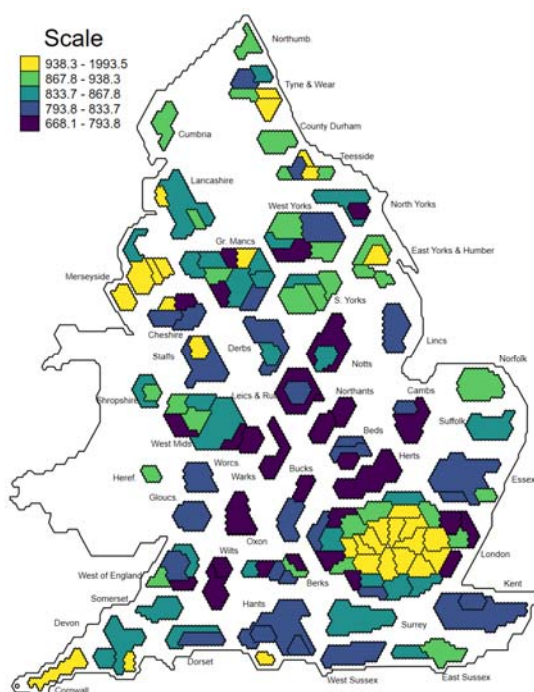


Appendix B. Additional results

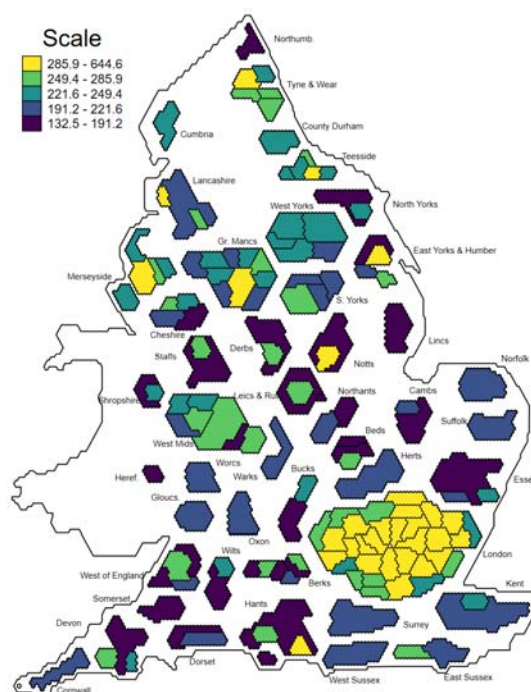
B.1. Sensitivity of funding per capita to different methods

Figure B.1. Estimated funding in £ per capita in 2022–23 if council tax levels were set at the national average

(a) Local government



(b) Police



2 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.2. Relationship between total funding per capita using main estimates, and if council tax was set at the national average level

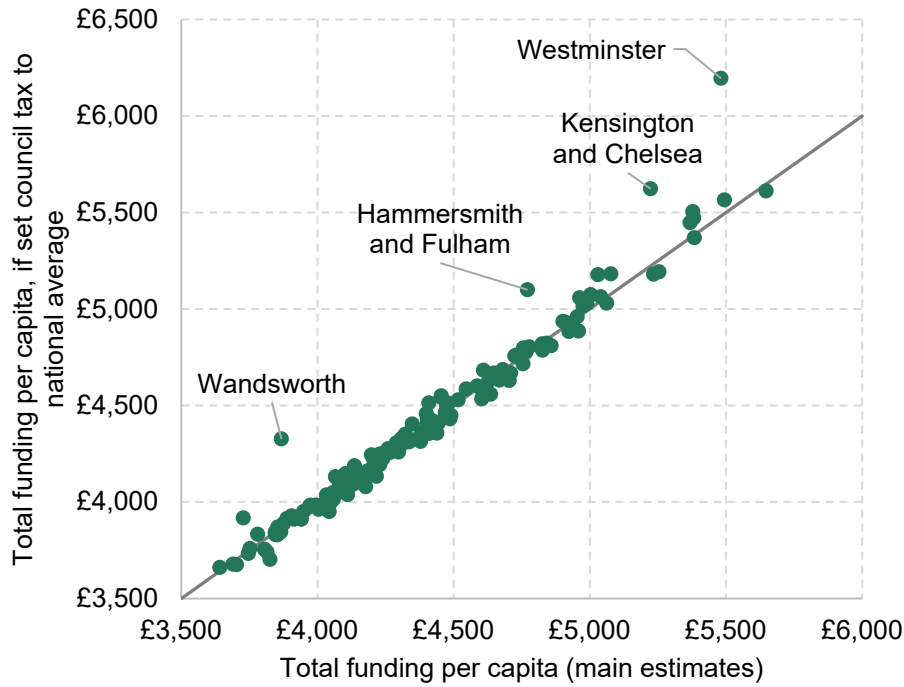
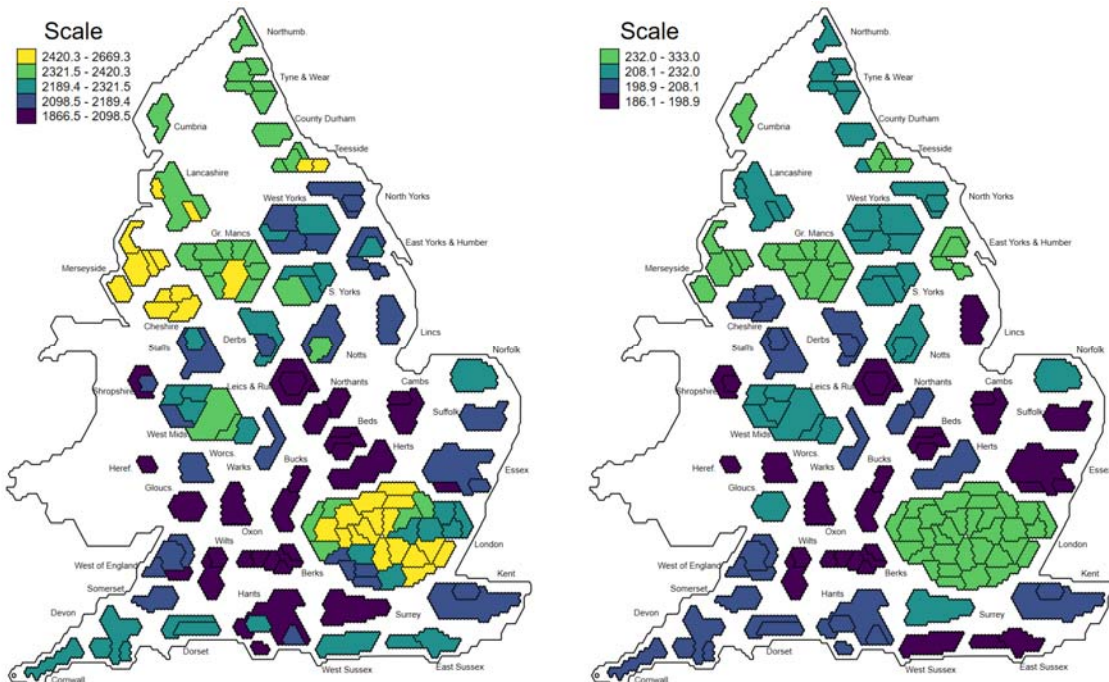


Figure B.3. Estimated funding in £ per capita in 2022–23, if allocating equally within ICSs and PFAs

(a) NHS

(b) Police



3 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.4. Relationship between total funding per capita using main estimates, and if allocating equally within ICSs and PFAs

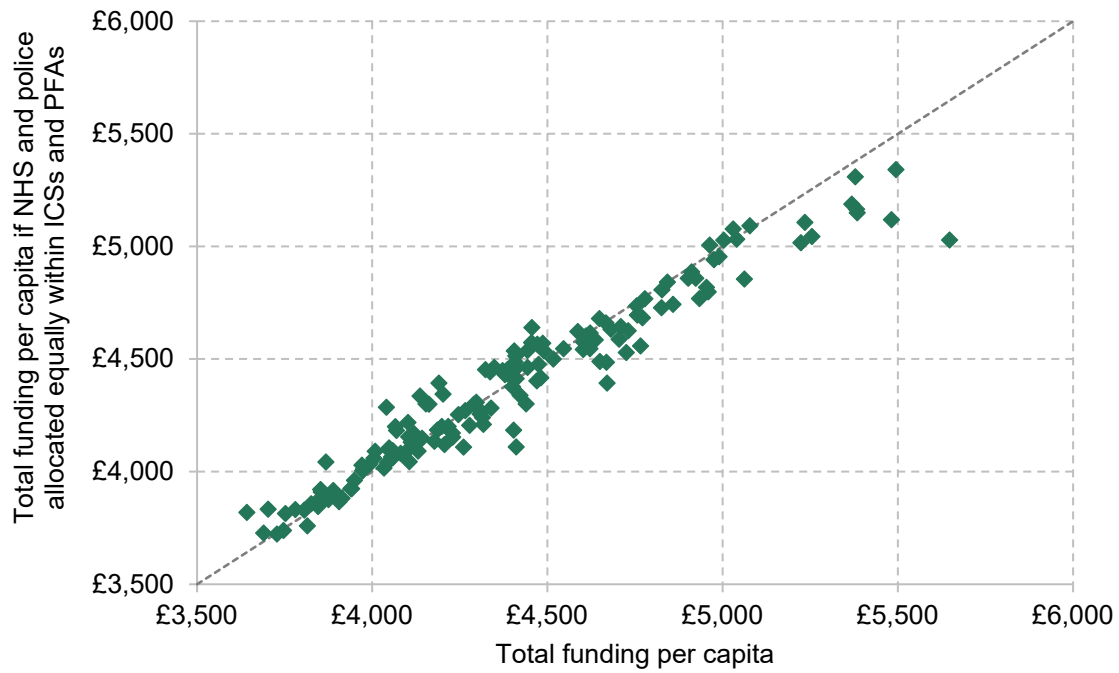
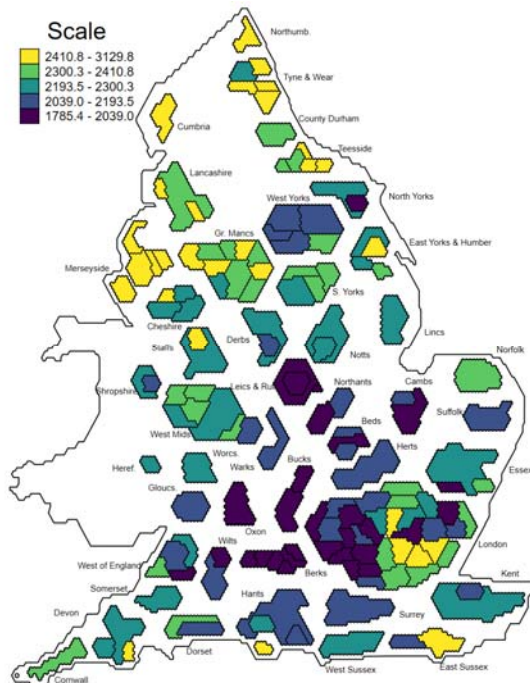


Figure B.5. Estimated NHS funding per capita in 2022–23, if using GP practice registrations as population estimates



4 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.6. Relationship between NHS funding per capita using main estimates, and if using GP practice registrations as population estimates

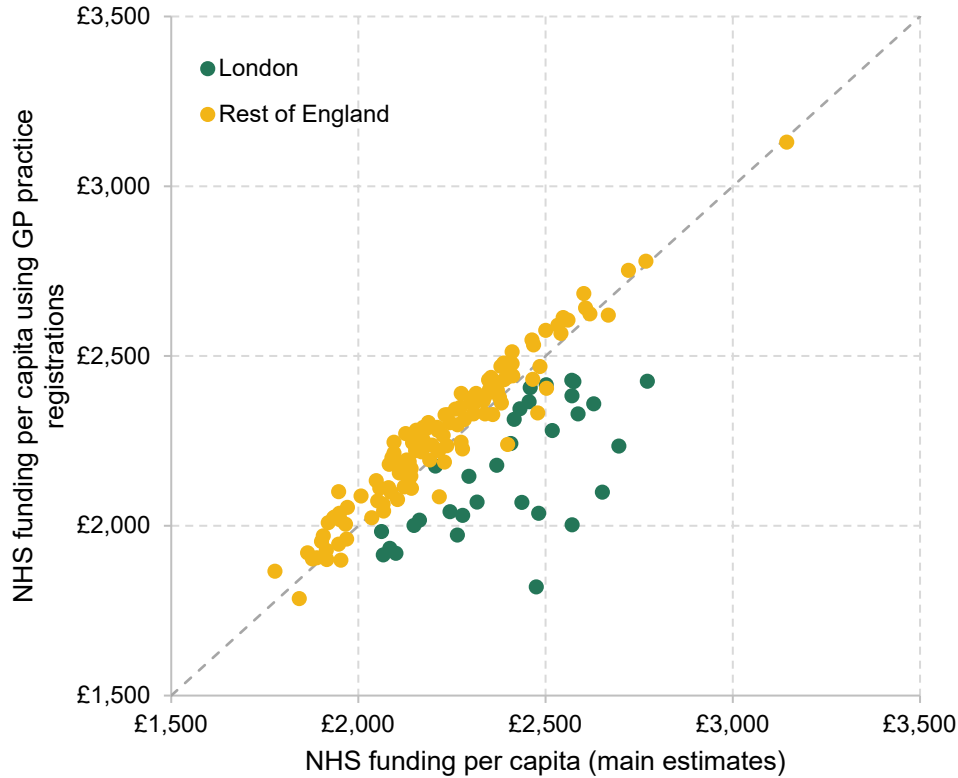
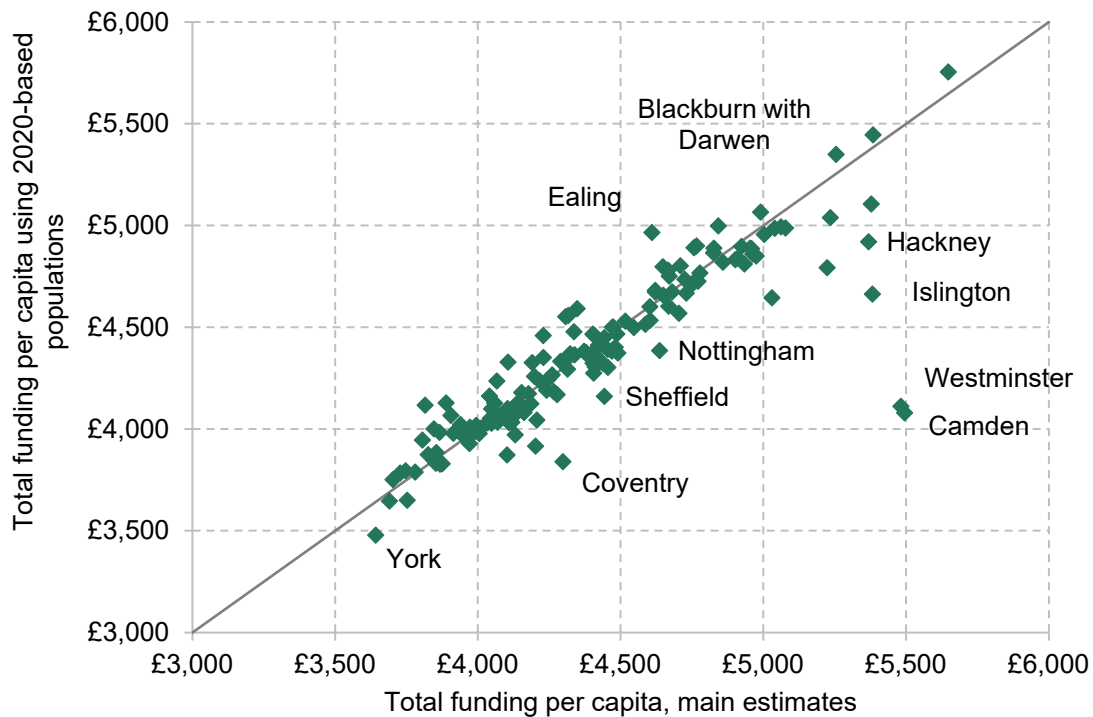


Figure B.7. Relationship between total funding per capita using main estimates, and if using 2020-based population estimates



B.2. Funding levels by characteristics

Figure B.8. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by region

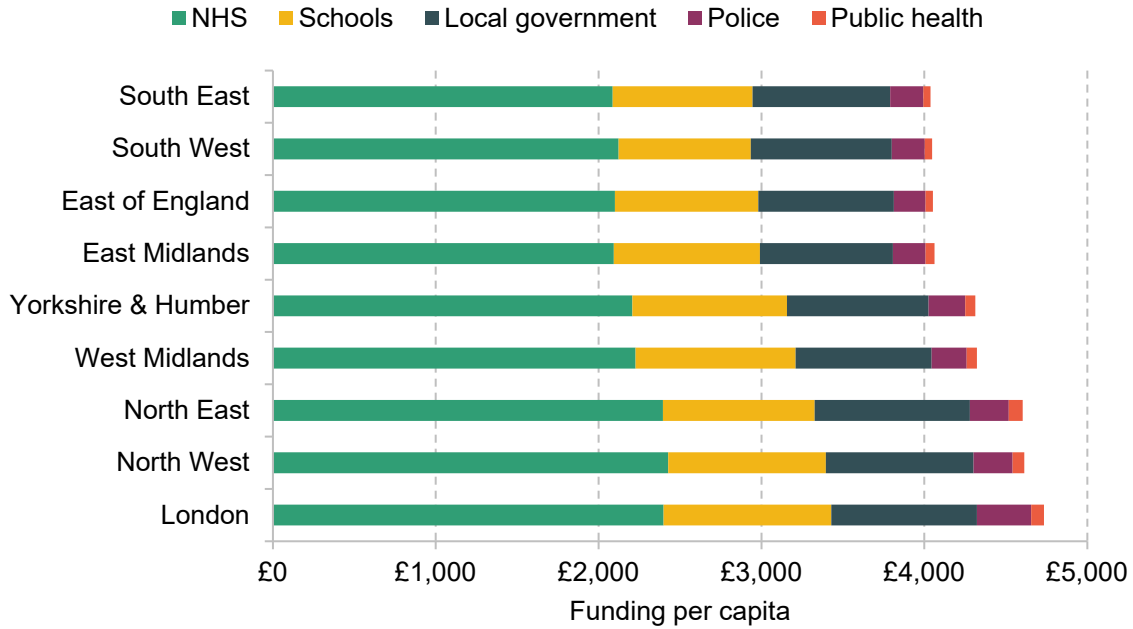
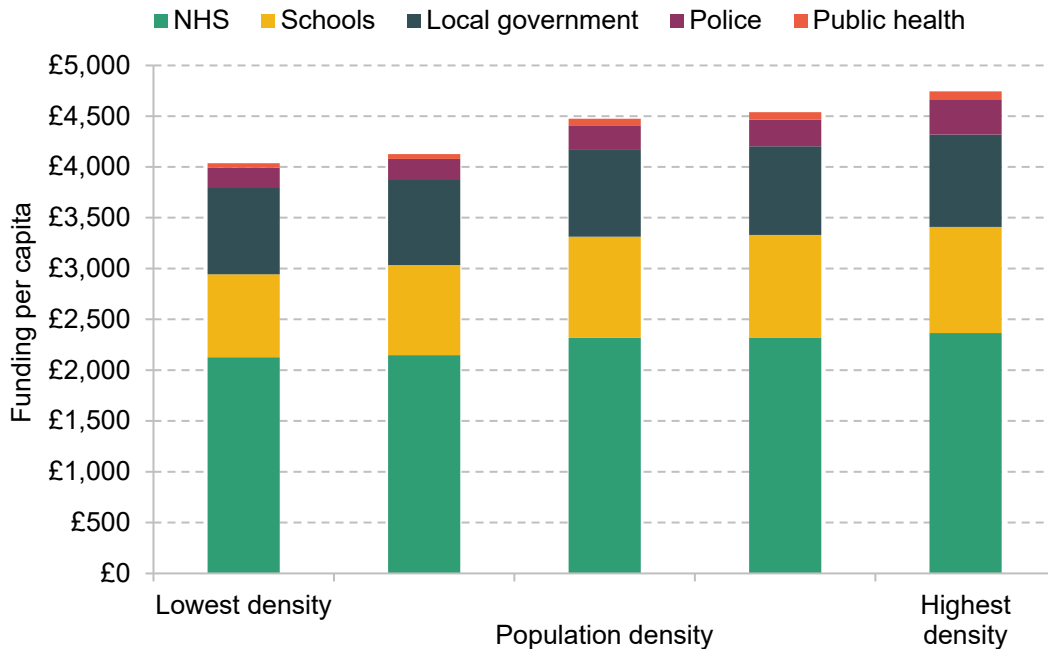


Figure B.9. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by population density quintile



6 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.10. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by socio-economic deprivation

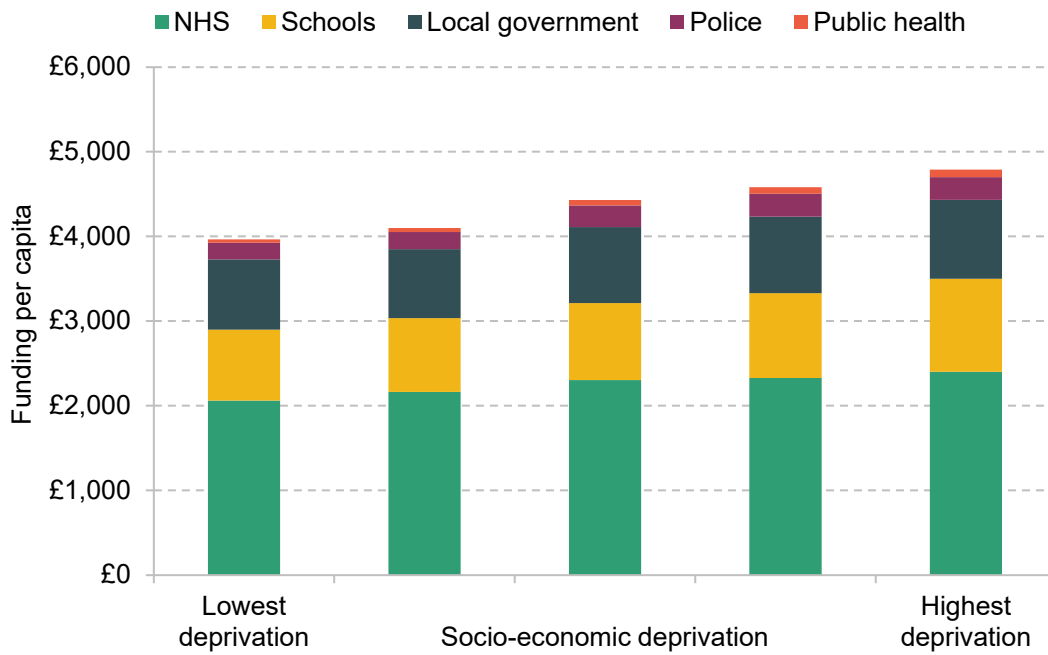
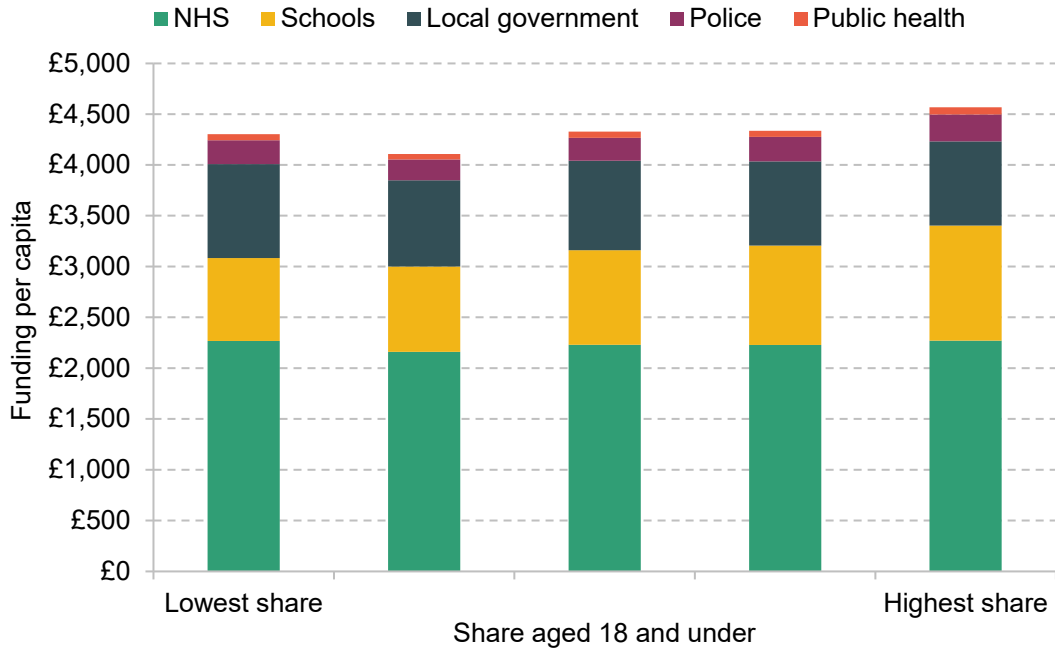
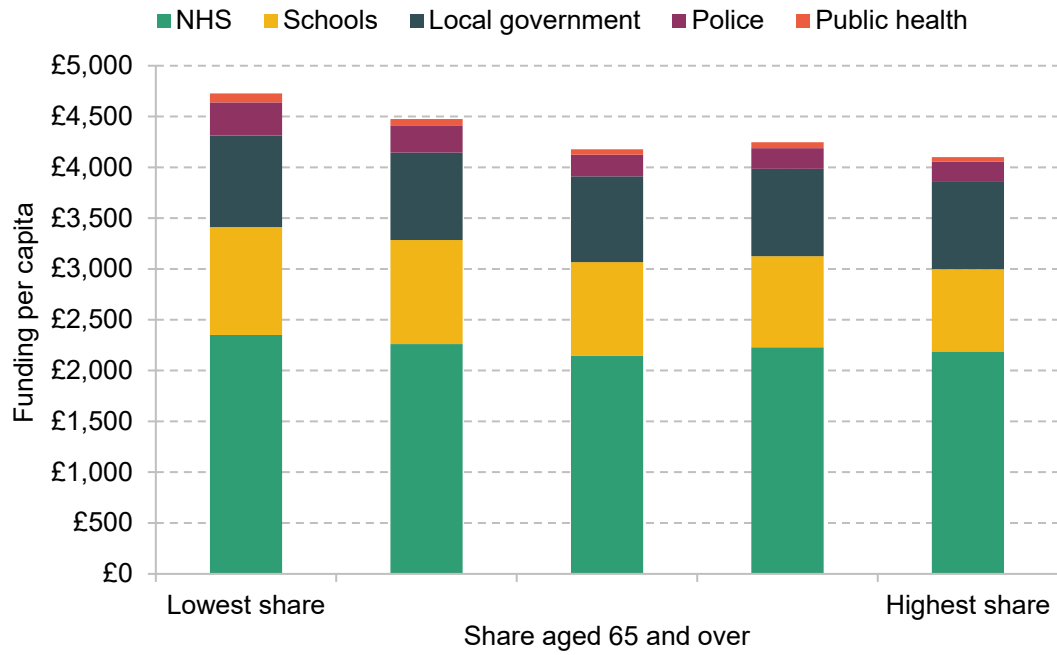


Figure B.11. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by quintile of share aged 18 and under



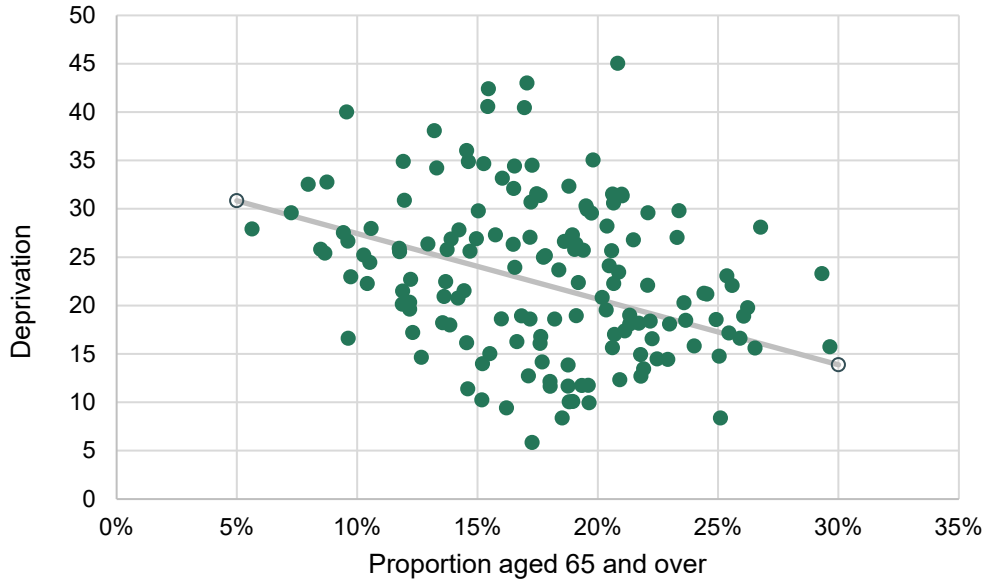
7 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.12. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by quintile of share aged 65 and over



B.3. Relationship between local area characteristics

Figure B.13. Relationship between socio-economic deprivation and share aged 65 and over



Note: Trend line is population weighted.

Figure B.14. Relationship between difference in population measures and share aged 65 and over

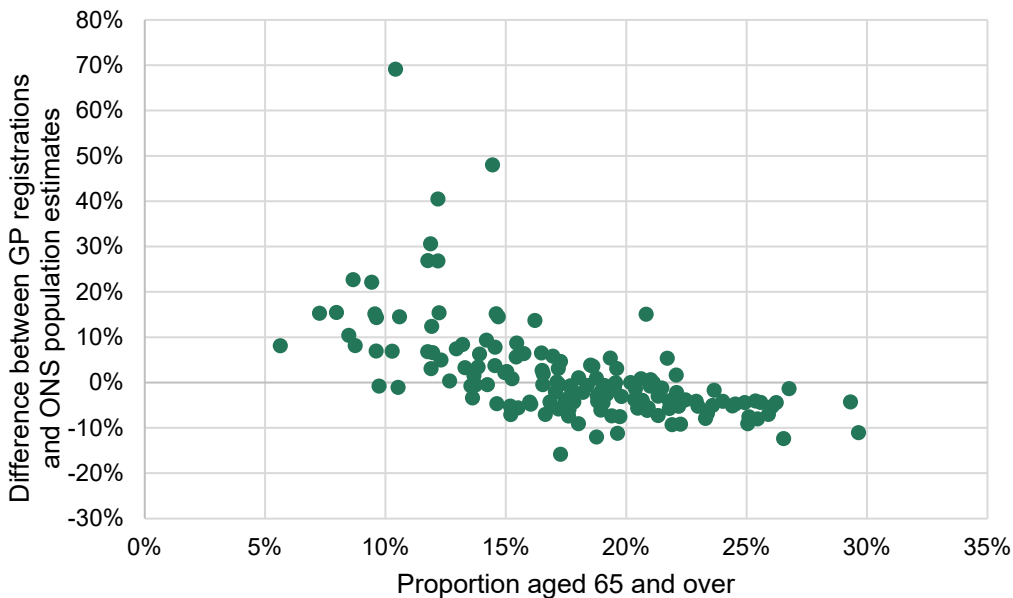


Table B.1. Correlations between selected area characteristics

	Proportion 0– 18	Proportion 65+	Population density	Deprivation	Proportion White ethnicity	Health life expectancy (male)	ONS health Index	Average life satisfaction
Proportion 65+	-0.55***	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Population density	+0.14*	-0.80***	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deprivation	+0.33***	-0.41***	+0.38***	–	–	–	–	–
Proportion White ethnicity	-0.61***	+0.87***	-0.76***	-0.35***	–	–	–	–
Health life expectancy (male)	-0.25***	+0.26***	-0.25***	-0.87***	+0.21***	–	–	–
ONS health Index	-0.15*	+0.15*	-0.17**	-0.90***	+0.10	+0.89***	–	–
Average life satisfaction	-0.22***	+0.44***	-0.43***	-0.51***	-0.30***	+0.39***	+0.43***	–
School attainment	+0.03	-0.21***	+0.24***	-0.55***	-0.28***	+0.58***	+0.65***	+0.06

Note: Correlations are population weighted. Excludes City of London and Isles of Scilly.

* $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

B.4. Funding by additional local area characteristics

Figure B.15. Estimated funding per capita by healthy life expectancy at birth (male), compared to the national average, 2022–23

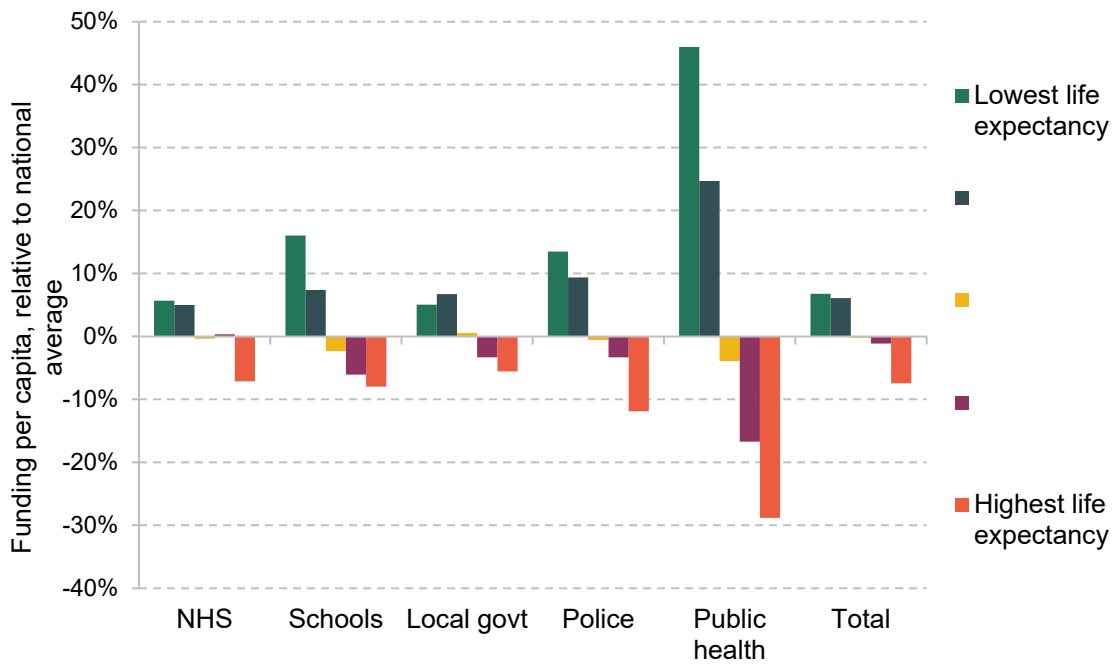
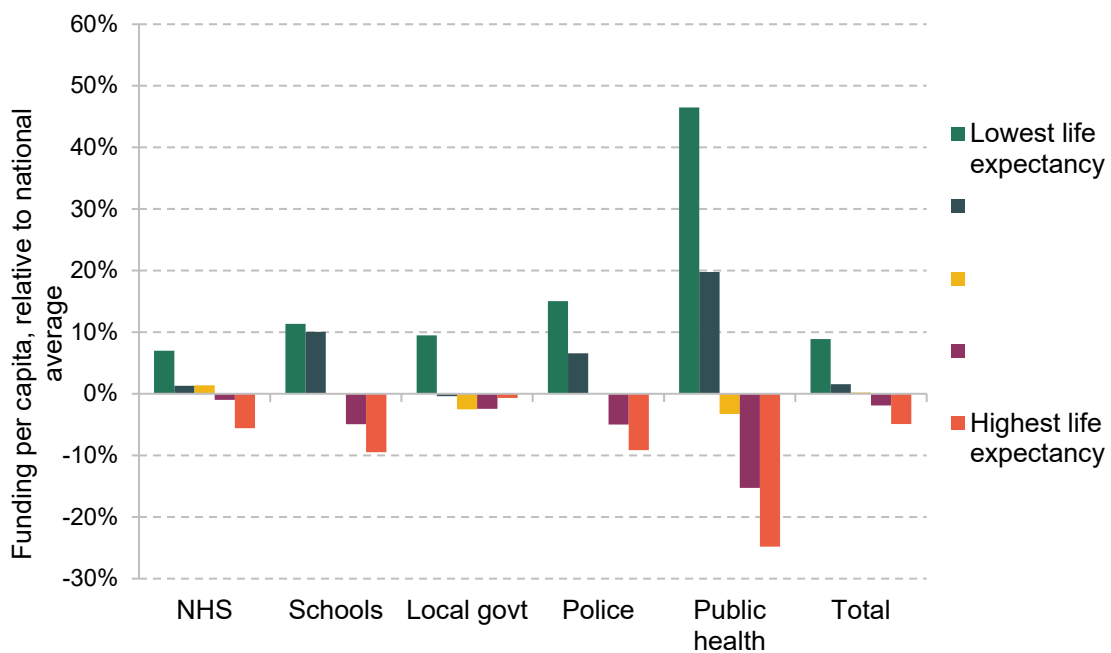


Figure B.16. Estimated funding per capita by healthy life expectancy at birth (female), compared to the national average, 2022–23



11 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.17. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by quintiles of the ONS Health Index compared to the national average, 2022–23

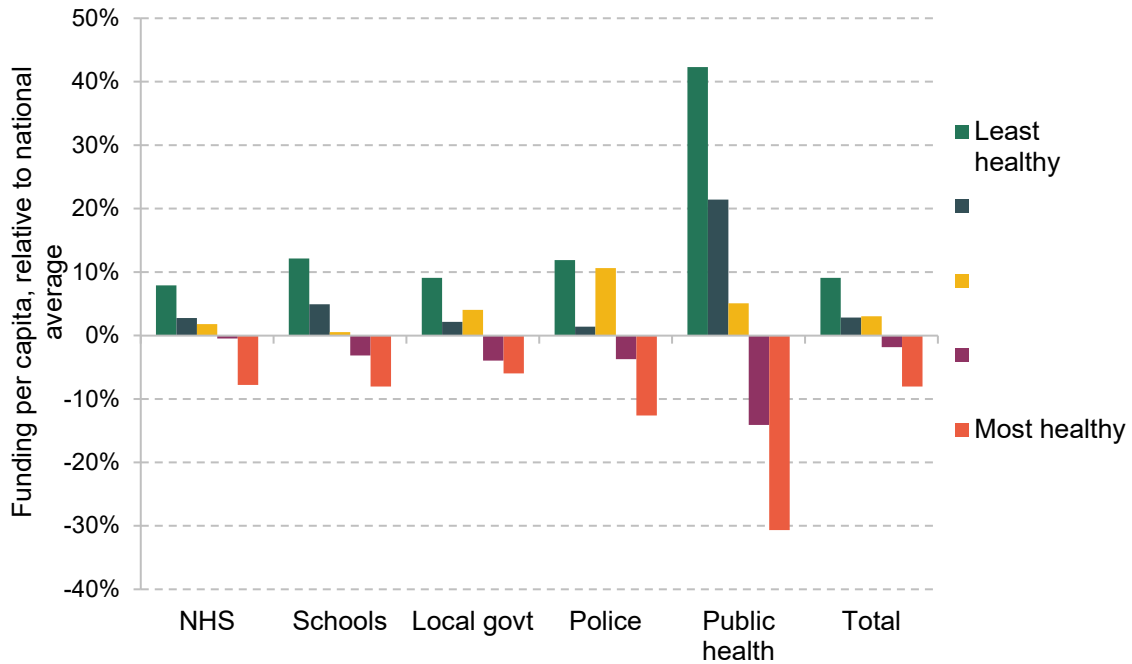
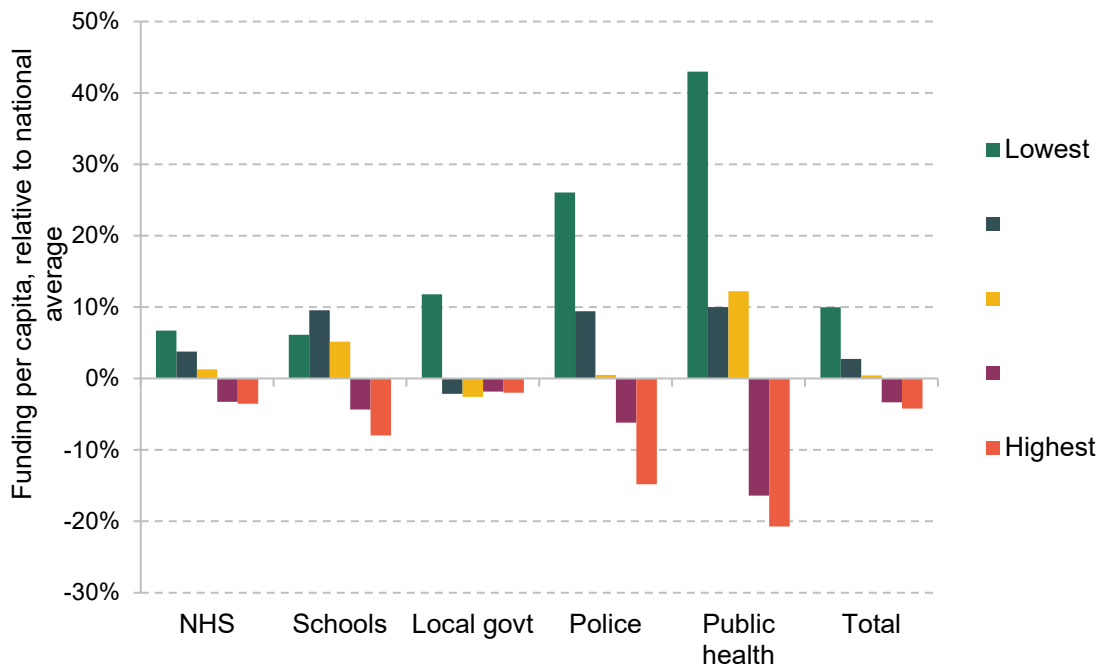


Figure B.18. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by quintiles of average life satisfaction compared to the national average, 2022–23



12 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.19. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by quintiles of KS4 attainment, compared to the national average, 2022–23

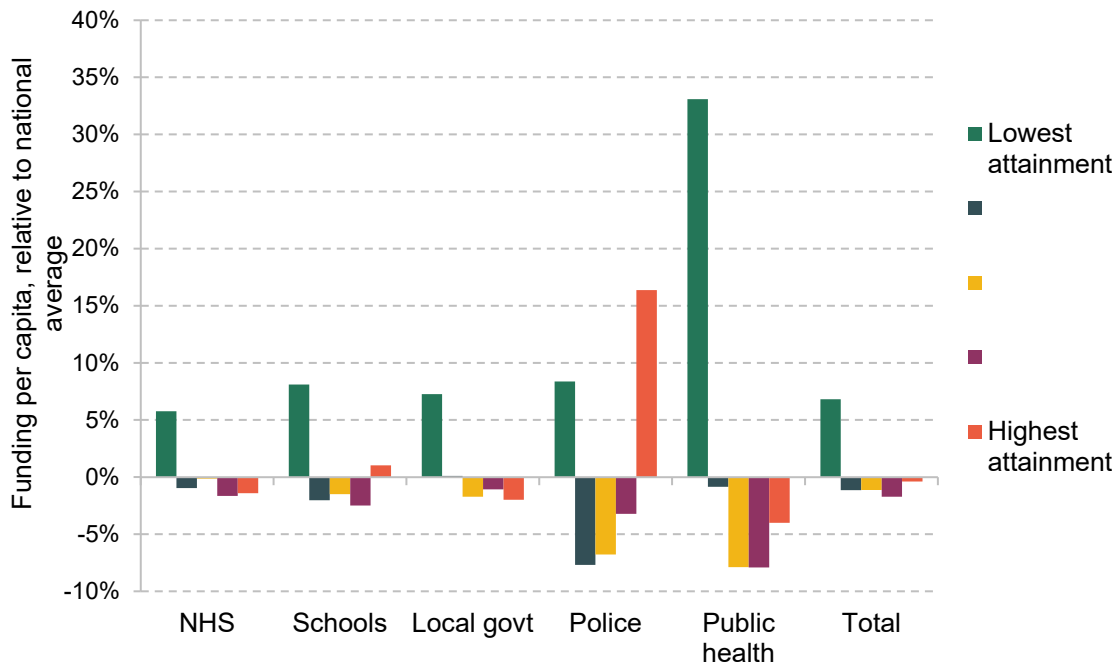
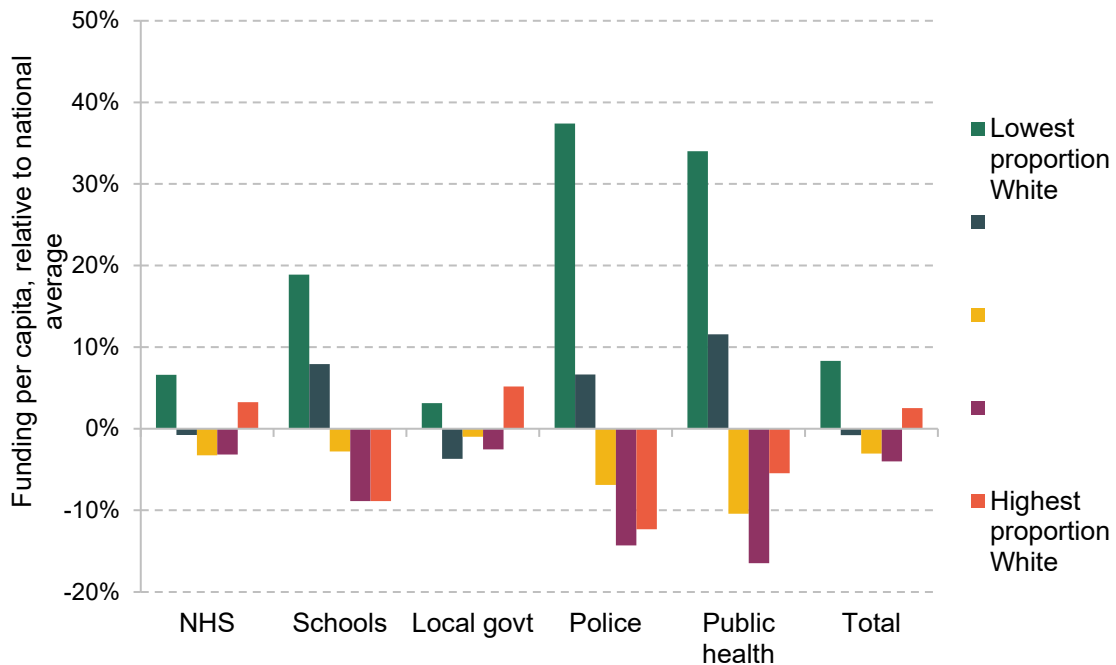


Figure B.20. Estimated funding per capita for each service, by the share of the population reporting their ethnic group as White, compared to the national average, 2022–23



B.5. Relationship between need for different services

Table B.2. Correlation between estimated needs per capita for different services

	NHS	Local government	Police
Local government	+0.40***	–	–
Police	+0.13	+0.91***	–
Public health	+0.35***	+0.83***	+0.82***

Note: Correlations are population weighted. Excludes City of London and Isles of Scilly.

* $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

B.6. Relationship between gaps between funding and need for difference services

Table B.3. Correlation between estimated gaps between shares of funding and shares of needs for different services

	NHS	Local government	Police
Local government	-0.57***	–	–
Police	-0.20**	+0.43***	–
Public health	+0.23***	-0.23***	-0.11

Note: Correlations are population weighted. Excludes City of London and Isles of Scilly.

* $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

B.7. Sensitivity of gaps between funding and need to different methods

Figure B.21. Percentage difference between share of funding and share of estimated needs, under main estimates and if allocating equally within ICSSs and PFAs

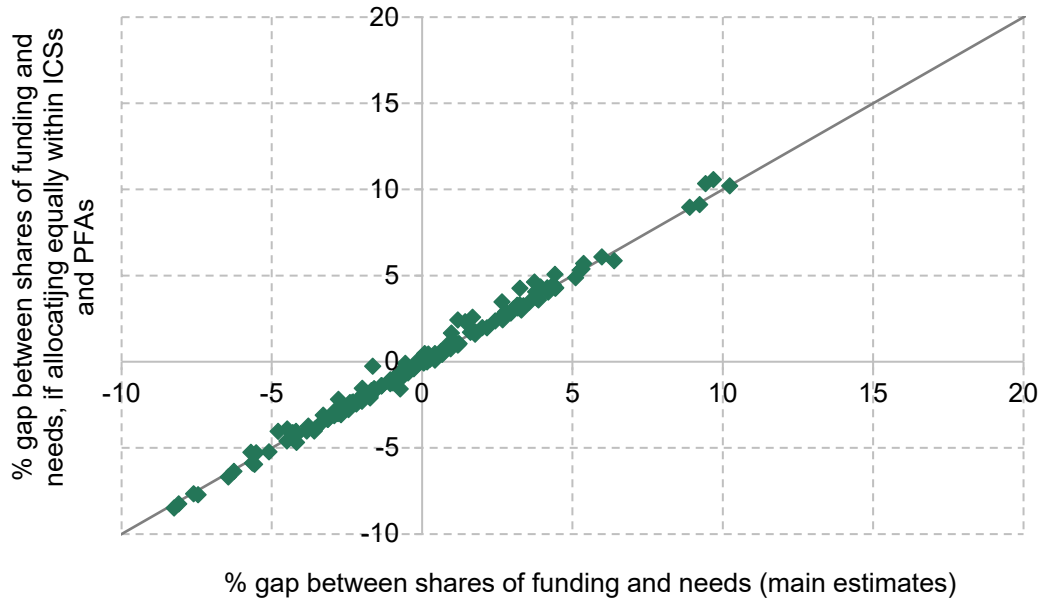
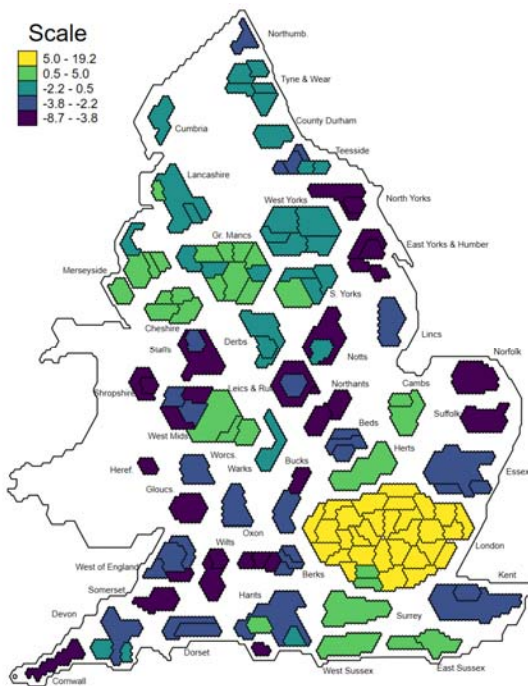
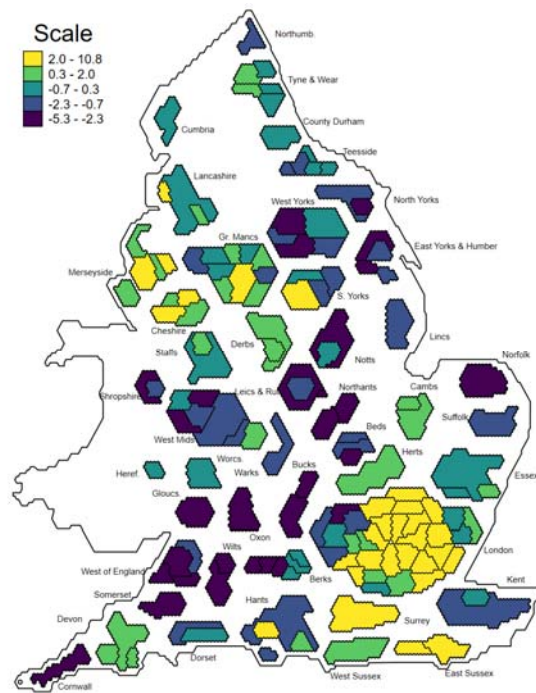


Figure B.22. Map of estimated percentage gaps between share of NHS funding and share of estimated needs

(a) Main estimates



(b) Using GP registered populations



15 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.23. Map of percentage gaps between share of total funding and share of estimated needs, using different population estimates

(a) Main estimates (2021-based populations)

(b) 2020-based populations

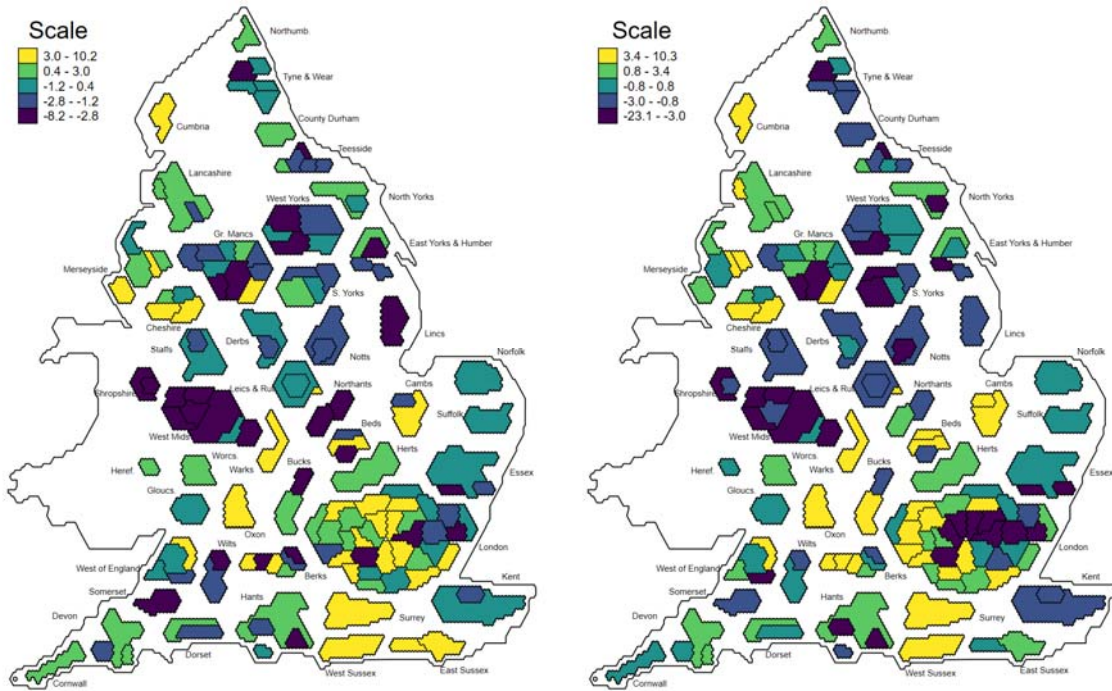


Figure B.24. Percentage difference between share of funding and share of estimated needs, under main estimates and using 2020-based population estimates

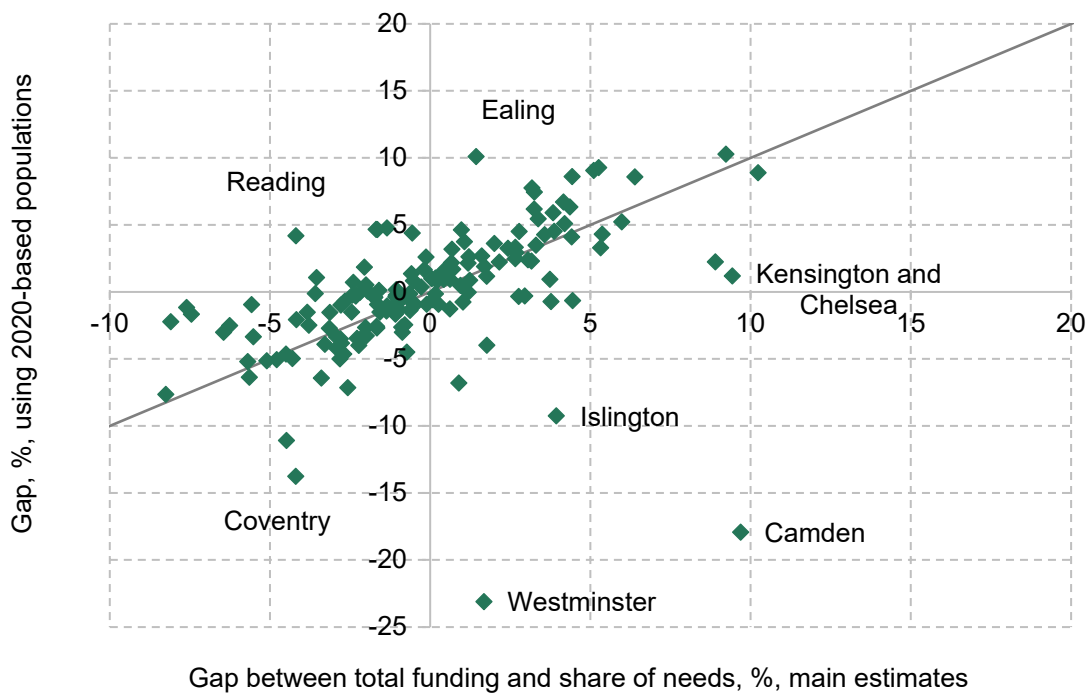
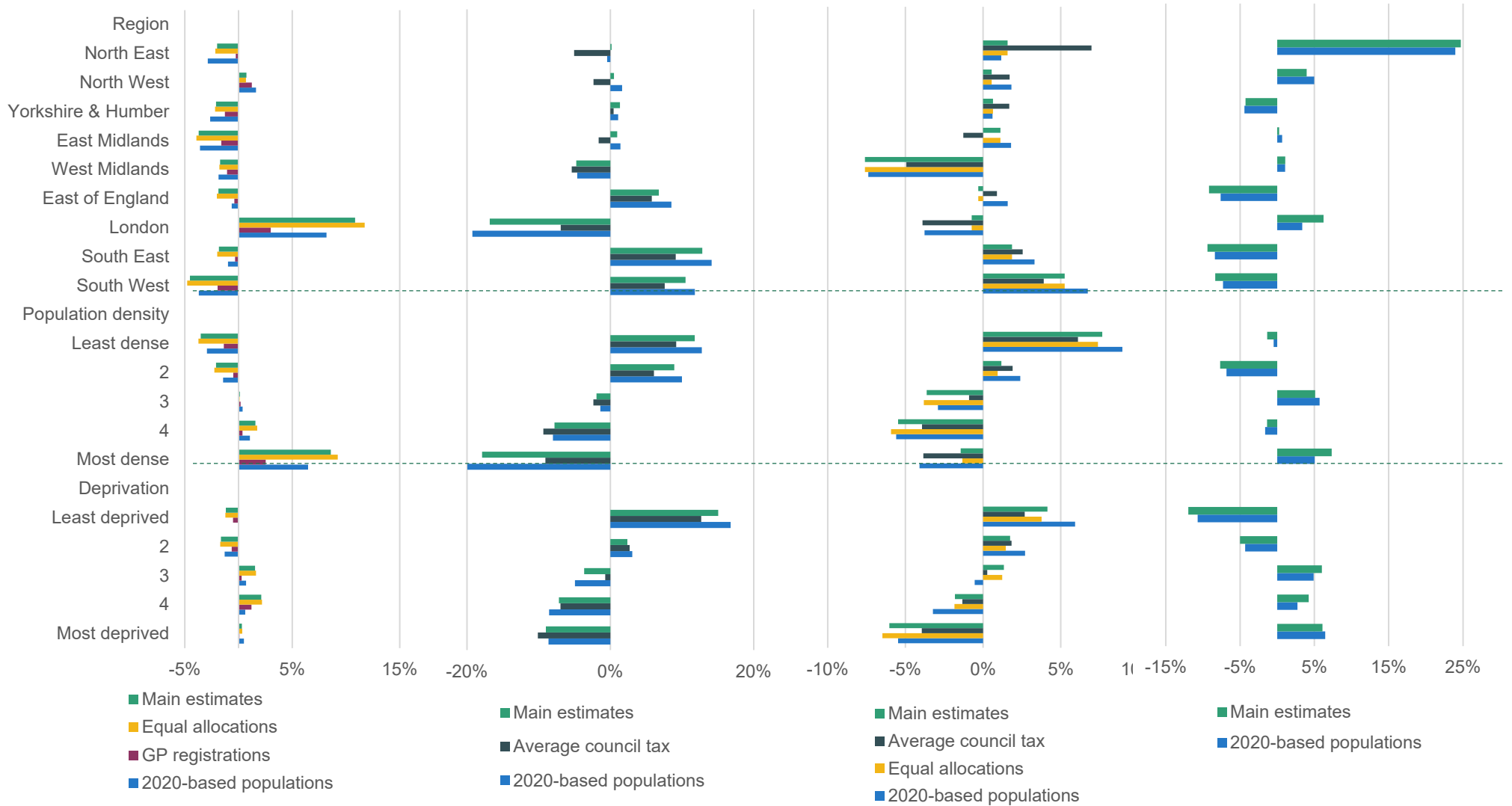


Figure B.25. Estimated gaps between funding and share of estimated need under different alternative assumptions, by area characteristics, for:
(a) NHS **(b) Local government** **(c) Police** **(d) Public health**



(e) Total place-based funding (excluding schools)



B.8. Gaps between share of funding and estimated needs by additional local area characteristics

Figure B.26. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by quintile of healthy life expectancy at birth (male)

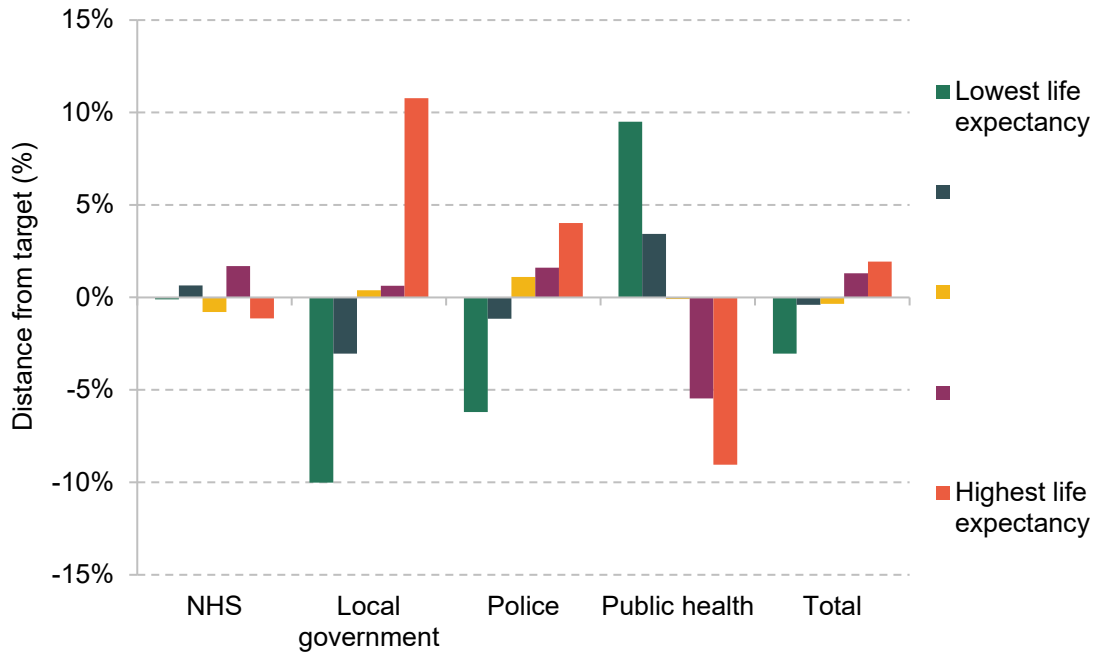
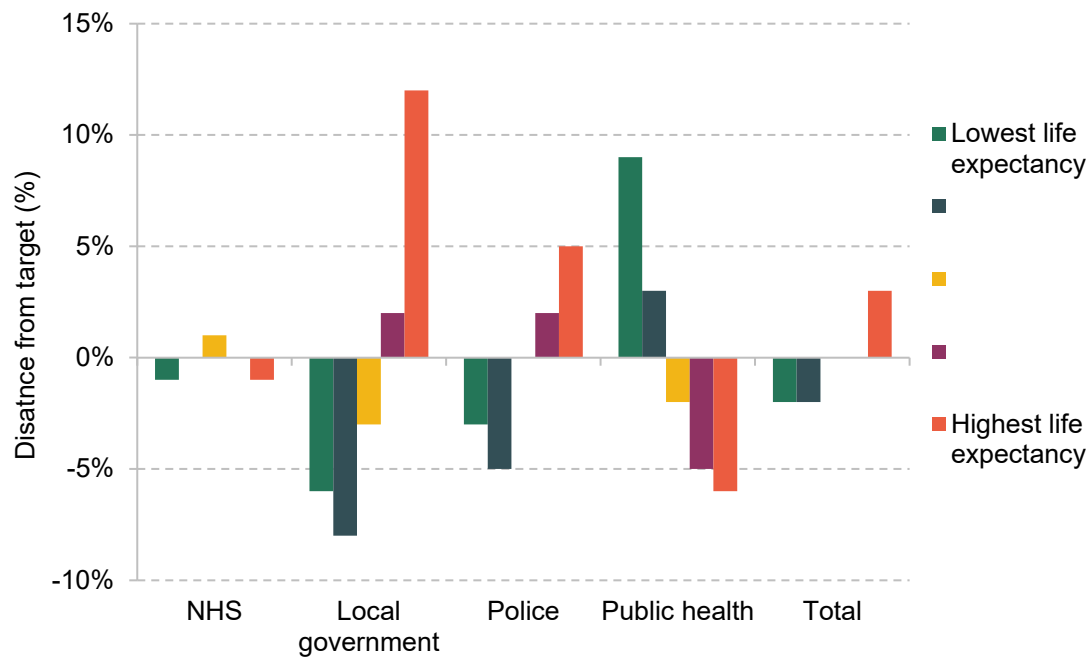


Figure B.27. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by quintile of healthy life expectancy at birth (female)



19 How much public spending does each area receive?

Figure B.28. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by quintiles of the ONS Health Index

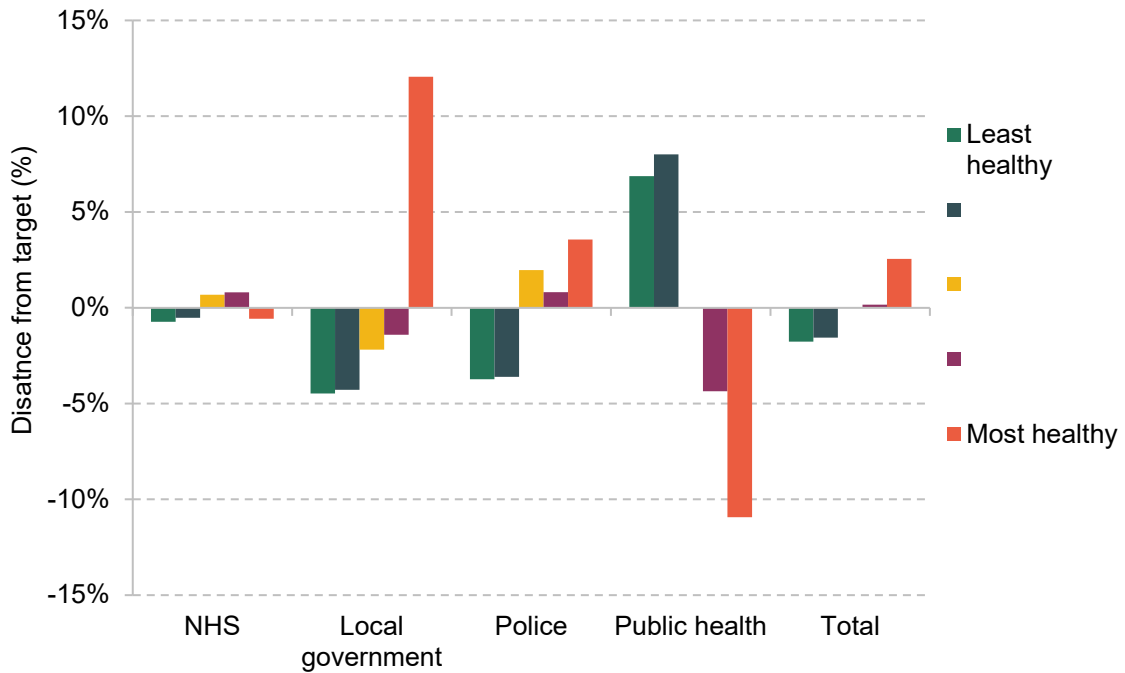


Figure B.29. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by quintiles of average life satisfaction

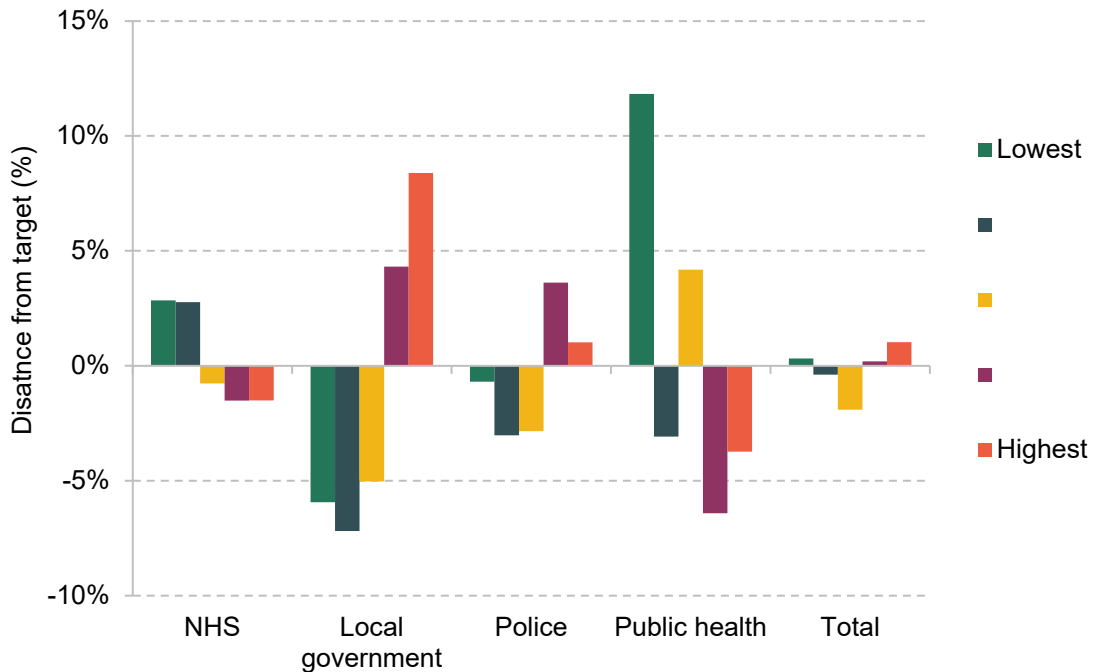


Figure B.30. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by quintiles of KS4 attainment

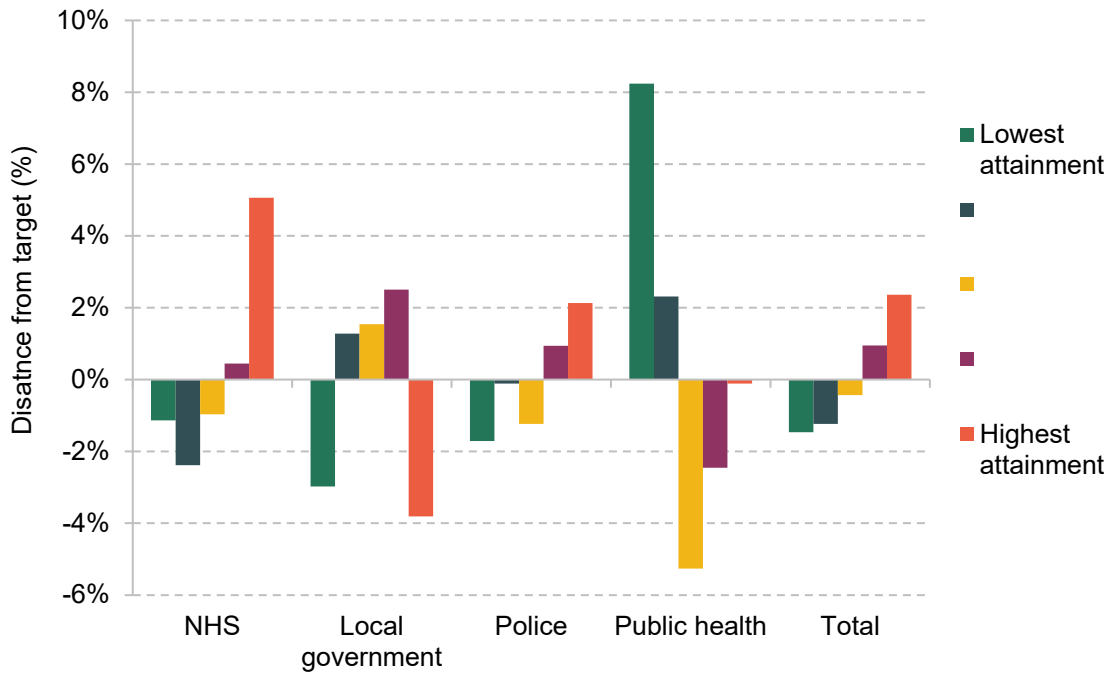


Figure B.31. Difference between funding and share of estimated needs, by the share of the population reporting their ethnic group as White

