

Committee:	Date:
The City Bridge Trust Committee	12 March 2015
Subject: Investing in Londoners - statistical report – September 2013 to February 2015	Public
Report of: Chief Grants Officer	For Information
Summary	
<p>The Investing in Londoners programmes opened in September 2013 and the first awards were made in January 2014. This paper is the second in a series of six monthly reports. The first report covering applications received from September 2013 – July 2014 (10 months) and grant making from January – July 2014 (6 months) was tabled at your January 2015 committee meeting.</p> <p>This report provides a statistical analysis of the 401 applications submitted from September 2013 to January 2015 (16 months), and the 165 grants awarded (totalling £12,375,042) from January 2014 to January 2015 (12 months). The report analyses application numbers; awards by individual grant programmes and by London boroughs; as well as data on beneficiaries (including equalities data). Supporting data tables are shown in annex A to the report.</p> <p>The report concentrates on applications and awards made under those Investing in Londoners programmes which are open to all eligible organisations. As such, the report does not examine Strategic Initiatives, Partnership Programmes, or the London Youth Quality Mark. These will be considered separately in a monitoring report to be tabled later in 2015.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>Members are asked to note the report.</p>	

Main Report

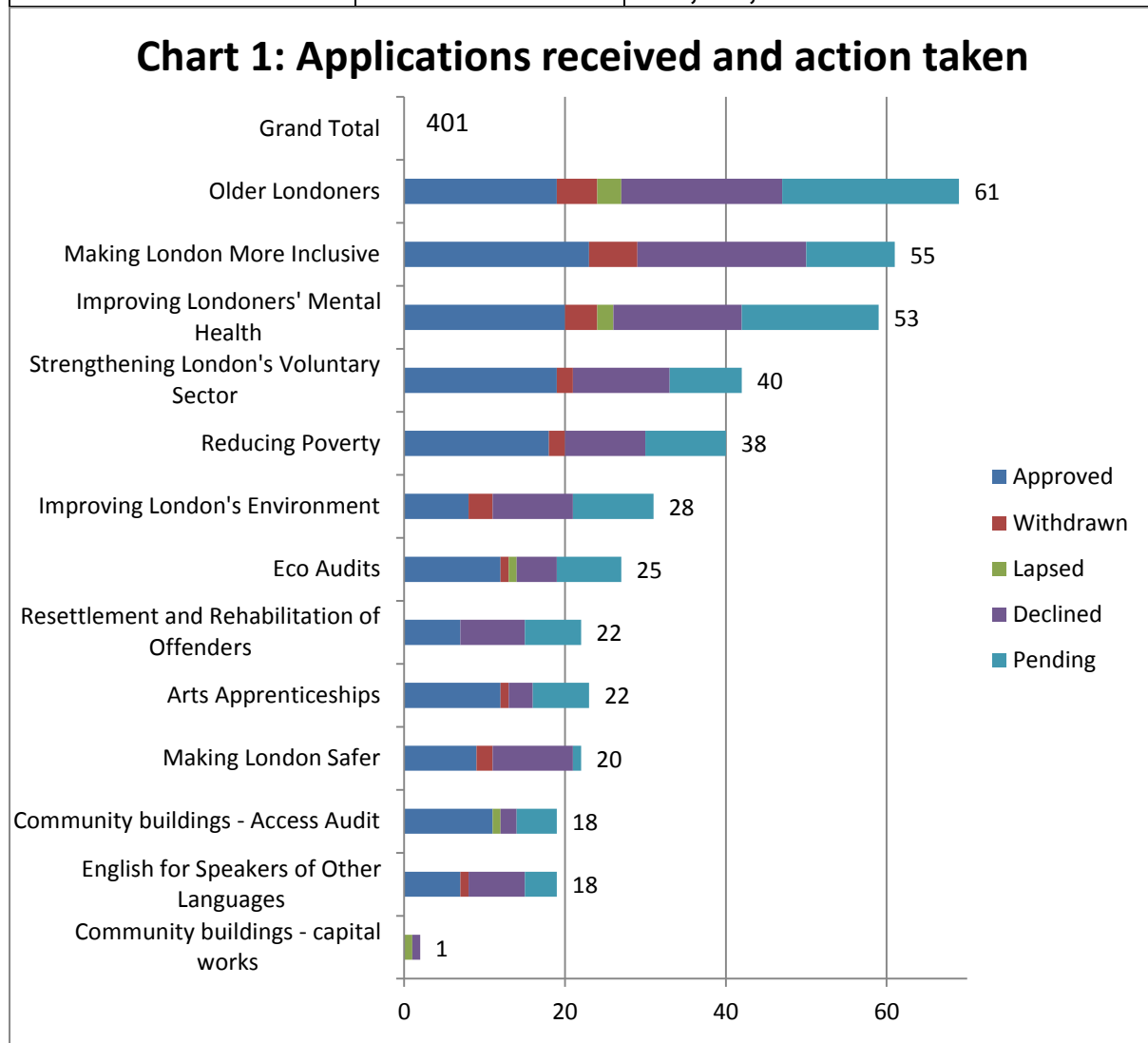
1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Investing in Londoners programmes were launched in September 2013. This report deals with all applications received under the programme from September 2013 to January 2015 (16 months) and all grant awards made between January 2014 to January 2015 (12 months). This report focuses on Trust programmes which are open to all eligible organisations and, as such, does not discuss Strategic Initiatives, Partnership Programmes or the London Youth Quality Mark.

2.0 Funding Applications

2.1 From September 2013 to January 2015 401 applications were received and, of the 290 applications assessed¹, 165 grants worth £12,375,042 were awarded under the Trust's Investing in Londoners programmes. A breakdown between awards made in the first and second six months of grant-making can be seen in Table AA and the total number of applications received and action taken can be seen in Chart 1.

Table AA: Number and value of awards made in the first and second six-months of grant-making		
	Number of awards made	Value of awards made
Jan – July 2014 (first six months of grant-making).	61	£4,256,606
July 2014 – January 2015 (second six months of grant-making).	104	£8,118,436
Total	165	£12,375,042



¹ Of the 401 applications, 111 were pending at the end of December 2014.

See annex A for detailed breakdown

- 2.2 The highest numbers of applications were submitted for the *Older Londoners* programme (61), targeting those aged over 75 to live more active and healthier lives and *Making London More Inclusive* (55), a programme which improves building access, promotes disabled people's participation in sports and cultural activities, and supports independent living. The Trust has funded work in both of these areas for many years, and as such is well known to organisations working to support the elderly and to organisations working on disability issues. The relatively high level of applications under these two themes is therefore unsurprising.
- 2.3 The third most popular programme, *Improving Londoner's Mental Health* (53), is an issue in which the Trust has a longstanding engagement. In addition, and following the recent quinquennial review, the Trust expanded the range of mental health support activities for which it offered funding, which may explain the high number of applications.
- 2.4 The trend for high numbers of applications for two of the top three programmes, *Making London More Inclusive* and *Improving Londoner's Mental Health*, can also be seen in the earlier 6 month statistical report presented at your November committee meeting. Conversely, at the 6 month point, applications for the *Older Londoners* programme lagged behind, but a significant number of applications received in the second half of the year have pushed the *Older Londoners* programme to the top of the applications table.
- 2.5 Since the programmes launched, the Trust has received a single application for *Community Buildings – Capital Works* (1). It is possible, given the current funding climate that charitable and voluntary organisations are choosing to focus on gaining financial support for service delivery rather than seeking grants for building works. Moreover, given that the Trust has funded a number of *Community buildings - Access Audits* (18), it is possible that a proportion of these will be used to support forthcoming applications for capital works.
- 2.6 *English for Speakers of Other Languages* (18), *Making London Safer* (20), *Arts Apprenticeships* (22) and *Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders* (22) have all received relatively low numbers of applications. This trend is not unexpected and can also be seen in the 6 month statistical report. It is worth noting that wide variations are expected in application numbers as each programme is unique. However, with the exclusion of *Arts Apprenticeships*, given the complexity and sensitivity of the need of the client groups, these programmes have very tailored, narrow, priorities necessarily limiting applications to high quality specialist organisations. Small numbers of applications and lower numbers of awards – compared with your other programme areas - is expected. The number of specialist providers able to deliver activity under the *Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders* and *Making London Safer* programmes is limited, reducing the number of potential applications. Low numbers of applications under the *English for Speakers of Other Languages* programme may be linked to the requirement for qualified teaching staff. Supporting high quality teaching provision is no bad thing and

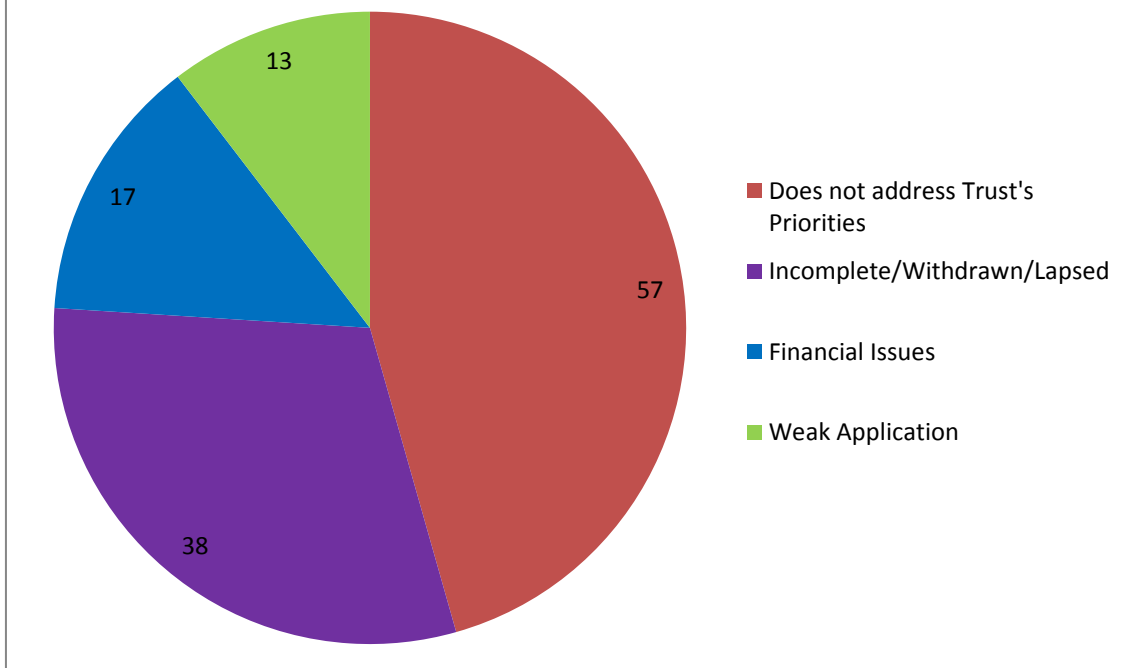
should, ultimately, increase attainment and positive outcomes for learners. Match-funding for the Arts Council England's Create Employment Programme has led to small numbers (as expected) of applications.

3.0 Rejection Reasons

3.1 125 applications were rejected, withdrawn or lapsed between January 2014 to January 2015. A poor application can be rejected for several reasons, and feedback is always made available to applicants should they seek it. A breakdown of rejection reasons between the first and second six-months of grant-making can be seen in Table BB. Chart 2 shows the total of the main reasons why applications were declined.

Table BB: Rejection reasons in the first and second six-months of grant-making					
	Does not address Trust's priorities	Incomplete / withdrawn / lapsed	Financial issues	Weak application	Total
Jan – July 2014 (first six months of grant-making).	31	12	12	7	62
July 2014 – January 2015 (second six months of grant-making).	26	26	5	6	63
Total	57	38	17	13	125

Chart 2: Reasons applications were unsuccessful



- 3.2 The most common rejection reason (57) was for work that did not meet the Trust's priorities. The Trust seeks to provide clear online guidance to applicants, specifying what can and can't be funded. In addition, prospective applicants can seek guidance from officers if they need assistance with the interpretation of any Trust programmes. Unfortunately, this does not always deter fundraisers and, where the work is outside Trust programmes, a rejection follows.
- 3.3 Thirty-eight proposals were either rejected because they were incomplete and submitted no further information despite requests to do so by the Trust, or were withdrawn by the applicant. Proposals are often withdrawn on the advice of officers, to enable the applicant to carry out further work to strengthen the proposal before re-submission.
- 3.4 Seventeen applications were rejected due to financial concerns. The financial health of an organisation is a key part of a grant officer's assessment, and includes balance sheet strength, forecast income, future sustainability, and cash-flow.
- 3.5 Thirteen applications were rejected for a variety of reasons and have been grouped together under the heading 'weak application'. Weak applications include those that failed to demonstrate expertise, experience or a track-record for the activity seeking funding or applications that failed to show evidence of need.

3.6 A similar number of applications were rejected in the first six months as compared with the second six months of grant-making (62 vs 63). Similar numbers of applications – across the two grant-making periods – have been rejected for failing to meet the Trust’s priorities (31 vs 26) and for failing to submit a sufficiently strong application (7 vs 6). The number of applications withdrawn lapsed or rejected for insufficient information more than doubled in the second half of the inaugural year of the Investing in Londoners’ programme. A large proportion of this change is the result of an increase in withdrawn applications rather than significant increases in lapsed or incomplete applications. Applications rejected for financial weaknesses more than halved in the second half of the grant-making period. However, given the small numbers of applications it would be inappropriate to draw firm conclusions.

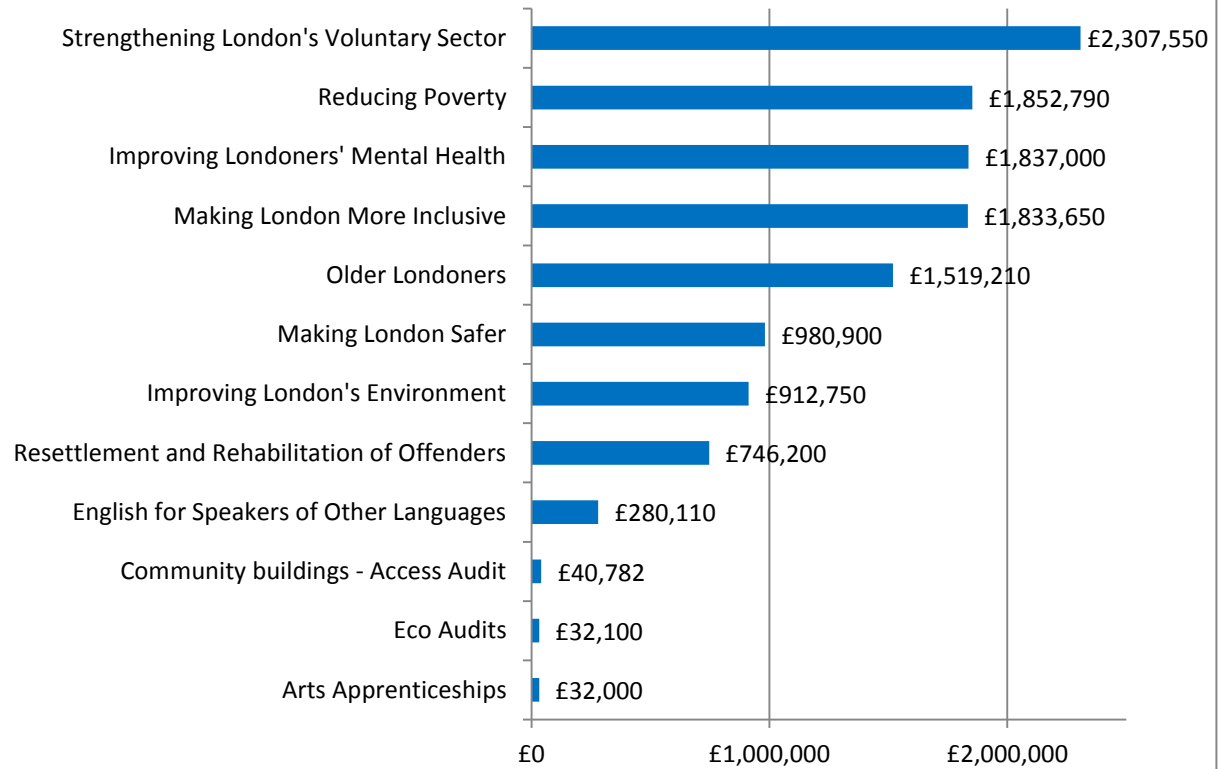
4.0 Value of awards made by programme area

4.1 Investing in Londoners grant awards totalling £12,375,042 were made from January 2014 to January 2015. 165 awards were made with an average grant size of £75,000. As previously seen in the Investing in Londoners’ 6 month report, the four largest programmes, by funding, were *Strengthening London’s Voluntary Sector*, *Reducing Poverty*, *Improving Londoner’s Mental Health* and *Making London More Inclusive*, representing a combined value of 63% (£7,830,990) of the total value of all awards made in the Investing in Londoners’ programme. Conversely, as previously seen in the Investing in Londoners’ 6 month report, the four smallest programmes, by funding, were *Arts Apprenticeships*, *Eco Audits*, *Access Audits* and *English for Speakers of Other Languages*, representing a combined value of 3% (£384,992) of all awards made in the Investing in Londoners’ programme. With the exception of *English for Speakers of Other Languages*, this is unsurprising given the low financial cost of activity in these programme areas. Your officers have previously noted the impact of your requirement for appropriately qualified teachers for the delivery of activity under your *English for Speakers of Other Languages*. Although this may have reduced the number of potential applications, in the opinion of your officers, this is outweighed by the benefit to Londoners of better quality services. Table CC shows the value of awards by programme area in the first and second six months of grant making and Chart 3 shows the total value of awards by programme area.

Table CC: Value of awards made by programme area in the first and second six-months of grant-making

	Jan – July 2014 (<i>first six months of grant-making</i>).	July 2014 – Jan 2015 (<i>second six months of grant-making</i>).	Percentage increase/decrease (<i>from first to second six-months of grant-making</i>).
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	£900,450	£1,407,100	56%
Reducing Poverty	£716,290	£1,136,500	59%
Improving Londoner's Mental Health	£457,000	£1,380,000	202%
Making London More Inclusive	£878,350	£955,300	9%
Older Londoners	£53,510	£1,465,700	2,639%
Making London Safer	£275,500	£705,400	156%
Improving London's Environment	£437,050	£475,700	9%
Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders	£418,200	£328,000	-22%
English for Speakers of Other Languages	£75,500	£204,610	171%
Access Audits	£16,856	£23,926	42%
Eco Audits	£15,900	£16,200	2%
Arts Apprenticeships	£12,000	£20,000	67%
Total	£4,256,606	£8,118,436	91%

Chart 3: Value of awards made by programme area



See annex A for detail of grant awards by value and average grant size.

4.2 The largest programme by funding is *Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector* (£2,307,550). Nineteen awards were made under this programme with an average grant size of £121,450. Awards range from £55,000 to £180,000. The majority of awards support second-tier services that enable improved sector capabilities in monitoring, evaluation and impact reporting (8 projects) and volunteer management (6 projects). A smaller number of awards support second-tier services that enable improved sector capabilities in financial management, HR, property issues and partnership working (5 projects). Most projects receiving awards are delivered by generic second-tier organisations (17 organisations) such as volunteer bureaus and borough voluntary action groups. A small number of projects, in receipt of awards, are delivered by equalities organisations (2 organisations).

- 4.3 A total of £1,852,790 was awarded to eighteen projects under the *Reducing Poverty* programme with an average grant size of £102,933. Awards range from just under £60,000 to £165,000. *Reducing Poverty* programme, a new initiative since the Trust's 2013 quinquennial review, funds work addressing food poverty and money, debt and housing advice. Most awards (14) fund the provision of money, debt, housing and legal advice. A smaller number of awards (4) help to tackle food poverty either through the provision of meals or through food preparation/cookery training and advice on food preparation. Most projects (14) are aimed at all local residents in need of support and advice to alleviate poverty. However, a small number of projects are targeted at specific groups, including, disabled Londoners (1 project), asylum seekers (1 project), and minority ethnic groups (2 projects) such as Turkish women and the Armenian community.
- 4.4 *Improving Londoners' Mental Health* accounted for awards totalling £1,837,000. Twenty projects are benefitting with an average grant size of just over £90,000. Awards range from just under £5,000 to over £200,000. Funded projects are broadly spread between enabling children and young people to access specialist help (7 projects); improving access to mental health services for refugee and minority ethnic communities (4 projects); work to meet the needs of groups at risk of self-harm (3 projects); support to improve the mental health of offenders and ex-offenders (2 projects); work supporting homeless people (2 projects); and mental health services for LGBT people (2 projects).
- 4.5 £1,833,650 was awarded amongst twenty-three projects under the *Making London More Inclusive* programme with an average grant size of just under £80,000. Awards range from £10,000 to over £170,000. A wide variety of projects, supporting disabled people to live independently and participate fully, are being funded. The largest number of awards fund projects supporting disabled people to take part in arts or sports activities (13 projects). A smaller number of awards fund access improvements – removing physical barriers for disabled people (5 projects), increasing choices and control (3 projects) and transition to adulthood for disabled young people (2 projects).
- 4.6 Perhaps surprisingly, only £1,519,210 was awarded to nineteen projects under the *Older Londoners* programme despite the Trust's longstanding work in this field. Awards range from just under £3,000 to over £150,000 with an average grant size of £79,958. Relatively, the largest number of awards in this programme fund projects assisting older Londoners aged 75 years and over to live more active and healthier lives, improving well-being (9 projects) and increasing awareness of benefits, finance and social welfare (2 projects). A smaller number of projects enables improvements in the quality of life for people living with dementia (4 projects) or support carers with support, advice or respite (4 projects).
- 4.7 £980,900 was awarded to nine projects under the *Making London Safer* programme with an average grant size of £108,989. Awards range from £60,000 to £180,000. Most awards fund information, advice, advocacy services and/or therapeutic support for victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation or domestic violence (7 projects). One project is specifically aimed at supporting victims of

LGBT hate crime and another is designed to campaign for improvements in policy and practice with regards to child abduction.

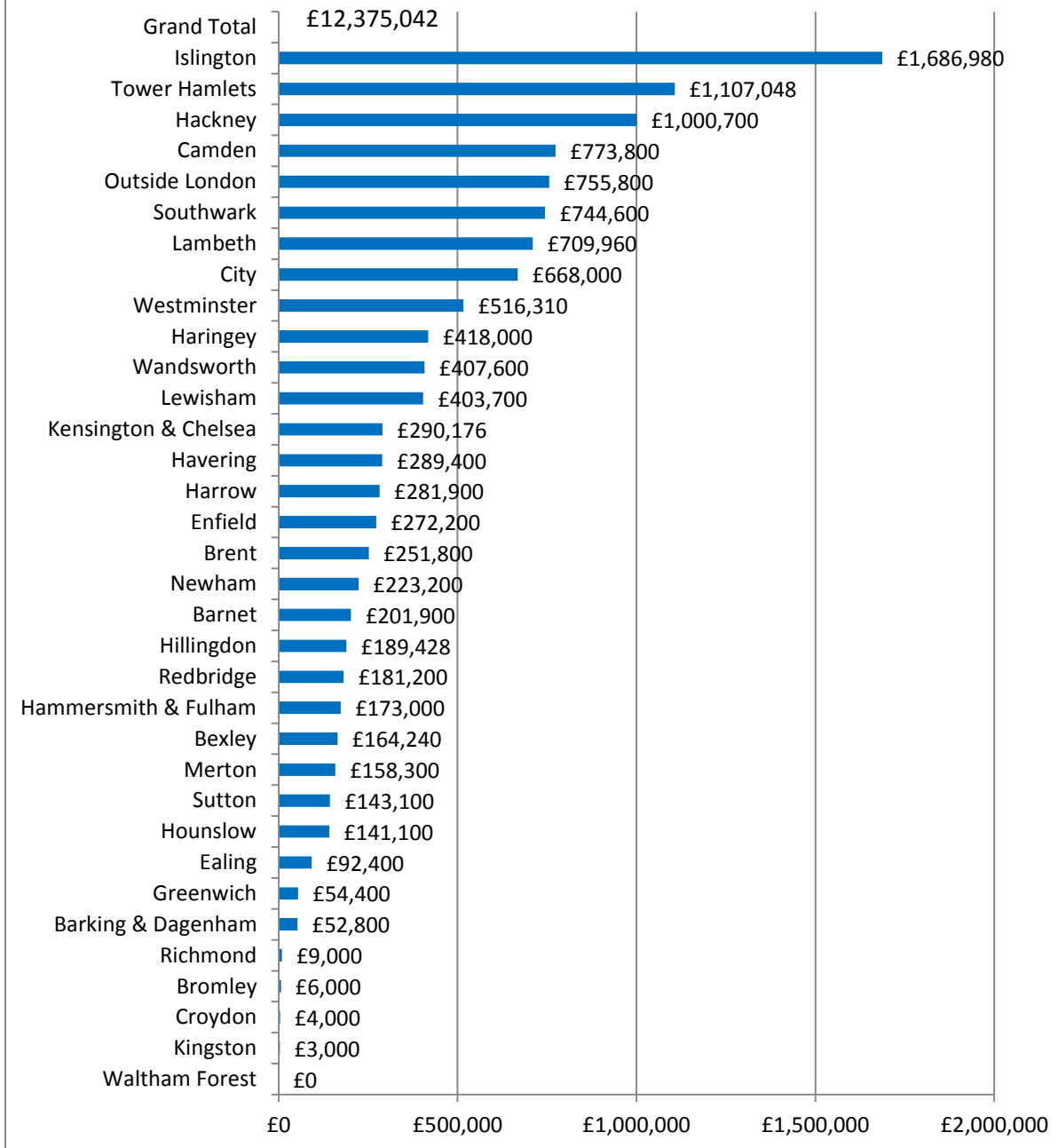
- 4.8 £912,750 was awarded to eight projects under the *Improving London's Environment* programme with an average grant size of just over £114,000. Awards range from £1,500 to a single very large award of £388,000. Excluding the (atypical) single very large award reduces the average grant size in this programme to just under £75,000. Grants fund a range of biodiversity projects including those aimed at encouraging local schools and/or communities to grow food in (or make better environmental use of) shared spaces (5 projects). A smaller number of projects raise awareness of environmental issues through training and good husbandry ecosystems and shared spaces (3 projects).
- 4.9 £746,200 was awarded to seven projects under the *Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders* programme with an average grant size of £106,600. Awards range from £50,000 to over £140,000. Most awards (6) fund on-release work with ex-offenders leaving custody finding routes for successful re-integration back into the community by giving opportunities into employment, training and education. A single award focuses on 'through-the-gate' support to prisoners held in custody (sentenced, remanded or recalled) to initiate support prior to release.
- 4.10 £280,110 was awarded to seven projects under the *English for Speakers of Other Languages* with an average grant size of £40,016. Awards range from £12,000 to £63,500. All awards fund small, local, projects in which English is taught by suitably qualified practitioners.
- 4.11 Very small amounts of funding were awarded to *Access Audits* (£40,782), *Eco Audits* (£32,100) and *Arts Apprenticeships* (£32,000). This is unsurprising as these programmes only fund very small awards. The provision of Eco-Audits for community groups, local Access Audits for community halls, theatres, park buildings and neighbourhood venues, and Arts Apprenticeships are relatively low cost activities, consequently the Trust spends less in absolute terms in these areas. Officers will monitor this trend to see if more work is needed to promote the programme or adjust the funding priorities.
- 4.12 The programmes with the largest percentage increase in value from the first to the second six-months of grant-making were Older Londoners, Improving Londoner's Mental Health and English for Speakers of Other Languages. One programme – Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders - saw a percentage decrease in the value of awards made from first to the second six-months of grant-making.
- 4.13 Wide variations in the percentage increase (or decrease) in the value of awards made by programme from the first to the second six-months of grant-making is not a consequence of a larger volume of applications received in the second half of the year. Excluding applications received from September – December 2013, a comparable number of applications were received in each half of the year (206 applications received from Jan – July 2014 and 199 applications received from July 2014 – Jan 2015). However, despite the similarity of the overall volume of

applications received, the relative proportions of applications received (and amount requested) for each programme area changed significantly. In addition, the success rate increased, across the Investing in Londoners programme, from 49%, in the first six-months of grant-making, to 65% in the second six-months of grant making. This increase in overall success rate masks wide variations in success rates between programmes.

5.0 Geographical distribution

- 5.1 The Trust uses two key measures to monitor the geography of its grant making. The first is *borough base*, showing the location of an organisation's offices, and the second is *borough benefit*, showing where work will be delivered. The two measures often correspond, but larger organisations usually deliver work at a sub-regional or pan-London basis whilst those based near a borough boundary will often extend their reach to beneficiaries in neighbouring areas.
- 5.2 Borough base helps the Trust understand where stronger parts of London's voluntary sector are located, and importantly, where the Trust may need to target capacity building support.
- 5.3 Chart 4 shows that organisations based in Islington, Tower Hamlets and Hackney received the highest level of grant awards from the Trust. These three areas received a total of £3,794,728, nearly a third (31%) - of all funds made during this period.
- 5.4 In comparison to the first six-months of grant-making, only Islington featured in the top three – by grant amount. At that point in time, both Hackney and Tower Hamlets featured in the top ten boroughs (9 and 10 respectively) by grant amount.

Chart 4: Grants (£) by borough base



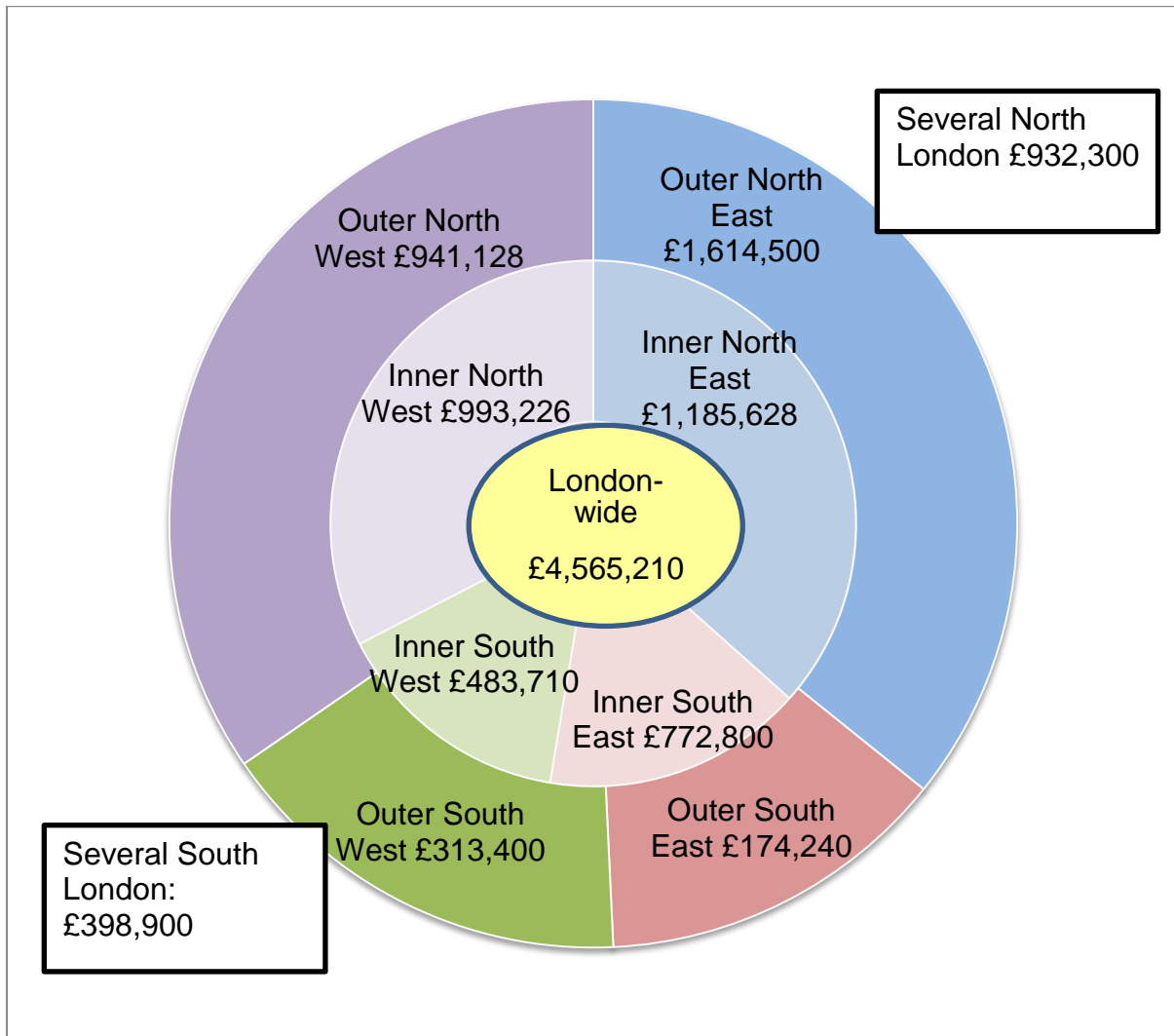
See annex A for a breakdown on applications from organisations in each borough.

5.5 The high value of awards made to Islington reflects the concentration of charities with their headquarters based in this borough. These organisations are often not locally-focused, and of the twenty-one awards made to charities based in Islington, two-thirds (14) are designed to benefit residents London-wide or in neighbouring boroughs. To a lesser degree, a similar picture is repeated with awards made to organisations based in Tower Hamlets and Hackney. From a total of twenty-five awards to organisations based in either Tower Hamlets and Hackney more than a third (9) benefit residents outside of the host boroughs.

- 5.6 Organisations based in Waltham Forest received no funding from the Trust. There were six applications from Waltham Forest based organisations of which two were pending assessment (at 31st December 2014), one had been withdrawn and three had been rejected – one on the basis of being unable to demonstrate a track record and two further applications were rejected for failing to meet the Trust’s priorities. Officers will continue to monitor the situation given the borough’s relative deprivation and will, if necessary, discuss with local infrastructure organisations how best to encourage applications from Waltham Forest based organisations.
- 5.7 Despite a lack of funding for organisations based in Waltham Forest, those who live or work in Waltham Forest benefit from sub-regional or London-wide projects and activity delivered by organisations based in neighbouring boroughs funded by the Trust. As a consequence beneficiaries in Waltham Forest have not been disadvantaged by a lack of awards made to organisations based in the borough – see Table A.
- 5.8 Organisations based in a further four boroughs – Kingston, Croydon, Bromley and Richmond - received very low amounts of funding from the Trust. The low amounts of funding from the Trust may be a reflection of the low numbers of applications received from these four boroughs (21). Excluding pending applications, more than a third of applications (6) have been successful, with a similar proportion (7) being declined. The success rate of these four boroughs is low in comparison to the programme-wide success rate of nearly two-thirds. However, conclusions should not be drawn yet as more than a quarter of all applications received from these four boroughs (5 out of 21) are pending a decision (as at 31st Dec 2014) and the total value of awards made in these boroughs could change rapidly.
- 5.9 Despite a lack of funding for organisations based in Kingston, Bromley and Richmond, those who live or work in these boroughs benefit from sub-regional or London-wide projects and activity delivered by organisations based in neighbouring boroughs funded by the trust – see Table A. Unlike Waltham Forest, Kingston, Bromley and Richmond – those who live or work in Croydon do not benefit from projects and activity funded by the Trust to the degree expected, given the level of deprivation.
- 5.9 The absence of funding on a *borough base* calculation does not mean that the Trust failed to support residents of those boroughs. *Borough benefit* helps the Trust estimate the geographical benefit of its awards, with two important caveats:
- Applicants sometimes provide inaccurate beneficiary location data;
 - Where work takes place across several boroughs, it is not always possible to break down beneficiary data by individual boroughs accurately. As a result, beneficiary data may be recorded at a higher-level such as ‘London-wide’ or ‘Several NE London’
- 5.10 Chart 5 shows the total borough benefit of grants awarded under Investing in Londoners from January 2014 to January 2015. Where activities take place across more than one borough, grants are shown separately as ‘Several North London’, ‘Several South London’ and ‘London-wide’ as appropriate. The Trust

has funded work across all of London, with more than a third of grant spending (37%) awarded on a pan-London basis (£4,565,210).

Chart 5: grant spend by beneficiary location²



² Inner North East (City, Hackney, Islington, Tower Hamlets); Inner North West (Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster); Inner South East (Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark); Inner South West (Lambeth, Wandsworth); Outer North East (Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Haringey, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest); Outer South East (Bexley, Bromley, Croydon); Outer South West (Kingston, Merton, Richmond, Sutton); Outer North West (Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow)

5.11 During the twelve months considered by this report, £3m was awarded to support work with Londoners in outer boroughs compared with £2.5m for work in the inner boroughs and City of London. A further £4.5m was awarded for pan-London work, £1.7m for work across inner and outer southern boroughs, and £3.8m for work across inner and outer northern boroughs. The greater level of funding directed at work in outer London is reasonable given that 64% of the capital's population is resident in the 21 outer boroughs.

5.12 From a relatively low base-rate, south west boroughs experienced the largest percentage increase in awards made from the first to the second six months of grant-making. However, similar to the trend seen in the 6 month Investing in Londoners statistical report, grants for work with residents in northern boroughs was more than double (£3.8m) the funding directed towards southern boroughs (£1.7m). Since 38% of London's population is in southern boroughs it would have been reasonable to have expected a higher level of funding directed at this area.

6.0 Addressing Deprivation

6.1 One way to understand how effectively the Trust's grant-making is targeting deprivation in London is to map *borough benefit* against the position of each borough according to the Government's 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation³. These Indices combine economic, social and housing indicators into a single score, allowing areas to be ranked against each other according to their level of deprivation.

6.2 Table A ranks each London borough according to total City Bridge Trust grant amount awards (according to *borough benefit* data) against its relative position on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. To make sense of the range and to identify anomalous boroughs, the measure of dispersion (standard deviation) has been calculated. The rows are shaded to help show these anomalies (red = significantly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected; orange = slightly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected; green = in line with expectations).

6.3 Overall there is a good correlation between Trust's ranks by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The trends seen at 12 months of grant making of Investing in Londoners are broadly similar to those seen in the 6 month report with a small increase in the number of boroughs in which spend is much less than expected.

6.4 Fourteen boroughs show no or a very small difference between the two ranks indicating that grant spend is in line with expectations. A further thirteen boroughs show a small difference and six boroughs show a much larger difference than expected.

6.4 Grants for work targeting beneficiaries in Islington, Greenwich, Ealing and Barking & Dagenham have low Trust rankings despite relatively high deprivation scores.

³ The updated Indices of Multiple Deprivation is due for publication in the summer of 2015.

- 6.5 Forty applications have been received from organisations based in Islington over the first sixteen months of the Investing in Londoners programme, the highest number of applications received from any borough during this period. More than two-thirds of these applications were successful (excluding those withdrawn, lapsed or pending a decision) but only six of the awards are for the sole benefit of those living in Islington. Each of the six awards is for small, relatively low cost, projects anticipating small beneficiary numbers. Funded projects include transport maintenance to enable older Londoners to access services, arts apprenticeships, specialist therapeutic work for inmates at Holloway prison and increasing accessibility of mental health services for asylum seekers and refugees.
- 6.6 Addressing the mis-match between the level of deprivation and the value of awards made by the City Bridge Trust in Islington may not be a major concern. The voluntary sector is well supported in Islington by local Trusts – such as the Cripplegate Foundation, Richard Cloudsley’s Charity, The Morris Charitable Trust, the Breadsticks Foundation and local business through the Macquarie Group Foundation. A number of trusts and foundations are working together as ‘Islington Giving’ to further support and strengthen the voluntary sector in Islington. In three years Islington Giving has attracted £2m and supported over 40 local groups. Your officers are active participants of Islington Giving.
- 6.7 Low numbers of applications have been received from organisations based in Greenwich, Ealing and Barking & Dagenham in the first sixteen months of the Investing in Londoners programme. Two-thirds of applications from Greenwich and more than two-thirds of applications from Ealing have been declined (excluding those withdrawn, lapsed or pending a decision). The success rate for applications from Greenwich at 33% and 29% for applications from Ealing is significantly lower than the programme-wide rate of nearly 60%. However, given the small number of applications from Greenwich, Ealing and Barking & Dagenham any conclusions must be viewed with caution.
- 6.8 Conversely, despite small numbers, the success rate for applications from Barking & Dagenham was 67% - higher than the programme-wide rate of nearly 60%. Your officers are working with ‘London’s Giving’ and the Leader of the council to tailor an approach to target effort and resources in Barking & Dagenham. In addition, your officers are in contact with the new CEO of the CVS in Barking and Dagenham who is creating a plan to revitalise the voluntary sector in the area.

Table A: City Bridge Trust spending relative to borough ranks on the multiple indices of deprivation

Area name	Relative rank on IOD	Rank by borough benefit	SD from the mean (benefit)	Grant awards by borough benefit
Greenwich	8	27	-2	£237,556
Barking & Dagenham	7	26	-2	£240,030
Islington	5	20	-2	£326,910
Ealing	16	31	-2	£180,189
Hammersmith & Fulham	13	25	-1	£267,789
Croydon	19	30	-1	£187,156
Newham	2	12	-1	£410,430
Haringey	4	10	-1	£432,930
Wandsworth	21	24	0	£281,206
Lewisham	10	13	0	£402,656
Hackney	1	4	0	£622,930
Kingston upon Thames	31	33	0	£163,006
Hounslow	20	21	0	£318,889
Brent	11	11	0	£424,589
Kensington & Chelsea	18	18	0	£332,965
Richmond upon Thames	33	32	0	£169,006
Waltham Forest	6	5	0	£575,230
Bromley	29	28	0	£189,156
Tower Hamlets	3	1	0	£797,478
Lambeth	9	6	0	£522,516
Redbridge	22	19	0	£330,430
City of London	32	29	0	£187,230
Sutton	28	23	1	£303,106
Enfield	14	8	1	£459,430
Camden	15	9	1	£444,989
Merton	30	22	1	£318,306
Hillingdon	23	15	1	£367,217
Bexley	24	16	1	£347,396
Southwark	12	2	1	£682,056
Harrow	27	17	1	£336,889
Barnet	25	14	1	£380,089
Westminster	17	3	2	£658,639
Havering	26	7	2	£476,630

7. Numbers of beneficiaries

7.1 Beneficiary information must be read with the following caveats. The Trust asks applicants to state how many people they expect will benefit from any funding requested. Beneficiary numbers are indicative only, since they rely on prospective data provided from grants application forms. Different organisations are better or worse than their peers at providing reliable forecasts, and apart from gross numbers, beneficiary data does not reflect the level of service provided - for example a mental health project may work intensively with comparatively few young people, whilst an environmental project may work less intensively with many young people. Some work can only directly benefit a few in a deep, meaningful, way but other projects may touch many hundreds or even thousands – for example, through a website or information portal.

7.2 Based on forecast information provided by grantees, a total of 931,306 Londoners are expected to benefit from awards made during the first six months of the *Investing in Londoners* programmes. Table B shows the range of beneficiary numbers by programme area:

Table B: Beneficiary numbers by programme area	
Programme	Forecast beneficiaries
Arts Apprenticeships	24
English for Speakers of Other Languages	313
Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders	837
Older Londoners	7,299
Improving Londoners' Mental Health	51,874
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	56,515
Reducing Poverty	122,552
Making London More Inclusive	194,960
Improving London's Environment	196,118
Making London Safer	300,814
Grand Total	931,306

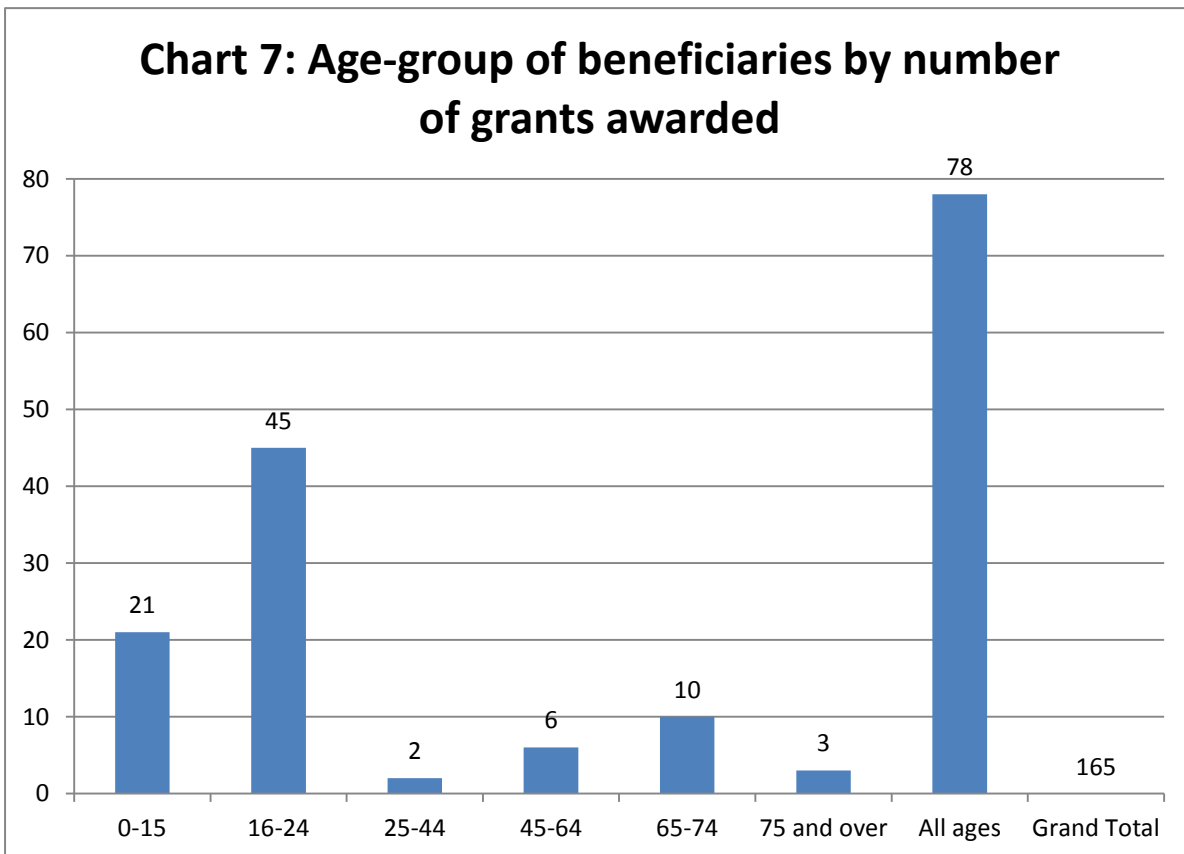
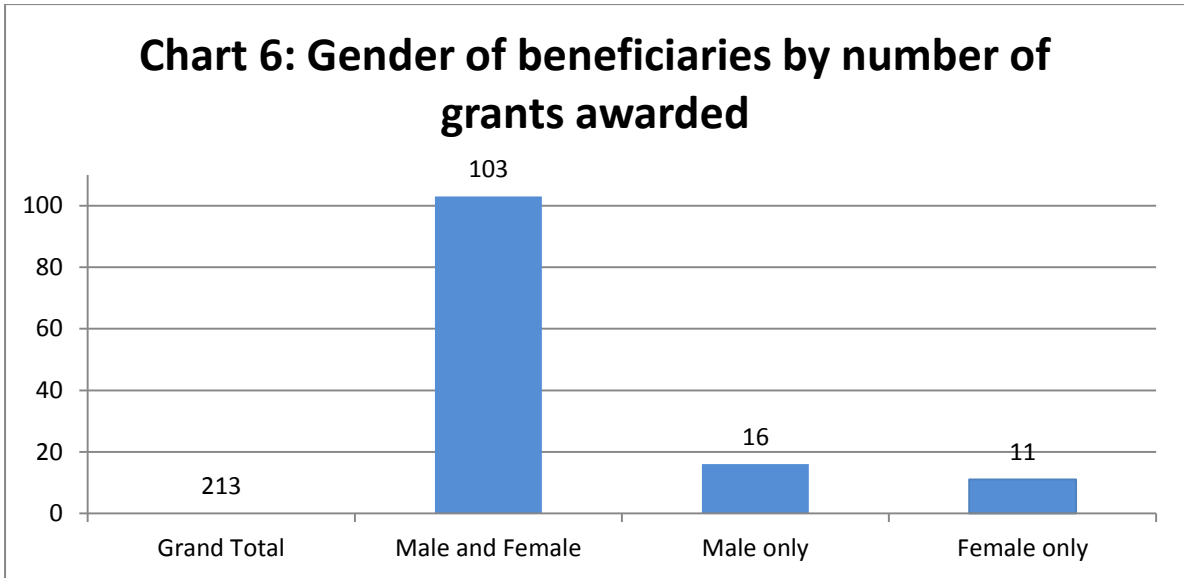
Area name	Relative rank on IOD	Rank by borough benefit	SD from the mean (benefit)	Grant awards by borough benefit
Havering	26	7	2	£476,630
Westminster	17	3	2	£658,639
Merton	30	22	1	£318,306
Barnet	25	14	1	£380,089
Southwark	12	2	1	£682,056
Enfield	14	8	1	£459,430
Hillingdon	23	15	1	£367,217
Camden	15	9	1	£444,989
Sutton	28	23	1	£303,106
Harrow	27	17	1	£336,889
Bexley	24	16	1	£347,396
Lambeth	9	6	0	£522,516
Wandsworth	21	24	0	£281,206
Redbridge	22	19	0	£330,430
Tower Hamlets	3	1	0	£797,478
City of London	32	29	0	£187,230
Lewisham	10	13	0	£402,656
Richmond upon Thames	33	32	0	£169,006
Hackney	1	4	0	£622,930
Brent	11	11	0	£424,589
Waltham Forest	6	5	0	£575,230
Bromley	29	28	0	£189,156
Kingston upon Thames	31	33	0	£163,006
Hounslow	20	21	0	£318,889
Kensington & Chelsea	18	18	0	£332,965
Haringey	4	10	-1	£432,930
Croydon	19	30	-1	£187,156
Newham	2	12	-1	£410,430
Hammersmith & Fulham	13	25	-1	£267,789
Islington	5	20	-2	£326,910
Greenwich	8	27	-2	£237,556
Ealing	16	31	-2	£180,189
Barking & Dagenham	7	26	-2	£240,030

7.3 The largest number of beneficiaries is seen under the Making London Safer programme (300,814), Improving London's Environment (196,118) and Making London More Inclusive (194,960). Six of the nine grants made under the Making London Safer programme have wide resonance for beneficiaries across London, resulting in large beneficiary numbers. Projects include supporting survivors of domestic violence and hate crime, preventative and protective work with victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking and a project protecting London's children from abduction. Five of the eight awards made under the Improving London's Environment programme have benefited large numbers of Londoners by supporting London's green spaces and ecosystems, encouraging greater use and engagement. Of the five awards, one supports conservation in Epping Forest and Hampstead Heath, another offers environmental training utilising Tower Hamlets cemetery park, two projects enable young people to understand the benefits of living healthier, active and more sustainable lives and one project encourages Londoners to look after their local waterway. Comparatively, a larger number of awards (23) have been made under the Making London More Inclusive programme. These awards support the expansion of creative and arts based activity to a more diverse audience or making physical space more open, accessible and welcoming to disadvantaged groups.

7.4 The smallest number of beneficiaries is seen under the Arts Apprenticeships, English for Speakers of Other Languages and Resettlement and rehabilitation of Offenders programmes. Arts Apprenticeships are awarded on the basis of matching funding already raised from the Arts Council. These awards direct funding to encourage individual apprenticeships within the creative sector. The tailoring of this programme limits the number of potential beneficiaries. The small number of beneficiaries under the English for Speakers of Other languages programme represents the users of seven small community projects, including outreach delivery – for users unable to access traditional classes, women only classes and classes aimed specifically at the Bangladeshi community in Dagenham.

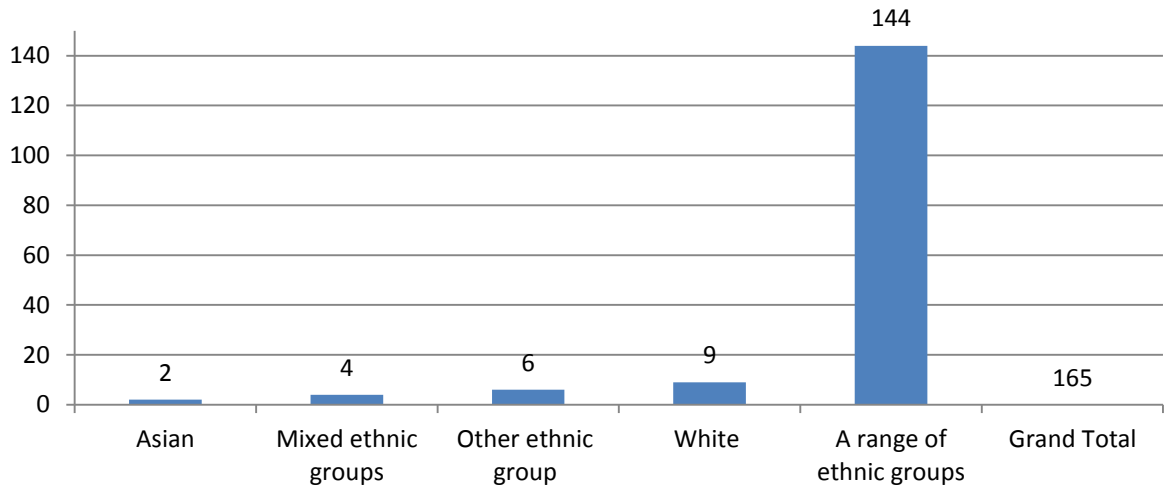
8.0 Equalities data

8.1 Chart 6 shows the gender of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded, chart 7 shows age groups by number of grants awarded, chart 8 shows the ethnic group of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded and chart 9 shows the disability of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded. The majority of the Trust's grants fund activity benefiting both men and women, from a wide range of age and ethnic groups. Most of grants fund activities open to Londoners both with and without disabilities and a small number are targeted at specific disability groups.



8.2 Nearly half of the grants awarded support activity benefiting Londoners from a wide range of age-groups. Nearly a quarter of the Trust’s grants benefit young adults aged between 16 -24. The Arts Apprenticeships support young people in the creative industries and you have made a number of grants to projects that support young people to develop job skills more broadly. In addition, funded projects include money and debt advice for young people and work with young ex-offenders. The nineteen grants funding activity benefitting older people 45 – 75+ reflects the small number of awards made under the *Older Londoners* programme.

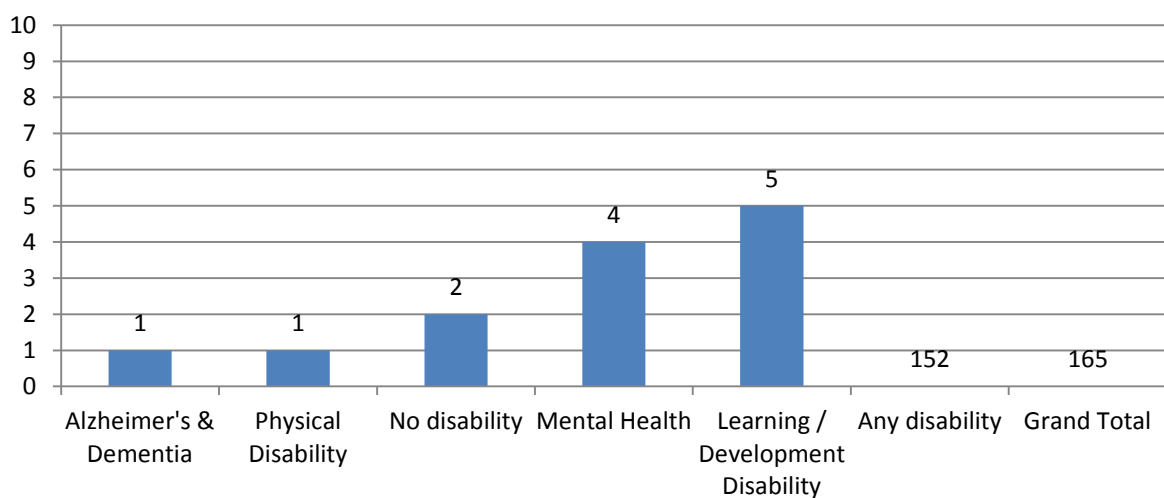
Chart 8: Ethnicity of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded



8.3 Nearly all of the Trust’s grants fund activity benefitting Londoners from a diverse range of backgrounds with a small number of projects targeted at specific ethnic groups or asylum and refugee communities.

8.4 The nine projects who have classified themselves as benefiting white Londoners are made up of a variety of projects supporting non-British white Londoners, including Vietnamese, Arab, and Kurdish and Turkish beneficiaries.

Chart 9: Disability of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded



8.4 Nearly all the Trust's funding supports activities open to Londoners with and without disability. A small number of awards are made to support beneficiaries from specific disability groups.

8.5 The online application process has made it easier for the Trust to quantify beneficiaries by age, gender, ethnicity and disability. The move to online monitoring will help the Trust to collect more accurate equality data throughout the lifetime of Investing in Londoners. However, even with this additional provision, we are reliant on data provided by external organisations and so the data quality, to a large extent, remains outside of our control.

9.0 Conclusions

9.1 During the first 16 months of the Investing in Londoners programme (from September 2013 – January 2015) 401 applications were received, in the twelve months of grant making (from January 2014 to January 2015), 165 awards were made for a total amount of £12,375,042.

9.2 The overall success rate was 65% (see annex A data table 3), which compares well with your previous 45% success rate for the Working with Londoners programme. Success varied between programme areas and borough location. Most unsuccessful applications were rejected for failing to meet the Trust's priorities. Officers have taken steps to widely communicate your priorities; however, there will always be those who will apply anyway, regardless of the criteria in place.

9.3 More than a third (£4,565,210) of the value of all awards during the first twelve months of the Investing in Londoners programme benefit residents and workers London-wide. Grant spending to date is weighted towards north London boroughs, and to a lesser degree, outer London boroughs. However, with four exceptions (Islington, Greenwich, Ealing and Barking & Dagenham), grants have been effectively targeted at the most deprived boroughs. An estimated 931,306 Londoners are expected to benefit from the awards made between January 2014 and January 2015.

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Annex A: Data tables

Table 1: Applications received and actions taken						
Fund/Program	Approved	Withdrawn	Lapsed	Declined	Pending	Grand Total
Community buildings - capital works	0	0	1	0	0	1
English for Speakers of Other Languages	7	1	0	6	4	18
Community buildings - Access Audit	11	0	1	1	5	18
Making London Safer	9	2	0	2	1	20
Arts Apprenticeships	12	1	0	2	7	22
Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders	7	0	0	8	7	22
Eco Audits	12	1	1	3	8	25
Improving London's Environment	8	3	0	7	10	28
Reducing Poverty	18	2	0	8	10	38
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	19	2	0	10	9	40
Improving Londoners' Mental Health	20	4	2	10	17	53
Making London More Inclusive	23	6	0	15	11	55
Older Londoners	19	5	3	12	22	61
Grand Total	165	27	8	125	111	401

Table 2: Applications received and size of award

Fund/Program	Applications received	Applications received excluding those classed as withdrawn, lapsed or pending	Grant awards	Total grant award	Average grant size
Community buildings - capital works	1	0	0	£0	£0
Arts Apprenticeships	22	14	12	£32,000	£2,667
Community buildings - Access Audit	18	12	11	£40,782	£3,707
Eco Audits	25	15	12	£32,100	£2,675
English for Speakers of Other Languages	18	13	7	£280,110	£40,016
Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders	22	15	7	£746,200	£106,600
Improving London's Environment	28	15	8	£912,750	£114,094
Making London Safer	20	17	9	£980,900	£108,989
Older Londoners	61	31	19	£1,519,210	£79,958
Improving Londoners' Mental Health	53	30	20	£1,837,000	£91,850
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	40	29	19	£2,307,550	£121,450
Making London More Inclusive	55	38	23	£1,833,650	£79,724
Reducing Poverty	38	26	18	£1,852,790	£102,933
Total	401	255	165	£12,375,042	
Average grant awarded = £75,000					

Borough Base	Approved	Withdrawn or lapsed	Declined	Pending	Total exc pending, withdrawn or lapsed	Grand Total
Islington	21	2	7	10	28	40
Tower Hamlets	15	4	7	4	22	30
Camden	12	2	4	5	16	23
Lambeth	12	1	4	11	16	28
Outside London	11	1	7	6	18	25
Hackney	10	1	7	4	17	22
Southwark	7	1	5	6	12	19
Westminster	7	2	7	7	14	23
Kensington & Chelsea	6	0	1	6	7	13
Lewisham	6	0	2	2	8	10
Harrow	5	0	1	2	6	8
Brent	4	3	1	4	5	12
Haringey	4	1	2	0	6	7
Wandsworth	4	1	1	6	5	12
Bexley	3	0	0	0	3	3
City	3	1	1	1	4	6
Enfield	3	1	2	2	5	8
Havering	3	1	0	2	3	6
Hillingdon	3	0	3	1	6	7
Newham	3	1	1	6	4	11
Redbridge	3	0	2	2	5	7
Bromley	2	0	0	0	2	2
Barking & Dagenham	2	1	1	2	3	6
Barnet	2	1	2	4	4	9
Ealing	2	2	5	0	7	9
Greenwich	2	0	4	5	6	11
Hammersmith & Fulham	2	2	1	2	3	7
Richmond	2	2	2	1	4	7
Sutton	2	0	0	2	2	4
Croydon	1	1	2	1	3	5
Hounslow	1	0	0	1	1	2
Kingston	1	0	3	3	4	7
Merton	1	2	2	1	3	6
Waltham Forest	0	1	3	2	3	6
Grand Total	165	35	90	111	255	401

	Approved	Declined	Withdrawn/Lapsed	Pending	Total	Total (excluding pending applications)
Totals	165	90	35	111	401	290
Success rate – 65%						

The success rate, across all boroughs, was 65%, significantly higher than the rate seen at the 6 month mark (49%) and the success rate of 45% for the Working with Londoners programmes. However, given that application numbers are very small for many boroughs, success rates by borough should be viewed with caution.