

Publication withdrawn

The preliminary methodology and funding allocations publication has been withdrawn because it's out of date.

See confirmed methodology and funding allocations on the [Local stop smoking services and support: additional funding](#) page.



Department
of Health &
Social Care

Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation

Annex 2 – Local stop smoking services: methodology for allocating indicative funding to local authorities

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Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care
by Command of His Majesty

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Local stop smoking services: methodology for allocating indicative funding to local authorities

The government is investing an additional £70 million per year to support local authority-led stop smoking services (SSS). This will more than double current spending from £68 million per year (to a total of £138 million) and support around 360,000 people to quit smoking.

Methodology

In allocating funding for stop smoking services, we have based the proposed funding uplift for each area on the number of smokers in each local authority. Therefore, this additional funding will target local authorities with the highest smoking rates. We have divided the additional funding (£70 million) by the total number of smokers (5.6 million). This gives an approximate funding rate per smoker (£12.39). This funding rate per smoker is then multiplied by the estimated number of smokers in each local authority to give a total indicative allocation to each local authority.

Please note that the estimated total number of smokers obtained through this method is higher compared to the estimates provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The difference arises from the fact that ONS considers the estimates at a different geographical granularity. The analysis in this paper has been restricted to local authorities when considering the area population estimates to provide indicative figures.

Grant funding criteria

The funding will be delivered through a new Section 31 grant, totalling £70m per year over the financial years of 2024-2025 to 2028-2029. This funding will be ringfenced for the purposes of local authority-led stop smoking services.

Local authorities will be required to meet certain criteria to be eligible for the additional funding. The figures listed in the table below are therefore indicative of the maximum amount of funding each area will be able to receive from the grant by meeting all the eligible criteria.

To receive the funding local authorities must maintain their existing spend on stop smoking services, as of SSS data provided for Quarter 2 in 2022-2023 throughout the whole grant period. They must also maintain compliance with the reporting requirements for expenditure related to the stop smoking service by submitting quarterly reports to NHS Digital. Detailed funding criteria and precise funding allocations will be communicated to local authorities through the formal grant agreement process.

For the small number of local authorities that did not provide data in 2022-2023, these areas will be required to provide a stop smoking service and meet the grant funding criteria to claim the new Section 31 grant.

There will be some flexibility for the funding to support wider tobacco and youth vaping control efforts, such as local awareness raising campaigns, to provide more flexibility at the local level. However, the majority of the funding should be focused on stop smoking cessation.

Table 1: smoking prevalence and indicative new funding allocations by local authority

Note these allocations are indicative. Exact funding allocations will be communicated to local authorities through the formal grant agreement process.

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Barking and Dagenham	13.7%	21,188	204,700	262,475
Barnet	8.4%	25,222	279,535	312,456
Barnsley	15.8%	30,799	:	381,540
Bath and North East Somerset	11.5%	18,060	302,322	223,729
Bedford	11.8%	17,026	211,140	210,915
Bexley	13.5%	25,562	247,067	316,657
Birmingham	13.6%	116,700	:	1,445,682
Blackburn with Darwen	19.4%	22,298	130,849	276,222
Blackpool	18.8%	21,264	905,676	263,414
Bolton	14.2%	31,911	:	395,308
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	10.1%	32,969	:	408,420
Bracknell Forest	14.6%	14,221	120,000	176,164
Bradford	15.6%	63,595	430,856	787,811
Brent	13.8%	36,816	9,808	456,075
Brighton and Hove	12.8%	29,242	308,935	362,245
Bristol	14.8%	56,158	:	695,681

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Bromley	6.5%	16,722	:	207,154
Buckinghamshire UA	10.6%	45,646	442,988	565,463
Bury	11.7%	17,571	:	217,675
Calderdale	11.5%	18,619	:	230,656
Cambridgeshire	11.3%	61,875	755,905	766,512
Camden	9.1%	15,903	539,288	197,005
Central Bedfordshire	15.0%	34,682	304,009	429,641
Cheshire East	9.4%	30,200	:	374,112
Cheshire West and Chester	8.9%	25,710	:	318,496
City of London	12.7%	1,011	90,543	12,522
Cornwall	10.3%	48,173	322,219	596,770
County Durham	15.4%	64,985	2,409,060	805,030
Coventry	18.4%	49,105	420,252	608,316
Croydon	13.5%	40,668	:	503,798
Cumbria**	13.1%	53,645	:	664,556
Darlington	11.5%	9,896	100,008	122,593
Derby	19.3%	39,076	79,000	484,077
Derbyshire	14.0%	90,084	1,392,180	1,115,961
Devon	13.9%	92,966	1,125,210	1,151,667
Doncaster	12.4%	30,222	:	374,386

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Dorset	9.1%	28,821	:	357,037
Dudley	12.3%	31,320	381,768	387,988
Ealing	15.9%	45,570	:	564,515
East Riding of Yorkshire	10.2%	28,849	:	357,382
East Sussex	11.5%	51,120	825,372	633,274
Enfield	13.5%	33,436	2,265	414,207
Essex	13.2%	157,946	1,454,178	1,956,638
Gateshead	11.1%	17,461	429,818	216,301
Gloucestershire	11.5%	59,911	248,920	742,179
Greenwich	13.5%	30,121	377,442	373,133
Hackney	14.3%	29,116	836,684	360,685
Halton	13.3%	13,423	288,454	166,280
Hammersmith and Fulham	8.4%	12,792	189,000	158,463
Hampshire	10.5%	118,064	1,976,799	1,462,577
Haringey	15.9%	33,432	146,968	414,158
Harrow	7.6%	15,522	66,297	192,292
Hartlepool	14.3%	10,400	:	128,833
Havering	15.9%	32,332	36,040	400,531
Herefordshire	12.2%	18,804	51,909	232,941
Hertfordshire	11.6%	108,014	800,993	1,338,081

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Hillingdon	8.1%	18,913	105,612	234,290
Hounslow	16.3%	36,208	:	448,547
Isle of Wight	9.5%	11,156	192,948	138,203
Isles of Scilly	12.7%	244	2,572	3,023
Islington	7.9%	14,159	604,797	175,399
Kensington and Chelsea	11.3%	13,721	375,124	169,973
Kent	11.6%	143,883	1,673,958	1,782,421
Kingston upon Hull	18.9%	39,236	481,177	486,060
Kingston upon Thames	6.2%	8,181	121,000	101,349
Kirklees	13.4%	45,048	108,849	558,049
Knowsley	14.8%	17,877	636,540	221,456
Lambeth	13.4%	35,286	468,077	437,121
Lancashire	13.4%	131,904	2,038,720	1,634,030
Leeds	12.4%	79,133	409,096	980,296
Leicester	13.1%	36,543	450,000	452,689
Leicestershire	9.4%	53,526	580,865	663,074
Lewisham	15.3%	36,040	568,000	446,469
Lincolnshire	16.0%	100,168	1,430,452	1,240,877
Liverpool	17.3%	67,752	857,420	839,308
Luton	21.1%	34,999	316,724	433,573

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Manchester	17.3%	73,419	719,097	909,515
Medway	8.9%	19,244	485,267	238,395
Merton	14.9%	25,142	82,719	311,457
Middlesbrough	16.5%	18,230	237,641	225,833
Milton Keynes	13.8%	30,150	364,161	373,499
Newcastle upon Tyne	12.1%	29,169	646,446	361,341
Newham	10.7%	28,657	270,829	355,005
Norfolk	13.2%	99,321	1,023,848	1,230,392
North East Lincolnshire	21.8%	27,074	291,305	335,389
North Lincolnshire	15.4%	20,919	189,260	259,139
North Northamptonshire	14.6%	40,927	290,593	507,002
North Somerset	10.4%	18,150	306,638	224,839
North Tyneside	11.2%	18,791	50,854	232,788
North Yorkshire Cty	9.6%	48,653	611,406	602,708
Northumberland	9.6%	25,338	525,806	313,881
Nottingham	21.2%	53,878	77,500	667,435
Nottinghamshire	12.6%	83,788	235,696	1,037,967
Oldham	10.9%	19,689	339,500	243,905
Oxfordshire	11.2%	64,944	375,000	804,530

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Peterborough	12.2%	19,783	194,652	245,078
Plymouth	14.7%	31,329	646,845	388,103
Portsmouth	14.7%	24,262	481,475	300,559
Reading	14.4%	19,762	85,000	244,812
Redbridge	11.4%	26,614	235,227	329,690
Redcar and Cleveland	13.7%	14,943	207,358	185,119
Richmond upon Thames	6.4%	9,729	54,600	120,521
Rochdale	15.3%	25,899	393,090	320,832
Rotherham	14.0%	29,482	397,193	365,218
Rutland	9.5%	3,161	29,980	39,153
Salford	15.1%	31,980	536,857	396,165
Sandwell	21.0%	53,823	430,769	666,760
Sefton	7.9%	17,988	243,220	222,833
Sheffield	12.0%	53,161	:	658,562
Shropshire	10.0%	26,657	:	330,230
Slough	15.2%	17,449	229,133	216,164
Solihull	10.6%	17,933	290,313	222,149
Somerset Cty	12.6%	58,316	553,383	722,421
South Gloucestershire	12.2%	28,141	169,770	348,606
South Tyneside	15.2%	17,983	347,598	222,775

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Southampton	13.2%	26,039	715,283	322,565
Southend-on-Sea	14.0%	20,010	65,234	247,888
Southwark	11.6%	28,889	127,500	357,871
St. Helens	11.9%	17,509	385,468	216,902
Staffordshire	9.3%	65,760	366,296	814,634
Stockport	11.8%	27,479	455,145	340,408
Stockton-on-Tees	13.2%	20,354	342,520	252,145
Stoke-on-Trent	16.3%	32,486	238,777	402,430
Suffolk	14.0%	86,144	1,172,921	1,067,152
Sunderland	13.2%	29,146	634,623	361,056
Surrey	11.9%	112,521	621,447	1,393,903
Sutton	6.9%	11,035	29,675	136,707
Swindon	9.5%	17,378	207,000	215,277
Tameside	20.2%	36,366	:	450,498
Telford and Wrekin	16.7%	24,114	206,723	298,729
Thurrock	16.7%	21,990	56,045	272,414
Torbay	18.4%	21,006	259,087	260,221
Tower Hamlets	11.7%	28,943	439,189	358,547
Trafford	8.0%	14,417	:	178,592
Wakefield	12.5%	35,092	:	434,718

Local authority	Smoking Prevalence (2022)	Estimated number of smokers	Current annual spend (£)	Total new indicative additional annual allocation (£)
Walsall	13.8%	29,749	:	368,536
Waltham Forest	11.8%	25,521	282,521	316,155
Wandsworth	7.8%	21,039	110,455	260,627
Warrington	9.9%	16,734	375,763	207,299
Warwickshire	13.9%	66,496	52,286	823,749
West Berkshire	11.3%	14,389	85,000	178,251
West Northamptonshire	12.0%	40,126	307,335	497,078
West Sussex	12.5%	88,804	85,143	1,100,106
Westminster	12.3%	21,547	669,865	266,922
Wigan	14.7%	38,463	390,003	476,478
Wiltshire	10.2%	41,759	74,000	517,308
Windsor and Maidenhead	8.6%	10,355	76,459	128,272
Wirral	10.8%	27,534	679,000	341,097
Wokingham	4.6%	6,287	85,000	77,881
Wolverhampton	15.1%	30,539	:	378,318
Worcestershire	11.5%	55,958	204,122	693,202
York	8.7%	14,563	:	180,411

*As we do not have smoking prevalence figures for the City of London and Isles of Scilly, we have assumed that prevalence in these two local authorities is the same as the average for England (12.7%)

**Cumbria has recently been divided into two separate local authorities for the year 2023/2024: Cumberland and Westmorland, and Furness. The allocation shares for funding will be determined at a later date through discussions with both of these new local authorities as part of the formal grant agreement process. Currently, we do not possess expenditure or prevalence data specific to the newly established local authorities.

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