

ROCKET SCIENCE

Yorkshire & Humber voluntary sector funding ecology research 2021

Commissioned by:
The National Lottery Community Fund,
Two Ridings Community Foundation,
Leeds Community Foundation,
and the Yorkshire Funders Forum

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Summary of key findings

The national voluntary sector

1. The income of the voluntary sector nationally has increased modestly since our last report from £51.4billion to £53.5billion
2. In proportional terms, Yorkshire and Humber's voluntary sector income remains one of the lowest in England. There is a notable north / south funding divide, particularly when deprivation as well as population levels are taken into account
3. Detailed data on the impact of Covid-19 on the level of voluntary sector funding is still emerging; there are clear signs that the pandemic has led to a shift in funders' approaches towards more equitable funding, greater collaboration and increased use of digital approaches.

Grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber

4. Between 2018 and 2021, voluntary organisations in Yorkshire and Humber received a total of £409m in funding from 20k awards made by 93 funders
5. The £409m total is substantially higher than our previous three-year analysis from 2015-18 (£311m from 69 funders) – but this analysis did not include a survey of local authority funding
6. The National Lottery Community Fund remains the largest single voluntary sector funder and the four National Lottery distribution bodies jointly account for 44% of the funding identified
7. The value of funding from local funders has increased markedly from £26.3m (17 funders) in our previous report to £48.0m (19 funders) in this report
8. Large, urban local authorities (Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford) received the highest overall level of funding. Taking deprivation levels as well as population into account, the funding cold spots in the region include North Lincolnshire as well as parts of South and West Yorkshire.

The local voluntary sector

9. There are over 12,000 charities registered in Yorkshire and Humber, with over 80% of these having an income of less than £100k
10. Charities registered in Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford account for almost a third of the region's charities but there are fewer charities per head than in some other local authorities
11. Children and young people are the most common beneficiary group for the region's charities.



1. Introduction and key findings

What do we know about funding of the voluntary sector¹ in Yorkshire and the Humber? Does Yorkshire and Humber overall get its fair share of funding to the voluntary sector? How has the range of funders and the amount of funding changed in recent years? What does funding information and Charity Commission data tell us about the voluntary sector organisations receiving funding?

In 2018, Rocket Science was commissioned by a group of Yorkshire and Humber funders to produce the first Funding Ecology report, which analysed funding data for the region's voluntary sector for the three financial years from 2015/16 to 2017/18. In 2021, this group of funders (The National Lottery Community Fund, Two Ridings Community Foundation, Leeds Community Foundation) and the Yorkshire Funders Forum (YFF) commissioned Rocket Science to produce an update of the analysis which covers the subsequent three financial years from April 2018 to March 2021.

1.1. Purpose of this research

This research is intended to increase the knowledge of the 'funding ecology' within the Yorkshire and Humber region, with the following three purposes:

1. Give understanding to the commissioning funders and YFF members about how, where and to whom their combined funding is distributed within the region
2. Use this understanding to approach local authorities and other local public sector bodies (Police and Crime Commissioners, Fire and Rescue Authorities, CCGs) to use independent funding to complement other support to the voluntary sector
3. Raise awareness amongst larger national charitable trusts and foundations about the make-up of their funding in Yorkshire and Humber, including any gaps or lack of weighting towards the region.

¹ We use the term 'voluntary sector' in this report for consistency. Our definition for this term includes voluntary organisations, community groups and social enterprises. However, for our analysis of funding recipients in Section 2, which is drawn from Charity Commission data, we are necessarily limited to analysis of charities, because similar detailed information on other types of voluntary sector organisations is not available.



1.2. Overview of activities

This new 2021 research substantially expands on the previous research commissioned in 2018 and includes the following main elements, which are reported on in Sections 3-5 of this report.

Section 2: An overview of the current funding picture nationally

This section includes an analysis of headline figures and trends from the NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2020. Alongside this, we have included an analysis of key trends and developments for funders arising from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the voluntary sector.

Section 3: Analysis of grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber

Our analysis of grant funding and grant funders is based on two main sources: information from the 360 Giving open grants-data site (65 funders) and a survey of YFF members (15 funders). In addition, we carried out exploratory analysis of local authority funding (13 funders), based on a survey sent to all local authorities in the region. This section includes analysis by type of funder, trends across the three financial years, funding by geography and by type of recipient organisation. It should be noted that we analysed funding data for voluntary sector grant recipients only – grants to individuals or to public sector organisations have not been included in our analysis.

Section 4: Analysis of the local voluntary sector

Using Charity Commission data, we have identified over 12,000 charities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and provide insights on the total numbers, geographic distribution, income and type of charities and their activities and beneficiaries.

An online analysis tool, with interactive filters and maps

We have developed an [online dashboard](#), which allows users to interrogate the data in this report through using interactive filters and maps.



1.3. Key findings: the national voluntary sector

The income of the voluntary sector nationally has increased slightly since our last report

Our analysis begins by looking at national voluntary sector funding information available from NCVO's UK Civil Society Almanac. This shows that for the UK as a whole, voluntary sector income has increased from a figure of £51.4 billion in our previous report (2015/16 financial year) to £53.5bn in the latest available figures (2017/18 financial year).

In proportional terms, Yorkshire and Humber's voluntary sector income remains one of the lowest in England

When we produced our last report in 2019, Yorkshire and Humber had the proportionally lowest level of voluntary sector income of any of the nine England regions. In our analysis for this report, there has been a modest improvement, in that Yorkshire and Humber is now ranked eighth out of nine. But the region's voluntary sector still receives much less funding than the national average (£372 per person in Yorkshire and the Humber as opposed to £835 per person nationally). This is partly explained by the 'head-office effect', whereby regional breakdowns reported in the NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac are based on where organisations are registered. This weights income towards London, where many large voluntary sector organisations have their headquarters.

Figure 1: Number of UK voluntary organisations and income by region, 2017/18

	Organisations [A]	Income (£m) [B]	Population (1000s) [C]	VCS orgs per 1,000 persons [A/C]	Funding per person [B*1000/C]
London	24,922	22,873	8,962	2.8	£2,552
South East	24,846	6,419	9,180	2.7	£699
South West	17,543	3,841	5,625	3.1	£683
East of England	16,328	3,313	6,236	2.6	£531
West Midlands	11,408	2,709	5,934	1.9	£456
North West	13,268	3,174	7,341	1.8	£432
North East	4,464	1,082	2,670	1.7	£405
Yorkshire & Humber	10,352	2,058	5,503	1.9	£374
East Midlands	10,573	1,744	4,836	2.2	£361
England	133,704	47,212	56,287	2.4	£839

Source: NCVO Civil Society Almanac 2020; ONS (mid-2019 population estimates)



There is a notable north / south funding divide when deprivation as well as population levels are considered

When relative levels of deprivation² are considered alongside regional population, there is a stark contrast between the north and south of England. The three northern regions (North West, North East, Yorkshire and Humber) are the three regions with the proportionally lowest levels of income by population weighted by deprivation. By this population-weighted-by-deprivation measure, Yorkshire and Humber is the region with the proportionally lowest level of funding in England.

Detailed data on the impact of Covid-19 on the level of voluntary sector funding is still emerging; there are, however, clear signs that the pandemic has led to a shift in funders' approaches and priorities

Along with many other sectors across the UK, voluntary sector organisations have found themselves under pressure during the pandemic. In March 2020, it was predicted by NCVO that the charity sector would lose [£4 billion over just 12 weeks](#) due to the impacts of Covid-19. Detailed data to analyse the actual rather than predicted impact of Covid-19 on the sector is still emerging – much of the information available currently is based on surveys rather than analysis of organisations' finances.

What is clear, however, is that funders' approaches and priorities have changed to meet emergency needs, with an increased emphasis on equitable funding, greater collaboration between funders and recipients, and wider use of digital approaches.

1.4. Key findings: grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber

Between 2018 and 2021, voluntary organisations in Yorkshire and Humber received a total of £409m in funding from 20k awards made by 93 funders

The central part of our analysis for this report involved analysis of data from 65 funders on the 360 Giving open grants-data site (including the four National Lottery distribution bodies [NLDBs]), supported by a survey of YFF members (15 funders) and exploratory analysis of local authority funding (13 funders) based on a survey sent to all local authorities in the region. Between these 93 funders, £408.8m has been awarded to the voluntary sector in the region over the three financial years 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21.

² See section 5.1 Methodology in the Appendix for details of our approach for analysis relative levels of deprivation.



The National Lottery Community Fund remains the largest single voluntary sector funder in the region and the four National Lottery distribution bodies account for 44% of the funding identified

The largest proportion of the funding has come from the four NLDBs (£181.8m, 44%) and the 13 local authorities who provided voluntary sector funding data (£123.1m, 30%). It should be noted that only limited grants information was available from the Arts Council England. The National Lottery Community Fund remains the largest single funder of the voluntary sector.

The overall total is substantially higher than our previous three-year analysis from 2015 to 2018 (£311m from 69 funders) – but this previous analysis did not include a survey of local authority funding

There are some major differences between the funding analysed in this report and in our previous report, which analysed funding in the three financial years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. First, the overall value of funding is almost £100m higher at £409m as opposed to £311m in the previous report. However, this difference is caused by the inclusion of analysis of £123.1m of local government funding in this report.

Figure 2: Comparison of funding by type of funder, 2018/19-2020/21 and 2015/16-2017/18

Type of funder	2018/19 to 2020/21		2015/16 to 2017/18		Difference	
	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)
National Lottery DBs	181.8	4,673	241.5	4,024	-59.7	649
Local government	123.1	7,446	-	-	123.1	7,446
National funder	56.0	2,066	42.9	1,788	13.0	278
Local funder	48.0	6,001	26.3	4,075	21.7	1,926
Grand Total	408.8	20,186	310.7	9,887	98.2	10,299

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey

The value of funding from local funders has increased markedly from £26.3m (17 funders) in our previous report to £48.0m (19 funders) in this report

There have been other changes – there are a larger number of funders reporting on 360 Giving than there were three years ago and this means that, in particular, the number of national funders has increased in this funding analysis (57 as opposed to 32 in the previous report), with a related increase in the value of their funding to Yorkshire and Humber voluntary sector organisations. The value of funding awards from local funders has increased markedly from £26.3m (17 funders) in our previous report to £48.0m (19 funders) in this report. All of the Community Foundations in the region have reported higher levels of grant giving in the most recent three years.



Large, urban local authorities (Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford) received the highest overall level of funding

For the large majority of funding awards analysed from YFF survey returns and 360 Giving, we have been able to assign funding to the local authority where the recipient is based (11,540 out of 12,740 awards). We did not include local authority funding awards in this analysis, because there were gaps and inconsistencies in how the data was returned. Large, urban local authorities (Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford) had the greatest number of awards. This analysis was based on the location of the recipient organisation, rather than the location of the beneficiaries. It is therefore likely that there will be some element of a 'headquarters effect' in these local authorities, with some of these awards being to large regional or national organisations rather than local voluntary organisations.

In terms of funding proportional to population, there are cold spots in North Lincolnshire, Selby and East Riding of Yorkshire

Even taking into account differences in population size between small district councils in North Yorkshire and large city councils, Leeds (£93.12 per person) and Sheffield (£70.19) still have the highest levels of funding proportional to population. At the other end of the scale, there are also funding cold spots including:

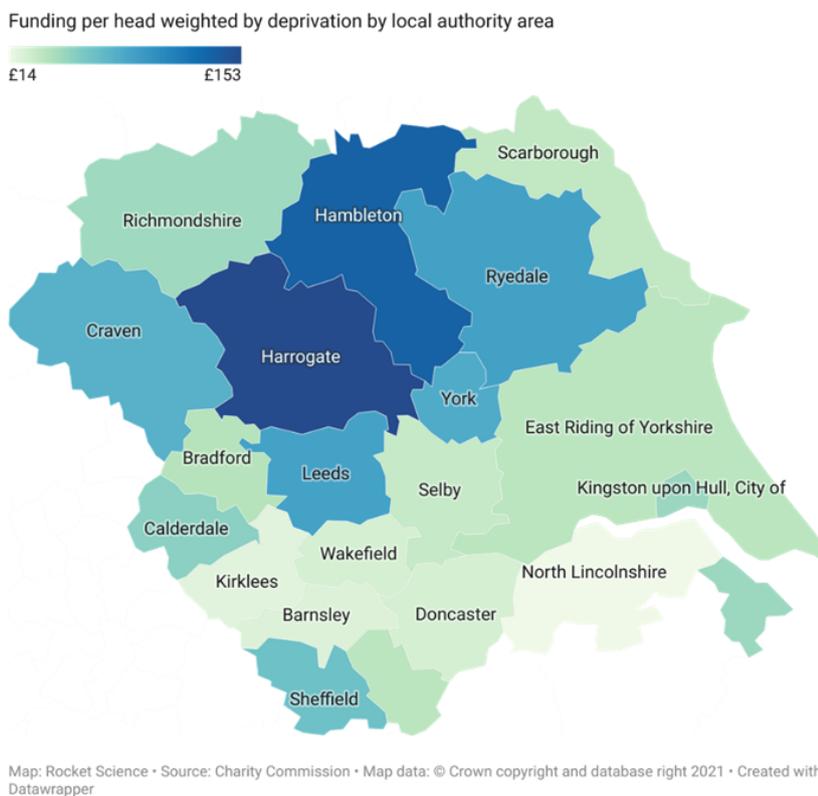
- North Lincolnshire - £11.81 of funding awarded per head
- Selby - £13.07 per head
- East Riding of Yorkshire - £19.18 per head

Taking deprivation as well as population into account, the cold spots include North Lincolnshire as well as parts of south and west Yorkshire

To consider deprivation as well as population, we have used an approach which considers both the overall population of an area and the population living in deprived areas (the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally using the 2019 index of multiple deprivation) to produce a deprivation weighting for each local authority. Using this approach, it can be seen from Figure 3 below that there is a contrast between funding cold spots in North Lincolnshire and south and west Yorkshire compared to higher levels of funding in many of the North Yorkshire districts.



Figure 3: Funding per head weighted by deprivation by local authority area, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (£)



Local funders are more likely to give multiple grants to the same organisation; only 14% of organisations received grants from more than one funder

For this report, given the increased number of funders providing detailed grants information on 360 Giving, we have been able to go beyond the analysis we produced in our 2019 report to look at themes in the *recipients* of funding. It is important to note that this information was only available for the four local funders, four NLDBs and 57 national funders with information on 360 Giving and not for other local funders or local authorities that provided less-detailed survey returns. Despite these limitations, it is useful to note some trends and themes:

- The four local funders (Sir George Martin Trust, Two Ridings Community Foundation, Leeds Community Foundation, Lincolnshire Community Foundation) have the highest number of grants proportional to unique recipients (in other words, these funders are more likely to have given two or more grants to the same organisations), which reflects the localised nature of their funding to a smaller pool of available grant recipients.
- 86% of grant recipients received grants from only one funder; 9% of recipients received a grant from exactly two funders and the remaining 5% recipients received funding from three or more funders.



1.5. Key findings: the local voluntary sector

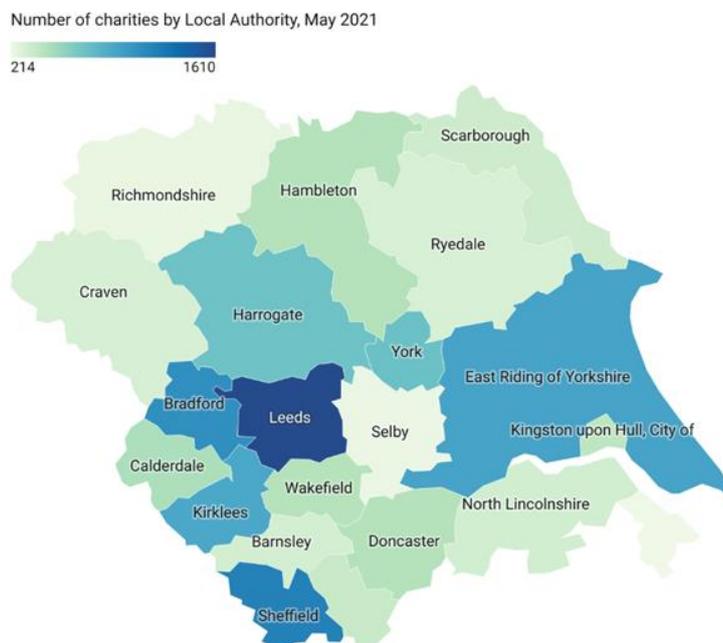
There are over 12,000 charities registered in Yorkshire and Humber, with more than 80% of these having an income of less than £100k

For this report, we have also analysed Charity Commission data on the range and composition of charities in the region. Based on charity register data from May 2021, there are **12,159³ charities registered in the Yorkshire and Humber region** which is equivalent to 2.2 charities per 1000 people. This is lower than the average of [2.5 charities per 1000 people](#) in the UK. The make-up of the charity sector in Yorkshire and Humber is largely in line with the UK charity sector as a whole. The majority are micro and small charities (81%) with an income under £100k. There are 43 major charities with an income of over £1m.

Charities registered in Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford account for almost a third of the region's charities but there are fewer charities per head

Charities in Leeds account for 13% of all charities in the region and 24% of the total income. While Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford have the greatest total number of registered charities, Local Authorities such as Ryedale (5.6), Craven (5.5) and Hambleton (4.9) have more charities per 1,000 people.

Figure 4: Number of charities by local authority area, May 2021



Map: Rocket Science • Source: Charity Commission • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2021 • Created with Datawrapper

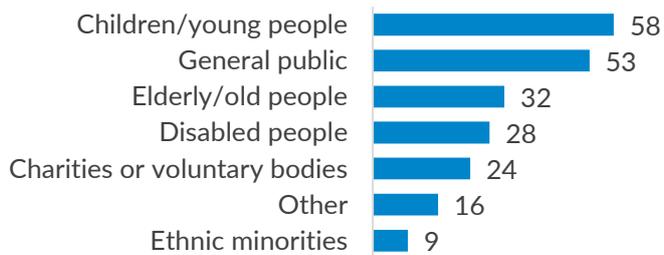
³ 33 charities were excluded from the analysis as they did not meet the voluntary sector criteria, including Leeds Trinity University and independent schools. For more information, see the Appendix.



Children and young people are the most common beneficiary group

The majority of charities in Yorkshire and Humber supports children and young people (58%). About a third provides services to old people (32%) and 28% support disabled people. Only one in 10 charities specifically reports ethnic minorities as their main beneficiaries. These trends are in line with the UK charity sector as a whole.

Figure 5: Proportion of charities by beneficiary group. May 2021 (%)



Source: Charity Commission England and Wales May 2021 – note that charities can list more than one type of beneficiary



2. The national voluntary sector

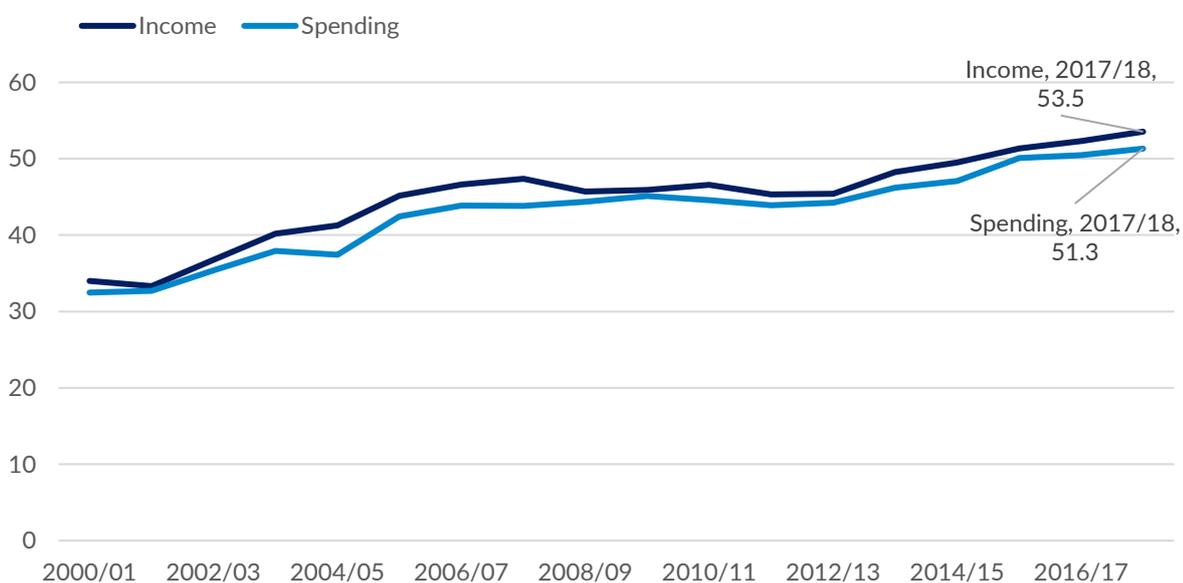
In this section we first look at national voluntary sector funding data drawn from the latest NCVO (2020) UK Civil Society Almanac. It is based on detailed analysis of charity financial accounts and administrative data for 2017/18. In the following section, we highlight some of the more recent headlines from the available analysis and research of the impact of Covid-19 on voluntary sector funding since March 2020.

2.1. Funding

National voluntary sector income stagnated for five years after the 2008 financial crash, but has grown each year since 2012/13

Figure 1 shows the impact that the 2008 financial crash on the income of the voluntary sector in the UK: it was only in 2013/14 that income exceeded 2007/08 figures. Since then, there has been steady growth, albeit at a slower rate than the years from 2000/01 to 2007/08.

Figure 6: Total income and spending for the UK voluntary sector, 2000/01 to 2017/18 (£bn, 2017/18 prices)



Source: NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2020



Nationally, individual giving is the largest source of voluntary sector income (and the National Lottery is a surprisingly small proportion)

NCVO's Civil Society Almanac also gives a breakdown of income by source. It shows that, nationally, individual giving and government funding (including central government, local government and the NHS) are the two major sources of income for the voluntary sector. The National Lottery provides a surprisingly small proportion of the sector's total income (although, as our research shows, there is a very different picture for locally available *grants* income rather than income from all sources). This partly reflects the sampling methodology used for the Almanac and also the fact that not all Lottery funding to the voluntary sector will go to registered charities. However, the £576m figure is broadly reflective of the funding given out by National Lottery distribution bodies, so even taking into account methodological differences, the proportion of voluntary sector income from the National Lottery remains small.

Figure 7: Total income for the UK voluntary sector by source, 2017/18

Source	Income (£m)	%
Individual	25,384	47%
Government	15,691	29%
Voluntary sector	5,144	10%
Investment	4,098	8%
Private sector	2,653	5%
National Lottery	576	1%
UK total	53,545	100%

Source: NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2020

Yorkshire and Humber region has proportionally low levels of voluntary sector organisations and funding

NCVO's Civil Society Almanac 2020 includes overview information on the level of funding per region. It shows that the Yorkshire and Humber region has proportionally fewer organisations than the national average (1.9 organisations per 1000 people as opposed to 2.4 nationally) and these organisations also receive much less funding than the national average (£372 per person in Yorkshire and the Humber as opposed to £835 per person nationally).

This is partly explained by the 'head-office effect'. The regional breakdowns reported in the Almanac are based on where organisations are registered. Therefore, figures for London are much higher as many organisations, particularly large national ones, have their headquarters in London. However, even excluding London, the Yorkshire and Humber region still has a below average number of voluntary sector organisations and income compared to other regions.



Figure 8: Number of UK voluntary organisations and income by region, 2017/18

	Organisations [A]	Income (£m) [B]	Population (1000s) [C]	VCS orgs per 1,000 persons [A/C]	Funding per person [B*1000/C]
London	24,922	22,873	8,962	2.8	£2,552
South East	24,846	6,419	9,180	2.7	£699
South West	17,543	3,841	5,625	3.1	£683
East of England	16,328	3,313	6,236	2.6	£531
West Midlands	11,408	2,709	5,934	1.9	£456
North West	13,268	3,174	7,341	1.8	£432
North East	4,464	1,082	2,670	1.7	£405
Yorkshire & Humber	10,352	2,058	5,503	1.9	£374
East Midlands	10,573	1,744	4,836	2.2	£361
England	133,704	47,212	56,287	2.4	£839

Source: NCVO Civil Society Almanac 2020; ONS (mid-2019 population estimates)

It should be noted that when we produced our last report in 2019, Yorkshire and Humber had the proportionally lowest level of voluntary sector income of any of the nine England regions and so its current second lowest level is a slight improvement.

There is a notable north / south funding divide when deprivation as well as population levels are taken into account

In Section 3.3 of this report, we analyse funding in the Yorkshire and Humber region by geography. One of the factors that we consider in this analysis is the relative level of deprivation in different local authorities in the region, using an approach which considers both the overall population and the population living in deprived areas to produce a deprivation weighting for each local authority. Exactly the same approach can be taken nationally to take relative differences in deprivation levels into account when analysing funding totals at a regional level⁴.

Figure 9 below shows that **once deprivation as well as population is considered, Yorkshire and Humber has the proportionally lowest level of income of the nine England regions.** In addition, all three north of England regions (North West, Yorkshire and Humber and North East) have proportionally low levels of income once this deprivation weighting is applied. This reflects the scale of the ‘levelling-up’ challenge as it applies to the voluntary sector.

⁴ See section 5.1 Methodology in the Appendix for full details of this approach.



Figure 9: Income of UK voluntary organisations proportional to population and deprivation by region, 2017/18

	Population (1000s)				Income		
	Income (£m)	Overall	In deprived LSOAs	Deprivation weighting	Per person	Per person, weighted for deprivation	
							A
London	22,873	8,962	1,460	0.91	£2,552	£2,814	
South East	6,419	9,180	766	0.71	£699	£987	
South West	3,841	5,625	604	0.77	£683	£889	
East of England	3,313	6,236	632	0.75	£531	£705	
East Midlands	1,744	4,836	861	0.94	£361	£382	
West Midlands	2,709	5,934	1,786	1.25	£456	£365	
North West	3,174	7,341	2,557	1.37	£432	£315	
North East	1,082	2,670	903	1.35	£405	£301	
Yorkshire & Humber	2,058	5,503	1,696	1.27	£374	£294	
England	47,212	56,287	11,266	1.00	£839	£839	

Source: NCVO Civil Society Almanac 2020; ONS (mid-2019 population estimates); MHCLG (2019 indices of deprivation)

2.2. Impact of Covid-19

Voluntary sector organisations often faced increased demand despite worsening finances

Along with many other sectors across the UK, voluntary sector organisations have found themselves under pressure during the pandemic. In March 2020, it was predicted by NCVO that the charity sector would lose [£4 billion over just 12 weeks](#) due to the impacts of Covid-19.

Detailed data to analyse the actual rather than predicted impact of Covid-19 on the sector is still emerging. In the most recent July 2021 [Respond, Recover, Reset monthly Covid-19 impact reporting](#), 28% of the voluntary sector organisations surveyed stated that their financial position had deteriorated in the last month. In addition, 46% of organisations have had to use their cash reserves to cope with the impact of the pandemic, leaving them in a less financially resilient position. The Charity Commission also stated in April 2021 that the percentage of charities with incomes of more than £500,000 which had either negative or no free reserves had [increased from 9% in April 2020 to 28% in March 2021](#).

Alongside these challenges to the financial position of many voluntary sector organisations, demand for services has often risen. The final Pro Bono Economics Covid Charity Tracker Survey in November 2020 reported that 63% of charities were experiencing higher levels of demand than in 2019. Similarly, 57% of voluntary sector organisations surveyed for the latest July 2021 [Respond, Recover,](#)



[Reset monthly Covid-19 impact reporting](#) stated that they have experienced a rise in demand for their services.

Funders and grantees responded quickly and flexibly to the emergency needs of communities

Despite these challenges, the voluntary sector has largely demonstrated the ability to be [flexible, communicative and reactive](#). Grant givers and funders had to act similarly quickly to respond to emerging need – in many cases, adapting their models of delivery by employing [emergency response funds and community-based rapid-response funds](#) to grantees to meet immediate need.

Funders found themselves acknowledging the need to adapt current grant activities, as seen by the [Covid-19 funders 'stand with the sector' pledge](#), bringing together over 350 funders from across the sector pledging support to civil society groups affected by Covid-19. This acknowledged that pre-pandemic, previously agreed outcomes may not be achieved within original timeframes. Funders were required to become more flexible, both with deadlines (such as reporting deadlines) and with the use of their finances by voluntary sector organisations, acknowledging original outcomes may need to be changed. In many cases these responses encouraged greater collaboration between the funders, the grantees and the local communities each adjusting to best address on the ground needs.

There is an increased emphasis on equitable funding, with the pandemic exposing inequalities within communities

The impact of Covid-19 on communities, alongside other events during the height of the pandemic, exacerbated and exposed inequalities existing in our communities, particularly [health and racial inequalities](#). This recalibrated many grant givers perceptions and thinking, in turn having an impact on the funding approaches including some of the nation's most notable funders e.g. [Lloyd's Bank Foundation](#) and [National Lottery Community Fund](#). We are now beginning to see a shift in prioritisation in how grant giving is approached, designed and delivered. A key focus now lies on making sure this process is equitable.

Funders are also adapting their funding strategies to ensure grants are given to communities most in need. One example (from the many available) is the [North Yorkshire County Council Stronger Communities programme during Covid-19](#), which has invested £80,000 in small grants to local communities and community projects. This grants programme aims to reduce inequalities, improve social cohesion and connectedness and improve overall community wellbeing. The shift to more communityfocused funding has led to grant givers often shifting their focus to an investment in local communities themselves, with [renewed and increasing interest in participatory grant-making models](#).



Collaboration has become increasingly important, among funders, grantees and local communities

Collaboration in funding has been an emerging theme as a result of Covid-19. Voluntary organisations have seen this with reflected through a growing interest in volunteering and the development of mutual aid groups, but this also extends to grant giving processes.

More strategic collaboration has been necessary during the pandemic as emergency response funding needed greater flexibility and communication between the different actors involved in delivery. As discussed, this involves greater transparency, flexibility and communication between funder and grantee, but funders have also seen merit in collaborating with one another. Over the course of the pandemic, funders have increased linkages to share knowledge, learning and best practice. Some funders have taken the opportunity to develop collaborative groups to do this. In the Yorkshire and Humber region, a number of local, place-based funders forums were formed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, and they worked alongside the Yorkshire Funders Forum to share knowledge, learning and best practice, as well as in some cases pooling funds in local areas.

Digital has a key part to play in changing funding processes

The role of digital has been important during Covid-19, with many voluntary sector organisations having had to quickly move services online due to lockdown restrictions. While lockdowns are beginning to ease, digital is likely to stay. Funders can play a key role in helping voluntary sector organisations with their digital capacity, strategy and development. Some feel that improved [digital usage in the voluntary sector could revolutionise grant giving](#), increasing charities efficiency and building a stronger more effective social sector through digital.

Open data also played an important role during Covid-19. It is another tool which helped to foster greater transparency and collaboration. It has been utilised to demonstrate the scope and reach of grant giving through, for example, 360 Giving, which has been the data source for much of the analysis in this report. In addition, [360 Giving has been reporting on Covid-19 emergency funding](#), demonstrating the scale and reach of emergency funding during the pandemic.

Open data also means funders can direct their grant giving and other support to areas which demonstrate the greatest need. Indeed, a key purpose of this report, and the previous 2019 Funding Ecology report, is to build exactly this understanding of how funding is distributed across Yorkshire and Humber and how funders can complement and support each other's funding.



3. Grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber

3.1. Overview

Data from a total of 93 funders has been included in this analysis

Our analysis of survey returns and 360 Giving data has identified the following range of funders of voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber in the period 1-Apr-18 to 31-Mar-21:

- 57 National funders
- 19 Local funders
- 13 Local authorities
- 4 National Lottery distribution bodies (NLDBs)
- Data from 93 funders in total.

Between 2018 and 2021, voluntary organisations in Yorkshire and Humber received a total of £409m funding from 20k awards

Between these 93 funders, £408.8m has been awarded to the voluntary sector in the region over the three financial years 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21. The largest proportion of the funding has come from NLDBs (£181.8m, 44%) and the 13 local authorities who provided voluntary sector funding data (£123.1m, 30%).

Figure 10: Overview of funding by type of funder, 2018/19 to 2020/2021

Type of funder	Amount awarded			Number of grants
	Total (£m)	Of total (%)	Average (£)	
National Lottery DBs	181.8	44	38,898	4,673
Local government	123.1	30	16,534	7,446
National funder	56.0	14	27,092	2,066
Local funder	48.0	12	7,996	6,001
Grand Total	408.8	100	20,253	20,186

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey



There are some important points to note about these overall funding figures:

- Only very limited Arts Council England funding data was available for analysis (£3.4m through 10 awards as opposed to £36.2m through 755 awards in our previous three-year report)
- The funding returns from a number of funders were incomplete for the most recent 2020/21 financial year, because we were collecting information soon after the year end.
- Only 13 local authorities out of 22 unitary, county and district councils in the region provided voluntary sector funding information (see section 3.2 for details of which local authorities provided information)
- The total of £123.1m through 7,446 awards by local authorities is a more provisional figure because it is based on an exploratory analysis of local authority funding. Different local authorities provided different levels of detail and, importantly, some did not separate grant funding of the voluntary sector from contractual funding of voluntary sector organisations, which will have inflated the figures from these local authorities.

The three-year funding total for 2018/19 to 2020/21 is almost £100m higher than our previous three-year analysis from 2015/16 to 2017/18

Figure 11: Comparison of funding by type of funder, 2018/19-2020/21 and 2015/16-2017/18

Type of funder	2018/19 to 2020/21		2015/16 to 2017/18		Difference	
	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)	Awards (£m)	Awards (n)
National Lottery DBs	181.8	4,673	241.5	4,024	-59.7	649
Local government	123.1	7,446	-	-	123.1	7,446
National funder	56.0	2,066	42.9	1,788	13.0	278
Local funder	48.0	6,001	26.3	4,075	21.7	1,926
Grand Total	408.8	20,186	310.7	9,887	98.2	10,299

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey

The three-year funding total identified in this report is £98.2m higher than the total identified in our previous report covering the three-year period 2015-18. Major reasons for this difference include:

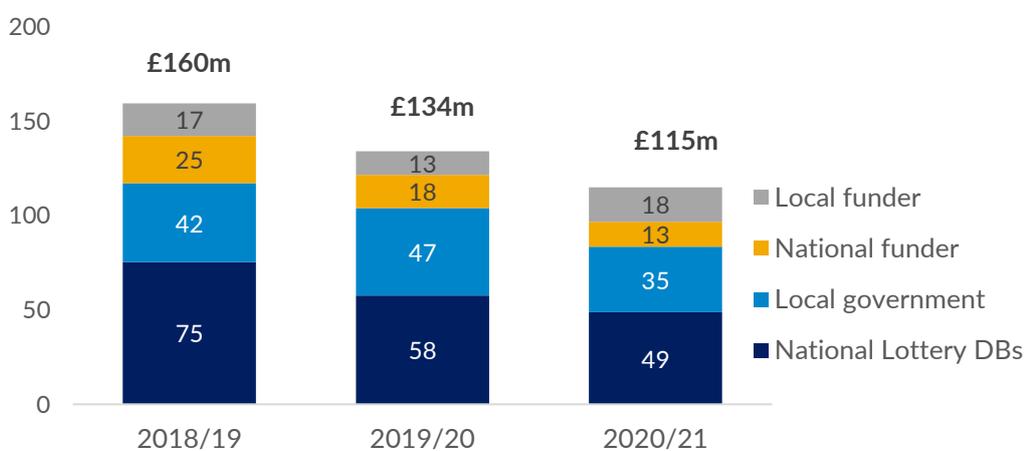
- We did not carry out the exploratory analysis of local authority funding in our previous research
- The NLDB total was higher in our previous report, largely due to the restrictions on availability of Arts Council funding information in this report
- There are now more funders providing 360 Giving data, which increased the funding totals for national funders.



The value of grants across the three years from 2018/19 to 2020/21 has decreased, but the number of grants has increased

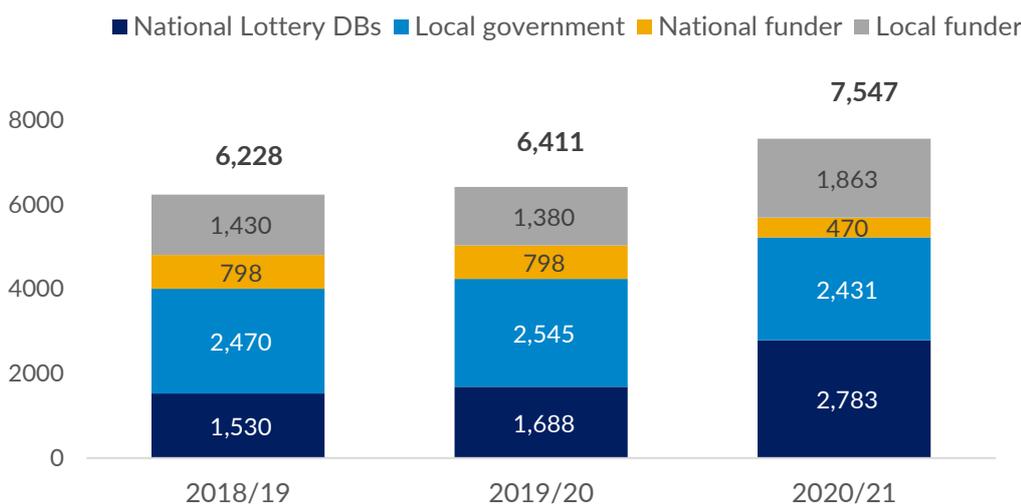
As noted above, some of our funding data returns were incomplete for the final financial year of 2020/21, which is reflected in a lower total value of funding awards being made in 2020/21. Conversely, however, the number of awards in 20/21 was greater than either of the two previous years. This reflects an increase in the number of low-value awards made by NLDBs, particularly Sport England over the Covid-19 period.

Figure 12: Total amounts awarded by type of funder over time, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (£m)



Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey

Figure 13: Total number of grants awarded by type of funder over time, 2018/19 to 2020/21

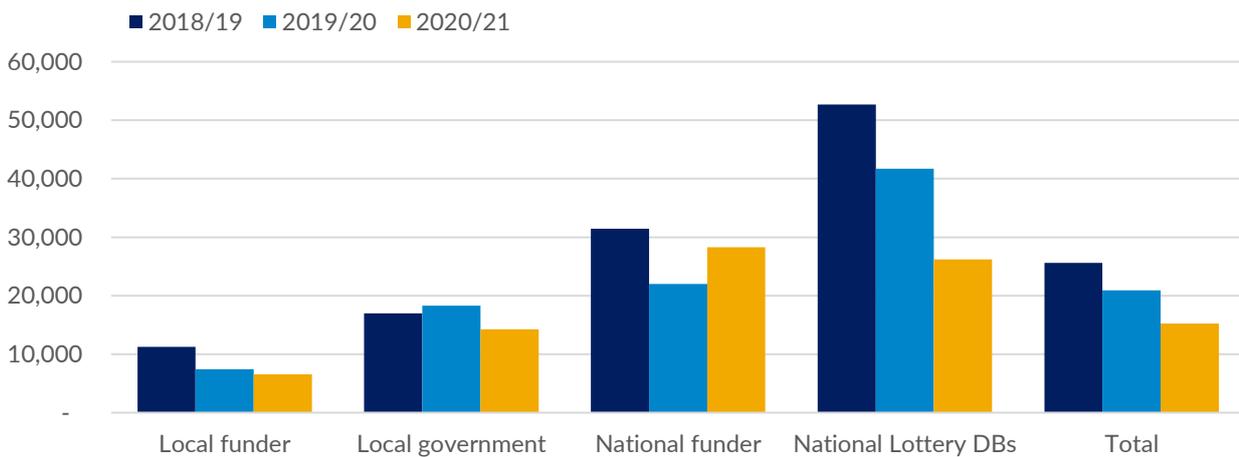


Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey

Figure 14 below shows how this greater number of smaller-value awards in 2020/21 is reflected in a smaller average grant size for all types of funders (except national funders).



Figure 14: Average amount awarded by type of funder over time, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (£)



Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, LA survey

3.2. By type of funder

The National Lottery Community Fund has awarded most grants of the four NLDBs

As noted above, only a very small number of grant awards for Arts Council England are available from 360 Giving and we were unable to obtain full information from Arts Council England directly in time for this report.

The National Lottery Community Fund (TNLCF) gave the largest amount of funding of the four NLDBs to voluntary sector organisations in the region (indeed, TNLCF was the largest single funder across all categories of funder). TNLCF’s funding total of £93.3m through 2,860 awards represents 51% of the value of awards made by NLDBs and 61% of the number of awards made. This high proportion of awards made is reflected in the lower average grant value (£32.6k) of TNLCF awards in comparison to the overall NLDB average grant value (£38.9k).

Figure 15: Overview of grant making by National Lottery Distribution Bodies, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)
The National Lottery Community Fund	2,860	93.3	32,607
Sport England	1,576	51.9	32,943
The National Lottery Heritage Fund	227	33.2	146,285
Arts Council England	10	3.4	339,115
Total	4,673	181.8	38,898

Source: 360 Giving, Heritage Lottery Survey



More national funders, giving a greater value of awards, have been identified in this report compared to our previous analysis

Our analysis has identified a total of £56.0m awarded by 57 national funders in the period 2018/19 to 2020/21 (see Figure 16: Overview of grant making for top 25 national funders by amounts awarded, 2018/19 to 2020/21). In our previous report for the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 we identified a total of 33 national funders awarding £42.9m in awards. This increase reflects the greater range of organisations that are now reporting on the 360 Giving open-grants data site. Also, in our previous report, some of the funders, particularly the Henry Smith Charity, did not provide grants data for the full three-year period. With the full three years of data now available, the Henry Smith Charity is now the largest national funder of the voluntary sector in the region.

Local funders: £48.0m in funding identified over most recent three years as opposed to £26.3m in our previous report

As shown in Figure 17 below, we have identified a total of £48.0m awarded by 19 local funders through 6,001 awards over the three years 2018/19, 19/20 and 20/21. This compares with £26.3m from 17 local funders through 4,075 awards identified over the three years 2015/16, 16/17 and 17/18 in our previous report. Major reasons for the increase in value include:

- The Liz & Terry Brammall Foundation figure is £16.8m as opposed to £7.7m in the previous report
- The three Community Foundations which were included in the previous report all reported higher figures for the most recent three years: Leeds Community Foundation figure is £13.5m (previous report - £11.3m); Two Ridings Community Foundation is £4.9m (previous report - £2.0m); South Yorkshire's Community Foundation figure is £4.7m (previous report - £1.6m)
- There are also two further Community Foundations which were not included in the previous report: the Community Foundation for Calderdale completed a survey response for this report, identifying £3.4m in funding, but did not submit a survey for the previous report. From our 360 Giving analysis, we were able to identify funding from Lincolnshire Community Foundation (£201k) to Yorkshire and Humber-based organisations
- A number of other YFF members who did not complete our survey for the previous report did so for this report. Funders awarding more than £100k who did not complete the previous survey include: The George A Moore Foundation (£645k), Wakefield & District Health & Community Support (£380k), Marjorie Coote Old People's Charity Fund (£378k), and the James Neill Trust Fund (£132k).



Figure 16: Overview of grant making for top 25 national funders by amounts awarded, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£)	Average award (£)
1 The Henry Smith Charity	135	12,296,260	91,083
2 BBC Children in Need	168	7,424,300	44,192
3 The Tudor Trust	93	4,973,918	53,483
4 Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	54	4,400,859	81,497
5 Co-operative Group	837	3,544,095	4,234
6 Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and	57	2,955,096	51,844
7 Comic Relief	26	2,484,400	95,554
8 Wolfson Foundation	61	2,420,000	39,672
9 Power to Change Trust	36	2,357,557	65,488
10 Paul Hamlyn Foundation	35	2,121,005	60,600
11 The Clothworkers Foundation	88	1,645,879	18,703
12 Pears Foundation	16	1,150,173	71,886
13 The Joseph Rank Trust	32	954,500	29,828
14 Coop Foundation	43	945,165	21,981
15 John Ellerman Foundation	5	524,667	104,933
16 Access to Justice Foundation	7	457,440	65,349
17 CAF	85	445,090	5,236
18 the Trussell Trust	17	391,032	23,002
19 Mercers' Charitable Foundation	5	345,446	69,089
20 A B Charitable Trust	23	345,000	15,000
21 The Pilgrim Trust	18	336,273	18,682
22 The Fore	19	326,848	17,203
23 True Colours Trust	10	319,510	31,951
24 Seafarers UK	12	304,511	25,376
25 Lloyd's Register Foundation	1	300,000	300,000
Top 25	1,883	53,769,024	
Other (32 funders)	183	2,202,398	
Total	2,066	55,971,422	27,092

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey



Figure 17: Overview of grant making for local funders, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)
Liz & Terry Bramall Foundation	533	16,803,260	31,526
Leeds Community Foundation	1,557	13,459,284	8,644
Two Ridings Community Foundation	1,055	4,928,317	4,671
South Yorkshire's Community Foundation	934	4,738,160	5,073
Community Foundation for Calderdale	558	3,371,766	6,043
Brelms Trust	97	1,057,320	10,900
Sir George Martin Trust	338	647,253	1,915
The George A Moore Foundation	251	645,113	2,570
Charles and Elsie Sykes Trust*	190	631,050	3,321
Wakefield & District Health & Community	79	380,284	4,814
Marjorie Coote Old People's Charity Fund	46	378,308	8,224
Scurrah Wainwright Charity	98	346,742	3,538
Lincolnshire Community Foundation	45	201,016	4,467
The HBJ Trust	17	135,225	7,954
The James Neill Trust Fund	102	132,250	1,297
Craven Trust & Beamsley Trust	66	60,123	911
Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust	8	43,929	5,491
York Common Good Trust	19	14,560	766
The Postlethwaite Music Foundation	8	9,895	1,237
Total	6,001	47,983,855	7,996

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey

*Charles and Elsie Sykes Trust figures based on funding information available for 2019/20 and 2020/21 only

13 out of 22 local authorities have provided data on voluntary sector funding, with a total of £123.1m awarded over three years

Unlike in our previous analysis commissioned in 2018, this report carried out exploratory analysis of the value of funding provided by local authorities. We received a total of 13 responses (10 unitary local authorities and three district councils in North Yorkshire) to a survey sent to contacts at each of 22 local authorities in the region (14 unitary authorities, one county council and seven district councils).

As well as being a partial response, the returns varied in the level of detail provided, with some local authorities listing individual payments to voluntary sector funding recipients rather than overall



funding awards (thus increasing the number of awards shown in Figure 18 below). Furthermore, some of the returns listed purely grant awards, whereas others combined grant awards with contractual payments to voluntary sector organisations, which is reflected in the very large variance in funding awarded between different local authorities.

Given the partial range of returns and inconsistency in data provide, for further geographic breakdowns in section 5.3 of this report, local authority funding has been excluded.

Figure 18: Overview of grant making for local authorities, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)
Calderdale Council	633	54,223,677	85,661
Leeds City Council	1,574	19,586,537	12,444
Bradford MDC	994	14,509,052	14,597
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	1,019	12,810,068	12,571
Sheffield City Council	451	7,554,818	16,751
Hull City Council	17	6,127,423	360,437
Barnsley MBC	1,496	3,563,254	2,382
Wakefield Council	626	2,297,694	3,670
City of York Council	130	900,340	6,926
North East Lincolnshire Council	321	608,305	1,895
Hambleton	167	598,669	3,585
Scarborough Borough Council	13	244,075	18,775
Harrogate Borough Council	5	85,924	17,185
Total	7,446	123,109,837	16,534

Source: LA survey



3.3. By geography

Large, urban local authorities (Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford) received the highest overall level of funding

For the large majority of funding awards analysed from YFF survey returns and 360 Giving, we have been able to assign funding to the local authority where the recipient is based (11,540 out of 12,740 awards). As noted in section 5.2, we have not included local authority funding awards in this analysis, given the gaps and inconsistencies in how the data was returned.

There are different ways by which this geographical data can be sorted. First and most straightforwardly, columns A and B in Figure 19 below show the number and value of awards to each local authority. It is the large, urban local authorities which have received the greatest number and value of awards:

- Leeds – 2,307 awards with a value of £73.9m
- Sheffield – 1,526 awards with a value of £41.1m
- Bradford – 1,347 awards with a value of £27.7m

This analysis is based on the location of the recipient organisation, rather than the location of the beneficiaries. It is therefore likely that there will be some element of a 'head-office effect' in these local authorities, with some of these awards being to large regional or national organisations rather than local voluntary organisations.



Figure 19: Overview of grants awarded by local authority area, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Local authority	Number of grants A	Amount awarded (£m) B	Average award (£) C = B/A	Population D	Funding per head (£) E = B/D	Deprivation weighting F	Funding per head (£), weighted for deprivation G = E/F
Barnsley	463	6.4	13,739	246,866	25.77	1.17	22.03
Bradford	1,347	27.7	20,584	539,776	51.37	1.37	37.47
Calderdale	871	11.1	12,731	211,455	52.44	1.00	52.66
Craven	185	2.1	11,237	57,142	36.38	0.47	76.92
Doncaster	526	9.4	17,894	311,890	30.18	1.20	25.07
East Riding of Yorkshire	420	6.5	15,577	341,173	19.18	0.55	35.16
Hambleton	187	4.9	26,223	91,594	53.54	0.39	135.96
Harrogate	381	10.2	26,669	160,831	63.18	0.41	153.32
Kingston upon Hull, City of	438	18.3	41,893	259,778	70.63	1.48	47.57
Kirklees	586	8.8	15,074	439,787	20.09	1.01	19.95
Leeds	2,307	73.9	32,015	793,139	93.12	1.06	87.86
North East Lincolnshire	227	8.3	36,631	159,563	52.11	1.12	46.69
North Lincolnshire	138	2.0	14,744	172,292	11.81	0.82	14.46
Richmondshire	84	1.0	11,619	53,730	18.16	0.39	46.13
Rotherham	502	10.2	20,221	265,411	38.25	1.10	34.69
Ryedale	120	1.9	16,097	55,380	34.88	0.39	88.58
Scarborough	212	3.4	15,981	108,757	31.15	0.96	32.58
Selby	114	1.2	10,392	90,620	13.07	0.42	30.78
Sheffield	1,526	41.1	26,902	584,853	70.19	1.08	65.07
Wakefield	486	9.4	19,240	348,312	26.85	1.08	24.96
York	420	8.3	19,704	210,618	39.29	0.48	81.47
Unknown	1,200	19.8	16,461				
Total	12,740	285.7	22,428	5,502,967	51.92	1.00	51.92

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, ONS (mid-2019 population estimates), MHCLG (2019 indices of deprivation)

Note: Excluding local authority funding awards

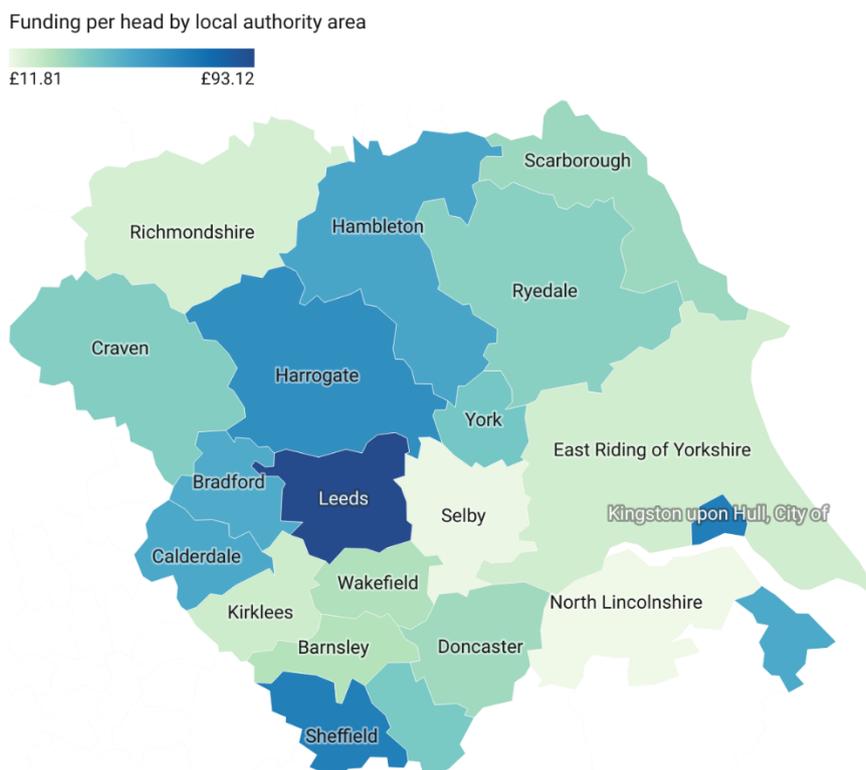


In terms of funding proportional to population, there are cold spots in North Lincolnshire, Selby and East Riding of Yorkshire

There is considerable variation in population size between some of the district councils in North Yorkshire, such as Richmondshire (population 53k), and city councils such as Leeds (population 793k) or Sheffield (population 585k). Figure 20 shows the distribution of funding proportional to population. From this, it can be seen that even taking into account differences in population size, Leeds (£93.12 per person) and Sheffield (£70.19) still have the highest levels of funding. At the other end of the scale, there are funding cold spots including:

- North Lincolnshire - £11.81 of funding awarded per head
- Selby - £13.07 per head
- East Riding of Yorkshire - £19.18 per head

Figure 20: Funding per head by local authority area, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (£)



Map: Rocket Science • Source: Charity Commission • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2021 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, ONS (mid-2019 population estimates)

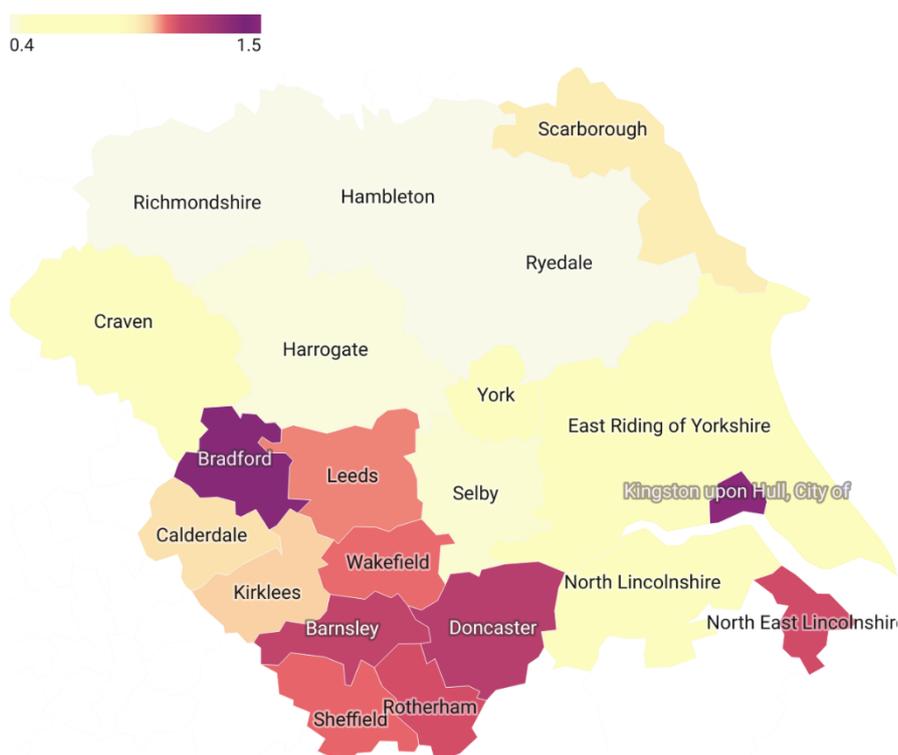
Note: Excluding local authority funding awards



Deprivation levels are highest in Hull and local authorities in south and west Yorkshire

Another factor to consider in the distribution of funding is the relative levels of deprivation in different areas. One of the difficulties with using Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings by local authority is that they do not give a sense of this relative level of deprivation. For example, Kingston-Upon-Hull is the ninth most deprived local authority in England based on rank and Harrogate is the 278th based on this same measure. But clearly these numbers do not tell you about the relative difference between the two areas. We have therefore used an approach which considers both the overall population of an area and the population living in deprived areas to produce an 'indicative allocation' for each local authority weighted by deprivation as well as population⁵. We have then used these indicative allocations to produce a deprivation weighting for each local authority.

Figure 21: Deprivation weighting for each local authority in Yorkshire and Humber (1.00 = regional average; higher numbers = more deprived)



Source: ONS (mid-2019 population estimates), MHCLG (2019 indices of deprivation)

⁵ See section 5.1 Methodology in the Appendix for full details of this approach.



Taking deprivation as well as population into account, the cold spots include North Lincolnshire as well as parts of south and west Yorkshire

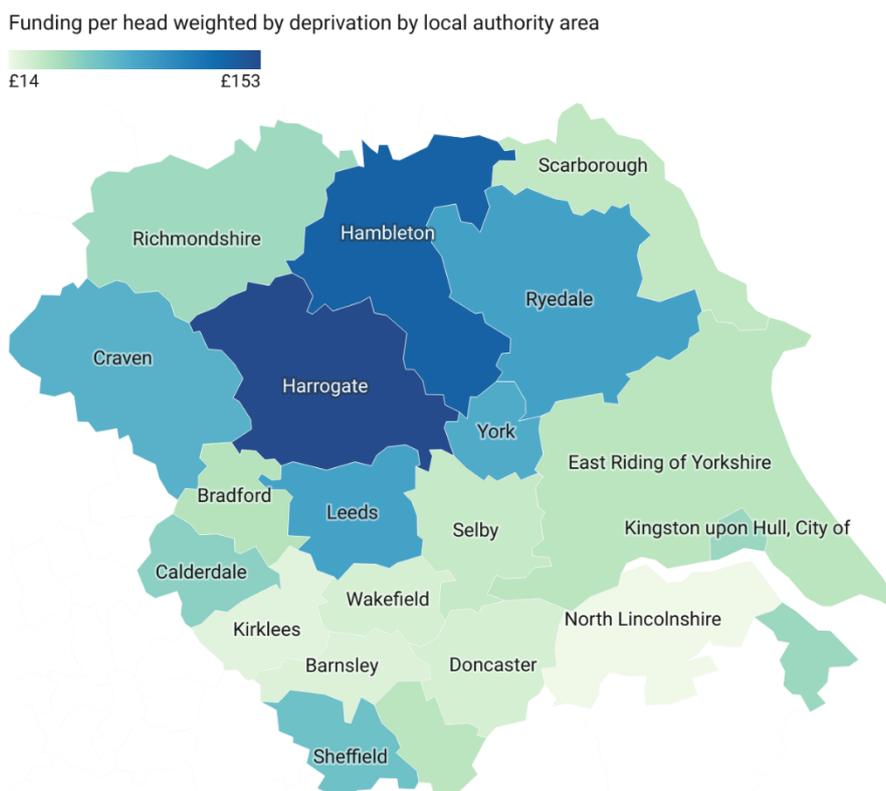
When both deprivation as well as population are considered, the list of funding hot-spots and cold-spots changes markedly. Cold spots now include

- North Lincolnshire - £14.46 funding per head, weighted for deprivation
- Kirklees - £19.95
- Barnsley - £22.03

At the other end of the scale, district councils in North Yorkshire have the highest funding per person, weighted for deprivation:

- Harrogate - £153.32 funding per head, weighted for deprivation
- Hambleton - £135.96

Figure 22: Funding per head weighted by deprivation by local authority area, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (£)



Map: Rocket Science • Source: Charity Commission • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2021 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey, ONS (mid-2019 population estimates), MHCLG (2019 indices of deprivation)

Note: Excluding local authority funding awards

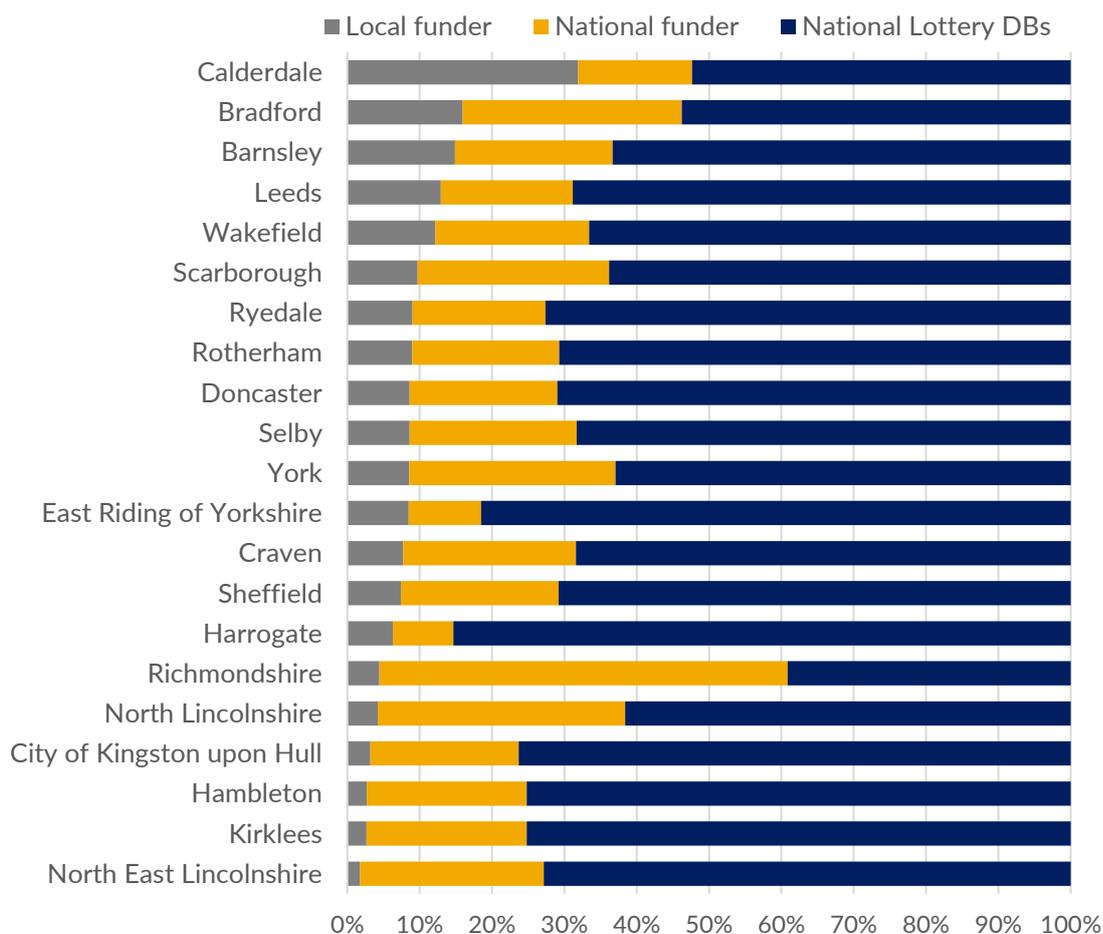


Funding by type of funder: local area proportions can be affected by small numbers of large awards from a particular type of funder

The distribution by type of funder can also be broken down by local authority area.

- Overall, funding from local funders makes up 17% of the funding total, but the figure is much higher in Calderdale (32%). This is largely because of funding from Calderdale Community Foundation.
- National funders account for 20% overall but a higher proportion in Richmondshire (56%) and North Lincolnshire (34%). The Richmondshire figure reflects a large £300k grant from the Esmee Fairburn Foundation, and similarly the North Lincolnshire figure is weighted by three large awards from national funders totalling £332k.
- NLDB accounts for 64% of funding, but more than 85% of all funding awarded in Harrogate – again mainly due to a small number of individual large awards to organisations in the locality.

Figure 23: Proportion of funding by local authority area and type of funder, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (%)



Source: 360 Giving, YFF member survey



3.4. Recipient organisations

Of the funders on 360 Giving, local funders are more likely to give multiple grants to the same organisation

The main focus of our analysis for this report is on funders and the funding that has been awarded. However, given the greater number of funders which are now providing detailed information on 360 Giving, including recipient organisation identifiers, we are also able to analysis information on funding recipients. The 360 Giving data set comprises 9,558 awards from four local funders, four NLDBs and 57 national funders. The less detailed information from local authority funders and local funders that completed the YFF survey are excluded (= 10,628 grants) from this section of the report.

The first aspect which can be analysed is the number of unique recipients of grants from 2018/19 to 2020/21. Figure 24 below shows that the four local funders (Sir George Martin Trust, Two Ridings Community Foundation, Leeds Community Foundation, Lincolnshire Community Foundation) have the highest number of grants proportional to unique recipients, which reflects the localised nature of their funding to a smaller pool of available grant recipients.

Figure 24: Number of grants and unique recipients by type of funder, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Type of funder	Number of grants	Unique recipients	Average grant per recipient
Local funder (n=4)	2,995	1,496	2.0
National Lottery DBs (n=4)	4,497	3,772	1.2
National funder (n=57)	2,066	1,523	1.4
Total (n=65)	9,558	5,990	1.6

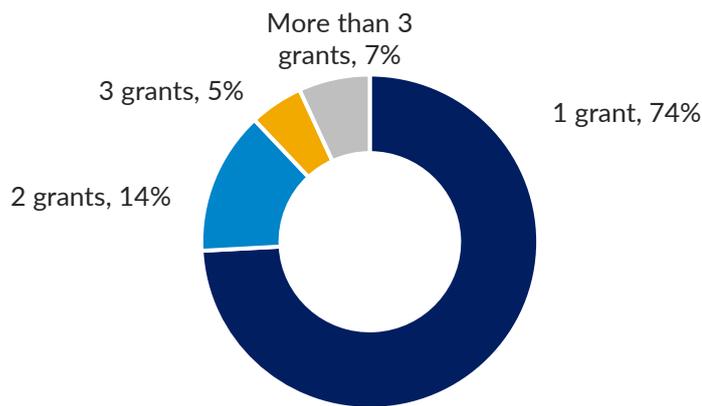
Source: 360 Giving

Three quarters of organisations received a single grant over the three financial years analysed

Despite these differences between different types of funders, overall, most grant recipients (74%) on 360 Giving received just one grant award from a funder across the three financial years analysed.



Figure 25: Proportion of recipient organisations by number of grants received, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (%)



Source: 360 Giving. Note: Based on 9,558 grants. This excludes local authority funding awards and funding from 15 local funders

14% of organisations received grants from more than one funder

Another aspect of our grant recipient analysis has been to look at the level to which different funders fund the same organisations. 86% of grant recipients received grants from only one funder; 9% of recipients received a grant from exactly two funders and the remaining 5% recipients received funding from three or more funders.

Figure 26: Number and proportion of recipient organisations by number of funders they received grants from, 2018/19 to 2020/21 (%)

Number of funders giving award to recipient	Number of recipients	% of recipients
1 funder	5,157	86
2 funders	542	9
3 funders	191	3
4 funders	59	1
5 funders	29	0.5
6 funders	7	0.1
7 funders	3	0.1
8 funders	1	0.0
9 funders	1	0.0
Total	5,990	100

Source: 360 Giving

Network of funders – funders in the middle of the charts tend to have more links to other funders’ grant recipients

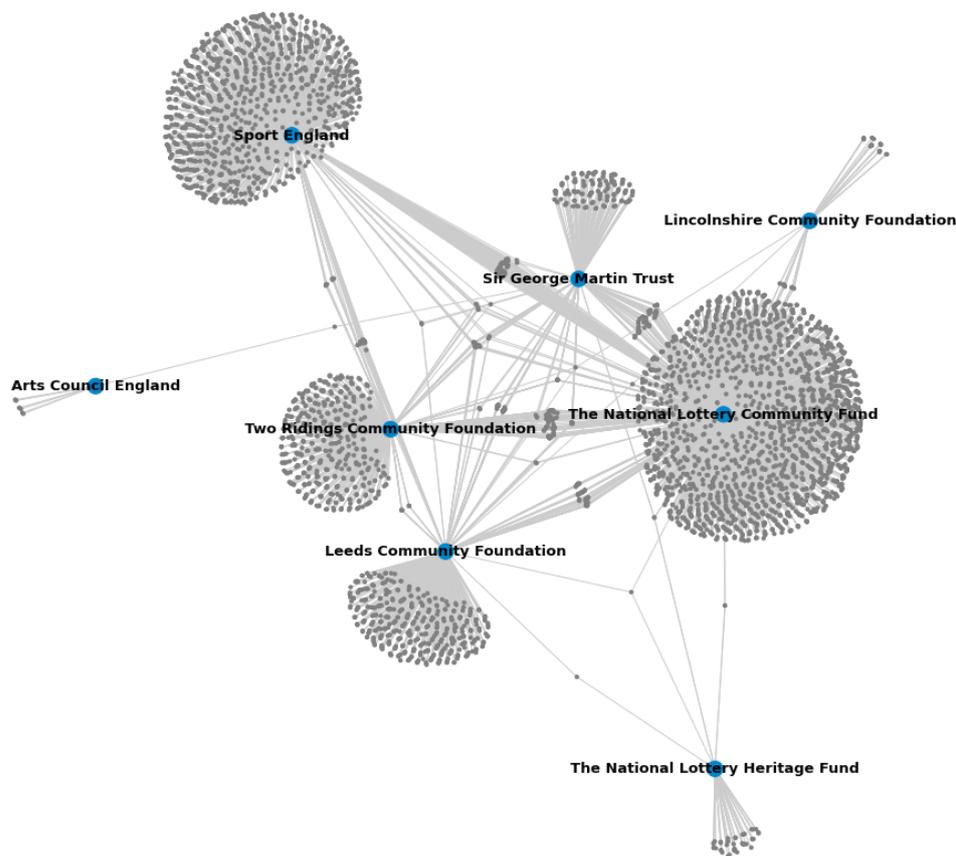
As well as showing the numbers of awards given by different funders to the same grant recipients, it is also possible to map these awards to show the networks and relationships between different funders.



For greater clarity, we have shown this in the following two network maps in Figure 27 (NLDBs and local funders) and Figure 28 (national funders). Although the maps give a visual overview only, Figure 27 suggests that local funders tend to be more 'networked' and suggests that more targeted funders such as the National Churches Trust, Trussell Trust (food banks) and Power to Change (community businesses) have fewer links than more generalist funders.

Figure 27: Network of National Lottery DBs and local funders

Grey dot = recipient, blue dot = funder, line = grant

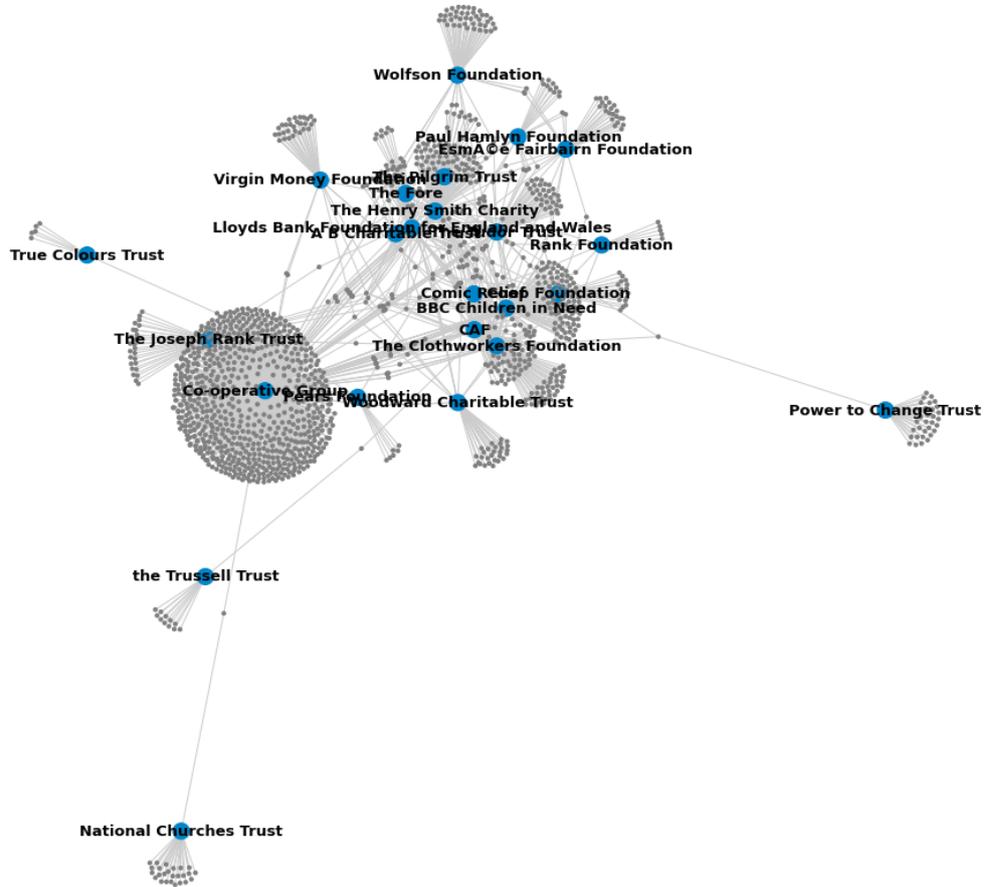


Source: 360 Giving. Note: Based on 7,492 grants, excludes 15 local funders which are not on 360 Giving



Figure 28: Network of national funders

Grey dot = recipient, blue dot = funder, line = grant



Source: 360 Giving. Note: Based on 1,971 grants, excludes funders with less than 10 grants and with no connections (Nesta and Seafarers UK)



4. The local voluntary sector

Our previous report concentrated on funding analysis, but for this 2021 report we have also conducted an analysis of Charity Commission data on the region's charities. We recognise that the overall size of the voluntary sector is bigger than just charities, as the sector also includes unregistered community organisations, social enterprises, community benefit societies, sports clubs and many more. Registered charities, however, are likely to make up a notable proportion of the voluntary sector and using data from the Charity Commission England and Wales allows for more detailed analysis than other data sources.

4.1. Overview

There are more than 12,000 charities registered in Yorkshire and Humber

Based on charity register data from May 2021, there are **12,159⁶** charities registered in the Yorkshire and Humber region which is equivalent to 2.2 charities per 1000 people. This is the lower than the average of [2.5 charities per 1000 people](#) in the UK.

Over 80% are small organisations with an income of less than £100k

The make-up of the charity sector in Yorkshire and Humber is largely in line with the UK charity sector as a whole. The majority are micro and small charities (81%) with an income under £100k. There are 43 major charities with an income of over £1m in the region.

Figure 29: Number of charities in Yorkshire and Humber by size of organisation, May 2021

Income band	Number	%	UK wide (%)
Micro (<£10k)	5,538	46	47
Small (£10k-100k)	4,258	35	35
Medium (£100k-500k)	1,981	16	15
Large (£500k-£1m)	339	3	3
Major (£1m-£100m)	43	0.4	0.4
Super-major (>£100m)			0.03
Total	12,159	100	100

Source: Charity Commission England and Wales, NCVO Almanac 2020 (2017/18 data)

⁶ 33 charities were excluded from the analysis as they did not meet the voluntary sector criteria, including Leeds Trinity University and independent schools. For more information, see Appendix.



Note that data presented here for Yorkshire and Humber differs slightly from regional data provided in the NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac. This is due to some types of charities (for example, housing associations) being excluded in the NCVO analysis while our data includes most registered charities.

4.2. By geography

Charities are more likely to be based in larger, more populated areas

Unsurprisingly, charities are more likely to register in larger, more populated areas. The largest number of charities (1,610) are registered in Leeds followed by Sheffield (1,1096).

Figure 30: Number of charities by local authority area, May 2021



Map: Rocket Science • Source: Charity Commission • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2021 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: Charity Commission England and Wales

Charities registered in Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford account for almost a third of the region's charities but there are fewer charities per head than some other local authorities

Charities in Leeds account for 13% of all charities in the region and 24% of the total income. While Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford have the greatest total number of registered charities, Local Authorities such as Ryedale (5.6), Craven (5.5) and Hambleton (4.9) have more charities per 1,000 people.



Figure 31: Number and income of charities by local authority area, May 2021

Local Authority	Number	Number per 1000 people	Total income (£m)	Average income (£)
Leeds	1,610	2	621	385,495
Sheffield	1,196	2	338	282,493
Bradford	1,091	2	214	196,423
East Riding of Yorkshire	947	2.8	101	106,150
Kirklees	909	2.1	151	165,706
York	733	3.5	231	314,671
Harrogate	720	4.5	122	168,816
Calderdale	483	2.3	85	175,861
Doncaster	451	1.4	83	183,387
Hambleton	451	4.9	42	92,612
Wakefield	448	1.3	135	300,867
Kingston upon Hull, City of	413	1.6	139	337,048
Rotherham	371	1.4	86	231,946
Scarborough	352	3.2	30	85,329
North Lincolnshire	334	1.9	24	72,336
Barnsley	333	1.3	59	177,379
Craven	313	5.5	15	46,360
Ryedale	312	5.6	96	306,296
Richmondshire	245	4.6	10	39,137
Selby	233	2.6	11	47,730
North East Lincolnshire	214	1.3	42	196,563

Source: Charity Commission England and Wales

4.3. Income and income sources

Charities in Yorkshire and Humber receive about 4% of the sector’s total UK funding

Charities registered in Yorkshire and Humber region had an income of £2.6bn in total as of May 2021⁷. Using data from the NCVO Almanac 2020, income going to charities in Yorkshire and Humber in 2017/18 made up only 4% of the sector’s total income while charities based in London accounted for 43%. This is largely due to a head-office effect where many national charities, are registered in London, but also reflects the north / south voluntary sector income imbalance discussed in Section 2 of this report.

⁷ Based on the latest annual accounts as of May 2021 for each charity; therefore, financial years vary.



Micro and small charities account for 81% of Yorkshire and Humber charities by number but only 7% by income

Figure 32: Income of charities in Yorkshire and Humber, May 2021

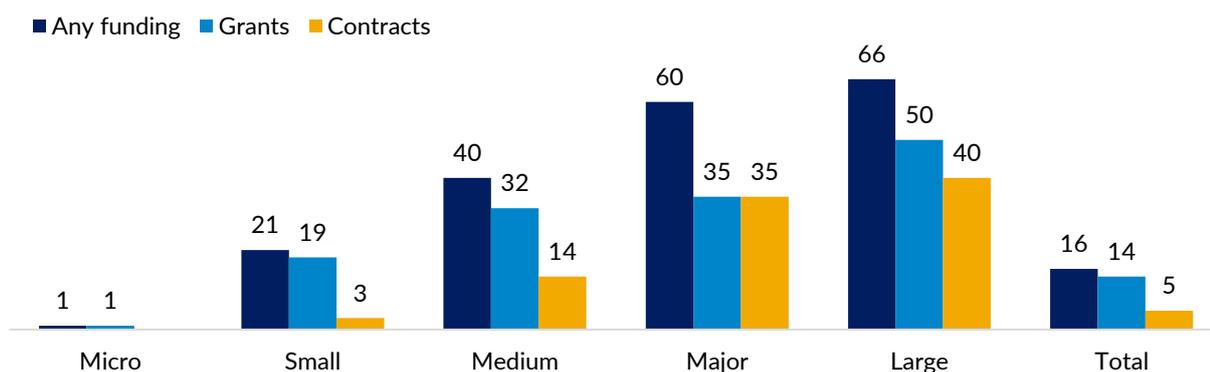
Income band	Income (£m)	% of total	Number	%
Micro (<£10k)	15	1	5,538	46
Small (£10k-100k)	154	6	4,258	35
Medium (£100k-500k)	587	22	1,981	16
Large (£500k-£1m)	1,032	39	339	3
Major (£1m-£100m)	843	32	43	0.4
Super-major (>£100m)				
Total	2,632	100	12,159	100

Source: Charity Commission England and Wales

Only 16% of charities received government funding, with micro and smaller charities less likely to do so

Beyond the total income, it is difficult to provide breakdowns of income sources as only charities with an income of over £500k are required to submit detailed financial accounts. However, all charities are now required to report a breakdown of income they receive from government. In general, smaller charities are less likely to receive government funding and if they do, it is mostly through grants not contracts.

Figure 33: Proportion of charities receiving income from government by size of organisation, May 2021 (%)



Source: Charity Commission England and Wales

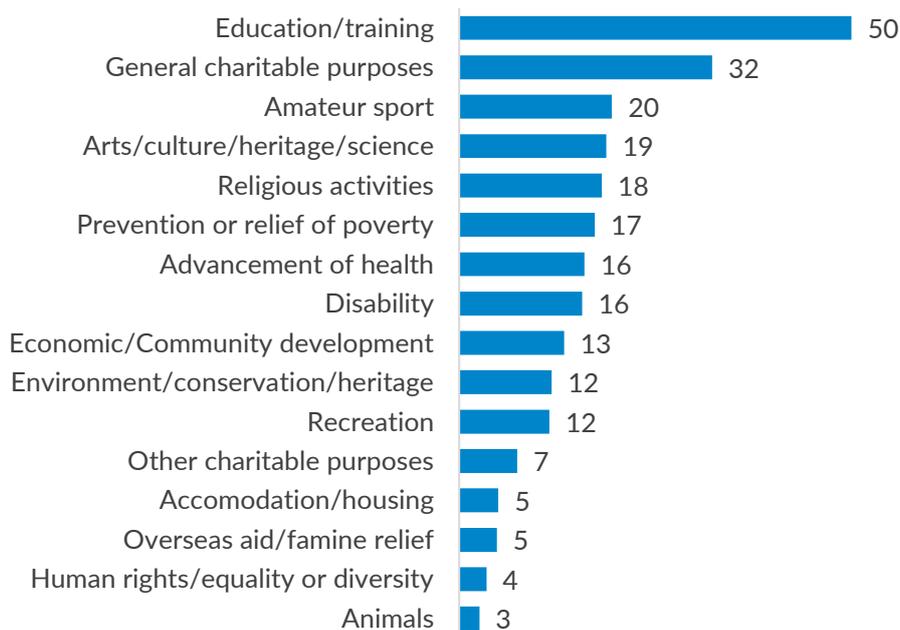


4.4. Activities and beneficiaries

Education and training are the most common activities for charities

In addition to finances, we can look at activities of charities. Half of all charities in Yorkshire and Humber provide education and/or training. This includes a range of organisations such as nurseries, parent teacher associations, training and skills providers. About one fifth offers amateur sports (20%) or arts and culture (19%).

Figure 34: Proportion of charities by type of activity, May 2021 (%)

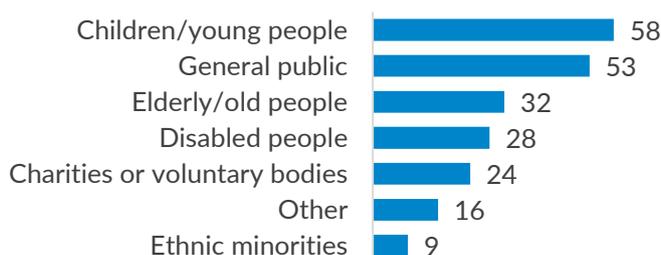


Source: Charity Commission England and Wales – note that charities can list more than one type of activity

Children and young people are the most common beneficiary group

The majority of charities in Yorkshire and Humber supports children and young people (58%). About a third provides services to old people (32%) and 28% support disabled people. Only one in 10 charities specifically reports ethnic minorities as their main beneficiaries. These trends are in line with the UK charity sector as a whole.

Figure 35: Proportion of charities by beneficiary group. May 2021 (%)



Source: Charity Commission England and Wales May 2021 – note that charities can list more than one type of beneficiary



5. Appendix

5.1. Methodology

Grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber

The information in *Section 3. Grant funding for voluntary sector organisations in Yorkshire and Humber* is based on three main data-sources:

- 360 Giving open grants data (58 national funders, 4 local funders and 4 National Lottery distribution bodies)
- A survey of funders in the Yorkshire Funders Forum whose data is not on 360 Giving (15 local funders)
- A survey of local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region (13 responses, comprising 3 district councils and 10 unitary authorities).

A detailed list of all responses is given in *Section 5.2 Detailed tables of funding awards* below.

360 Giving data

Data from 360 Giving was downloaded in May 2021 where grants were awarded to recipients in Yorkshire and Humber. In addition, individual data for the Two Ridings Foundations, Leeds Community Foundation and the National Lottery Community Fund was updated in August 2021 and added to the data set. A number of steps were taken to clean and prepare the data for analysis. Only those grants awarded between April 2018 and March 2021 were included. Using a combination of keyword searches and manual cleaning, types of recipient and funder organisations were identified. The final data set excludes funding from central government organisations and funding to individuals, public sector organisations, state schools or universities.

Survey data

To encourage a full response, the two surveys requested only very simple information:

- Amount of award
- Date of award
- Local authority area in which the grant recipient is based (or basic town or postcode information if the local authority area was not known).



Analysis

Data from all three data sources was used for *Sections 3.1 Overview* and *3.2 By type of funder*. We note in the main report that we did not receive a complete set of survey responses from the 22 local authorities (one county council, seven district councils and 14 unitary authorities) in the region. The returns also varied in the level of detail provided, with some local authorities listing individual payments to voluntary sector funding recipients rather than funding awards. Furthermore, some of the returns listed purely grant awards, whereas others combined grant awards with contractual payments to voluntary sector organisations, which is reflected in the very large variance in funding awarded between different local authorities. We have therefore based the analysis in *Section 3.3 By geography* solely on 360 Giving and YFF survey data.

Section 3.4 Recipient organisations analyses information provided in the more detailed range of fields in 360 Giving, which was not requested in either the YFF or local authority funding survey. 360 Giving includes details of the grant recipient's charity or company registration number where available. As well as allowing us to classify responses by type of organisation (charity, company and unknown), this information can be used to show the number of grants received by a single grant recipient and the funders who have made awards to the same organisations.

The local voluntary sector

The information in *Section 4. The local voluntary sector* is based upon analysis of Charity Commission data, which was downloaded in May 2021. All charities on the Commission's database have a registered address, including a postcode. This was then mapped against the Royal Mail postcode register to derive the total number of charities registered in Yorkshire and Humber. Note that for a small number of charities, the postcode could not be matched against the postcode register due to data quality. However, this only affects a very small number of charities of the total data sample.

Charities were counted where their registration status was 'active'. 33 charities were excluded as they did not meet the voluntary sector criteria, including Leeds Trinity University and 32 independent schools. For the financial analysis of charities, the latest financial data available was used. Charities have about 10 months to submit their financial accounts to the Charity Commission, so the timeliness of the data varies. When charities register with the Charity Commission they are asked about their activities and beneficiaries. This data was used for the for section 4.4 Activities and beneficiaries.

We note in the report that the data presented in *Section 4 The local voluntary sector* differs slightly from regional data provided in the NCVO Almanac. This is due to even more types of charities such as housing associations or places of worship being excluded in the NCVO analysis while our data includes almost all registered charities. Decisions on which charities to include or exclude will always have some



element of subjectivity, so for this report – which is focused on our funding analysis rather than this charity analysis – it was more straightforward to include all charities with the exception of independent schools and one university, which are widely accepted as being outside the voluntary sector. However, because of the difficulties of obtaining comprehensive data beyond charities registered with the Charities Commission, both the NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac and this report exclude other types of organisations that are also civil society organisations. These include social enterprises, Community Benefit Societies, unregistered community groups and more. For more information on the challenges of measuring the size of civil society, NCVO have produced a [briefing document](#).

Approach to calculating deprivation weighting

In the main body of the report, Figure 21 in *Section 3.3* displays relative deprivation weightings for the 21 unitary and district councils in Yorkshire and Humber. The methodology for producing these weightings is shown below in Figure 36. As noted in the report, the difficulty with using Index of Multiple Deprivation data for comparisons is that the data is based on rankings and scores which are not designed to give relative comparisons between different areas. For example, Kingston-upon-Hull is the ninth most deprived local authority in England based on rank and Harrogate is the 278th based on this same measure. But clearly these numbers do not tell you about the relative difference between the two areas.

So instead, we have used an approach that looks at both the size of the overall population⁸ of a local authority and the size of the population living in deprived areas (the 20% most deprived local super output areas [LSOAs] in England⁹). For each local authority in England, we have then calculated an ‘indicative allocation’: the percentage of funding an area might expect to receive given its overall population and population living in deprived areas (with 50% of the allocation based on overall population and 50% based on the deprived area population)

This report is focused on Yorkshire and Humber, so in Figure 36 we have shown these indicative allocations weighted by deprivation as a proportion of the overall allocation weighted by deprivation for Yorkshire and Humber, but the same approach can also be used to compare regional levels of

⁸ Using ONS mid-2019 estimates

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareamidyearpopulationestimates>

⁹ Using MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2019 data: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>



deprivation. To produce the deprivation weightings, we have divided the indicative allocation weighted by deprivation by an allocation based solely on percentage of overall population. The deprivation weighting for the region as a whole is therefore 1.00. More deprived local authorities (such as Kingston upon Hull) have deprivation weightings over 1.00 and less deprived local authorities (such as Hambleton, Richmondshire and Ryedale) have a deprivation weighting less than 1.00.



Figure 36: Approach to calculating deprivation weightings used in Section 3.3

LA Name	Population A	Population in 20% most deprived LSOAs B	% of England population C = A / 56.3m	% of England population in 20% most deprived LSOAs D = B / 11.3m	Indicative allocation of England funding, weighted for deprivation E = 0.5 x (C + D)	Indication allocation of Y&H funding, based solely on population F = C / 9.78%	Indicative allocation of Y&H funding, weighted for deprivation G = E / 12.41%	Deprivation weighting H = G / F
Kingston upon Hull, City of	259,778	144,057	0.46%	1.28%	0.87%	4.72%	7.01%	1.48
East Riding of Yorkshire	341,173	26,284	0.61%	0.23%	0.42%	6.20%	3.38%	0.55
North East Lincolnshire	159,563	58,579	0.28%	0.52%	0.40%	2.90%	3.24%	1.12
North Lincolnshire	172,292	37,012	0.31%	0.33%	0.32%	3.13%	2.56%	0.82
York	210,618	9,479	0.37%	0.08%	0.23%	3.83%	1.85%	0.48
Craven	57,142	2,301	0.10%	0.02%	0.06%	1.04%	0.49%	0.47
Hambleton	91,594	-	0.16%	0.00%	0.08%	1.66%	0.66%	0.39
Harrogate	160,831	1,495	0.29%	0.01%	0.15%	2.92%	1.20%	0.41
Richmondshire	53,730	-	0.10%	0.00%	0.05%	0.98%	0.38%	0.39
Ryedale	55,380	-	0.10%	0.00%	0.05%	1.01%	0.40%	0.39
Scarborough	108,757	31,080	0.19%	0.28%	0.23%	1.98%	1.89%	0.96
Selby	90,620	1,425	0.16%	0.01%	0.09%	1.65%	0.70%	0.42
Barnsley	246,866	97,374	0.44%	0.86%	0.65%	4.49%	5.25%	1.17
Doncaster	311,890	128,374	0.55%	1.14%	0.85%	5.67%	6.82%	1.20
Rotherham	265,411	95,622	0.47%	0.85%	0.66%	4.82%	5.32%	1.10
Sheffield	584,853	203,593	1.04%	1.81%	1.42%	10.63%	11.46%	1.08
Bradford	539,776	268,068	0.96%	2.38%	1.67%	9.81%	13.45%	1.37
Calderdale	211,455	64,710	0.38%	0.57%	0.48%	3.84%	3.83%	1.00
Kirklees	439,787	137,033	0.78%	1.22%	1.00%	7.99%	8.05%	1.01
Leeds	793,139	268,514	1.41%	2.38%	1.90%	14.41%	15.28%	1.06
Wakefield	348,312	120,671	0.62%	1.07%	0.84%	6.33%	6.81%	1.08
Total-Y&H	5,502,967	1,695,671	9.78%	15.05%	12.41%	100.00%	100.00%	1.00
Total - England	56,286,961	11,265,530						

Source: ONS (mid-2019 population estimates), MHCLG (2019 indices of deprivation)



5.2. Detailed tables of funding awards

In this report we have categorised funders as National Lottery distribution bodies, local funders, national funders or local authorities. Figure 37 below shows the total funding, and the source of the funding data, for each type of funder.

Figure 37: List of funder types and number and value of awards, 2018/19 to 2020/21

Funder type	Number of funders	Source of funding data	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£)	Average award (£)
National Lottery distribution body	4	360 Giving, additional returns from 2 x NLDBs	4,673	181,771,218	38,898
Local funder	19	Funder survey (n = 15), 360 Giving (n = 4)	6,001	47,983,855	7,996
National funder	58	360 Giving	2,066	55,971,422	27,092
Local authority	13	Funder survey	7,446	123,109,837	16,534
Total	94		20,186	408,836,331	20,253

Figure 38 gives a complete list of funders whose data was included in this report. For national funders, we have included a small number of funders (such as Oxfordshire Community Foundation) which, although they are clearly based and operating outside of the region, have made at least one award to organisations based in Yorkshire and Humber.

Figure 38: List of all funders and number and value of awards

Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)	Funder type
The National Lottery Community Fund	2,860	93,255,463	32,607	NLDB
Sport England	1,576	51,917,782	32,943	NLDB
The National Lottery Heritage Fund	227	33,206,826	146,286	NLDB
Arts Council England	10	3,391,147	339,115	NLDB
Liz & Terry Bramall Foundation	533	16,803,260	31,526	Local funder
Leeds Community Foundation	1,557	13,459,284	8,644	Local funder
Two Ridings Community Foundation	1,055	4,928,317	4,671	Local funder
South Yorkshire's Community Foundation	934	4,738,160	5,073	Local funder
Community Foundation for Calderdale	558	3,371,766	6,043	Local funder
Brelms Trust	97	1,057,320	10,900	Local funder
Sir George Martin Trust	338	647,253	1,915	Local funder
The George A Moore Foundation	251	645,113	2,570	Local funder
Sykes Trust	190	631,050	3,321	Local funder



Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)	Funder type
Wakefield & District Health & Community Support Ltd	79	380,284	4,814	Local funder
Marjorie Coote Old People's Charity Fund	46	378,308	8,224	Local funder
Scurrah Wainwright Charity	98	346,742	3,538	Local funder
Lincolnshire Community Foundation	45	201,016	4,467	Local funder
The HBJ Trust	17	135,225	7,954	Local funder
The James Neill Trust Fund	102	132,250	1,297	Local funder
Craven Trust & Beamsley Trust	66	60,123	911	Local funder
Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust	8	43,929	5,491	Local funder
York Common Good Trust	19	14,560	766	Local funder
The Postlethwaite Music Foundation	8	9,895	1,237	Local funder
The Henry Smith Charity	135	12,296,260	91,083	National funder
BBC Children in Need	168	7,424,300	44,192	National funder
The Tudor Trust	93	4,973,918	53,483	National funder
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	54	4,400,859	81,497	National funder
Co-operative Group	837	3,544,095	4,234	National funder
Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales	57	2,955,096	51,844	National funder
Comic Relief	26	2,484,400	95,554	National funder
Wolfson Foundation	61	2,420,000	39,672	National funder
Power to Change Trust	36	2,357,557	65,488	National funder
Paul Hamlyn Foundation	35	2,121,005	60,600	National funder
The Clothworkers Foundation	88	1,645,879	18,703	National funder
Pears Foundation	16	1,105,290	69,081	National funder
The Joseph Rank Trust	32	954,500	29,828	National funder
Coop Foundation	43	945,165	21,981	National funder
Pears Foundation	16	1,105,290	69,081	National funder
The Joseph Rank Trust	32	954,500	29,828	National funder
John Ellerman Foundation	5	524,667	104,933	National funder
Access to Justice Foundation	7	457,440	65,349	National funder
CAF	85	445,090	5,236	National funder
the Trussell Trust	17	391,032	23,002	National funder



Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)	Funder type
Mercers' Charitable Foundation	5	345,446	69,089	National funder
A B Charitable Trust	23	345,000	15,000	National funder
The Pilgrim Trust	18	336,273	18,682	National funder
The Fore	19	326,848	17,203	National funder
True Colours Trust	10	319,510	31,951	National funder
Seafarers UK	12	304,511	25,376	National funder
Lloyd's Register Foundation	1	300,000	300,000	National funder
LandAid Charitable Trust	4	295,000	73,750	National funder
Barrow Cadbury Trust	6	202,200	33,700	National funder
Samworth Foundation	2	200,203	100,102	National funder
Nesta	13	158,000	12,154	National funder
Tuixen Foundation	4	150,000	37,500	National funder
National Churches Trust	26	118,473	4,557	National funder
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, UK Branch	2	114,000	57,000	National funder
OVO Foundation	1	107,004	107,004	National funder
The Dunhill Medical Trust	3	100,620	33,540	National funder
Rank Foundation	12	90,539	7,545	National funder
Unbound Philanthropy	1	90,000	90,000	National funder
The Dulverton Trust	4	89,750	22,438	National funder
Oxfordshire Community Foundation	2	80,000	40,000	National funder
The Robertson Trust	2	55,000	27,500	National funder
The Charity of Sir Richard Whittington	1	54,546	54,546	National funder
The Rayne Foundation	2	49,500	24,750	National funder
Woodward Charitable Trust	43	42,970	999	National funder
The Earl of Northampton's Charity	2	38,235	19,118	National funder
Virgin Money Foundation	37	32,000	865	National funder
Indigo Trust	1	25,000	25,000	National funder
The AIM Foundation	1	24,990	24,990	National funder
Wates Family Enterprise Trust	3	20,000	6,667	National funder
Road Safety Trust	1	17,000	17,000	National funder



Funder	Number of grants	Total amount awarded (£m)	Average award (£)	Funder type
Wates Foundation	1	15,000	15,000	National funder
CHK Foundation	1	12,000	12,000	National funder
Community Foundation serving Tyne & Wear and Northumberland	1	5,500	5,500	National funder
Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation	1	5,000	5,000	National funder
Three Guineas Trust	1	3,446	3,446	National funder
The Bishop Radford Trust	2	3,370	1,685	National funder
The Childhood Trust	1	1,552	1,552	National funder
LGBT Consortium	1	1,000	1,000	National funder
Macc	1	500	500	National funder
Calderdale Council	633	54,223,677	85,661	Local authority
Leeds City Council	1,574	19,586,537	12,444	Local authority
Bradford MDC	994	14,509,052	14,597	Local authority
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	1,019	12,810,068	12,571	Local authority
Sheffield City Council	451	7,554,818	16,751	Local authority
Hull City Council	17	6,127,423	360,437	Local authority
Barnsley MBC	1,496	3,563,254	2,382	Local authority
Wakefield Council	626	2,297,694	3,670	Local authority
City of York Council	130	900,340	6,926	Local authority
North East Lincolnshire Council	321	608,305	1,895	Local authority
Hambleton	167	598,669	3,585	Local authority
Scarborough Borough Council	13	244,075	18,775	Local authority
Harrogate Borough Council	5	85,924	17,185	Local authority
Total	20,196	408,836,331	20,253	

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