THE UK CIVIL SOCIETY ALMANAC 2016

CAZENOVE
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Charity Investment from Schroders

NCVO
CHAMPIONING VOLUNTARY ACTION

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The Almanac relies on the contribution and expertise of staff across NCVO.

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CONTENTS

The UK Civil Society Almanac is now in its 15th edition. It brings together data from charities' accounts, administrative data and surveys to provide a comprehensive overview of the structure and economy of the UK voluntary sector. In so doing it offers invaluable insights into the ways in which the sector is experiencing growth and change.

This publication presents the key findings from this year's Almanac. You can find additional content on the Almanac website: data.ncvo.org.uk

SPONSOR'S FOREWORD

Cazenove Charities are delighted to sponsor the 15th edition of the NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac. As the most comprehensive compendium of voluntary sector trends and statistics, the findings are an important reminder of the sector's breadth and its impact on society.

This year, it is pleasing to note that an increasing number of people are employed in the voluntary sector and that its contribution to the UK economy has risen to around £12.2bn in 2013/14. In a typical month, 27% of the population report that they volunteer and 44% of adults reportedly give money to charitable causes. These are impressive figures and we believe that the Almanac provides essential evidence in support of the sector.

Although investment represents only a relatively small part of the sector's overall income, as the largest investment manager of charitable assets this is the area where we can have most impact working with our clients. Investment income has remained stable over the past few years, despite lower returns from cash and government bonds. This partially reflects a greater use of other investments by charities, but also some growth in the dividends paid by both UK and overseas companies.

I have no doubt that this edition will prove as useful and interesting as those before and provide much material to champion the sector's successes.

Giles Neville
Head of Charities
Cazenove Capital Management
www.cazenovecharities.com

CAZENOVE
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Charity Investment from Schroders

FAST FACTS

Voluntary organisations

	2013/14	2008/09–2013/14
Number of voluntary organisations	**162,965**	
	2015	**2010–2015**
Paid workforce (headcount)	**827,000**	
Gender		
Male	279,258	
Female	547,253	
Employment status		
Full time	513,619	
Part time	312,696	
	2014/15	**2008/09–2014/15**
Percentage of people formally volunteering		
At least once a month	27%	
At least once a year	41%	

Voluntary sector finances

	2013/14	2008/09–2013/14
Total income	**£43.8bn**	
Income from individuals	£19.4bn	
Income from government	£15.0bn	
Total current spending	**£41.7bn**	
Spending on charitable activities	£30.1bn	
Spending on grants	£5.3bn	
Spending on generating funds	£5.4bn	
Spending on governance	£0.9bn	
Net assets	**£105.1bn**	
Contribution to the UK economy	**£12.2bn**	

INTRODUCTION

The voluntary sector is a vital part of the fabric of a strong society in the UK. More than 160,000, incredibly diverse, organisations make up the sector and represent a range of sizes, aims and activities. The value of the UK voluntary sector to the wider economy – its Gross Value Added (GVA), or the value of output – was estimated at £12.2bn in 2013/14. To give some idea of the scale of the sector's contribution, voluntary sector GVA is comparable to the nominal GDP of Iceland. The sector also employs some 827,000 people – more than two and a half times the number Tesco employs, and over half the number working for the NHS.

People's goodwill and generosity remains the lifeblood of the sector. During 2014/15, 27% of the adult population reported having volunteered at least once a month, which represents 14.2 million people in the UK. Equally, income from individuals remains the largest source of income for the sector – in 2013/14 it amounted to £19.4bn, a figure that continues to grow.

2013/14 saw a rise in the income of the sector as a whole, to £43.8bn, which was mainly driven by the increase in income from individuals. Income from government rose slightly, to £15.0bn, although this is still lower than its peak in 2008/09 and the longer-term trend is downwards. Levels of government grants to the sector – £2.8bn – are less than half the level they were ten years ago but have not declined further. Most of the recent rise in government income is accounted for by the largest charities.

Indeed in 2013/14 we saw a notable increase in the number of organisations with an annual income over £100m. They make up only 0.02% of all charities by number, but have 18.4% of the total income of the sector, and between 2012/13 and 2013/14 saw their income rise by £1.7bn. We found that because these charities have a disproportionally large effect on the income of the whole sector, from both individuals and government, they warranted a new 'super-major' income category in this year's Almanac.

Just as the sector is diverse in its range and types of organisations, that diversity extends to the stability of organisations' incomes. Smaller charities did not fare as well as large charities. The three smaller income bands experienced decreases in overall income and were less financially secure, mirroring the findings of our recent research on behalf of Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales. The report *Navigating Change* found that organisations with incomes between £25,000 and £1m were more likely to experience volatility and instability in their income. This year's data shows that around one-third of charities with an annual income of less than £1m report having no reserves at all, making them especially vulnerable to external shocks.

In 2013/14, the sector spent £30.1bn on charitable activities. Together with grant making (£5.3bn), 85% of the voluntary sector's total spending went towards achieving its charitable aims. Overall spending is once again highest from social service charities, but average spending per organisation is highest for research charities. In order to maximise the amount of money available for their charitable activities, charities need to spend money in order to generate further funds. Voluntary organisations spent £5.4bn on generating funds in 2013/14 and for every £1 spent, £4.20 was generated in return.

More than nine in ten charities hold some form of assets – such as buildings, cash, investments – which they use to contribute towards their charitable activities or to help generate funds. In 2013/14, the sector's net assets were worth £105.1bn, although half of this sum, £52bn, is held by only 100 organisations.

The data in this year's Almanac does give us some good reasons to be optimistic. For example, the steady rise in income from individuals, the continued high levels of volunteering, and the sheer depth and breadth of services that are provided by charities. But as *The Road Ahead*, our annual publication examining the operating environment for the sector shows, this is no time for complacency. Discussions around fundraising, transparency and accountability will necessitate new – and sometimes challenging – ways of doing things. We are unsure what more recent cuts in public spending will mean for the sector but anticipate that charities will continue to feel the effect of the changes. Many charities will continue to experience unstable and insecure income, and operate with limited reserves. At such times it is incredibly important to not lose sight of why the voluntary sector exists, which is to support people and communities in need, something that it does so very well.

Sir Stuart Etherington
Chief Executive, NCVO

super-major charities saw their income rise by

£1.7bn

income to the sector

£43.8bn

27%

of the adult population volunteered at least once a month

SIZE AND SCOPE

The voluntary sector is a vital part of the fabric of a strong society in the UK. It is extremely diverse, hosting a vast array of organisations ranging in size, aims and activity. Our analysis of the sector is based on our "general charities" definition (see methodology) which allows comparison of figures from year to year. Under our definition there were 162,965 voluntary organisations in 2013/14.

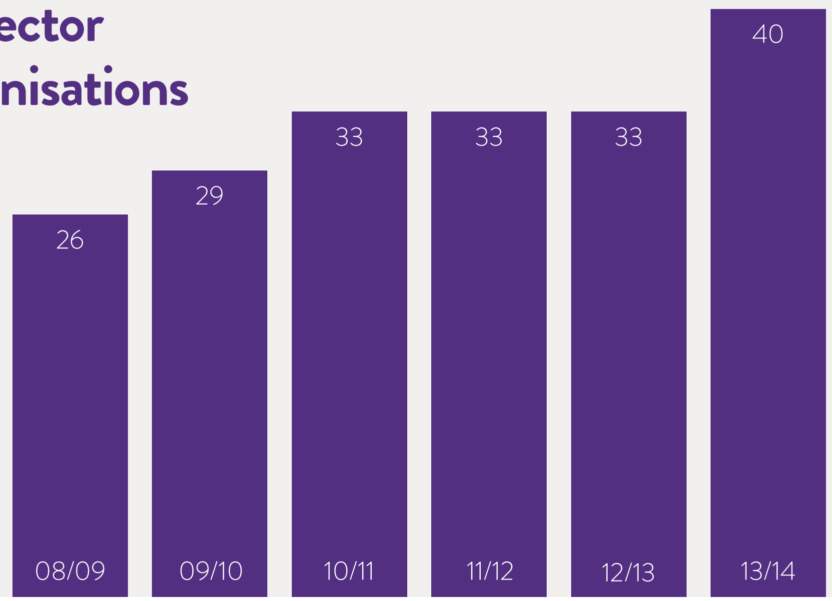
Want to know more about activities of voluntary organisations? Or how different sized organisations are broken down in terms of income, expenditure and assets? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16size-and-scope

The majority of the sector consists of small organisations

However, in 2013/14 there was a notable rise in the number of organisations with an income over £100m.

Number of super-major organisations, 2008/09 to 2013/14

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



162,965

voluntary organisations in the UK

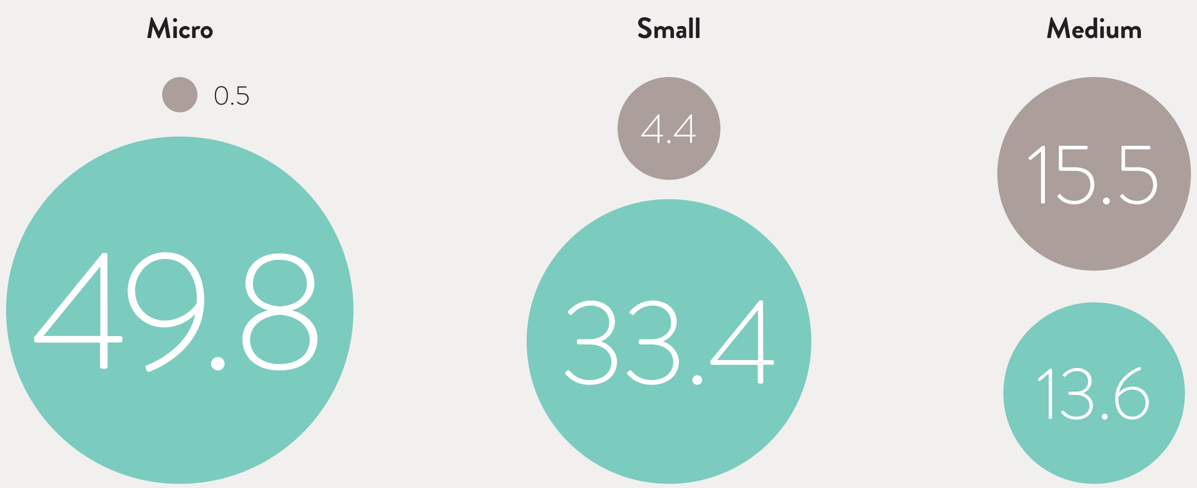
Larger charities are more likely to incorporate as companies

Legal status of registered charities in England and Wales by size, 2013/14 (%)

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission, Companies House

The sector's economy is dominated by larger charities

Proportion of organisations and income by size of organisation, 2013/14 (%)



BENEFICIARIES

Voluntary organisations exist to serve many different types of people as well as the environment, across the UK and internationally. They do so in a number of ways, from grant making to the provision of services or facilities, or giving information and advice.

For more information on beneficiary groups and provisions: data.ncvo.org.uk/a16beneficiaries

The most common beneficiary group is children and young people

Beneficiaries of voluntary organisations in England and Wales, 2013/14 (number of organisations)

Note: charities can have more than one beneficiary group.
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

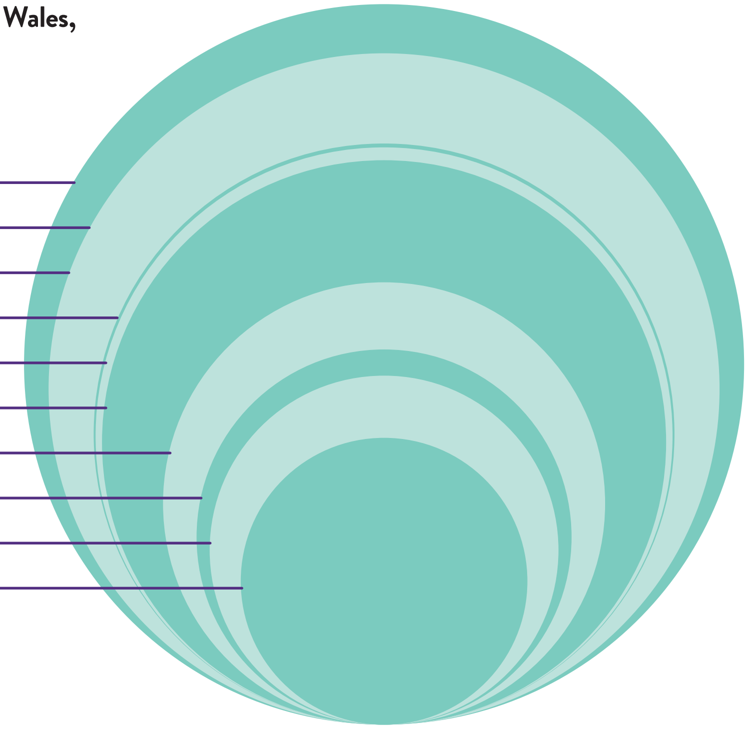
96,377

charities for whom children and young people are the beneficiaries

The most common activity of voluntary organisations is the direct provision of services

Activities of voluntary organisations in England and Wales, 2013/14 (number of organisations)

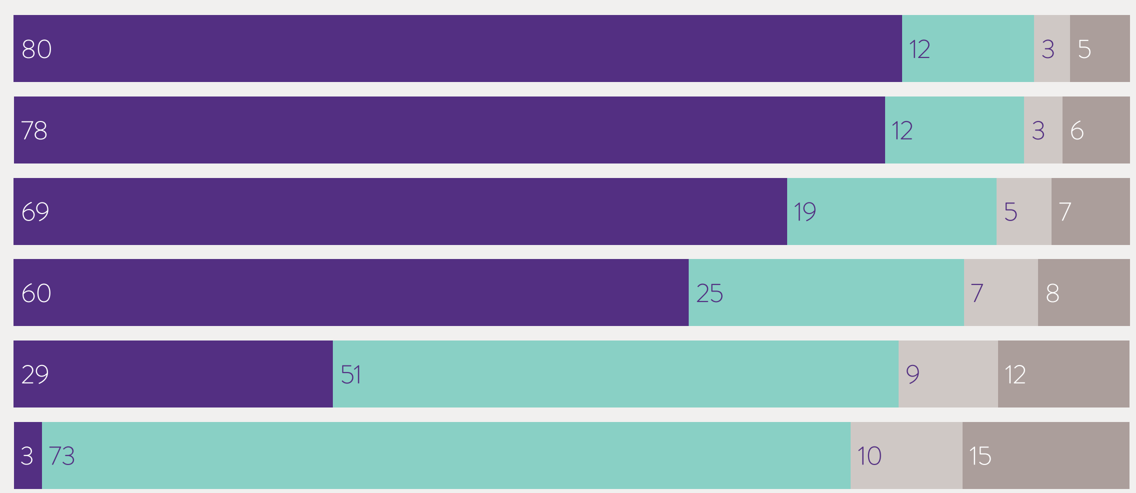
Note: charities can have more than one activity type.
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Smaller organisations are more likely to operate locally

Area of operation of voluntary organisations in England and Wales, by income band (% of organisations)

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



	Local	National	National and overseas	Overseas
Micro	80	12	3	5
Small	78	12	3	6
Medium	69	19	5	7
Large	60	25	7	8
Major	29	51	9	12
Super-major	3	73	10	15

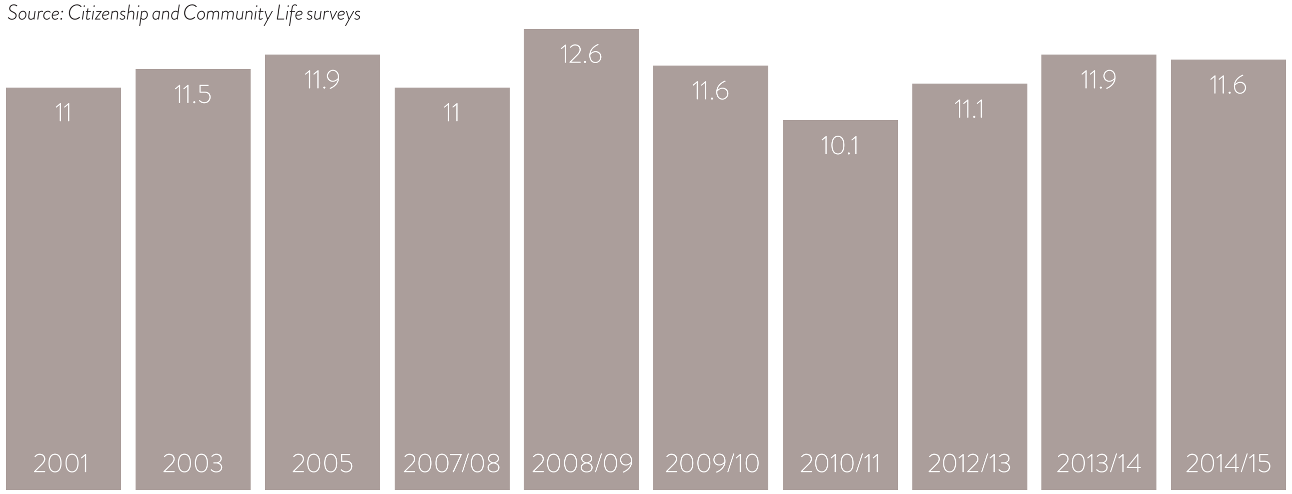
VOLUNTEERING

Volunteering rates in the UK remain high, with 27% of people over the age of 16 formally volunteering at least once a month in 2014/15

Want to know more about the profiles of volunteers? Or want to understand volunteering by region? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16volunteering

Average number of hours of formal volunteering per month, 2001 to 2014/15

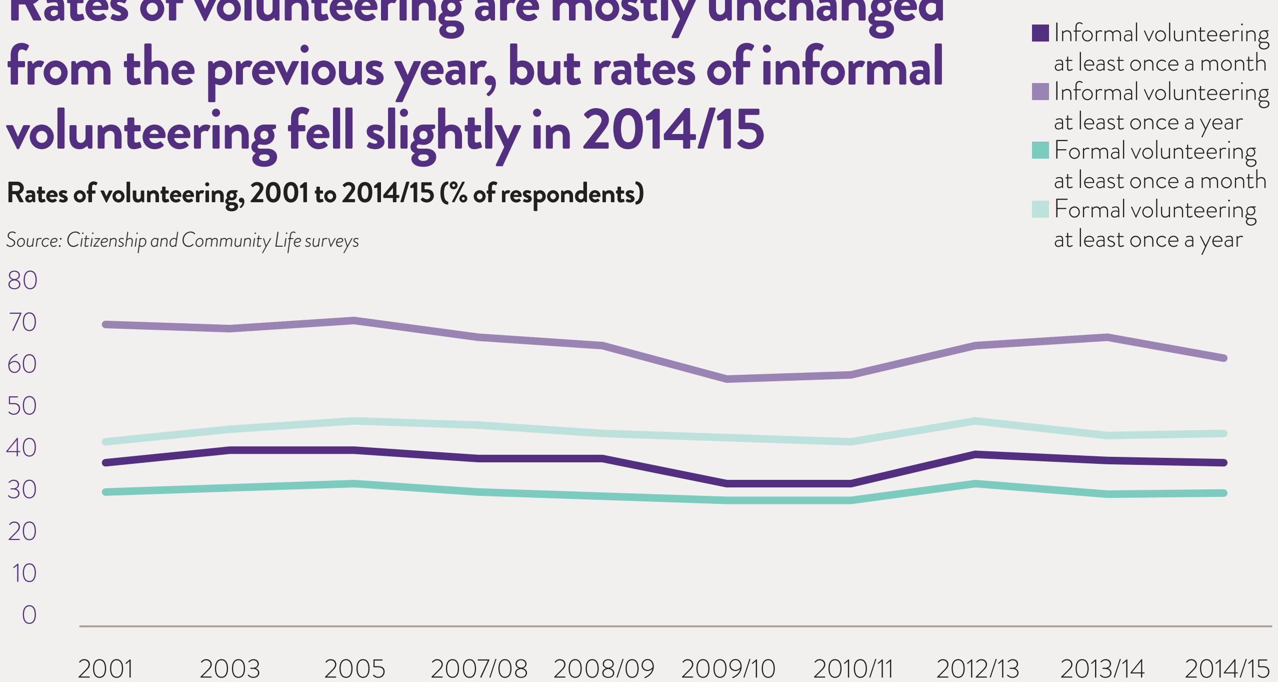
Source: Citizenship and Community Life surveys



Rates of volunteering are mostly unchanged from the previous year, but rates of informal volunteering fell slightly in 2014/15

Rates of volunteering, 2001 to 2014/15 (% of respondents)

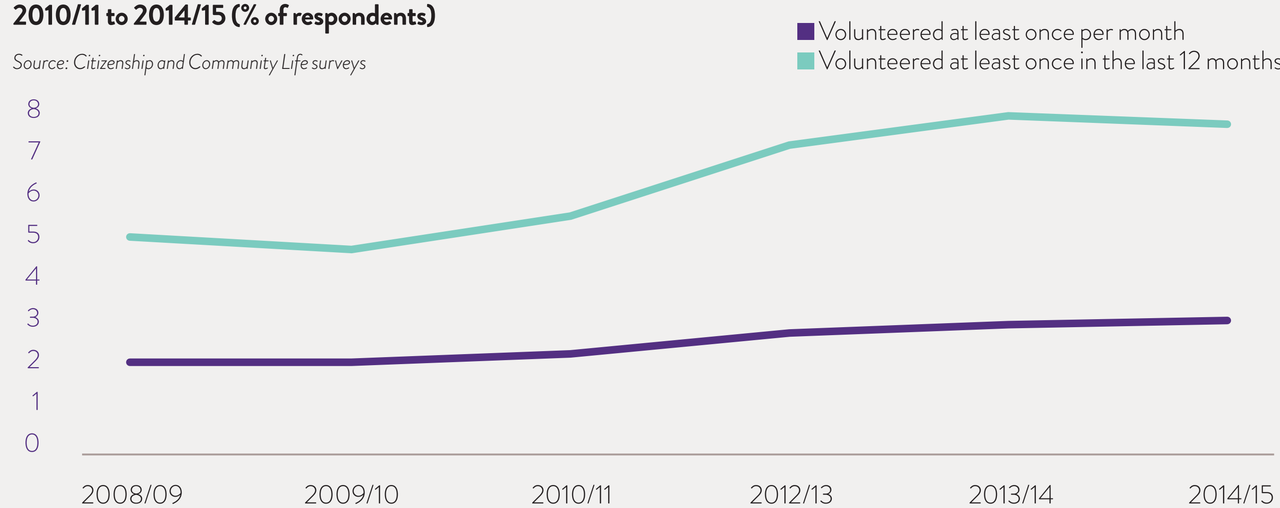
Source: Citizenship and Community Life surveys



Growth in rates of employer-supported volunteering (ESV) participation has levelled off

Proportion of adults taking part in employer-supported volunteering, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (% of respondents)

Source: Citizenship and Community Life surveys



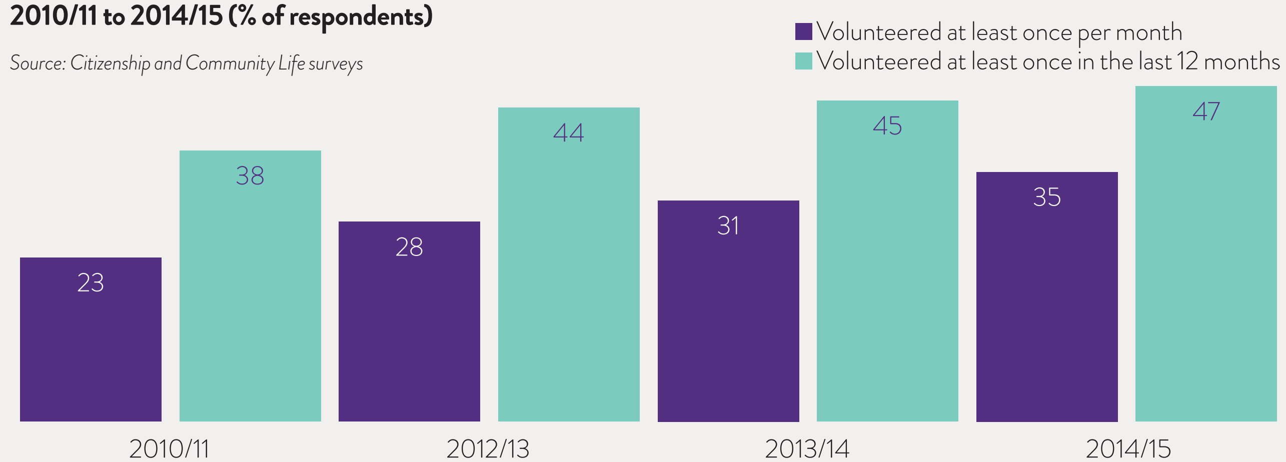
14.2m

people volunteer at least once a month in the UK

The proportion of young people who volunteer continues to grow

Proportion of 16-25 year olds formally volunteering, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (% of respondents)

Source: Citizenship and Community Life surveys



WORKFORCE

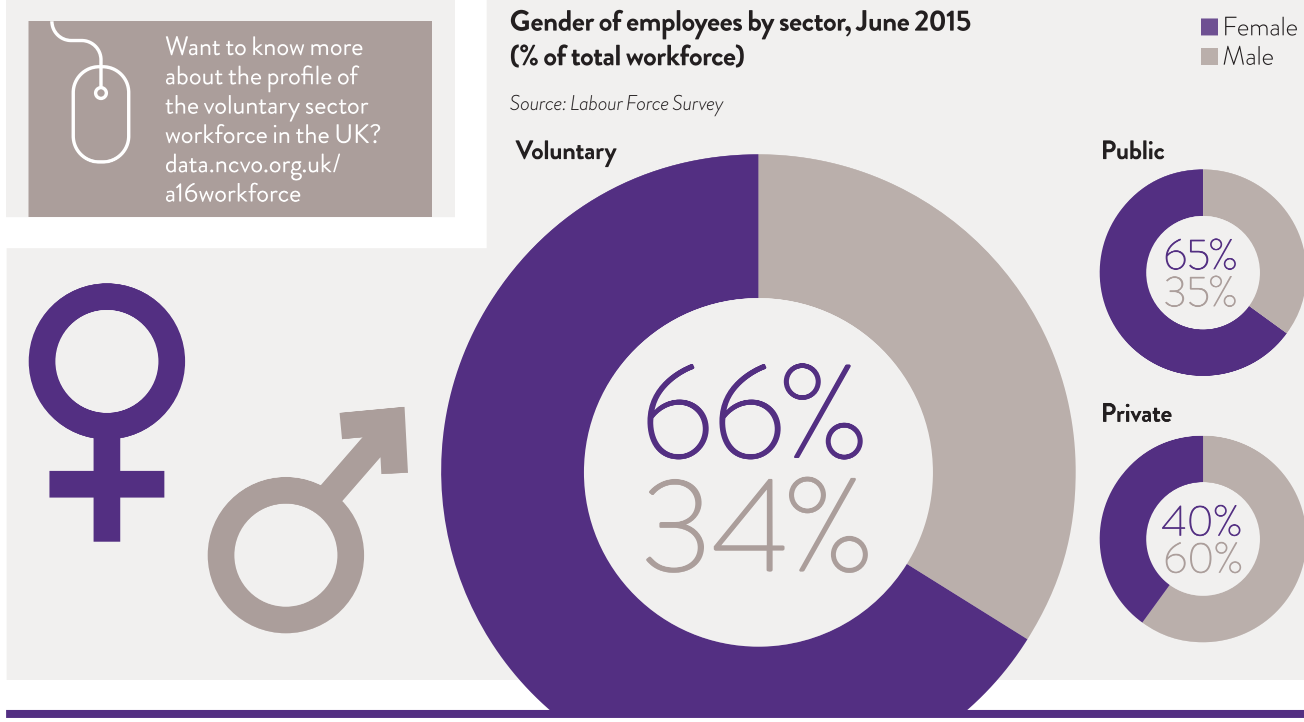
827,000 people were employed in the voluntary sector in the UK in June 2015

Want to know more about the profile of the voluntary sector workforce in the UK? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16workforce

Two-thirds of the voluntary sector workforce is female

Gender of employees by sector, June 2015 (% of total workforce)

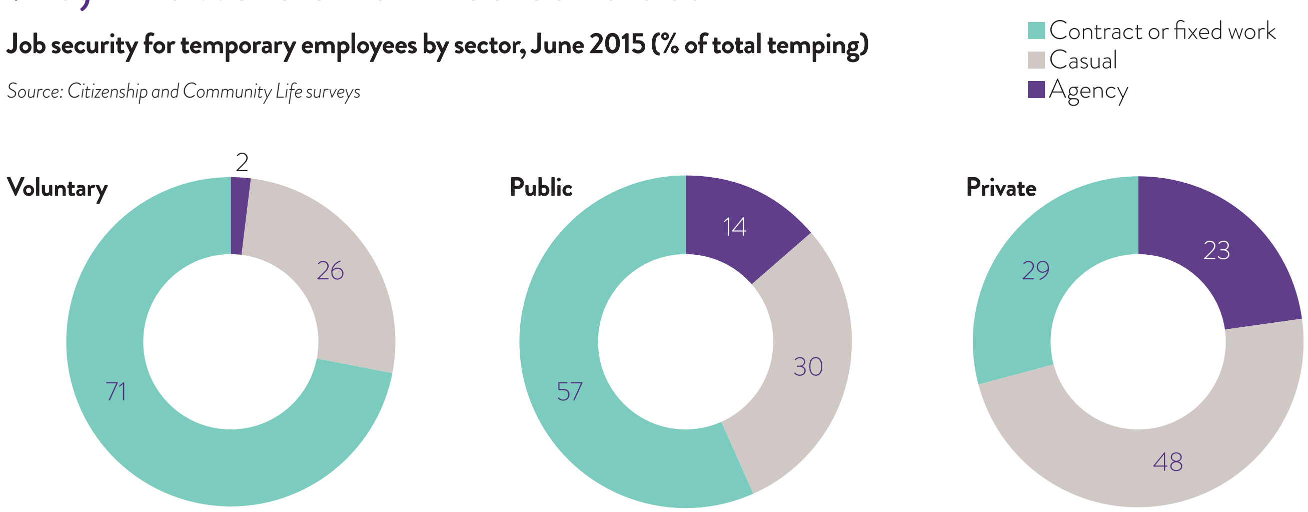
Source: Labour Force Survey



In June 2015, nearly 91% of employees were on permanent contracts; of the remaining 9%, 71% were on a fixed contract

Job security for temporary employees by sector, June 2015 (% of total temping)

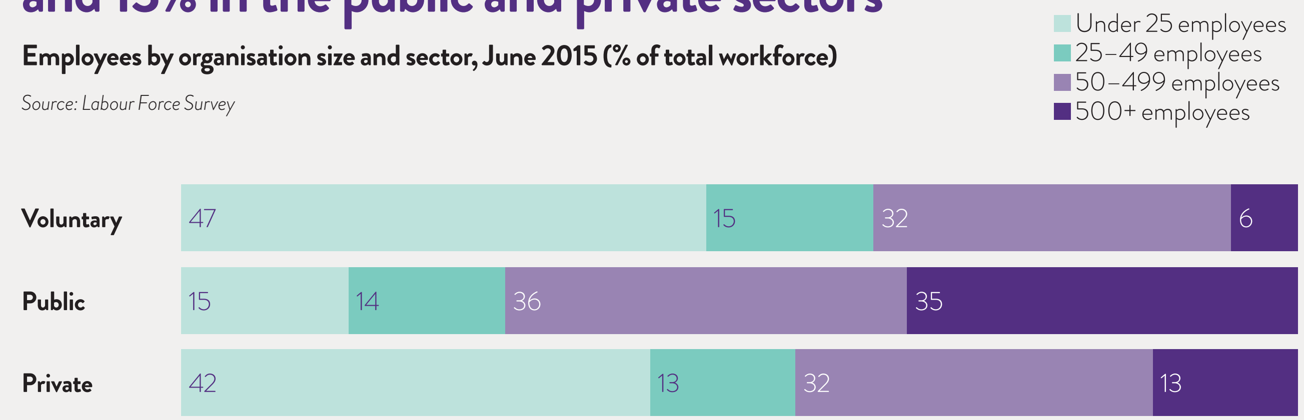
Source: Citizenship and Community Life surveys



Only 6% of voluntary sector employees work in large organisations, compared with 35% and 13% in the public and private sectors

Employees by organisation size and sector, June 2015 (% of total workforce)

Source: Labour Force Survey



827,000

people employed in the voluntary sector

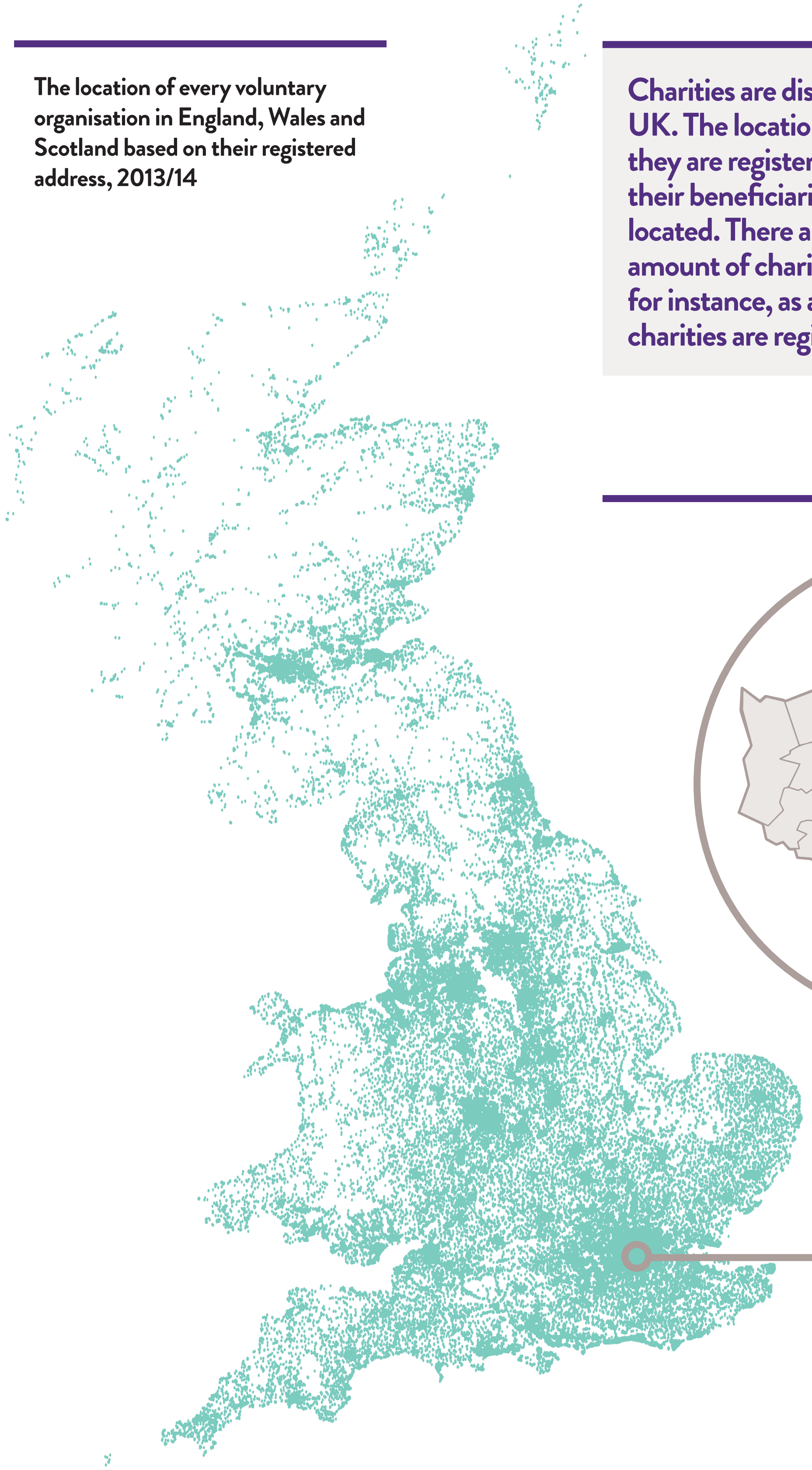
The five largest employment industries of the voluntary sector only account for 10% of the private sector workforce

The five largest employment industries by sector, June 2015 (% of total workforce)

Source: Labour Force Survey

GEOGRAPHY

The location of every voluntary organisation in England, Wales and Scotland based on their registered address, 2013/14

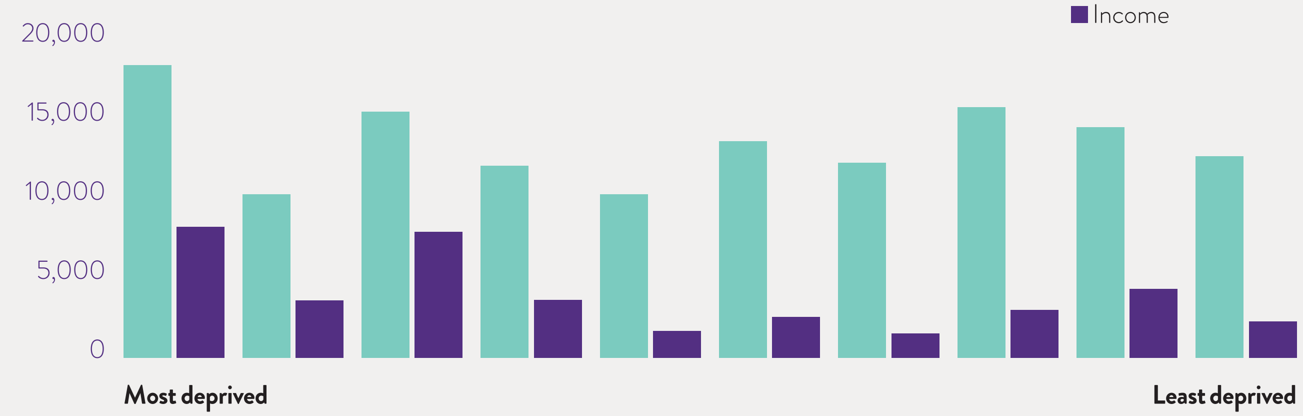


Charities are distributed unevenly across the UK. The location of charities reflects where they are registered, not necessarily where their beneficiaries or main activity are located. There appears to be a higher amount of charitable activity in London, for instance, as a greater number of large charities are registered there.

The largest number of charities and amount of income received are in the areas of highest deprivation

Number of charities and income (£m) according to deprivation levels, 2013/14*

*according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Source: NCVO, Charity Commission, DCLG



Charities registered in just seven London boroughs account for 6% of all charities but almost a third of all income for the sector

6% of all charities

32% of all income for the sector

Seven boroughs in London with the highest income, 2013/14

Note: spending of charities in London boroughs is spread throughout the UK and internationally

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

Borough	Income (£m)	General charities
Islington	3,091.1	1,221
Westminster	3,036.7	2,571
Camden	2,676.2	1,700
City of London	1,491.6	1,006
Lambeth	1,485.9	823
Southwark	1,418.4	966
Hackney	919.8	1,256
% of total charities	32.3	5.9

Want to know breakdown of charities by region? Or assets by region? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16geography

ECONOMIC VALUE

It is difficult to quantify the value of the UK voluntary sector to the wider economy. We use a method developed together with the ONS that measures gross value added (GVA), or the value of output. In 2013/14 the voluntary sector's gross contribution to the economy was estimated to be £12.2bn.

Want to know how the economic value of the voluntary sector has changed over the last several years? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16economic-value

The GVA of the voluntary sector is comparable to the nominal GDP of Iceland

Note: figures have been converted from US dollars to GBP.
Source: World Bank

£12.2bn

the GVA of the voluntary sector

827,000 people were employed in the voluntary sector in the UK in June 2015, equivalent to 2.7% of the UK workforce. For comparison, the NHS is the single largest employer in the UK with 1.6 million employees, and Tesco is the largest private sector employer with 314,000 employees in the UK.

Source: NHS, Tesco

The proportion of GVA that the voluntary sector contributed to the UK economy in 2013/14 is comparable to the GVA of the agricultural sector

Source: Defra

FINANCE OVERVIEW

Voluntary sector income rose in 2013/14 to £43.8bn. Spending has also risen for the first time since 2009/10 and now stands at £41.7bn.

Find out why we have split large organisations to account for growth in income: data.ncvo.org.uk/a16finance-overview

Income and spending of the UK voluntary sector

Income and spending of the UK voluntary sector, 2013/14 (£bn)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

INCOME 43.8bn

INDIVIDUALS **19.4**	Donations	7.2
	Legacies	2.2
	Fees for services	6.0
	Fundraising	4.0
GOVERNMENT SOURCES **15.0**	Grants	2.8
	Contracts and fees	12.2
VOLUNTARY SECTOR **3.8**	Grants	2.9
	Earned	0.9
INVESTMENTS **3.0**		
PRIVATE SECTOR **2.1**	Donations	1.0
	Earned	1.1
NATIONAL LOTTERY **0.5**		

SPENDING 41.7bn

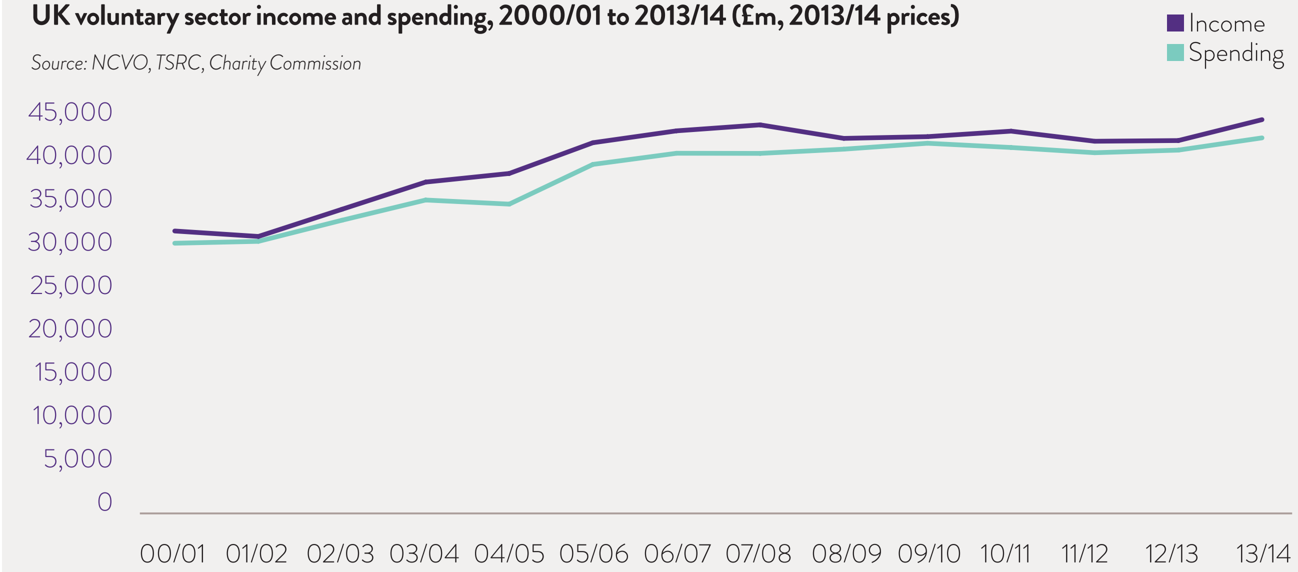
CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES **30.1**		
GRANTS **5.3**		
COST OF GENERATING FUNDS **5.4**	Cost of generating voluntary income	1.1
	Cost of generating earned income	3.9
	Cost of managing investments	0.4
GOVERNANCE **0.9**		

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE USE **2.0**

Income and spending increased for the first time since 2009/10

UK voluntary sector income and spending, 2000/01 to 2013/14 (£m, 2013/14 prices)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



INCOME SOURCES

If you would like more information on the finances of smaller organisations, see NCVO's report commissioned by Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales *Navigating Change: an analysis of financial trends for small and medium-sized organisations*: www.ncvo.org.uk/lloyds-bank-foundation-report-2016.pdf

Voluntary sector income sources and types, 2013/14

Trends are for 2008/09 to 2013/14, (£m)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

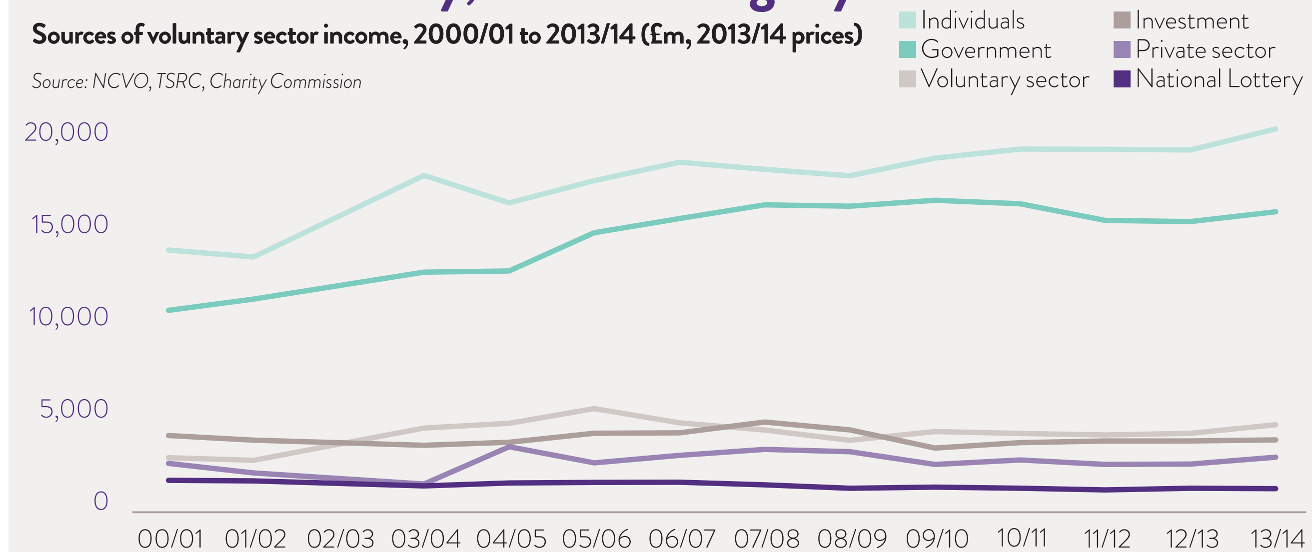
	Voluntary	**Earned**		**Total**
	Donations and gifts Income freely given, usually as a grant, donation or legacy, for which little or no benefit is received by the donor	**Charitable activities** Gross fees for goods and services that are provided as part of the charity's mission	**Activities for generating funds** Gross fees for goods and services provided to generate funds	
Individuals The general public, excluding payments from charitable trusts set up by individuals	Individual donations (gross, including Gift Aid reclaimed); legacies; membership subscriptions without significant benefits **9,379.5**	Fees for services provided in pursuit of charitable objects; membership subscriptions with significant benefits; rent from property where providing accommodation is a charitable purpose **5,981.5**	Fundraising by charities where benefit is received in return; charity shop turnover; sales of merchandise; raffles and lotteries; fees for fundraising events **3,995.4**	**19,356.8**
Government Government and its agencies in the UK, the European Union and international governments.	Funding grants; grants to charitable intermediaries **2,825.5**	Public sector fees; payments for contracted services **12,085.1**	Trading with public sector to raise funds **91.4**	**15,002.0**
Voluntary sector Charities such as trusts and grant-making foundations.	Grants from charitable trusts; grants distributed by charitable intermediaries **2,881.2**	Services provided under contract that are in line with the recipient charity's mission **828.4**	Trading with other charities to raise funds **85.7**	**3,795.4**
Private sector Excluding payments from charitable foundations set up by businesses.	Corporate donations and gifts in kind **1,017.2**	Sub-contracting; research; other services provided under contract **748.7**	Corporate sponsorship **313.5**	**2,079.4**
National Lottery	Grants from National Lottery distributors. **488.7**			**488.7**
	Total – Voluntary **16,592.1**	**Total – Earned (charitable activities)** **19,644.2**	**Total – Earned (activities for generating funds)** **4,486.0**	
Investment The proceeds generated from investments and cash balances.				**3,039.4**
Total				**43,761.6**

Voluntary sector income can be broken down and analysed in different ways. There are two main types of voluntary sector income: earned and voluntary. These income types come from five main sources: individuals, government, voluntary sector, private sector and the National Lottery. In addition there is income from investments (the proceeds generated from investments and cash balances). The table on the opposite page explains these different types and sources in more detail, including up to date figures for each.

All sources of income increased in 2013/14 except for National Lottery, which fell slightly

Sources of voluntary sector income, 2000/01 to 2013/14 (£m, 2013/14 prices)

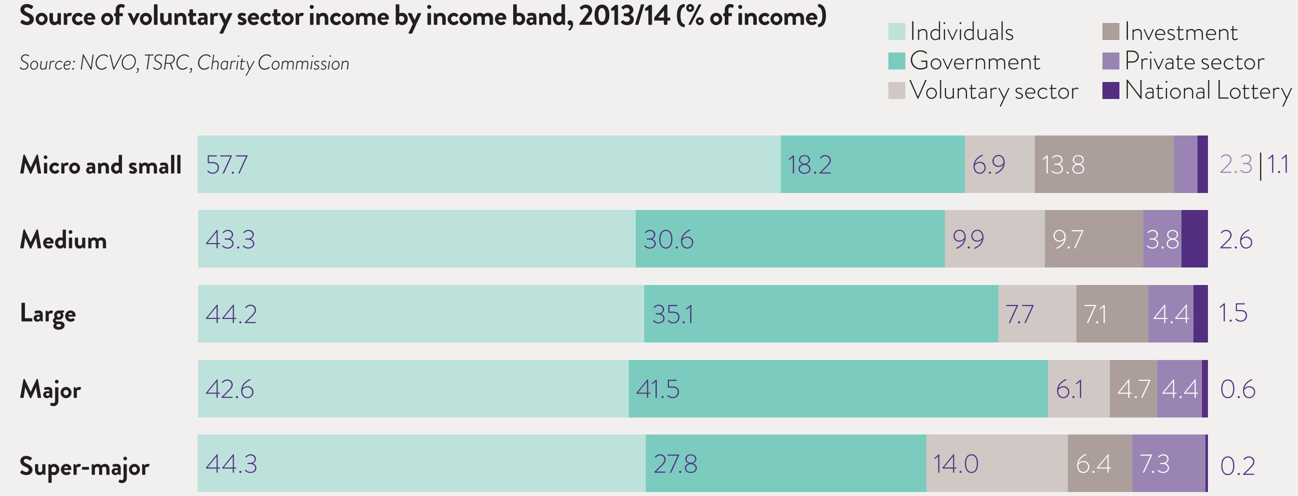
Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



Micro and small charities receive a higher proportion of their income from individuals than larger charities

Source of voluntary sector income by income band, 2013/14 (% of income)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



INCOME FROM INDIVIDUALS

Individuals are the largest source of income for the voluntary sector. This income comprises individual donations, legacies as well as earned income, for example from charity shops and membership fees.

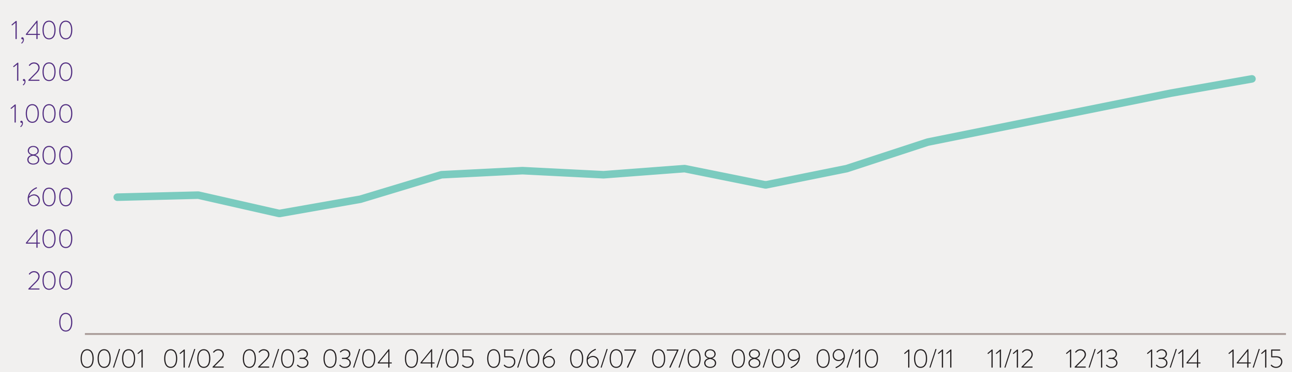
In 2013/14 the voluntary sector received £19.4bn in income from individuals.

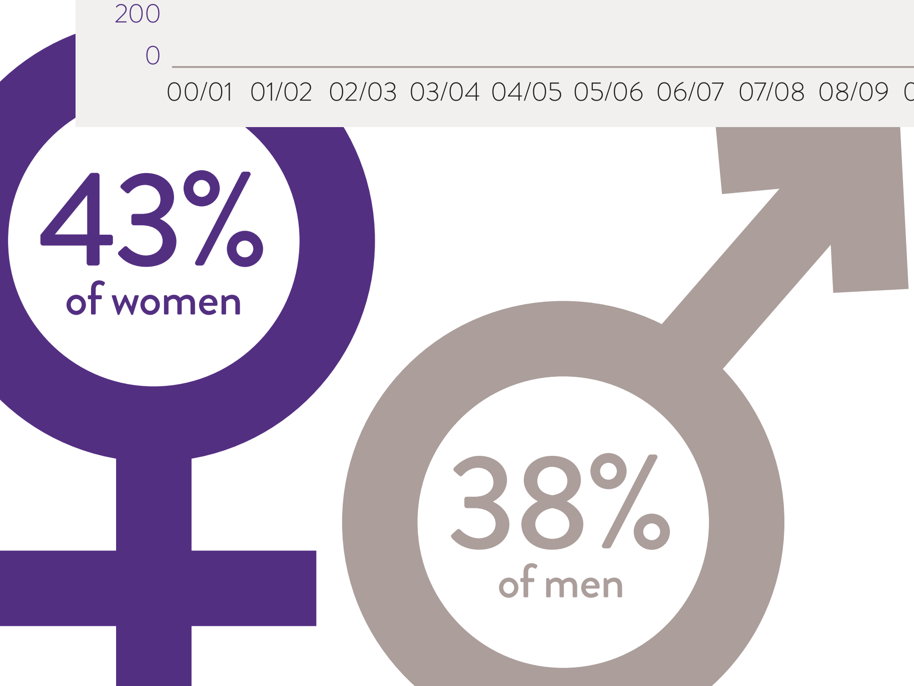
Want to see the breakdown of sources of income from individuals? Or know more about the demographics of charitable giving? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16individuals

Gift aid repayments to charities reached £1.1bn in 2014/15

Gift Aid repayments to charities, 2000/01 to 2014/15 (£m, cash prices)

Note that the total does not include Gift Aid Small Donations Scheme as it represents public expenditure.
Source: ONS





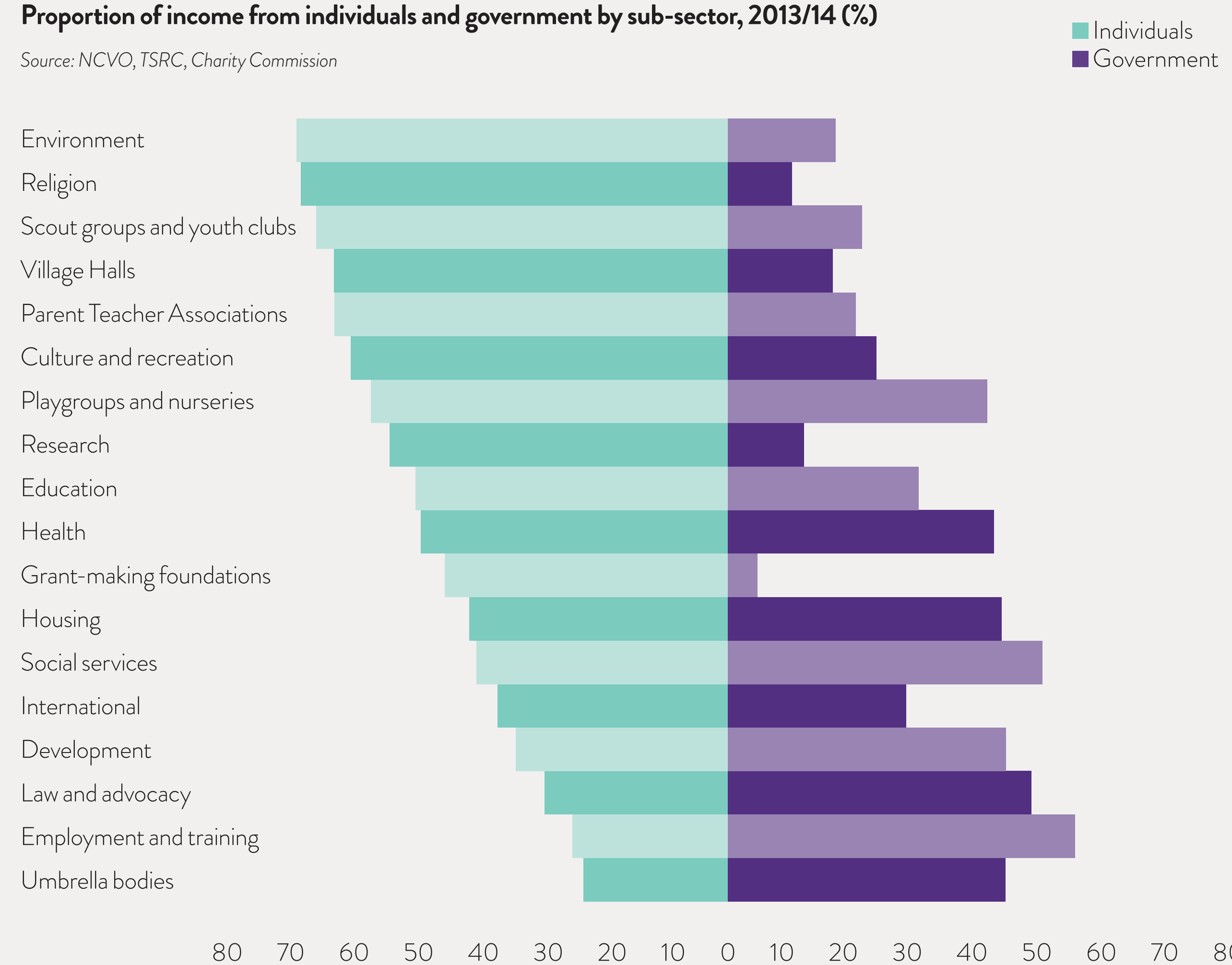
Women were more likely than men to make charitable donations (comprising direct donations to charity and sponsorship of individuals); 43% of women reported giving money in the previous four weeks compared with 38% of men.

Source: UK Giving 2014, CAF April 2015

Environmental and religious charities received the highest proportion of their income from individuals

Proportion of income from individuals and government by sub-sector, 2013/14 (%)

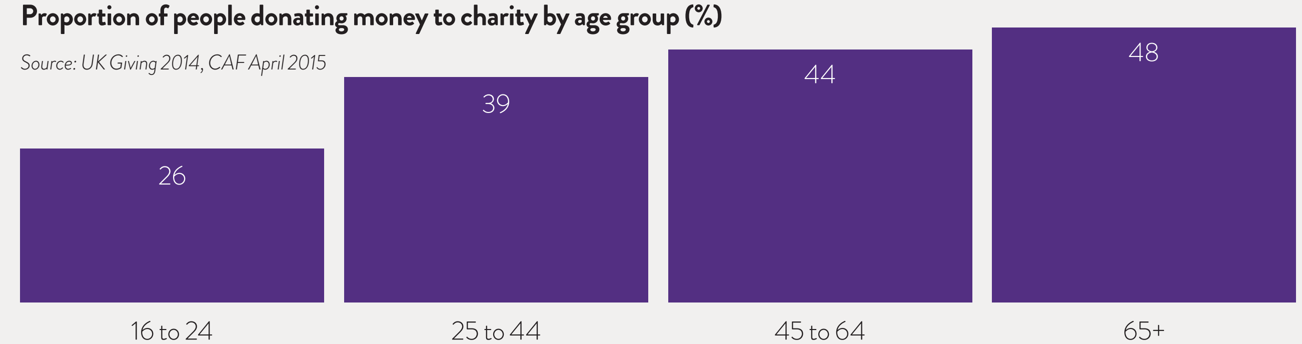
Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



Those aged 65 and over were most likely to have donated money directly to a charity in the previous four weeks

Proportion of people donating money to charity by age group (%)

Source: UK Giving 2014, CAF April 2015

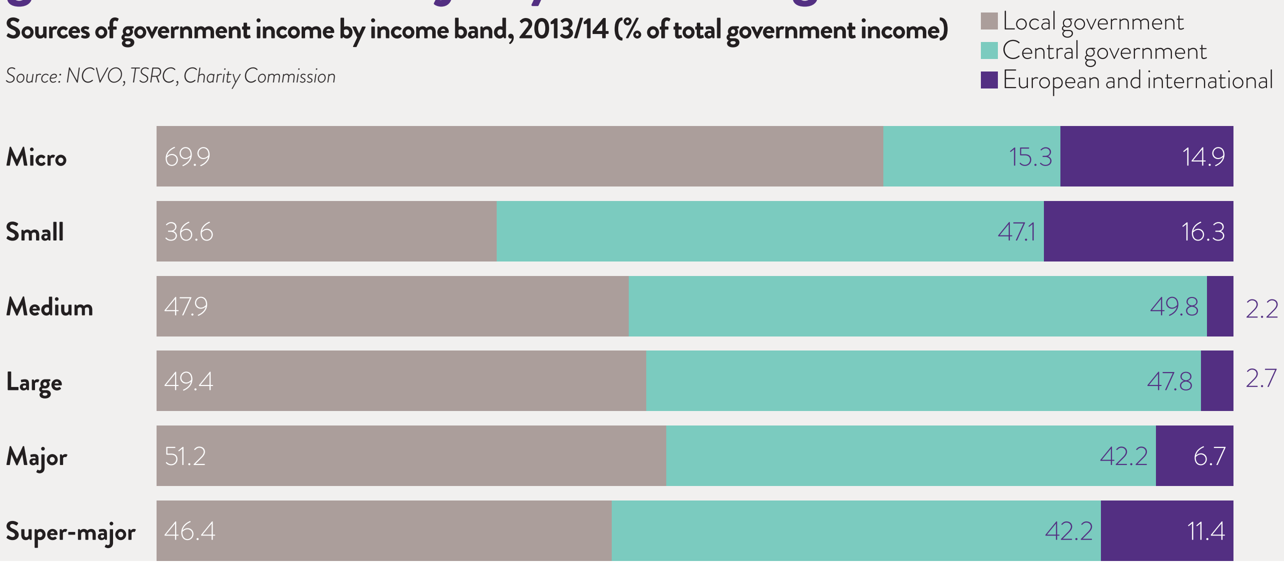


INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT

The voluntary sector received 34% of its income from government, the majority from local government

Sources of government income by income band, 2013/14 (% of total government income)

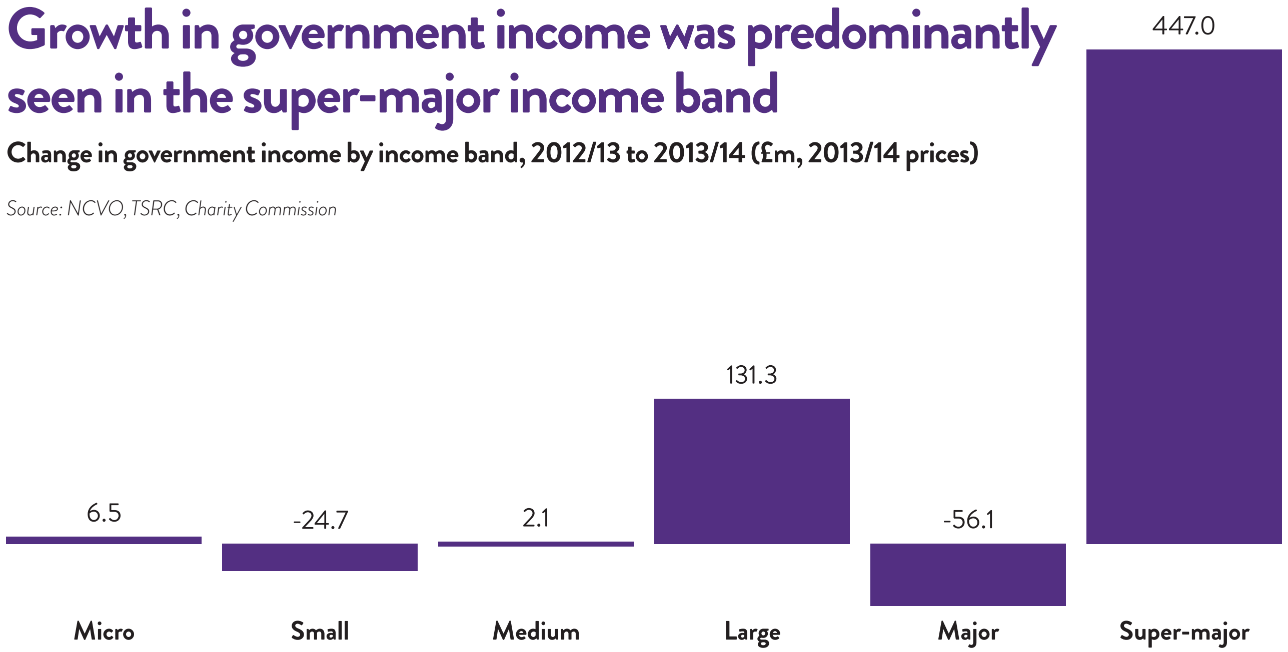
Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



Growth in government income was predominantly seen in the super-major income band

Change in government income by income band, 2012/13 to 2013/14 (£m, 2013/14 prices)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



£15.0bn

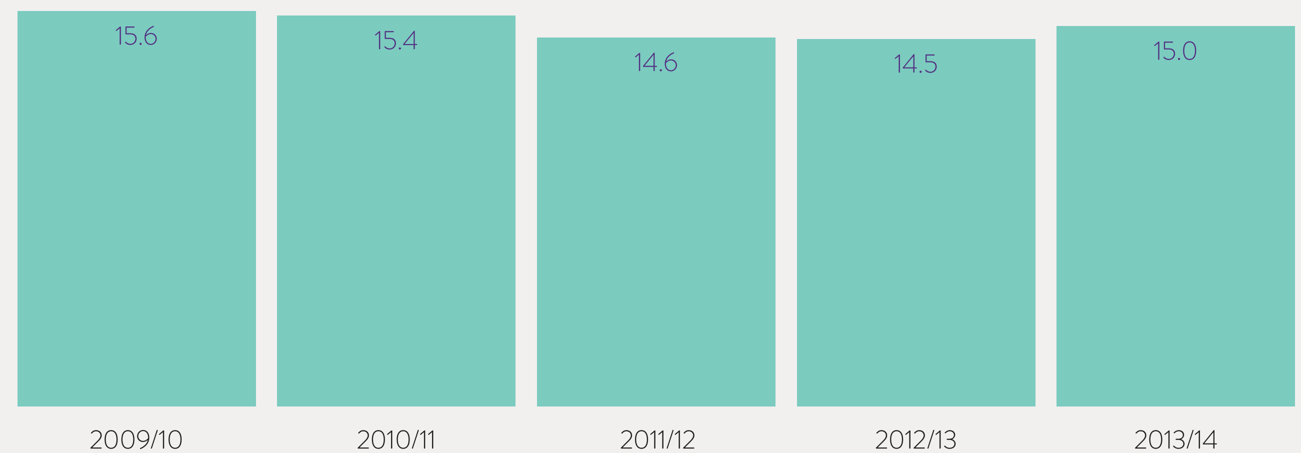
income from government

Find out how government funding differs between sub-sectors, and how funding relates more generally to total government spending: data.ncvo.org.uk/a16government

Government income has increased slightly for the first time since 2009/10

Government income, 2009/10 to 2013/14 (£bn, 2013/14 prices)

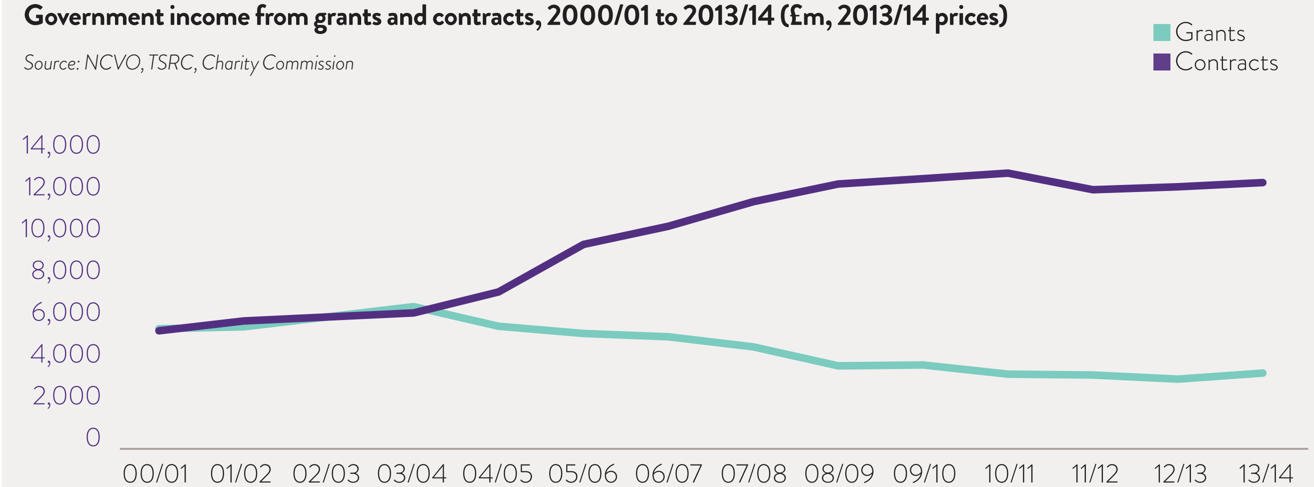
Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



Government income from grants rose slightly but did not reach 2009/10 levels

Government income from grants and contracts, 2000/01 to 2013/14 (£m, 2013/14 prices)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



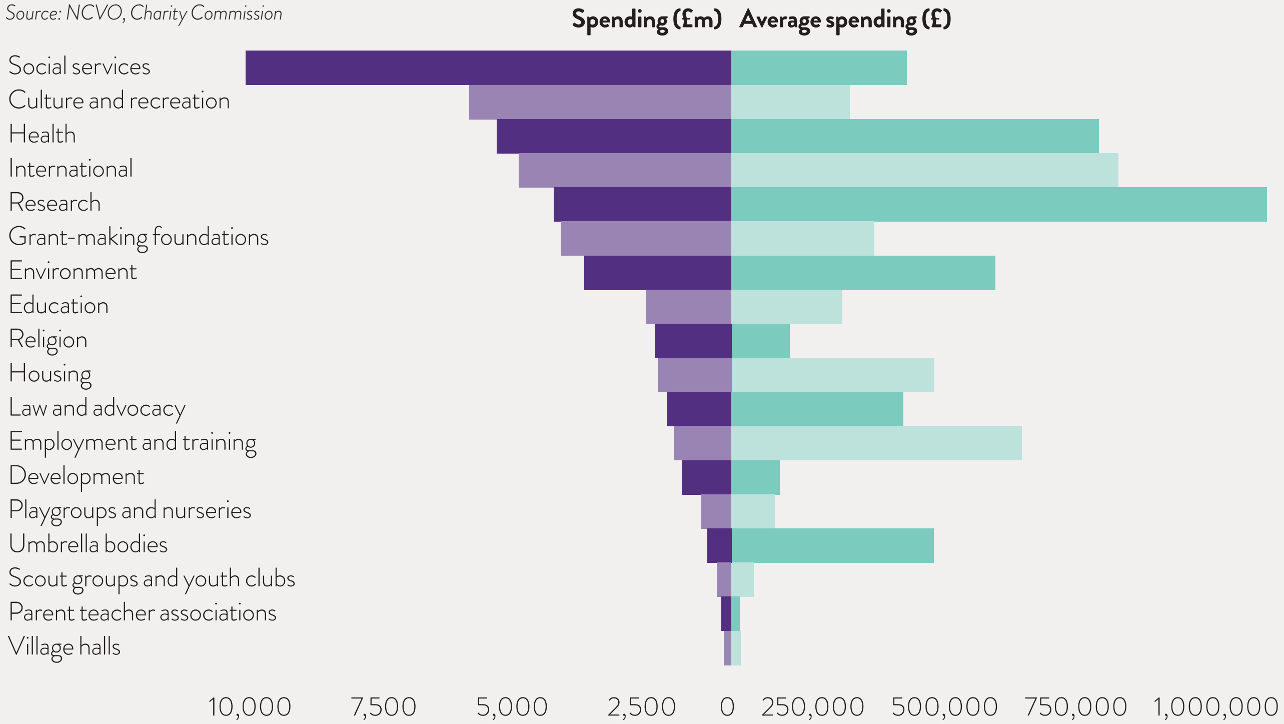
SPENDING

Want to know the longer term trends for spending on grants and charitable activities? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16spending

Overall spending is highest for social service charities, but average spending per organisation is highest for research charities

Overall and average spending by sub-sector, 2013/14 (£m)

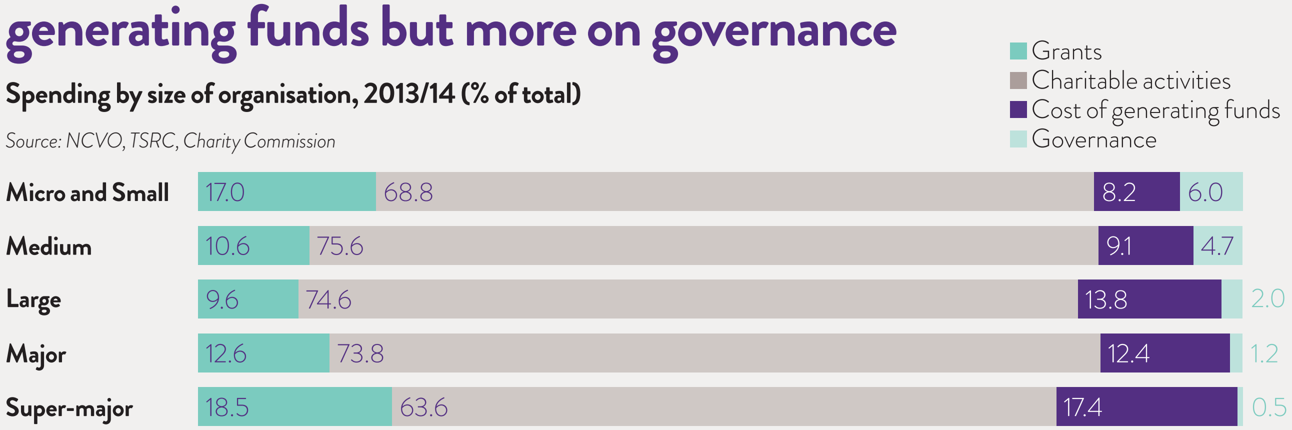
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Smaller organisations spend less on generating funds but more on governance

Spending by size of organisation, 2013/14 (% of total)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



The Wellcome Trust has the highest level of spending of all charities

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

Charity Name	Spending (£m)		
Wellcome Trust	872	British Heart Foundation	313
Cancer Research UK	540	Barnado's	278
*Save the Children International	531	The British Red Cross Society	232
The National Trust	468	Marie Stopes International	203
Oxfam	365	Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind	200

* we have not included other Save the Children organisations in this list

Through charitable activities and grant making, 85% of the voluntary sector's total spending went towards achieving its charitable aims

Spending breakdown, 2013/14

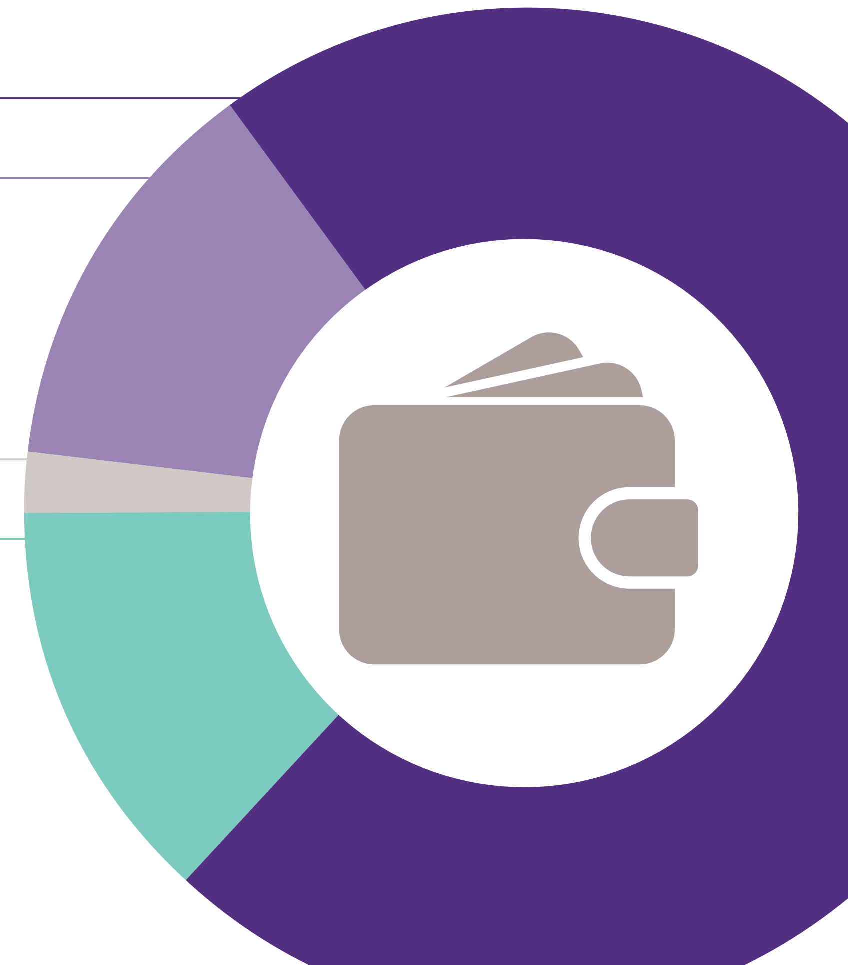
Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

£30.1bn (72%) on charitable activities

£5.3bn (12.8%) on grants

£0.9bn (2.1%) on governance

£5.4bn (12.9%) on generating funds



GENERATING FUNDS

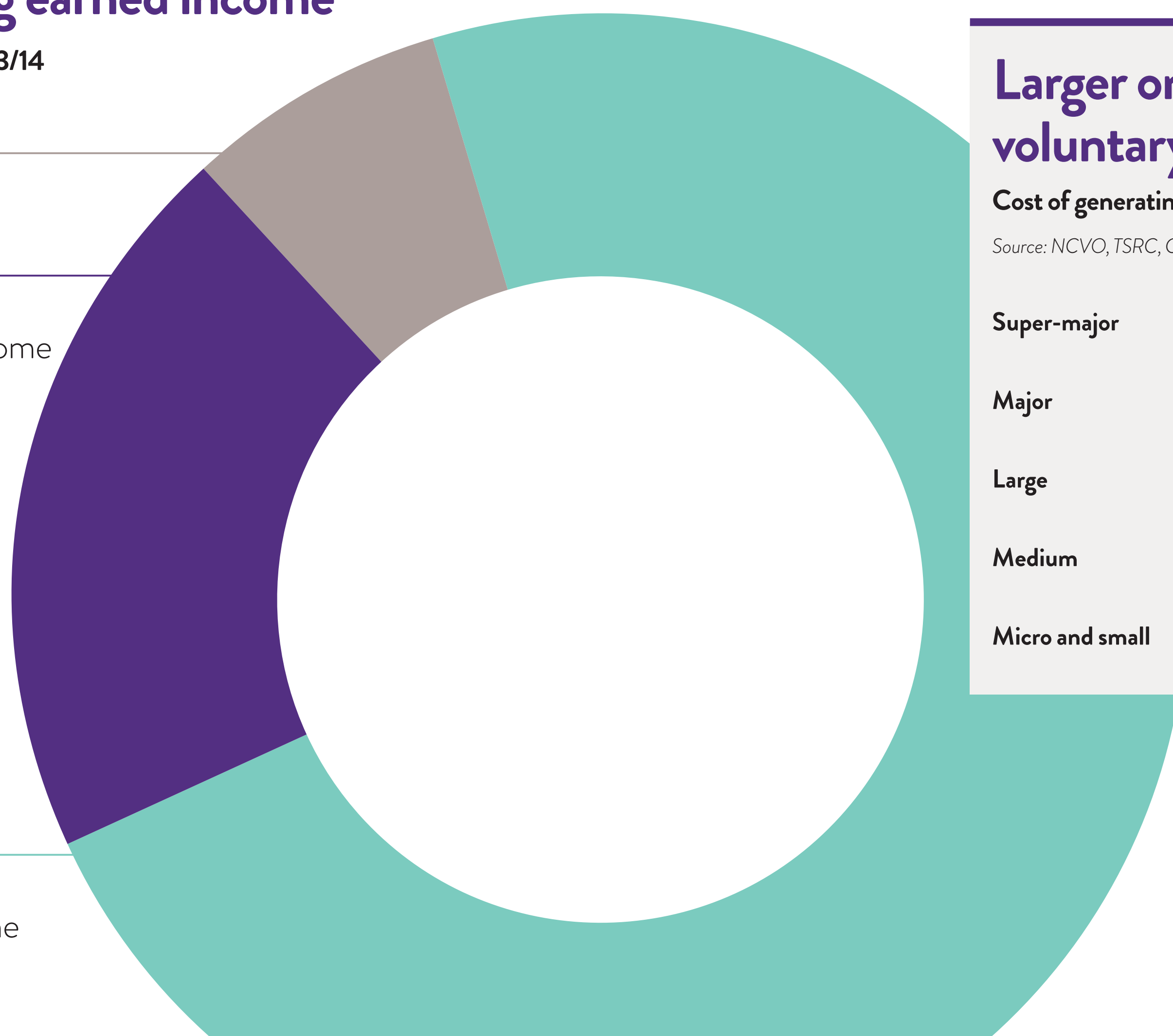
In order to maximise the amount of money available for their charitable activities, charities need to spend money to generate further funds. Voluntary organisations spent £5.4bn on generating funds in 2013/14.

Want more information on how costs of generating funds are defined? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16generating-funds

Over 70% of the costs of generating funds is spent on generating earned income

Cost of generating funds breakdown, 2013/14

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission



£0.4bn (7%)
Cost of managing investments

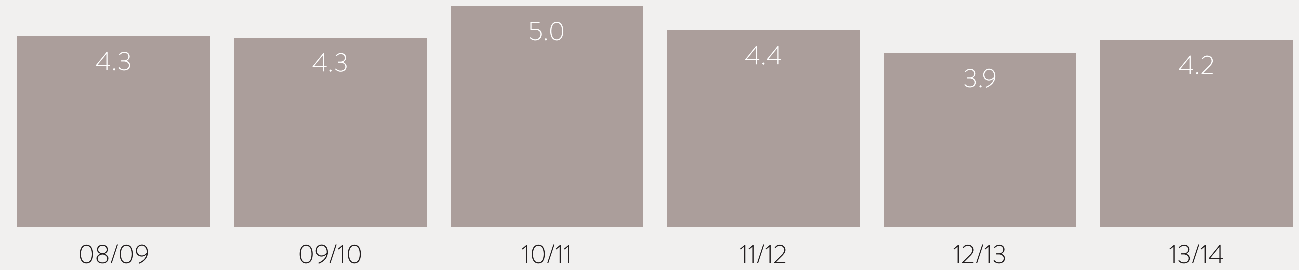
£1.1bn (21%)
Cost of generating voluntary income

£3.9bn (72%)
Cost of generating earned income

In 2013/14 £4.20 was raised for every £1 spent on fundraising activities

Ratio of cost of generating funds (excluding investment management) to income generated (earned and voluntary income from all sources), 2008/09 to 2013/14

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

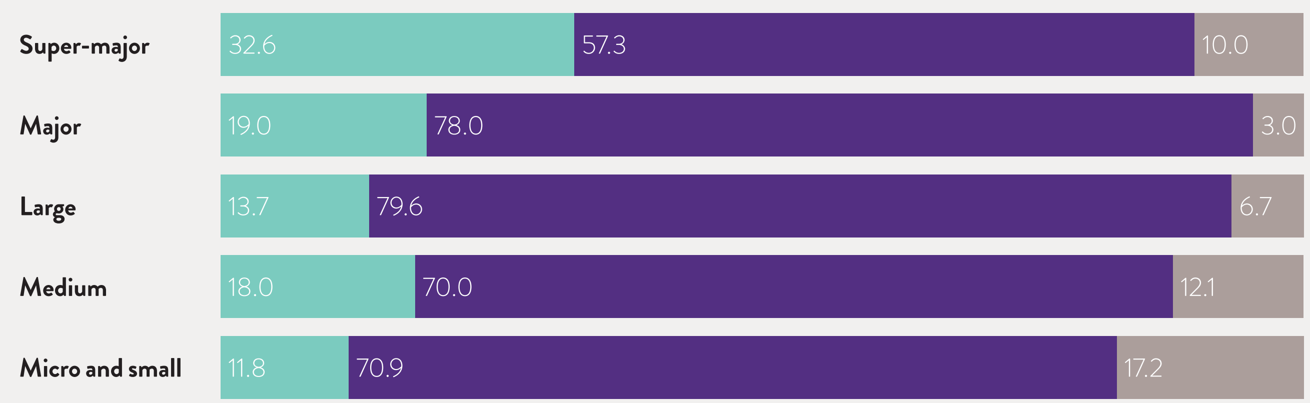


Larger organisations spent more on generating voluntary income than smaller organisations

Cost of generating funds breakdown by income band, 2013/14 (%)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

Costs of generating voluntary income
Costs of generating earned income
Costs of managing investments



We calculate a fundraising ratio that takes into account all voluntary income and the earned income from activities that generate funds, over the total amount spent on generating funds less the amount spent on managing investments. It provides a good overall indication of fundraising performance by capturing the full range of fundraising income and costs.

GRANT MAKING

As well as receiving grants (see section on Income Sources on page 24), the voluntary sector also gives out grants as foundations and grant-making organisations. These are distributed to other voluntary organisations, individuals, universities and government bodies.

Interested in grant making? Keep an eye out for upcoming data from the ESRC-funded Civil Society Data Partnerships project, carried out by NCVO and TSRC, which has collected grant making data from trusts, foundation and local authorities tsrc-ncvo-csdp.com/

£5.3bn

in 2013/14 the voluntary sector made grants worth £5.3bn, an increase of nearly £300m from 2012/13.

The top ten largest grant makers by total spending on grants (£m)

Note: figures are taken from the latest available accounts as of February 2016.
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

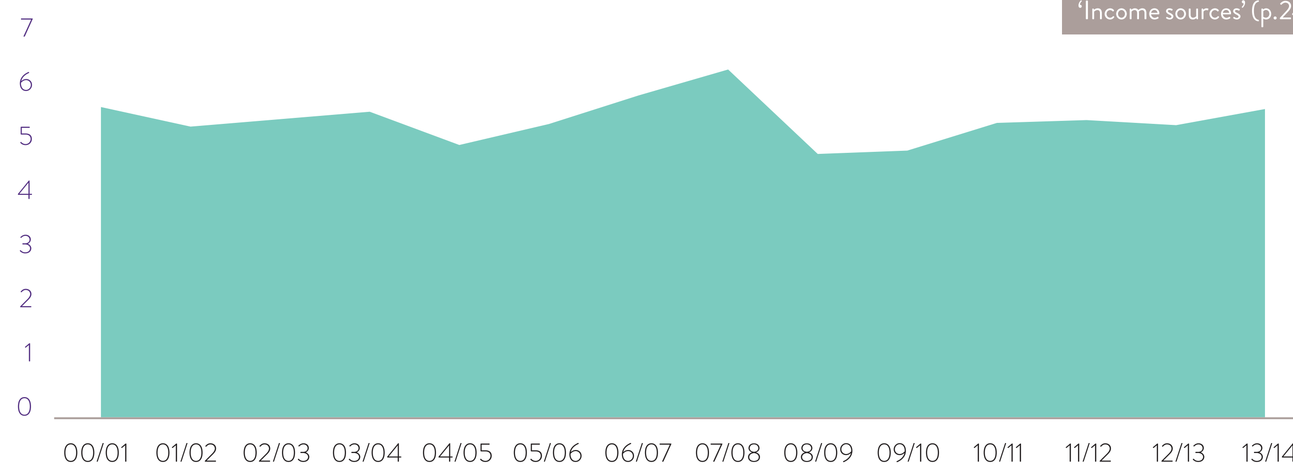
Charity name	Spending on grants	Total spending
Wellcome Trust	640	872
Cancer Research UK	203	540
The Save the Children Fund	159	531
British Heart Foundation	118	313
Charity Projects	103	126
The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (UK)	76	99
Oxfam	67	365
Hospice UK	61	67
Garfield Weston Foundation	54	55
The Leverhulme Trust	51	54

Grant making by the voluntary sector has increased since 2012/13 but not returned to its 2007/08 peak

Spending on grants by voluntary organisations, 2000/01 to 2013/14 (£bn, 2013/14 prices)

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

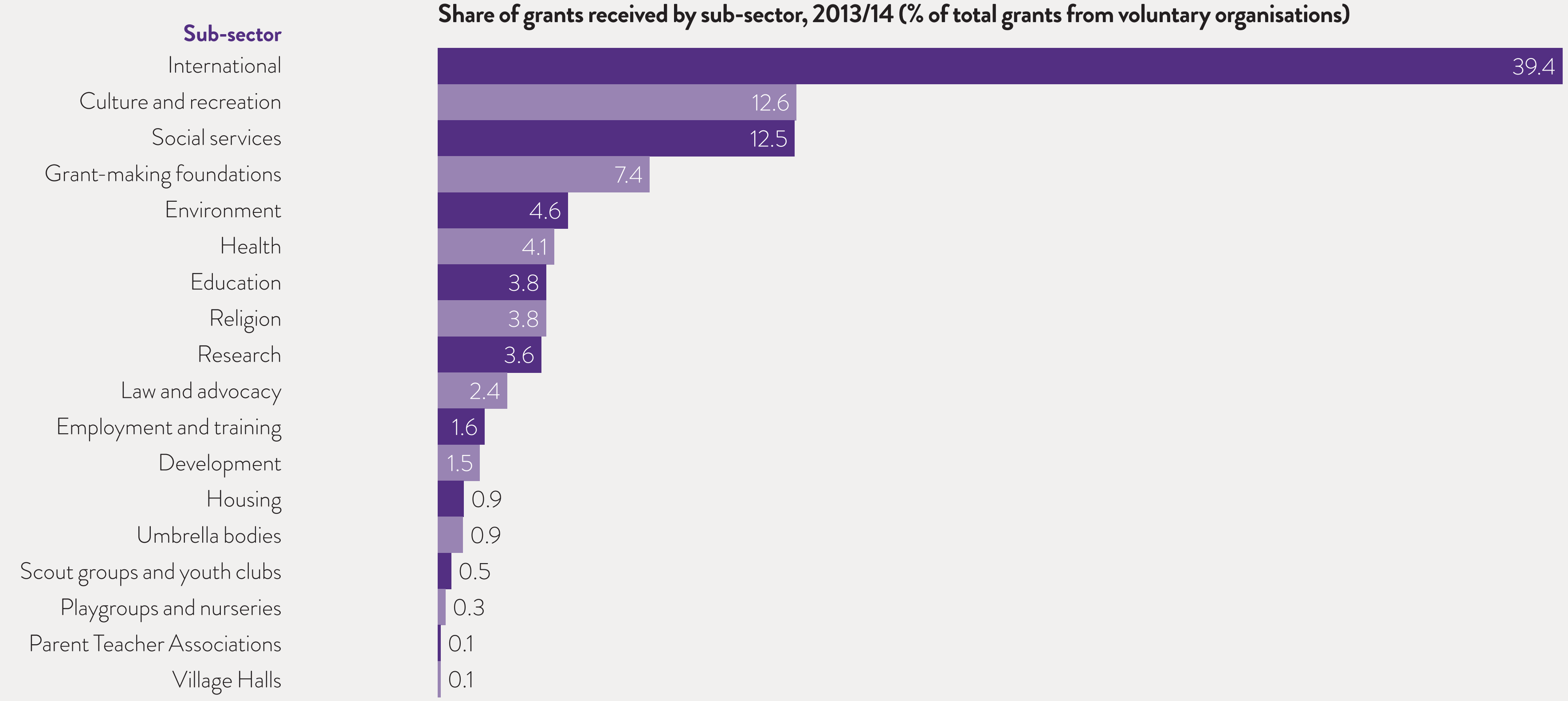
To find out where some of these grants go within the voluntary sector see 'Income sources' (p.24).



International charities received most grants from voluntary organisations

Source: NCVO, TSRC, Charity Commission

Share of grants received by sub-sector, 2013/14 (% of total grants from voluntary organisations)



ASSETS

Over 90% of voluntary organisations hold assets which they use to contribute towards their charitable activities or to help generate funds. In 2013/14 the sector's assets were worth £105.1bn.

Fixed assets
- Intangible assets
- Tangible assets
- Investments

Current assets
- Stocks
- Debtors
- Cash

+

Liabilities
- Short-term (under one year)
- Long term (over one year)
- Pension deficit

−

Net assets

Also called 'total funds'

=

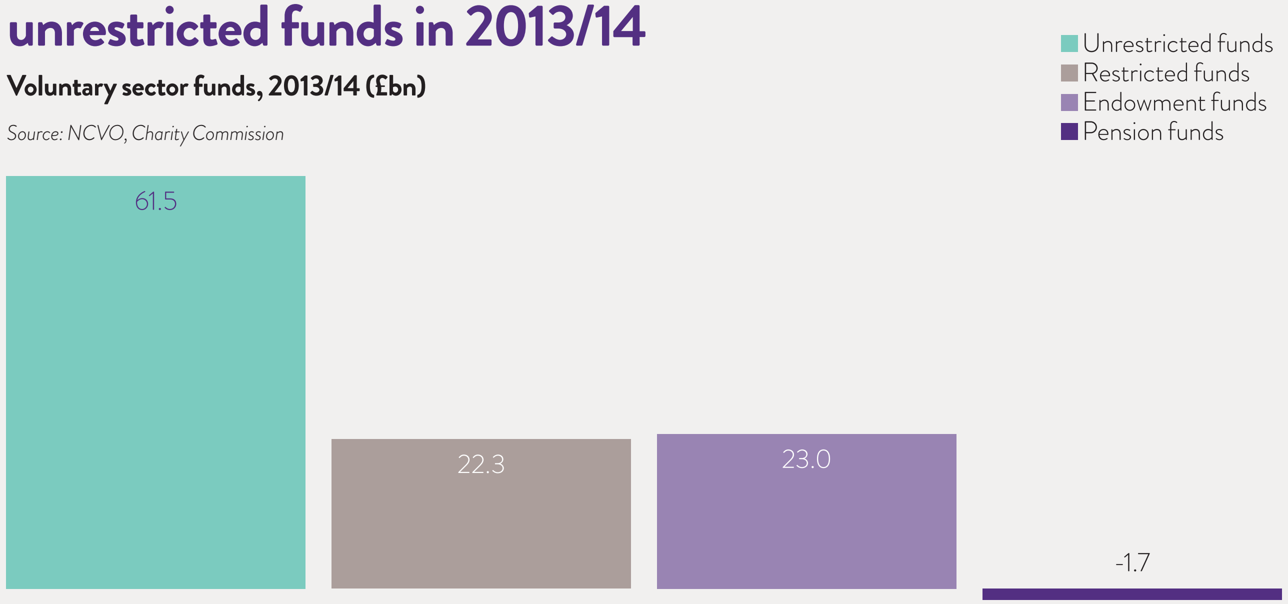
£105.1bn

held in assets

The voluntary sector had over £61bn in unrestricted funds in 2013/14

Voluntary sector funds, 2013/14 (£bn)

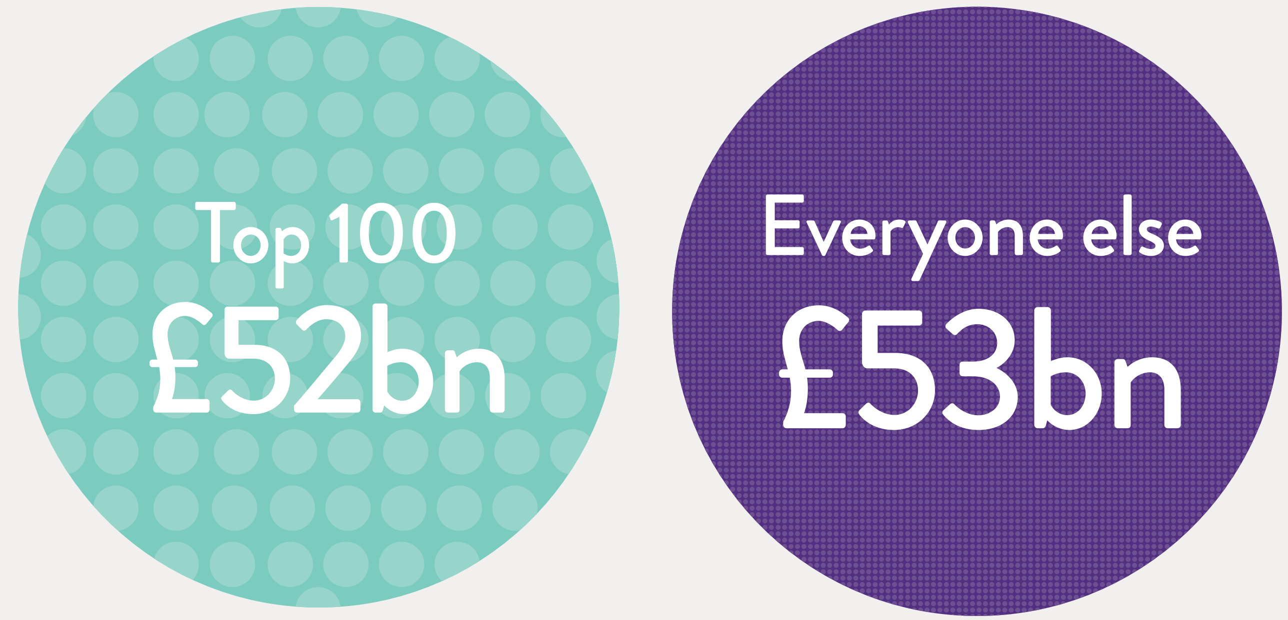
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Half of the sector's total assets are held by 100 organisations

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission

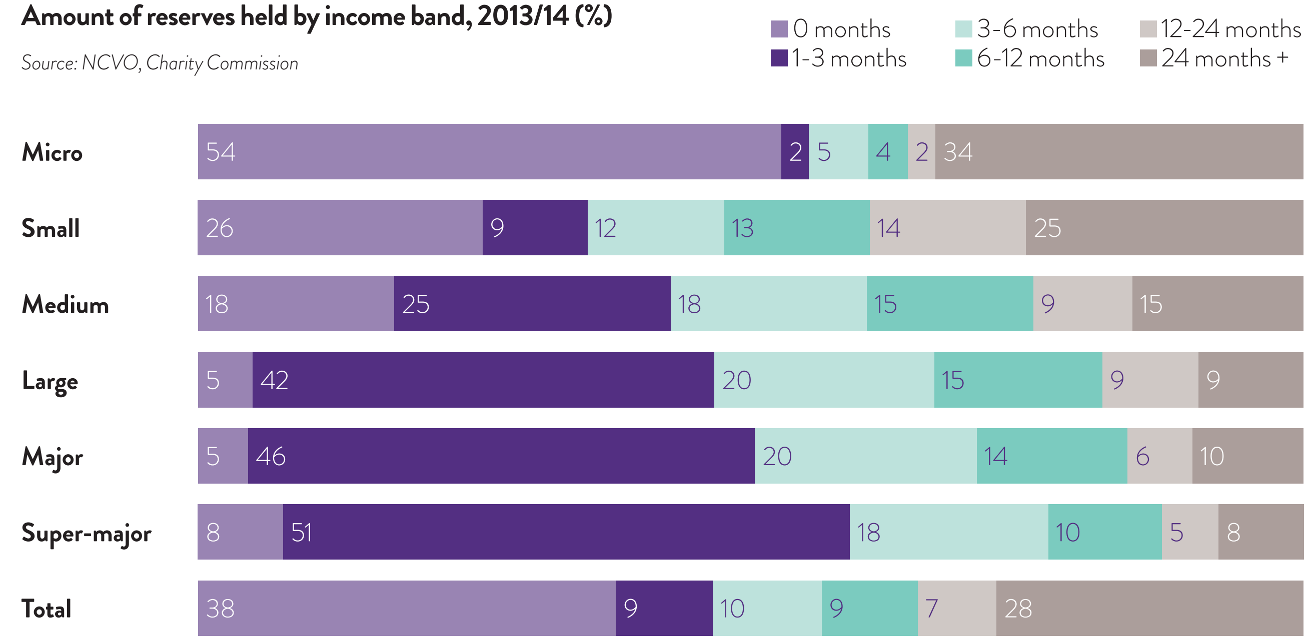
Want to know more about which organisations hold the largest assets? Or the distribution of net assets across organisation size? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16assets



Smaller organisations are less likely to hold up to three months reserves than larger organisations

Amount of reserves held by income band, 2013/14 (%)

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



LIABILITIES AND LOANS

Liabilities are the financial obligations or debts that voluntary organisations have. These can include loans, pensions, taxes owed, accruals, and grants committed in advance and are classified as short-term (due within one year) or long-term (due in more than one year). In 2013/14 the sector's total liabilities were £15.6bn.

Find out more about the voluntary sector's pension liabilities: data.ncvo.org.uk/a16liabilities

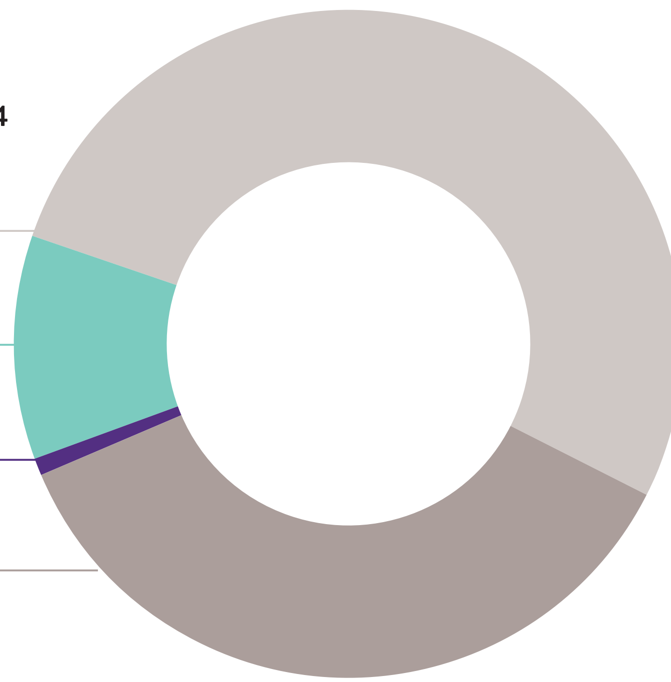
£2.7bn

in outstanding loans

Just over half the sector's liabilities is short-term debt

Breakdown of loan liabilities of the voluntary sector, 2013/14

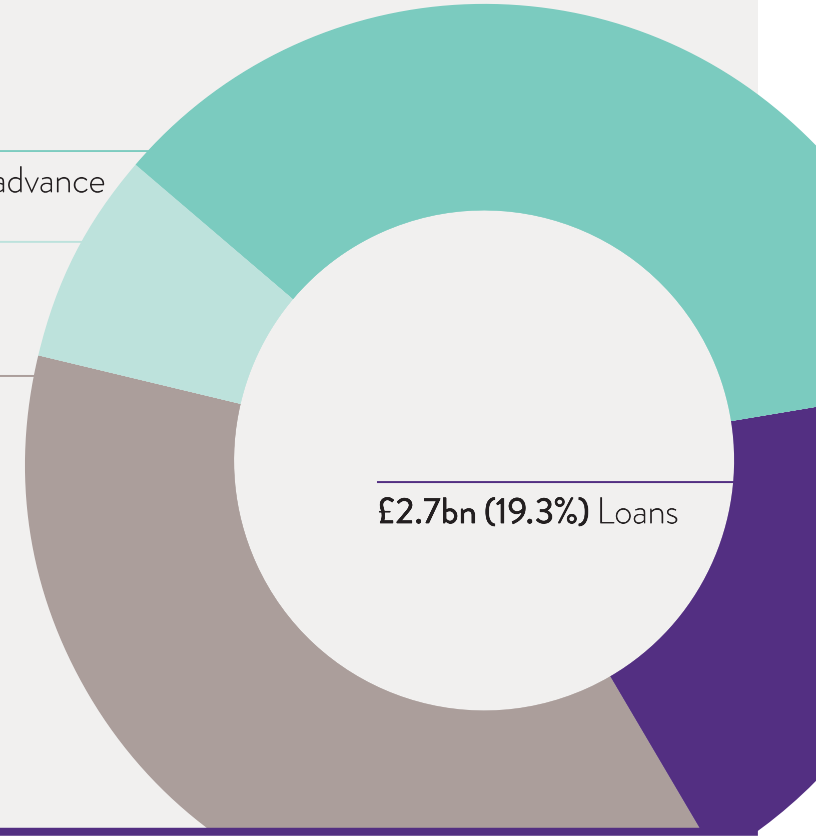
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Grants committed in advance make up over one-third of the voluntary sector's total liabilities

Types of liabilities, 2013/14

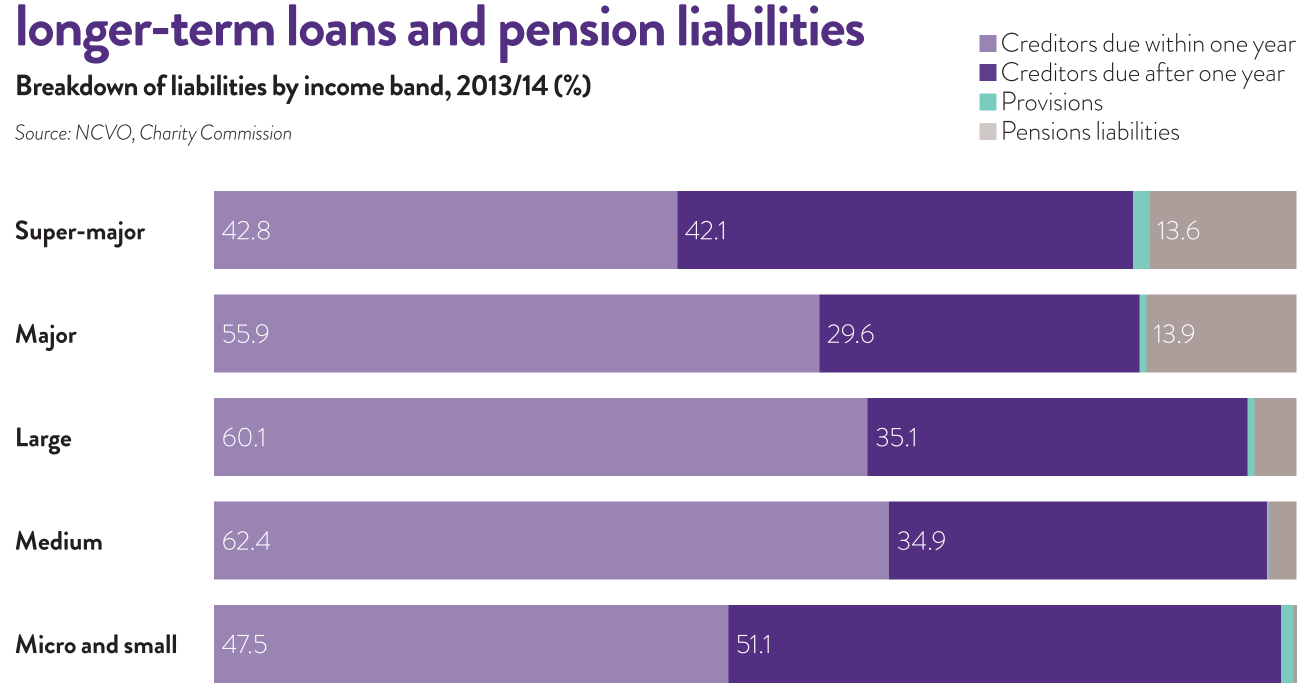
Note: 2012/13 ratios have been applied to 2013/14 data
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Larger organisations are more likely to have longer-term loans and pension liabilities

Breakdown of liabilities by income band, 2013/14 (%)

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



INVESTMENTS

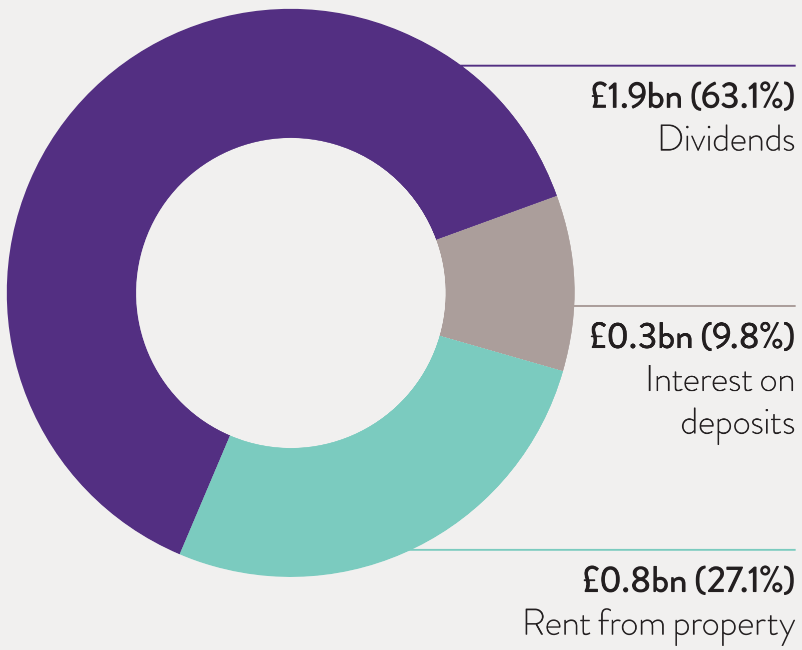
Investments are assets primarily in the form of equities, government securities, unit trusts and investment property. They provide an independent income source for voluntary organisations with assets to invest. In 2013/14 investment income was just over £3bn.

Want to know how investments are distributed between different sized organisations? Or how the value of investments have changed over time? data.ncvo.org.uk/a16investments

Nearly two-thirds of investment income comes from dividends

Breakdown of investment income, 2013/14

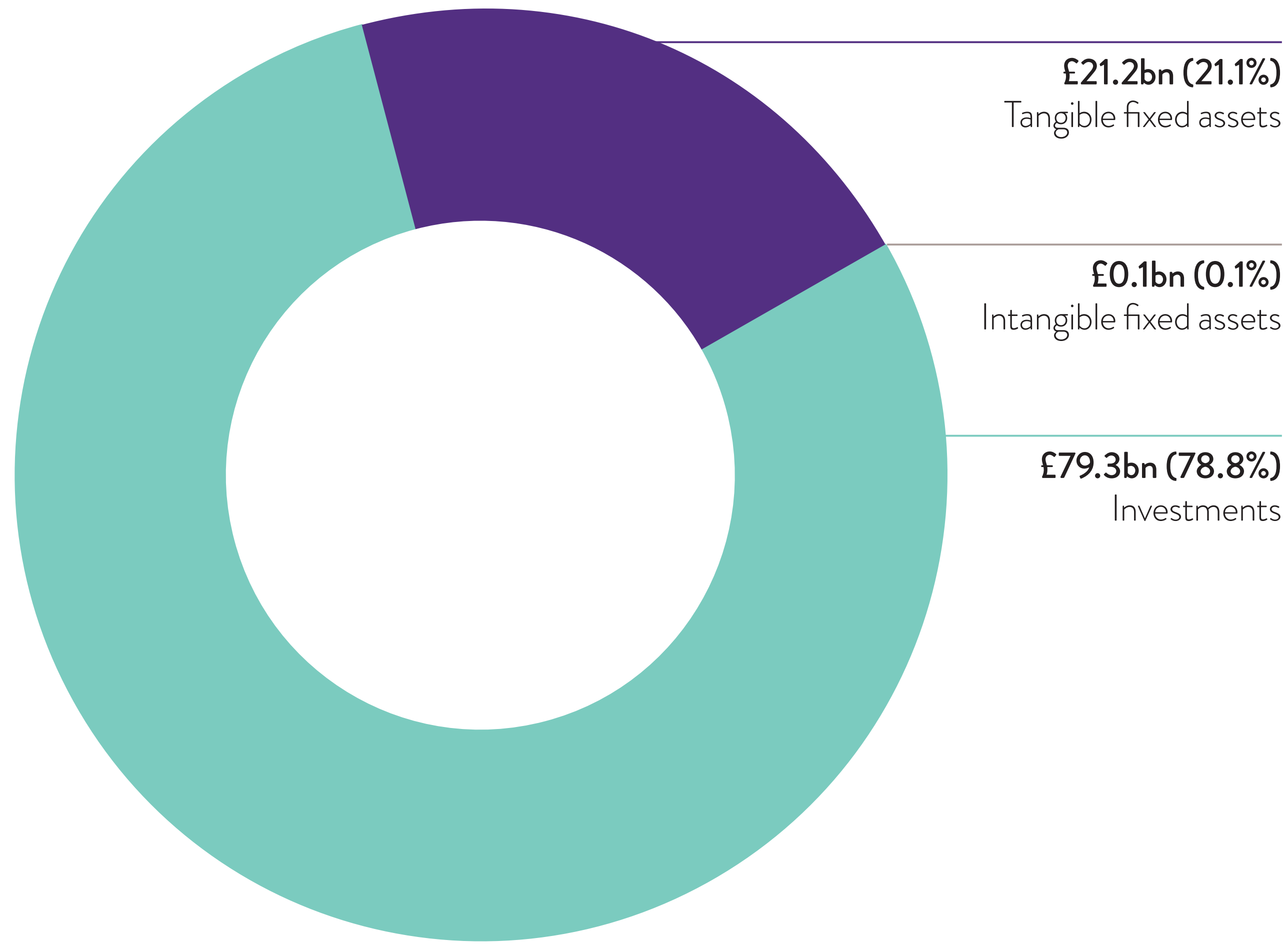
Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



Over three-quarters of the sector's fixed assets are in the form of investments

Breakdown of fixed assets, 2013/14

Source: NCVO, Charity Commission



£403.2m

the cost of managing investments in 2013/14

METHODOLOGY

Voluntary sector definition

As in previous Almanacs, the "general charities" definition is used to obtain estimates for the voluntary sector. Included in this definition are those registered charities that meet the following criteria: formality, independence, non-profit distributing, self-governance, voluntarism and public benefit.

Voluntary sector methodology

Financial data for a sample of 7,500 of these organisations was obtained by entering data from the charities' annual accounts. This data entry process was carried out on behalf of NCVO by the Centre for Data Digitisation and Analysis at Queen's University, Belfast.

Before use, the data is cleaned to remove significant errors, and undergoes a series of checks to ensure validity. Those records where accounts were submitted in a foreign currency were converted to Pounds Sterling. To ensure consistency all values were converted to April 2014 prices using the retail price index.

Supplementary data from SCVO and NICVA is used to produce estimates of the UK population. Due to rounding figures, some percentage totals may not sum to 100%.

Sub-sectoral analysis is based on assigning charities to categories in the International Classification of Non-profit Organisations (ICNPO). Within the Almanac, voluntary organisations are divided into six groups based on their income. Each group is named to make it easier to discuss the findings and place them in context. For the first time this year we have included a "Super-major" group including charities with more than £100m annual income.

Charitable giving

Charitable giving data is from the CAF UK Giving 2014, based on a survey of 5,068 individuals conducted by GfK NOP.

Workforce

Our employment figures are largely based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. The LFS surveys an estimated 60,000 private households every quarter. By pooling data for unique individuals from four quarters, it is possible to produce reliable estimates of the sector's workforce. Weighting is used within the LFS to compensate for non-response rates in certain groups and produce population estimates.

Volunteering

This data draws on the Citizenship Survey (2001-2010/11) and Community Life Survey (2012/13-present), the best sources of data on rates of volunteering in England. There was no survey in 2011/12 between the two surveys. The measures used here were common to both surveys. The data collection methods were also broadly similar. However, there was a marked change in data collection between the second and third wave of the Community Life Survey, with the sample being reduced from 5,000 in 2013/14 to 2,000 in 2014/15.

Changes to trend data
Some trend data for 2011/12 and 2012/13 has been changed from the results published in previous Almanacs. This is due to improvements in methodology and data available, and particularly affects figures for income and assets. For a full explanation of the changes see: data.ncvo.org.uk/a16methodology.

For more information on the methodology see data.ncvo.org.uk/a16methodology

Voluntary sector – population and sample, England and Wales, 2013/14

2013/14	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Major	Super-major	Total
Income	Less than £10,000	£10,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £1m	£1m to £10m	£10m to £100m	More than £100m	
Registered with the Charity Commission	77,230	53,614	24,422	5,761	1,177	92	162,296
General charities	69,353	47,212	18,542	3,935	524	39	139,605
Sample	44	1,228	2,818	2,816	501	39	7,446
Sample (% of general charities)	0.1	2.6	15.2	71.6	95.6	100.0	5.3

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ncvo@ncvo.org.uk
ncvo.org.uk

CHAMPIONING
VOLUNTARY
ACTION

Registered charity number 225922

Full price £30
NCVO members £21