares for law and order in Iceland, Luxembourg, and Ireland. Typically, for most countries shown in the table, expenditures on law and order were larger at the end of the period than expenditures on defence, with the ratio between the two having grown in most countries since the beginning of the period.

In 2006 – the latest year for which most countries can supply data – overall expenditure as a share of GDP was highest in the United States, which recorded a significant increase in expenditures compared to 1996, and the United Kingdom, and lowest in Luxembourg, Iceland and Ireland. In the majority of countries these percentages have fallen since 1996 with particularly large falls in Norway, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Ireland and France.

#### Source

 OECD (2008), National Accounts of OECD Countries, OECD, Paris.

## Further information Analytical publications

 $\bullet\,$  OECD (2004), The Security Economy, OECD, Paris.

### Methodological publications

 UN, OECD, IMF, Eurostat (eds.) (1993), System of National Accounts 1993, United Nations, Geneva, Paragraph XVIII.9, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993.

#### Online databases

• Annual National Accounts.



## LAW, ORDER AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

### Law, order and defence expenditure

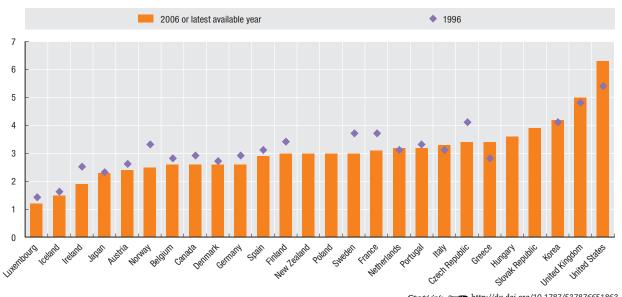
As a percentage of GDP

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Austria		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Belgium	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	
Canada	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Czech Republic		4.5	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.4	
Denmark	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Finland	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	
France		3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Germany	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Greece		2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	
Hungary								3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	
Iceland				1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Ireland	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	
Italy	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Japan			2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Korea		4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	
Luxembourg	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Netherlands		3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
New Zealand										2.9	2.7	3.0		
Norway			3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	
Poland									2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	
Portugal		3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	
Slovak Republic										3.7	2.3	3.7	3.9	
Spain		3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Sweden		3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	
United Kingdom	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0		
United States	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4

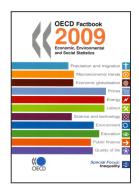
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### Law, order and defence expenditure

As a percentage of GDP



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