

Committee:	Date:
The City Bridge Trust Committee	24 th November 2016
Subject: Investing in Londoners - statistical report – September 2013 to August 2016	Public
Report of: Chief Grants Officer	For Information

Summary

This paper provides statistical analysis of grant applications received in the first three years of your Investing in Londoners grants programme (September 2013 to August 2016). In this period 989 grant applications were received and 461 grants awarded for a total amount of £35,685,515. The report analyses application numbers and success rates; awards by individual grant programmes; awards by London borough; and beneficiary numbers.

This report includes only applications and awards made under the Investing in Londoners programmes which are open to all eligible organisations through your standard application process. It does not include programmes with a bespoke application process (Arts Apprenticeships, London Youth Quality Mark, Hardship Fund and the Stepping Stones Fund) or Strategic Initiatives.

This report is produced on an annual basis. A statistical report on *monitoring reports* received from grantees under the Investing in Londoners programme will be due at your May 2017 committee meeting.

Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Introduction

1. The Investing in Londoners programmes were launched in September 2013 and the first awards made in January 2014. This report deals with all applications received between September 2013 and August 2016 under the Investing in Londoners (iIL) programmes which are open to all eligible organisations through your standard application process:

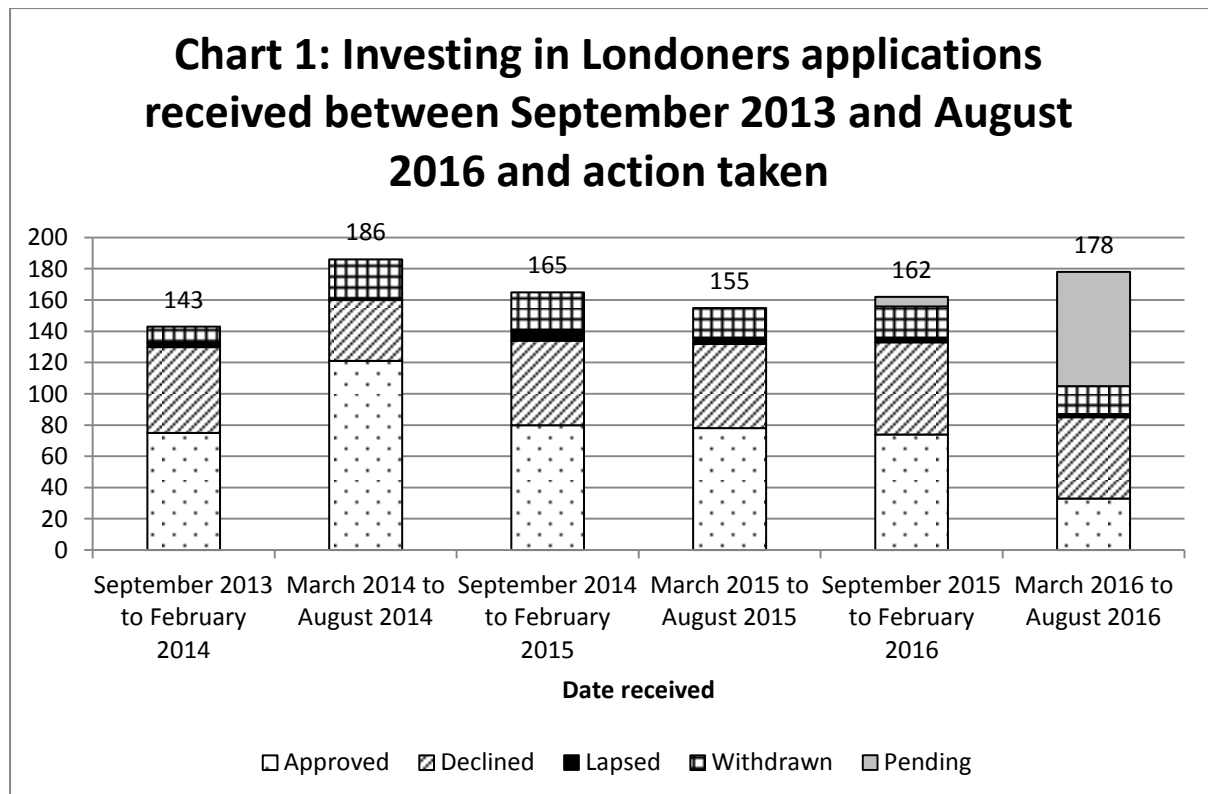
- Making London More Inclusive
- Reducing Poverty
- Improving Londoners' Mental Health
- Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector

- Older Londoners
- Improving London's Environment
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders
- Making London Safer
- English for Speakers of Other Languages
- Eco Audits

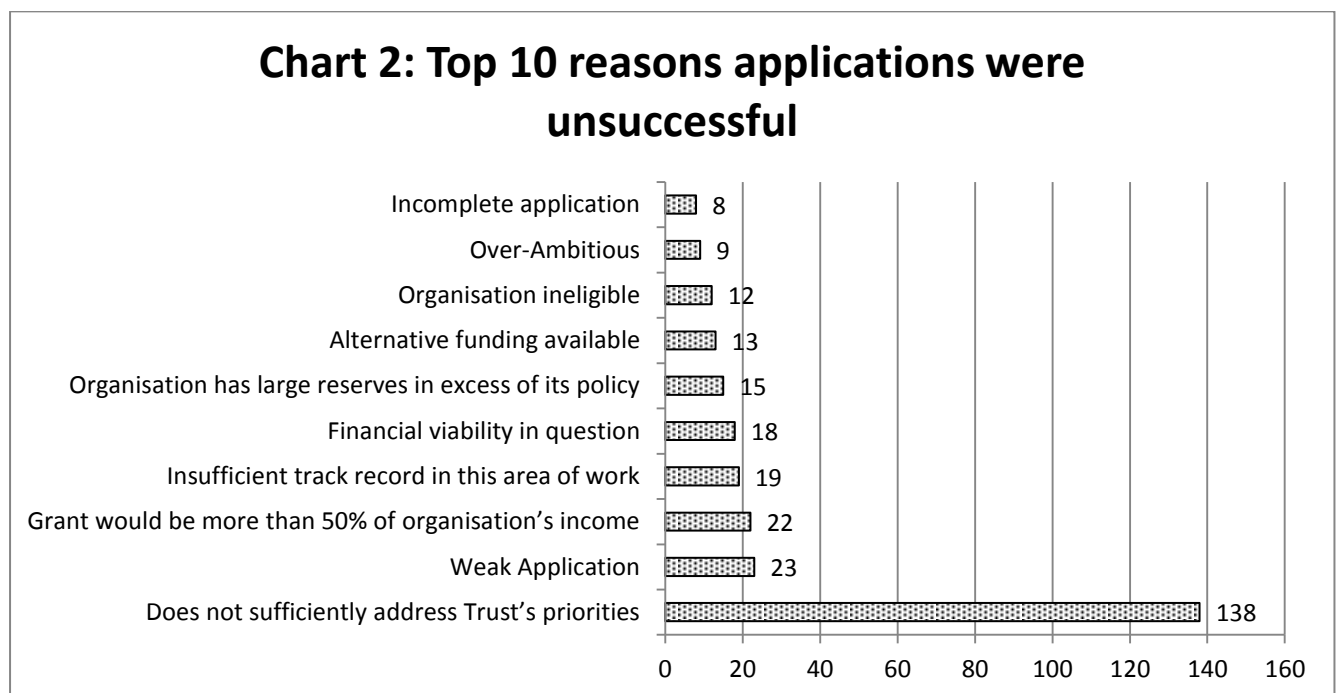
2. Programmes with a bespoke application process (Arts Apprenticeships, London Youth Quality Mark, Hardship Fund and the Stepping Stones Fund) as well as grants awarded through Strategic Initiatives are not considered in this report.
3. Please note that this report reflects action taken on grants up to the end of October 2016.

Applications received and action taken

4. 989 applications were received between September 2013 and August 2016. 910 (92%) of these applications have been assessed resulting in 461 grant awards for a total amount of £35,991,196. Chart 1 shows the applications received and action taken in each six month period since Investing in Londoners opened. The level of applications has been fairly steady with an average of 165 applications in each period. Slightly fewer applications were received in the first six months whilst organisations familiarised themselves with the new programmes and funding criteria.



5. The average success rate of applications under the first two years of Investing in Londoners was 54%. This compares favourably to other funders and to your former 5-year grants programme: Working with Londoners, which had an average success rate of 45%. This suggests that the clear guidance and improved application process are helping applicants to make appropriate requests. Investing in Londoners has reinforced the Trust's requirement for applicants to demonstrate a clear need for the proposed work and that they have the requisite skills and experience to deliver successful outcomes.
6. Of the 910 applications assessed 449 were unsuccessful, of which 116 were withdrawn by the applicants and 20 were lapsed by the Trust following repeated unsuccessful attempts to gather further information. Chart 2 shows the top 10 reasons why the remaining 313 applications were declined. A poor application can be rejected for several reasons and feedback is always made available to applicants should they seek it. The most common reason was that applications did not sufficiently meet the Trust's priorities. The Trust provides clear online guidance to applicants, specifying what can and cannot be funded. In addition, prospective applicants can seek guidance from officers if they need assistance with the interpretation of any Trust programmes.
7. You will see from Chart 2 that a number of 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.



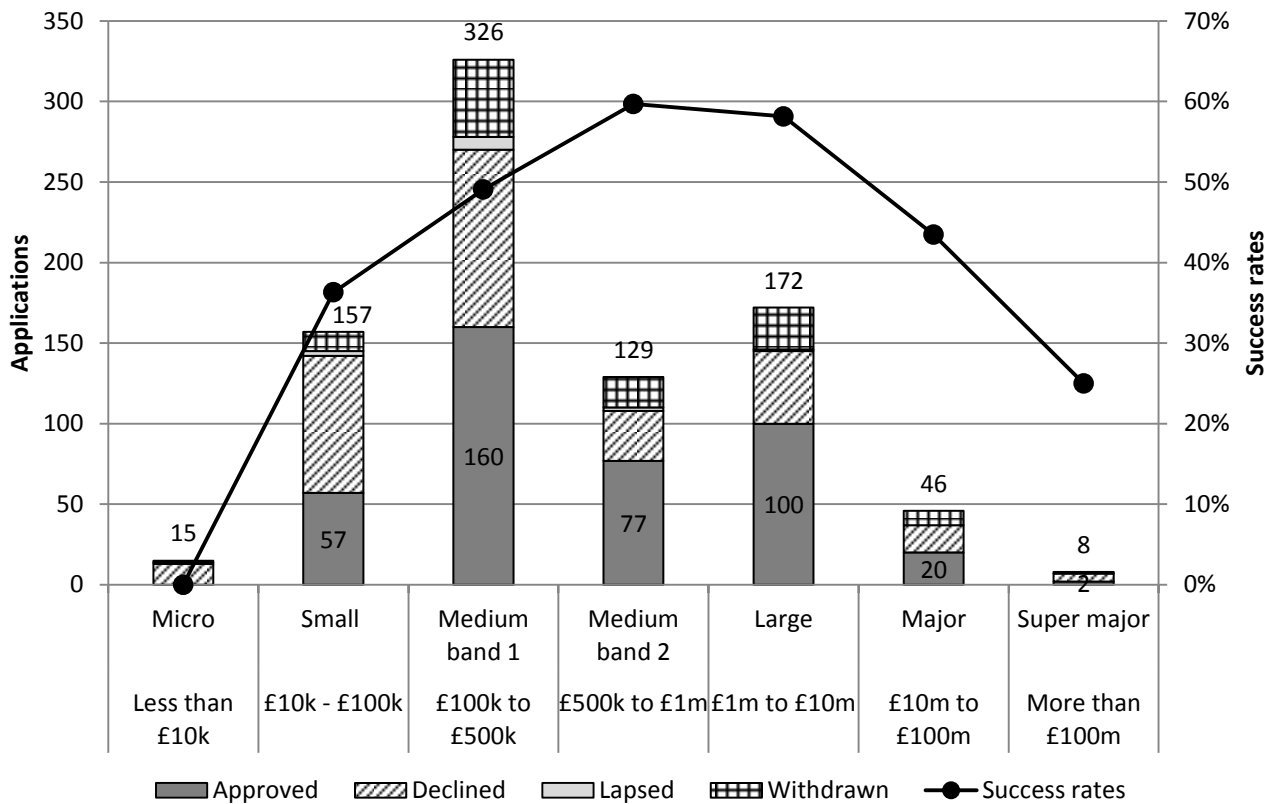
8. Most organisations applying to the Trust have made a previous application (76%). For the 31% applying for the first time success rates are considerably lower (38% compared to 55%). Rejection reasons are broadly similar though proportionately more organisations submitted incomplete applications or applications for work with insufficient London benefit. To some extent it is

inevitable that there will always be prospective applications outside of the Trust's scope of funding. The Trust always offers feedback when an application is declined and this may be helping to drive up the success rates for repeat applicants.

9. Chart 3 shows applications to the Trust by organisation size¹
The core applicants to the City Bridge Trust are smaller medium sized organisations (income of £100k to £500k), but there is a good spread of grants to organisations with incomes ranging from £10k to £10m. The larger organisations in this band have the higher success rates which may be due to higher staffing including specialist fundraising staff and organisational infrastructure such as finance functions that can support the application process. By contrast smaller organisations are more likely to be declined for financial reasons such as financial viability and the requested grant comprising more than 50% of the organisation's total income. The most common rejection reason amongst all income sizes is however that the application does not sufficiently address the Trust's priorities.
10. The Trust does not run a small grants programme and funds tend not to reach 'micro sized' organisations with incomes of less than £10k. Applications from these organisations are low. At the other end of the spectrum the Trust funds few very large organisations, and just 2 'super major' organisations with incomes of more than £100m (NSPCC and Leonard Cheshire Disability).

¹ Income bands based on categories as used in NCVO's 2016 Almanac

Chart 3: applications and success rates by organisational income



Comparison by grant programme area

11. Investing in Londoners includes 10 grant programmes under its standard open application process. Making London More Inclusive is the largest programme accounting for a fifth (20%) of all Investing in Londoners grant awards. The Reducing Poverty, Improving Londoners’ Mental Health and Strengthening London’s Voluntary Sector programmes have all seen high levels of grant awards. At the other end of the spectrum Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders and English for Speakers of Other Languages have seen the least applications and grant awards. Some of the reasons for this are explored below.

12. Table 1 shows the applications received and action taken broken down by programme area. Please note that the figures will change when the 79 ‘pending’ applications reach a decision. Nonetheless they are helpful in giving an indication of progress to date.

Table 1: summary of grant applications and awards by programme area

Fund/Program	Grant awards	Applications received	Total grant award	Success rate	Average grant size
Making London More Inclusive	113	214	£7,227,011	53%	£63,956
Reducing Poverty	56	114	£5,912,840	49%	£105,586
Improving Londoners' Mental Health	61	142	£5,760,270	43%	£94,431
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	47	90	£5,072,815	52%	£107,932
Older Londoners	57	147	£4,407,380	39%	£77,322
Improving London's Environment	27	62	£2,445,790	44%	£90,585
Making London Safer	19	52	£2,104,860	37%	£110,782
Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Offenders	18	50	£1,937,690	36%	£107,649
English for Speakers of Other Languages	18	59	£1,002,440	31%	£55,691
Eco Audits	45	59	£120,100	76%	£2,669
Grand Total	461	989	£35,991,196	47%	£78,072

13. **Making London More Inclusive** continues to be the largest programme in terms of applications, grant awards and total grant value. It currently accounts for over a fifth (23%) of all Investing in Londoners grants (by value) and has the highest success rate (53%). This includes a high number of grants (31) for disabled people to take part in arts or sport activities as well as 32 access audits (small grants of £5k and under) and 21 capital grants to make community buildings more accessible.
14. The **Reducing Poverty** programme, which funds work addressing food poverty and money, debt and housing advice, has developed well. It was a new programme under Investing in Londoners and has the second highest total grant award at £5,912,840, an above average success rate (49%) and a healthy number of applications (114). Most awards (47) fund the provision of money, debt, housing and legal advice. A smaller number of awards (8) help to tackle food poverty either through the provision of meals or through food preparation/cookery training and advice on food preparation. Most projects are aimed at all local communities in need of support and advice to alleviate poverty. However, a small number of projects are targeted at specific groups including care leavers, families with young children, disabled people, and Black and Minority Ethnic communities.
15. The Trust made a high number of grant awards (61) for a total amount of £5,760,270 under the **Improving Londoners' Mental Health** programme which reflects your longstanding involvement in this field and the range of work funded. There has been a focus on work with children and young people which accounts for just under a third of funding awarded under this

programme. Awards to support people from BME communities to accessing appropriate mental health services have also been high.

16. Despite an average number of grant awards (47) **Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector** has a high total grant amount of £5,072,815. This is due to it having a high success rate (52%) and a high average grant size at £107,932. 55% (18) of grants made in this area are to help voluntary and community sector organisations improve their monitoring, evaluation and impact reporting skills. This is a positive sign as this was identified as a particular area for development in the last Quinquennial review.
17. 57 grant awards were made under your **Older Londoners** programme, which is just above average, though more may have been expected given the high numbers of applications received (147). A high number of applications (30) were withdrawn by the organisation following the advice of officers, to enable the applicant to carry out further work to strengthen the proposal before re-submission. In other cases there was insufficient targeting of the 75 and over age group. 60% of successful applications (34) were for work with Londoners aged 75 and over to increase wellbeing and enable more active and healthier lives. Smaller numbers of grants have been made for work with older carers (9), money and housing advice (5) and to support people with dementia (9).
18. The **Improving London's Environment** programme is one of the more modest programmes accounting for 7% of grants awarded (27) and 7% of the total grant award (£2,445,790). Grants awarded fund a range of biodiversity projects including those aimed at encouraging local schools and/or communities to grow food; environmental volunteering; conservation of London's waterways; and work with homeless people. No applications or grants have been made to date for work specifically promoting tree-planting and/or community tree warden schemes, though tree conservation may form a part of some of the projects funded.
19. **Making London Safer** is one of the new areas of work funded under Investing in Londoners. Only 19 grant awards have been made in this area, which has had a low number of applications (52) and a low success rate (37%) largely due to applications being made that did not address your criteria sufficiently. The low application rates may reflect the challenging circumstances facing potential applicants. Research commissioned for your last quinquennial review found that domestic violence services in London were limited and in some cases threatened with closure. Similarly it found that voluntary organisations that work with trafficked victims have been badly impacted by public sector cuts. The average grant size in this area was however the highest at £110,782, suggesting that the grants awarded were of a particularly high standard. Of the grants awarded, most are to provide advice, advocacy and support to survivors of domestic violence (11). 4 grants have been made to support survivors of trafficking, 2 to support victims of hate crime and 2 to specifically support children and young people living in refuges.
20. Your **Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders** programme is a very focused programme with just one outcome area. It is not surprising, therefore,

that the lowest number of applications (50) was received for this programme and only 18 grants were made. The specialist nature of this work means that there are relatively few suitably qualified organisations and a number of applications were rejected because they lacked a relevant track record (5) or because the application was weak (3). By the same token, successful applications were of a particularly strong quality giving high average grant award levels of £107,649.

21. The joint lowest number of grant awards (18) was made under your **English for Speakers of Other Languages** programme. This is due to the relatively low numbers of applications (59) and the lowest success rate of any programme (31%). Applications are often from smaller organisations (47% have a turnover of less than £100k) and in 25% of cases the rejection reason was due to the requested grant making up more than 50% of an organisation's total income. Low application numbers may in part be due to the focused nature of this programme, but are also likely to be due to your requirement that teaching staff hold a recognised qualification and that peripheral work (e.g. IT classes) will not be funded. Whilst this focus may limit the number of grants it will increase the quality of work delivered, ultimately increasing attainment and positive outcomes.
22. The Trust's **Eco Audit** programme allows organisations – including current grantees – to request the costs of an eco-audit, training or consultancy to improve their own organisation's environmental performance. Towards the end of Working with Londoners requests for eco-audits had dwindled. It is therefore encouraging to see that the Trust's efforts to publicise the programme has resulted in a very healthy 45 awards to date.

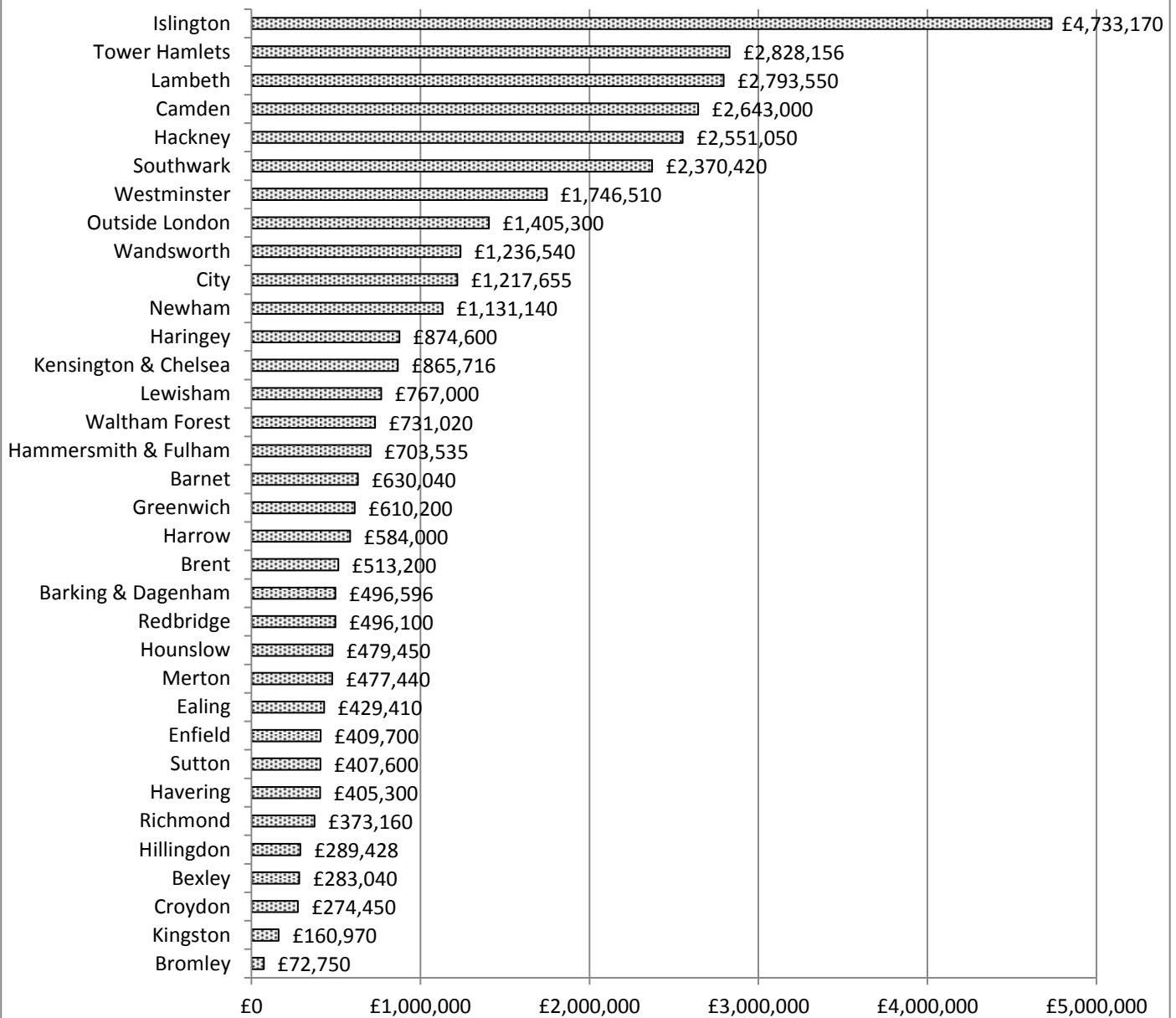
Geographical distribution

23. There are two key geographical measures which the Trust uses to track its grant making. The first is the location of the applicant organisation which shows the borough in which the applicant's offices are based. The second is the borough(s) of London in which the work would be delivered and the beneficiaries located. Often, of course, there is an overlap between the two measures. As with the sections above there will also be some change once the 79 pending applications are assessed.

Applicant organisation's location

24. It is helpful to consider the distribution of City Bridge Trust funding by the applicant organisation's location as this helps the Trust to understand where stronger parts of London's voluntary sector are located, and importantly, where you may need to target capacity building support. It should be noted however, that this will include organisations with a regional or national remit, as well as those which are locally based. Chart 4 shows the total grant awards for the 384 successful applications to date by applicant organisation's location.

Chart 4: Grant awards (£) by organisation's location



25. Organisations based in Islington, Tower Hamlets and Lambeth received the highest monetary level of grant awards from the Trust. These three areas received a total of £10,354,876, nearly a third (29%) - of all funds made during this period and Islington and Lambeth experienced above average success rates (64%, and 59% respectively). Each of these boroughs has relatively high concentrations of voluntary organisations and they benefit from historically strong infrastructure support. As inner London boroughs with good transport connections, they also include the offices of many organisations with a regional or national geographical focus.

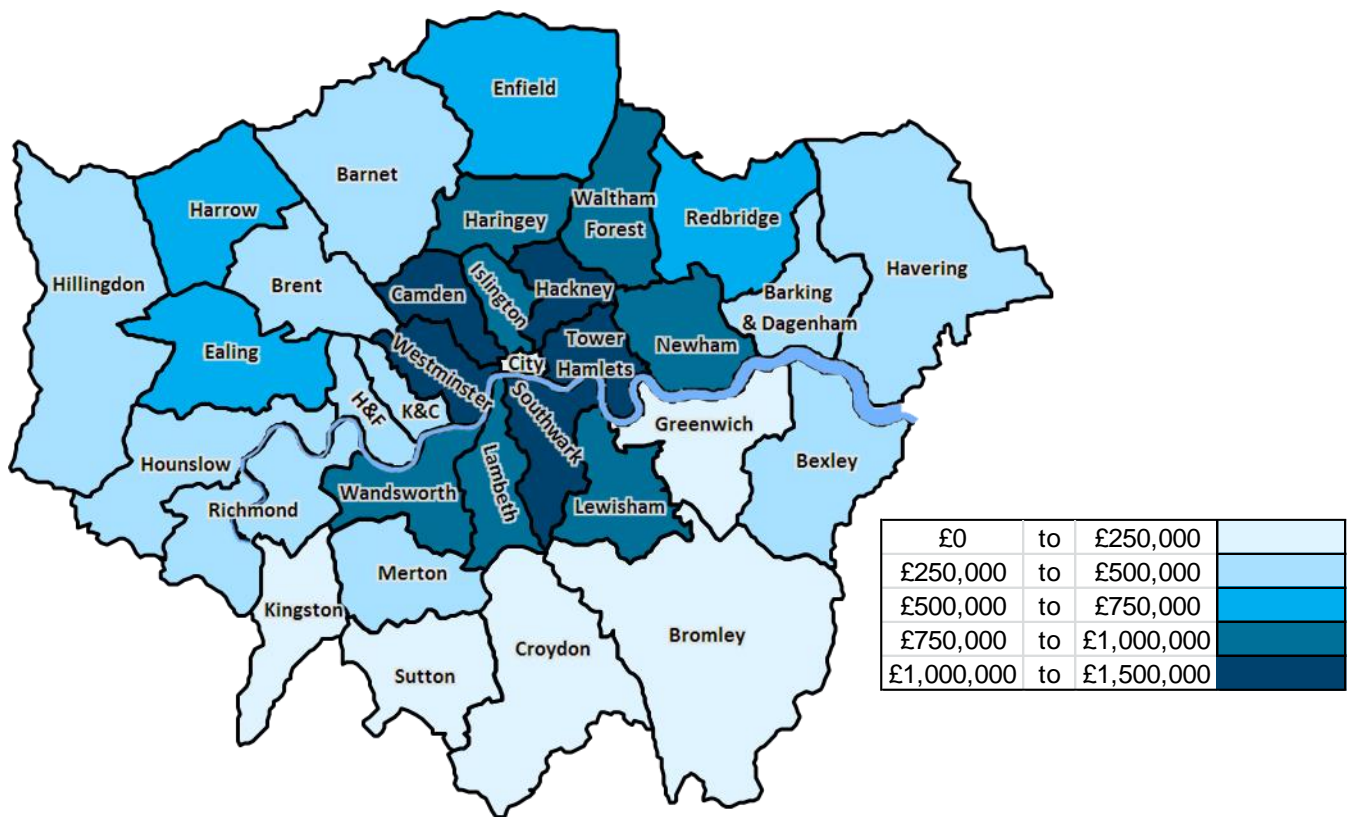
26. By contrast, organisations based in Bromley, Kingston, Croydon, Bexley and Hillingdon received very low levels of funding from the Trust. All these boroughs had a low level of applications (16 or less) and in the cases of Bromley, Croydon and Hillingdon this is coupled with a very low success rate. By contrast Bexley had the joint highest success rate (80%) of any borough.
27. A full summary of grant information by location of applicant organisation is shown in Appendix A.

Beneficiary location²

28. Diagram 1 shows the area(s) of London that grants awarded under Investing in Londoners will primarily benefit. This excludes £15,228,895 made for work with London-wide benefit and £622,061 where the beneficiary location is not known.
29. Please note that the beneficiary location data analysed provides only an estimate in order to understand more fully the geographical benefit of the grants awarded. There are several limitations to the data:
 - Inaccurate or missing data provided by applicants as to which boroughs beneficiaries are anticipated.
 - The need for grantees to estimate this data, particularly where they may be proposing a new programme. Comparison with monitoring data suggests that beneficiary numbers are often overly ambitious at application stage.
 - Grantees are only able to state up to 5 beneficiary locations (London boroughs or the option of London-wide).

² Beneficiary location analysis excludes access audits and eco audits as this level of data is not collected for these grants. The analysis is therefore based on 384 grants.

Diagram 1: Value of grant awards made by anticipated beneficiary location



Map sourced from GLA Intelligence Unit, UK Open Government Licence. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights.

30. 43% of the total grant amount awarded is for work with a pan London benefit. Of work with a targeted geographical area, funding is greater to the inner boroughs³ at £11,869,183 (excluding the City) compared to £7,936,947 to Outer boroughs⁴. This is consistent with your grant-making over the years. It may not reflect, however, the current trends of disadvantage in London. London's Poverty Profile notes that there has been a shift of poverty away from London's inner core toward the outer suburbs which has continued in recent years⁵. It stresses however that places such as Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets are still frequently found at the wrong end of the rankings for indicators on benefit receipt and worklessness.
31. It can also be seen that a low level of the Trust's funding is reaching the Outer South boroughs. Whilst according to London's Poverty Profile this region performs better on inequality measures than the outer east and northeast, and inner east and south, Bromley ranks in the worst 4 boroughs for inequality and Croydon appears in the bottom half of a range of deprivation indicators including inequality, education and low pay.

³ Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Wandsworth, Westminster

⁴ Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, Enfield, Greenwich, Havering, Redbridge, Waltham Forest, Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond, Bromley, Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Sutton

⁵ London's Poverty Profile, 2015, Aldridge, Born, Tinson and MacInnes, for NPI funded by Trust for London

32. Paragraphs 33 to 37 explore levels of deprivation and differences in funding on a borough basis.

Addressing Deprivation

33. To understand how effectively the Trust's grant-making is targeting deprivation in London, the total grant monetary award by beneficiary location has been ranked against the relative position of each borough in the Government's 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Table 2). The 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. To make sense of the range and to identify anomalous boroughs, the measure of dispersion (standard deviation) has been calculated. The rows in Table 2 are shaded to help show these anomalies:

- Dark grey: significantly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected
- Light grey: slightly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected
- White: in line with expectations

Please note that the data used excludes £15,228,895 made for work with London-wide benefit and £622,061 where the beneficiary location is not known.

Table 2: City Bridge Trust grant spend by Borough compared to relative position on the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

Borough	Relative rank on IoD	CBT Rank by borough benefit	IoD rank - Trust rank	Standard deviation from the mean	Grant awards by borough benefit
Greenwich	14	30	-16	-2	£237,231
Barking and Dagenham	3	18	-15	-2	£476,535
Croydon	17	25	-8	-1	£350,479
Kensington and Chelsea	19	26	-7	-1	£350,114
Brent	13	19	-6	-1	£468,244
Hillingdon	23	29	-6	-1	£258,905
Bromley	27	32	-5	-1	£79,316
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	21	-5	-1	£453,890
Haringey	6	11	-5	-1	£791,886
Hounslow	20	24	-4	-1	£382,077
Tower Hamlets	1	5	-4	-1	£1,050,663
Newham	4	7	-3	0	£922,848
Waltham Forest	7	10	-3	0	£813,697
City of London	31	33	-2	0	£28,430
Enfield	12	14	-2	0	£580,968
Bexley	26	27	-1	0	£334,876
Islington	5	6	-1	0	£951,155
Hackney	2	1	1	0	£1,429,450
Kingston upon Thames	32	31	1	0	£84,389
Lambeth	9	8	1	0	£865,203
Lewisham	10	9	1	0	£822,198
Ealing	18	15	3	0	£565,873
Havering	24	20	4	1	£454,170
Southwark	8	4	4	1	£1,137,410
Richmond upon Thames	33	28	5	1	£271,194
Merton	28	22	6	1	£412,945
Sutton	29	23	6	1	£409,030
Barnet	25	17	8	1	£498,390
Redbridge	21	13	8	1	£693,225
Westminster	11	3	8	1	£1,142,965
Wandsworth	22	12	10	1	£777,064
Camden	15	2	13	2	£1,174,339
Harrow	30	16	14	2	£565,405

34. Overall there is a relatively good correlation between Trust's ranks by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. 11 boroughs show no or a very small difference between the two ranks indicating that grant spend is

in line with expectations. A further 18 boroughs show a small difference and 4 boroughs show a much larger difference than expected.

35. Funds awarded for work targeting beneficiaries in Barking & Dagenham and in Greenwich have relatively low Trust rankings despite high deprivation scores. Compared to your Working with Londoners funding programmes, the Trust is funding proportionately more work to benefit Barking & Dagenham. However, at the same time the borough has increased its position on the Indices of Deprivation, further increasing the expectation of funding for this area. Your officers are working with 'London's Giving' and the Leader of the Council to tailor an approach to target effort and resources more effectively. In addition, your officers are in contact with the Chief Executive of the Council for Voluntary Service in that borough who is creating a plan to revitalise the voluntary sector in the area.
36. The mismatch between Trust funds and Indices of Deprivation rankings for Greenwich is more unexpected. The mismatch first appeared in last year's application's report but officers were unable to identify a cause and in the subsequent monitoring report analysis, which looks at actual beneficiary numbers, Greenwich was seen to be doing better than might be expected given its deprivation ranking. In addition, Appendix A shows that the success rate for applications from Greenwich is quite high (595). It is possible that any mismatch in funds/deprivation is an anomaly - nevertheless, your officer with the borough lead for Greenwich will look at this in more detail.
37. At the other end of the spectrum, Camden and Harrow are receiving proportionately more funding than expected given their position on the indices of deprivation. However, since these boroughs were not in this position at the end of the second year of Investing Londoners it seems that it is too early for this to be an indication of a trend.

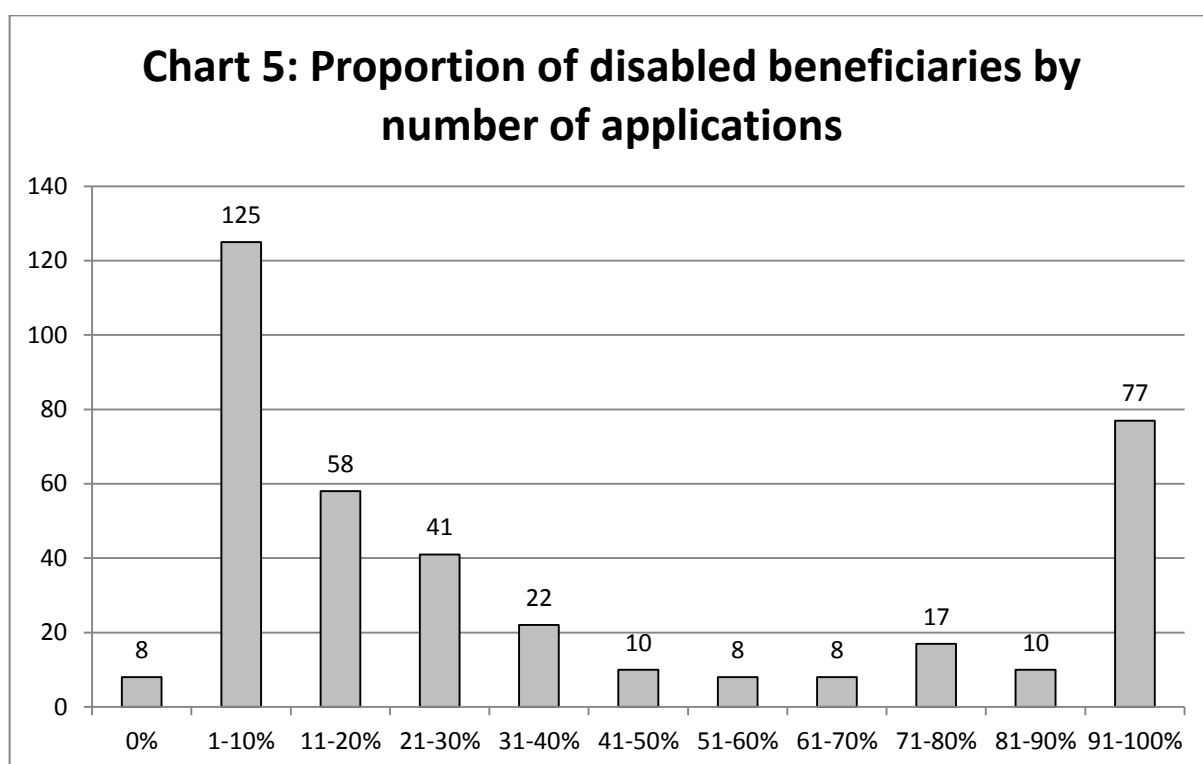
How many people will the Trust's grants benefit?

38. The Trust asks applicants to state how many people they expect will benefit from any funding requested. Based on the forecast information provided by grantees, a total of 243,462 are expected to benefit from the 384 successful grant applications⁶ received between September 2013 and August 2016. This excludes 51 grants which each specify 10,000 or more beneficiaries (the total number is 23,321,107 if these are included!).
39. Beneficiary numbers must however be read with the following caveats. The numbers are indicative only, since they rely on prospective data provided from grant application forms. Different organisations are able to provide this data to different degrees of accuracy. It also does not reflect the level of service proposed - 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. A typical challenge is where an organisation states a high beneficiary number as they have published web resources, although direct beneficiaries are low.

⁶ This excludes access audits and eco-audits for which this data is not collected.

Equalities data

40. The Trust also asks grantees to provide a breakdown of their users/beneficiaries by gender, age, ethnicity and disability. This provides helpful information for the Grants Officer reviewing the application to understand the reach of the proposed work. However, there is a significant amount of poor quality data provided, which collectively means that equality data, excepting disability data, cannot be helpfully analysed at the moment. The Trust will explore alternative methods to collect and analyse this data.
41. Chart 5 shows the anticipated proportion of disabled beneficiaries for each successful grant award⁷. This shows that the majority of grantees do not anticipate that more than 10% of their grant beneficiaries will be disabled people. According to government figures around 6% of children are disabled, compared to 16% of working age adults and 45% of adults over State Pension age⁸. This highlights the continued importance of your aim under Making London more Inclusive of community buildings that are more accessible and as a result more widely used by disabled people. Positively, Chart 5 also shows a noticeable concentration of grants (77) which aim to work almost solely with disabled people. This is due, largely, to grants funded under your Making London more Inclusive programme but also includes work under Improving Londoners' Mental Health, Older Londoners, Making London Safer, Reducing Poverty, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders and Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector.



Conclusions

⁷ This excludes access audits and eco-audits for which this data is not collected.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures#fn:3>

42. The first three years of your Investing in Londoners grants programme have seen 989 grant applications, 910 grant assessments, and 461 grant awards for a total amount of £35,991,196 to date. The most common reason that applications are rejected continues to be because they fail 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.
43. 43% of the total grant amount awarded is for work with a pan London benefit. Of work with a targeted geographical area, funding is greater in the inner regions (£11,869,183 compared to £7,936,947 in outer boroughs). Grant funding is also significantly lower in the outer south London boroughs. Overall there is a good correlation between the Trust's rank by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation with only two boroughs (Barking & Dagenham and Greenwich) receiving less funding than may be expected. An estimated 243,462 Londoners are expected to benefit from the successful grant applications received between September 2013 and August 2016.
44. This report is one of two reports that the City Bridge Trust committee receives each year on applications and grants made. The next report is on grants made and due at your May 2017 committee. This will analyse monitoring report data on the work that has been delivered and the difference that has been made once funding is received.

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Appendix A

Grant information by location of applicant organisation

Organisation's location	Grants awarded	Applications	Total grant award	Average grant size	Success rates
Barking & Dagenham	8	16	£496,596	£62,075	50%
Barnet	10	26	£630,040	£63,004	43%
Bexley	4	5	£283,040	£70,760	80%
Brent	10	20	£513,200	£51,320	53%
Bromley	3	12	£72,750	£24,250	33%
Camden	28	67	£2,643,000	£94,393	45%
City	11	25	£1,217,655	£110,696	52%
Croydon	4	16	£274,450	£68,613	31%
Ealing	7	26	£429,410	£61,344	32%
Enfield	6	22	£409,700	£68,283	33%
Greenwich	10	19	£610,200	£61,020	59%
Hackney	31	61	£2,551,050	£82,292	54%
Hammersmith & Fulham	13	22	£703,535	£54,118	59%
Haringey	10	25	£874,600	£87,460	40%
Harrow	10	21	£584,000	£58,400	53%
Havering	5	9	£405,300	£81,060	56%
Hillingdon	4	12	£289,428	£72,357	36%
Hounslow	4	6	£479,450	£119,863	67%
Islington	52	88	£4,733,170	£91,023	64%
Kensington & Chelsea	14	28	£865,716	£61,837	56%
Kingston	5	10	£160,970	£32,194	56%
Lambeth	33	63	£2,793,550	£84,653	59%
Lewisham	12	23	£767,000	£63,917	55%
Merton	5	15	£477,440	£95,488	36%
Newham	16	26	£1,131,140	£70,696	64%
Outside London	19	52	£1,405,300	£73,963	38%
Redbridge	12	16	£496,100	£41,342	80%
Richmond	7	18	£373,160	£53,309	39%
Southwark	29	49	£2,370,420	£81,739	63%
Sutton	5	8	£407,600	£81,520	63%
Tower Hamlets	35	74	£2,828,156	£80,804	51%
Waltham Forest	9	19	£731,020	£81,224	47%
Wandsworth	12	30	£1,236,540	£103,045	41%
Westminster	18	60	£1,746,510	£97,028	35%
Grand Total	461	989	£35,991,196	£78,072	51%