

Public Spending Statistics 2024

Introduction

This report presents statistics on general government expenditure in Jersey using the [Classification of the Functions of Government \(COFOG\) system](#).

General government is an internationally comparable definition that consists of central, state and local government and the social security funds controlled by these units. In the Jersey context this therefore includes expenditure from government departments, non-ministerial departments, States funds, Andium Homes Limited and the 12 parishes (see [notes](#) for more detail).

The COFOG system is designed to allow consistent analysis of government spend by set categories, such as health and education, to enable comparisons between jurisdictions and over different time periods. Using this system avoids difficulties in comparisons that can occur when teams and departments are organised differently between jurisdictions or are reorganised over time. Comparisons in this report largely focus on comparisons with OECD members or partner countries. COFOG data is not currently available for the other crown dependencies such as Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

Throughout this report, figures are presented in constant 2024 values (adjusted for inflation to present figures in real terms). The report focuses primarily on the largest areas (referred to as divisions in the COFOG system) of expenditure, however you can find a full breakdown of the groups that make up each division in the [additional data tables](#).

Summary

In 2024:

- general government expenditure rose 5.1% in real terms (£86.3m in 2024 prices) to £1,788.8m, this is below the 6.3% increase recorded in 2023
- the biggest drivers of increased real-term expenditure were:
 - social protection – increased by £23.3 million, driven by increased expenditure on old age pensions as well as sickness and disability benefits
 - general public services – increased by £17.5 million, driven by higher centralised costs for maintenance, repairs and insurance, one-off costs associated with the move into the new central government office, property projects conducted by the Infrastructure and Environment department, an increase in interest payments and bank charges, and higher expenditure by the parishes
 - education – increased by £15.3 million, driven by increased expenditure in primary and secondary education
 - health – increased by £15.2 million, driven by increased expenditure on hospital services
- almost three-quarters (73%) of all general government expenditure was in the areas of social protection, health and education
 - taken together, the health division and the old age and sickness and disability groups within the social protection division account for almost half (48.3%) of all general government expenditure, highlighting the significance of demographic changes in shaping overall spending levels.

In 2023 (the latest available year for OECD countries):

- as a percentage of GDP Jersey's total general government expenditure was lower than all OECD countries except for Chile and Ireland
- Jersey spent more on health than all OECD countries as a percentage of total spend, but spent less as percentage of GDP than several countries, including the UK

Overall spending

Overall general government expenditure was £1,788.8 million in 2024, which was a real-term annual increase of 5.1%. This increase from 2023 was driven by increased real-term expenditure on social protections (£23.3 million), general public services (£17.5 million), education (£15.3 million) and health (£15.2 million).

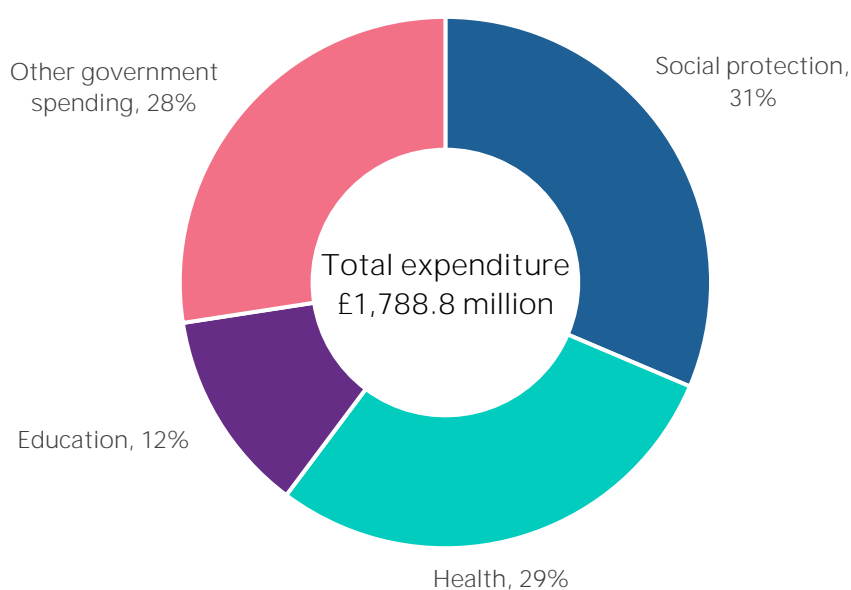
Table 1: General government expenditure in constant year 2024 prices, £ million

COFOG division	2023	2024	% Change
General public services	169.9	187.4	10.3%
Defence	1.4	1.5	3.3%
Public order and safety	107.2	106.6	-0.5%
Economics	73.9	74.7	1.0%
Environmental protection	57.9	64.5	11.4%
Housing and community amenities	9.3	11.7	26.0%
Health	500.5	515.7	3.0%
Recreation, culture and religion	38.4	44.2	15.0%
Education	205.6	220.9	7.4%
Social protection	538.3	561.6	4.3%
Total	1,702.5	1,788.8	5.1%

Almost three-quarters (73%) of all general government expenditure is in three main areas of expenditure:

- Social protection – which includes the Jersey old age pension, income support and incapacity allowances
- Health – which includes spend on hospital services, public health and other medical services
- Education – which includes spend on primary, secondary and tertiary education

Figure 1: Almost three-quarters of general government expenditure was in three main areas
General government expenditure by COFOG classification group, 2024



Changes in spending

Between 2023 and 2024, the largest real term increases in expenditure were concentrated across general public services, health, education, and social protection. These increases are likely to reflect a mix of underlying demographic pressures and specific policy or operational decisions.

- General public services recorded the single largest group-level increase, rising by around £14.6 million (22%). This was mainly driven by higher centralised costs for maintenance, repairs and insurance, one-off costs associated with the move into the new central government office, property projects conducted by the Infrastructure and Environment department, an increase in interest payments and bank charges, and higher expenditure by the parishes.
- Within health, hospital services rose by £12.7 million and outpatient services by £4.7 million.
- In education, secondary education increased by £8.6 million, and pre-primary and primary education increased by £7.1 million.
- Within social protection, spending on old age pensions rose by £8.2 million, and sickness and disability rose by £6.5 million, while housing increased by £5.1 million.
- Recreational and sporting services increased by £6.2 million (35%), reflecting higher Government funding for wet and dry sports, including grants to support the operation of the Aquasplash swimming pool.
- Police services rose by £4.9 million (12%), driven in particular by additional expenditure on the criminal investigations department and financial intelligence.

Health and social protection were also among the areas with the largest increases in expenditure in previous years. This aligns with the expectation that demographic change, particularly population ageing, will place upward pressure on spending in these areas. Similar patterns are observed in other developed economies, where ageing populations are contributing to sustained growth in health and social protection expenditure.

Demographic drivers of public expenditure

One of the key factors influencing levels of public expenditure is demographic change. Population ageing, in particular, is expected to increase demand for certain services, notably in health and social protection, though other factors such as policy choices, service expectations, and wider economic conditions will also continue to play a role.

Taken together, the Health division and the old age and sickness and disability groups within the Social protection division currently account for almost half (48.3%) of all general government expenditure, highlighting the significance of demographic changes in shaping overall spending levels.

The most recently published [population estimates](#) show that the number of people aged over 60 in Jersey has continued to increase, and Statistics Jersey [population projections](#) indicate that this trend will accelerate in the coming decades. Under all projection scenarios, the older-aged population is expected to increase rapidly over the next few decades. This is particularly the case for those aged over 75 and over 85, where the population is projected to increase by around 50% over the next 20 to 30 years.

Across other jurisdictions health spending has generally increased with ageing populations and the associated higher demand for healthcare services. Similarly, within social protection, expenditure on old age and sickness and disability is anticipated to increase as a result of both a larger number of recipients and the higher costs associated with supporting an older population (see [Report by the Government Actuary on the Jersey Social Security Fund R.96-2023](#)).

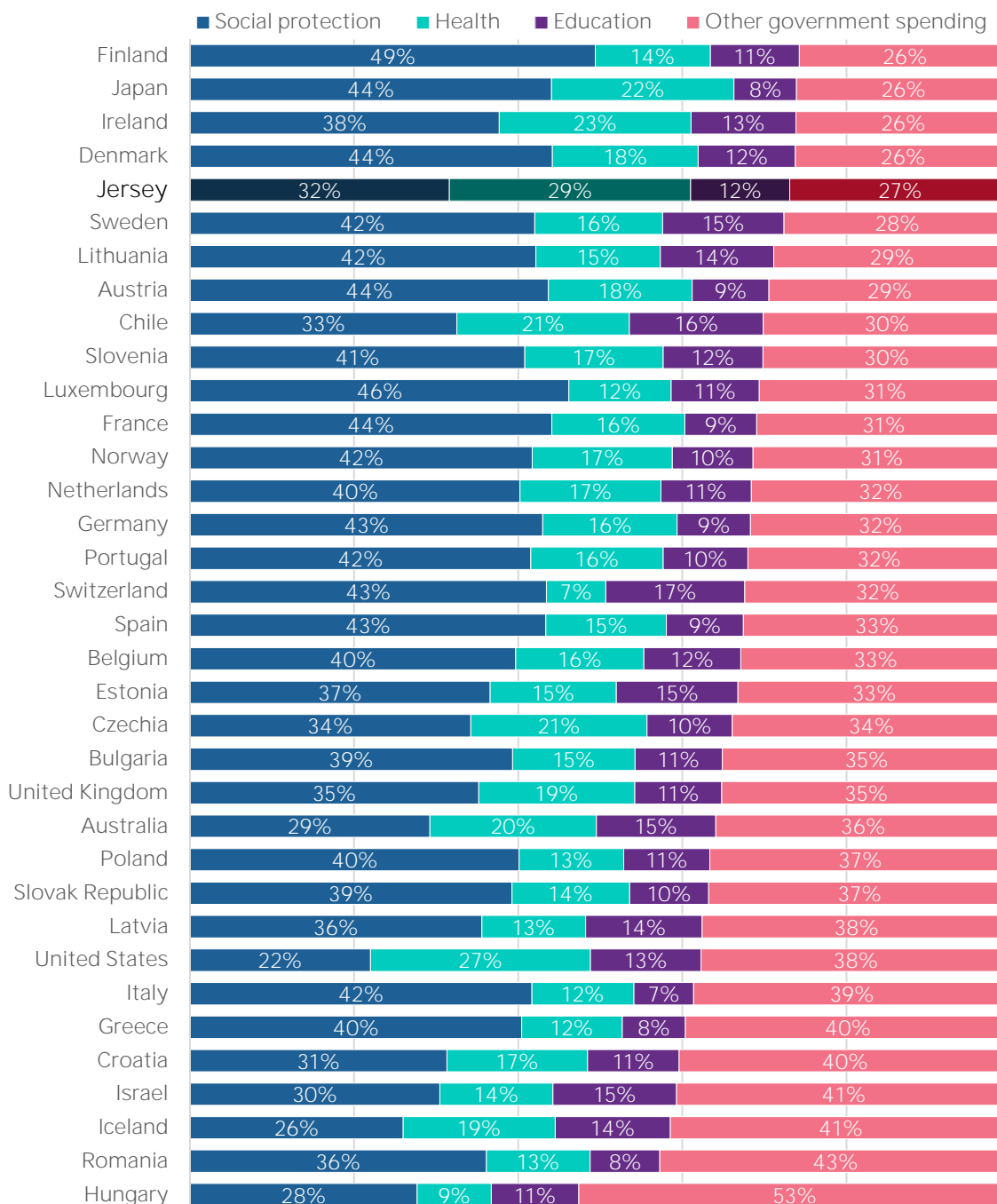
International comparisons

This section compares the percentage of total spend on each of the headline COFOG divisions in Jersey with 34 OECD members or partner countries (see [notes](#) for details on these comparisons). These are for 2023, the latest available year for OECD countries.

All OECD countries, apart from Hungary, spend at least 50% of their total expenditure on Education, Health and Social protection. Just four OECD countries, spent a higher percentage of their total government spending on these three areas than Jersey in 2023.

Figure 2: Jersey spends a greater percentage on social protection, health and education than most OECD countries

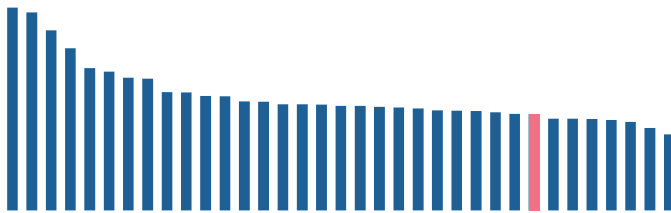
Percentage of Government expenditure by function in 2023, by country



As shown above in figure 2, Jersey spends a higher percentage on social protection, health and education than most OECD countries. This is driven by a high percentage of spending on health.

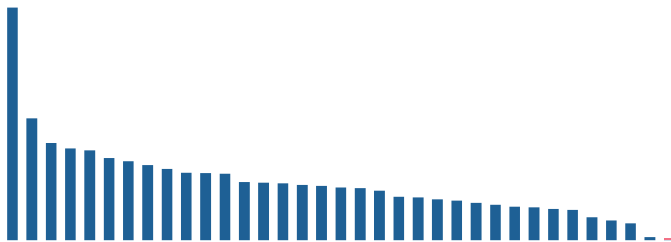
The following detail comparative spends on each of the 10 COFOG divisions of spending, with Jersey highlighted on the summary charts:

General public services



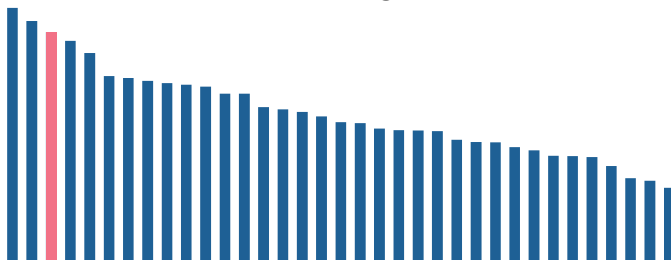
Around 10.0% of the general government expenditure in Jersey was on general public services. This was lower than most OECD countries, including the UK (14.4%). Although it should be noted that this is largely due to lower public debt and associated interest payments than in the majority of OECD countries.

Defence



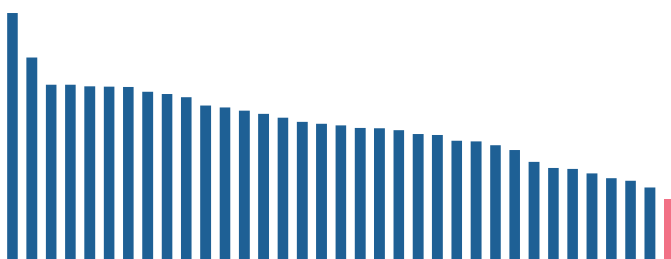
In Jersey 0.1% of general government expenditure is spent on defence. This is lower than any of the comparator nations, but only slightly lower than Iceland (0.2%). Expenditure for Jersey in this category is primarily contributions to the UK for the defence of the Island.

Public order and safety



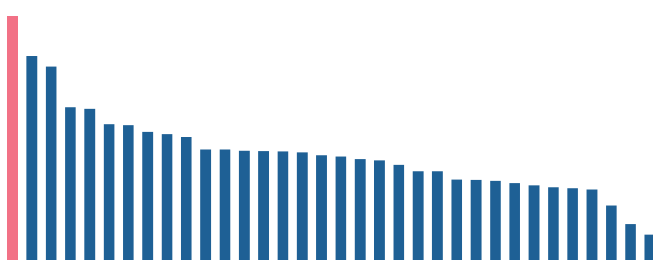
In 2023 Jersey spent the third highest percentage of expenditure on public order and safety (6.3%) when compared with OECD nations.

Economic affairs



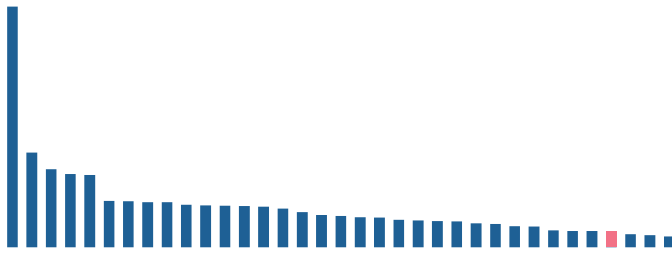
Jersey spent a lower percentage of government expenditure on economic affairs (4.3%) than in any OECD nation in 2023. OECD countries generally spend relatively higher amounts than Jersey on subsidising at least one of these areas; public transportation; use of fuel and energy; agriculture, fishing and forestry businesses.

Environmental protection



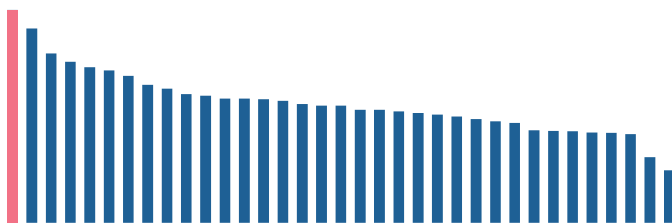
In 2023 Jersey spent the highest percentage of expenditure on environmental protection (3.4%) when compared with OECD nations. Although it should be noted that certain countries, such as the UK, have privatised wastewater management which is not the case in Jersey.

Housing and community amenities



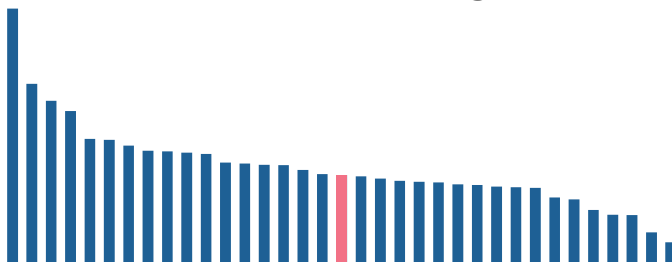
In Jersey around 0.5% of general government expenditure in 2023 was on housing and community amenities. As this COFOG data excludes fixed capital expenditure, this does not include any development of housing.

Health



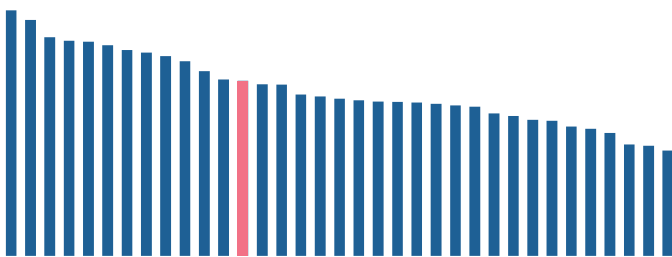
The percentage of total expenditure spent on health in Jersey during 2023 (29.4%) was higher than in any OECD country. This was the category with the second highest spend in Jersey, which was over 10 percentage points higher than in the UK.

Recreation, culture and religion



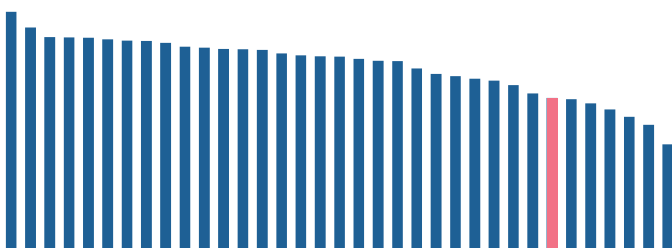
In 2023 around 2.3% of general government expenditure was on recreation, culture and religion.

Education



In 2023 around 12.1% of general government expenditure was on education in Jersey. This was 13th highest when compared with the OECD and was 1.5 percentage points higher than in the UK.

Social protection



Social protection was the category with the highest percentage of general government spending in Jersey during 2023 (31.6%). However, this was lower than in 28 of the 34 OECD comparator nations.

For further international comparisons, see [expenditure as a percentage of GDP](#).

Spending by function

The following sections provide more detailed breakdowns of the three main areas of Government expenditure in Jersey, followed by a breakdown of the remaining spend. See [definitions](#) for additional information on the categories used.

Social protection

Expenditure on social protection totalled £561.6 million in 2024. This was a real-term increase of 4.3% (£23.3 million, constant year 2024 prices) when compared with 2023. This was driven by an £8.2 million real-term increase in expenditure linked to old age and a £6.5 million real-term increase in expenditure related to sickness and disability.

Table 2: General government expenditure on social protection in constant year 2024 prices, £ million

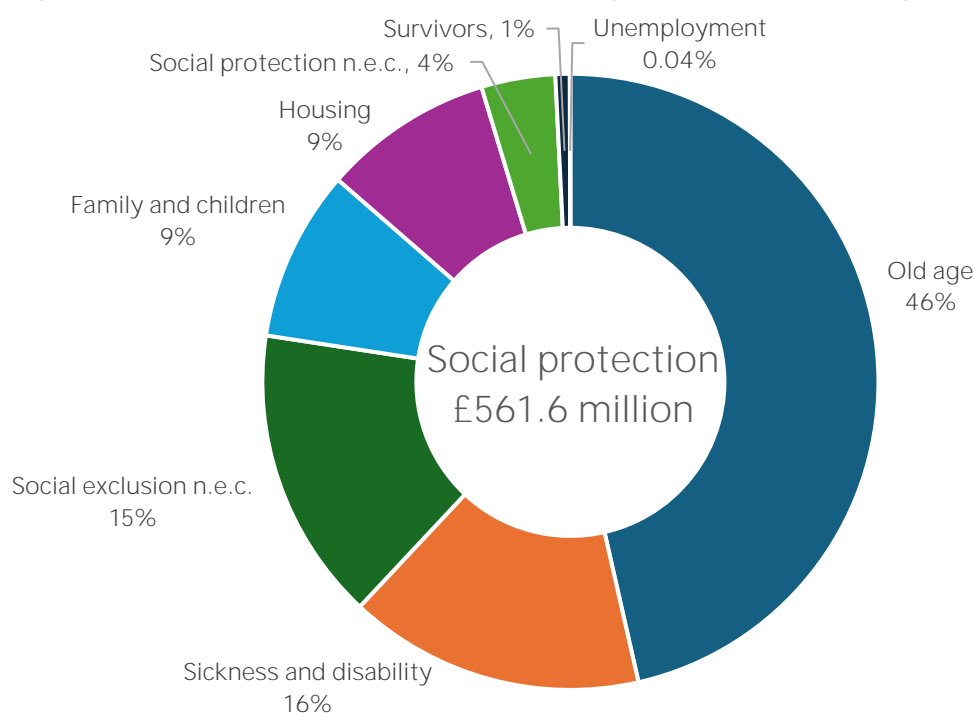
COFOG group	2023	2024	% Change
Sickness and disability	80.7	87.2	8.1%
Old age	252.6	260.8	3.2%
Survivors	4.3	4.2	-2.0%
Family and children	48.9	50.4	3.1%
Unemployment	0.2	0.2	...
Housing	45.1	50.2	11.4%
Social exclusion n.e.c.	85.1	86.7	1.9%
R&D social protection	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Social protection n.e.c.	21.3	21.8	2.1%
Division total	538.3	561.6	4.3%

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Percentage change not shown where base is negligible

Figure 3: Old age was the largest area of expenditure in the social protection division

General government expenditure on social protection by COFOG classification group, 2024



The largest group of expenditure in this division is in the area of support for old age, which represents 46% of total expenditure in this division (£260.8 million) and is the second highest expenditure group across all divisions. This primarily consists of the Jersey old age pension scheme but also includes some smaller areas of expenditure such as the pension plus scheme.

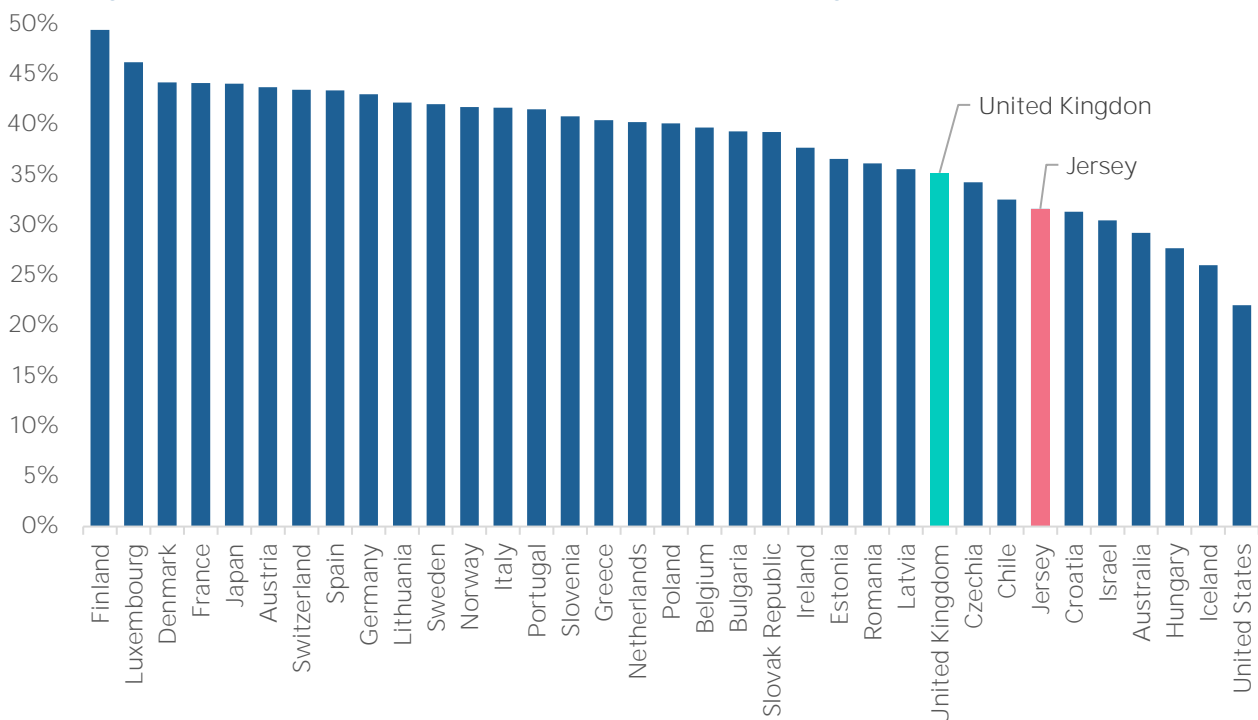
Expenditure on sickness and disability is now the second highest group of expenditure in this division (£87.2 million) and largely consists of expenditure on benefits such as the long-term and short-term incapacity allowances.

The Jersey income support system consists of separate components covering various areas in a single payment. Government expenditure via income support is therefore categorised in the social exclusion n.e.c. category and represents most of the spending (95%) in this group. This is similar to the application of universal credit in the UK.

International comparisons

General government expenditure on social protection as a percentage of total spend in Jersey is below that of the majority of OECD countries but similar to expenditure by the UK.

Figure 4: Jersey spends a similar percentage of total expenditure on social protection as in the UK
General government expenditure on social protection as a percentage of total expenditure, 2023



Health

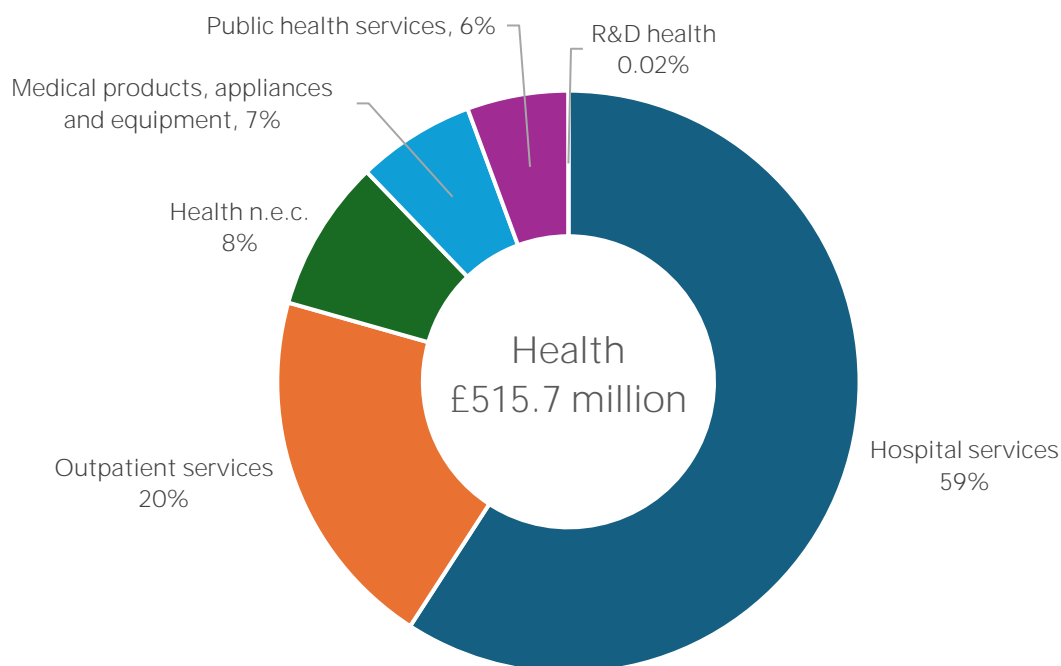
Expenditure on health totalled £515.7 million in 2024. This was a real-term increase of 3% when compared to 2023 (an increase of £15.2 million). This was driven by a £12.7 million real-term increase in expenditure on hospital services.

Table 3: General government expenditure on health in constant year 2024 prices, £ million

COFOG group	2023	2024	% Change
Medical products, appliances and equipment	32.7	33.8	3.5%
Outpatient services	99.7	104.4	4.7%
Hospital services	292.3	305.0	4.3%
Public health services	28.8	29.0	0.7%
R&D health	0.1	0.0	...
Health n.e.c.	46.9	43.5	-7.3%
Division total	500.5	515.7	3.0%

Percentage change not shown where base is negligible

Figure 5: Within health spending hospital services were the largest area of expenditure
General government expenditure on health by COFOG classification group, 2024



The largest group of expenditure in this division is in the area of hospital services, which represents 59% of total expenditure in this division (£305.0 million), and was the largest expenditure group across all divisions of spend. This group covers areas of health which mainly provide in-patient services, such as general and specialist hospital expenditure, maternity centres and nursing homes. These figures do not include capital expenditure; see [notes](#) for more detail.

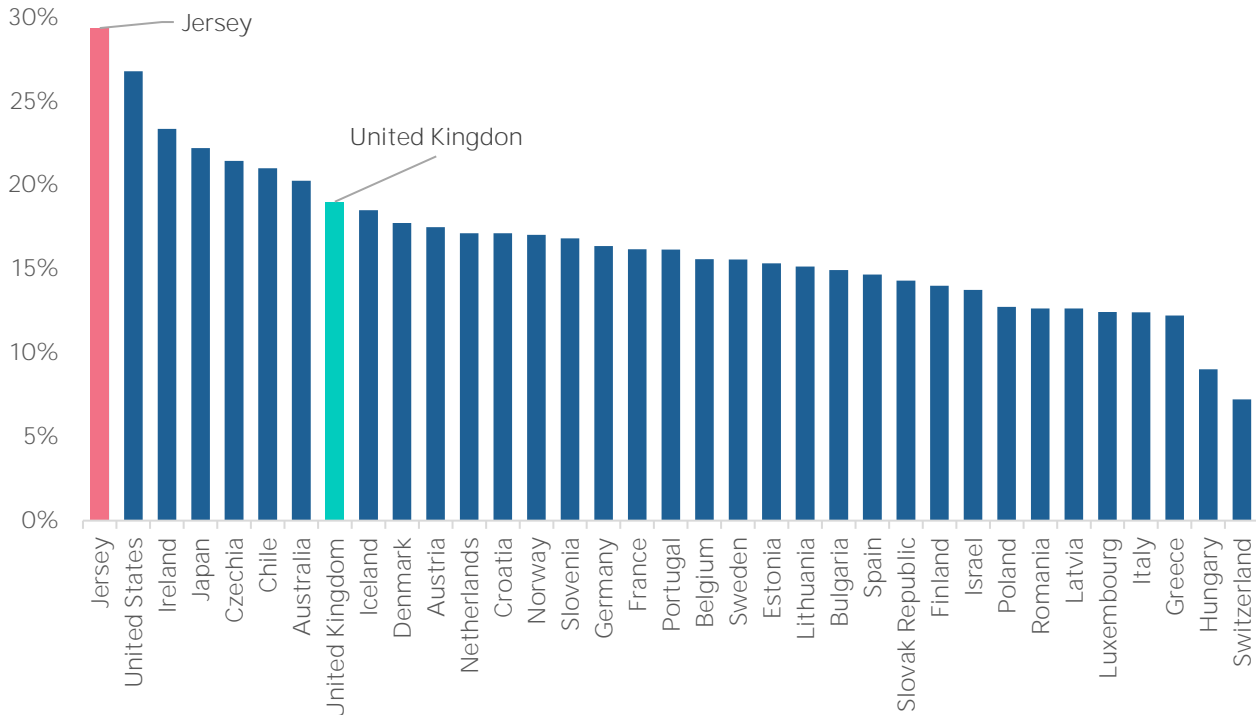
Outpatient services is the second highest area of expenditure in this division (£104.4 million) and covers health expenditure where the individual is not expected to be staying overnight. It includes general, specialised, dental and paramedic services that are delivered in specialist medical centres or at an individual's home.

International comparisons

When considered as a percentage of total spending, Jersey spends a higher percentage on health than any OECD country.

Figure 6: Jersey spends a higher percentage of government expenditure on health than any OECD country

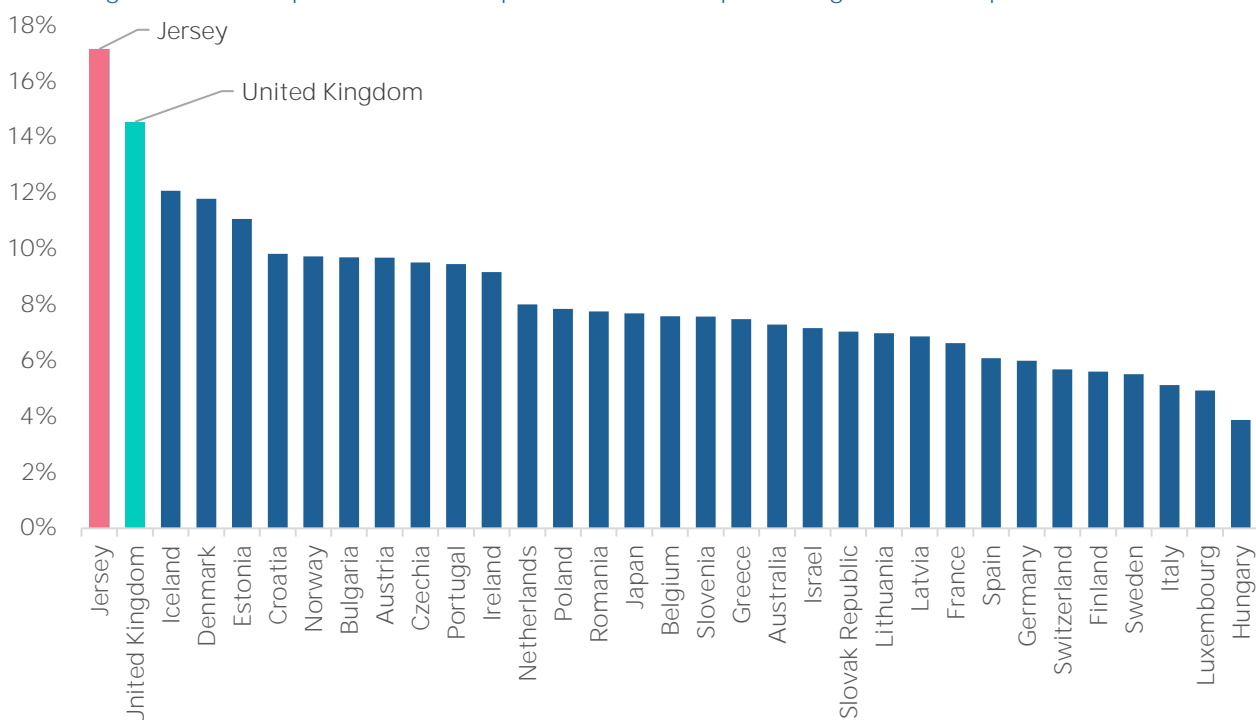
General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure, 2023



This is primarily caused by the percentage of Government expenditure on hospital services in Jersey being above all OECD nations; see figure 7. It is notable that within the hospital services category, the second highest expenditure is by the UK.

Figure 7: Jersey government spends a higher percentage on hospital services than any OECD country

General government expenditure on hospital services as a percentage of total expenditure, 2023



For additional detail on this area of spend and how it compares internationally, see [expenditure as a percentage of GDP](#).

Jersey's relatively high health spending will likely be influenced by several factors unique to small island jurisdictions. With a smaller population, fixed healthcare costs, such as maintaining hospitals, specialized medical services, and infrastructure, can represent a larger share of total spending. Additionally, economies of scale are harder to achieve in smaller jurisdictions, which can result in higher per capita costs. Furthermore, attracting and retaining healthcare professionals in a smaller jurisdiction, may require comparatively higher wages or additional incentives, contributing to the overall costs of delivery.

Education

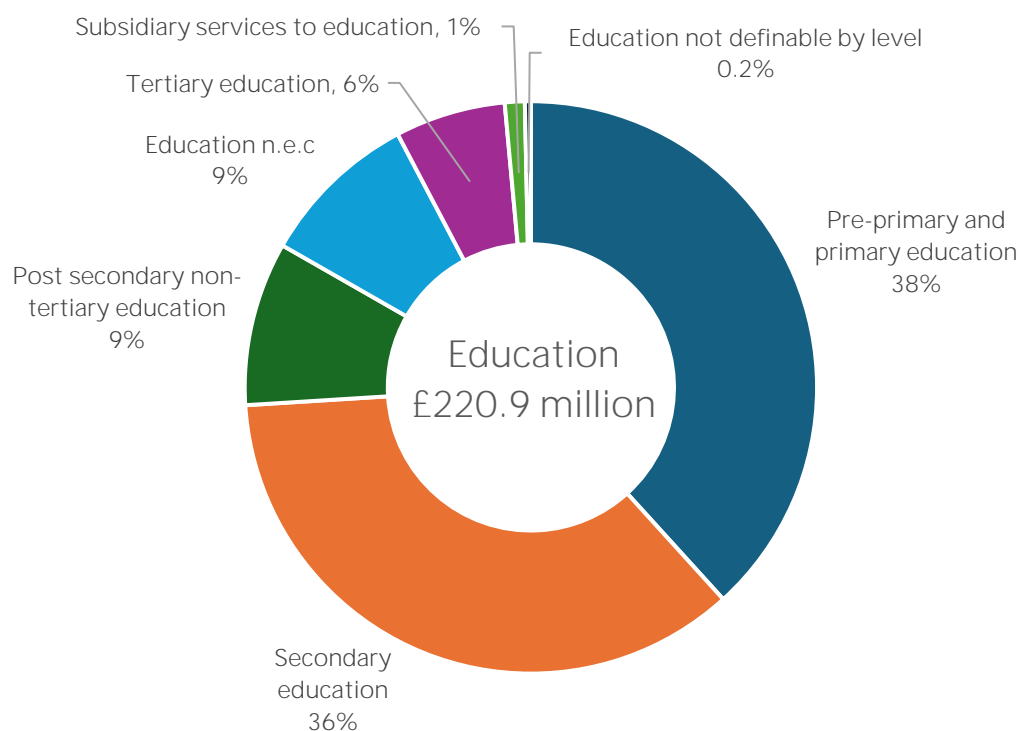
Expenditure on education totalled £220.9 million in 2024. This was a real-term increase of 7.4% when compared to 2023 (an increase of £15.3 million). This was driven by a £7.1 million real-term increase in expenditure on pre-primary and primary education, and a £8.6 million real-term increase in expenditure on secondary education.

Table 4: General government expenditure on education in constant year 2024 prices, £ million

COFOG group	2023	2024	% Change
Pre-primary and primary education	77.4	84.5	9.2%
Secondary education	70.4	79.0	12.1%
Post secondary non-tertiary education	21.2	20.4	-3.4%
Tertiary education	16.1	13.8	-14.2%
Education not definable by level	0.5	0.7	57.5%
Subsidiary services to education	2.5	2.5	0.3%
R&D education	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Education n.e.c.	17.6	19.9	13.4%
Division total	205.6	220.9	7.4%

For further details on what is contained within these areas see [definitions](#).

Figure 8: Pre-primary and primary education was the largest area of expenditure on education
General government expenditure on education by COFOG classification group, 2024



The largest group of expenditure in this division is in the area of pre-primary and primary education, which represents 38% of total expenditure in this division (£84.5 million).

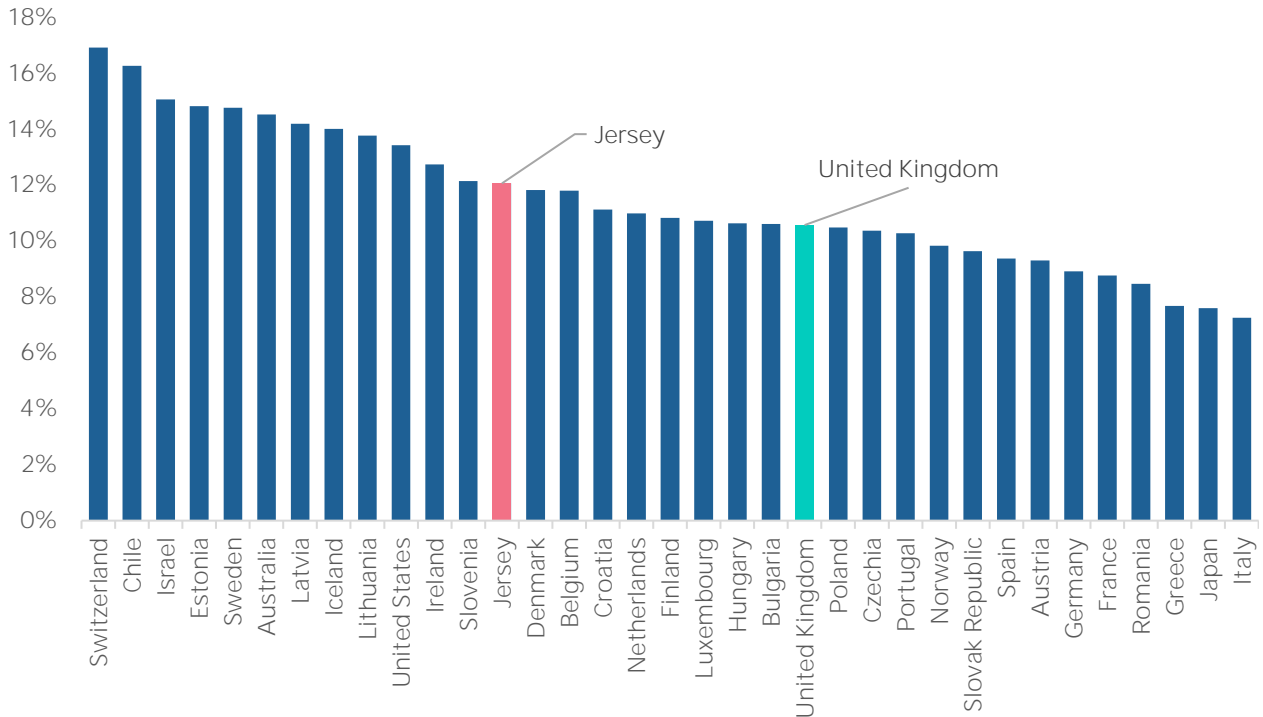
Expenditure on secondary education is only slightly lower than that on pre-primary and primary education, at 36% of total education spend (£79.0 million).

International comparisons

General government expenditure on education as a percentage of total expenditure in Jersey is above the majority of OECD countries.

Figure 9: The percentage of expenditure on education in Jersey was above the majority of OECD countries

General government expenditure on education as a percentage of total expenditure, 2023



Other government spending

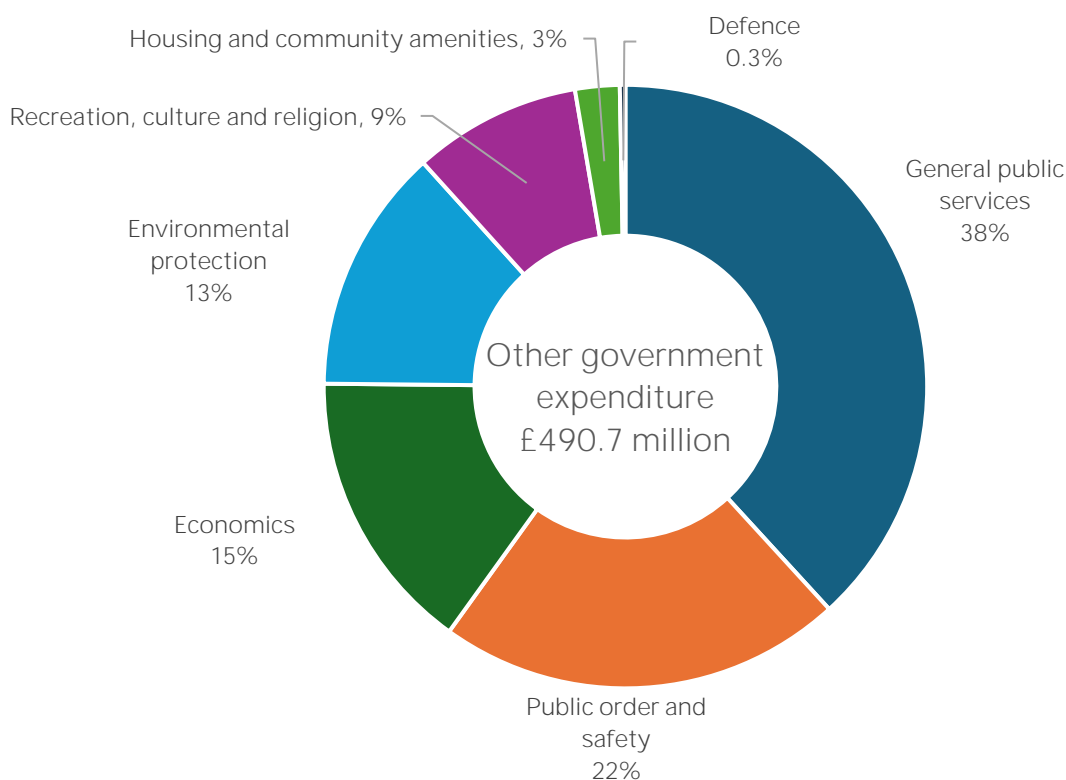
Other areas of general government expenditure totalled £490.7 million in 2024, which was a real-term increase of 7.1% compared to 2023 (£32.7 million). This increase was driven by higher expenditure on general public services (£17.5 million real term increase) compared to 2023. This was mainly driven by higher centralised costs for maintenance, repairs and insurance, one-off costs associated with the move into the new central government office, property projects conducted by the Infrastructure and Environment department, an increase in interest payments and bank charges, and higher expenditure by the parishes.

It is notable that expenditure in Jersey is lower than other larger jurisdictions in the areas of defence and public debt (included under general public services). Jersey does not have a formal standing defence force and has comparatively low levels of borrowing when compared to most other countries.

Table 5: General government expenditure on other areas, in constant year 2024 prices, £ million

COFOG division	2023	2024	% Change
General public services	169.9	187.4	10.3%
Defence	1.4	1.5	3.3%
Public order and safety	107.2	106.6	-0.5%
Economics	73.9	74.7	1.0%
Environmental protection	57.9	64.5	11.4%
Housing and community amenities	9.3	11.7	26.0%
Recreation, culture and religion	38.4	44.2	15.0%
Total	458.0	490.7	7.1%

Figure 10: Of these other areas the largest area of expenditure was in general public services
General government expenditure by COFOG classification group, 2024



Summary of other areas of spending

General public services includes core government expenditure such as on HR and IT, which cannot be classified to another category. It also includes foreign economic aid, servicing of public debt and States Assembly expenditure.

Public order and safety includes expenditure on police and fire protection services as well as the law courts and prison service.

Economics includes government expenditure on general economic affairs and labour relations as well as financial support for industries such as agriculture. It also includes expenditure on transport which includes the maintenance and repair of roads (both Government and parish owned).

Environmental protection includes waste management, wastewater management, as well as protection of biodiversity and natural landscape.

Recreation culture and religion includes recreation and sporting services, cultural services and religious services. Cultural services includes things such as libraries, museums, art galleries, theatres and historic monuments, either funded directly or through partner organisations.

Housing and community amenities includes administration of planning services and community development, and street lighting. Another category within this division is housing development, however as capital expenditure is excluded within the report the amounts in this section for Jersey were relatively small.

Defence primarily consists of Jersey's contribution to the UK for defence. As Jersey does not maintain a formal standing defence force, expenditure in this area is limited.

For further details of each of these divisions, see the detailed data tables in the [Appendix](#).

Expenditure as a percentage of GDP

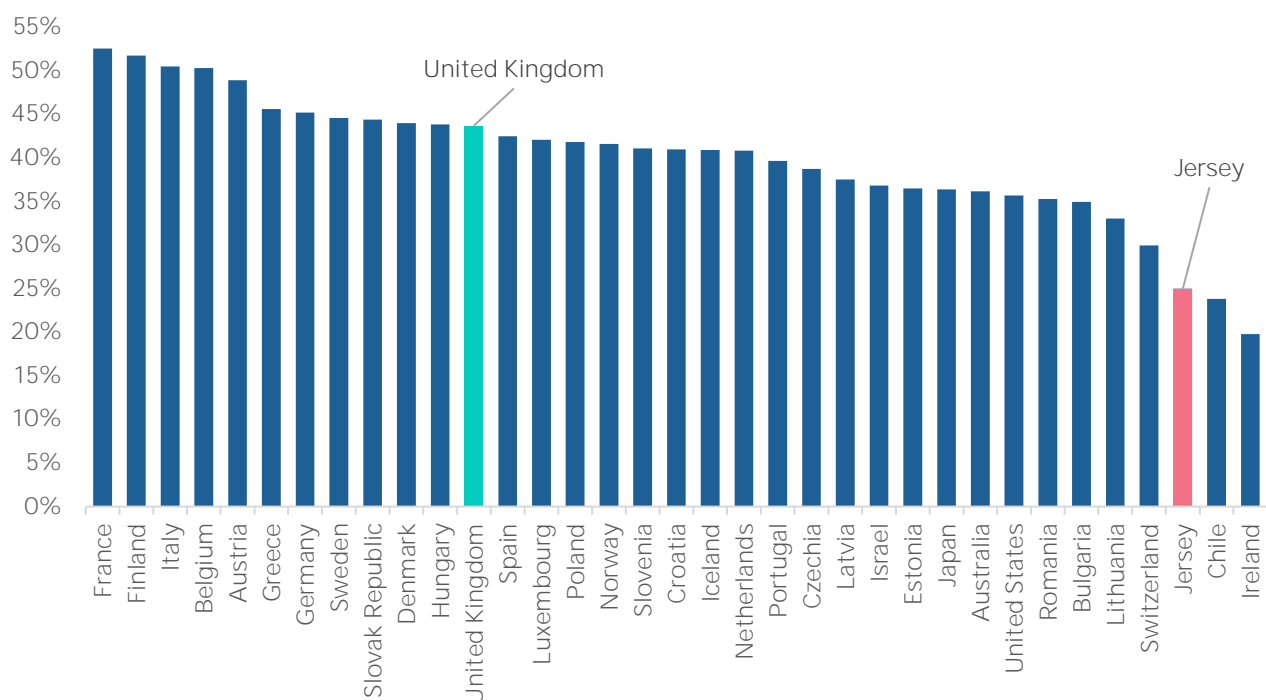
The measure of government spending as a percentage of GDP represents the share of a country's total economic output that is spent by the government. It is calculated by dividing government expenditure by GDP and is expressed as a percentage.

Comparing government spending as a percentage of GDP across countries provides a valuable perspective on how different nations allocate resources relative to the size of their economies. This measure helps to standardize spending levels, allowing for meaningful cross-country comparisons regardless of differences in absolute economic size. It offers insight into each government's fiscal priorities and the extent of public sector involvement in these areas.

As shown below, Jersey's level of total Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP (25%) is lower than most other OECD countries.

Figure 11: Only Ireland and Chile had a lower total government spend as a percentage of GDP than Jersey

Total general government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2023



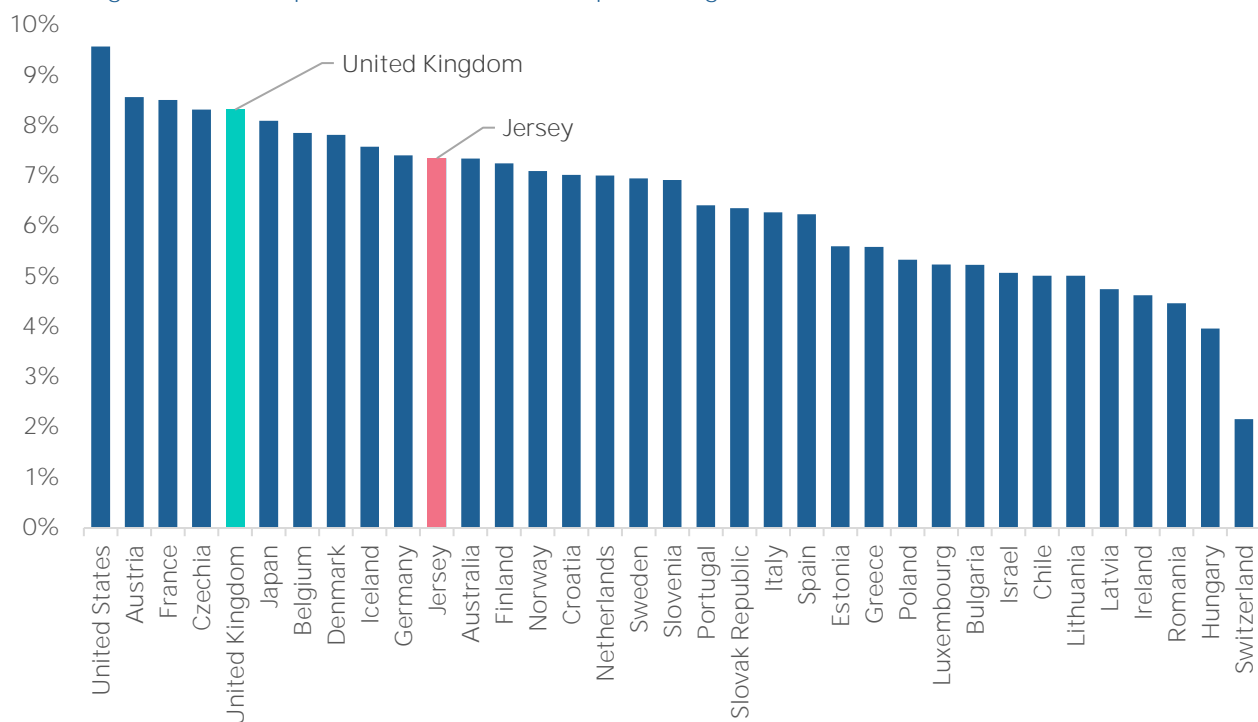
Jersey does have some unique features compared to many of the larger jurisdictions. The Island has a comparatively high GDP per capita, largely as a result of the highly developed financial services sector which significantly adds to the size of the local economy. Jersey also has relatively low expenditure in the areas of defence and public debt which are significant areas of spend in many larger jurisdictions.

As a result, for most areas of spending, expenditure as a percentage of GDP is generally lower than most OECD countries. See the [additional data tables](#) for more detail.

The notable exception to this is in the area of health spending, where Jersey's spend as a percentage of GDP is above the majority of OECD countries.

Figure 12: Jersey's expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP was above the majority of OECD countries

General government expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP, 2023



Notes

The data contained within this report is collated by the Treasury and Exchequer department (T&E). Government expenditure is categorised by T&E using official COFOG guidelines.¹ Data checking is then undertaken by Statistics Jersey, in particular quality assuring large fluctuations within divisions and changes to categorisations between years. The final figures for Jersey are agreed by both Statistics Jersey and T&E.

Statistics Jersey converted expenditure figures into real terms and sourced the most applicable international comparisons for the production of this report. As the figures for Jersey do not include gross capital formation and acquisitions, this is removed from OECD comparator countries to provide more comparable results.

To produce real-term figures, RPI(Y) is used as a proxy GDP deflator. This is the same approach adopted in the production of Jersey's [national accounts](#) (GDP and GVA) measures.

It should be noted that there has been a change in accounting software used by the Government of Jersey since the figures [originally published in 2023](#). As a result of this change there has been some rationalisation of previous business units into new profit centres. These changes will have caused some minor changes in classification of some areas of expenditure due to the associated loss of granularity, however these have been mitigated as far as possible via manual review and where appropriate further apportionment.

In addition, further work has been conducted to better apportion centralised costs to the most relevant areas of expenditure. This will be an area of ongoing continuous improvement in the production of these statistics.

The data is adjusted to remove States' businesses that do not fall within the COFOG definition of the "General government sector". This sector is defined as consisting of "resident institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption".

This requirement excludes business activities essentially managed on an arm's length basis and where economically significant prices are charged. As a consequence, the following States owned businesses, while consolidated within the Government report and accounts were excluded from these statistics:

- Ports of Jersey Limited
- States of Jersey Development Company Limited (SoJDC)
- Trading operations:
 - Jersey Car Parks
 - Jersey Fleet Management

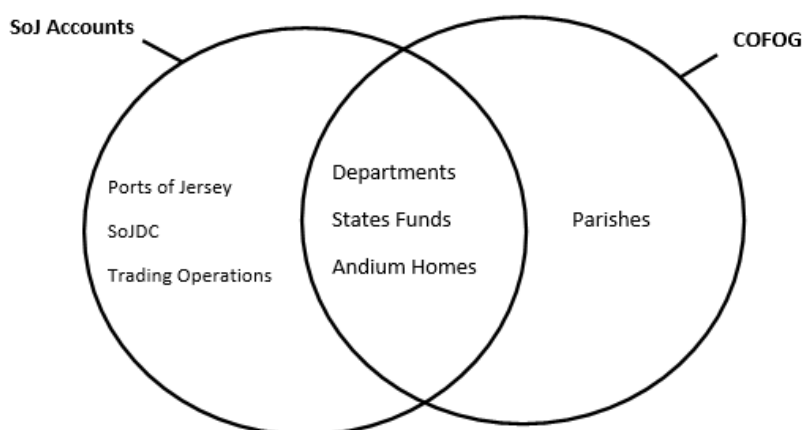
Utility companies where the Government holds an investment holding (Jersey Electricity, JT Group, Jersey Waterworks, and Jersey Post) are similarly excluded from these statistics.

Jersey parishes, though independent of the Jersey government, are regarded as falling within the General government sector. Parish expenditure included in this report was extracted from parish accounts and added to the dataset.

[Figure 13](#) illustrates the comparison between the States of Jersey Group (SoJ) accounting boundary and the entities in-scope for this report.

¹ ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-19-010

Figure 13: Illustration of the different reporting boundaries of the States of Jersey Accounts and this report



Expenditure that is not mapped directly to a unique COFOG category is apportioned. For example, centralised costs for human resources and information technology are split out between expenditure groups based on the number of full-time equivalent staff in each department.

Depreciation is a significant, centralised expense which is apportioned based upon individual assets. For the purpose of this report, impairments (reduction in the value of an asset) as a result of revaluation exercises are excluded; this primarily impacts expenditure by Andium Homes who conduct revaluations each year. This is different from the approach taken previously where an adjustment was made to spread impairment charges over the period between valuations. This is an area of ongoing work and will be reviewed further in subsequent reports.

Definitions

The following provides definitions relevant to the main categories in this report:

Social protection

Sickness and disability consists of payments to individuals and organisations for the care and protection of people with an illness or disability such as short-term and long-term incapacity benefits.

Old age consists of pensions and other payments to individuals in receipt of the old age pension.

Survivors consists of survivors' pensions.

Family and children consists of benefits and benefits in kind, to households with dependent children, for example, paternity payments as well as children in care.

Unemployment consists of the administration of unemployment support and payments specifically for unemployment.

Housing consists of benefits in kind to help households meet the cost of housing.

Social exclusion n.e.c. consists of social protection in the form of cash benefits and benefits in kind to persons who are at risk of social exclusion, for example those on low incomes. Most of the expenditure in this group consists of the Jersey income support system (all components).

R&D social protection consists of administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to social protection.

Social protection n.e.c. consists of government expenditure on social protection not classified in one of the above categories.

Health

Medical products, appliances and equipment consists of medications and equipment given to individuals or households for use outside of a specialist medical facility, for example prescriptions from a pharmacy.

Outpatient services consists of health expenditure where the individual will likely not be staying overnight. It includes general, specialised, dental and paramedic services that are delivered in specialist medical centres or at an individual's home.

Hospital services consists of areas of health which mainly provide in-patient services, such as general and specialist hospital expenditure, maternity centres and nursing homes.

Public health services consists of healthcare generally aimed at prevention of illness, for example immunisations.

R&D health consists of administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to health.

Health n.e.c. consists of government expenditure on health not classified the above categories.

Education

Pre-primary education consists of education for those children under 5 years of age.

Primary education consists of education for children aged 5 to 11.

Secondary education consists of education for children aged 12 to 18.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education consists of education beyond secondary level but not at tertiary level; in Jersey this is largely provided by Highlands College.

Tertiary education – higher education, first degree or above; in Jersey this largely consists of Student Finance payments in respect of education provided off-Island but also includes some on-Island degrees.

Education not definable by level – consists mainly of adult and community learning that does not need any prior qualification.

Appendix: Additional data tables

General government expenditure in constant year 2024 prices, £ million, 2023 to 2024

Division	Group	2023	2024
General public services		169.9	187.4
	Executive, financial, fiscal and external affairs	57.5	57.9
	Foreign economic aid	18.4	19.5
	General government services	65.2	79.8
	Basic research	0.0	0.0
	R&D general public services	0.0	0.0
	General public services n.e.c.	0.4	0.7
	Public debt transactions	28.5	29.5
	Transfers between different levels of government	0.0	0.0
Defence		1.4	1.5
	Military defence	1.1	1.1
	Civil defence	0.4	0.4
	Foreign military aid	0.0	0.0
	R&D defence	0.0	0.0
	Defence n.e.c.	0.0	0.0
Public order and safety		107.2	106.6
	Police services	40.9	45.8
	Fire-protection services	13.6	10.2
	Law courts	26.2	26.1
	Prisons	14.8	14.9
	R&D public order and safety	0.0	0.0
	Public order and safety n.e.c.	11.7	9.6
Economics		73.9	74.7
	General economic, Commercial and labour affairs	23.4	27.2
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.0	6.8
	Fuel and energy	0.0	0.0
	Mining, manufacturing and construction	0.0	0.0
	Transport	31.0	27.0
	Communication	0.0	0.0
	Other industries	14.5	13.7
	R&D economic affairs	0.0	0.0
	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0.0	0.0

Division	Group	2023	2024
Environmental protection		57.9	64.5
	Waste management	29.8	32.7
	Waste water management	14.3	15.3
	Pollution abatement	2.7	6.1
	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	6.1	6.6
	R&D environment protection	0.0	0.0
	Environment protection n.e.c.	4.9	3.8
Housing and community amenities		9.3	11.7
	Housing development	0.0	0.0
	Community development	2.5	3.5
	Water supply	0.0	0.0
	Street lighting	0.4	0.4
	R&D housing and community amenities	0.0	0.0
	Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	6.4	7.8
Health		500.5	515.7
	Medical products, appliances and equipment	32.7	33.8
	Outpatient services	99.7	104.4
	Hospital services	292.3	305.0
	Public health services	28.8	29.0
	R&D health	0.1	0.0
	Health n.e.c.	46.9	43.5
Recreation, culture and religion		38.4	44.2
	Recreational and sporting services	17.7	23.9
	Cultural services	14.6	14.4
	Broadcasting and publishing services	0.0	0.0
	Religious and other community services	5.8	5.6
	R&D recreation, culture and religion	0.0	0.0
	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3
Education		205.6	220.9
	Pre-primary and primary education	77.4	84.5
	Secondary education	70.4	79.0
	Post secondary non-tertiary education	21.2	20.4
	Tertiary education	16.1	13.8

Division	Group	2023	2024
	Education not definable by level	0.5	0.7
	Subsidiary services to education	2.5	2.5
	R&D education	0.0	0.0
	Education n.e.c.	17.6	19.9
Social protection		538.3	561.6
	Sickness and disability	80.7	87.2
	Old age	252.6	260.8
	Survivors	4.3	4.2
	Family and children	48.9	50.4
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2
	Housing	45.1	50.2
	Social exclusion n.e.c.	85.1	86.7
	R&D social protection	0.0	0.0
	Social protection n.e.c.	21.3	21.8
Total		1,702.5	1,788.8

Additional data tables that support this report are available on the Government Open Data platform:

opendata.gov.je/dataset/public-spending-statistics