

Supplementary Table 1 – Marginal and non-marginal effects and predicted CRQoL from regression (2) at multiple values of ASC expenditure per user.

Public adult social care expenditure per user	2017/18				2018/19				2019/20			
	Value	Marginal effect	Non-marginal effect on new users	Non-marginal effect on existing users	Value	Marginal effect	Non-marginal effect on new users	Non-marginal effect on existing users	Value	Marginal effect	Non-marginal effect on new users	Non-marginal effect on existing users
No expenditure	0.0	0.025***	-	-	0.0	0.020**	-	-	0.0	0.028**	-	-
At the min value	14.4	0.014***	0.277***	-	16.5	0.011**	0.258**	-	18.3	0.015***	0.397***	-
At the mean	25.0	0.006***	0.380***	0.103***	26.6	0.005***	0.342**	0.084***	27.6	0.009***	0.509***	0.111***
At the max value	41.8	-0.007	0.366***	-0.014	47.3	-0.006	0.337***	-0.004	39.3	0.0004	0.562***	0.054**

SC-QALY=social care-quality-adjusted life year.

In the column 'Non-marginal effect on new users', the care-related quality of life (CRQoL) effect is calculated by subtracting the predicted CRQoL at zero expenditure from the predicted CRQoL at the value of expenditure in the row. For example, for the row 'At the mean', the non-marginal effect is equal to the predicted CRQoL at mean expenditure minus the predicted CRQoL at zero expenditure. In the column 'Non-marginal effect on existing users', the CRQoL effect is calculated by subtracting the predicted CRQoL at the value of expenditure in the previous row from the predicted CRQoL at the value of expenditure in the row. For example, for the row 'At the mean', the non-marginal effect on existing users is equal to the predicted CRQoL at mean expenditure minus the predicted CRQoL at minimum expenditure.

*** = p-value<0.01, ** = p-value<0.05, * = p-value<0.10