



# **Technical Guide to Allocation Formulae and Pace of Change**

For 2019/20 to 2023/24 revenue allocations

## 3 Population base

### 3.1 Calculating CCG estimated registrations

#### 3.1.1 GP registered lists

The starting point for the weighted capitation formula is each CCG's population. The populations used are the registered lists of all member GP practices of the CCG as published by NHS Digital.

Previously a single monthly snapshot of GP registrations has been used as the baseline population. Based on a recommendation from ACRA, this has changed for 2019/20 allocations and a 12-month average of GP registrations has been used. This better reflects seasonal patterns in some areas, such as areas with high numbers of students or seasonal workers. The estimated baseline population for 2018/19 is based on an average of GP registrations, by quinary age-sex group, over the period November 2017 to October 2018.

GP registered lists are used irrespective of the patients' place of residence or where they use NHS services. This follows the guidance '*Who pays? Determining responsibility for payments for providers*' (NHS England 2013)<sup>11</sup>.

#### 3.1.2 Projected registered lists

The 12-month average GP registrations to October 2018, aggregated to CCG level, are projected forward to give estimated GP and CCG registered lists for each year from 2019/20 to 2023/24. In previous allocations rounds this has been done using the overall projected population changes for a CCG, keeping the age and gender distribution fixed for each CCG. For the 2019/20 to 2023/24 allocations they are projected forward using the ONS projections for resident populations in CCGs by quinary age-sex group. If population growth in an area is disproportionately in a younger or older population – which will affect relative levels of need – this is reflected in the changes in need-weighted populations over time. The percentage growth in CCGs' age-sex registrations is assumed to be the same as its projected percentage growth in its age-sex resident population.

The ONS projected populations are the 2016 based Sub-National Population Projections<sup>12</sup> (SNPPs) published at CCG age-sex level. These projections start with the 2011 Census populations, which are rolled forward to 2016 by adding the number of births and net migration and subtracting the number of deaths. Trends for the fertility rates, death rates and net migration are used by the ONS to project forward from 2016.

The sizes of CCGs' registered lists differ from the sizes of the ONS resident populations. This is for several reasons, the largest of which is cross-boundary flows: people who are registered with one CCG but reside in a different CCG. Other reasons include people who are entitled to register with a GP practice but are excluded from ONS populations because they have not yet been resident in the UK for 12 months, unregistered patients who are included in ONS populations, and

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<sup>11</sup> [NHS England, \*Who pays? Determining responsibility for payments to providers\*, August 2013](#)

<sup>12</sup> [ONS 2016 based Subnational Population Projections \(SNPP\) for CCGs](#)