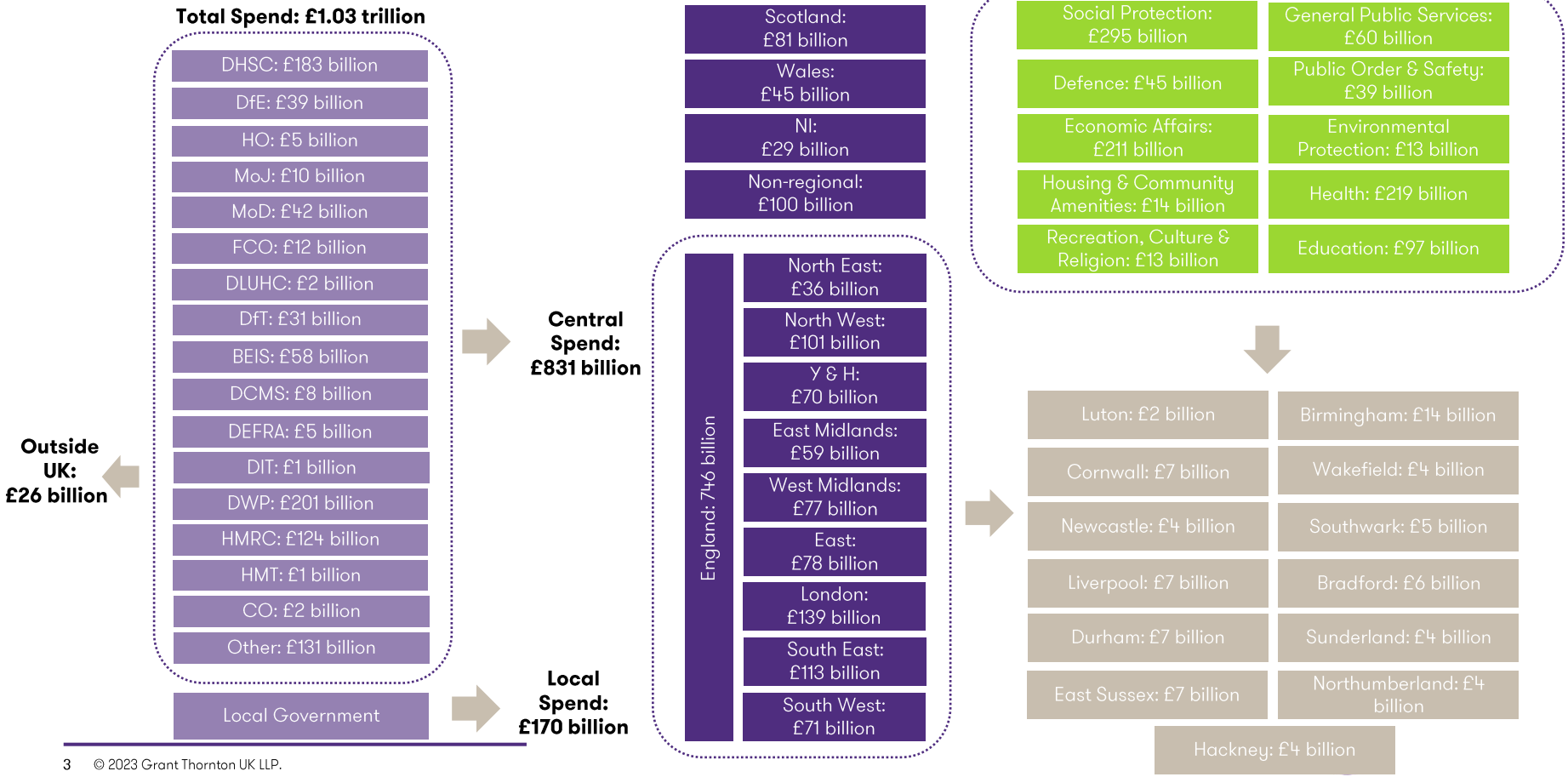
Grant Thornton

PfPP Spend mapping data
January 2024

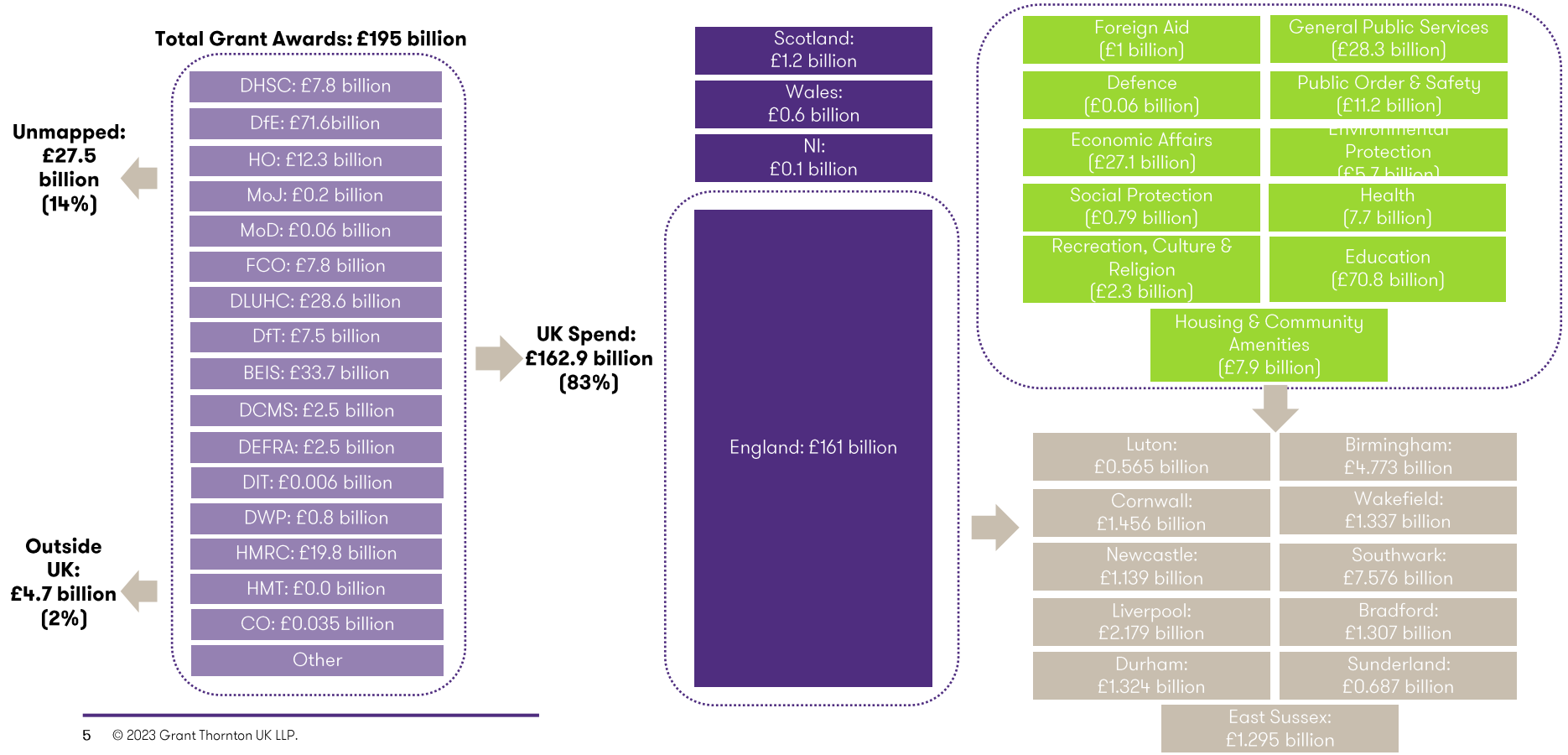
Appendix 1 – Country and Regional Analysis

Country and Regional Analysis 2020-2021

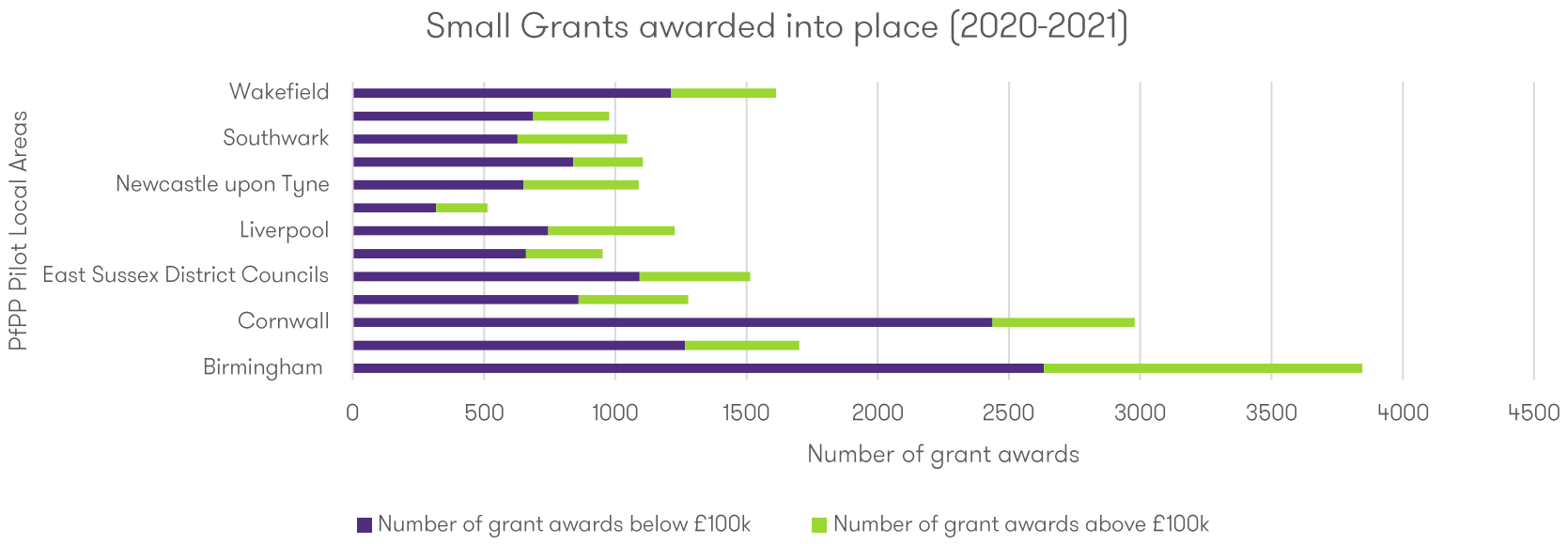


Appendix 2 – Cabinet Office Analysis

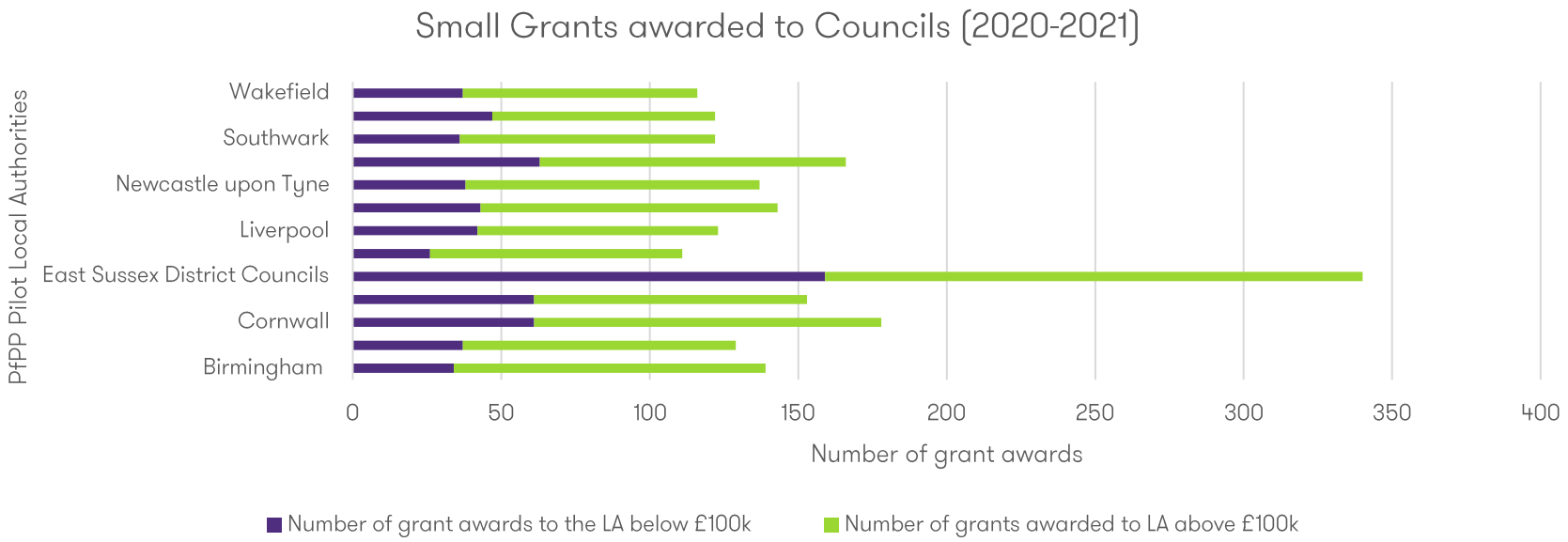
Grant Award Funding Analysis 2020-2021



Small grant awards (into a local place)



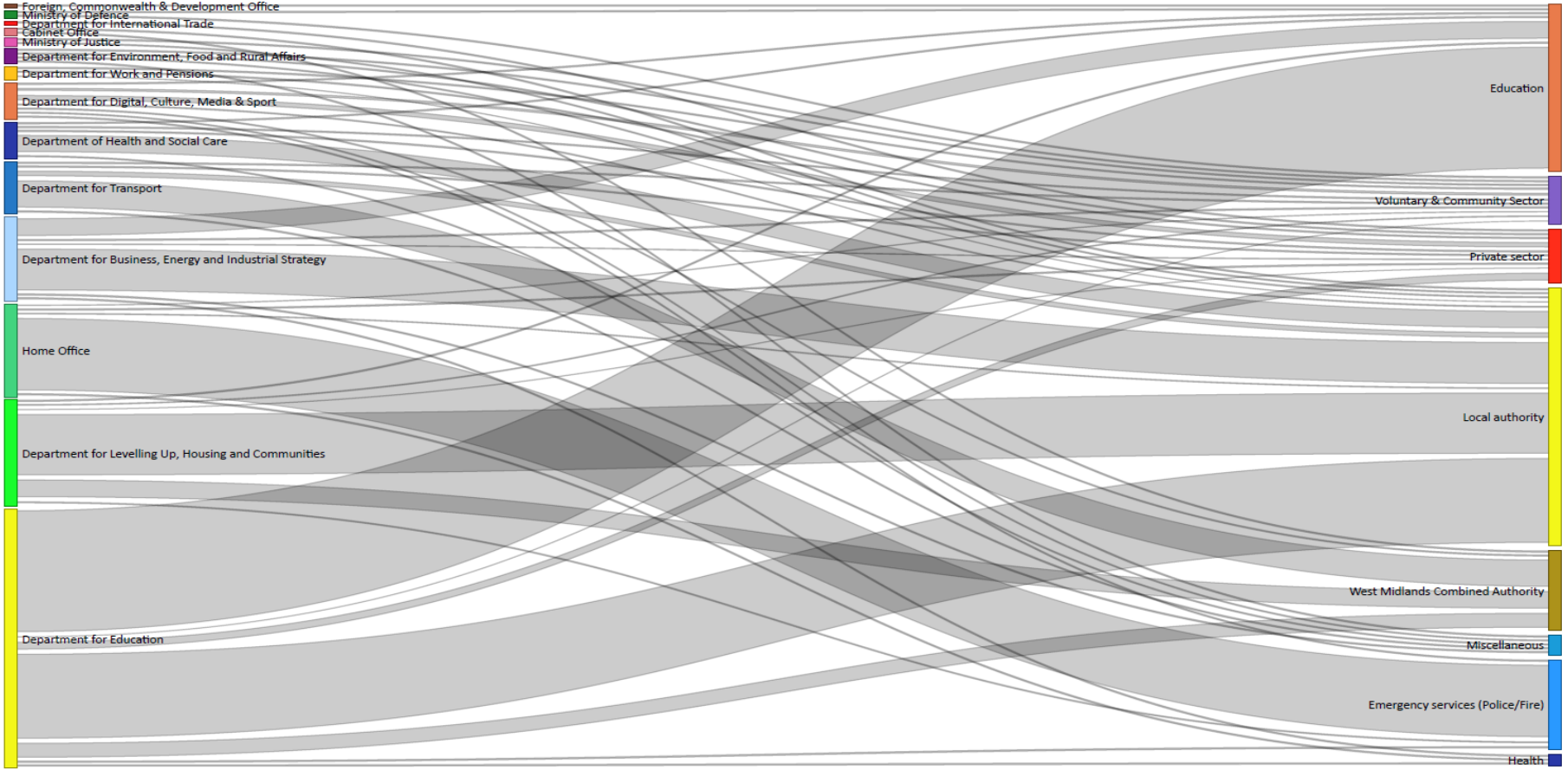
Small grant awards (to the Council)



Birmingham

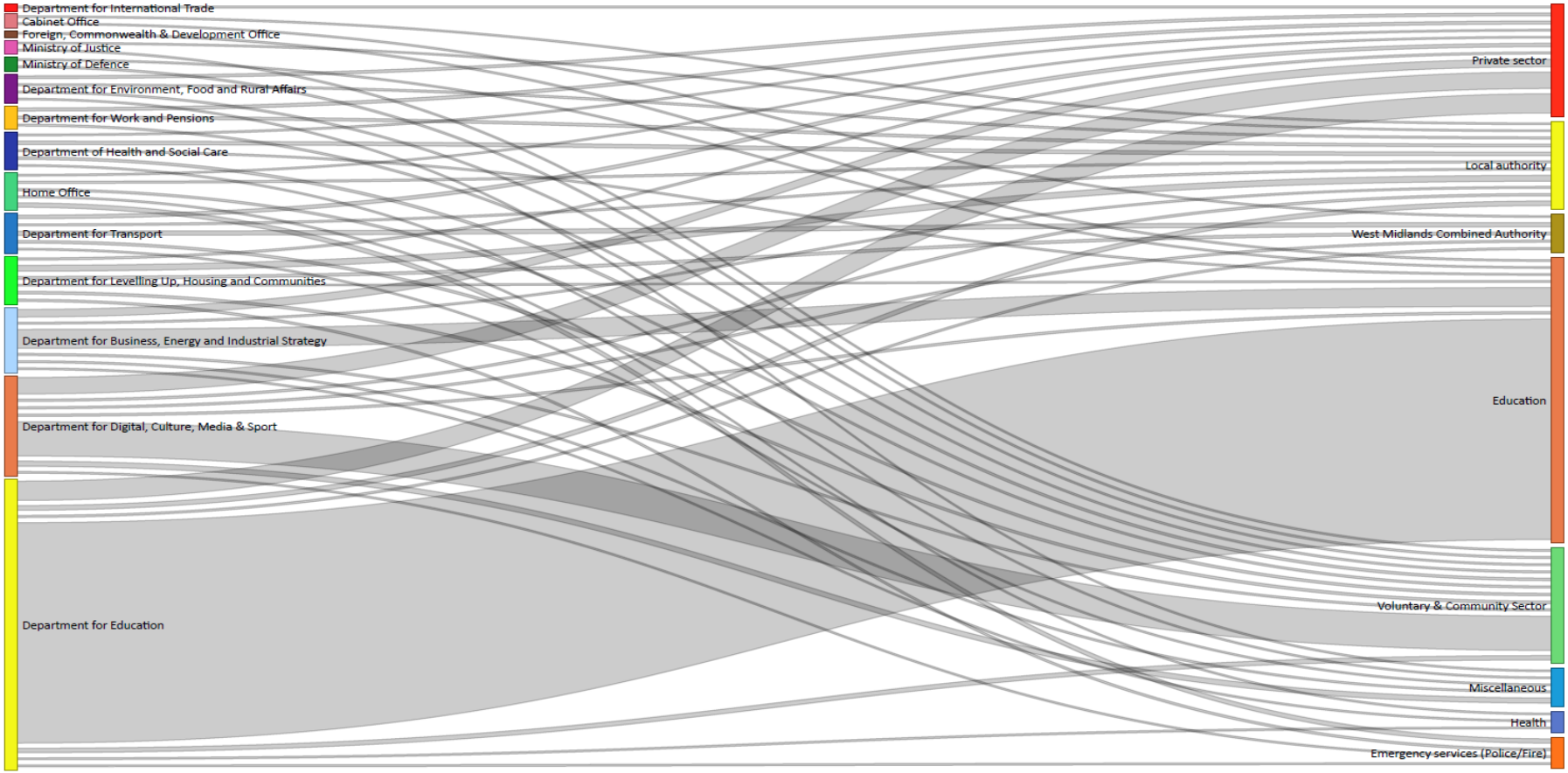
Grant Thornton

Birmingham Total Grant Award Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Birmingham Total Grant Award Funding (count)



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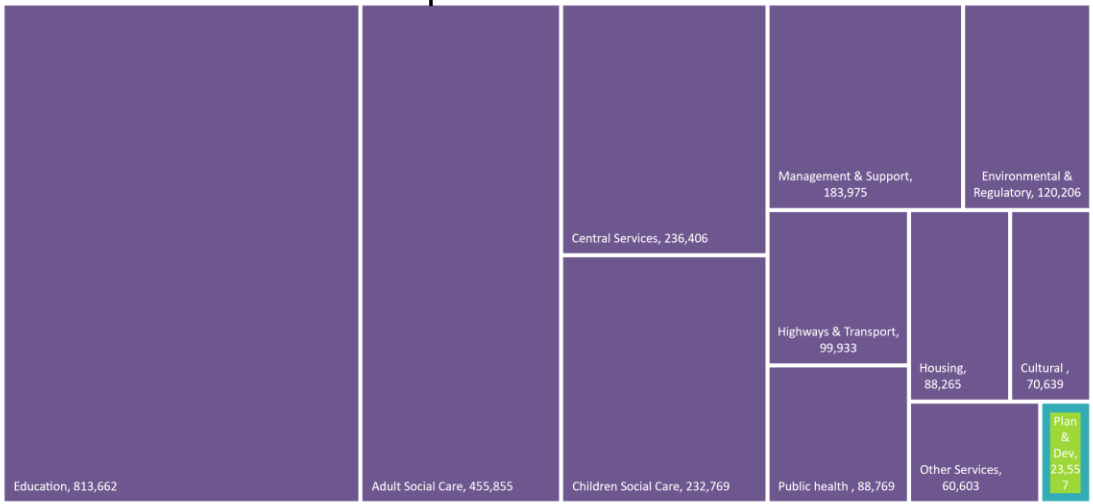
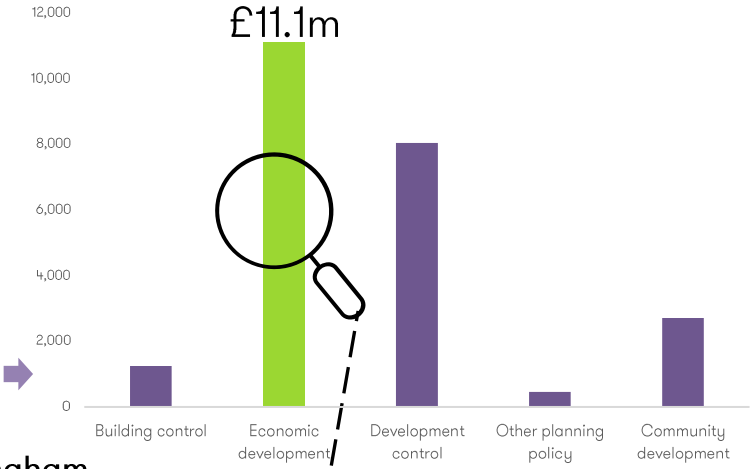
Birmingham Spend (Revenue Outturn Data – 2020-21)

Total Council spend is £2.3 billion



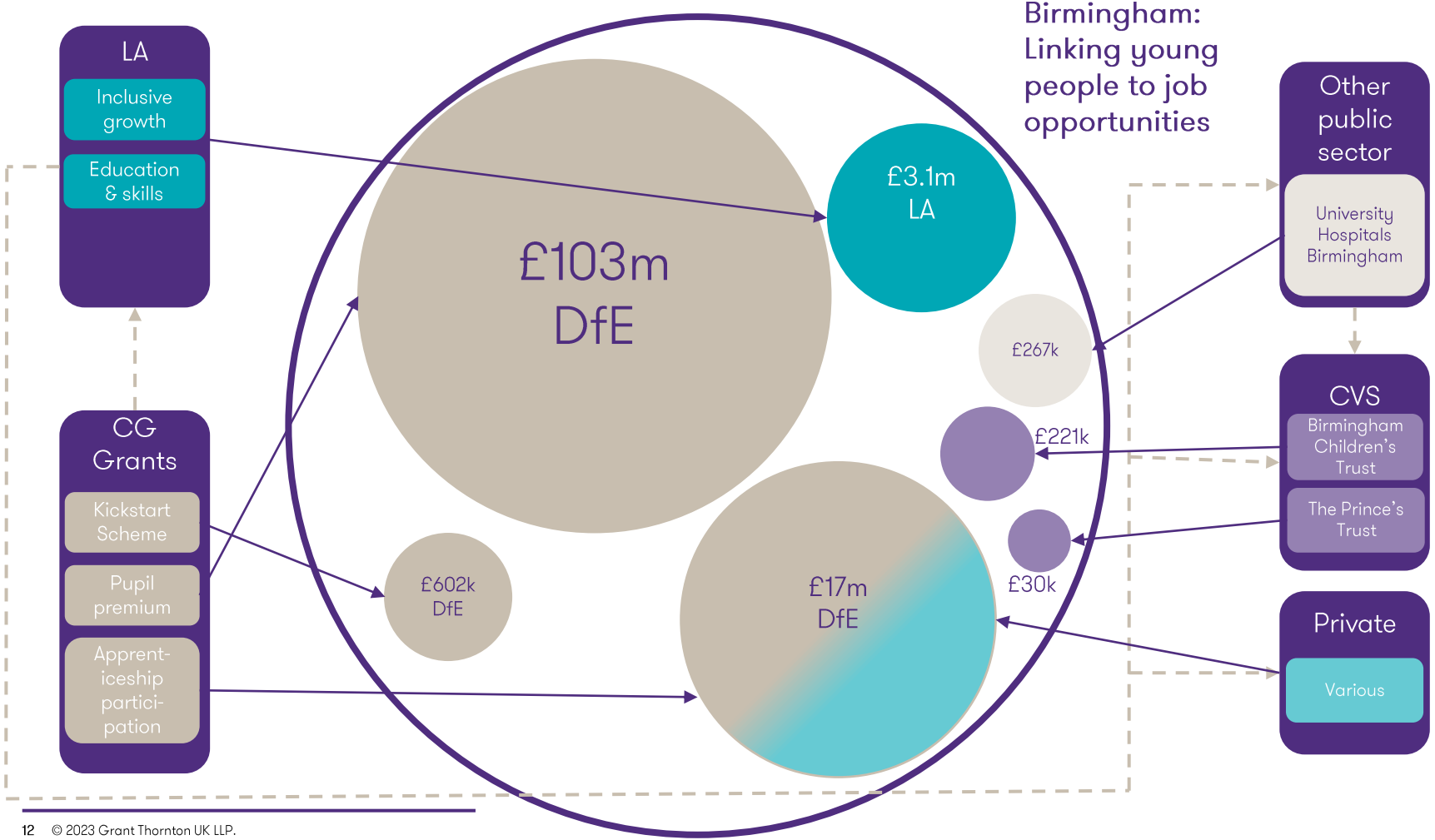
Planning & Development Council Spend is £24m, of which Economic Development Spend is £11m



'Employment & Skills' spend within Birmingham

'Employment & Skills' spend by other local partners

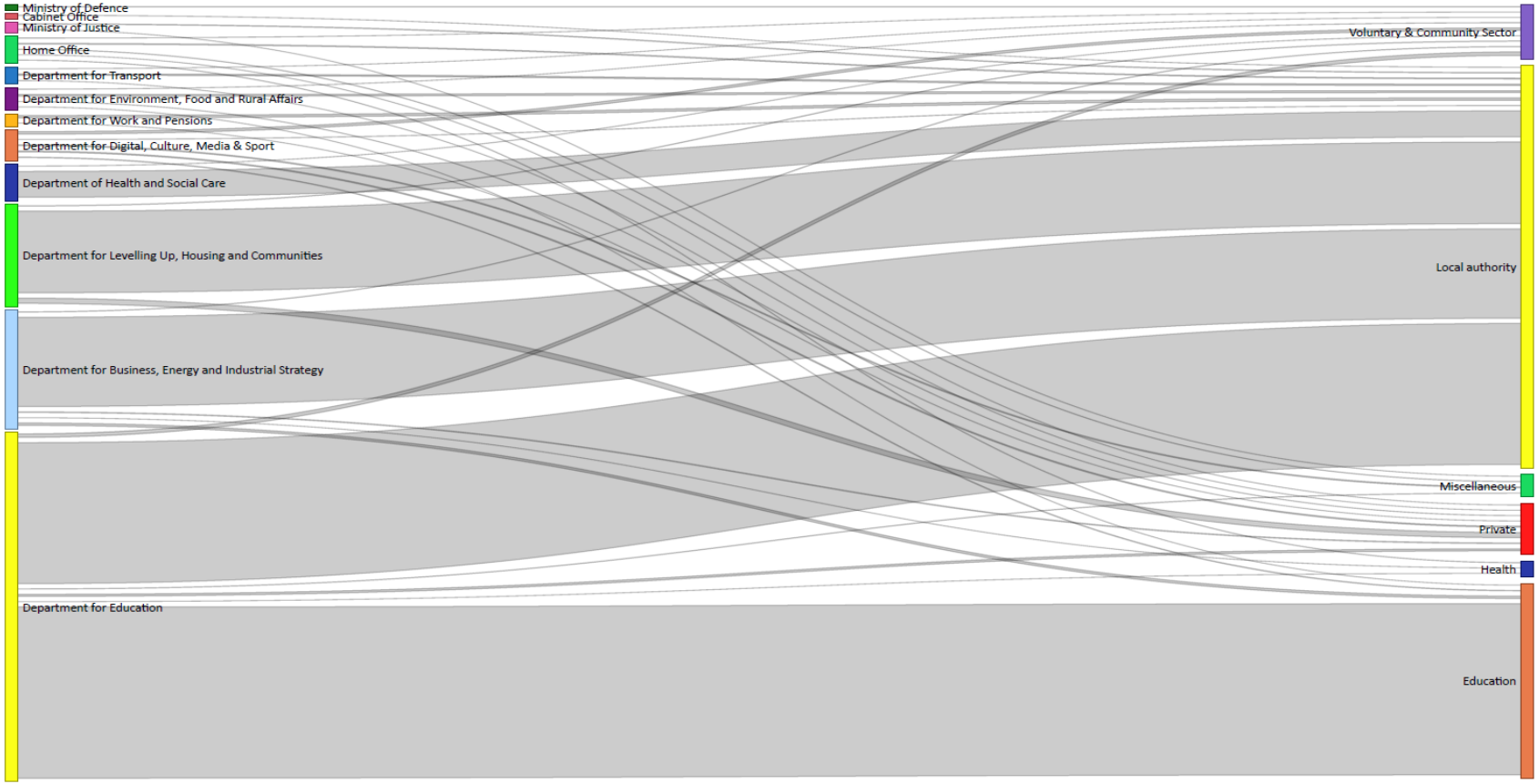
£9.9m of the Economic Development spend is on the 'Employment and Skills' outcome



Bradford

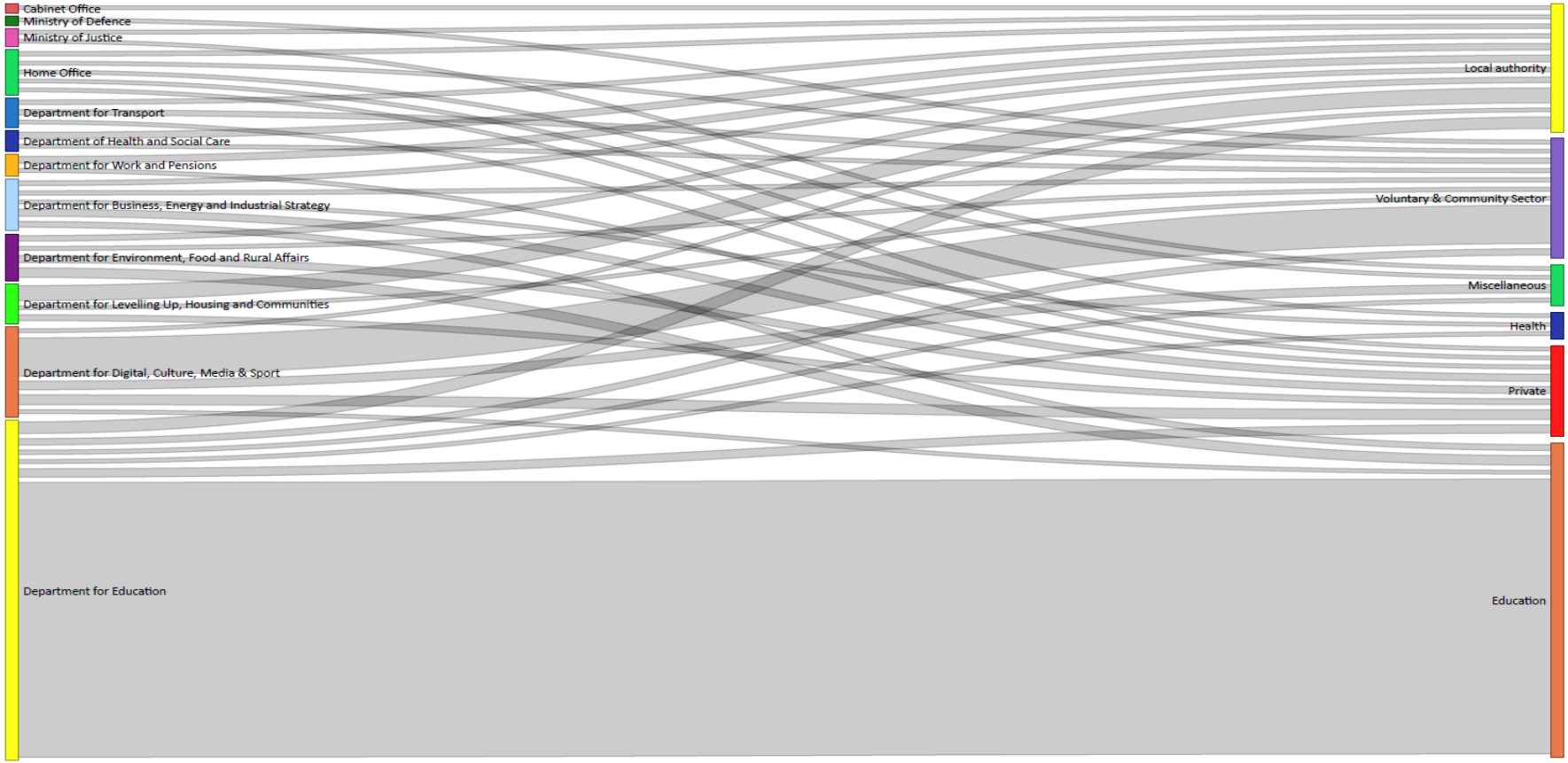
Grant Thornton

Bradford Total Grant Award Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Bradford Total Grant Award Funding (count)

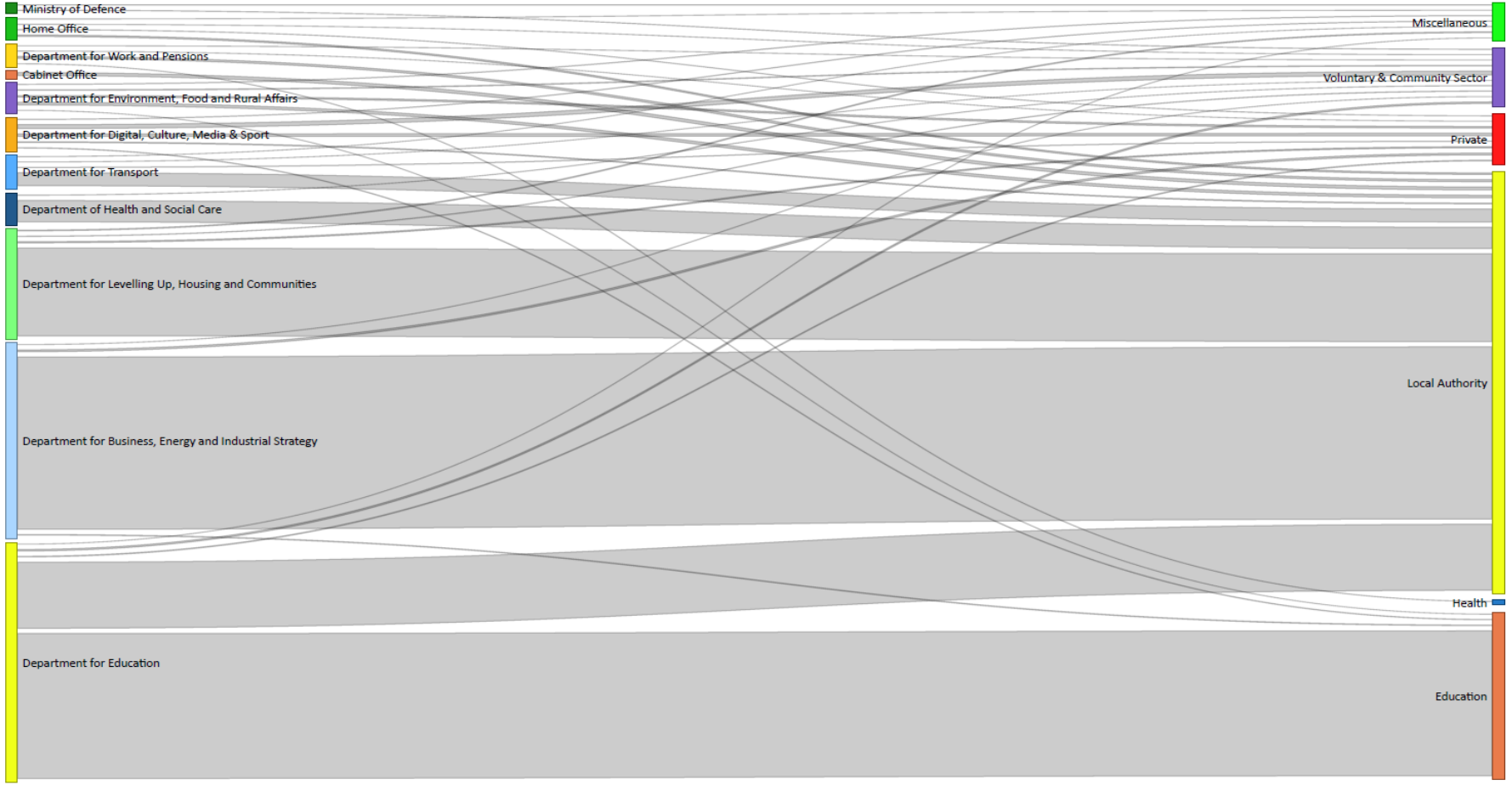


Grant Thornton

Cornwall

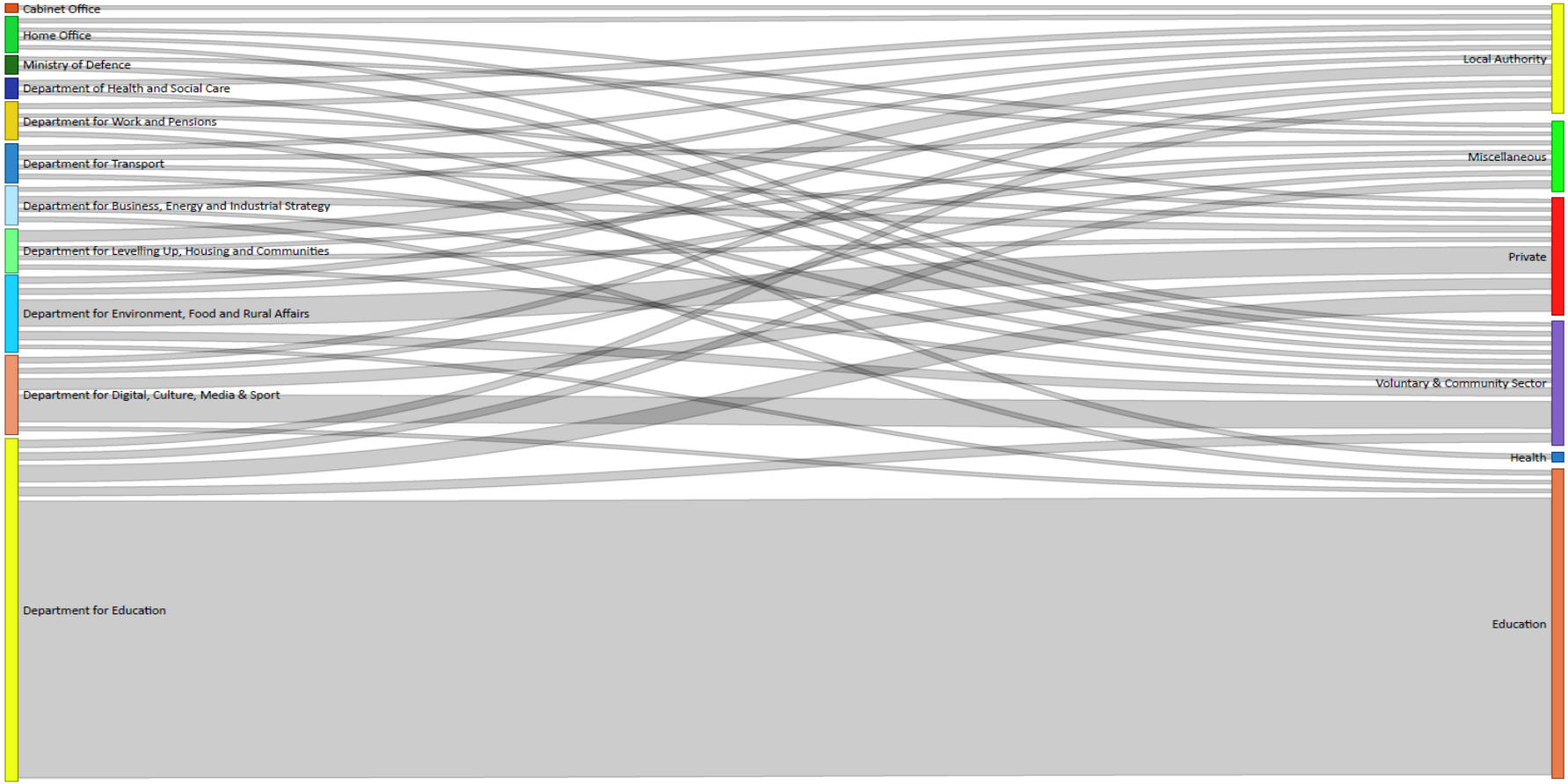
Grant Thornton

Cornwall Total Grant Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Cornwall Total Grant Funding (Count of awards)



Grant Thornton

Durham

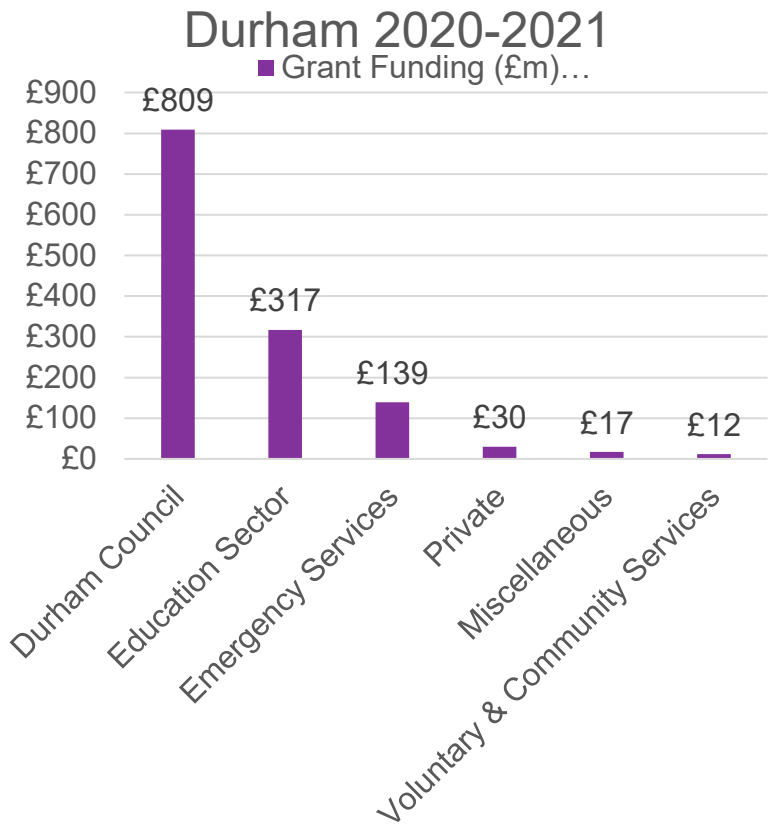
Grant Thornton

Durham

Durham was awarded **£1,324m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, emergency services, private sector companies and charities.

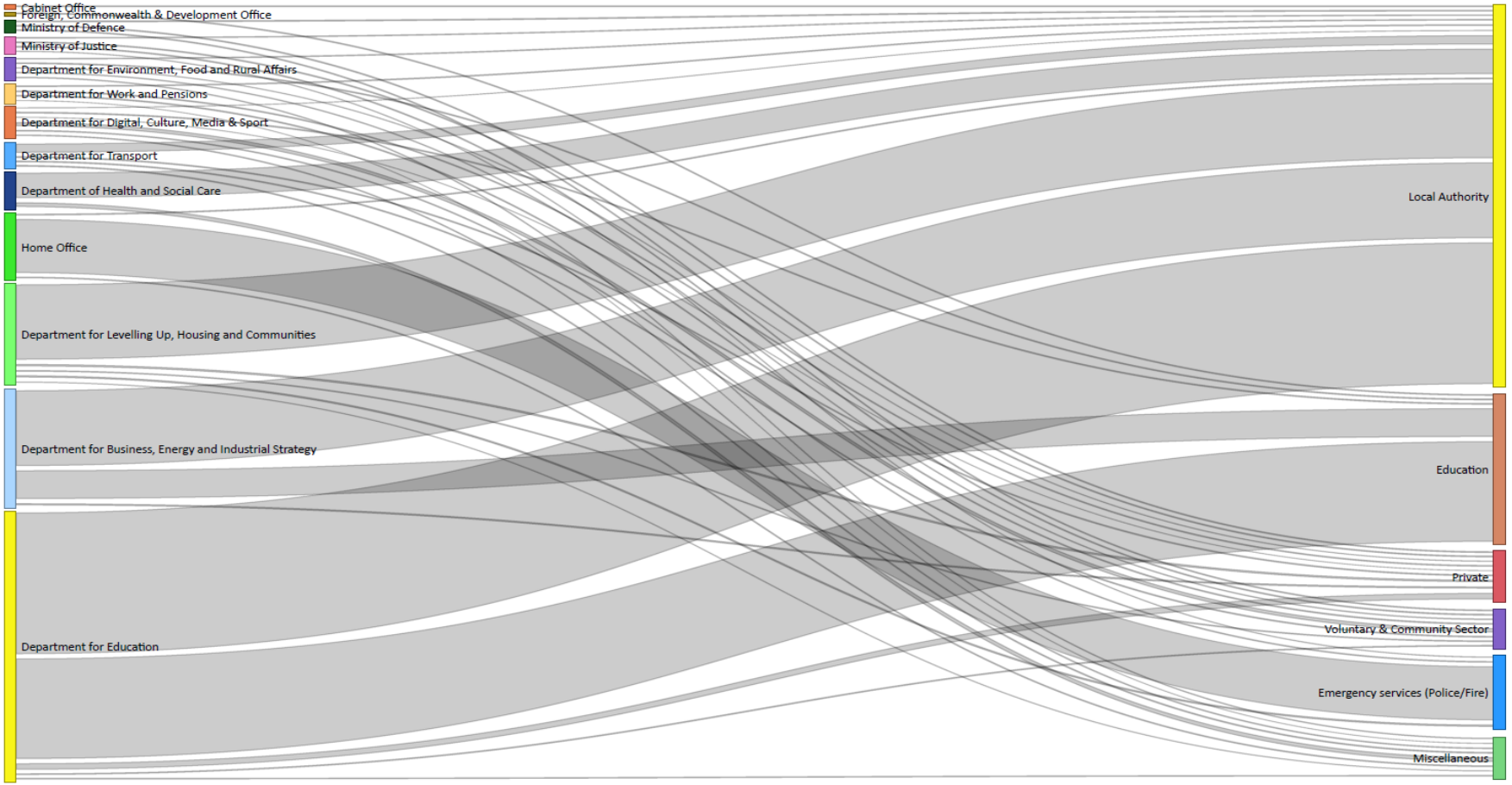
For Durham, **DfE and BEIS** were the biggest funders, providing **£610 million and £261 million respectively.** DfE provided £347 million to the Council and a further £245m to education bodies.
In other local places, BEIS funding is usually made up of less than 5 grant awards, but in Durham over 100 grants were awarded, mainly to the University of Durham which received almost 75 of the BEIS awards totalling £70 million. The University also received funding from DfE, DCMS and FCO, although the latter two were negligible amounts.

There were a total of **229 grants into the Durham area, resulting in 1,278** different awards during the financial year. DfE were the biggest funder by count and over half of all awards were provided to education bodies in Durham. Private sector bodies were also mainly funded by DfE receiving 102 awards and a further 56 from DEFRA. DCMS were the second largest funder by count (153 awards) with 70% of these provided to the Voluntary & Community sectors.



Grant Thornton

Durham Total Grant Funding (£ value)



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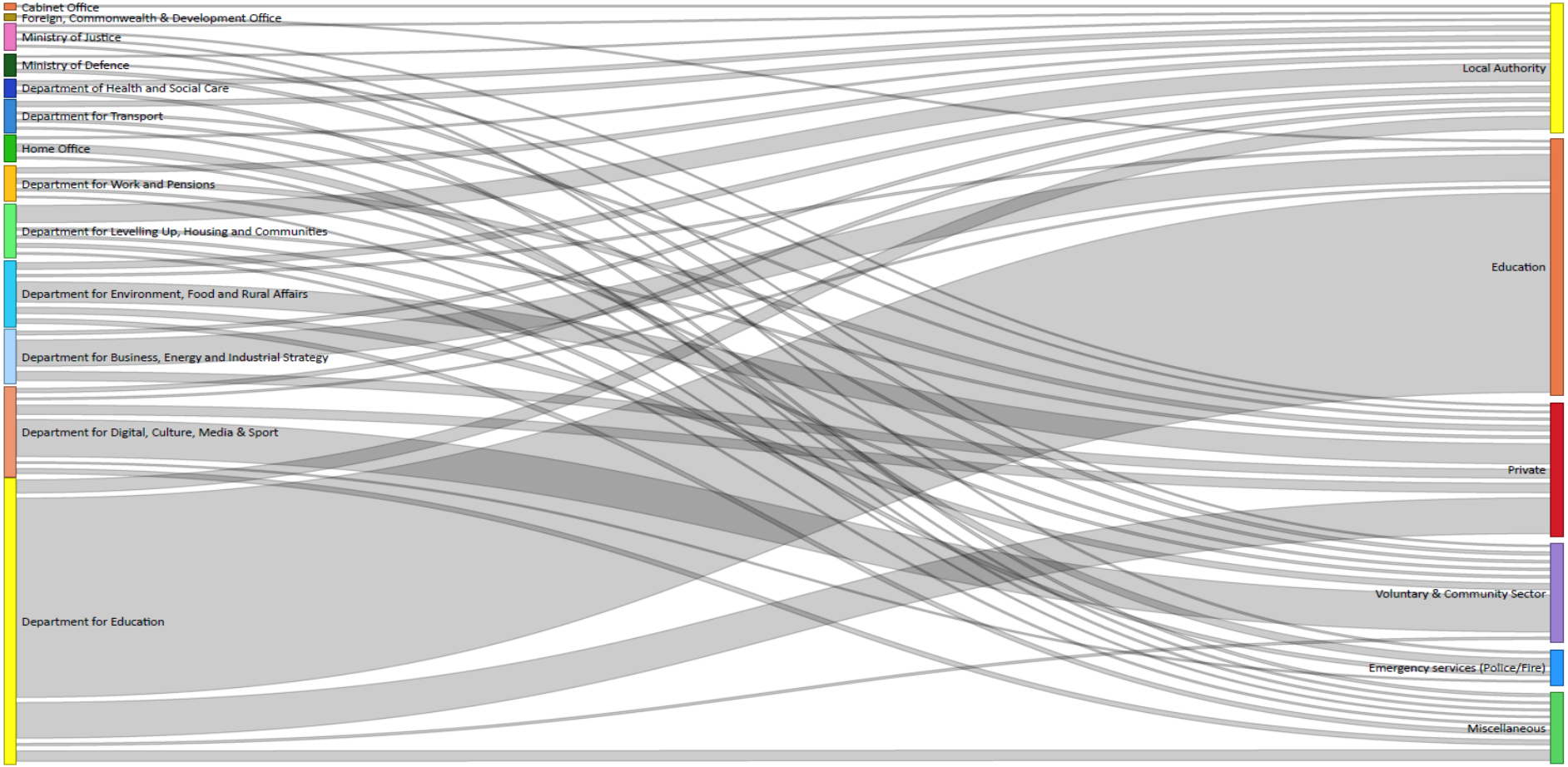
Durham Total Grant Funding (Count of awards)



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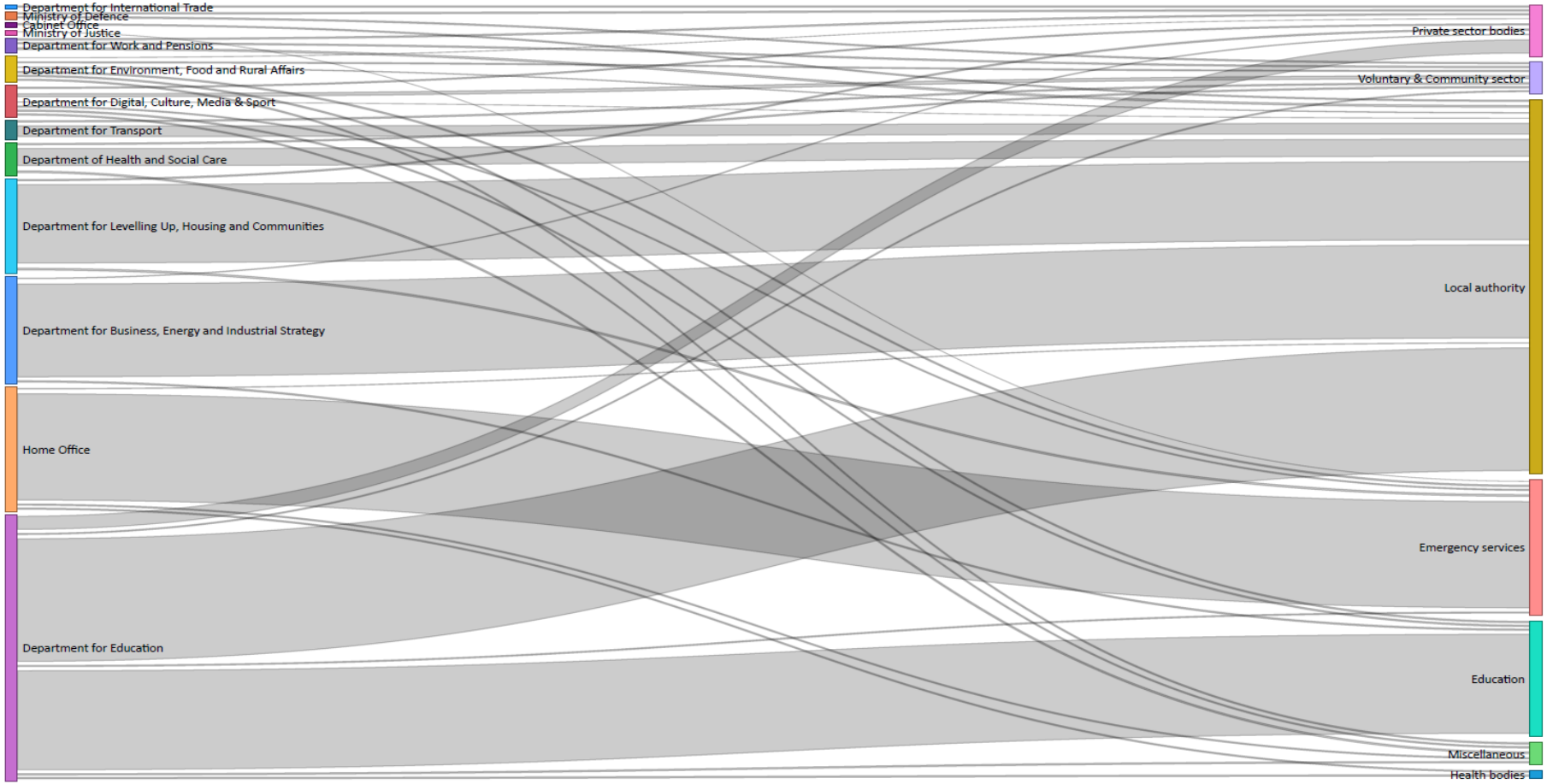
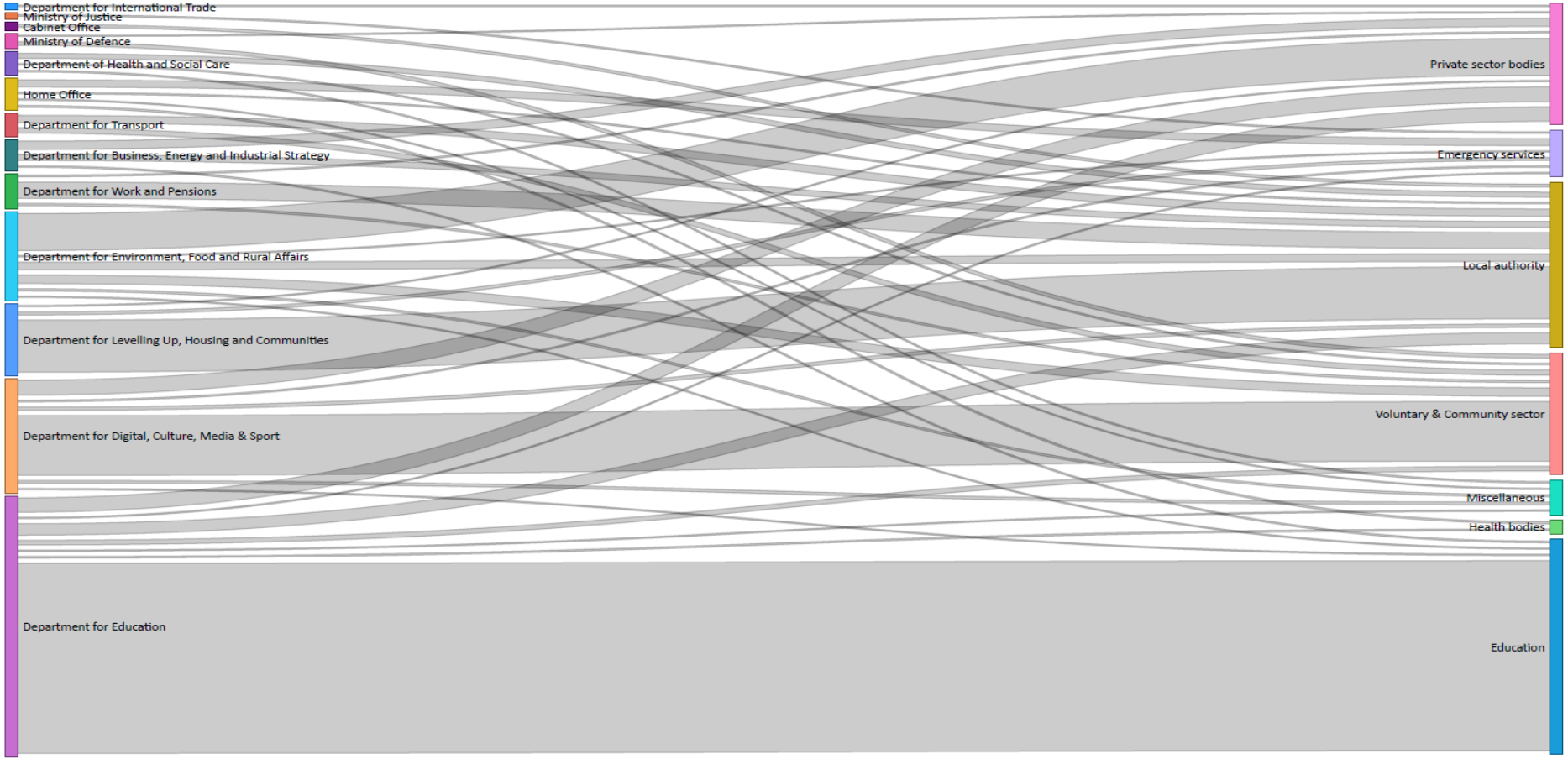
East Sussex

East Sussex Grant Funding (Amount Awarded)



Grant Thornton

East Sussex Grant Funding (Count of Awards)



Grant Thornton

Hackney

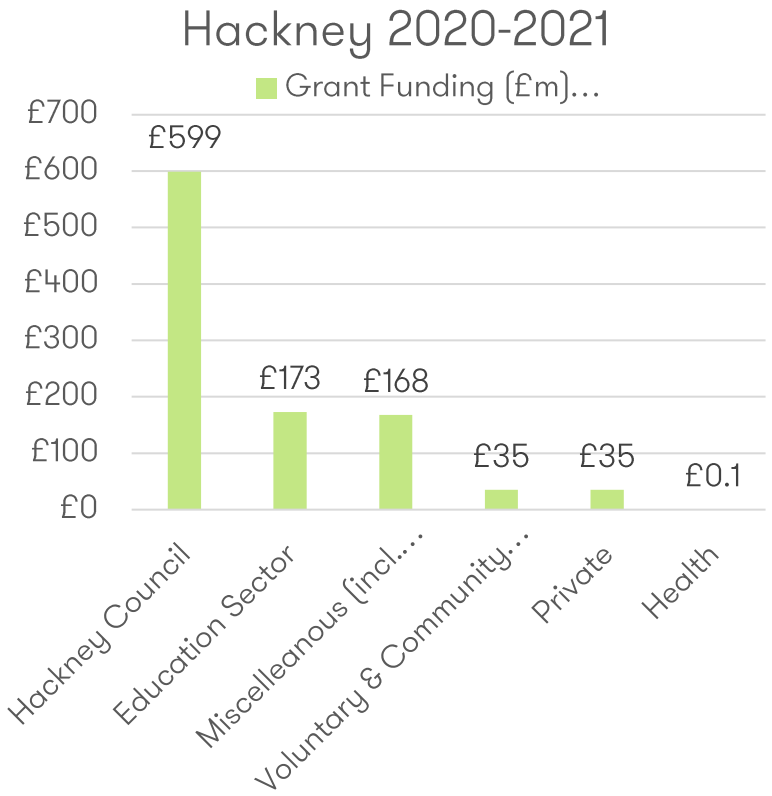
Grant Thornton

Hackney

Hackney was awarded **£1,011m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, private sector companies and charities. There was a large amount of funding initially classified into the miscellaneous category. This is due to the presence of £134 million funding to the London Borough of Islington linked to a Hackney postcode in the data set. Additionally, there was an additional £32 million provided to the Council Reserves Forces and Cadets Association based in Hackney but spending throughout the UK.

For Hackney, **DfE and BEIS** where the biggest funders, providing **£450 million and £246 million respectively,** although the latter was inflated by £114 million of payments to Islington Council.
The majority of DfE funding was awarded to the Council, then to education institutions at a value of £266 million and £173 million respectively. All of the funding to Hackney Council from BEIS of £113 million was for small business grants eventually provided to other sector organisations.

There were a total of **197 grants into the Hackney area, resulting in 953** different awards during the financial year. A third of awards were provided to the voluntary sector and a further 30% were provided to the private sector., although this only accounted for 3.5% of the overall value for each grouping. **DCMS were the biggest funder by count, awarding almost 44%** of all awards, this varies from the other local places where normally DfE provides the largest number of awards. Many of these were Covid recovery funding, culture recovery funding



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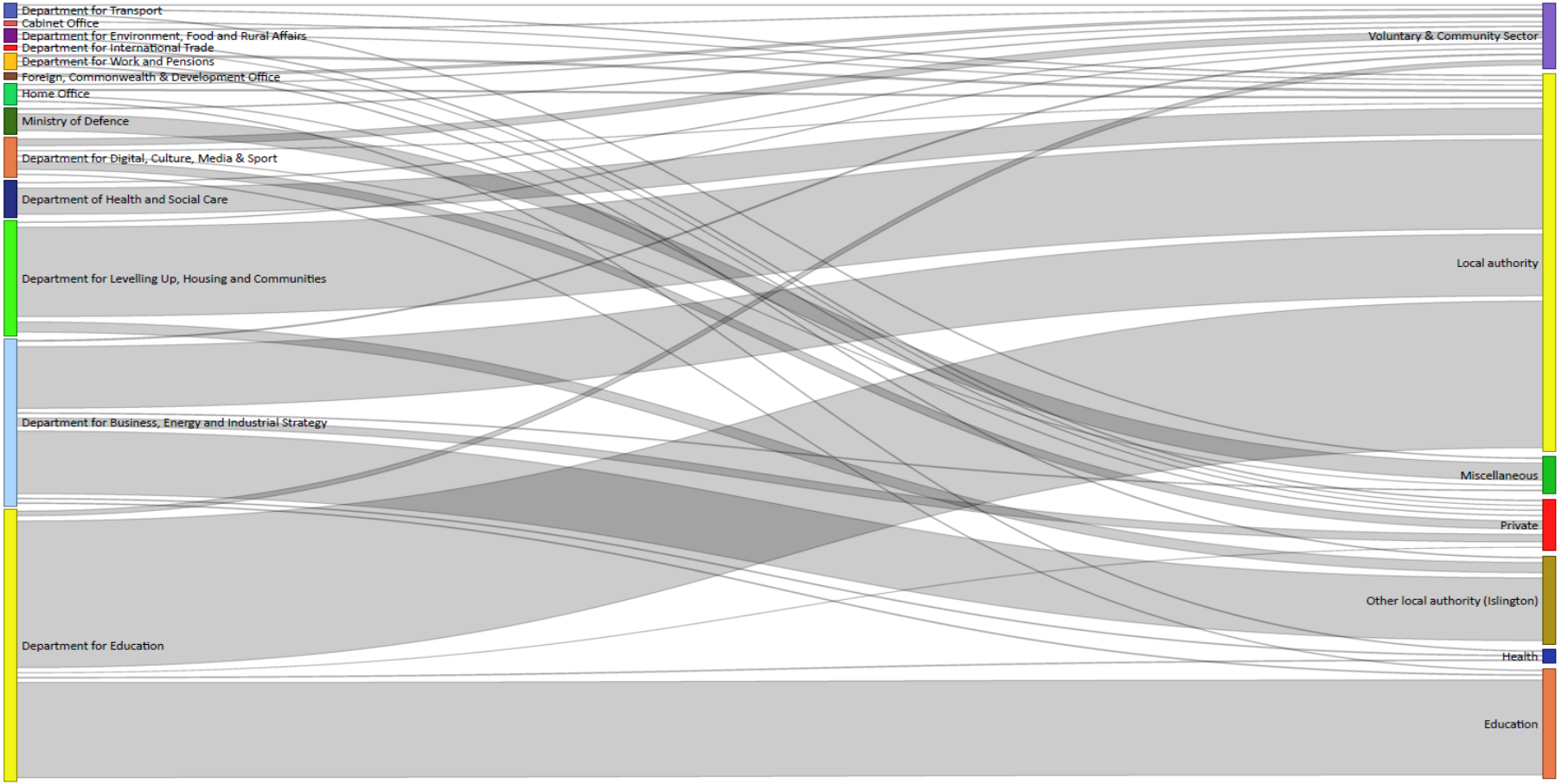
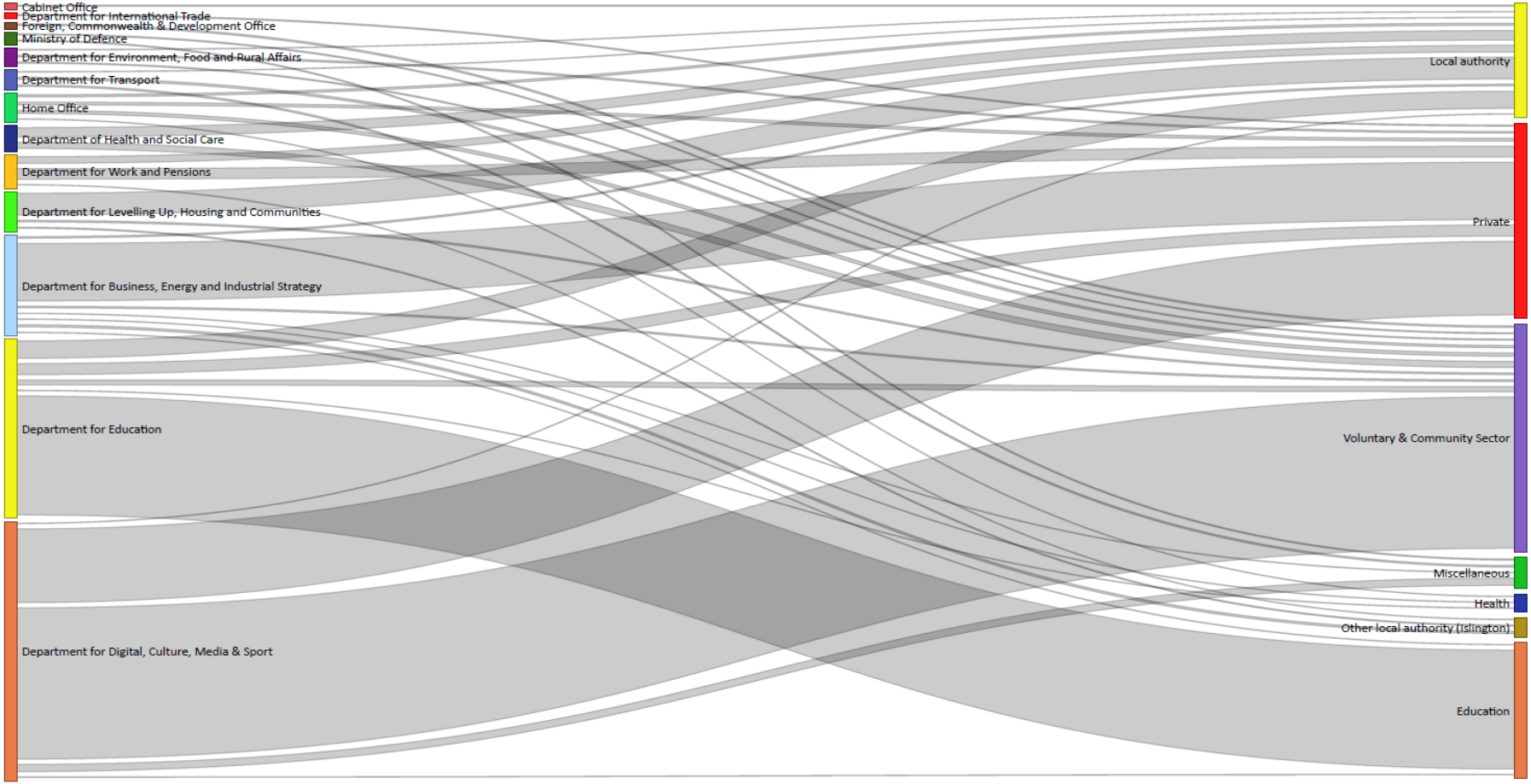
Hackney Total Grant Award Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Hackney Total Grant Award Funding (count)

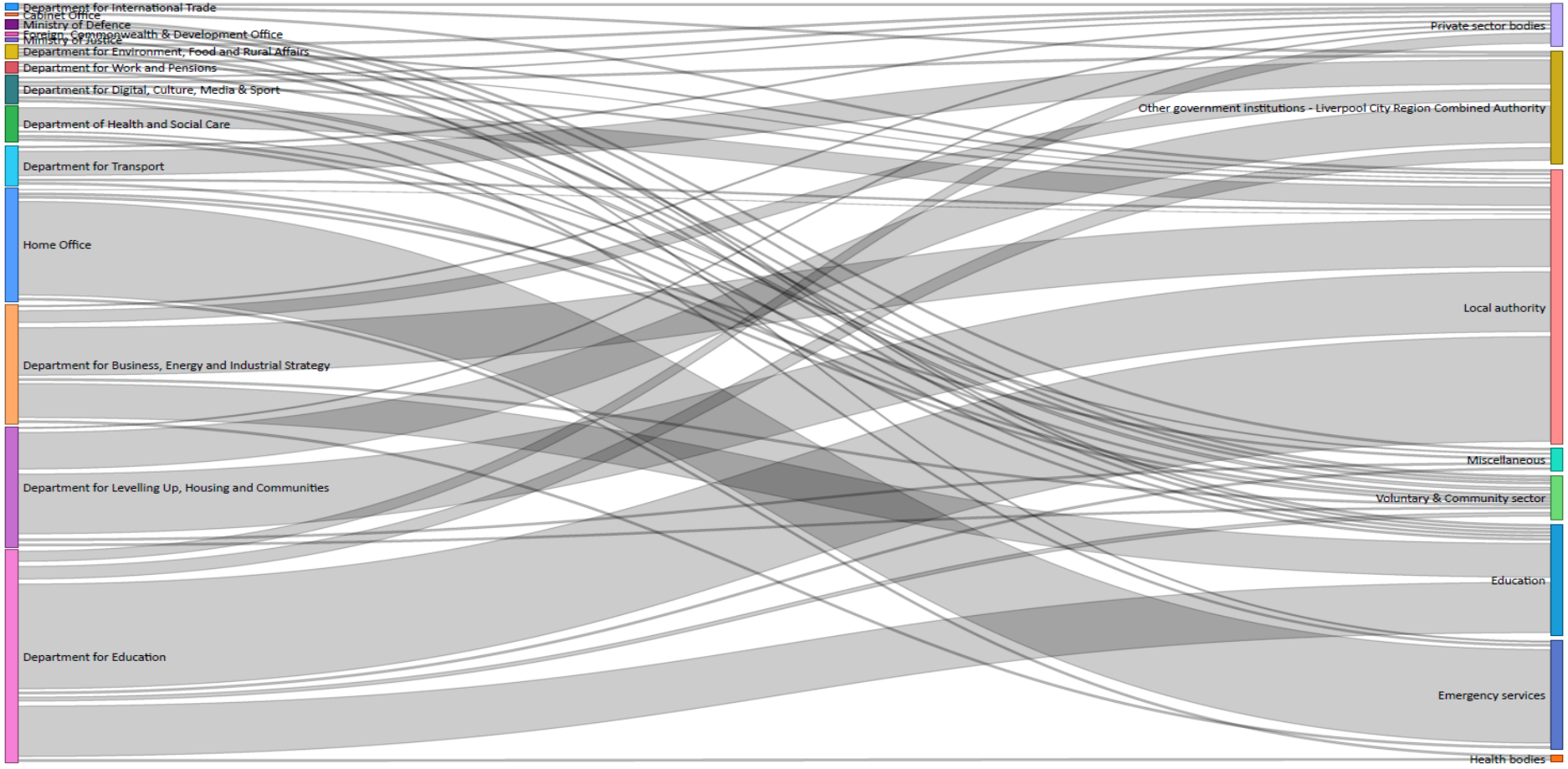


Grant Thornton

Liverpool

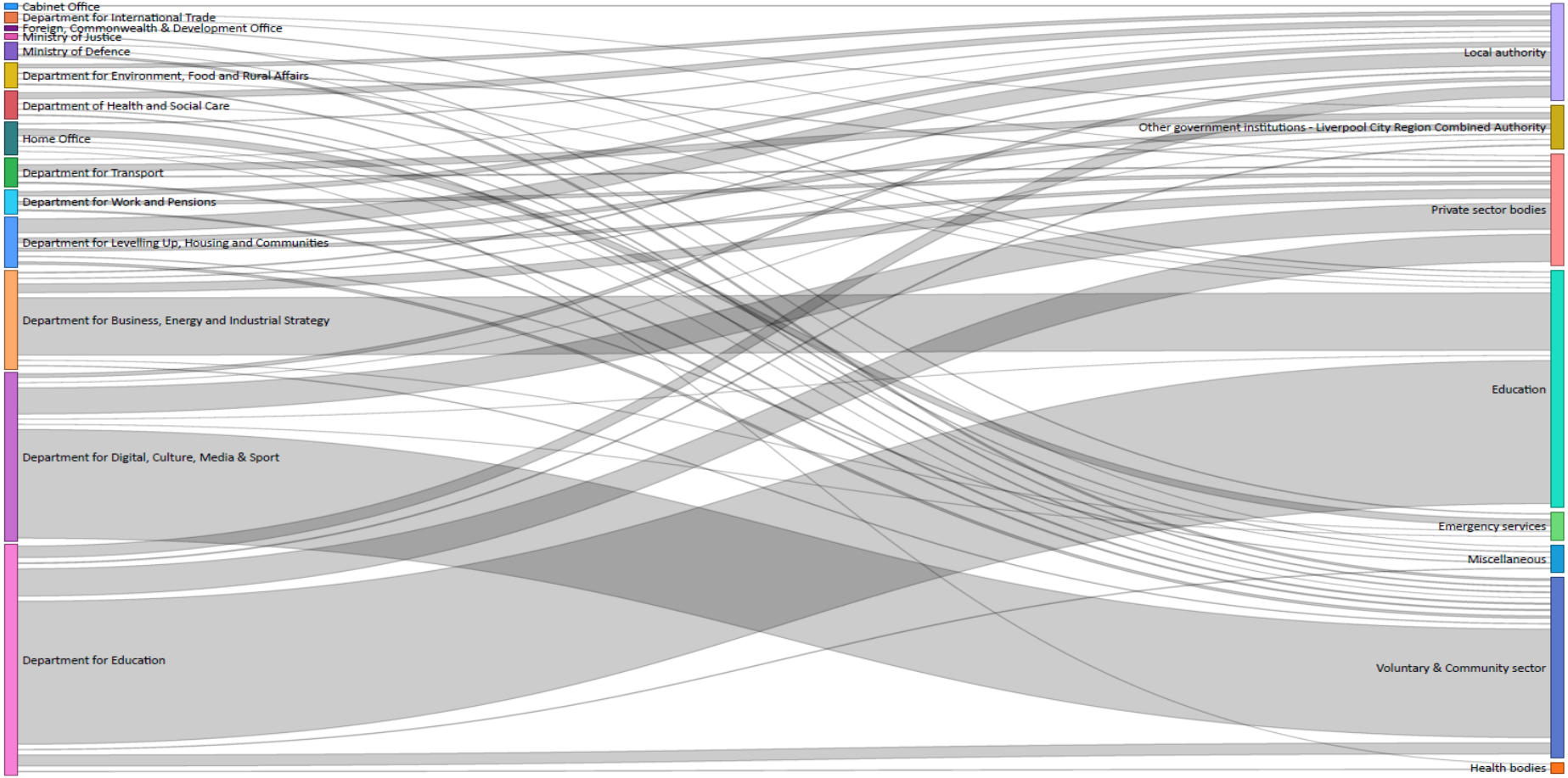
Grant Thornton

Liverpool Grant Funding (Value Awarded)



Grant Thornton

Liverpool Grant Funding (Count of Awards)



Grant Thornton

Luton

Grant Thornton

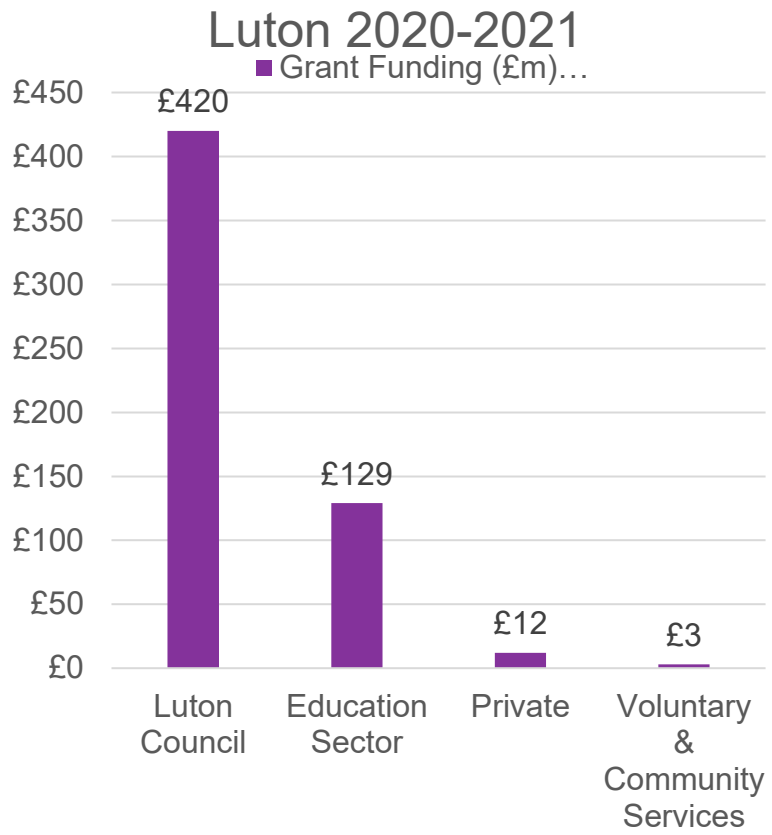
Luton

Luton was awarded **£565m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was the lowest amount for all of the PfPP pilot locations. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, private sector companies and charities.

For Luton, **DfE and DLUHC** were the biggest funders, providing **£314 million and £143 million respectively.** DfE provided £185 million to the Council and a further £125m to education bodies.

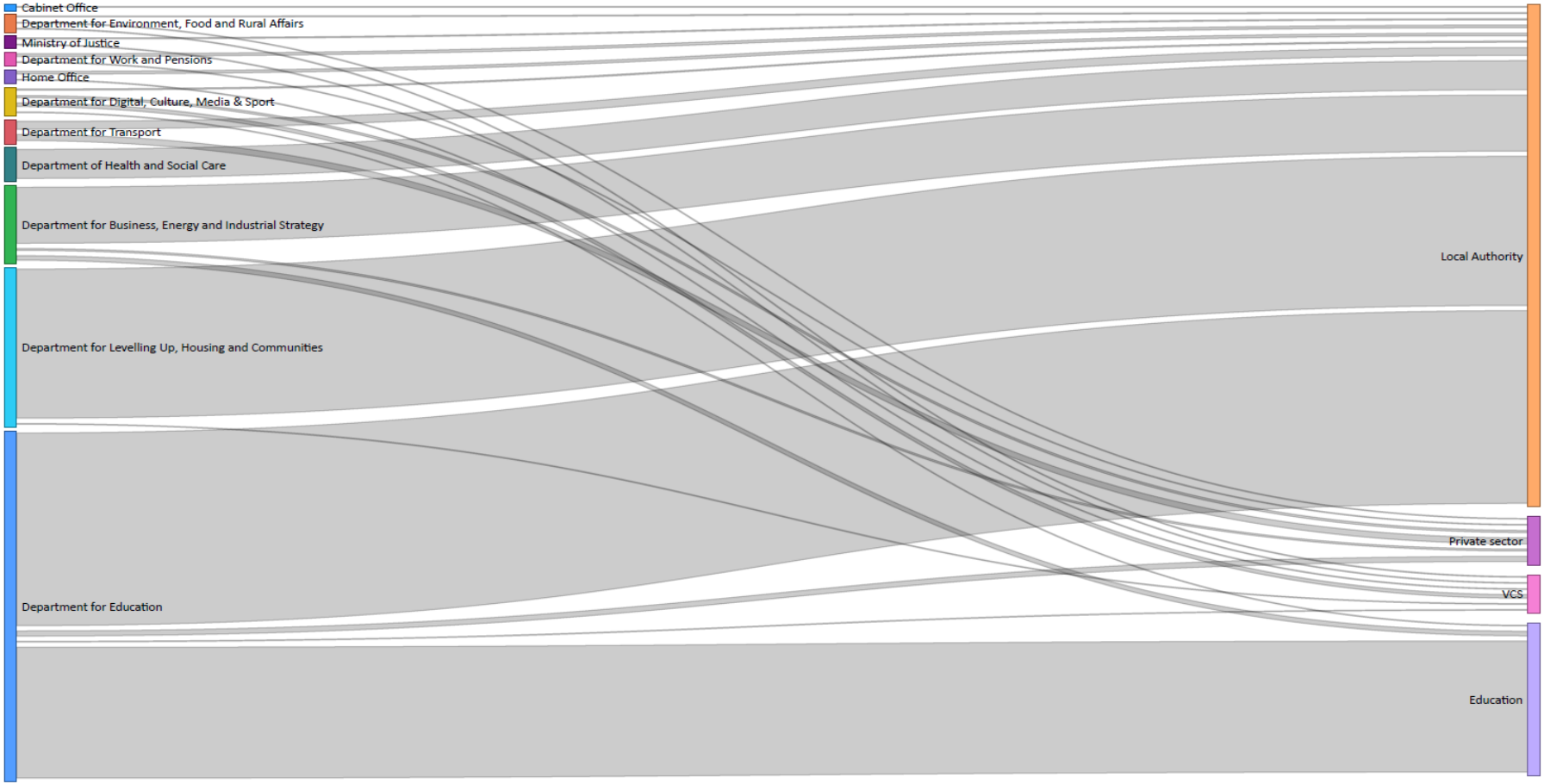
There were a total of **165 grants into the Luton area, resulting in 513 different awards** during the financial year. DfE were the biggest funder by count with over half of all awards provided by DfE**. DCMS were the second largest funder** by count providing **85 awards** into the locality, **although this was only for a value of £4.9m**. This was mainly channelled into the VCS and Private sectors.

The Council received almost 75% of all grant funding into the local area with another 23% received by education institutions. Additionally many of the grants to the VCS and private sector during 2020-2021 where Covid-19 related awards including Culture Recovery Funding, Covid-19 Food Charity grants and the Coronavirus Community Support Fund. Therefore in future years grants awards may be lower for these sectors.



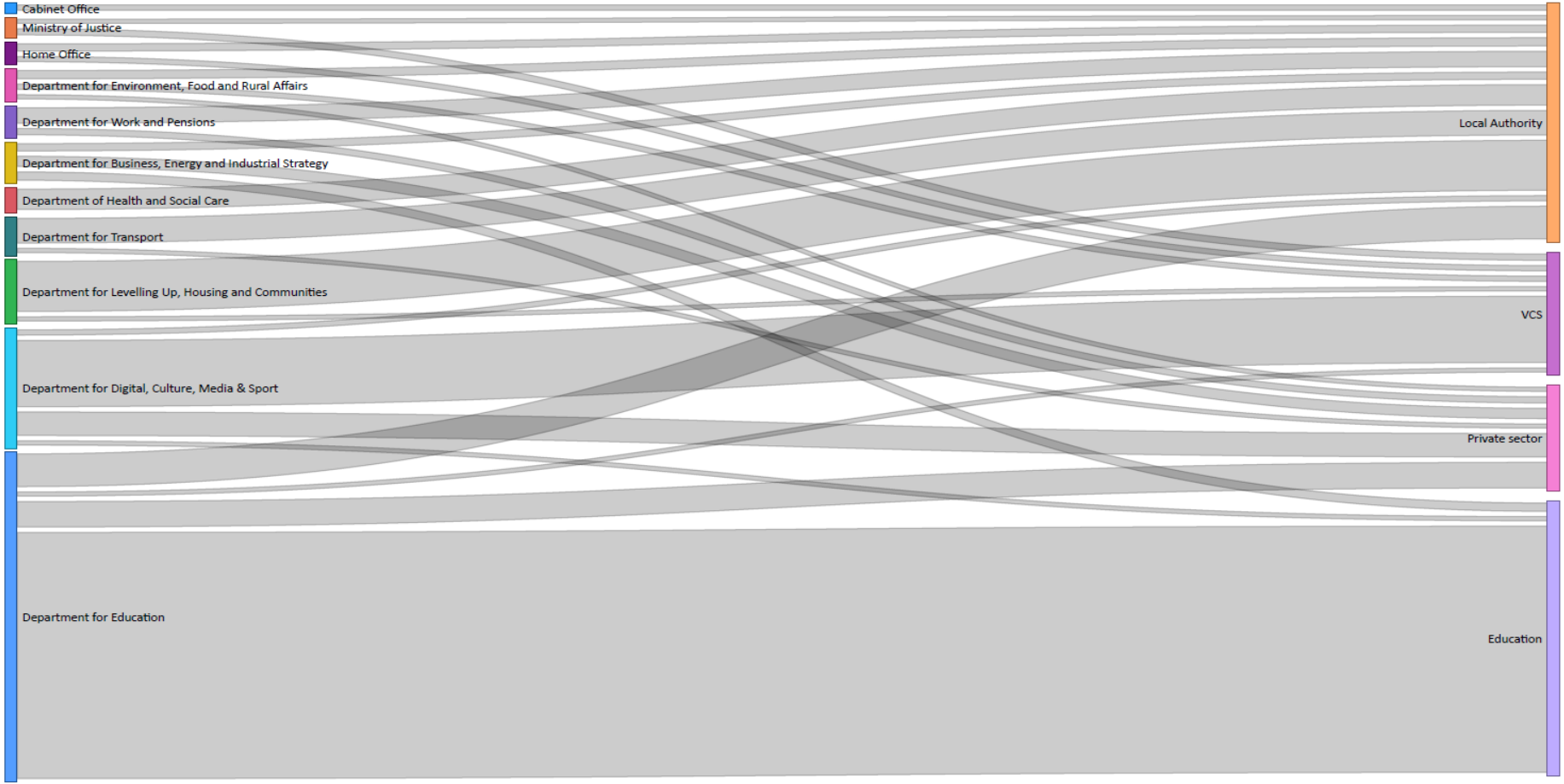
Grant Thornton

Luton Total Grant Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Luton Total Grant Funding (Count of awards)



Grant Thornton

Newcastle

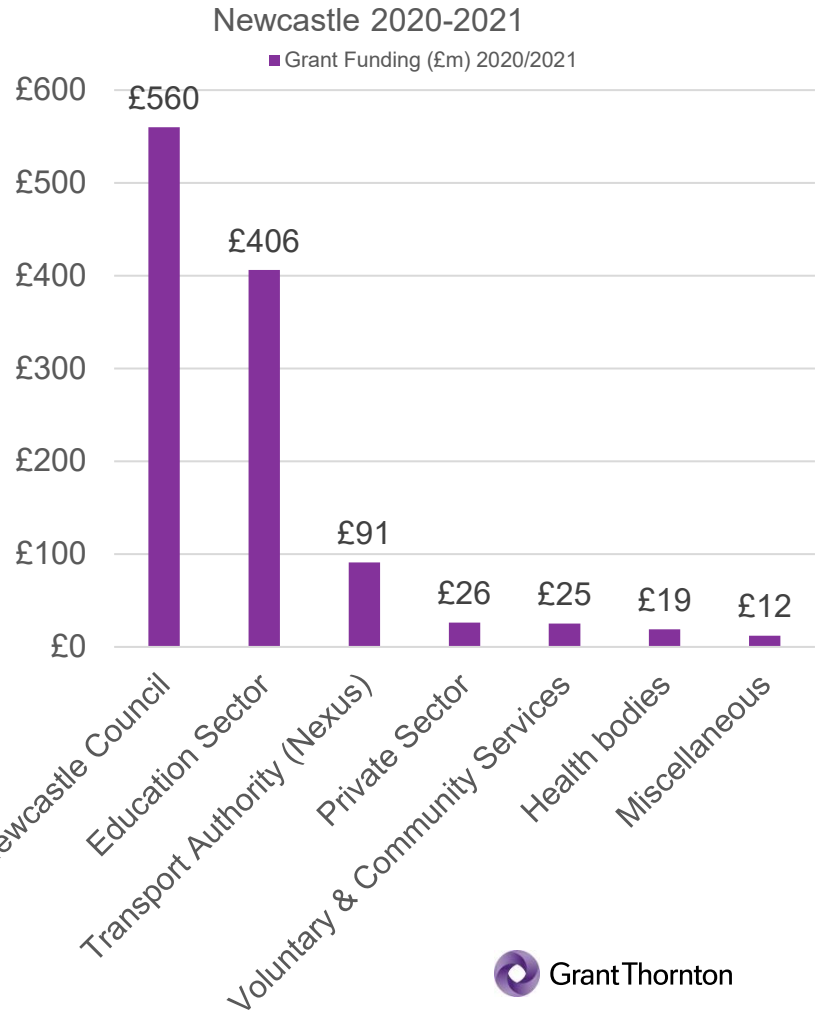
Grant Thornton

Newcastle

Newcastle was awarded **£1,139m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, the transport authority (Nexus), schools, health bodies, private sector companies and charities. The local authority received £560m, accounting for around 49% of total grant awards into the locality.

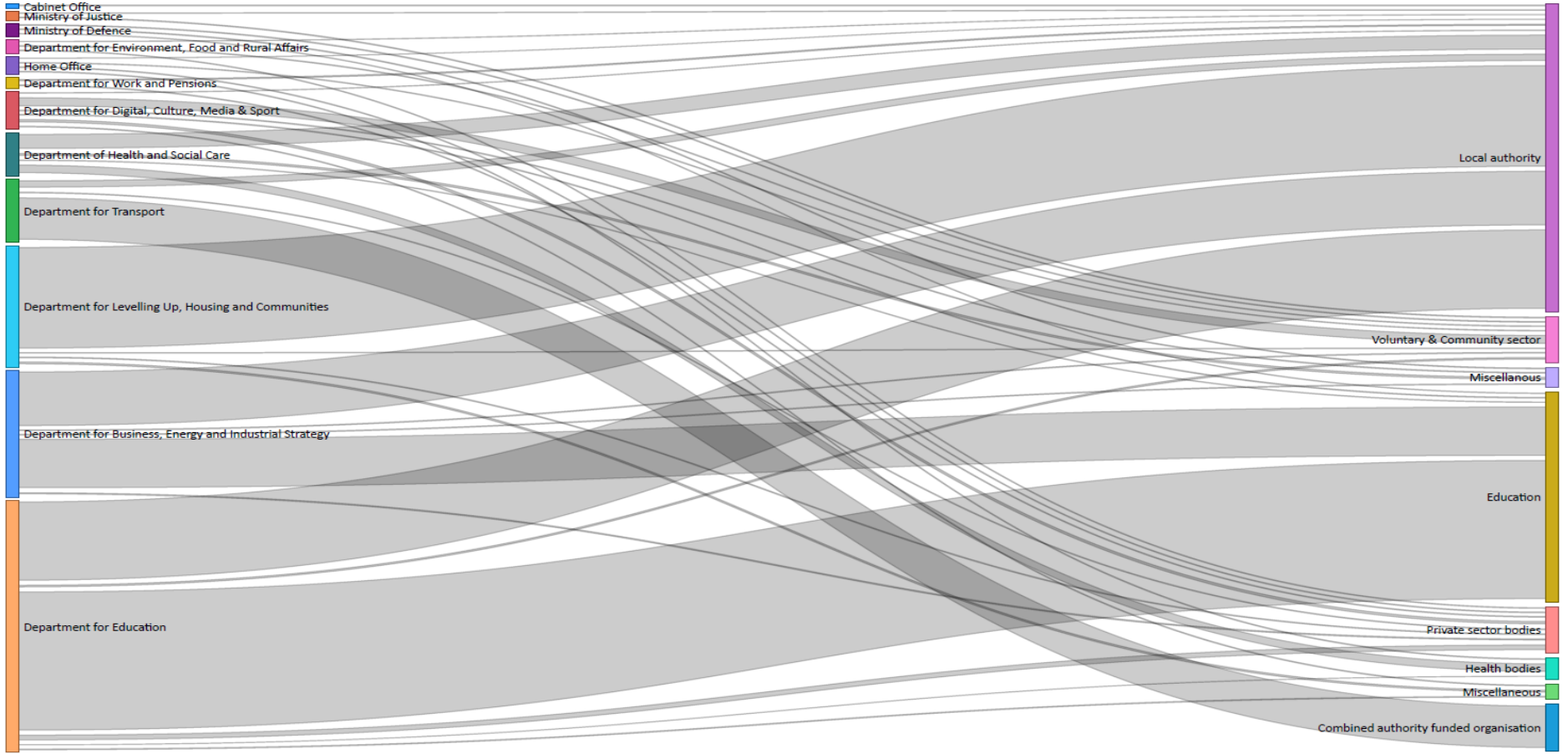
For Newcastle, **DfE and BEIS** were the biggest funders by value, providing **£487 million and £227 million respectively.** DfE provided £170 million to the Council and a further £299m to education bodies.
In other local places, BEIS funding is usually made up of less than 5 grant awards, but in Newcastle numerous smaller grants were awarded to the local universities, providing £106m to the locality.

There were a total of **224 grants into the Newcastle area, resulting in 1,089** different awards during the financial year. DfE were also the biggest funder by count (553) with over 81% provided to education bodies. DCMS were the second largest funder by count with 195 awards providing £26.6 million , the majority of which (71%) were provided to the voluntary and community sector.



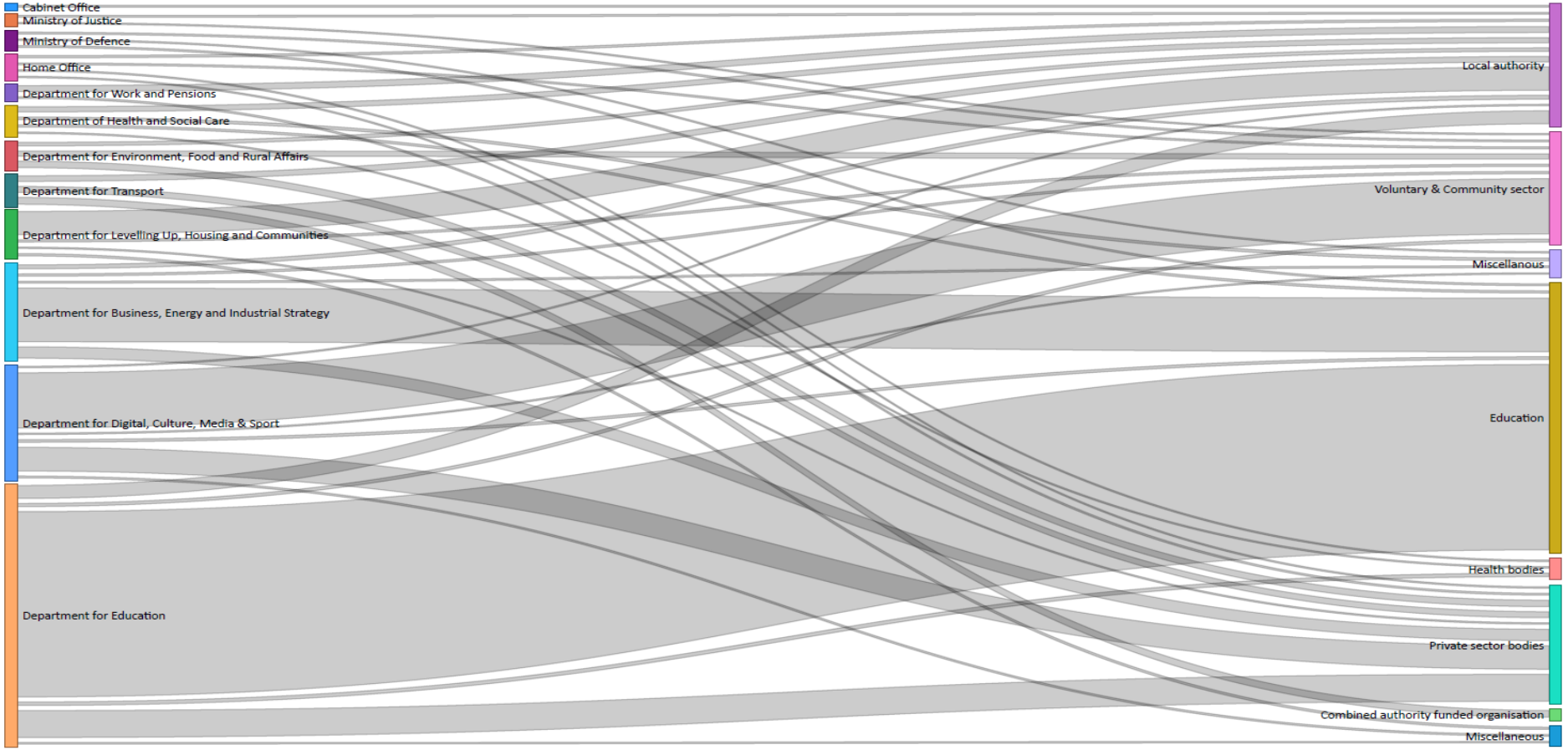
Grant Thornton

Newcastle Grant Funding (Value Awarded)



Grant Thornton

Newcastle Grant Funding (Count of Awards)



Grant Thornton

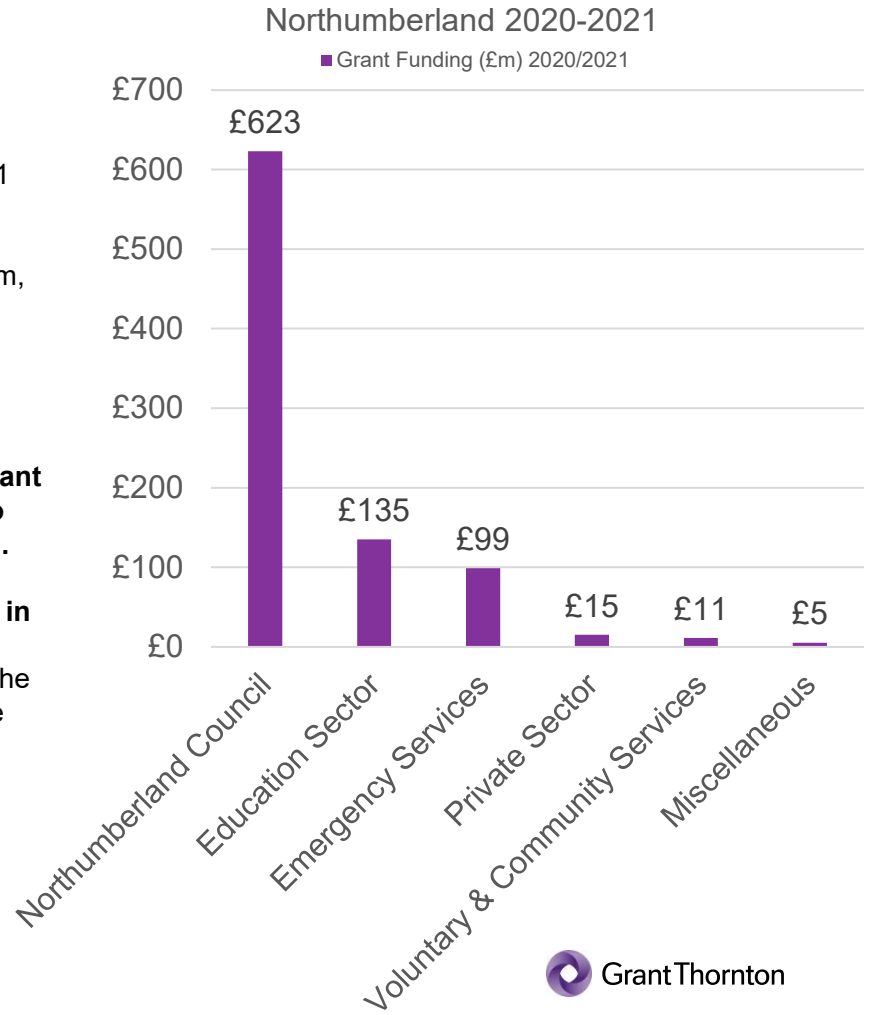
Northumberland

Northumberland

Northumberland was awarded **£789m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, emergency services, private sector companies and charities. However, the local authority received £623m, accounting for around 79% of total grant awards into the locality.

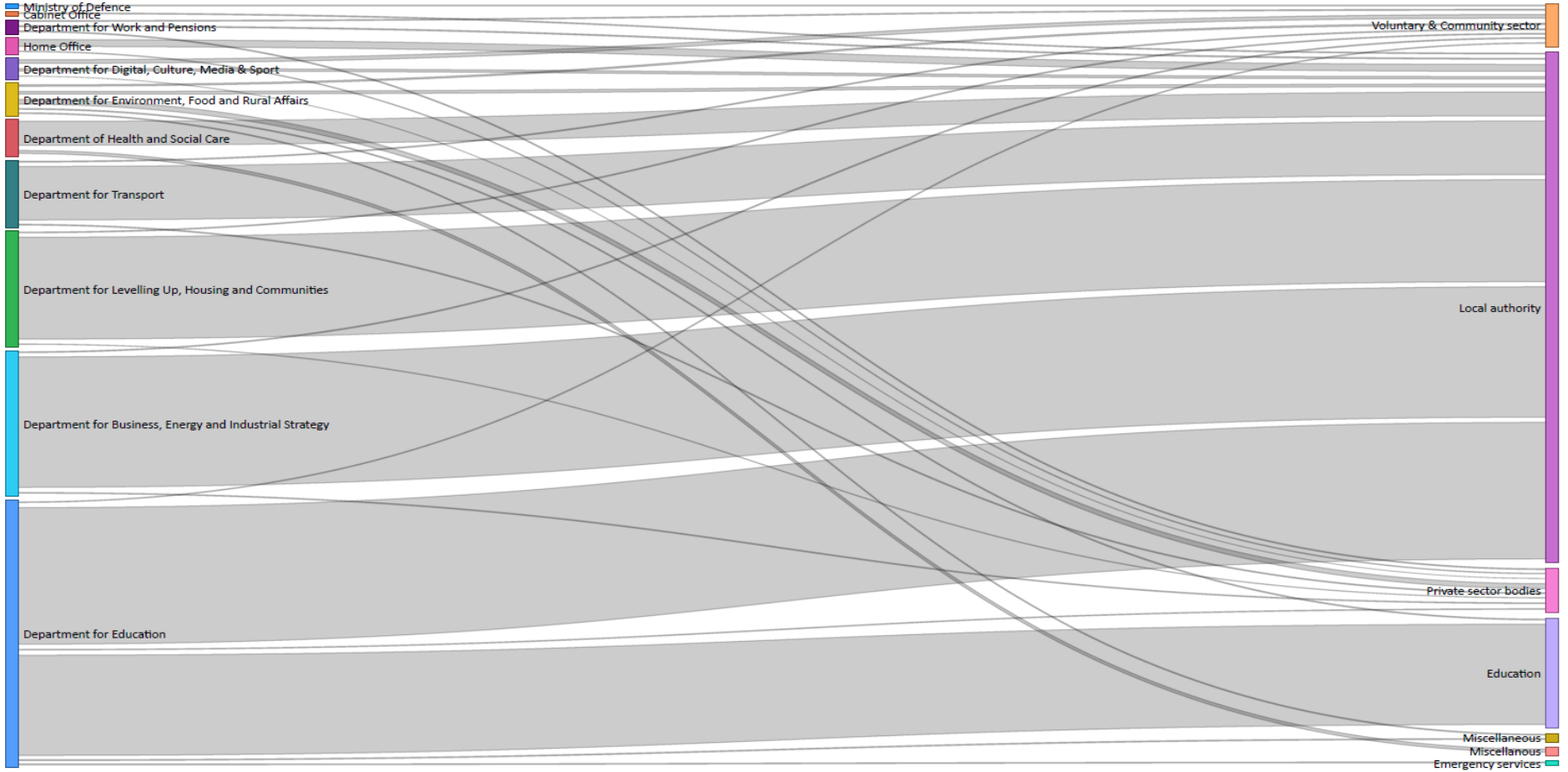
For Northumberland, **DfE and BEIS** were the biggest funders by value, providing **£322 million and £177 million respectively.** DfE provided £183 million to the Council and a further £135m to education bodies.
In other local places, BEIS funding is usually made up of less than 5 grant awards, but in Northumberland several smaller grants were awarded to private sector bodies, many focussed on renewable energy production.

There were a total of **187 grants into the Northumberland area, resulting in 1,105** different awards during the financial year. DfE were also the biggest funder by count with over 85% provided to education bodies. DEFRA were the second largest funder by count with 234 awards providing £15.7 million , the majority of which (76%) were provided to private sector bodies.



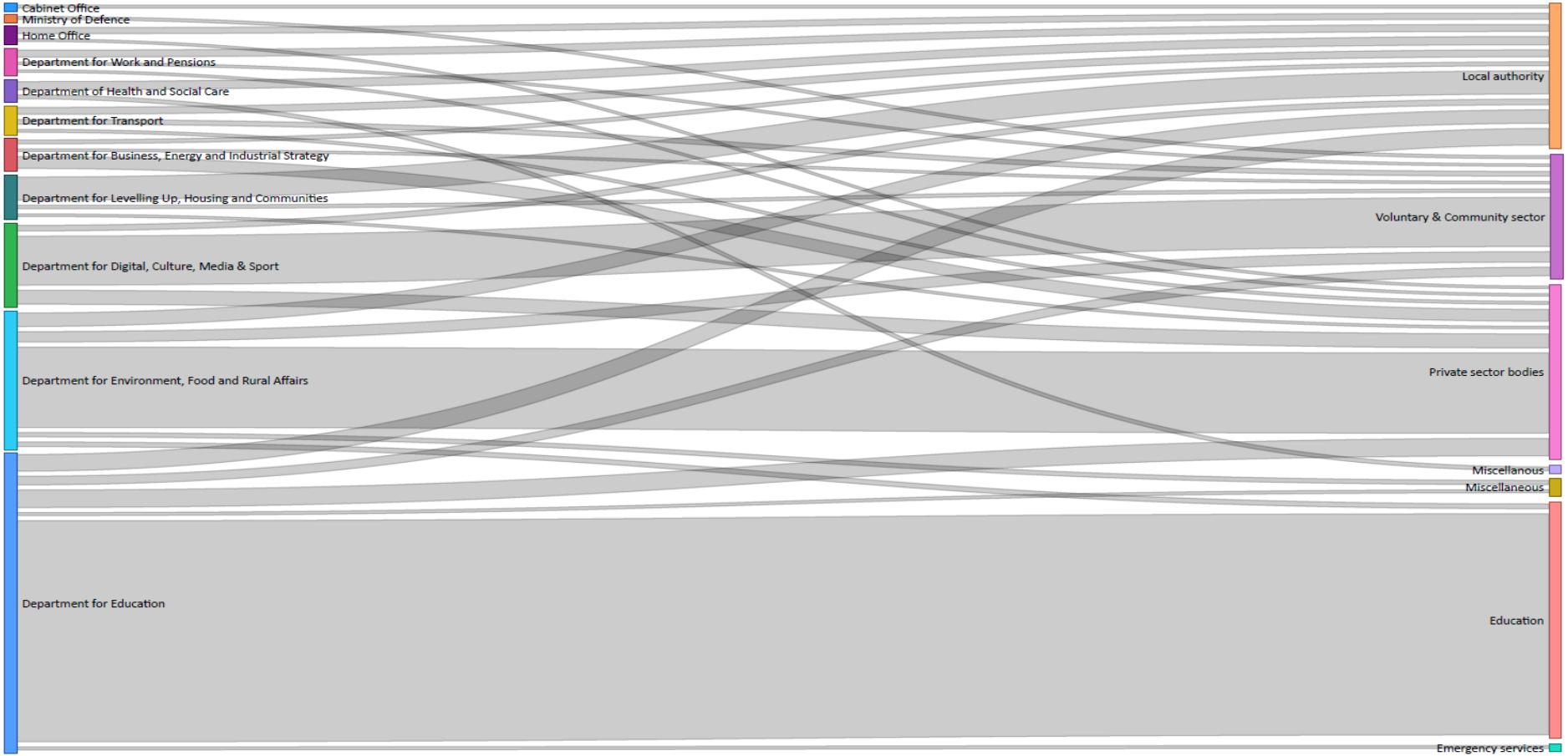
Grant Thornton

Northumberland Grant Funding (Value of Awards)



Grant Thornton

Northumberland Grant Funding (Count of Awards)

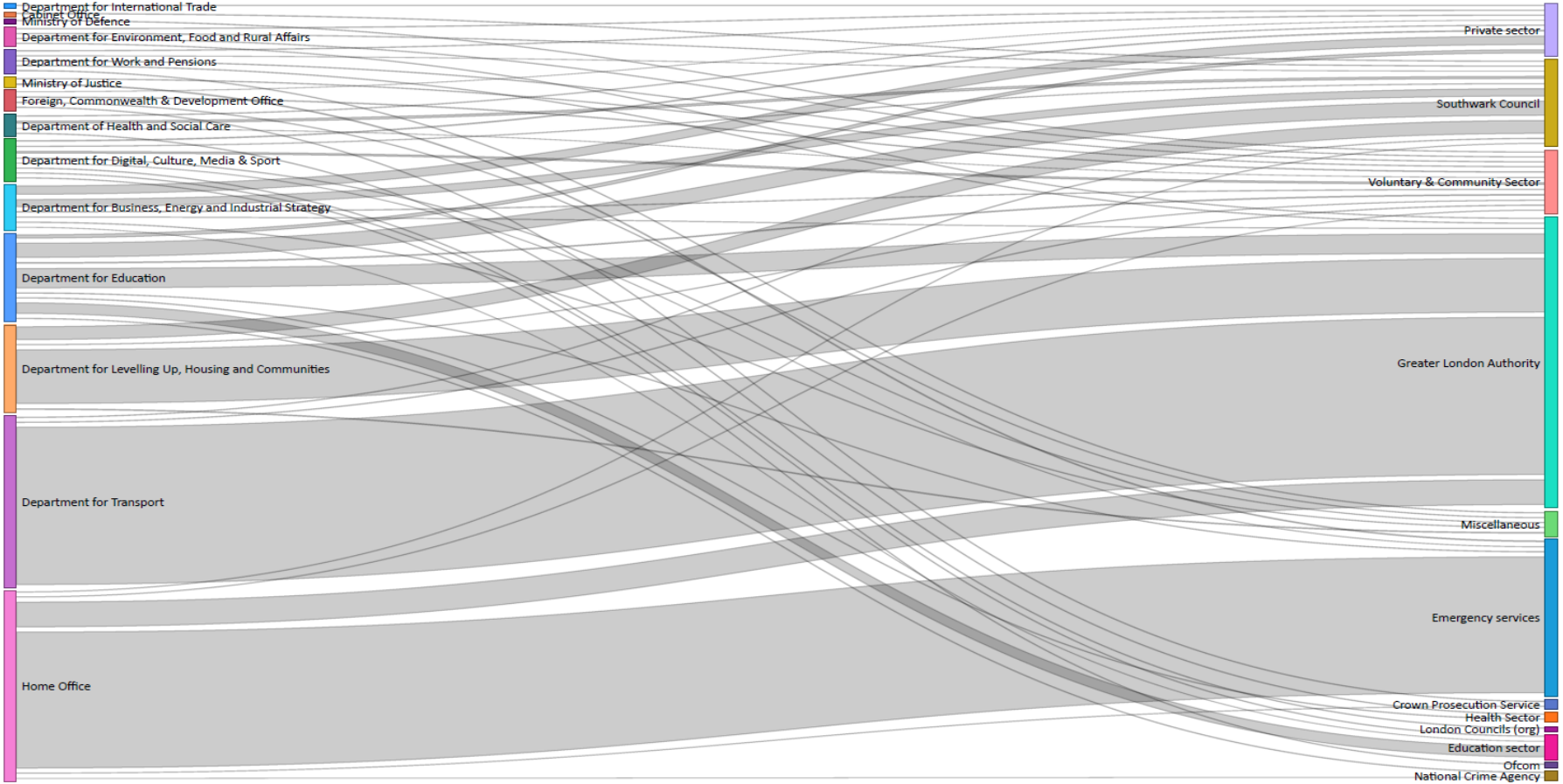


Grant Thornton

Southwark

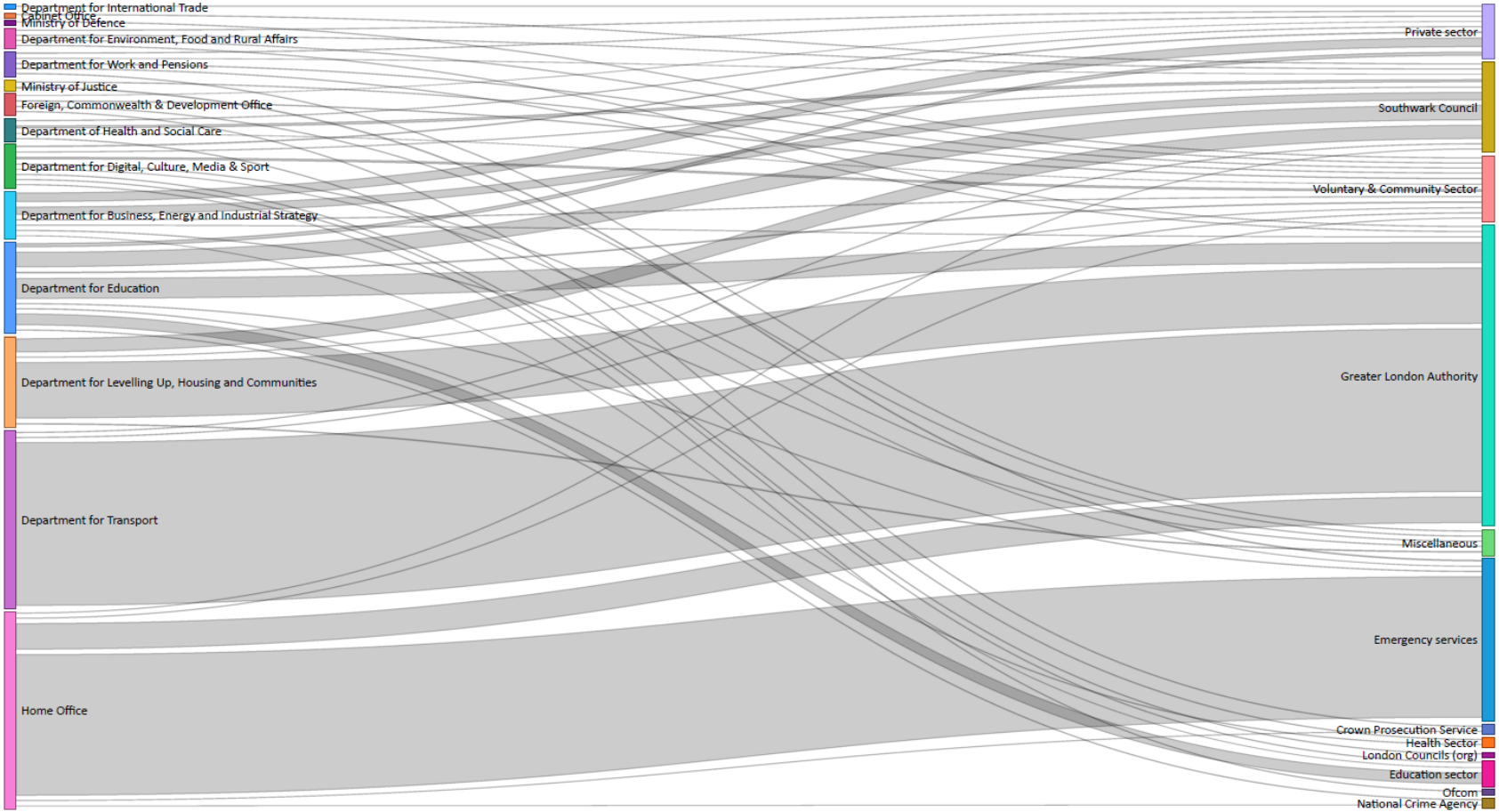
Grant Thornton

Southwark Total Grant Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Southwark Total Grant Funding (£ value)



Grant Thornton

Sunderland

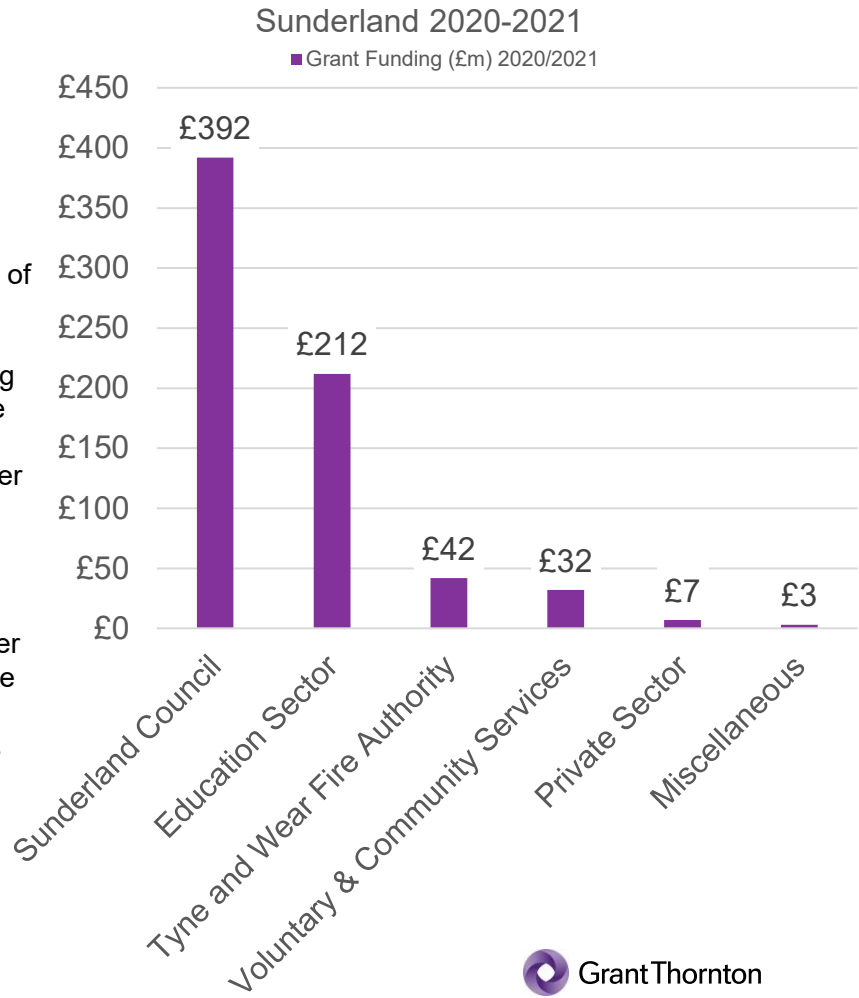
Grant Thornton

Sunderland

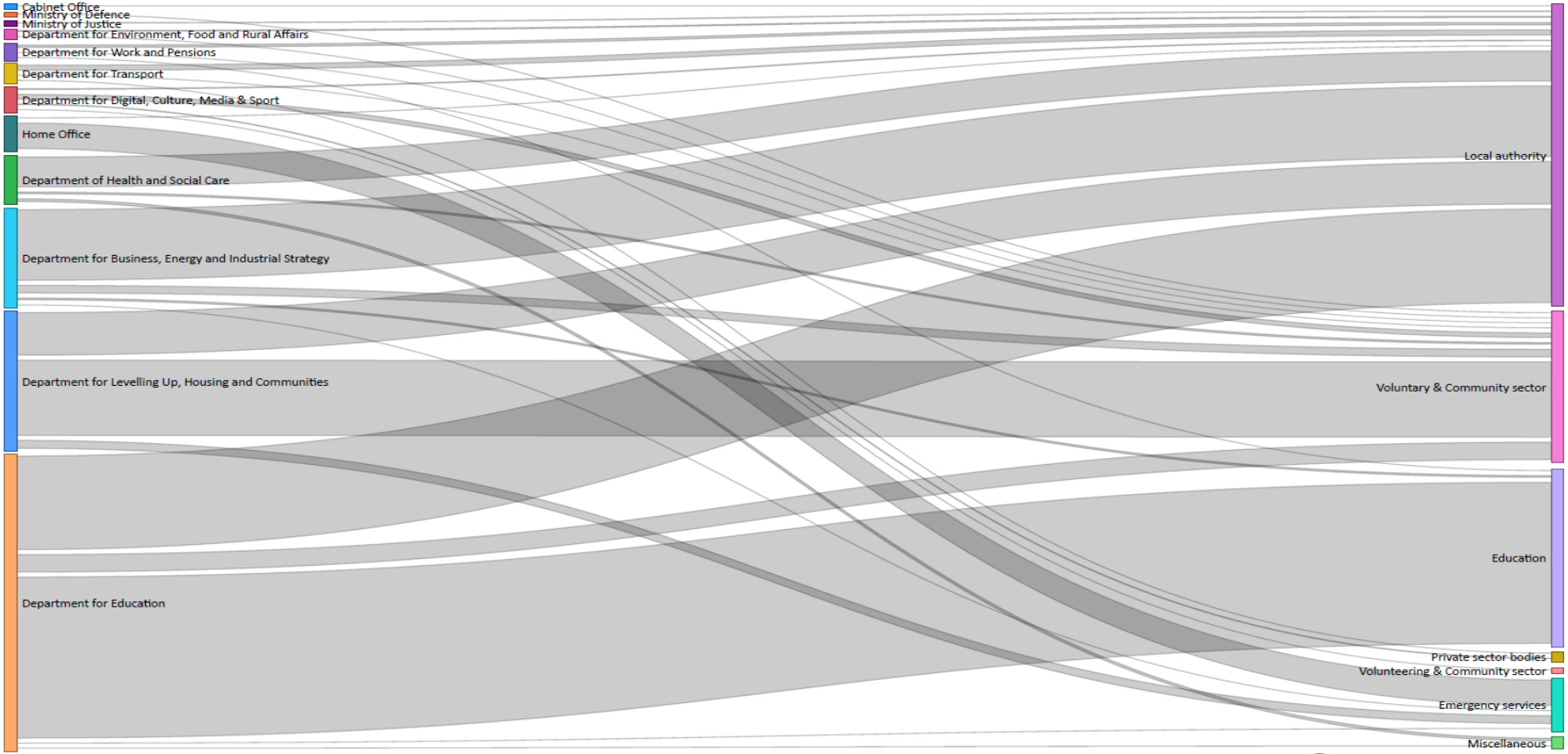
Sunderland was awarded **£687m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, health bodies, private sector companies and charities. The local authority received £392m, accounting for around 57% of total grant awards into the locality.

For Sunderland, **DfE and DLUHC** were the biggest funders by value, providing **£338 million and £156 million respectively.** DfE provided £116 million to the Council and a further £209m to education bodies directly.
The Home Office provided £32m, which was an outlier compared to many other local areas, although 99% of this was provided to the Tyne and Wear Fire Authority.

There were a total of **188 grants into the Sunderland area, resulting in 978** different awards during the financial year. DfE were also the biggest funder by count (687) with 83% provided directly to education bodies. DCMS were the second largest funder by count with 107 awards providing £7.5 million , the majority of which (77%) were provided to the voluntary and community sector.

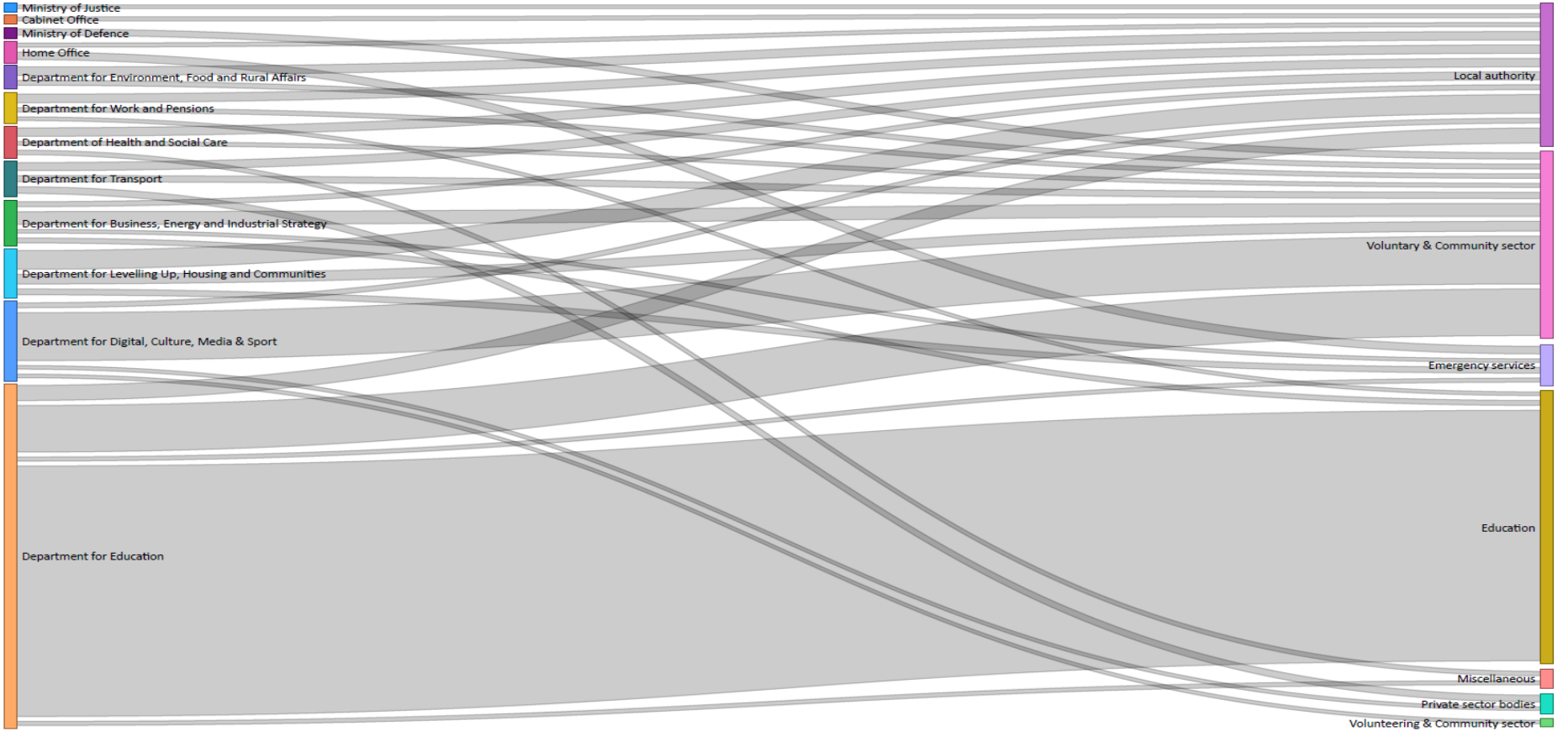


Sunderland Grant Funding (Value of Awards)



Grant Thornton

Sunderland Grant Funding (Count of Awards)

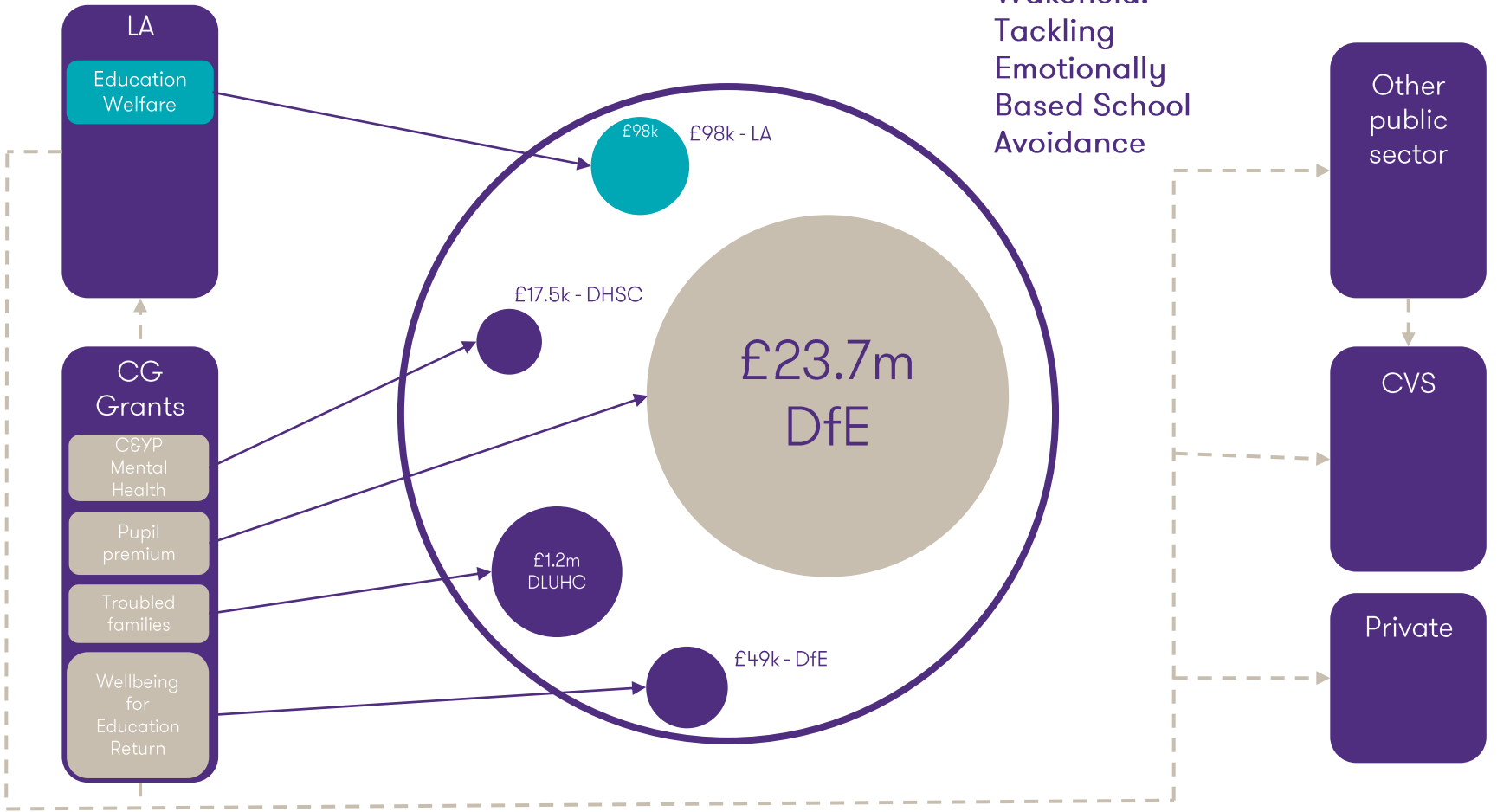


Grant Thornton

Wakefield

Grant Thornton

Wakefield: Tackling Emotionally Based School Avoidance



Grant Thornton

Wakefield

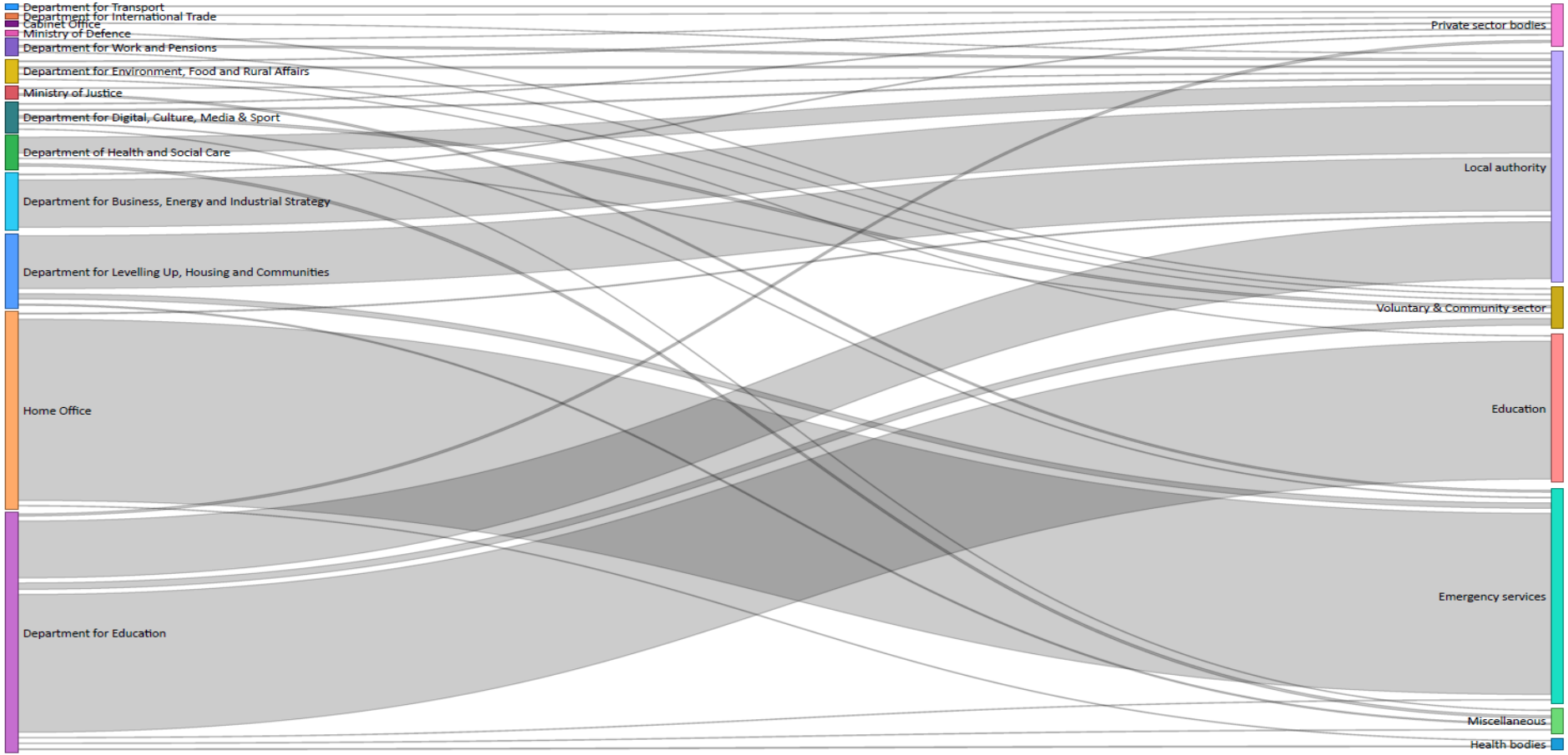
Wakefield was awarded **£1,337m of grants funding** during the 2020/21 financial year. This was received by a range of different organisation types including the local authority, schools, health bodies, private sector companies and charities. The local authority received £456m, accounting for around 34% of total grant awards into the locality.

For Wakefield, **DfE and Home Office** were the biggest funders by value, providing **£526 million and £472 million respectively.** DfE provided £147 million to the Council and a further £358m to education bodies.
The volume of funding provided by the Home Office is mainly provided to the West Yorkshire PCC, with smaller elements provided to the Council for support for asylum seekers.

There were a total of **384 grants into the Wakefield area, resulting in 1,613** different awards during the financial year. DfE were also the biggest funder by count (1,378) with over 93% provided directly to education bodies. DCMS were the second largest funder by count with 82 awards providing £8 million , the majority of which (64%) were provided to the voluntary and community sector.

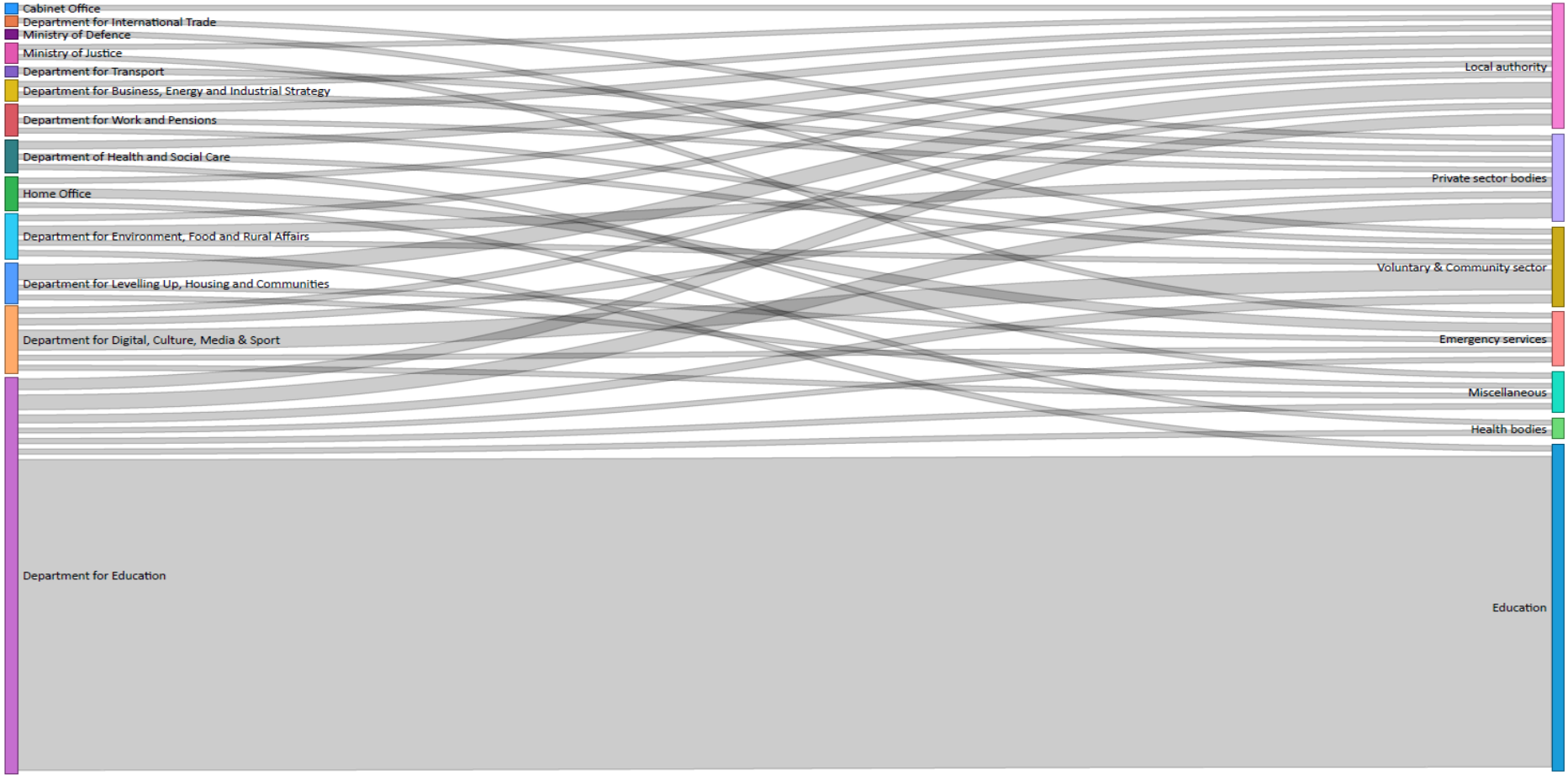
Grant Thornton

Wakefield Grant Funding (Value of Award)



Grant Thornton

Wakefield Grant Funding (Count of Award)



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Appendix 3 – Cabinet Office Socio-Economic Analysis

DLUHC

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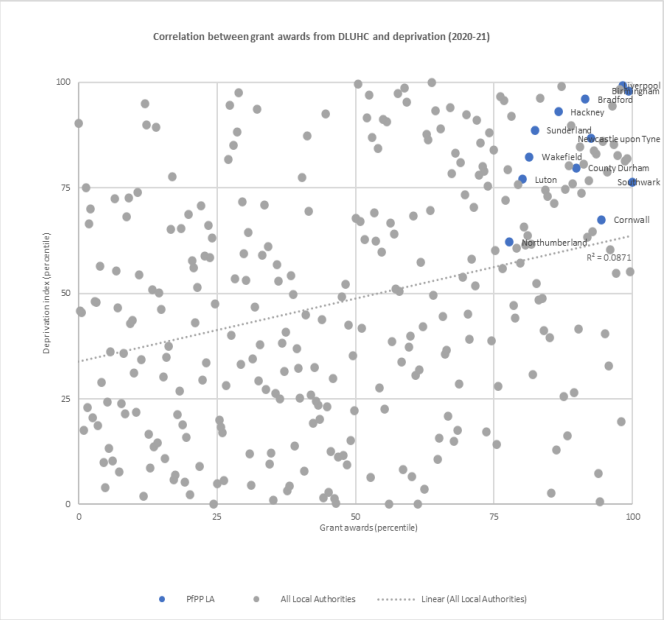
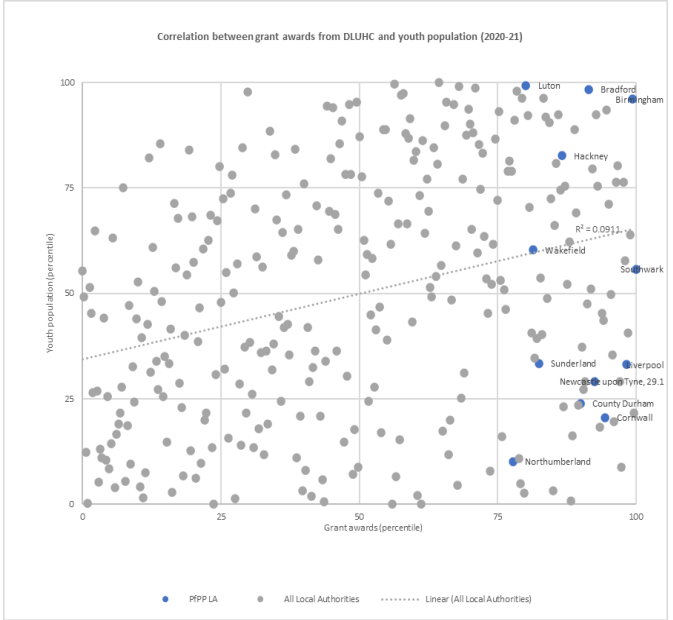
DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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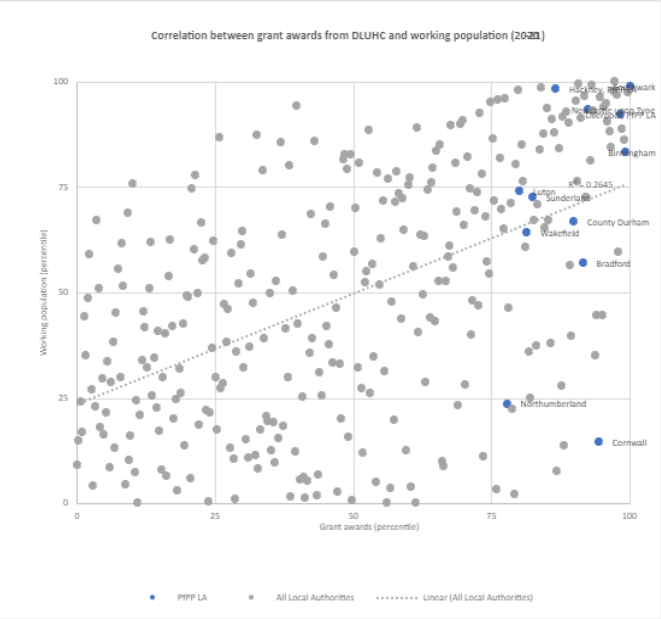
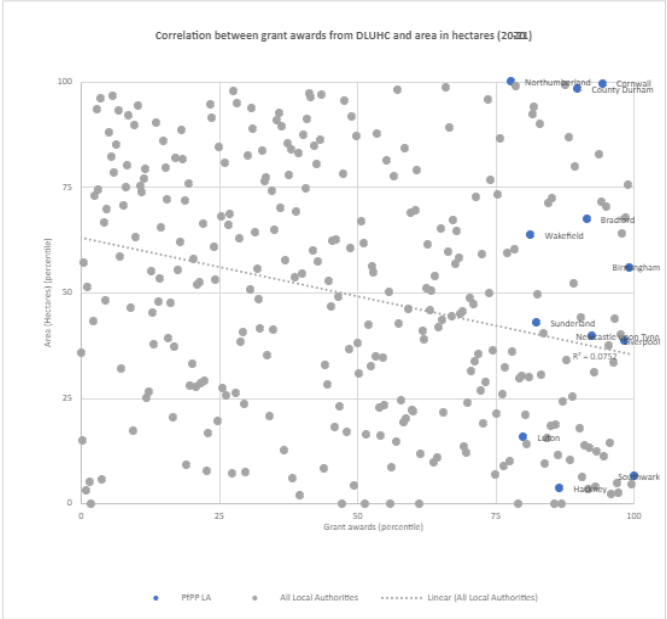
DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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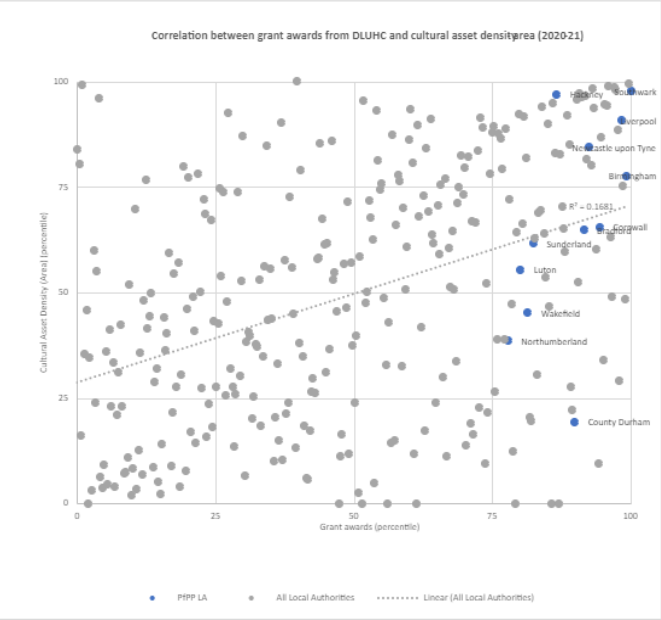
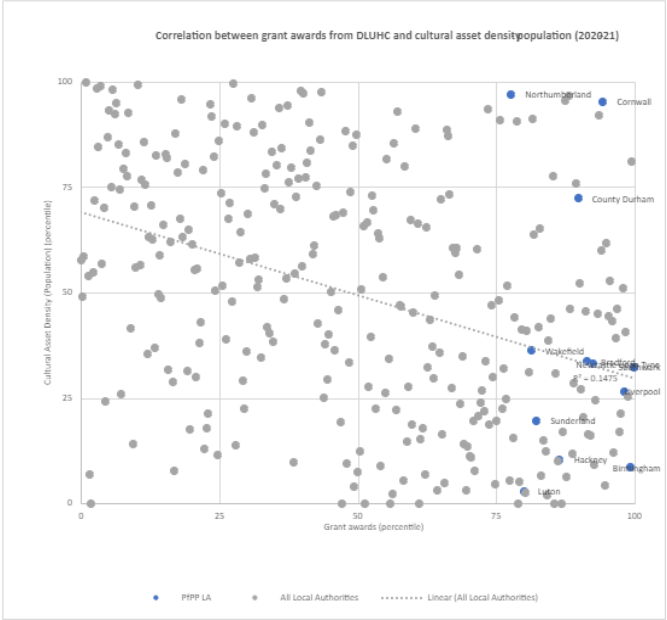
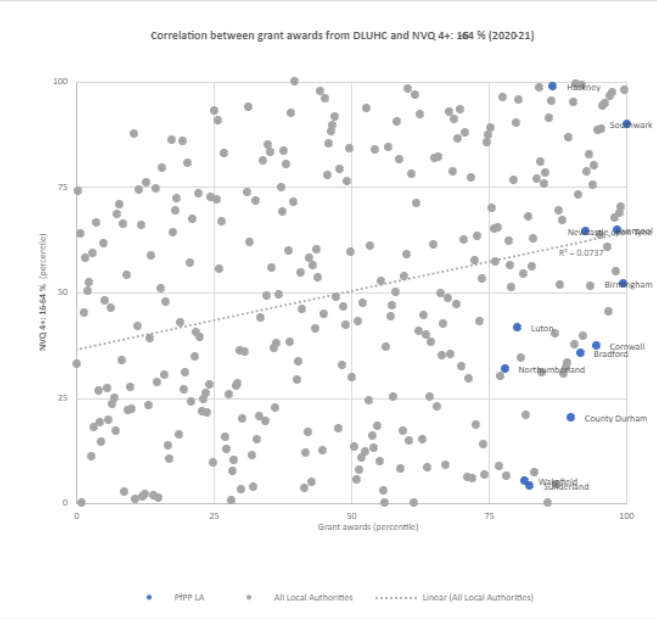
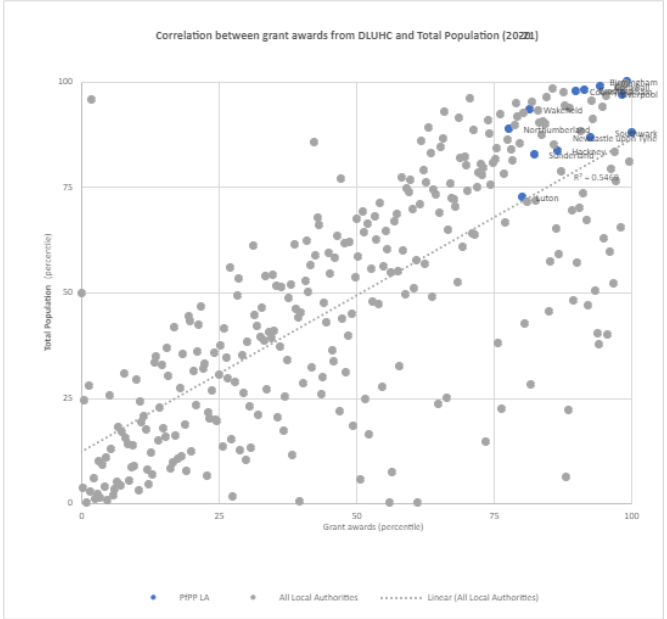
DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



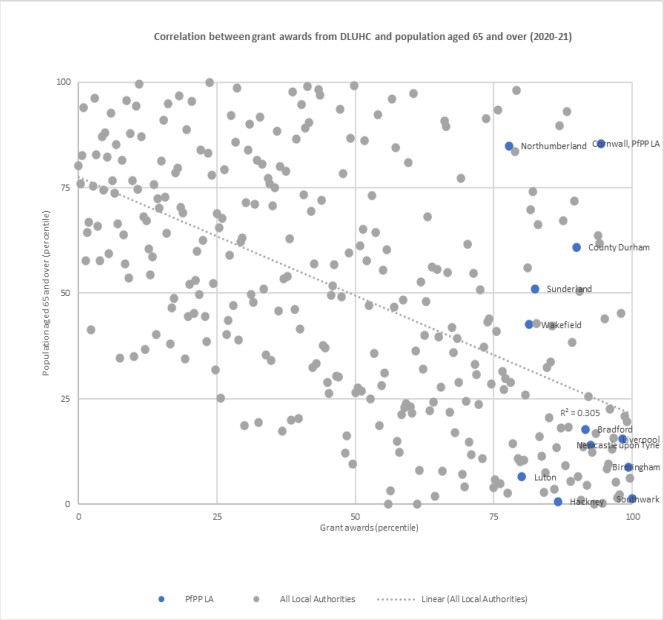


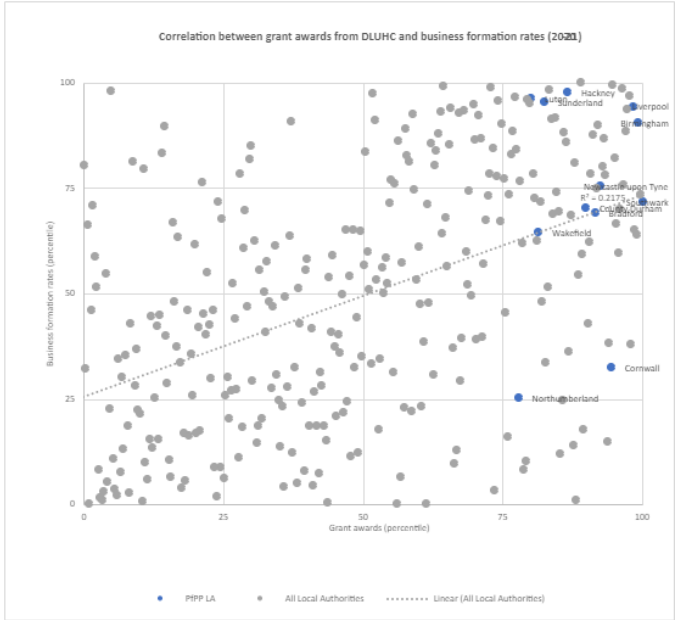
DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



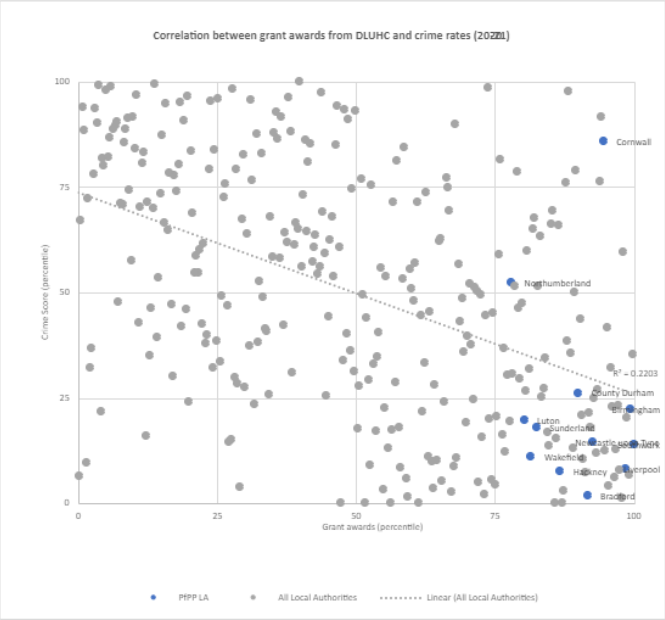


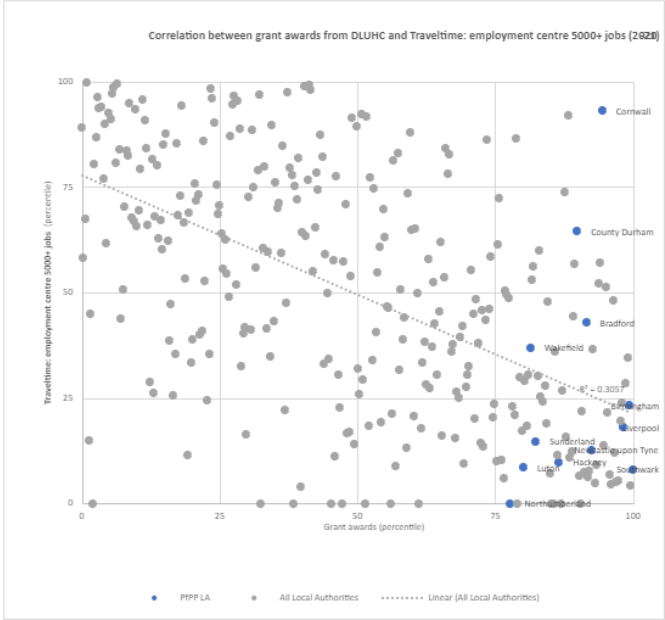
DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





DLUHC comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





BEIS

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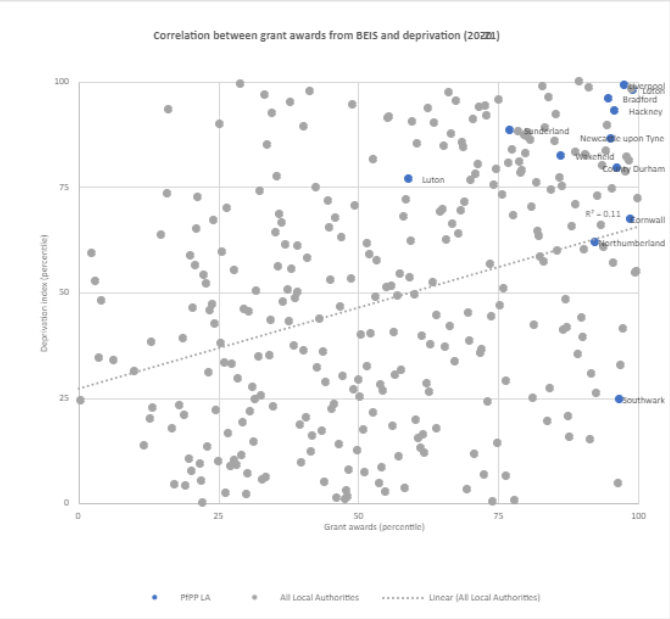
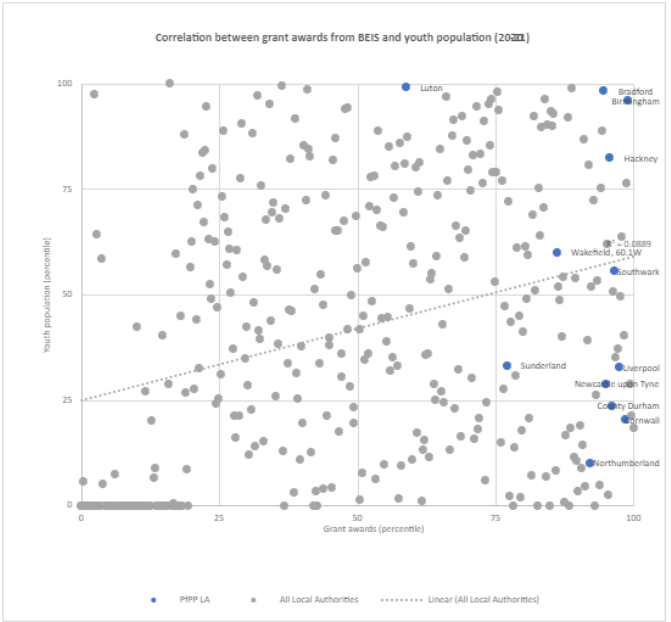
BEIS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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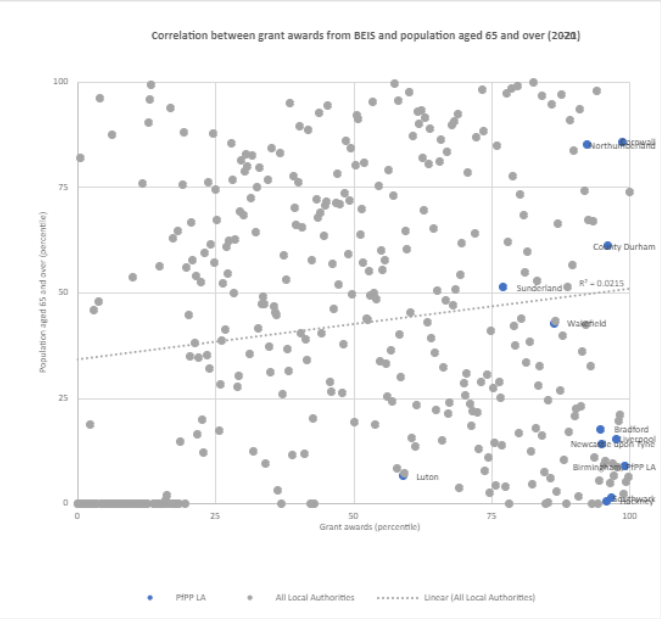
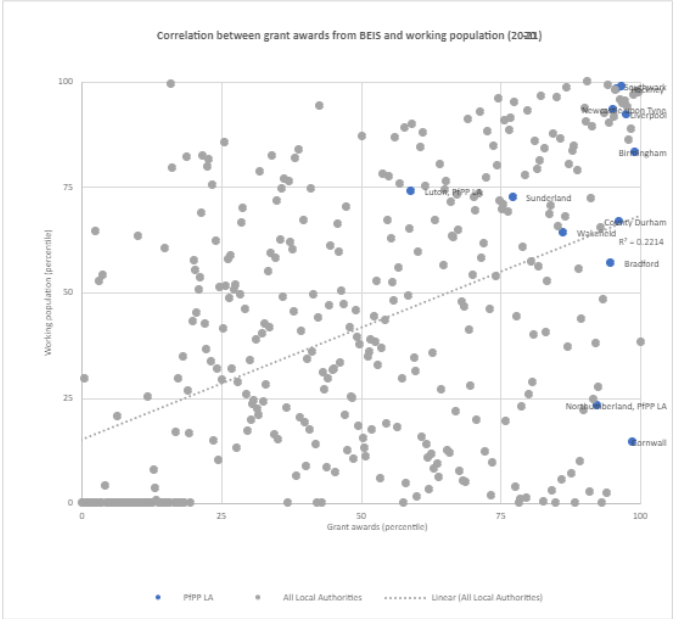
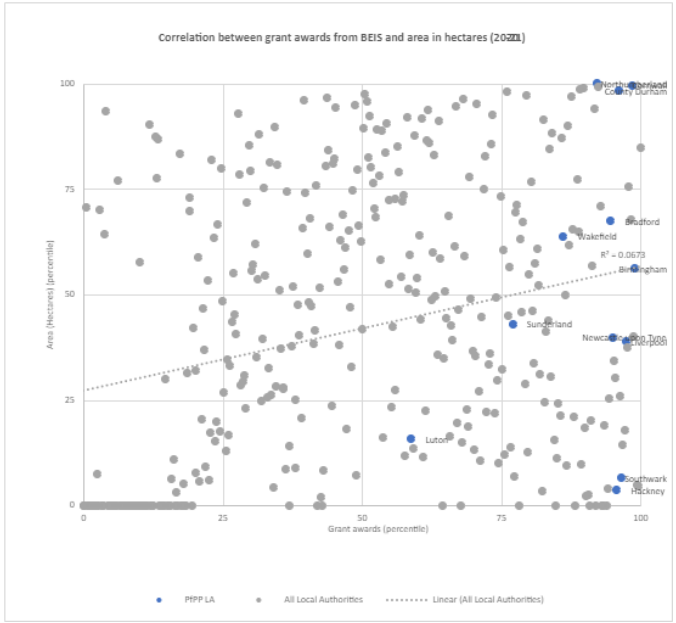
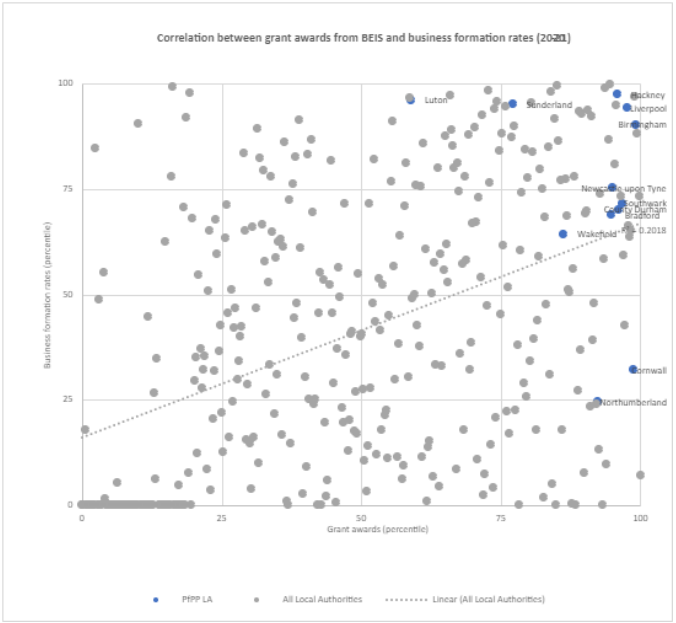
BEIS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





BEIS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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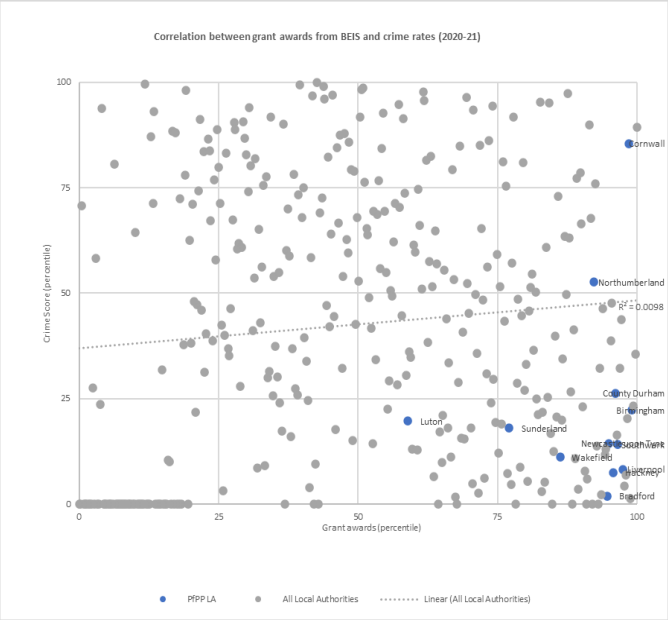
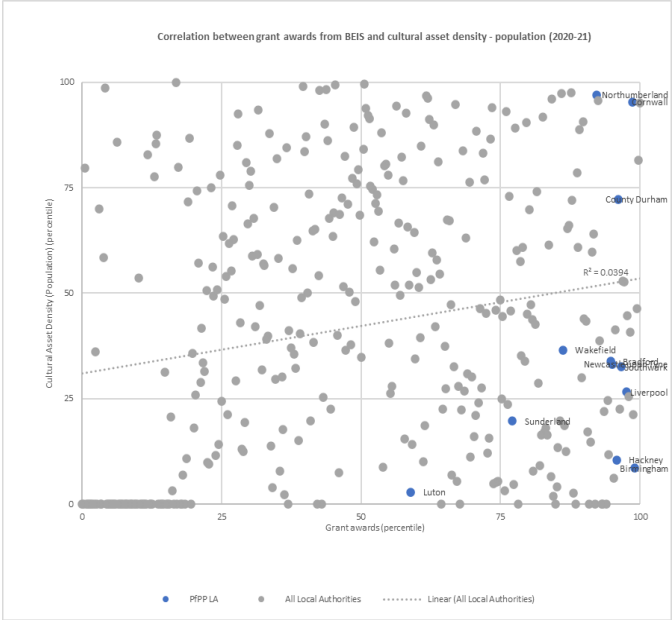
BEIS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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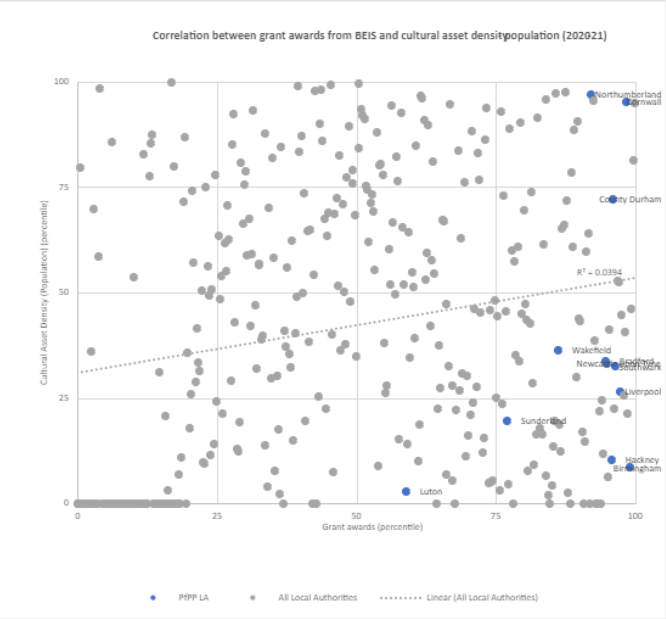

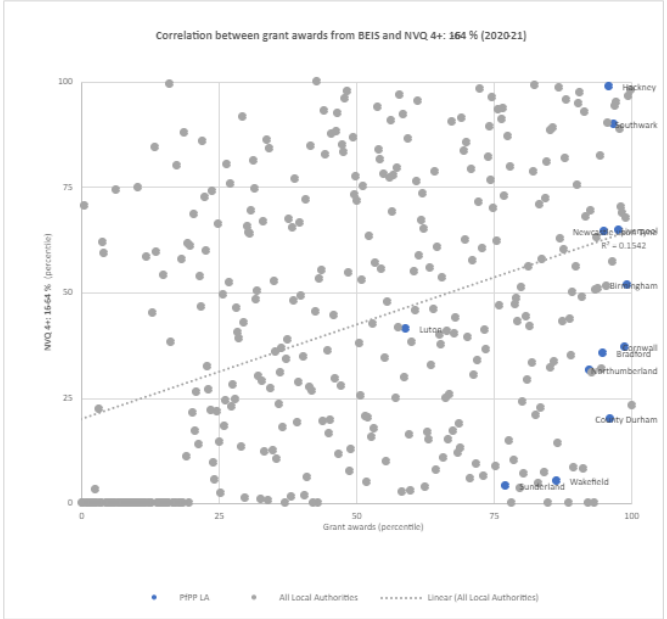

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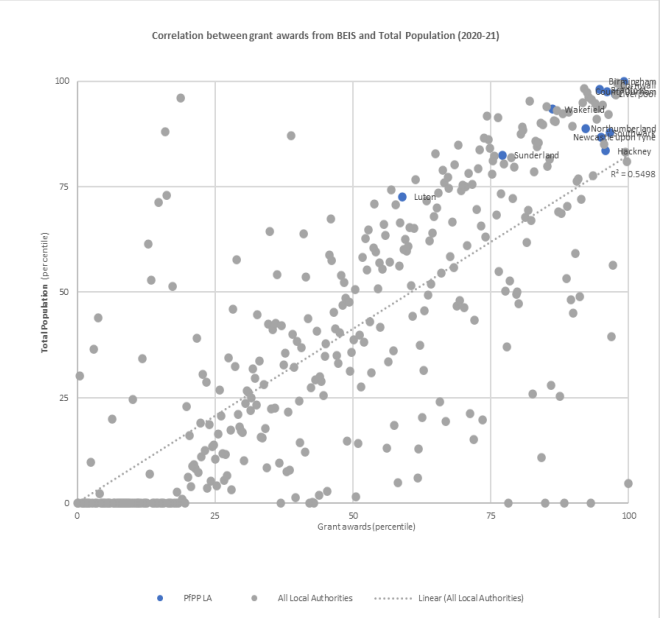

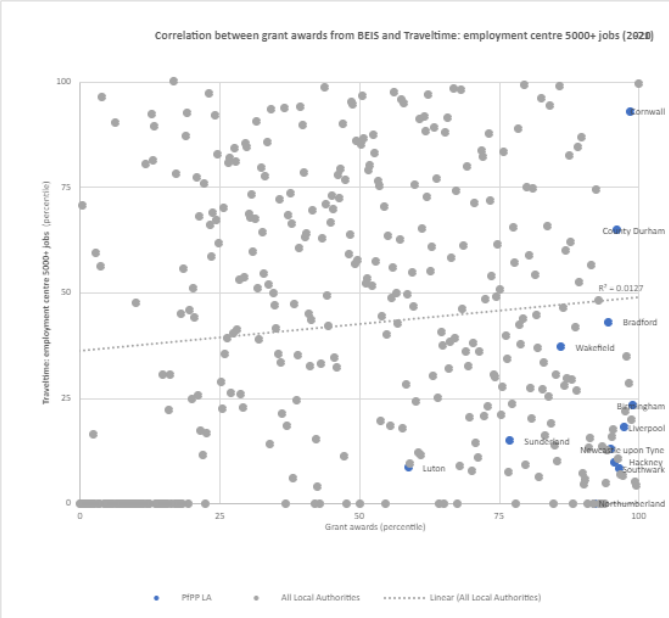

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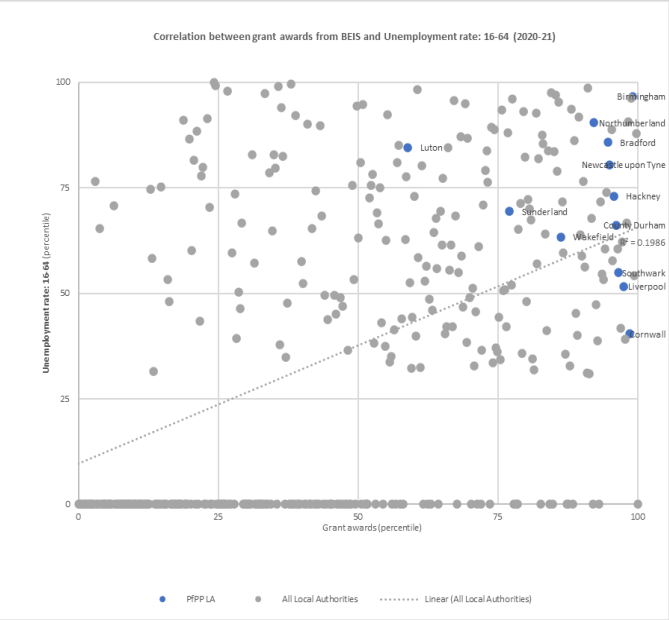

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DEFRA

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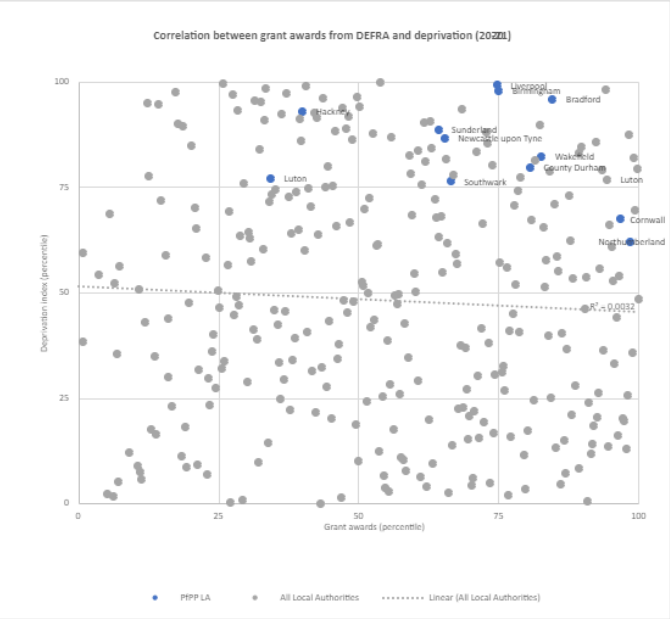
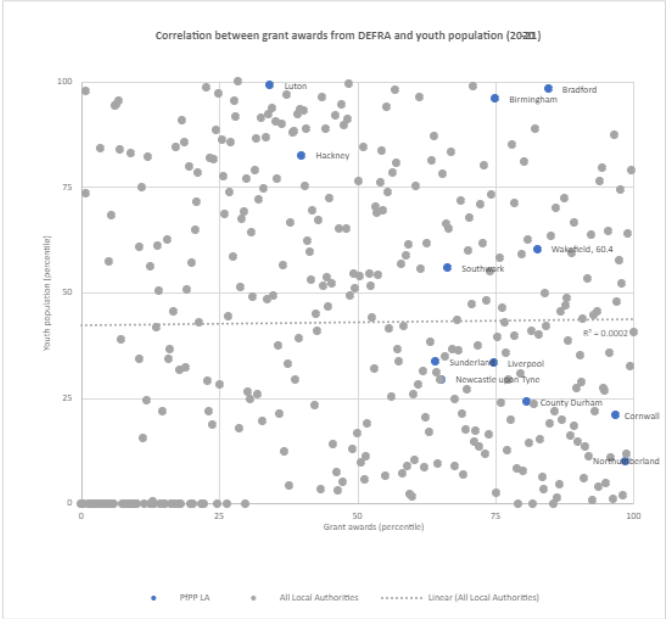
DEFRA comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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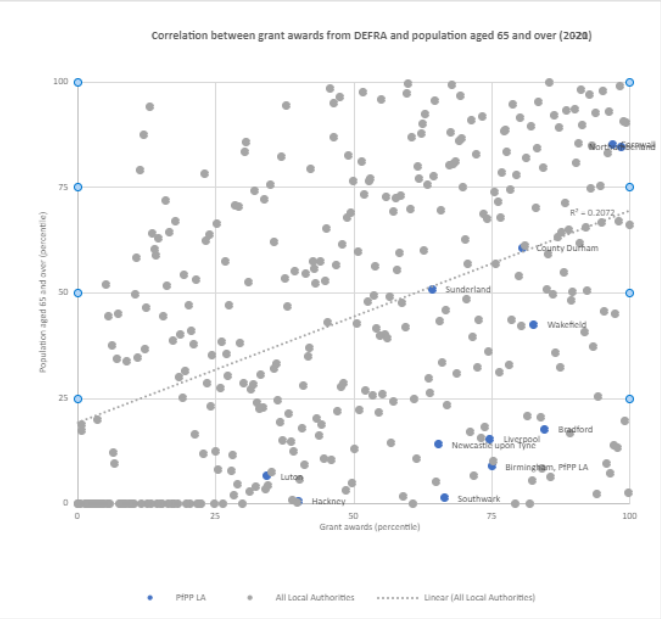

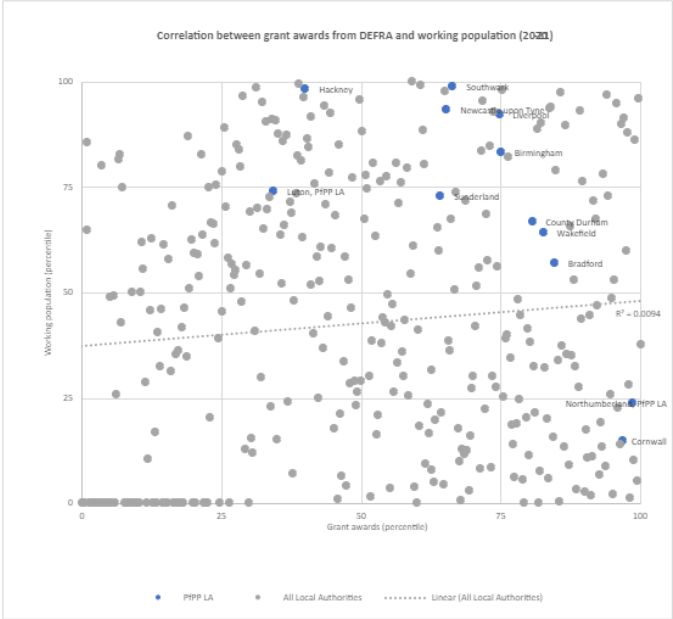

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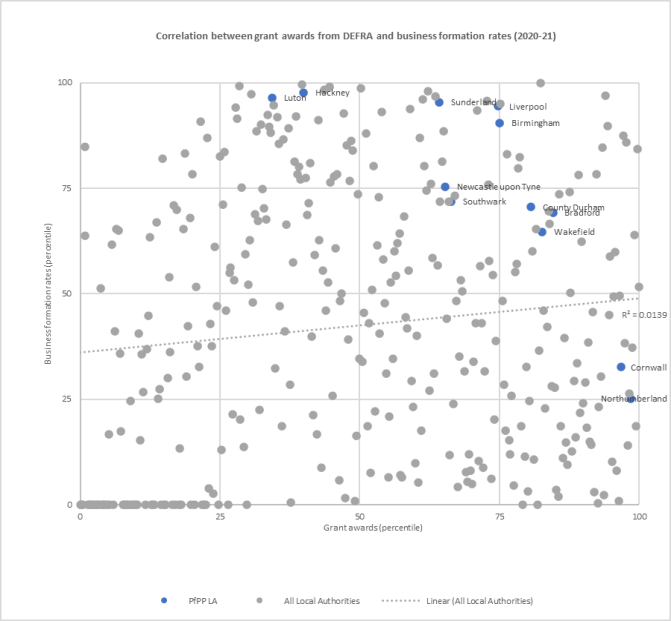

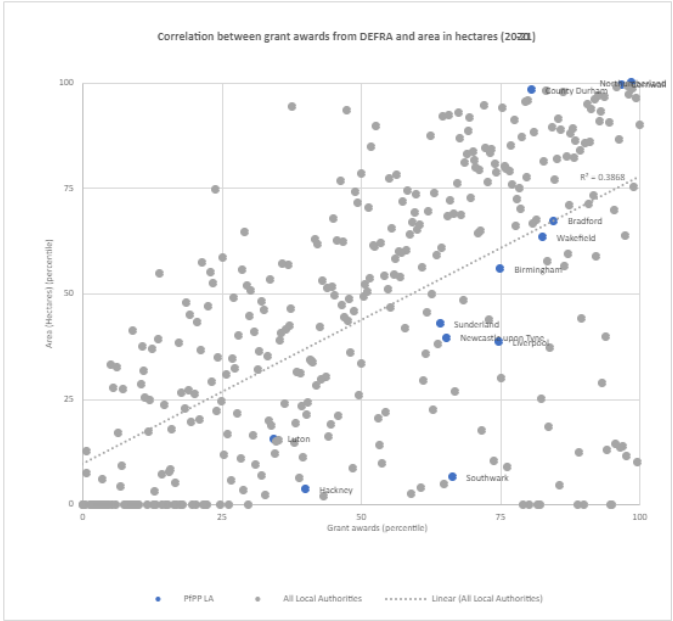

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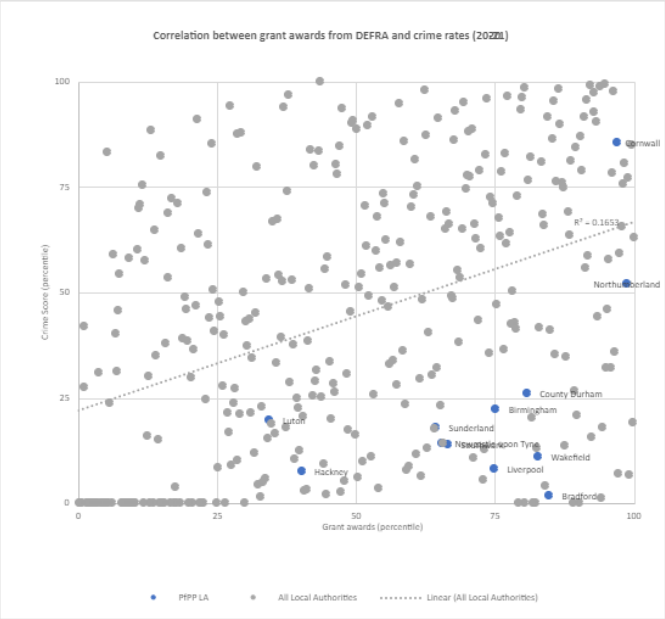

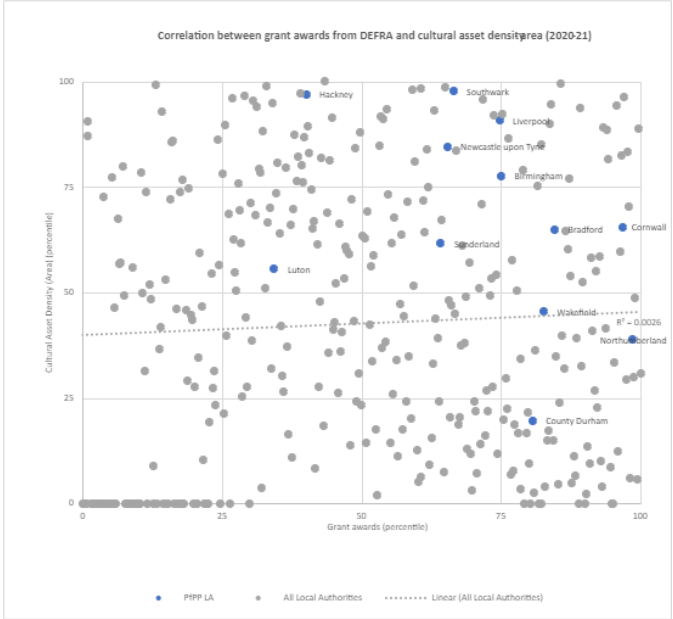

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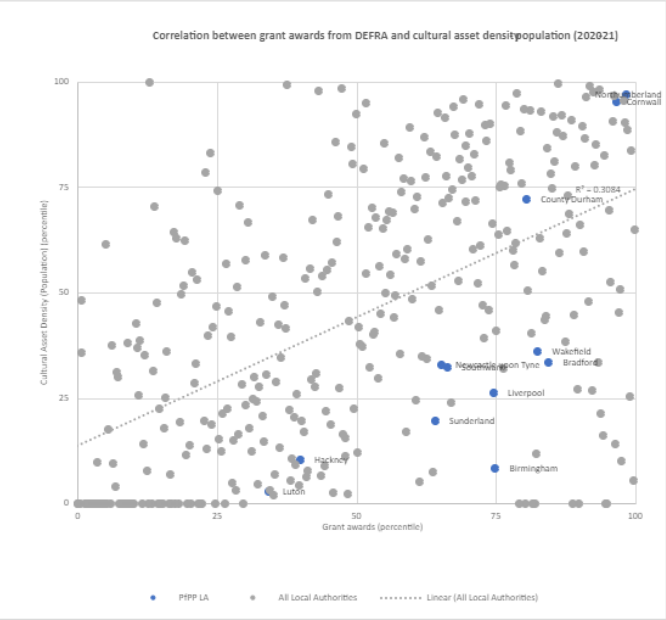

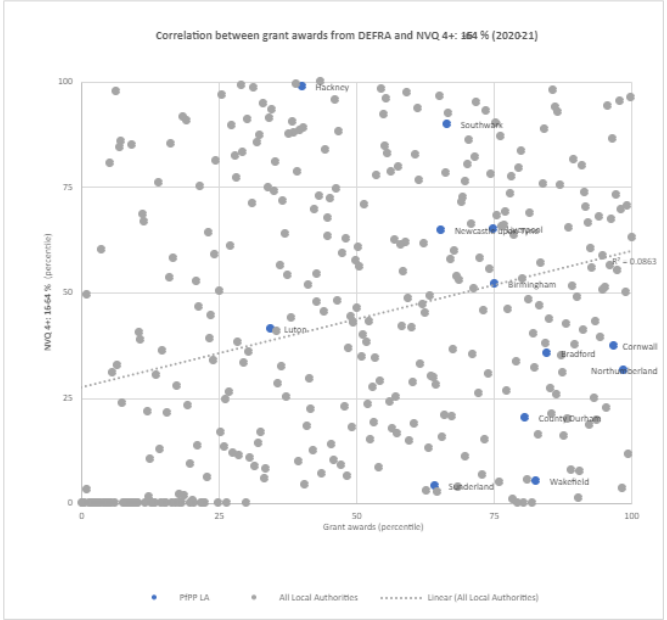

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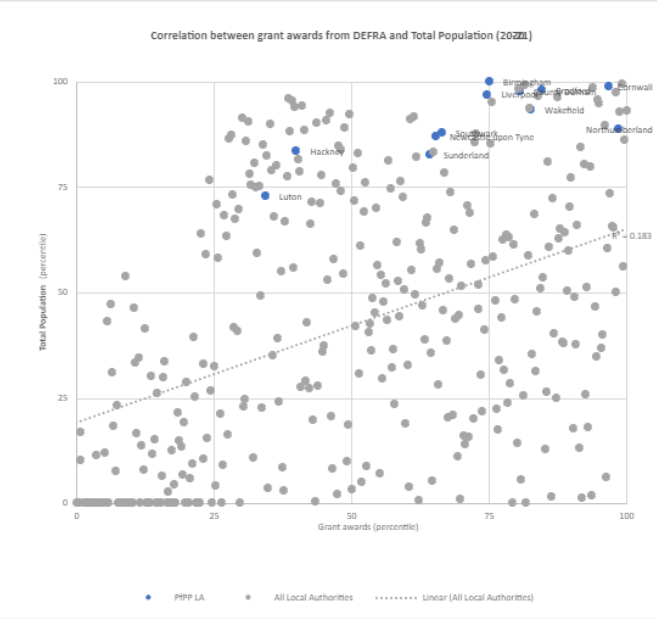

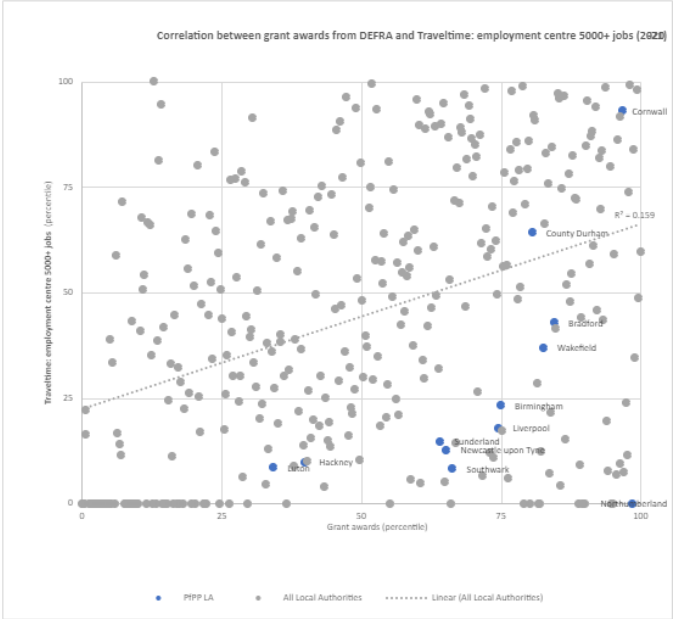

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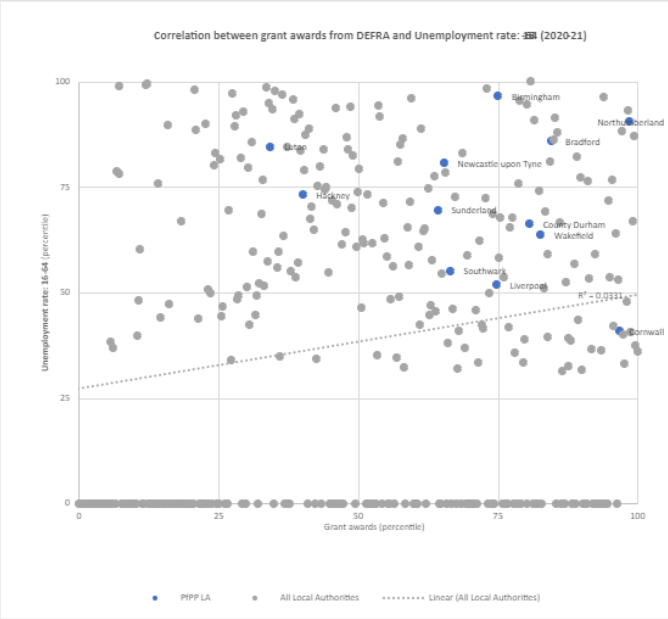

DfE

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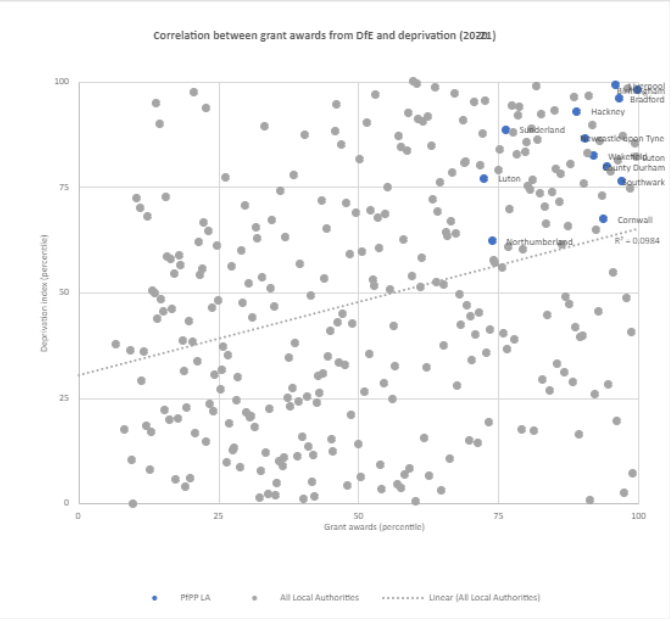
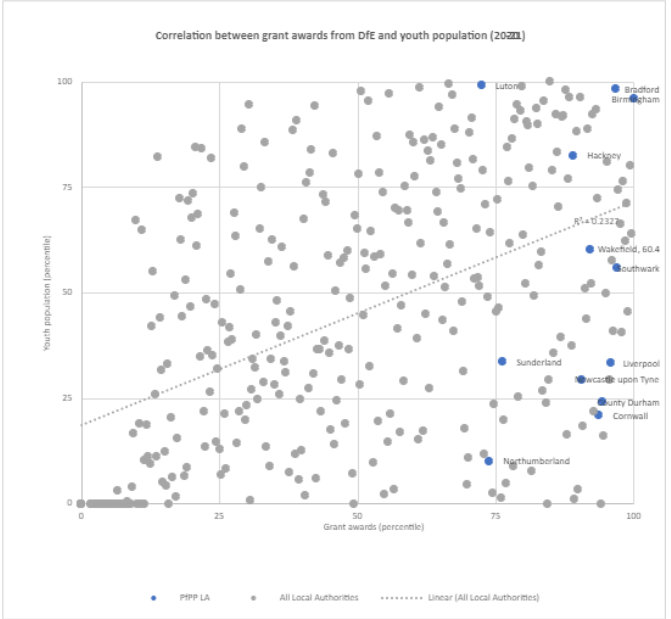
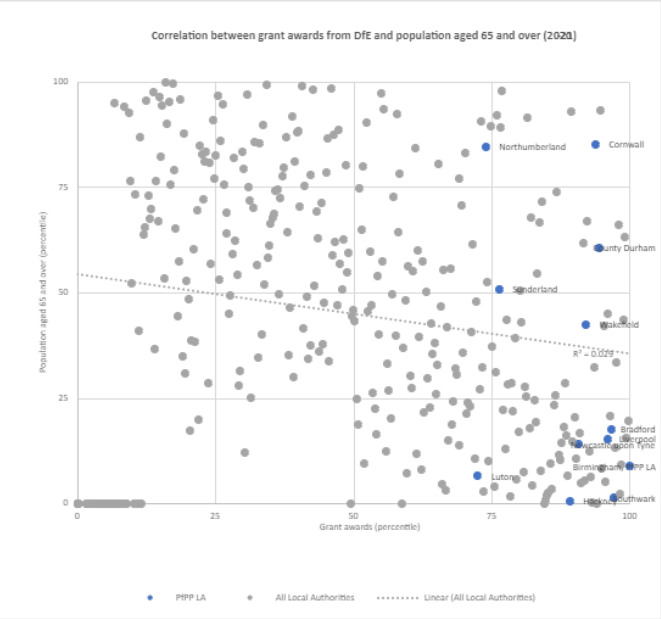
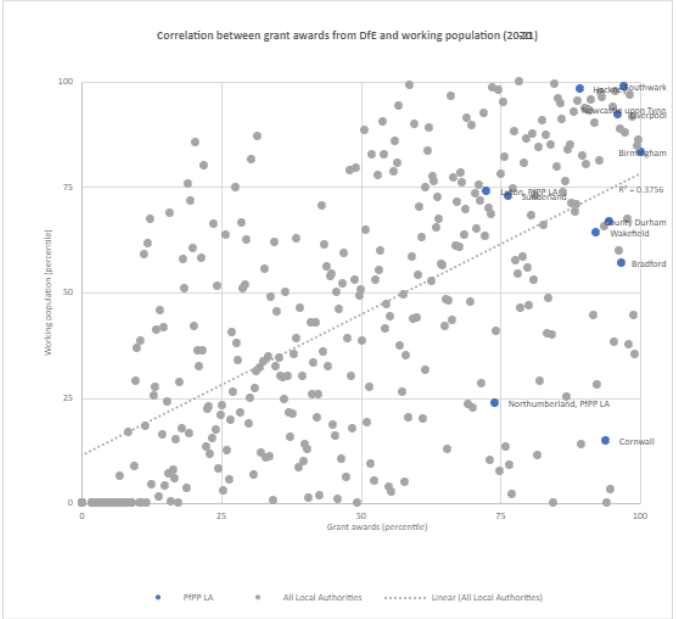
DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



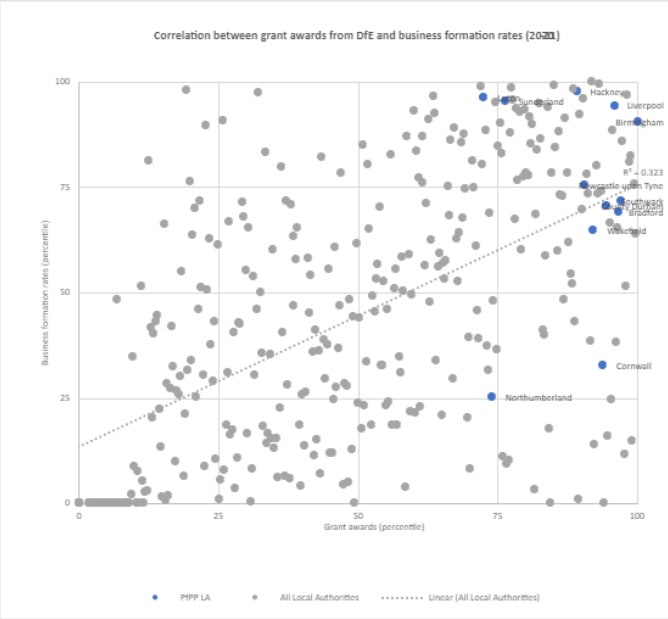


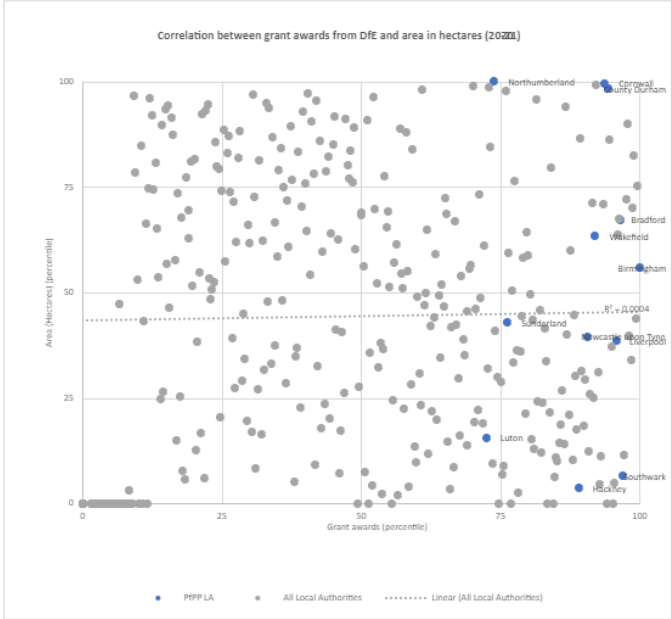
DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



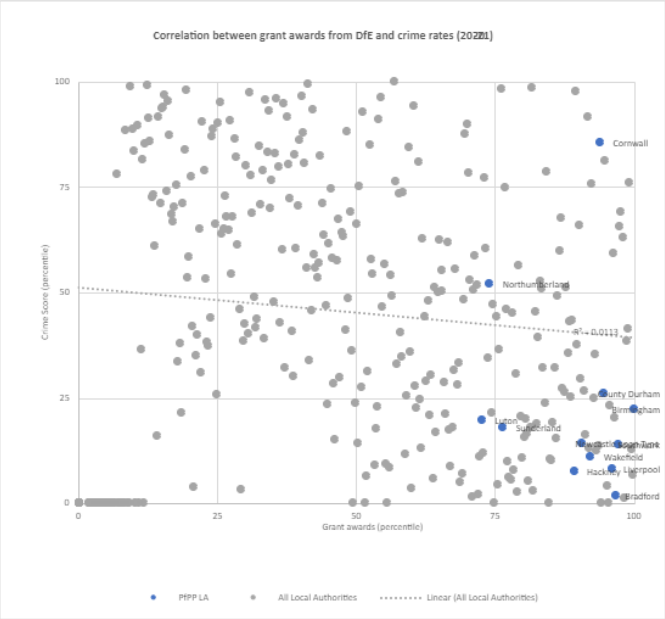


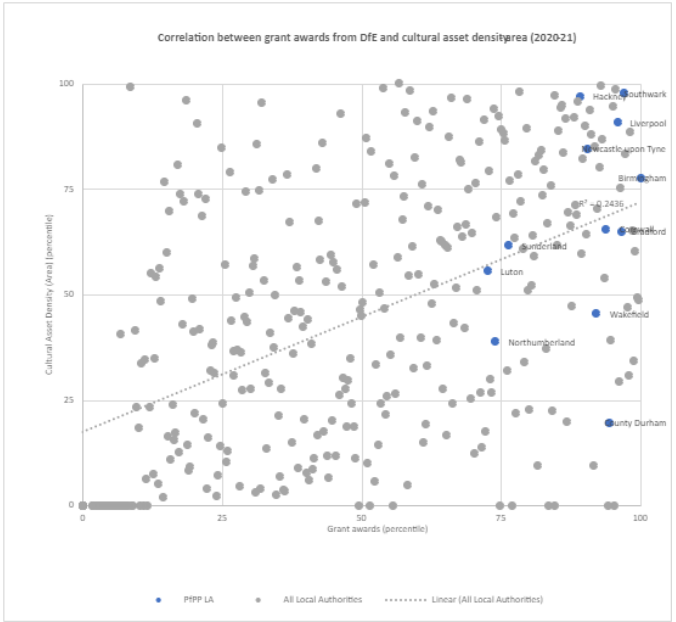
DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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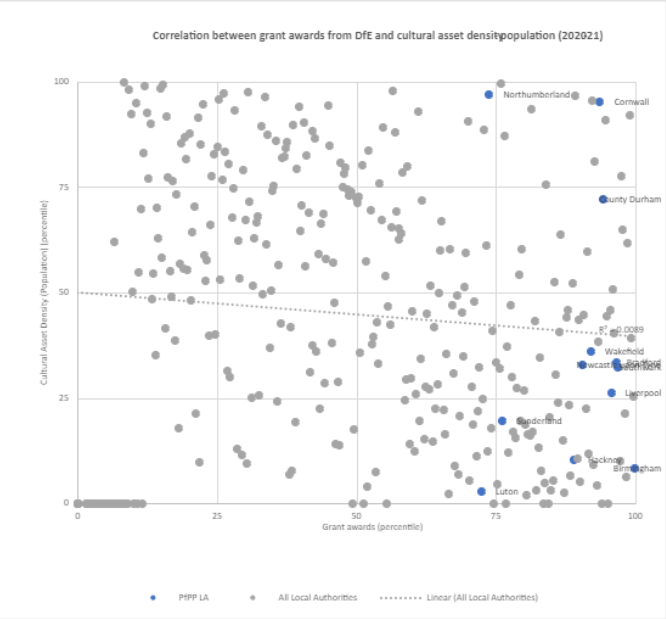
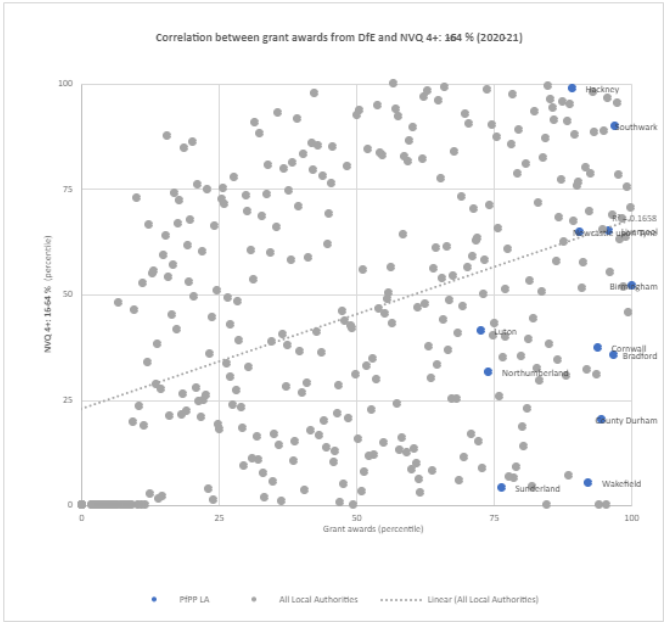
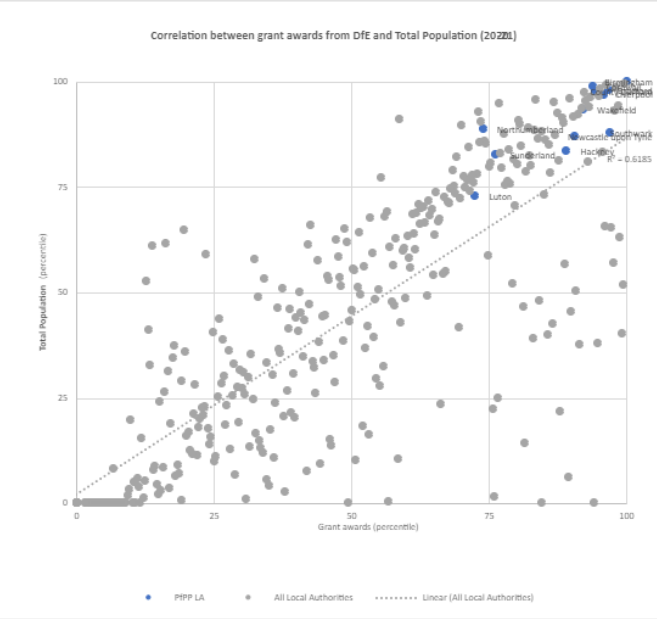
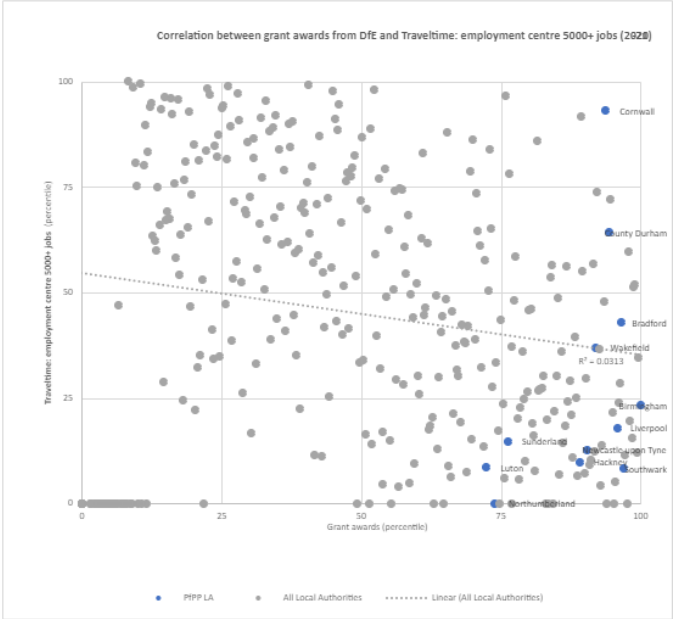
DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



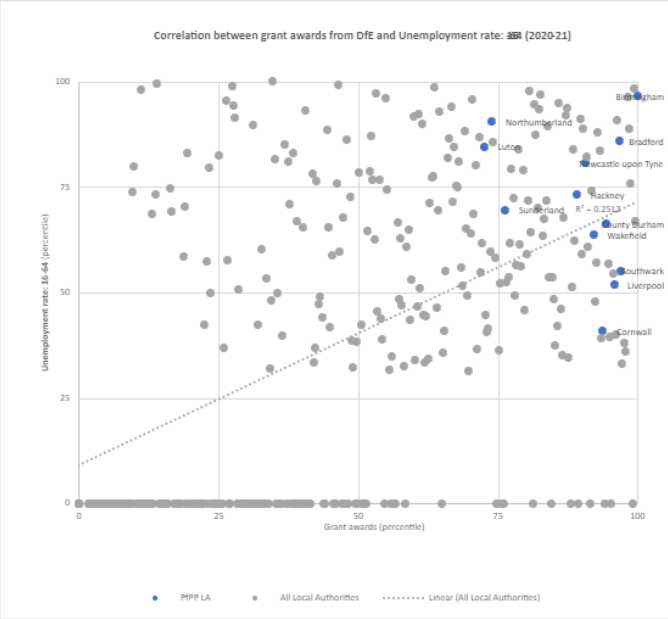


DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





DfE comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



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DCMS

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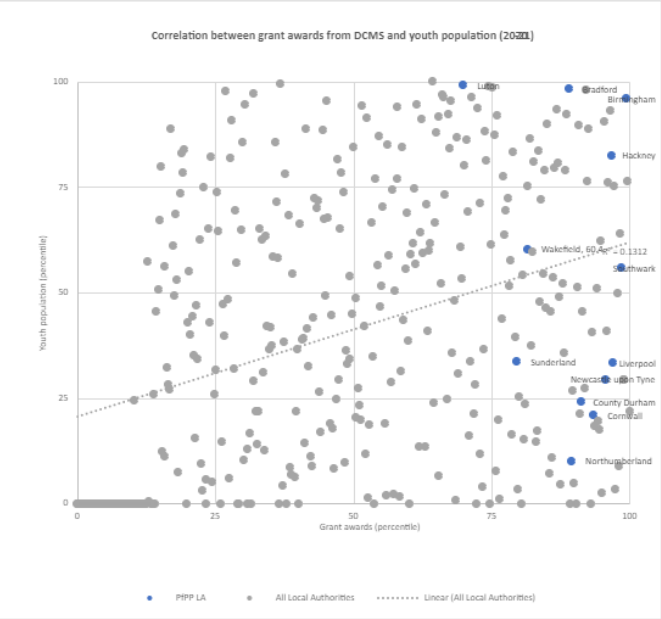
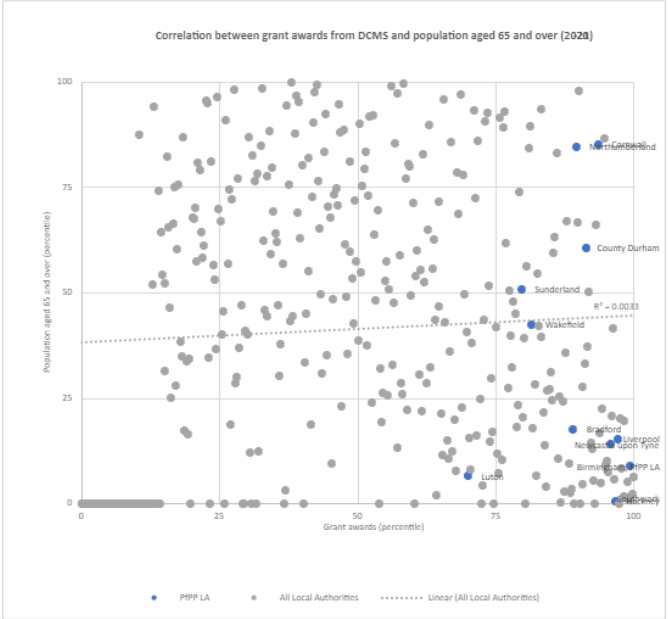
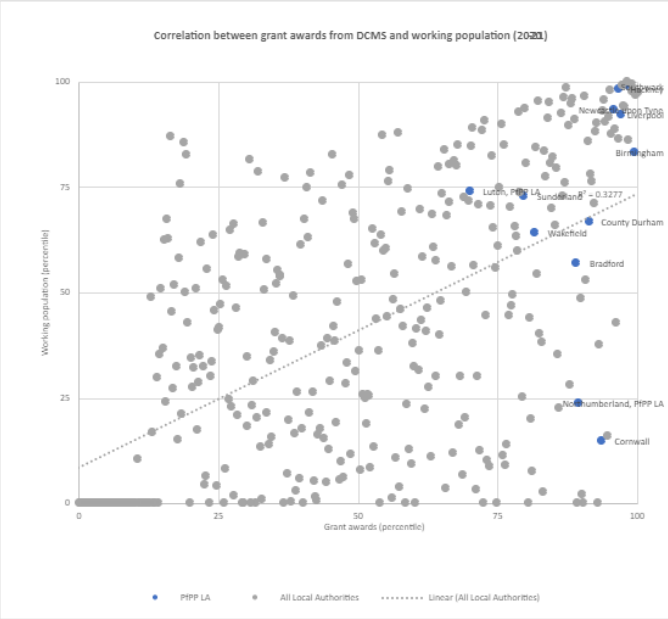
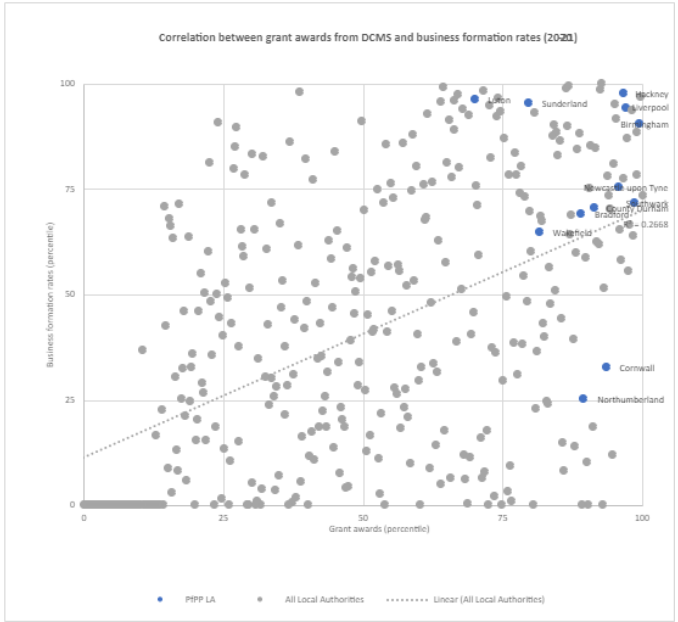
DCMS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





DCMS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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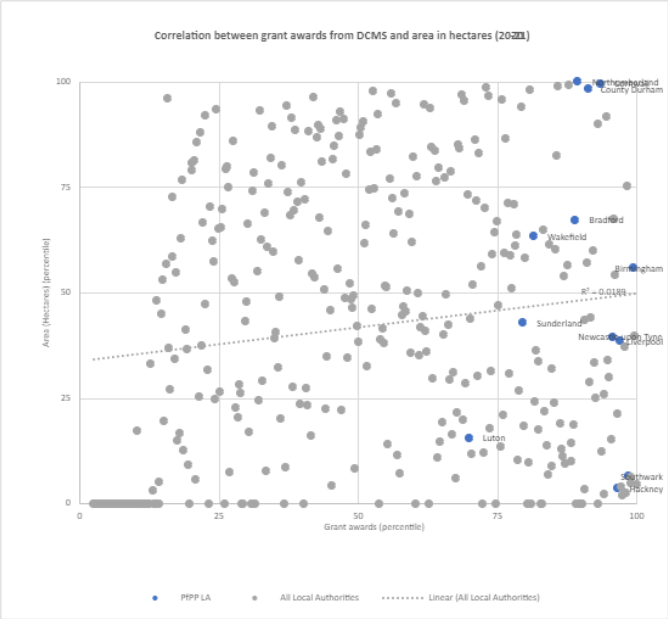
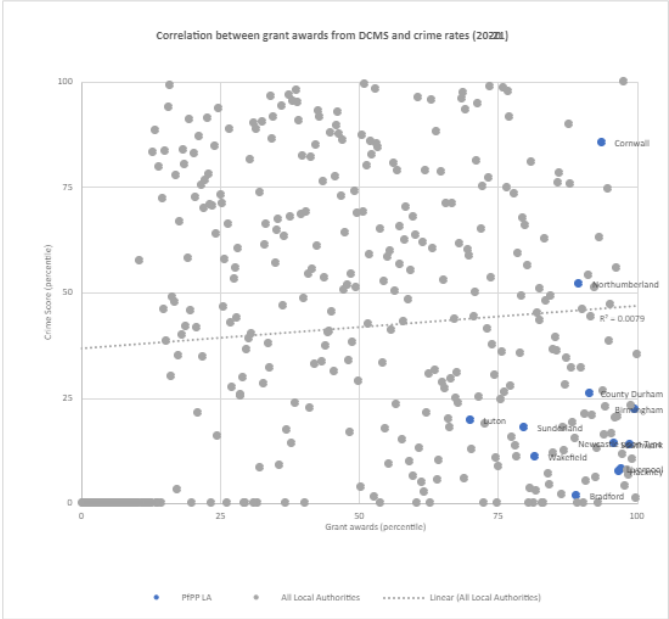
DCMS comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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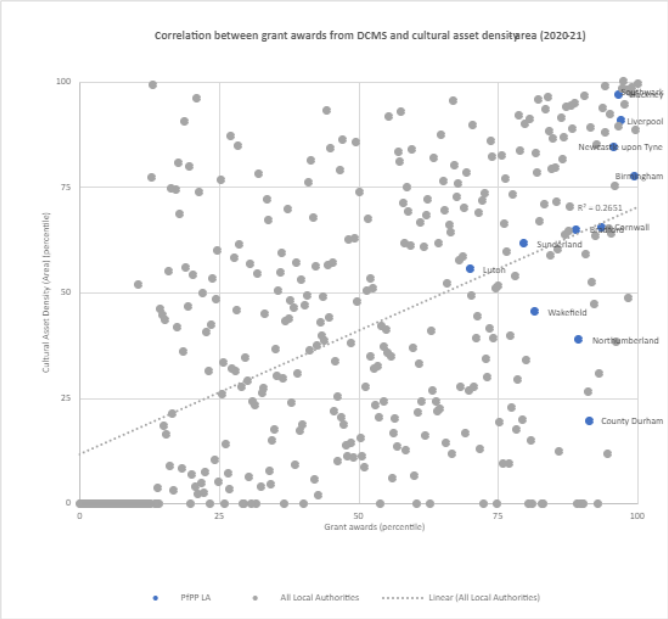

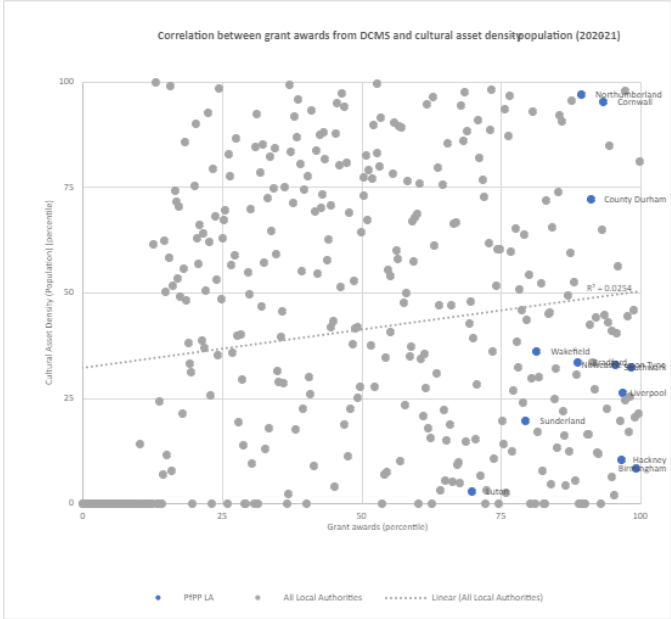

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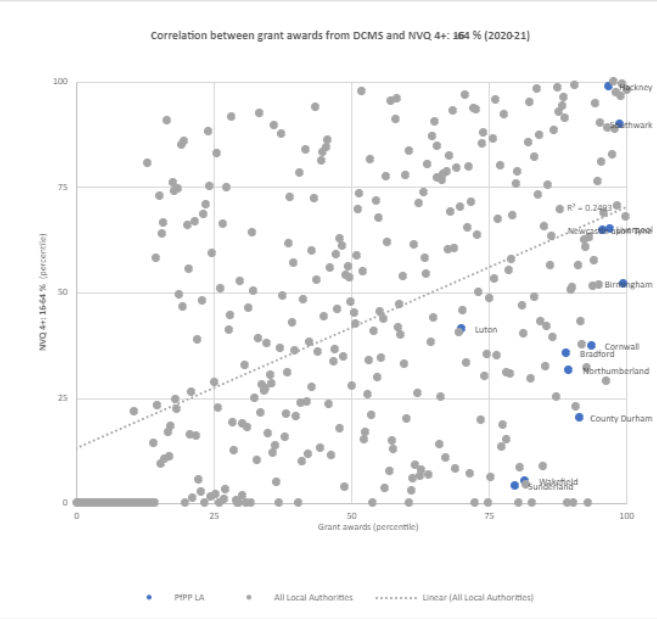

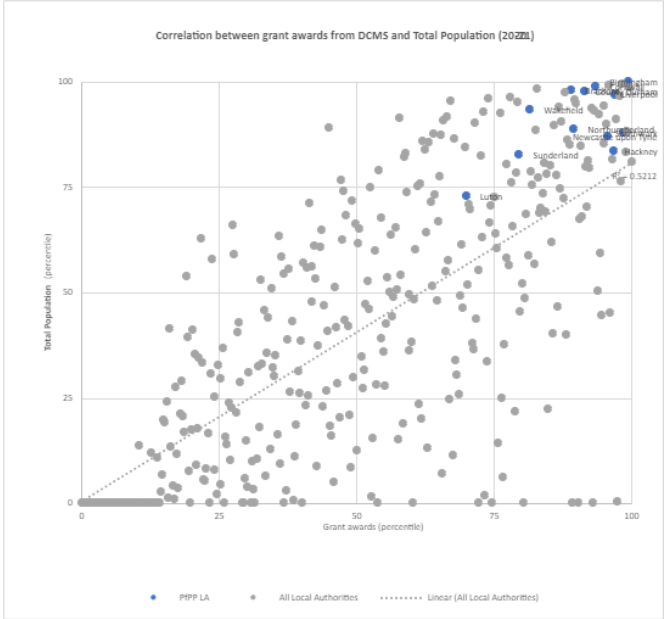

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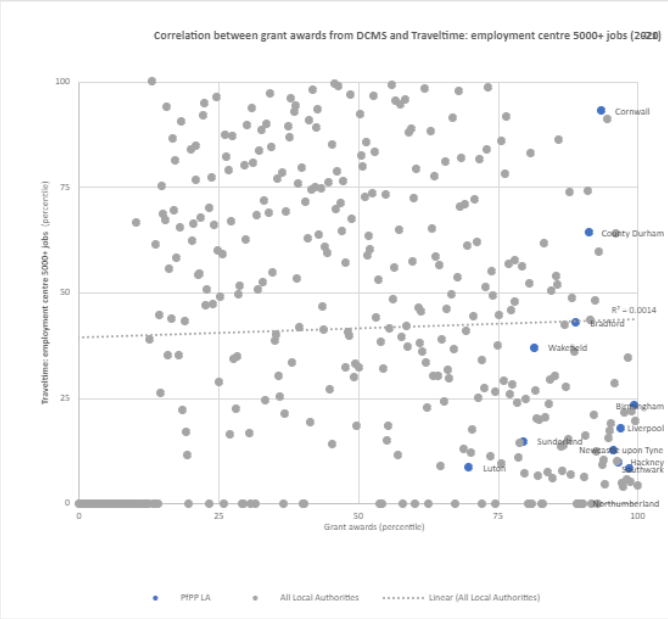

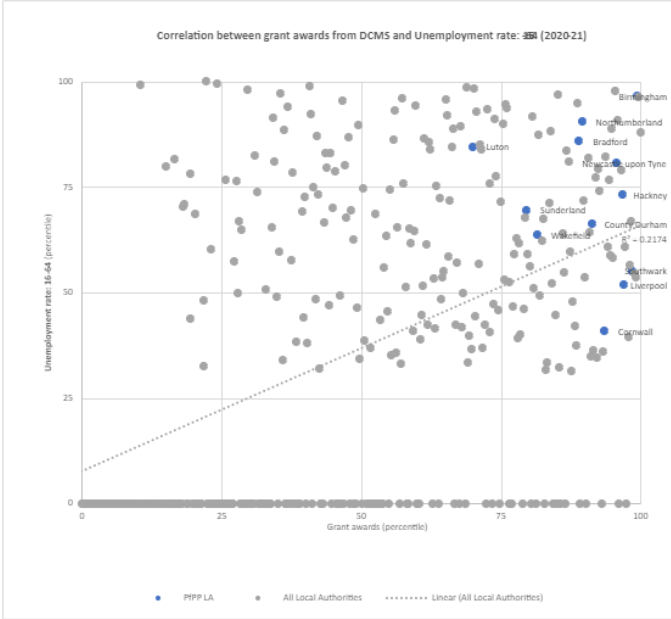

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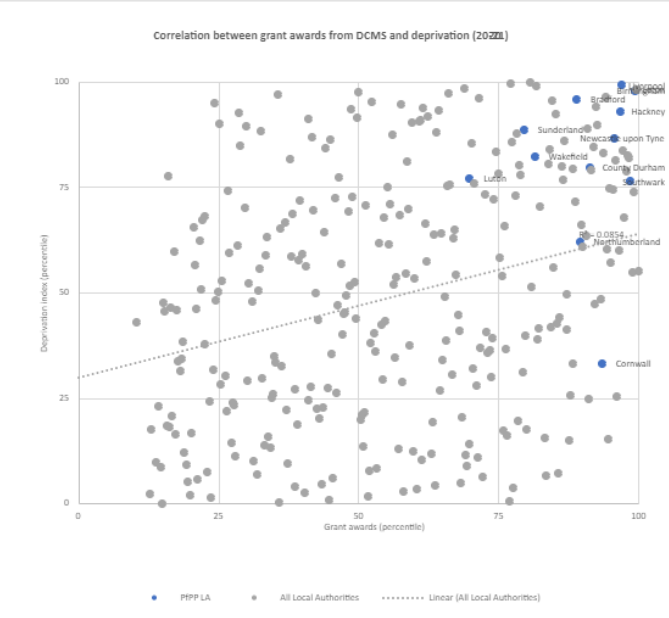

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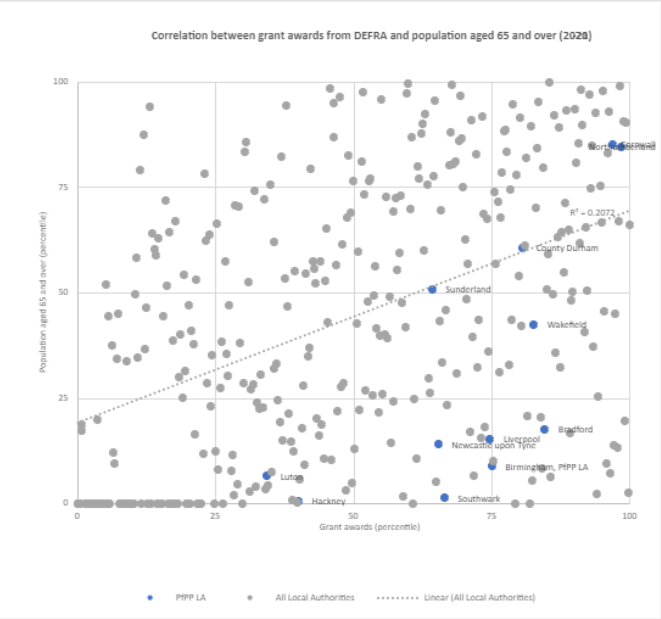
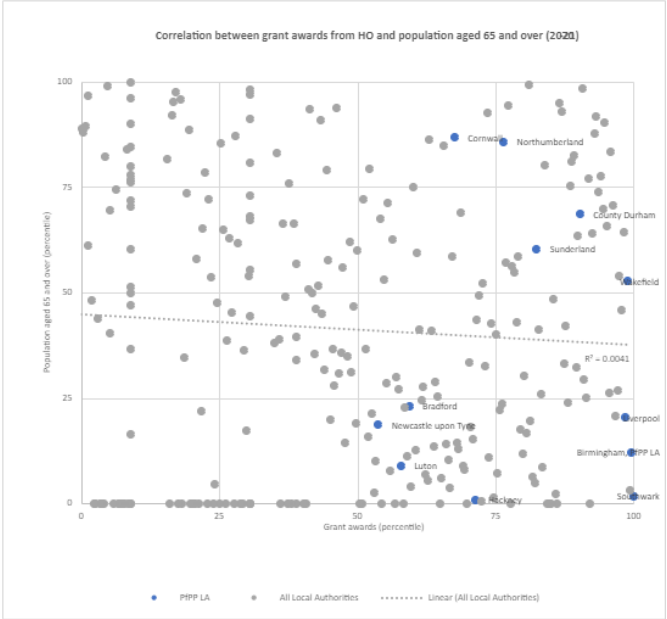
Home Office

Home Office comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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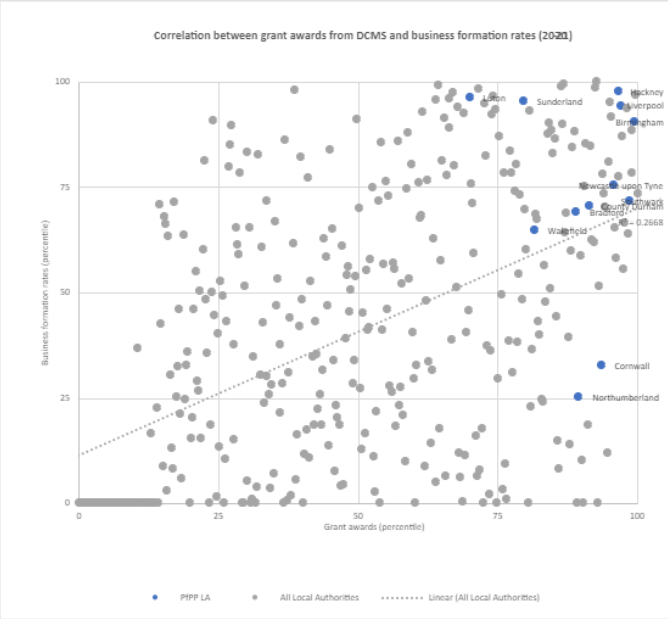

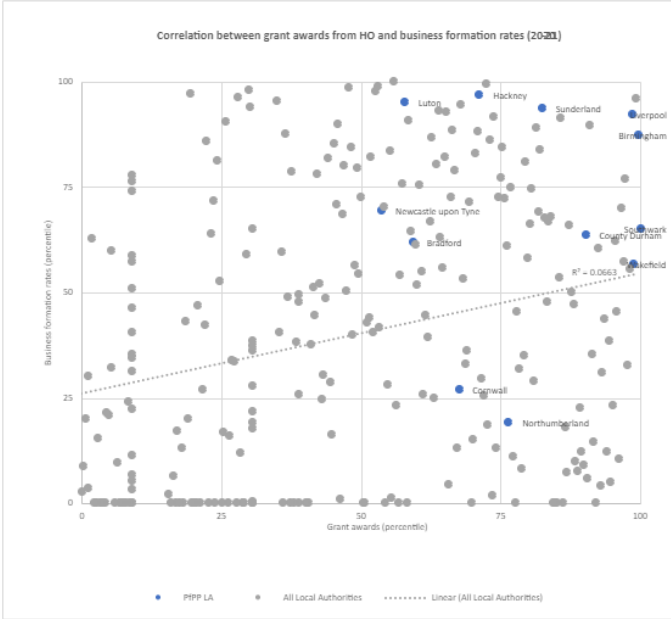

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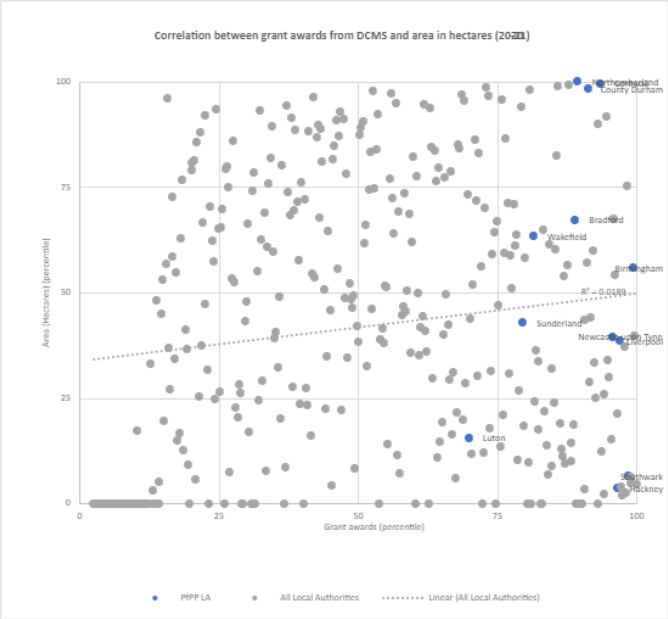

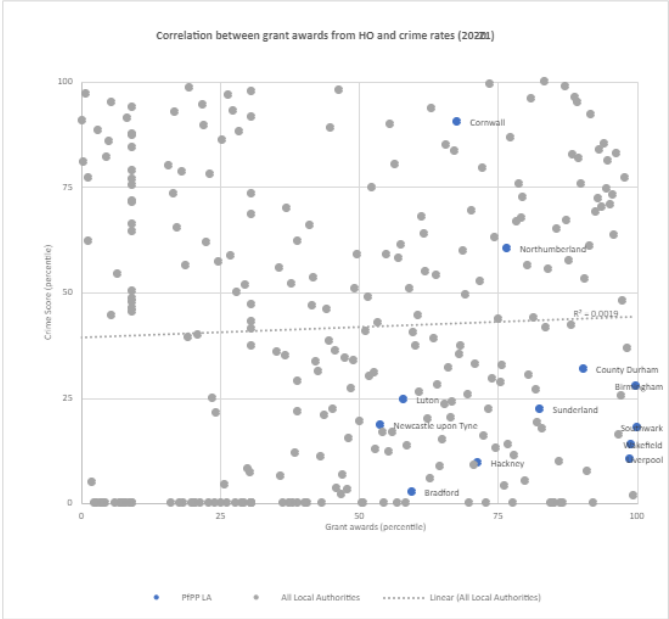

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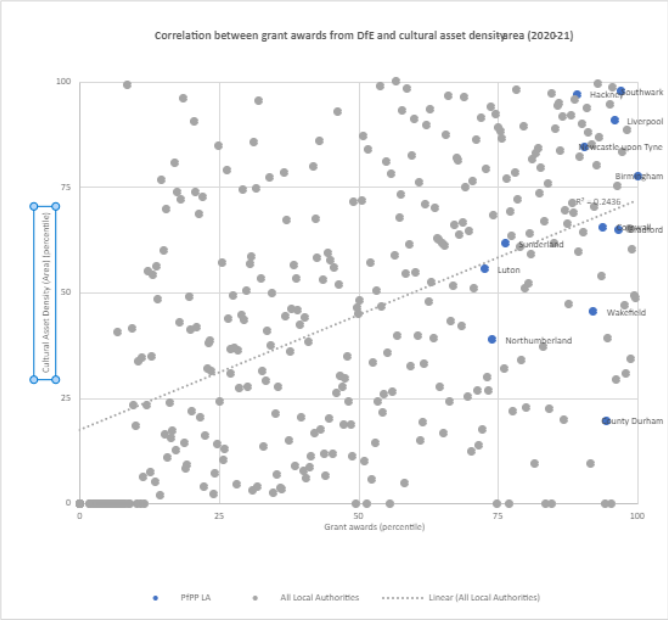

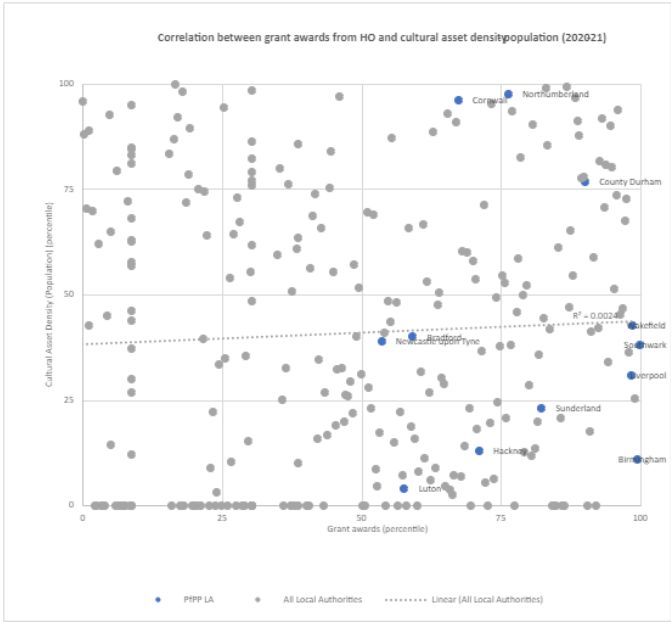

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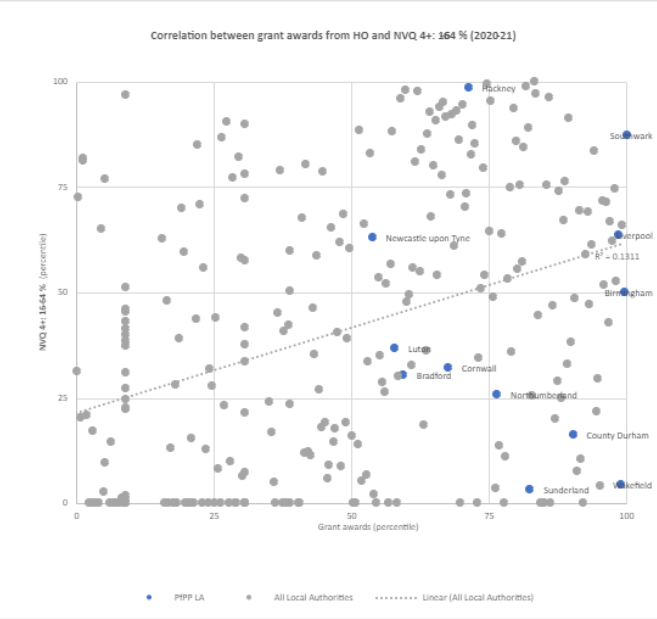
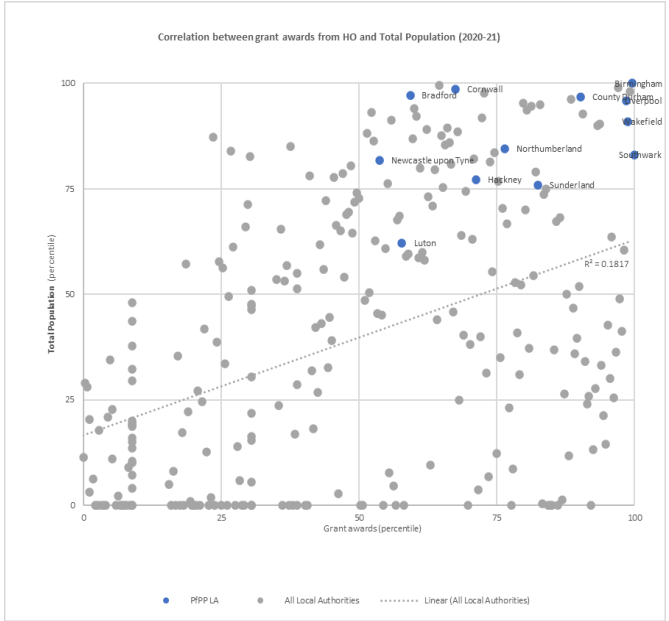
Home Office comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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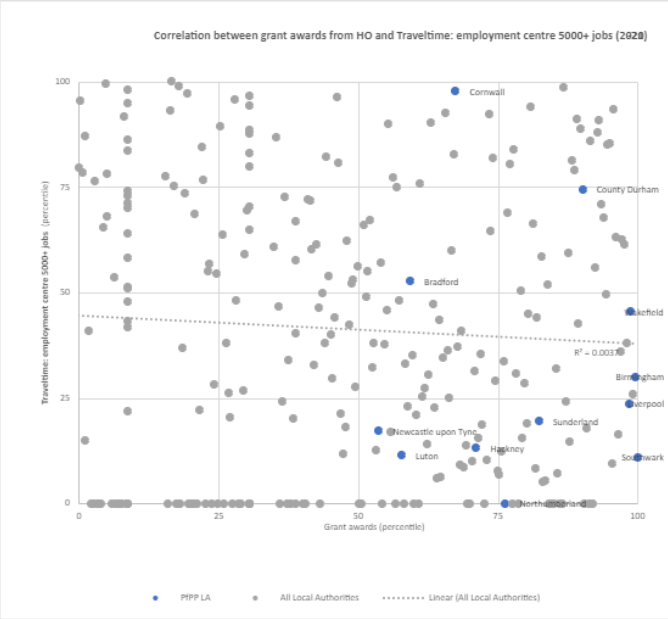
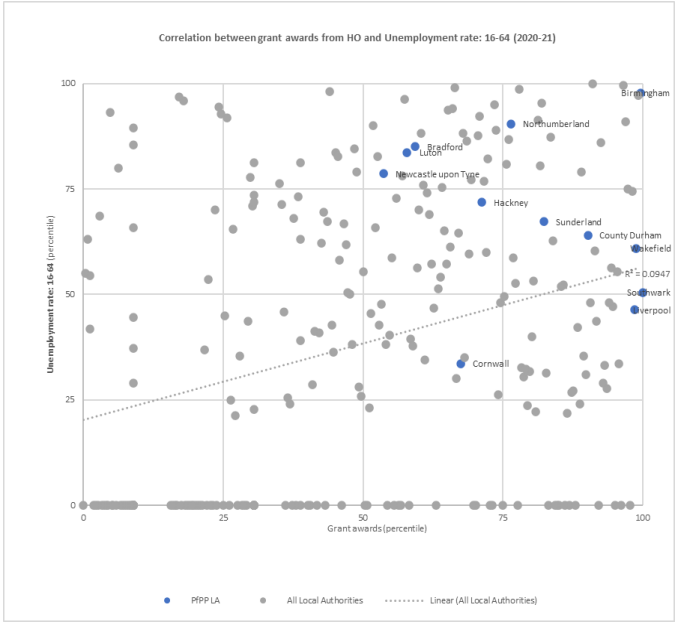
Home Office comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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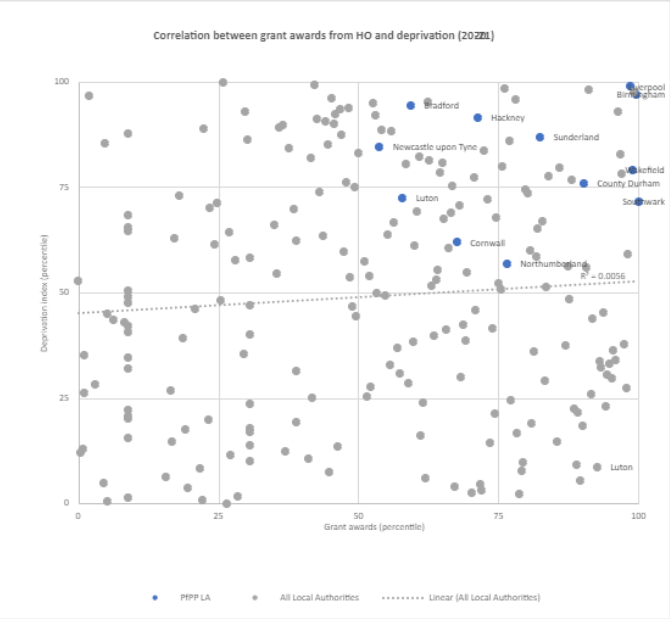
Home Office comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators



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DWP

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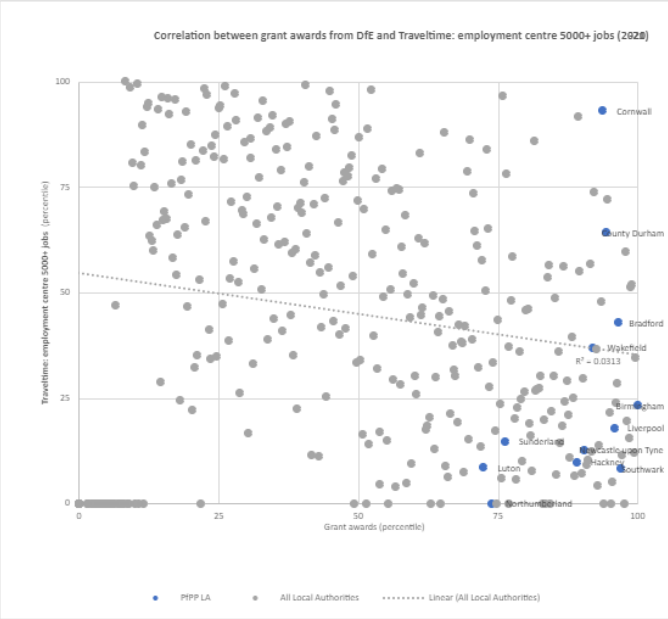
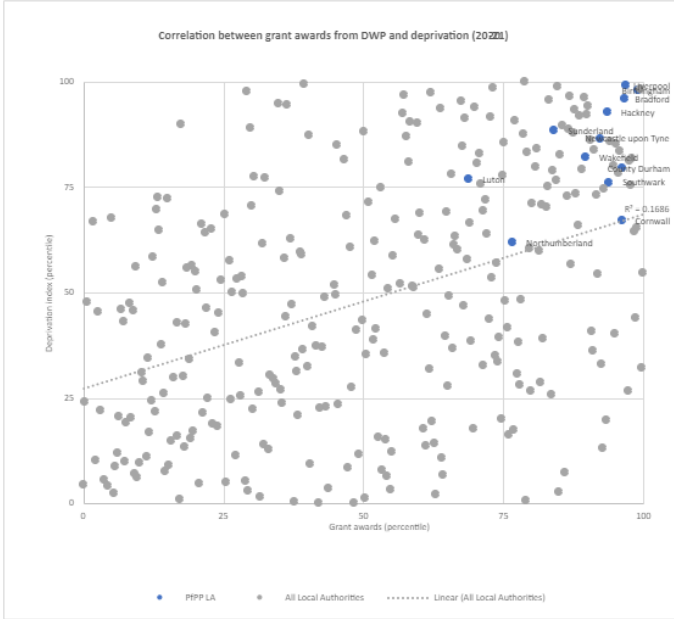
DWP comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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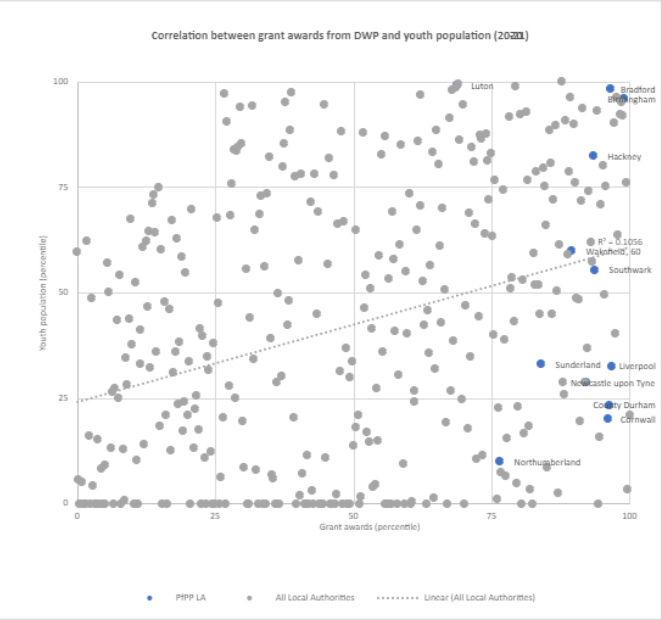
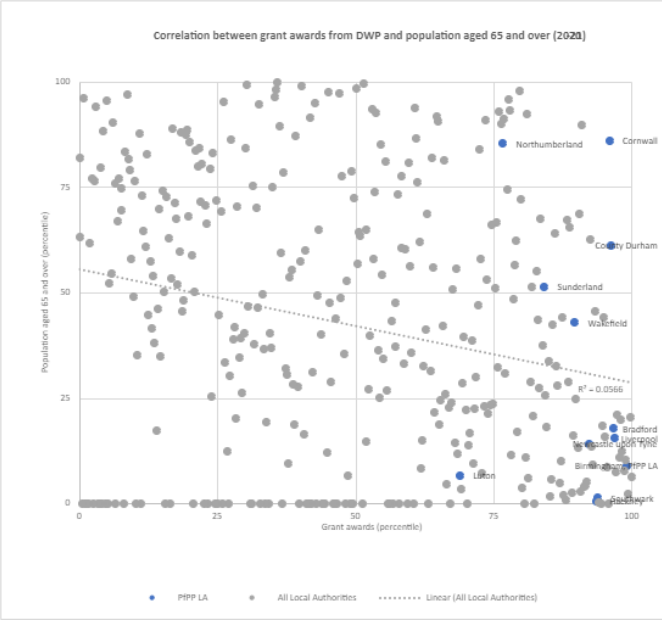
DWP comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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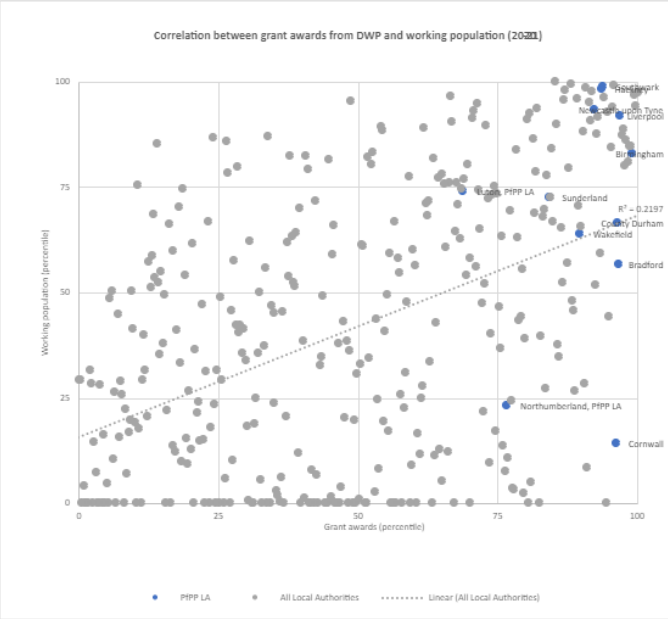

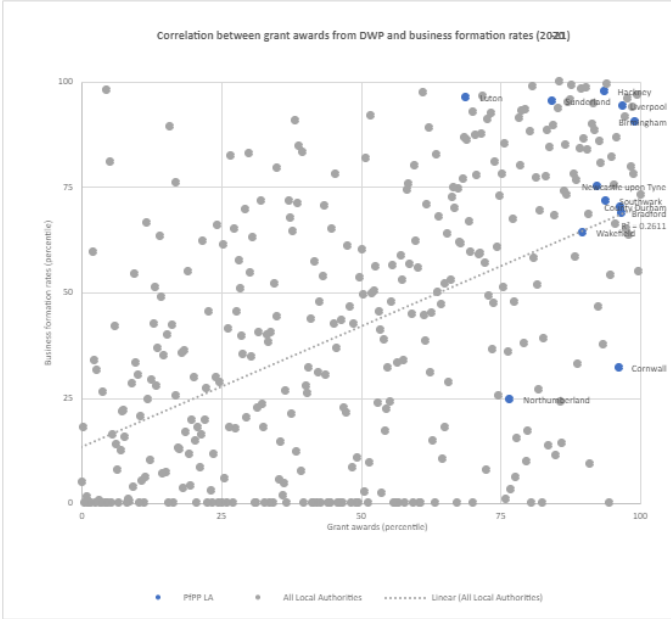

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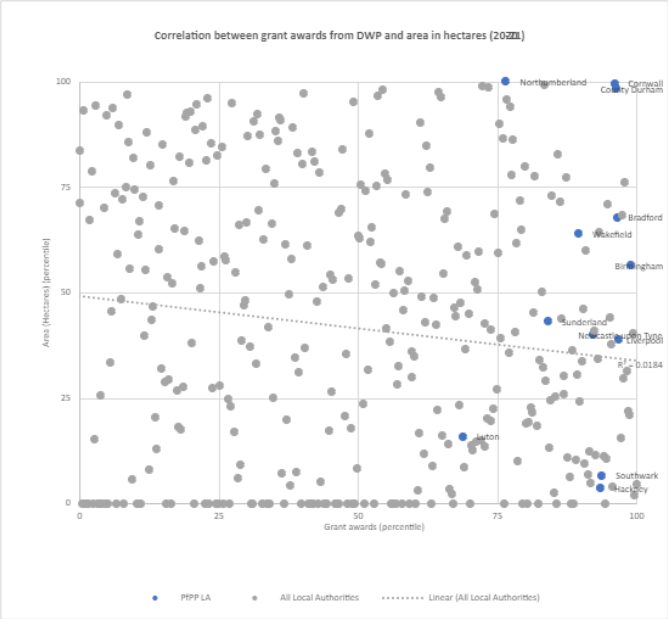

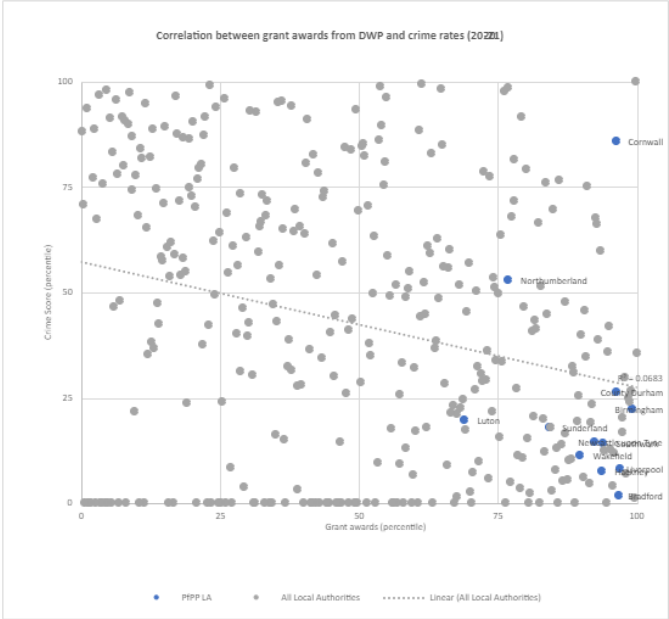

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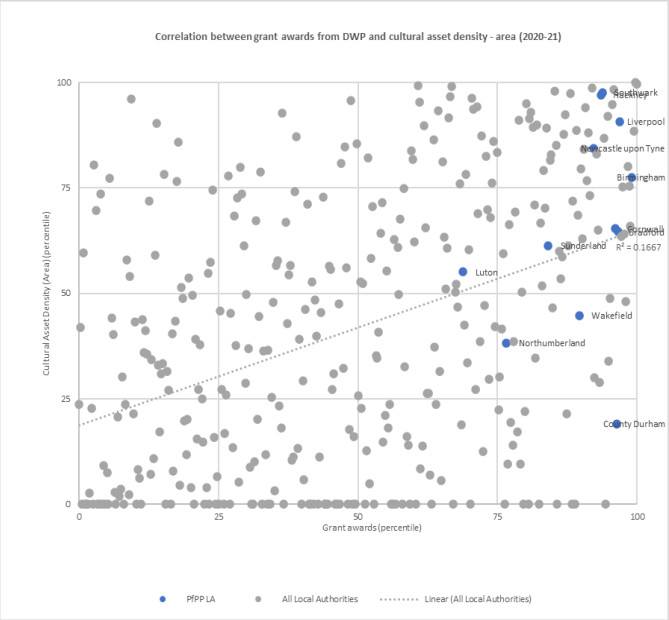
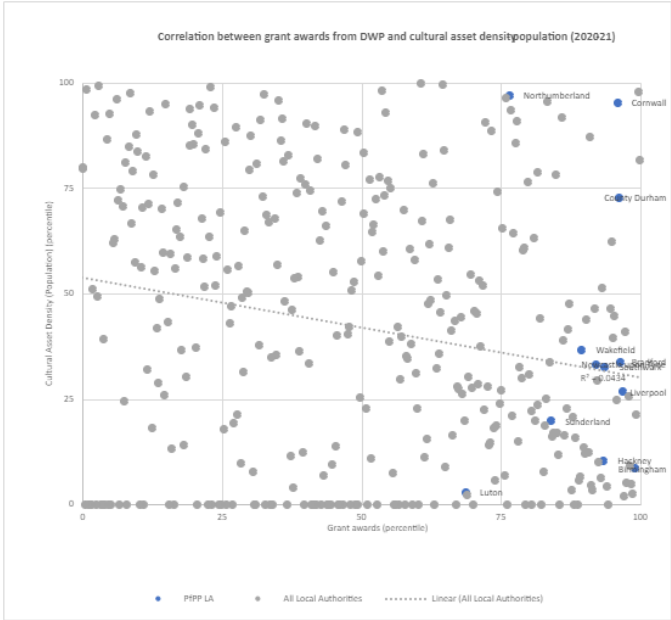
DWP comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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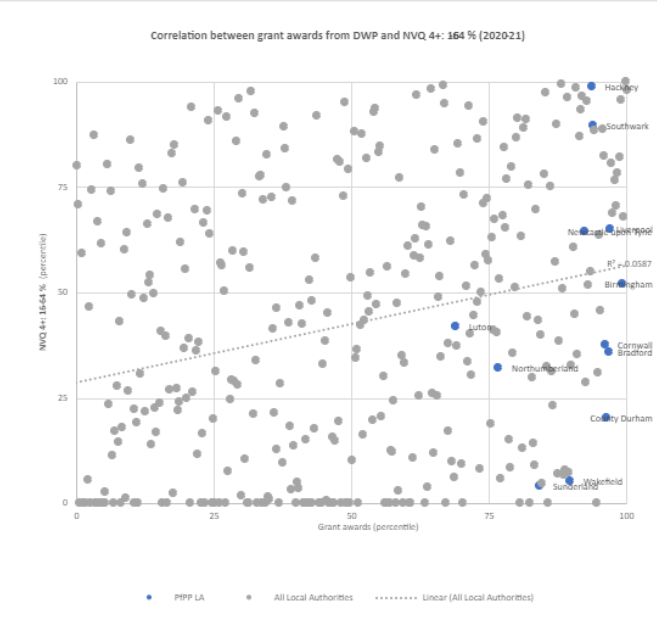

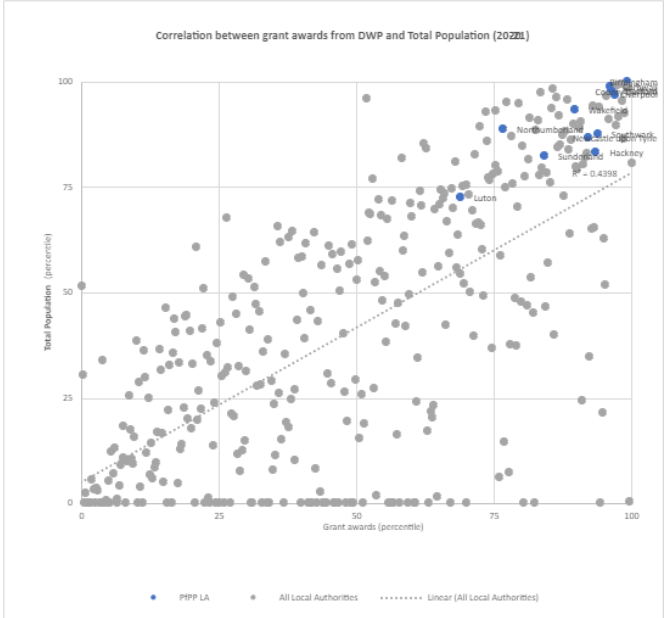

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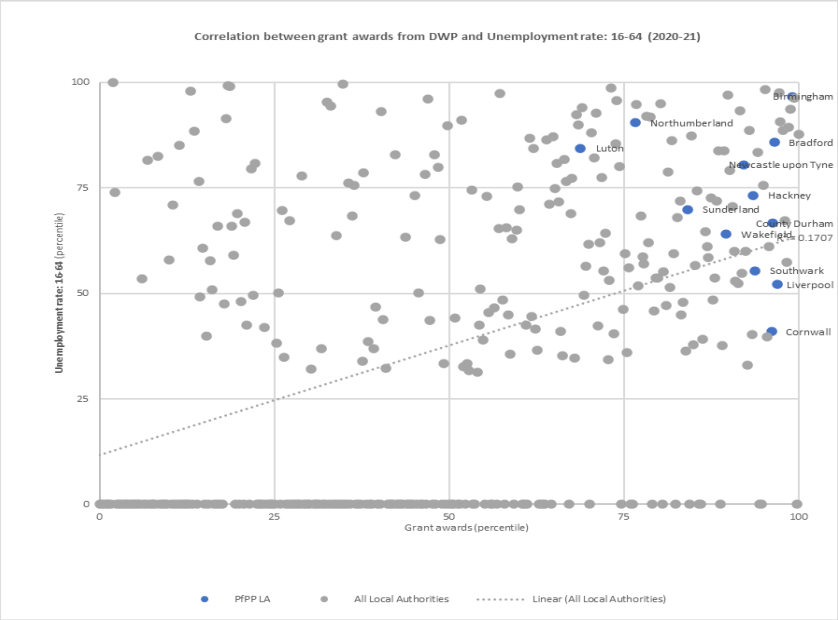
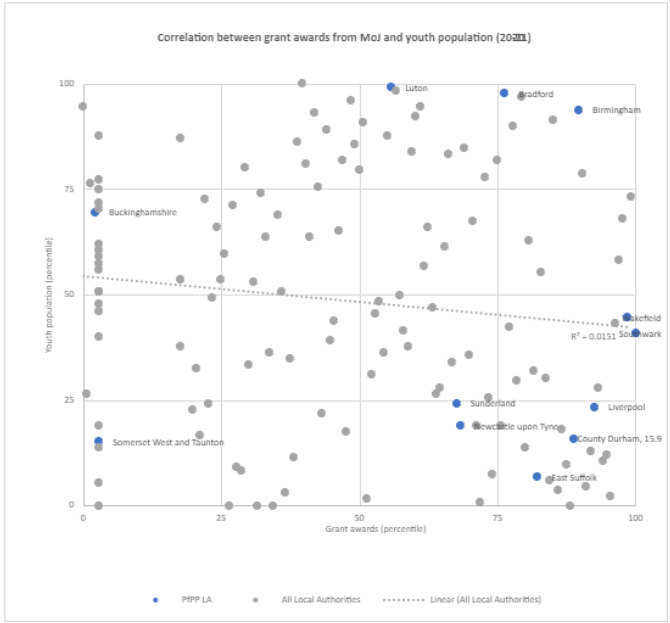


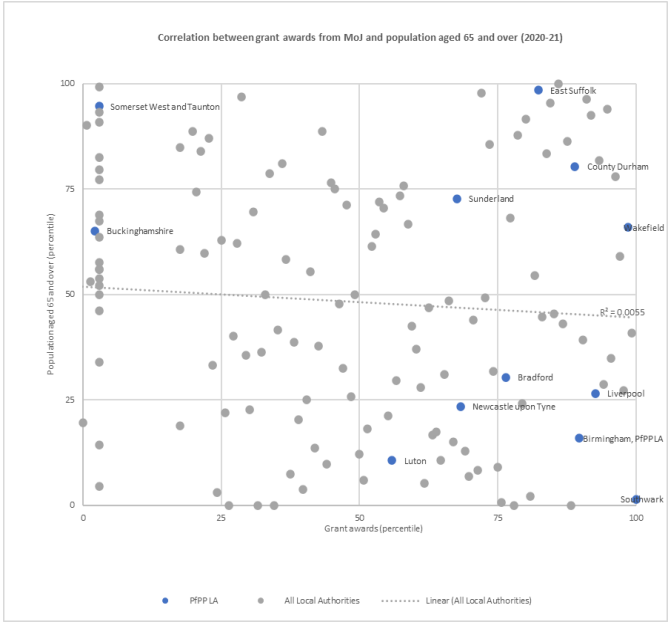
Grant Thornton

MoJ

Grant Thornton

MoJ comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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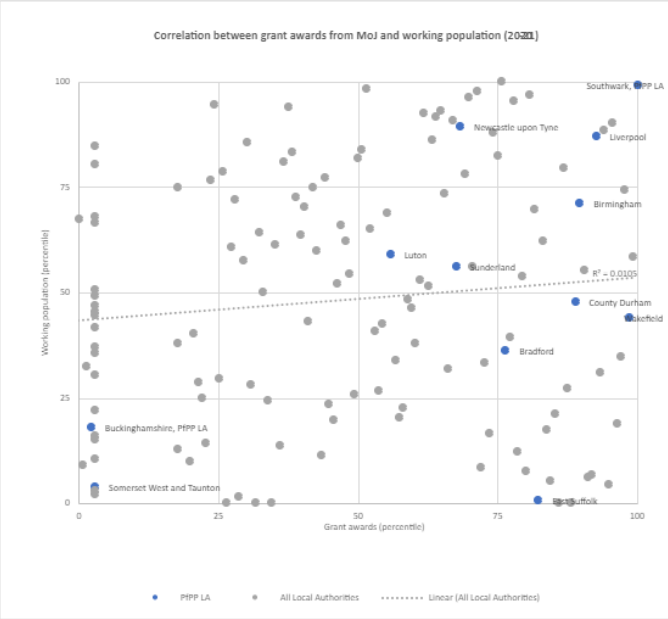
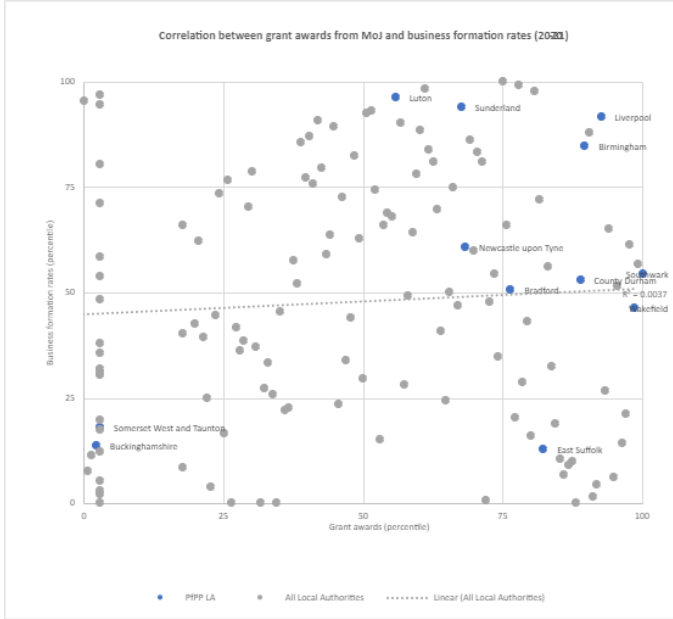
MoJ comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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MoJ comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators

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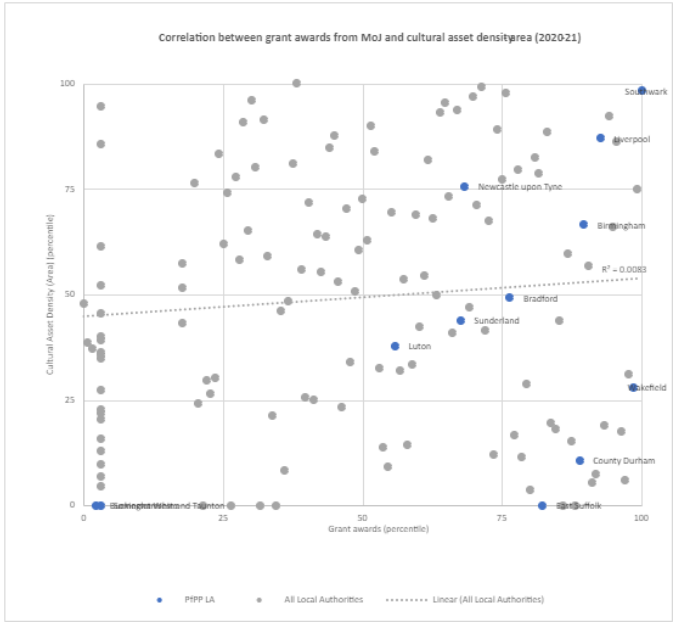

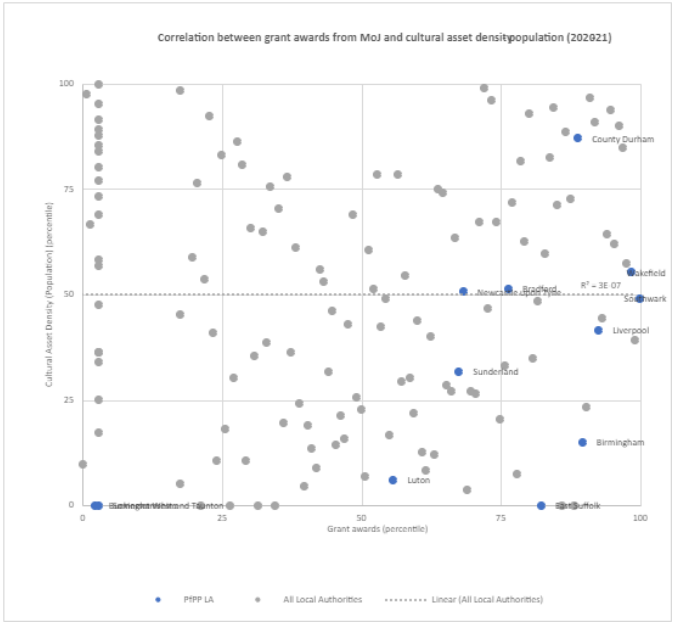

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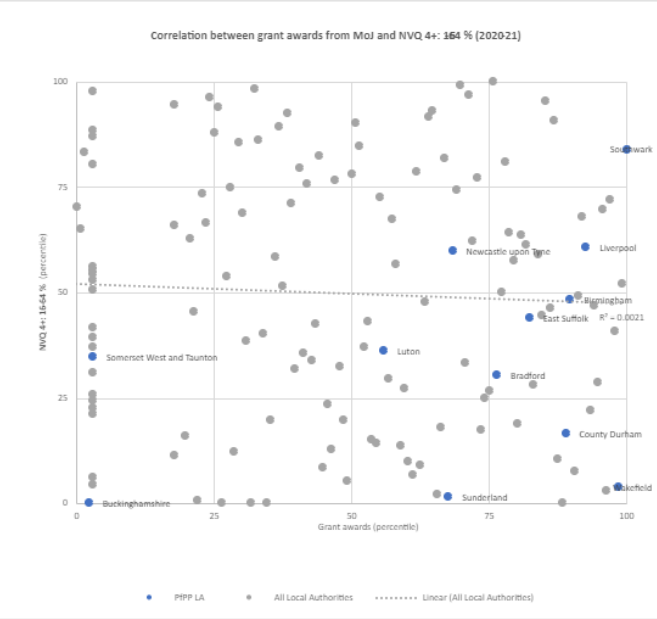

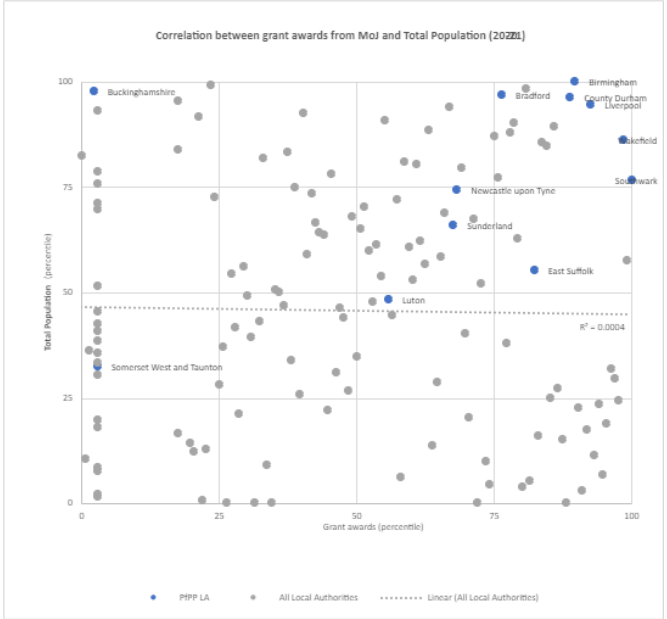

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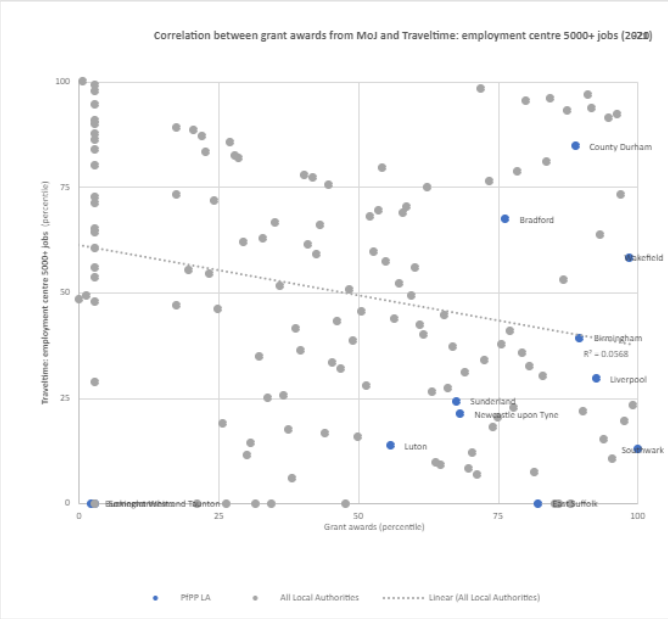
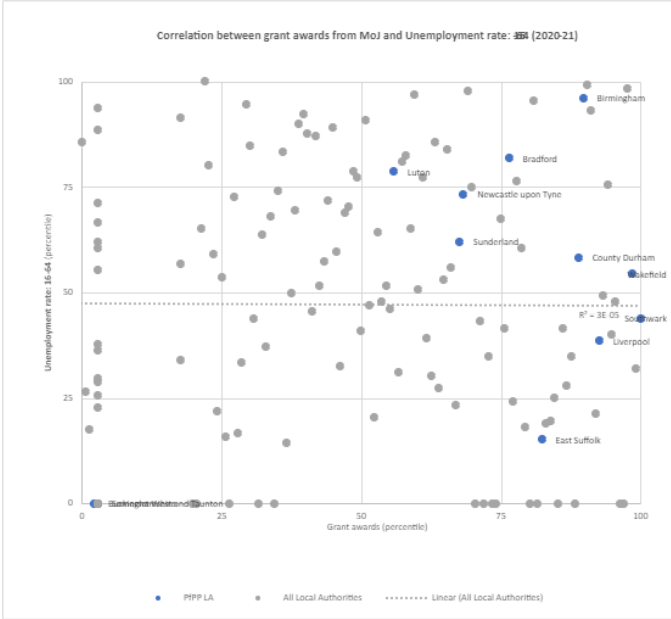
MoJ comparison of spend vs socio-economic indicators





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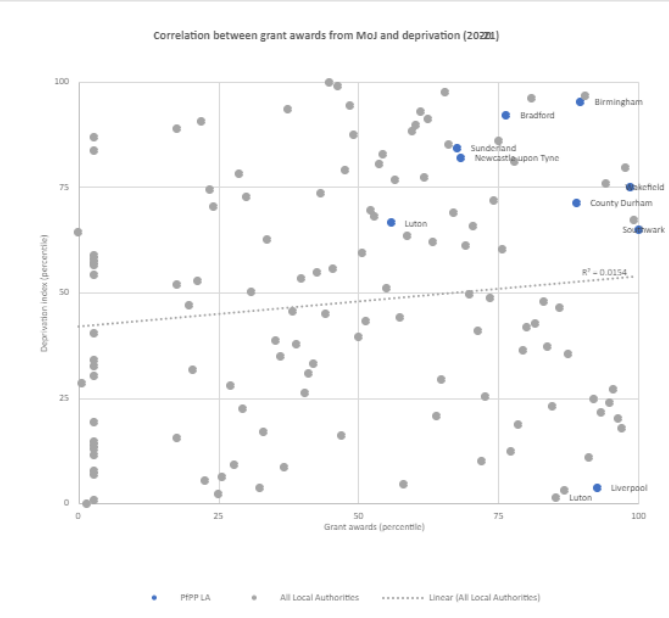

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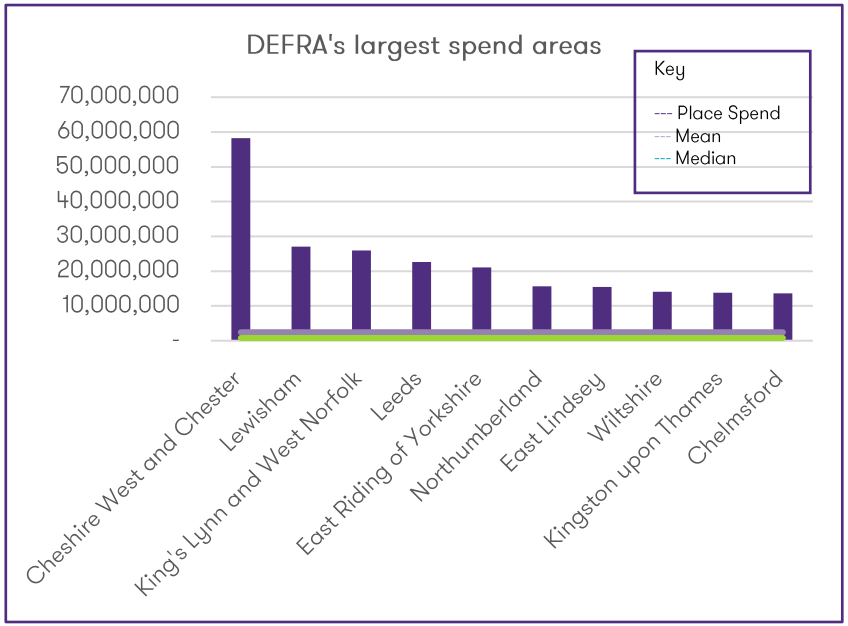
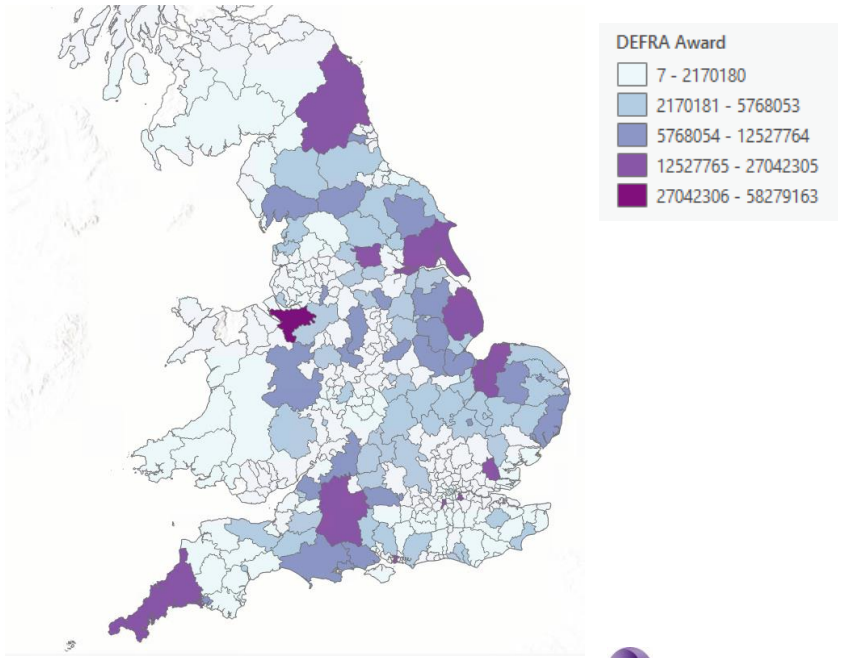
Appendix 4 – Cabinet Office Analysis – OGD mean and median spend

Understanding the spatial variation of DEFRA's spend

The map and the places listed on the bar chart clearly show that DEFRA understandably spends on more rural areas to deliver its policy objectives with its highest spend area being Cheshire West and Chester. The department also spends a similar amount across its top 10 largest spend areas ranging from £14 million to £58 million.





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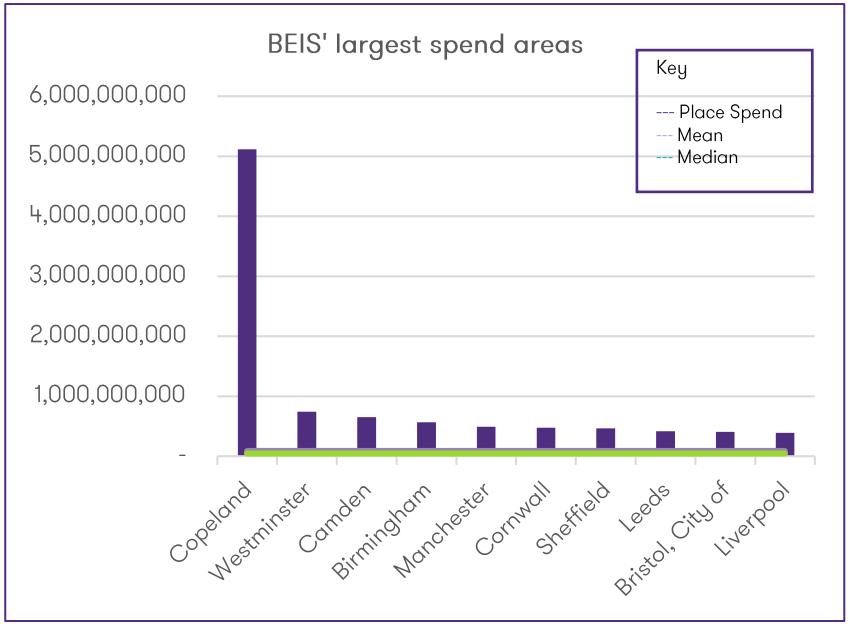
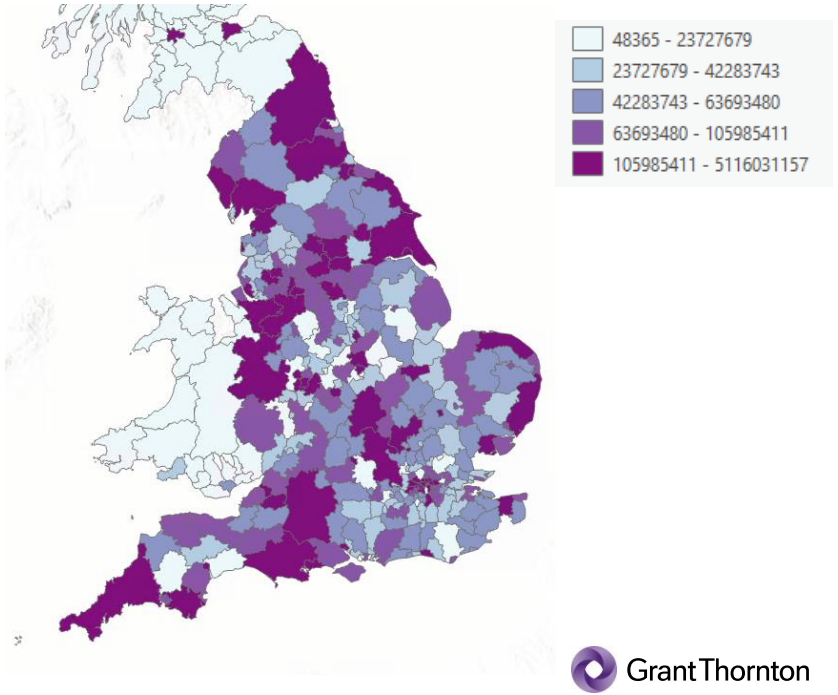
Understanding the spatial variation of BEIS' spend

BEIS spent seven times more in its largest spend area (Copeland) compared to its second largest spend area (Westminster). This is because the department awarded a £5 billion 'Nuclear Liabilities Fund' grant to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority in Copeland. It has a relatively similar level of spend for the remaining nine largest spend areas, ranging from £391 million in Liverpool to £744 million in Westminster.





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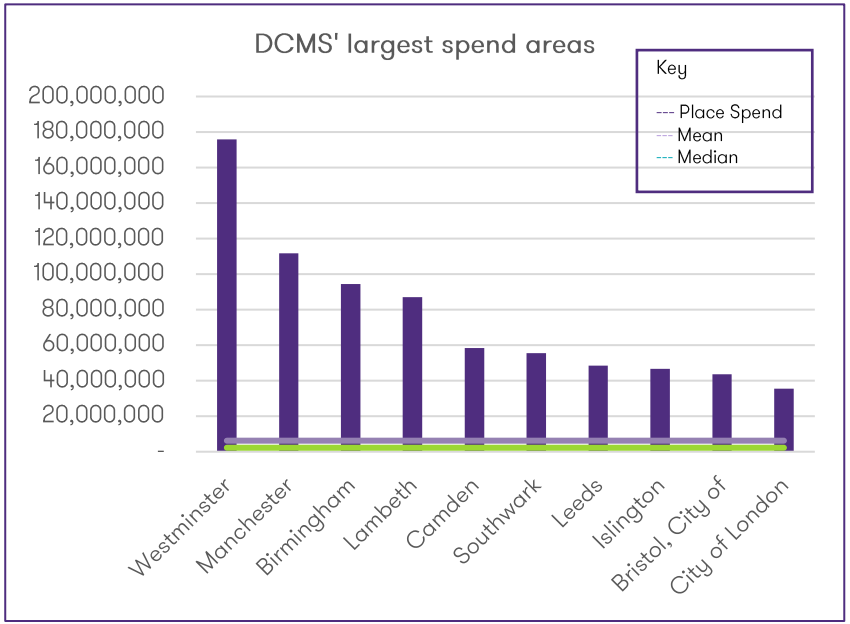
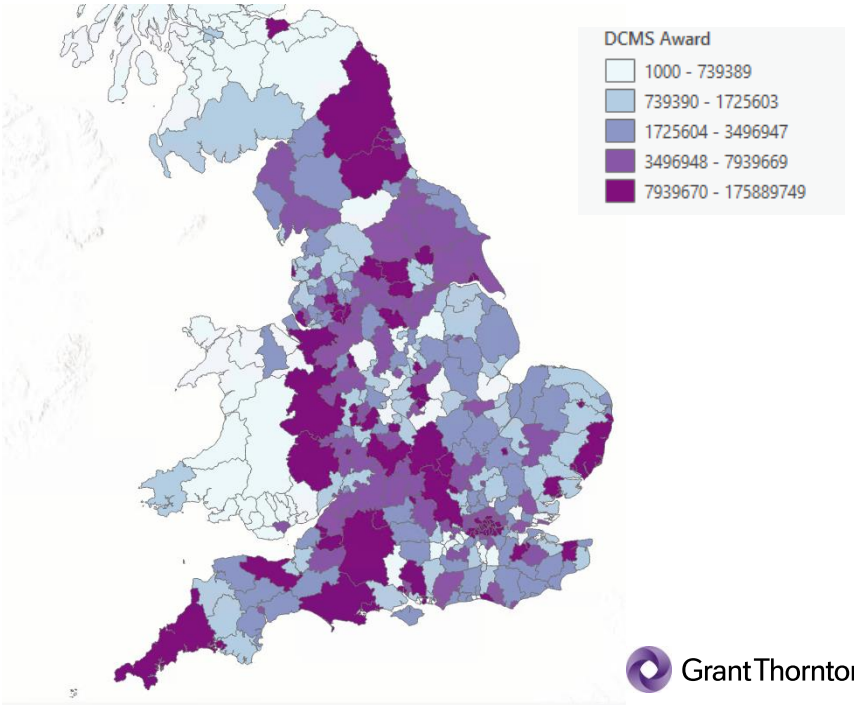
Understanding the spatial variation of DCMS' spend

DCMS is spending a relatively similar level across its largest spend areas (compared to some other departments). Westminster is the largest spend area at £176 million, with its largest grants in this area being awarded to its ALBs such as the Arts Council and Sport England.

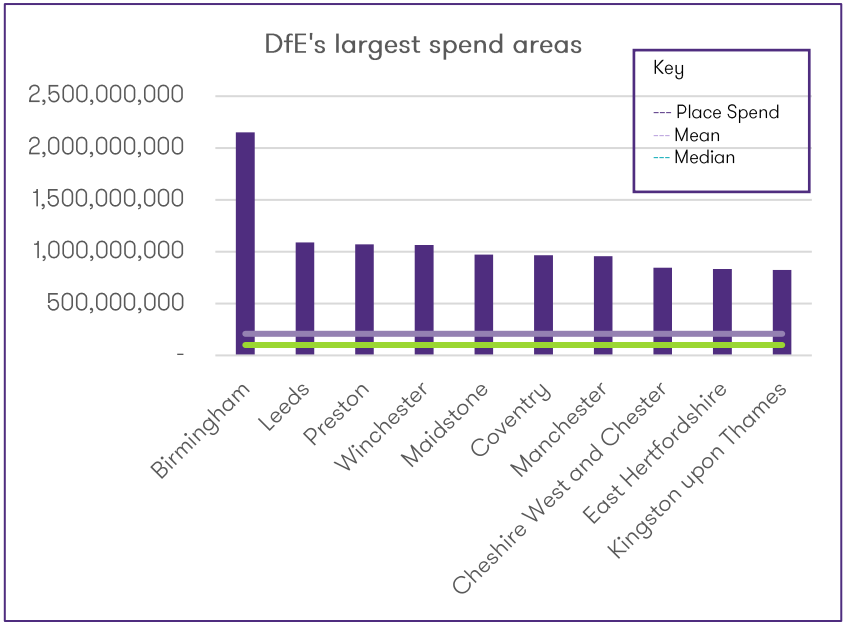


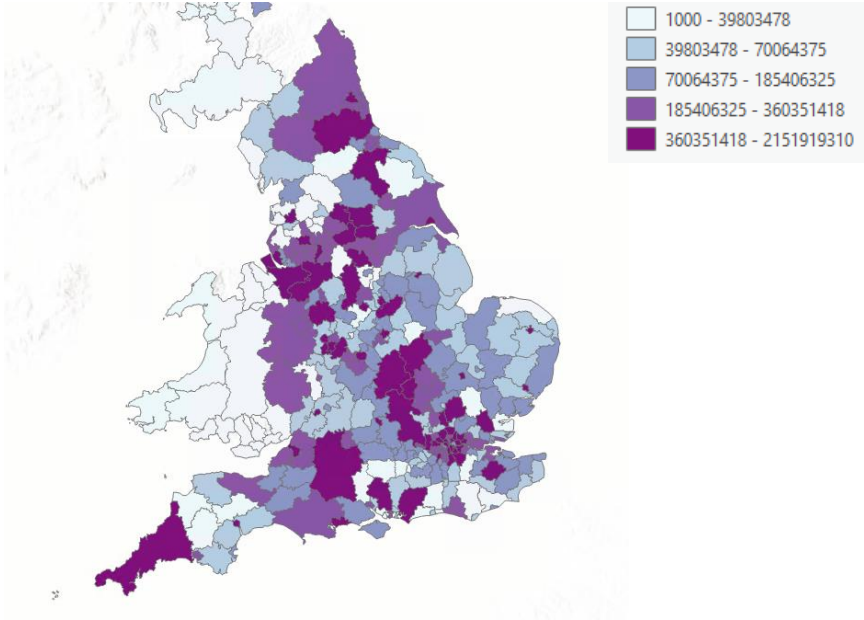


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of DfE's spend

DfE largest spend area is Birmingham (£2.1 billion), which can be explained due to it being a large city. The remaining nine largest spend areas have a similar level of spend, ranging from £822 million (Kingston Upon Thames) and £1 billion (Leeds).

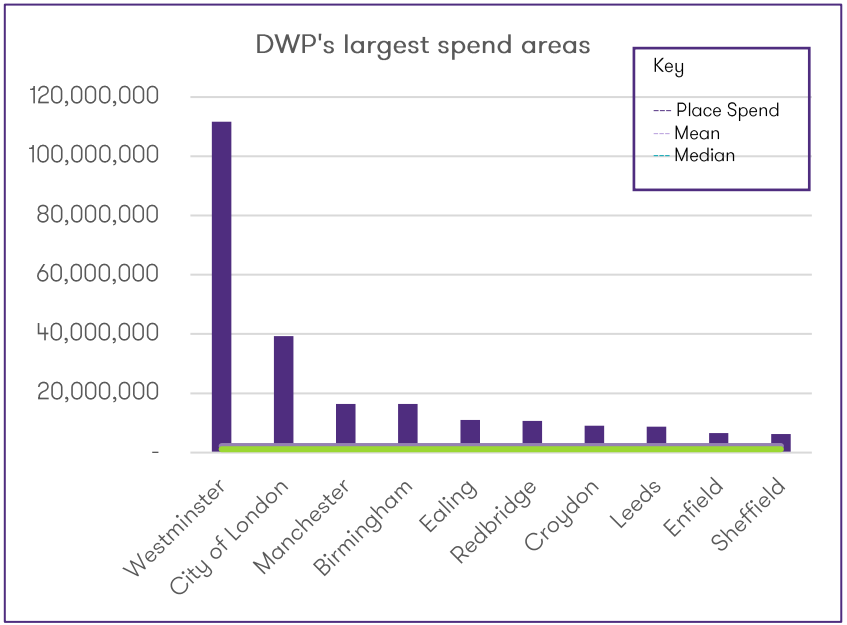


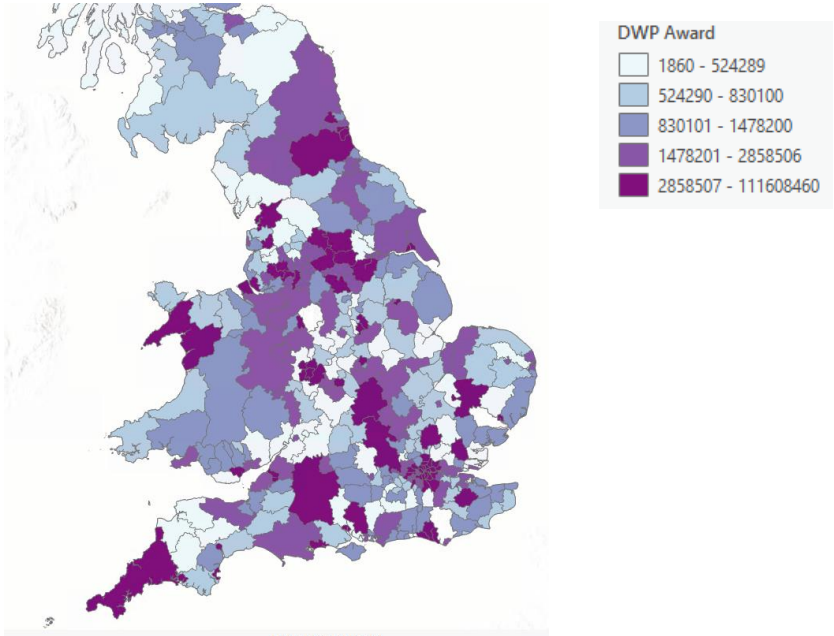


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of DWP's spend

DWP spends three times more in its largest spend area (Westminster at £112 million) compared to its second largest spend area (City of London at £39 million). The majority of the Westminster spending (94%) is driven by various 'access to work' grants paid to individuals.

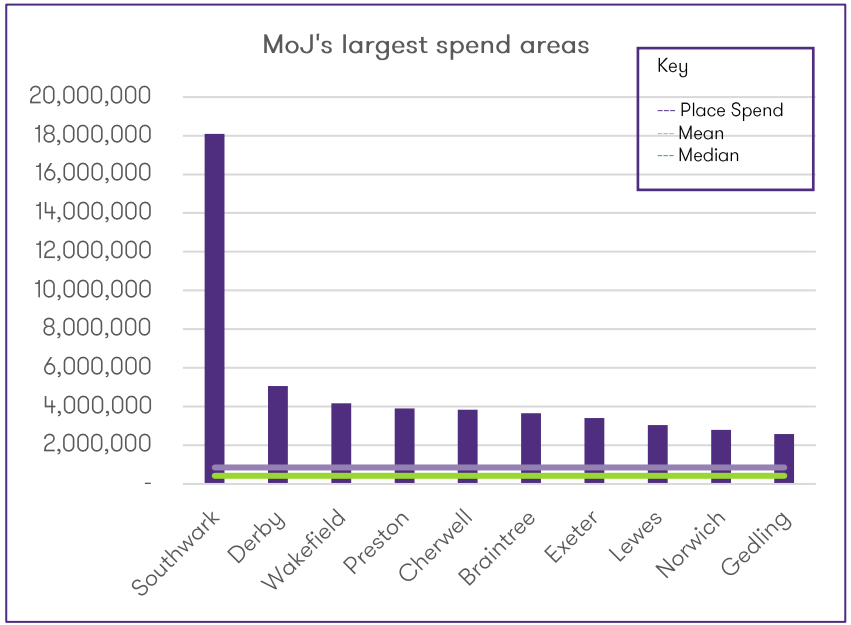


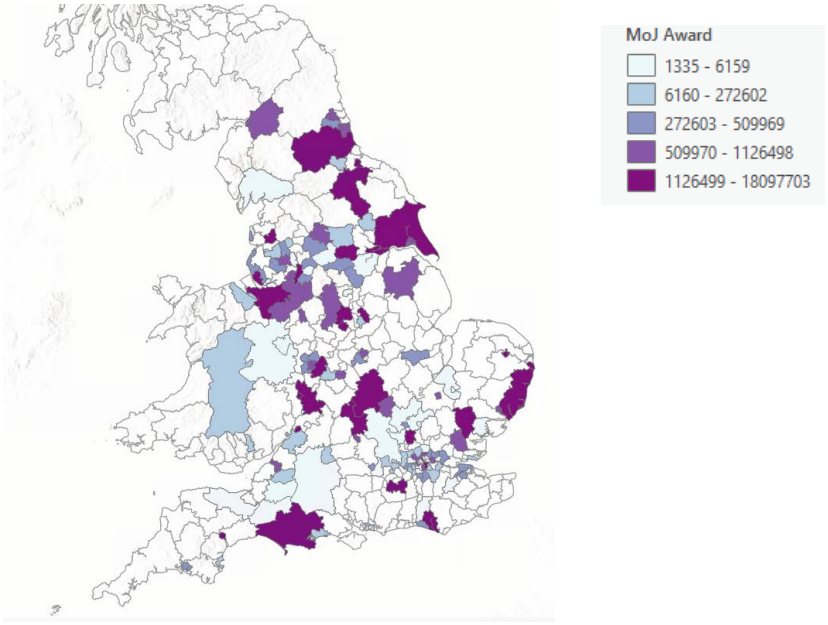


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of MoJ's spend

MoJ spends four times more in its largest spend area (Southwark at £18 million) compared to its second largest spend area (Derby at £5 million). This difference in spending is mainly driven by one £13 million grant on 'local commissioning of victims services PCC awarded to The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner in Southwark.

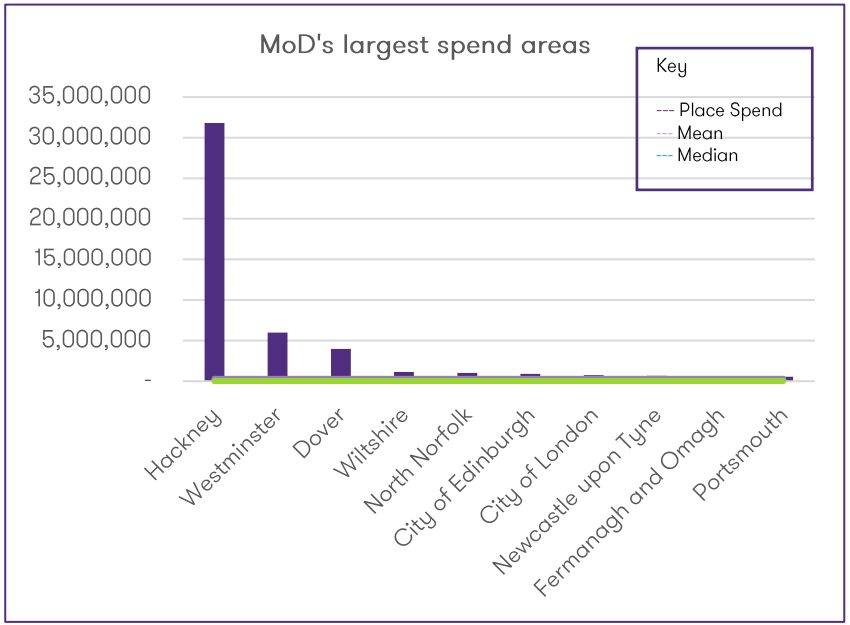


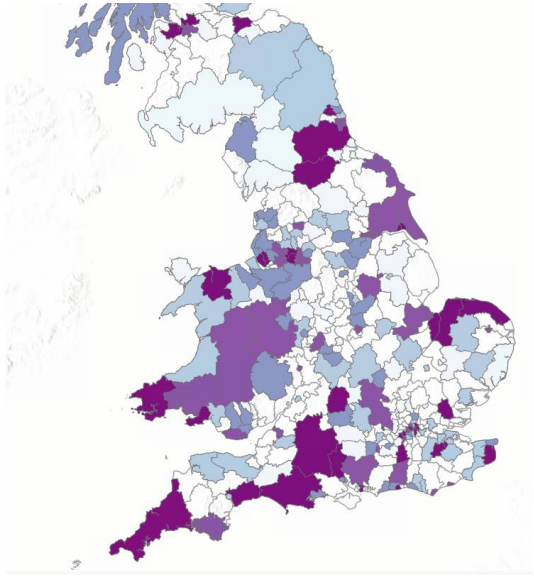


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of MoD's spend

MoD spends five times more in its largest spend area (Hackney at £32 million) compared to its second largest spend area (Westminster at £6 million). This is due to a £28 million 'support to the reserve forces and cadets association' grant being provided in Hackney. There is a relatively similar level of spend across the remaining largest spend areas, ranging from £578k in Portsmouth to £4 million in Dover.

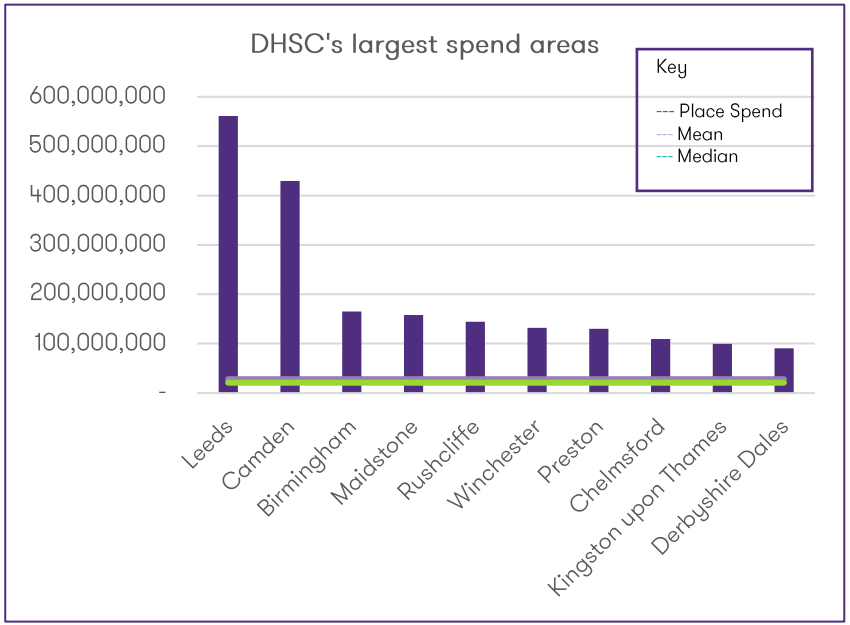


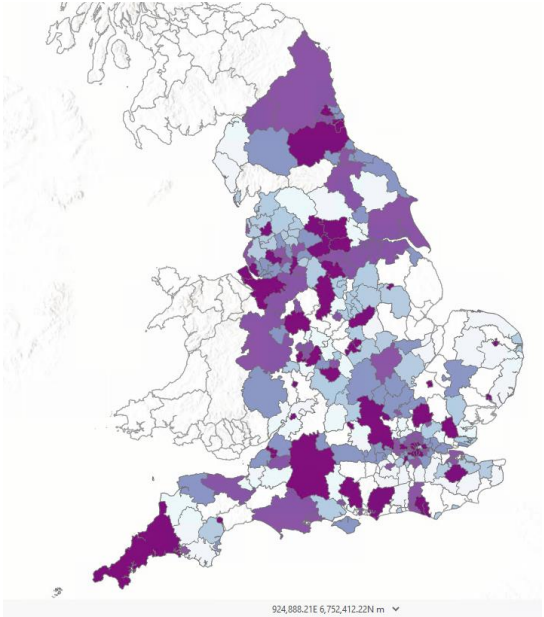


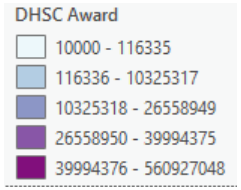
Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of DHSC's spend

DHSC has a relatively similar level of spend across its largest ten spend areas, ranging from £91 million spent in Derbyshire Dales and £561 million spent in Leeds.



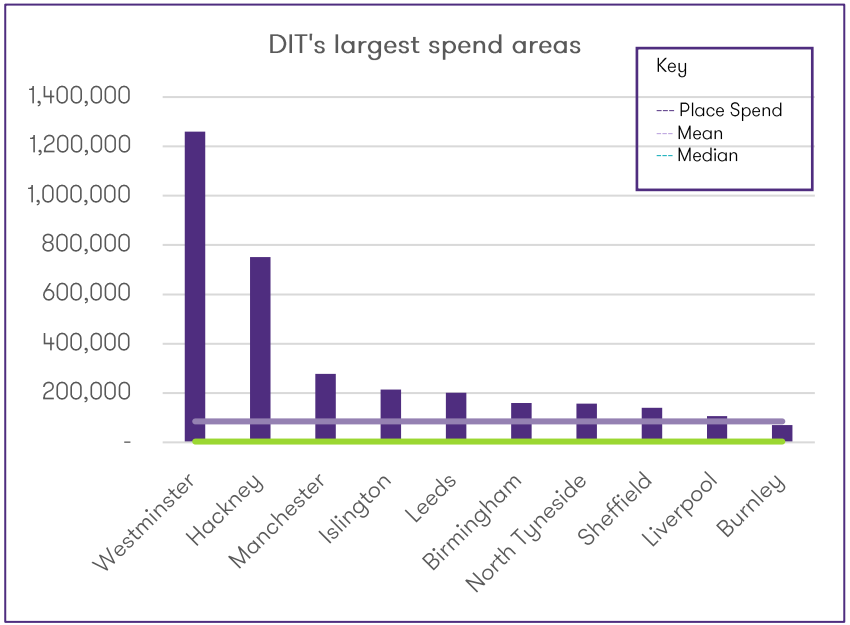


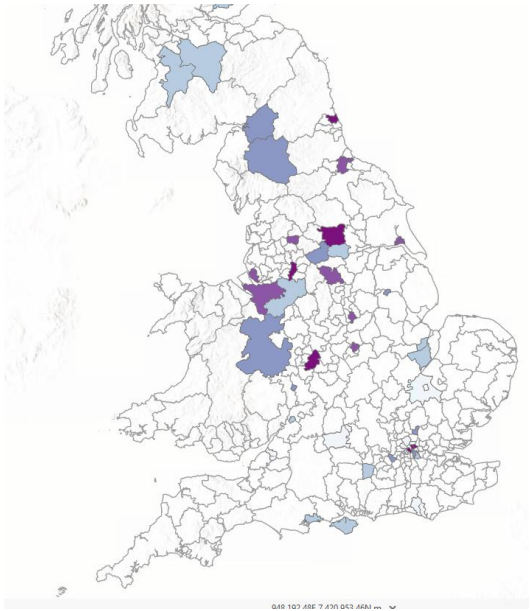


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of DIT's spend

DIT spends the largest amount in Westminster (£1.3 million), which is primarily driven by an 'Overseas Business Network Initiative' grant awarded to the UK-India Business Council at £1 million. The map shows that DIT provides funding to a much lower number of Local Authorities (46) compared to the other departments. The scale of spend is also much lower than the majority of the other departments (the tenth largest spend value in Burnley is only £70k), which can be explained by the nature of its policy objectives.

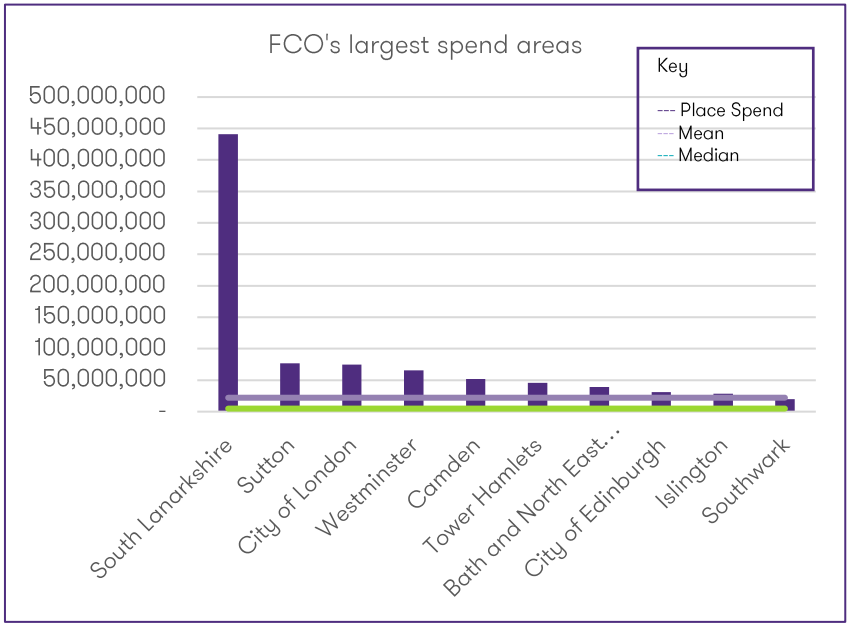


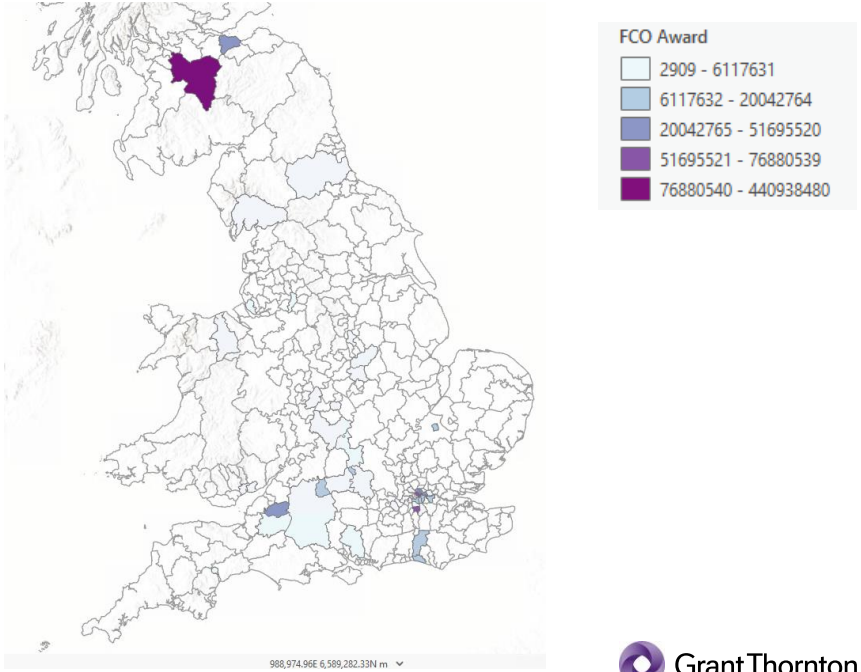


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of FCO's spend

The FCO spends six times more in its largest spend area (South Lanarkshire at £441 million) compared to its second largest spend area (Sutton at £77 million). This is primarily driven by 24 grants (which makes up 82% of the FCO funding for South Lanarkshire) being awarded to the IBRD World Bank. The map also shows that the FCO provides funding to a much lower number of Local Authorities (45) compared to the other departments.

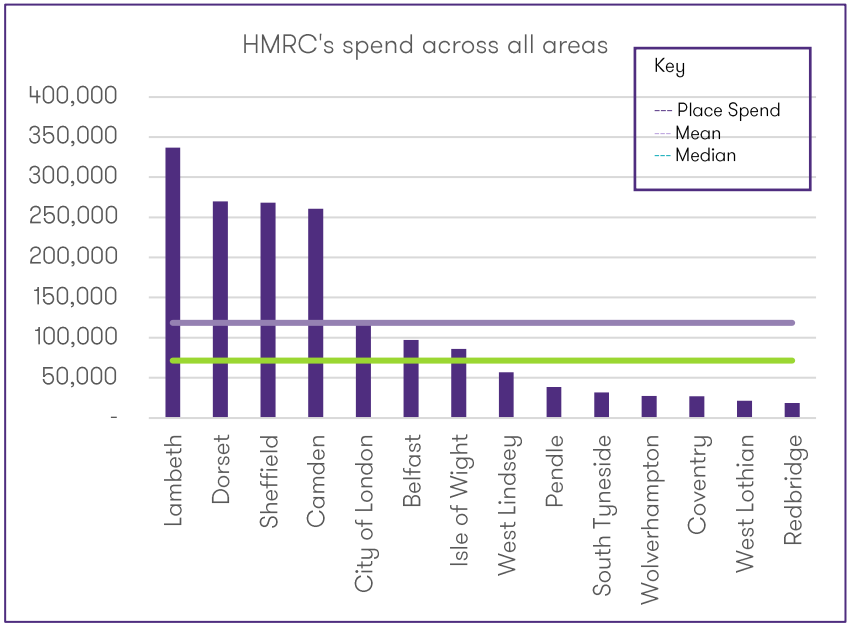


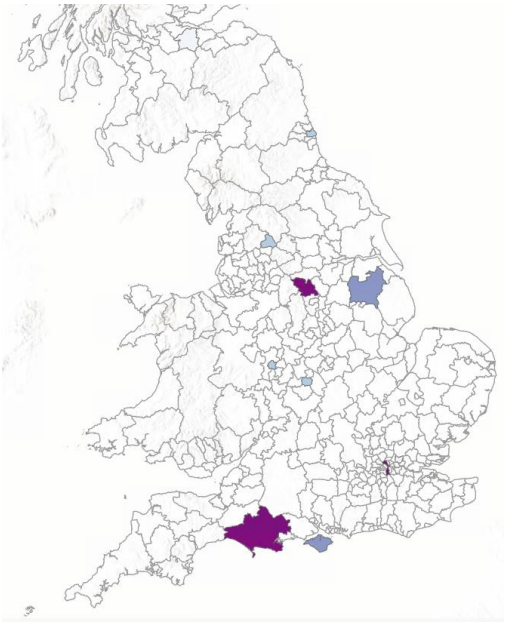


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of HMRC's spend

HMRC funds the lowest number of Local Authorities (14) and the provides the lowest scale of funds across all departments, ranging from £18k in Redbridge to £337k in Lambeth. This can be explained due to the nature of HMRC's remit and it being a non-ministerial department. Note that this bar chart shows the spend across all 14 areas due to the low number of areas that receive funding (unlike the others which only show the top ten largest spend areas).

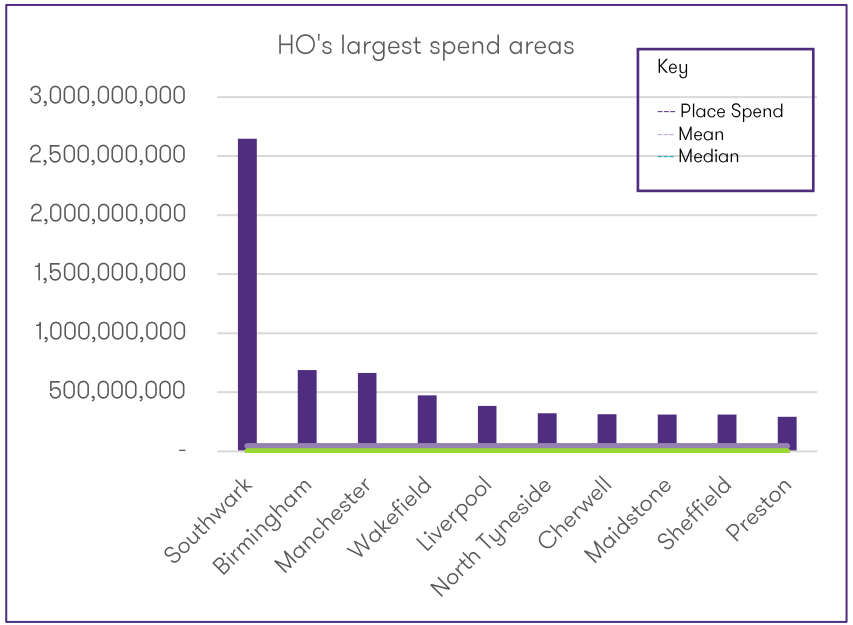


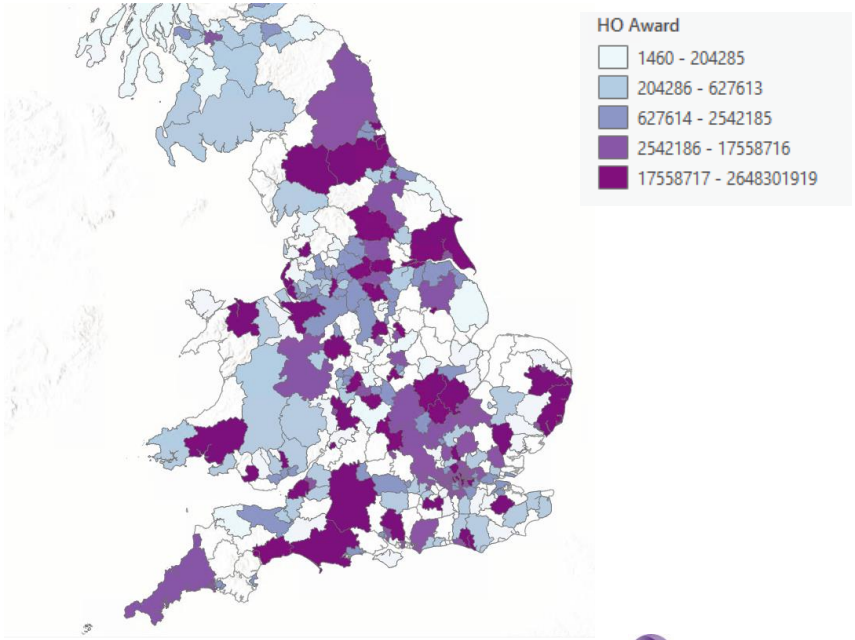


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of HO's spend

The HO spends four times more in its largest spend area (Southwark at £2.6 billion) compared to its second largest spend area (Birmingham at £688 million). This is due to HO providing 19 grants (which makes up 99% of the HO funding to Southwark) to the Greater London Authority. The remaining nine areas have a relatively similar level of spend, ranging from £291 million (Preston to £688 million (Birmingham).

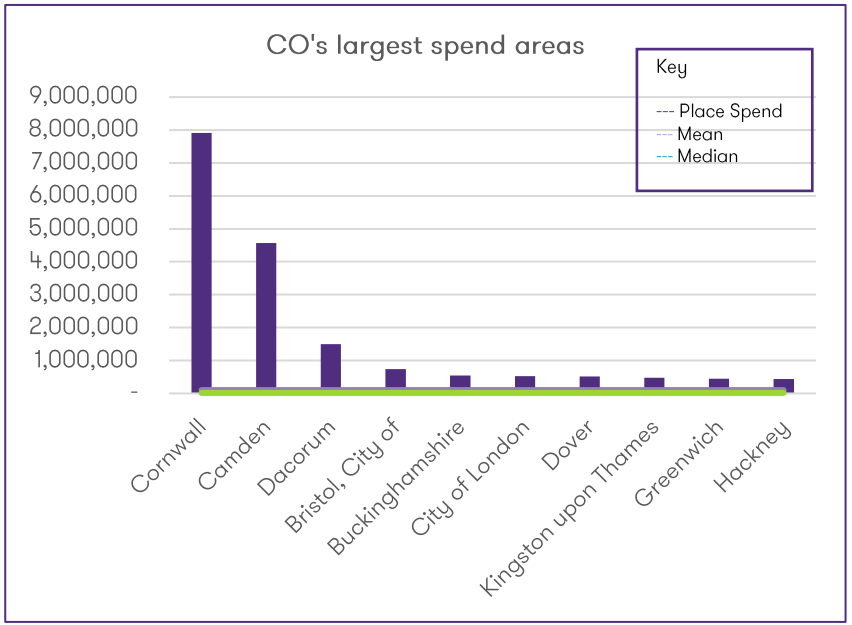


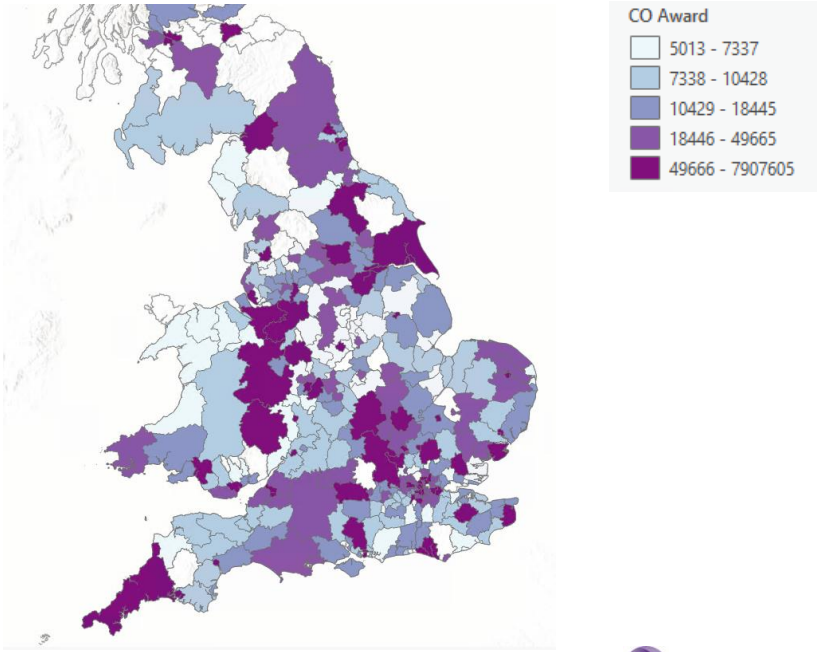


Grant Thornton

Understanding the spatial variation of CO's spend

The CO spends the most in Cornwall (£7.9 million) and Camden (£4.6 million), which is primarily driven by one grant for both areas. In Cornwall, a £7.9 million grant for 'Airport Enhancement' was awarded to the Council and in Camden, a £4.5 million grant was awarded to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for 'communications research and audience insight on the Global Health Security Campaign'. The remaining eight largest spend areas have a relatively similar level of spending, ranging from £434k in Hackney to £1.5 million in Dacorum.





Grant Thornton