



UK Covid relief and recovery grants: Data analysis

360Giving
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covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org

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- Tudor Trust
- Pears Foundation

And to the over 200 funders that share their data in the 360Giving Data Standard



About this report

covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org/about

This section covers why we have published this report, how it aligns to our organisational values, and our key findings.

About this report



A starting point

This report uses data published by funders about the grants they made between March 2020 and October 2021 during the Coronavirus pandemic to understand how they and wider civil society responded during that time.

360Giving believes that by understanding the data, decisions and the direction of the funding community, we can help the sector and communities as they continue to recover from and respond to the impacts of the pandemic.

By openly sharing data about their funding, grantmakers are able to respond better to emergencies such as the pandemic. Furthermore, sharing more and higher quality data about grant funding will improve overall charitable giving.

This report aims to be a starting point for the exploration of the data collected on Covid relief and recovery grants. You can click on links on every page to view interactive visualisations to explore the data.

Values

This research has been guided by 360Giving's five organisational values:

1. **Purposeful** - We're focused on driving meaningful change in philanthropy for charities, and improving outcomes for communities and good causes across the UK.
2. **Open** - We are open in our approach: we share ideas, challenges and lessons with others, and are open to feedback and committed to improvement.
3. **Curious** - We're inquisitive and we believe in using evidence.
4. **Collaborative** - We work with funders, charities, researchers, analysts and developers to achieve our objectives, and strive to support them to deliver theirs.
5. **Inclusive** - We make data, our tools and support accessible to all.

We believe that by sharing the data we have collected, what worked - and crucially, what didn't - that this report aligns to all of our organisational values.

Introduction



Covid relief and recovery grants

The 2020 Coronavirus pandemic provided a unique challenge to UK charities and the people and communities they serve. Charities needed to meet the massive demand and need for their services, particularly from their most vulnerable users. Yet simultaneously they had to completely stop many of their in-person services and fundraising activities to keep their staff, volunteers and service users safe.

Grantmakers recognised the scale and urgency of this emergency, and responded by designing and deploying new grant programmes, as well as adapting existing grants and programmes. These programmes aimed both to:

- Help organisations meet the increased and unique demands created by the pandemic
- Help organisations ensure their own survival given anticipated drops in other funding sources

360Giving supported grantmakers to publish data about the grants they had made. We created the [COVID-19 Grants Tracker](#) which aggregated the published grants data in a single tool, and enabled collaboration and intelligence sharing between grantmakers.

About 360Giving

Our mission is to help UK funders publish open, standardised grants data, and empower people to use it to improve charitable giving.

When funders publish information on who, where and what they fund in the [360Giving Data Standard](#) it means they are sharing it in a way that others can access and use for free. Because the data is standardised, it can be looked at and analysed all together, helping us to see and understand grantmaking across the UK. Having this information means funding can be more informed and effective.

We support people to publish their data in the 360Giving Data Standard. We also help people to access and use the data, and have created tools to make it easy to explore, download and visualise the data.

You can find out more about 360Giving on [our website](#), or search and explore published grants data using [GrantNav](#) and [360Insights](#).

Key findings



Here are the key findings of what we can see from the grantmaking data collected by 360Giving between March 2020 and October 2021 - and we encourage you to explore the visualisation and data in more detail. To help you to understand how we have used the data, we have explained what we have collected and our methodology later on in this report.

Key findings

- Data released by 174 grantmakers on their relief and recovery funding during the Coronavirus pandemic covers 66,000 grants worth almost £2.4 billion.
- The majority of grants were small. 67% of grants in the dataset were for £10,000 or less with a further 29% for between £10,000 and £100,000.
- Most grants to registered charities went to those charities with an income between £100,000 and £1 million.
- Grants were distributed quickly with 42% of grants awarded in, or before, June 2020.
- Around half of all registered charities (48%) received more than one grant in the dataset, including 26% that received three or more grants. This is a recognition of the small size of many of the grants, and that needs changed and developed as the pandemic unfolded.
- 15% of charities in England and Wales that are registered to work with people of a particular ethnic or racial origin received a grant - a larger proportion than for other groups of service users. This reflects efforts by funders to target and reach communities disproportionately affected by the pandemic.
- 26% of grant recipients had not previously received funding from the grantmakers featured in the report, suggesting increased outreach by funders to reach new organisations and more flexible funding programmes.
- The latter two figures above are likely to be an under-representation of values as data distributed to grassroots organisations through intermediaries was not available for analysis.

The data



Where is the data from?

This report is based on data published using the [360Giving Data Standard](#) by a range of grantmakers. The 360Giving Data Standard defines a standard format for publishing information about a grant, including the amount, the date of the grant, the recipient organisation and the funder. The data is published in an open format, which allows anyone to use the data.

The data covers grants made between the start of the Coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 and October 2021, although not all publishers have data covering the whole period.

As well as grant information published in the 360Giving Data Standard, this report supplements the main open dataset with data from key Covid funds that have not yet published in the Standard. These datasets include:

- [Culture Recovery Fund](#) (DCMS funds distributed by Arts Council England)
- [Culture Recovery Fund for Heritage](#) (DCMS funds distributed by National Lottery Heritage Fund)
- [London Community Response](#) (data provided by London Funders)

What data is missing?

The pandemic has provided an impetus for funders to publish data about their grant funding, in order to better coordinate their activities with the wider sector. However, not all funders who made grants during the pandemic have published data openly about their funding.

Where possible, these gaps were filled by accessing other data sources, either published by the funders themselves (but not in the 360Giving Data Standard) or by talking directly to the funders.

Some large grant schemes have not published data about their funds, and so cannot be included in the analysis here. **This report should therefore be seen as an analysis of a large proportion of the grantmaking that happened during the pandemic, but not the totality.**

In some cases there also may be duplicate records found in the data. This can happen where a funder took part in multiple collaborative efforts - this can lead to the information being published in more than one place. While all efforts were made to remove any duplicate grants, some may remain in the data.

Methodology



Data was sourced from the [360Giving Datastore](#) in November 2021, and was supplemented with additional data from other sources. Where possible, an effort was made to add charity and company numbers to the data where they were not already included, in order to de-duplicate between different grant schemes.

To create a comparison dataset, data was downloaded from the [360Giving Datastore](#) covering the period from January 2015 to the latest data in October 2021, including all grants that were published during that period.

The additional data was gathered from the open data published by Charity Commission for England and Wales, the Scottish Charity Regulator, the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland and Companies House to provide contextual data on charities and registered companies.

Where possible, organisation identifiers were standardised to make the consistent, for example by replacing company numbers with charity numbers where an organisation has both.

To prevent double-counting, grants were excluded where they were known to have been passed on to another grantmaker (that also publishes 360Giving data) for distribution. This was done by either looking for the charity numbers of known funders in the grant recipient field, or through manual identification of these grants. These grants are not included in the main analysis, although they are examined in the “regranting” section.

The estimates provided in this report are likely to be partial, in a number of different ways. The data published is not comprehensive, and does not always contain the fields needed for analysis. Note that while some data is drawn from the 360Giving Covid-19 Grants Tracker, the figures presented here will differ from the figures on the tracker.

360Giving [works with data publishers](#) to help them increase the quality and completeness of their grants data.

A list of all the data publishers included in the report is included as an appendix.

This research was conducted by David Kane with support from the whole 360Giving team.



Overview of Covid relief funding

This section outlines the composition of funds included within this analysis, and shows hows they relate to each other and overlap.

Grants are included from 174 different grantmakers, most of whom publish data using the 360Giving Data Standard.

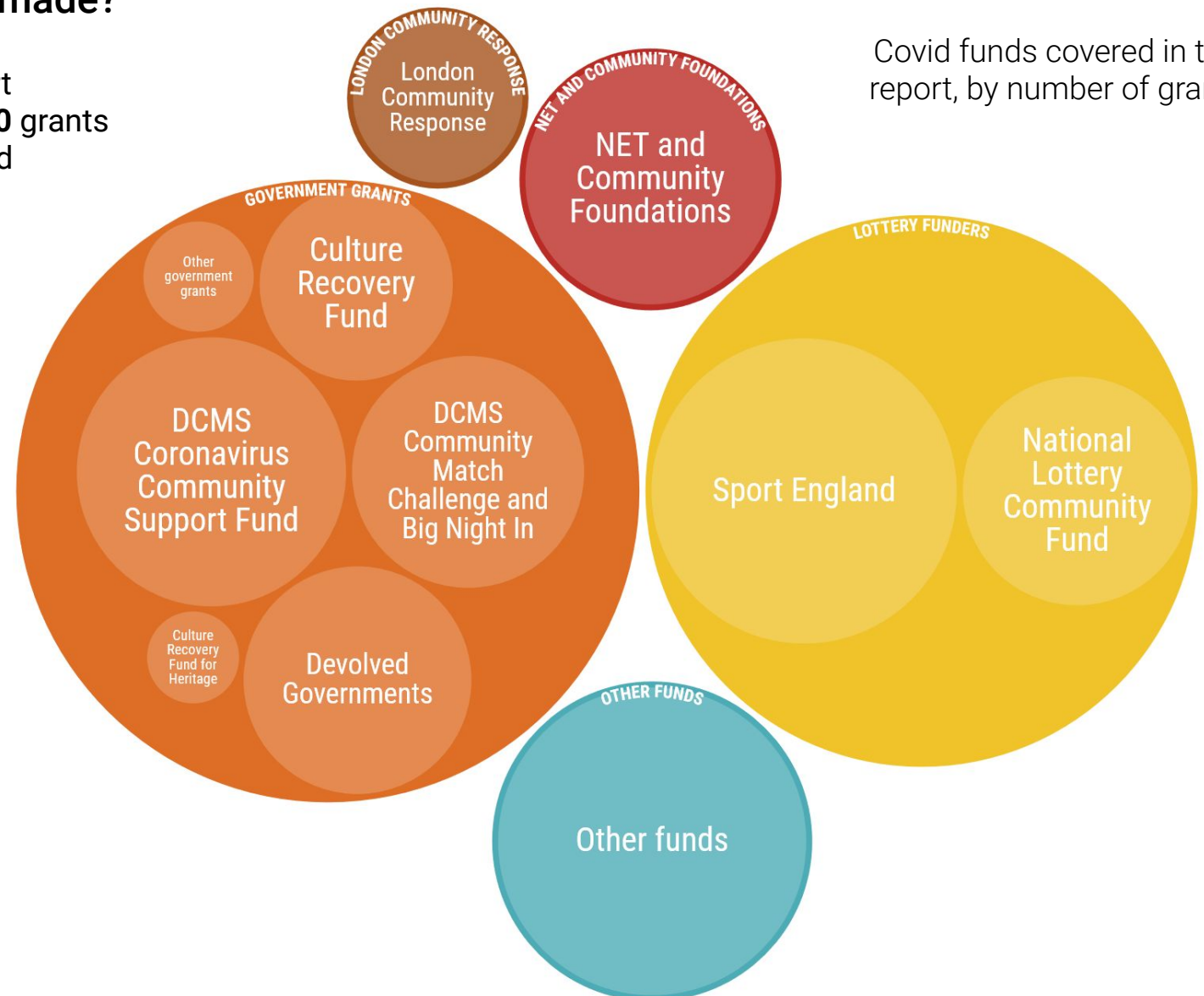
Relief Grants



How many grants were made?

The data analysed in this report contains information on **66,000** grants made between March 2020 and October 2021.

Covid funds covered in this report, by number of grants



66,000
grants

Relief Grants

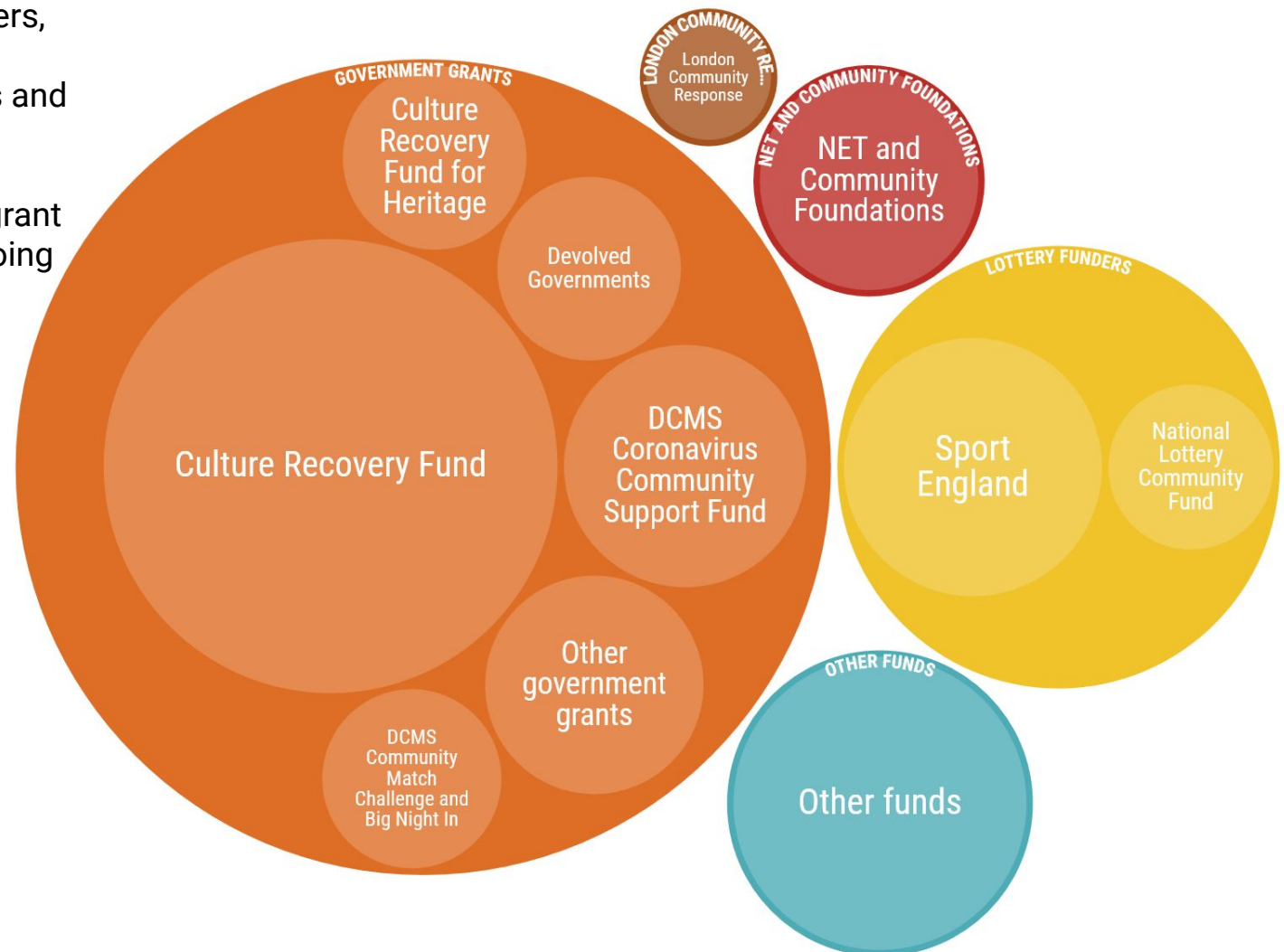


How much funding was given?

These grants represent **£2.4 billion** in funding, from 174 different funders, including Government, Lottery distributors and charitable trusts and foundations.

The average (median) size of a grant made was £9,000, with grants going to 42,000 unique recipients.

Covid funds covered in this report, by total grant amount



£2.4 billion

Total grant amount

About the funds



Number of grants made and total grant amount

By fund, March 2020 to October 2021

Number of grants



Total grant amount (£)



Note: figures are based on data published using the 360Giving Data Standard, or gathered from public data. The figures shown here may not match published figures from these funds, due to de-duplication and other differences in the data.

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About the grants

This section analyses the timing, duration and size of grants made in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. Information is provided by grantmakers when they publish their data using the 360Giving Data Standard.

This section covers grant funding over time, the size of grants and grant duration by fund.

Grant funding over time



April to June 2020 saw the most grants awarded, but funding has continued into 2021

Going by the grant award date (which may not reflect when organisations received the grant money or started the activity) the month with the largest number of grants awarded was June 2020, with over 11,000 grants made.

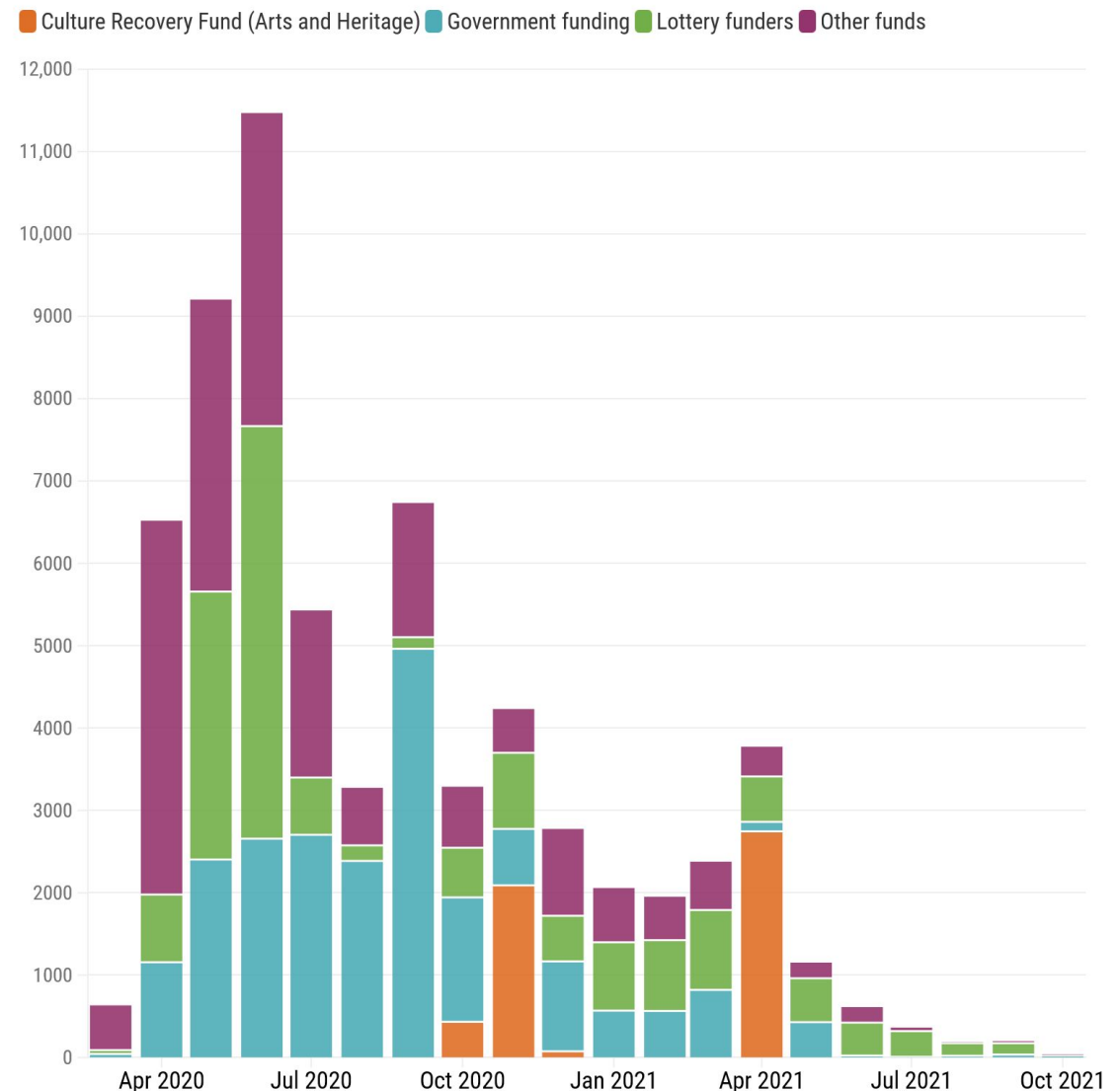
42% of the grants made, and 19% of the total grant amount, were made on or before June 2020.

It's important to note that some data on the most recent grants made is not yet available, especially data on grants made since April 2021.

Grants from the Culture Recovery Fund (CRF) reflect the timing of funding waves and may not reflect when the grants were actually distributed or awarded.

Number of grants over time

March 2020 - October 2021, by funder type



Size of grants



Most grants made were small

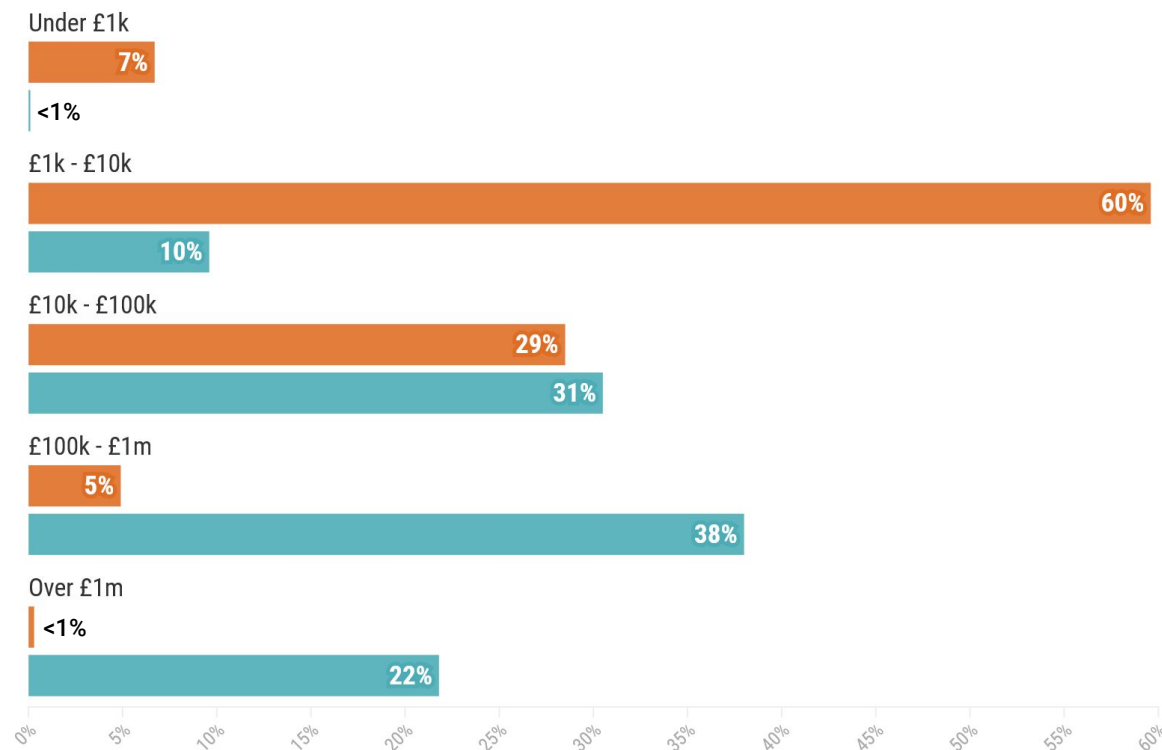
67% of grants in the dataset were for £10,000 or less, with a further 29% for between £10,000 and £100,000.

Only 148 grants out of the 65,000 grants in the dataset were for more than £1 million, although these grants represent 20% of the amount given. The larger grants were mainly given through the Culture Recovery Fund.

Size of grants awarded

March 2020 - October 2021

■ % of grants ■ % of grant amount



Size of grants by fund



The Culture Recovery Funds provided the largest grants

Grant amount size varies by fund. The Culture Recovery Fund (CRF) and Culture Recovery Fund for Heritage (CRFH) saw the largest average grant size.

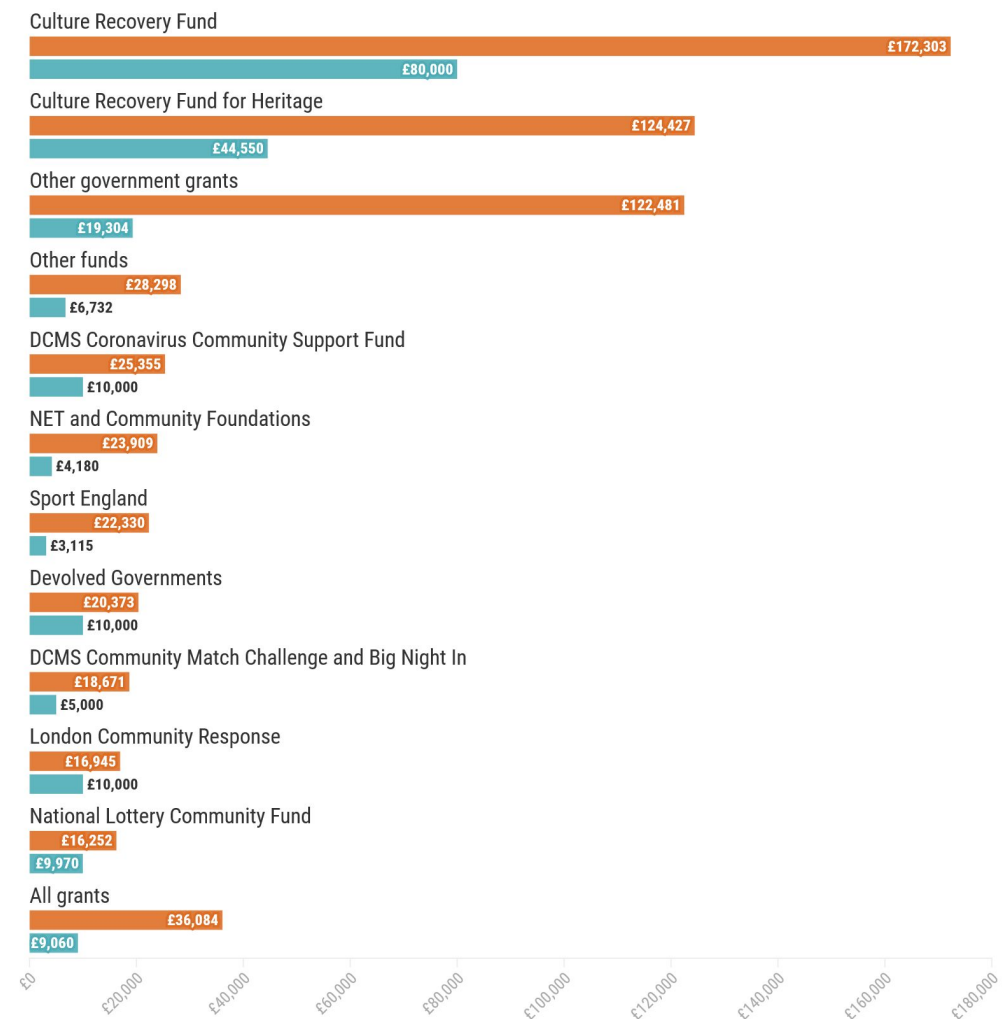
40% of CRF grants and 30% of CRFH grants were for £100,000 or more, the largest proportion of any of the funds included. The CRF grants were generally aimed at supporting (sometimes very large) cultural institutions that were unable to open and needed funding to ensure their existence.

Some funders awarded smaller amounts, based on enabling recipients to carry on operating and providing services to their communities. 93% of Sport England grants were for less than £10,000, as were 90% of National Emergencies Trust and Community Foundation grants, and 87% of National Lottery Community Fund grants.

The mean grant amount represents the average of all the amounts, while the median represents the amount halfway along the distribution: 50% of grants were for less than the median, and 50% were for more.

Mean and median grant size for covid relief and recovery grants

Mean grant amount Median grant amount



Grant duration



Most grants were for six months or less

Grant duration is an optional field in the 360Giving Data Standard, and so was not included by all publishers in the dataset. It is only available just less than half (44%) of the grants in the dataset.

Bearing those gaps in mind, the grants that did include a grant duration show that they were generally for short durations - as might be expected given the emergency nature of the funding and the uncertainty about the length of time that charities would need funding for.

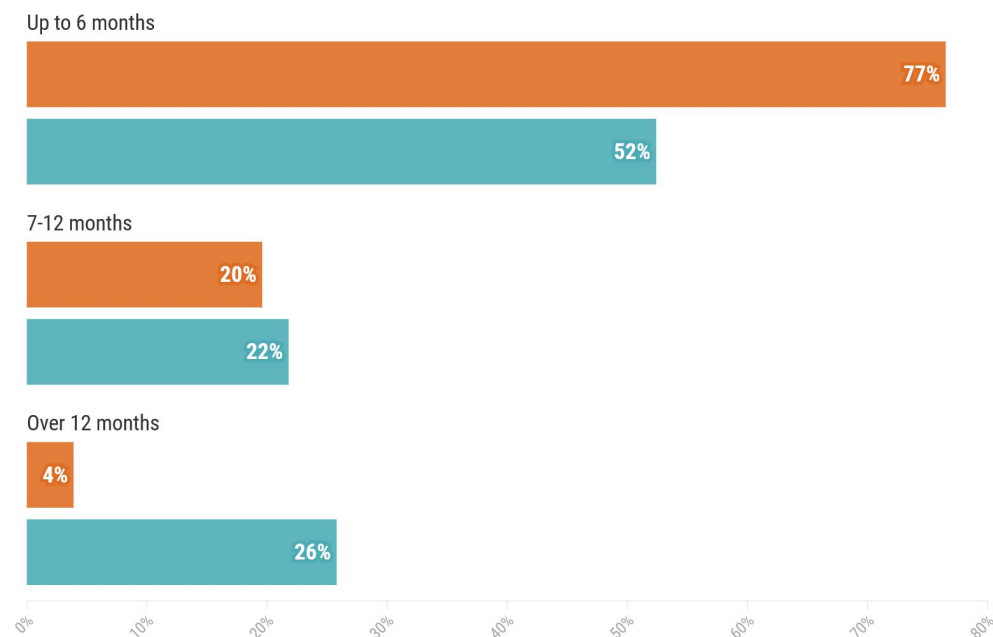
77% of grants with a duration in the dataset were for six months or less, with only 19% given for a year or more.

Longer grants were also more likely to be larger. The median size of a grant for up to six months was around £5,000, compared to £10,000 for grants of around a year.

Duration of grants awarded

March 2020 - October 2021

■ % of grants ■ % of grant amount



Grant duration by fund



The National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF) offered longer grants

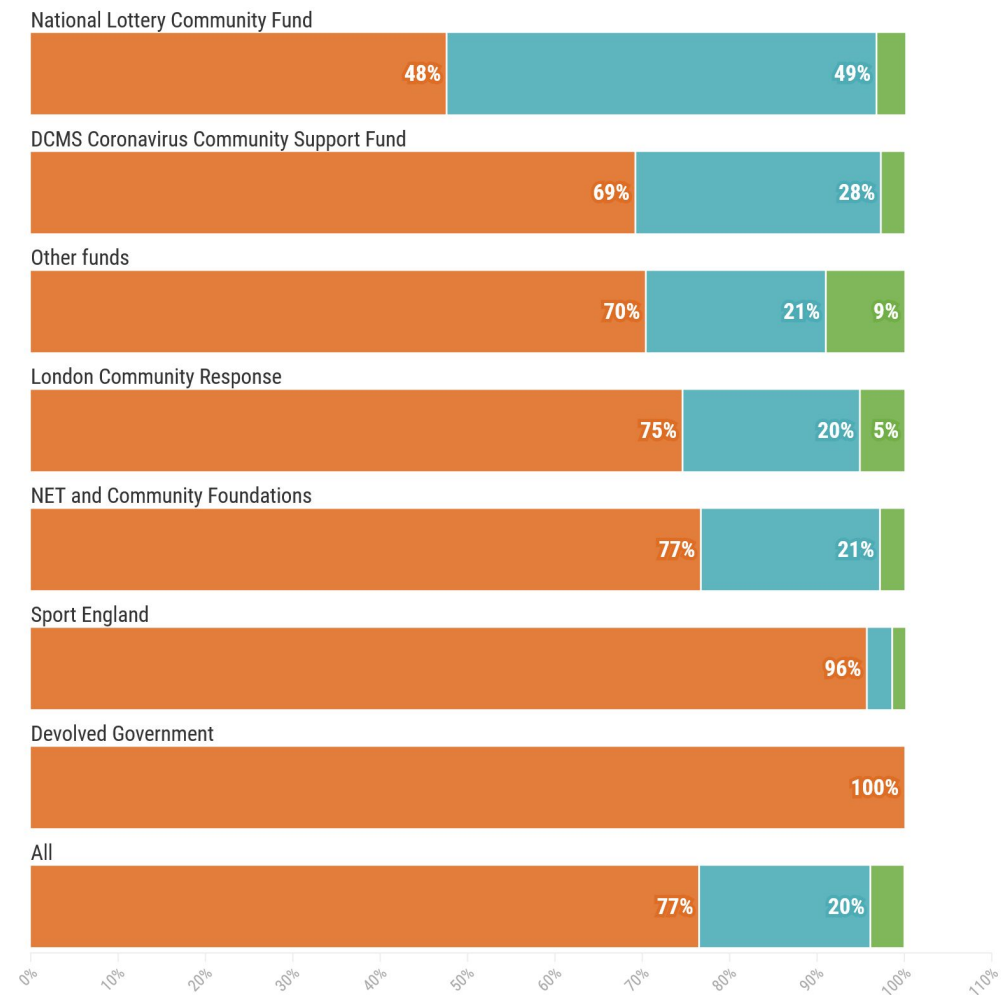
Grant duration also varied between the available funds, with the majority being short-term.

The National Lottery Community Fund was the only funder to offer significant amounts of funding for longer than six months.

Grant duration for covid relief and recovery grants

Only available where duration was published

Up to 6 months 7-12 months Over 12 months





Covid relief and recovery grant recipients

This section explores the size and type of organisations that received grants. For registered charities it is possible to use additional information from other data sources - such as their latest annual income - to explore the characteristics of grant recipients.

We can also show how grant recipients compare to all registered charities, and what parts of the sector were more likely to receive funding.

Types of grant recipients



The majority of grants went to charities

The type of organisation receiving the grant is known for 56,000 grants, representing 85% of the 66,000 grants analysed.

For the 10,000 grants where the recipient type is unknown, this is either because the data did not include an identifier for the organisation (like a charity or company number) or because the organisation is unregistered (for example a small community group).

In 60% of grants the recipient was a registered charity (39,000 grants). 7,300 grants went to sports clubs and 3,800 to Community Interest Companies.

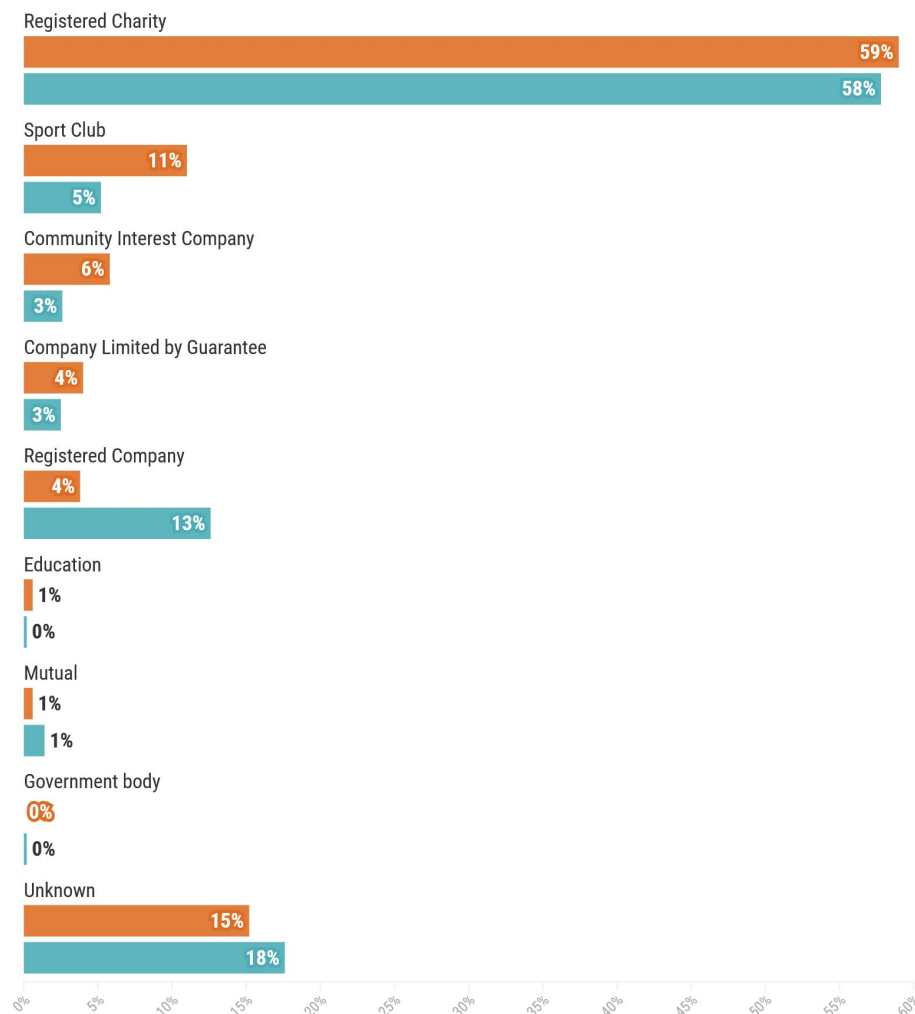
The total amount received by registered charities was £1.3 billion, around 56% of the total amount of grants.

4% of grants went to for-profit companies, although these grants represent 13% of the total grant amount. Grants to companies were particularly part of the Culture Recovery Fund and Culture Recovery Fund for Heritage.

Legal form of grant recipients

March 2020 - October 2021

Grants % Grant amount %



Size of grant recipients



More grants went to mid-sized charities

For the 39,000 grants to registered charities, it is possible to look at the size of the charity based on their latest recorded income in £GBP. Due to lags in reporting financial details to the charity regulators, this income generally represents the last year before the pandemic (2019-20 financial year), rather than the 2020-21 financial year.

Most grants to registered charities - 20,000 out of the 39,000 total grants to charities - went to those charities with an income between £100,000 and £1 million.

Organisations with incomes below £100,000 received 9,200 grants (25% of grants) while those with income over £1 million received 7,000 grants (19% of grants).

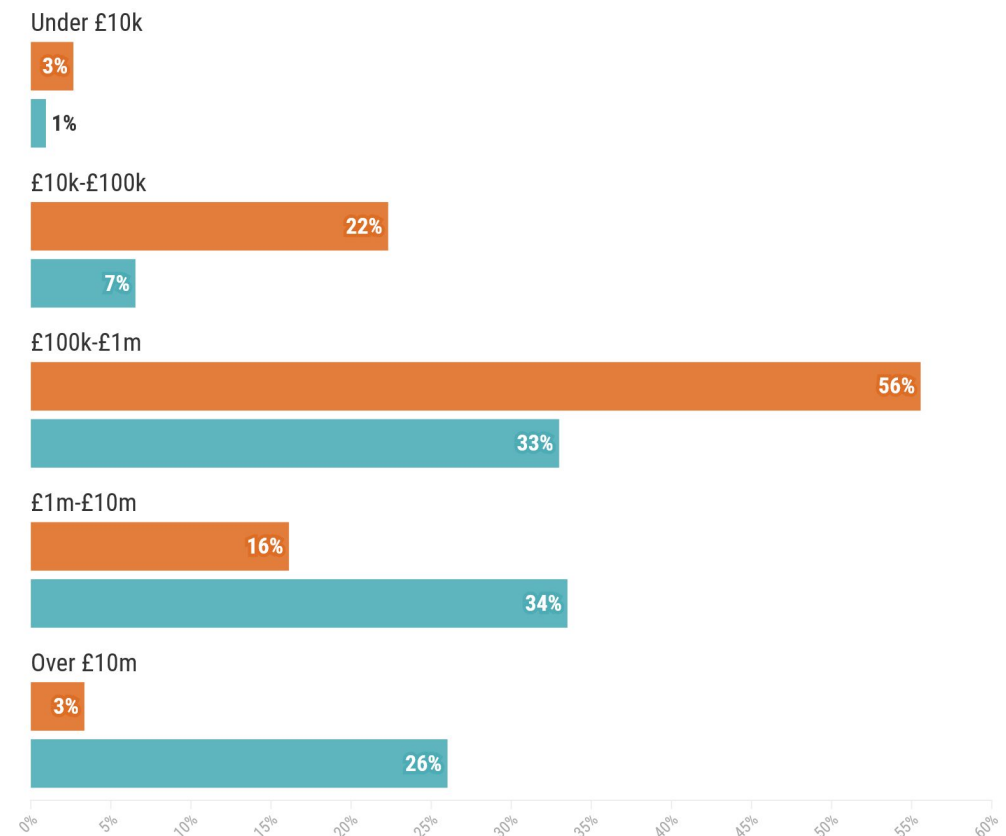
57% of the grant amount received by charities went to those with income over £1 million.

It's important to note that these figures don't include grants to unregistered charities and community groups, which did receive grants from some funds. These unregistered organisations will usually have income of less than £10,000.

Latest income of charity grant recipients

March 2020 - October 2021

■ % of grants ■ % of grant amount



Proportion of charities receiving a grant



One in ten UK charities received a grant

Based on 160,000 active registered charities throughout the UK, one in ten charities received a grant from one of the Covid relief funds analysed here.

The charities that received funding represent around 25% of the total charity income in the UK, and the grants they received were equivalent to 1.2% of the total latest income of all charities (and equivalent to 4.7% of the latest income of charities that received grants).

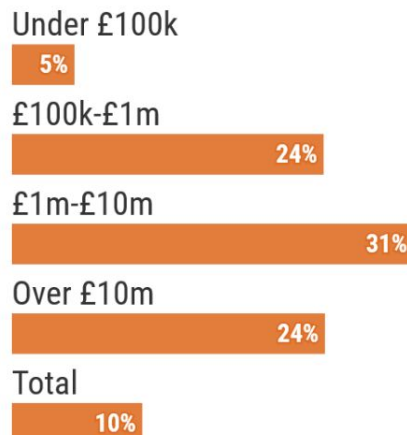
These figures varied by size of organisation though. Over 25% of charities with more than £100,000 income received a grant, compared to 7% of charities with income between £10,000 and £100,000.

For charities with income under £100,000 that received a grant, the grant was equivalent to 42% of their total latest income, while for larger charities the grant was a much smaller proportion of their income.

Proportion of charities receiving a grant

March 2020 - October 2021

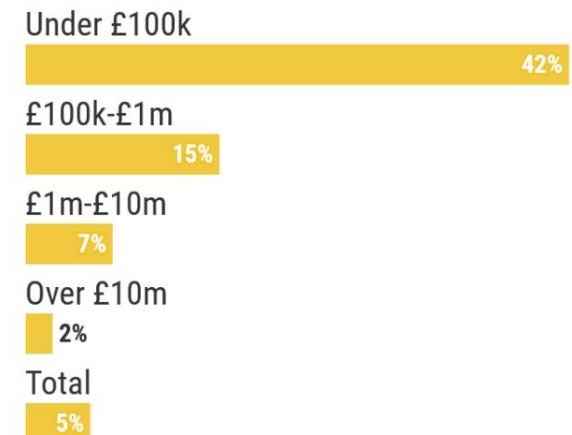
% of charities receiving grants



Grant income: % of band income



Grant income: % of recipient income



Grants as a proportion of total income



Most charities received grants equivalent to less than 25% of their latest annual income

Using figures for 2019-20, it is possible to look at the amount of grants received by registered charities as a proportion of their most recent income figure. This gives a sense of the scale of the grants compared to the scale of organisations themselves.

The majority of charities (70%) received the equivalent of up to 25% of their annual income in grants. 15% of charities received grants equivalent to 50% of their prior income or more.

These figures are based on the latest annual income recorded by the Charity Commission for England and Wales, the Scottish Charity Regulator or the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland.

Grants received as a proportion of latest annual income March 2020 - October 2021

Number of charities

0%-5% of income

4,717

5%-10%

2,539

10%-25%

3,971

25%-50%

2,450

50%-75%

898

75%+

1,594

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 3,500 4,000 4,500 5,000

Charity themes receiving grants



Health charities were most likely to receive a grant

The International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organisations (ICNP/TSO) is a system designed to classify non-profit organisations. Using data from [a recent project](#) which applied the categories to UK charities it is possible to see which parts of the charity sector were more likely to receive funding.

Charities in the health and social services sectors, which often support the most vulnerable people, were most likely to receive a grant. 38% of health charities received a grant in this dataset, plus 31% of social service charities. This was followed by arts, culture and sport (all of which had dedicated funding) as well as community and housing organisations.

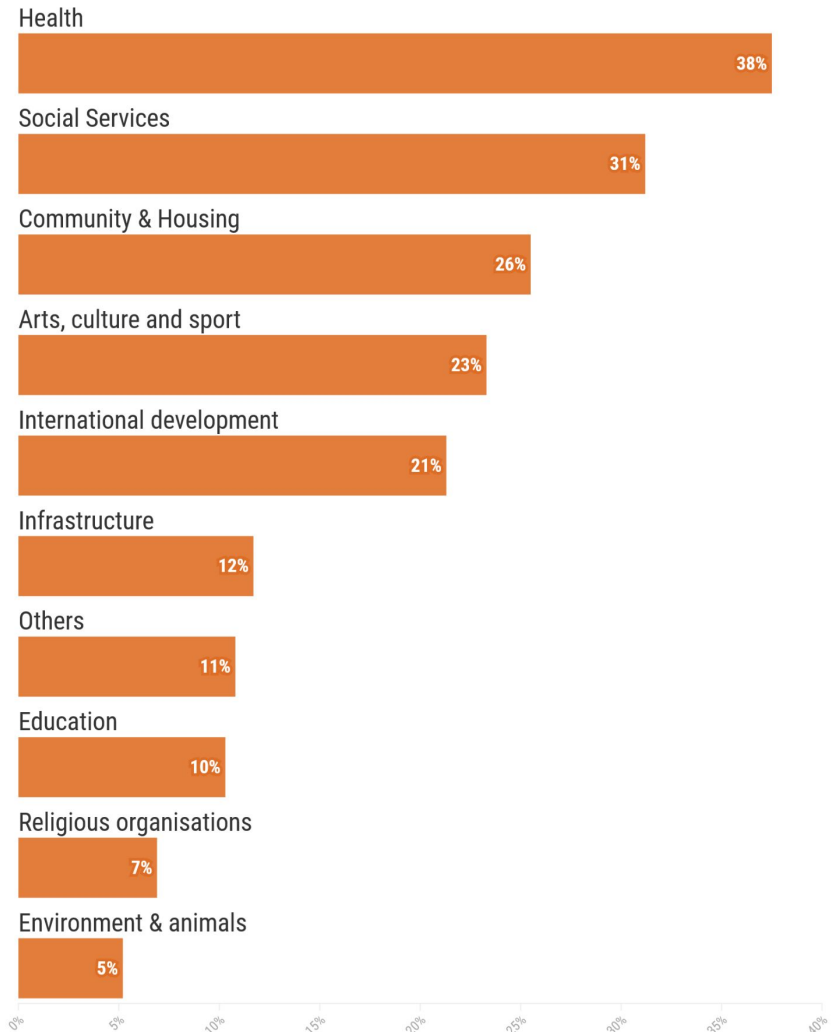
The groups least likely to receive a grant were environmental & animal charities, where 5% of charities received a grant, and religious organisations, where 7% received a grant.

Subsector of charity grant recipients

March 2020 - October 2021

Only includes charities with more than £25,000 income

% of charities receiving a grant



Charity sectors receiving grants



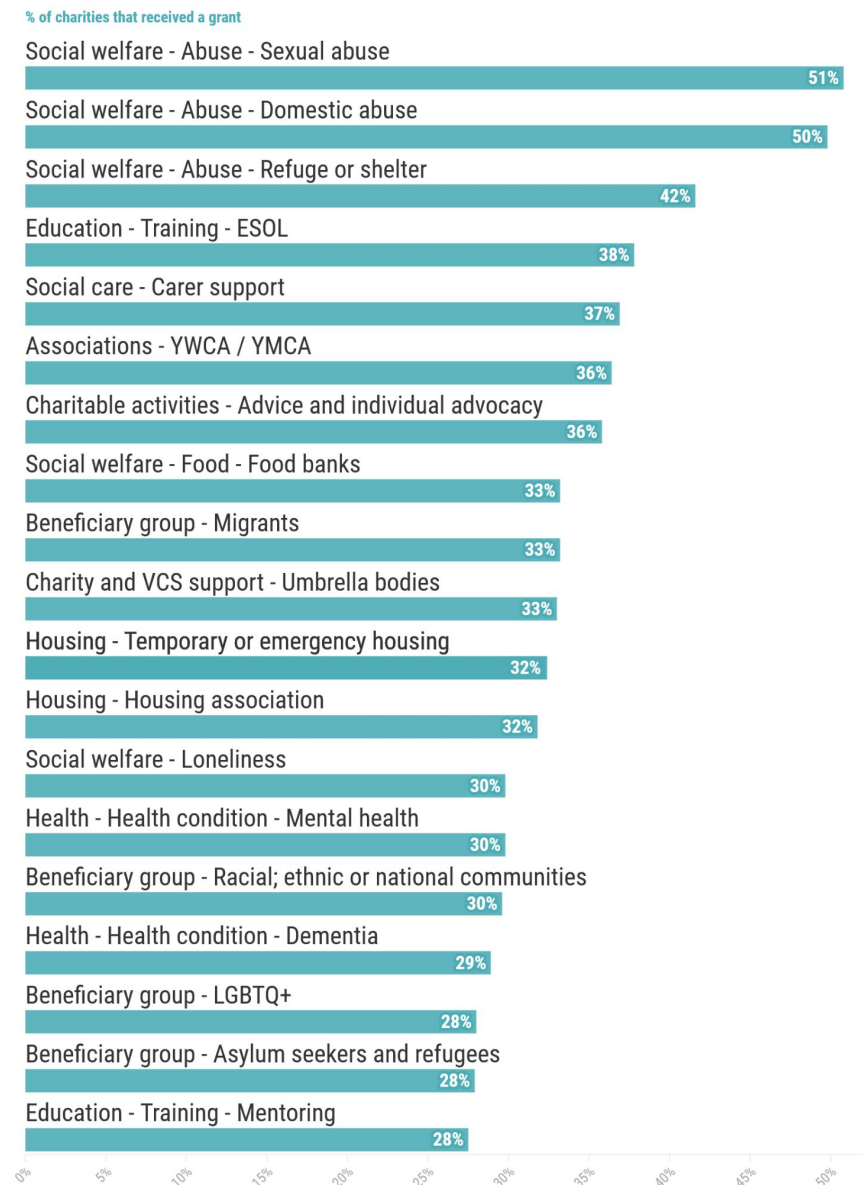
Charities working in domestic or sexual abuse were more likely to receive a grant

The tags shown here allow charities to be grouped in a finer level of detail than the sectors shown on the previous page. The tags are based on the [UK-CAT classification](#).

Charities are assigned one or more tags based on the keywords that appear in their name and how they describe their activities. In total the system contains more than 250 tags.

The chart shows the 20 tags where the highest proportion of charities received a grant. It shows some of the areas that funding was most successful in reaching.

It's important to note that in some cases charities can be in more than one tag, and the same charity may appear more than once in this list. Tags are only included if there are more than 200 charities in them.



People supported by grant recipients



15% of charities working with people of a particular ethnic or racial origin received a grant

Charities indicate to the Charity Commission who they support, choosing one or more group of users from seven options. These are broad categories, and charities will often choose more than one category. For example, around 100,000 charities (nearly two-thirds) say they work with children and young people.

15% of charities that recorded that they work with “people of a particular ethnic or racial origin” (the terminology used by the Charity Commission) received a grant in our dataset, 14% of charities working with disabled people and 11% working with older people.

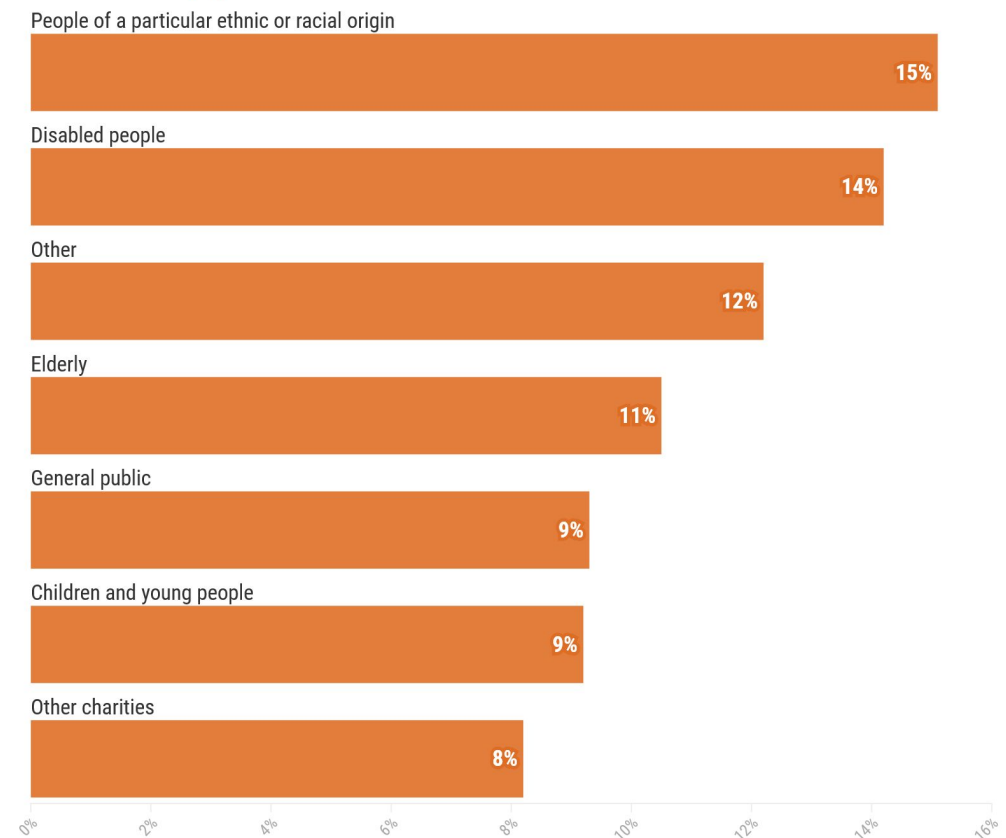
This reflects specific funding programmes and approaches by funders to reach groups and communities that were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

It is important to note that these categories do interact with the pattern seen in the size of organisations - a large number of small charities choose “children and young people” as one of their user groups, for example. So the trends for user groups will to a certain extent reflect those underlying patterns.

Service user groups of charities receiving a grant

March 2020 - October 2021

% of charities receiving a grant





Funding patterns

This section explores the patterns of Coronavirus grant funding, how funding compared to the grantmakers' spending in previous years, and whether recipients had previously received funding.

Changing grantmaking spend



Grantmakers have increased their spending during the pandemic

Using expenditure data from the Charity Commission annual return, the median annual spend for a 360Giving publisher which is a registered charity (mostly comprising of trusts and foundations) in England and Wales was £3.3 million in 2020-21, compared to around £2.5 million between 2017-18 and 2019-20.

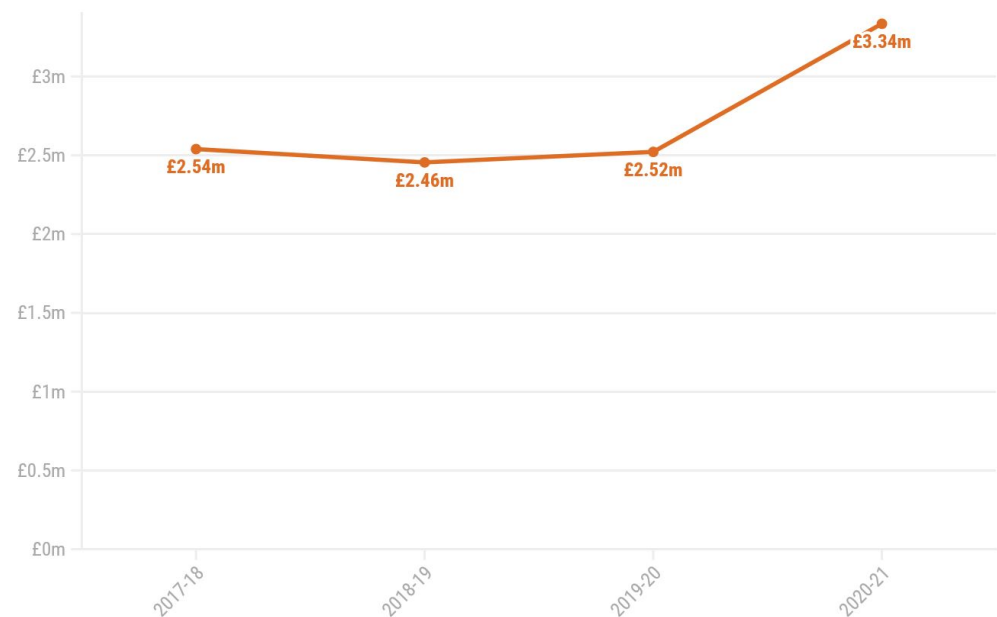
This data is based on those registered charities that have Charity Commission records for all the years included, as records for the 2020-21 financial year are not yet complete. The records represent 62% of funders who have returned data to the Charity Commission.

Looking at individual funders, 55% increased their spending by more than 10% compared to the average of the three previous years, while 20% of funders saw a decrease.

These figures are also born out by looking at the published 360Giving data for these funders. 50% of funders with complete grants data across those years saw an increase in grant amounts.

Median spending of 360Giving publishers 2017-2021

Only includes funders that are charities registered in England and Wales who have reported spending for all the years shown



Grants from multiple funders



38% of recipients received a grant from more than one funder

Around half of all registered charities (48%) received more than one grant in the dataset, including 26% that received three or more grants.

38% of charity recipients received grants from more than one funder in the dataset. This includes 17% which received grants from three or more funders.

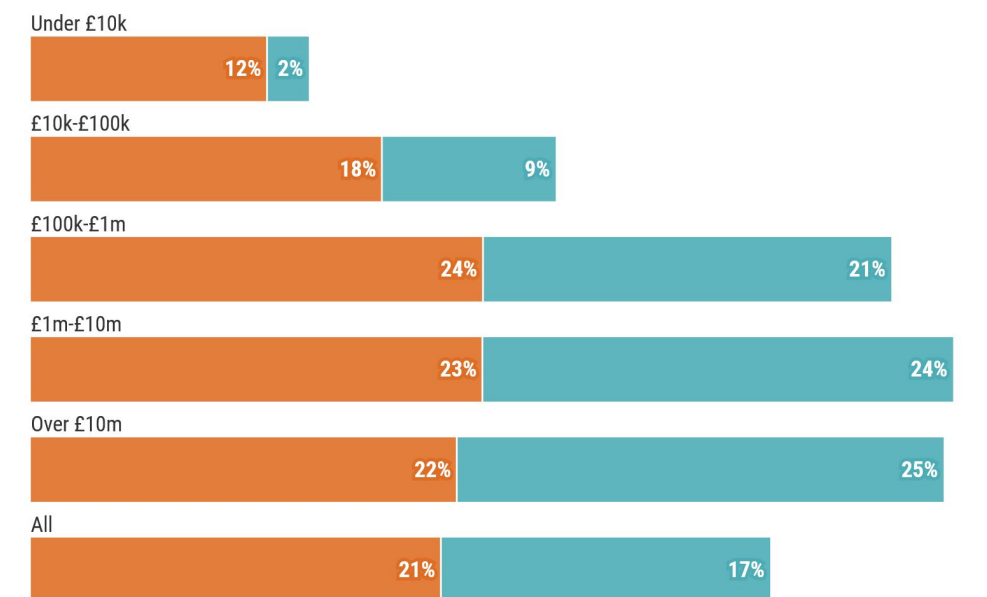
Larger organisations were more likely to receive grants from multiple funders, but mid-sized charities with annual income between £100,000 and £1 million were similarly likely to receive multiple grants.

The multiple funders and grants data reflect the patterns of funding activity, where some funds were distributed in several rounds that the same organisations could apply to. Early rounds of funding often provided shorter-term emergency funding, with further grants made as longer term needs emerged.

Proportion of charity recipients that received grants from more than one funder

Based on all covid funding

Two funders Three or more funders



Have recipients previously been funded?



35% of recipients had previously received funding from the same funder

In order to look at whether grant recipients had previously received grant funding, either from the same funder or from another funder in the 360Giving dataset, it is necessary to narrow down the field. Grants were included in this analysis if:

- The funder has published at least 4 years of grants data since 2015
- The funder has published some data relating to their Covid relief and recovery grants
- The recipient was a registered charity

Using these criteria results in grants from 103 funders, down from 174 in the initial dataset. Looking at Covid relief and recovery grants from these funders, around 35% of grant recipients had previously received funding from the same funder, while a further 39% had received funding from other funders in the same dataset.

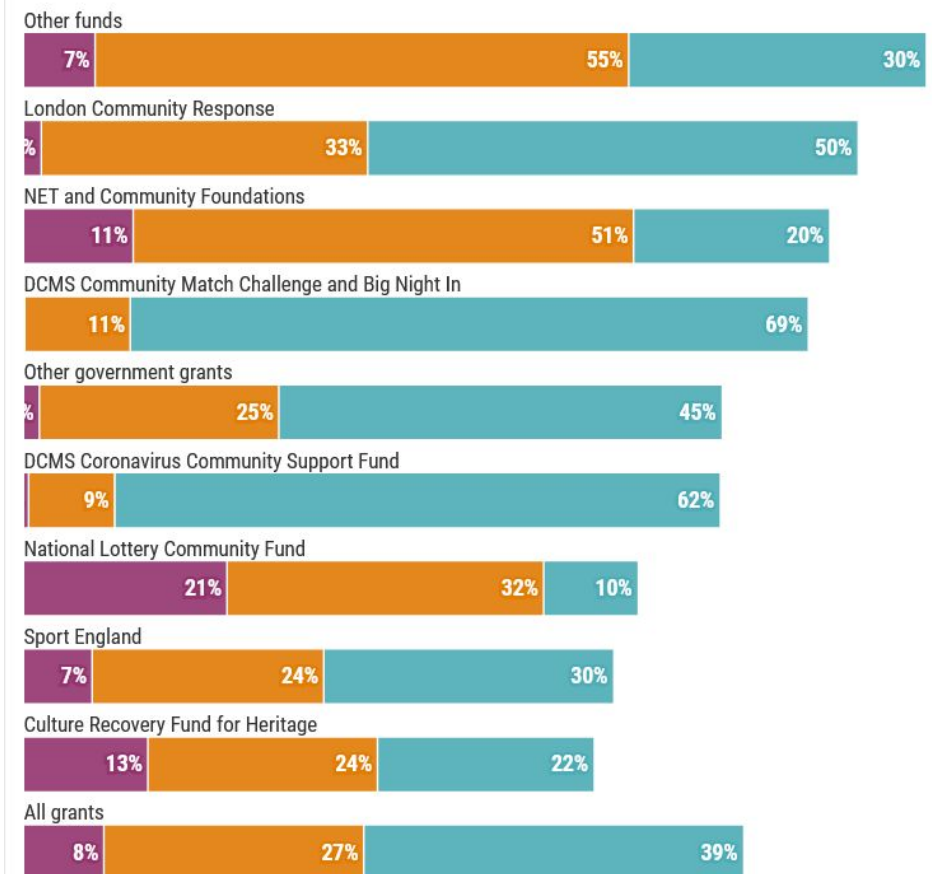
This left 26% of grant recipients that had not previously appeared in the dataset (although they may have received funding from other funders not included). This suggests increased outreach by funders to reach new organisations and more flexible funding programmes.

The chart shows how this varied between the funds included in the report.

Proportion of charity recipients that have previously received grants

Based on funding since 2015 from a subset of funders

■ Previous funding from same funder ■ Previous funding from same funder and other funders ■ Previous funding from other funders



Distribution by country and region



More data and information needed

Looking at how these grants vary across countries, regions and smaller areas is an important component of analysis. However, due to limitations in the data, we were not able to complete this analysis. We came across several barriers:

Because not all funders publish data, there are gaps in geographic coverage of the data. For example, not every Community Foundation publishes data which can produce skews in the data at a local level.

Geographic data does not always indicate where the grant took place. In the 360Giving Data Standard you can include both the location of the recipient organisation and the beneficiaries of the grant. But both of these fields are optional, therefore data is incomplete.

For example, national charities typically have a main or registered office in London, but may deliver services across the country. Without knowing the full extent of where programmes are happening, London will be

overrepresented in the data as often only the location of the registered office is recorded by funders.

In addition, funding may have been given to an organisation to redistribute to communities and places outside of their area - so this again could skew the data. With the increase in collaborations between funders and granting to intermediaries to distribute funds during this period, this represents a further distortion in the geographical data available.

While every effort was made to explore options, due to the barriers mentioned above, we have not included a breakdown of the data we have by geographical location, as it can be misleading and not give a fair representation of the data.

360Giving is currently working on a project with grantmakers to improve the quality of published geographic data and ensure it can be used for analysis.

Funding other funders



Regranting

As funders worked together to respond to the pandemic, they sometimes used re-granting to achieve their goals.

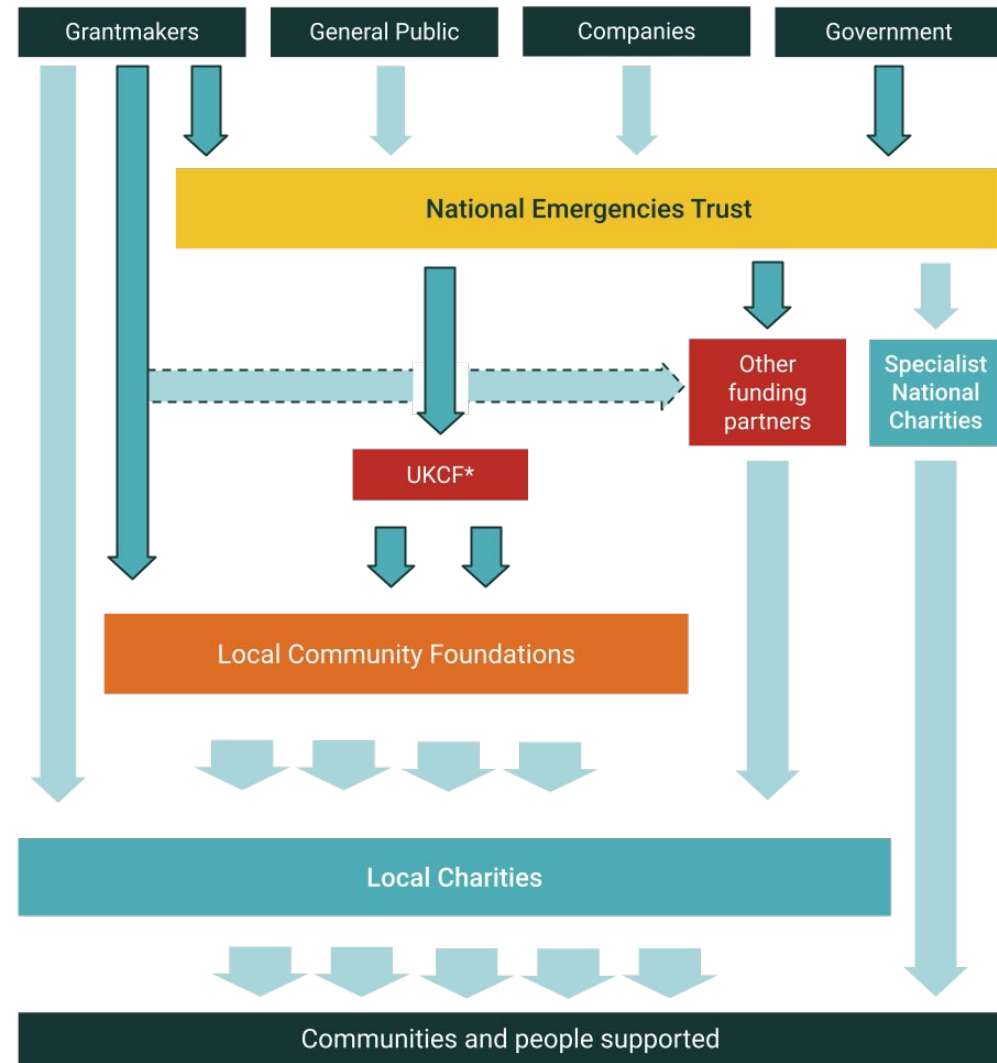
Funds were passed through other organisations to reach particular groups that were expected to be underrepresented or disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and associated public health measures, such as charities working with minoritised communities.

The diagram shows an example of some of the funding relationships included in the data, in this case looking at funding related to the National Emergencies Trust. The arrows show flows of funding: arrows with an outline show funding intended for redistribution by other funders.

Because data is not available on the organisations that were the final recipients of these grants, and to avoid double counting of grants, these re-grants have not been included in this report.

360Giving has started a piece of work to look at how grantmakers can better represent re-granting in their published data.

NET funding relationships example



*UKCF is UK Community Foundations, the umbrella body for Community Foundations in the UK



Conclusion

Conclusion



The figures in this report show the depth and breadth of Covid relief and recovery funding from UK grantmakers. Funders were able to quickly mobilise resources and coordinate their efforts to support organisations and ensure that the most vulnerable people across the country could be supported through a difficult time.

The report shows that the majority of Covid relief and recovery grants were classed as small grants and were more likely to go to medium-sized registered charities.

There was significant overlap between funders: 38% of registered charities received a grant from more than one funder, with 17% receiving funding from three or more funders. But funders also supported parts of the sector they had not reached before, as 26% of recipients had not previously received funding.

There are some indications that efforts to address gaps in funding for communities disproportionately affected by the pandemic did make a difference, with a set of these organisations who are registered being more likely to have received funding.

The data paints a picture of the landscape of grants for Covid relief and recovery, but the picture is not complete. This report shows what is possible with the data when it is published, but not all grantmakers have published grants about their funding and there are opportunities to improve the quality of data that is published.

360Giving can help grantmakers to:

- Publish timely data about the grants they have made as open data, using a standard format (the 360Giving Data Standard).
- Make their data useful for analysis such as this by including organisation identifiers and publishing high-quality geographical data.
- Work with other similar funders to publish data collaboratively where collaboration has happened.
- Use and analyse the data that they and others publish, to ensure they make decisions backed by robust evidence.

If you'd like to find out more about the UK Covid relief and recovery grants data analysis, do get in touch with the [360Giving team](https://www.threesixtygiving.org/), or book an [Office Hour](#) with us.



Appendices

- I. Description of funds included in the report
- II. List of Funders
- III. Data Downloads

covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org/about-funds

Covid relief and recovery funds



Government funding

Following campaigning by the voluntary sector, the Government made a number of funds available for charities and other organisations. These funds were largely administered by The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), although there were contributions from other Government departments.

Key parts of the funding included:

- The £200m Coronavirus Community Support Fund
- Match funding including the £85m Community Match Challenge and £35m raised during the Big Night In fundraising event
- £360m from Government departments to support charities who have seen an additional need for services

Of the £750m announced, this report includes details of over £500m. The largest missing piece of data is up to £200m given to support hospices, for which data has not yet been released, while the remainder includes funds to devolved nations.

This funding does overlap with other funds where it was passed through other funders such as the National Emergencies Trust or devolved administrations. Where possible duplicate records have been removed from the dataset.

Culture Recovery Fund

The Government also made £1.57 billion available as part of the CRF to support cultural organisations that had to close their doors during the pandemic. Not all of this funding has yet been distributed and there are ongoing funds still open, as well as distribution through social investment and loans that are not reflected in the available data.

Around £873m of this funding is included in this report, of which £750m was distributed by Arts Council England and £123m by Historic England and the National Lottery Heritage Fund. Data is not available on funding made outside of England from these schemes.

Neither DCMS, Arts Council England nor the National Lottery Heritage Fund have made data on the CRF available using the 360Giving Data Standard. To include this data in the report, the data they have published has been transformed into the 360Giving format. In some cases this involved adding additional information that has not been published - such as charity and company numbers for organisations receiving the funding.

Covid relief and recovery funds



National Lottery funding

As well as being distributors for central Government funding, the National Lottery distributors did make grants using their existing funds.

Grants of £242m made by Sport England are included. This includes both Government-funded grant schemes (like the £100m COVID-19 National Leisure Recovery Fund for Local Authorities) and schemes funded from Sport England's existing resources.

The National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF) was a distributor of the Government's Coronavirus Community Support Fund (£214m). In this report these funds are categorised under "DCMS Coronavirus Community Support Fund".

£128m of grants from NLCF's own funds are also included in this report. These include some Covid-specific funding streams, as well as grants from existing schemes like 'Awards for All' that mention Covid.

Other National Lottery distributors, including those in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, and Arts Council England do not yet publish data about their funding in the 360Giving Data Standard.

Devolved Governments

The devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland made their own Covid relief funds available, as well as organising the distribution of some funds from the UK Government.

In Scotland, the funds provided by the Scottish Government included:

- Wellbeing Fund (£26m)
- Third Sector Resilience Fund (£22m)
- Communities Recovery Fund (£17m)
- Supporting Communities Fund (£16m)
- Adapt and Thrive Programme

These funds total £96m and data on them was published by SCVO.

In Wales, WCVA has published data on £27m of Covid recovery and resilience funding provided by the Welsh Government, as well as £1.8m of other funding.

No information on Government funding from the Northern Ireland Department for Communities has been included in this report. £16m was made available for charities and was distributed by the National Lottery Community Fund, but not included in published data.

Covid relief and recovery funds



National Emergencies Trust

The National Emergencies Trust (NET) was set up in 2019 to allow coordinated fundraising around domestic UK emergencies. The pandemic response was its first appeal.

NET has distributed around £94m in funding following its appeals, using money donated by companies, other charitable trusts, Government and the public. The funds were distributed to partner organisations and to UK Community Foundations for onward distribution to local charities.

Not all Community Foundations publish grants data, so not all NET funding is included in this report. Also, Community Foundations and other distributors often contributed their own funds as well as NET funds, so it is not possible to determine what proportion of NET funding is included in the report.

A further complication is that Community Foundations and NET also distributed some funding contributed by DCMS, so there is overlap with Government funding. Where possible, duplicate grants have been removed from the dataset.

This means that only a proportion of NET-distributed funding and Community Foundations' own grants are included within the data.

London Community Response

The London Community Response is a coordinated package of funding provided by funders working in London.

The 67 funders included have distributed around £57 million in funding. All of this funding is included in this report, either based on open grants data published by the funders themselves, or from data provided by London Funders, who administered the funds.

There were some overlaps with other funds: particularly from the London Community Foundation which included funds distributed from NET and DCMS.

Community Foundations

Community Foundations are grantmakers based in a defined area that provide a way for philanthropists and local people to raise money for local causes.

Community Foundations distributed their own funds as well as funding from partners like NET and DCMS. Because not every Community Foundations publishes data, where duplicate grants were detected the non-Community Foundation version was kept (e.g. DCMS grants were kept and duplicate Community Foundation grants removed). This means the report is likely to underestimate Community Foundation grantmaking.

Covid relief and recovery funds



Other funds

A large number of other funds were included in this report, where the funder has published data using the 360Giving Data Standard.

Grants were included where the grant title or description contained “Covid” or similar and was within the report timeframe. This means they may not reflect the full size of the grant programmes.

Some of the larger funders include:

- Wellcome Trust (£68m)
- Comic Relief (£67m - as a partner of NET and DCMS)
- Garfield Weston Foundation (£55m)
- BBC Children in Need (£25m)
- Esmée Fairbairn Foundation (£20m)
- City Bridge Trust (£17m - included within London Community Response)
- Paul Hamlyn Foundation (£15m)
- Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales (£13m)
- Wolfson Foundation (£11m)

While the majority of funds included in this report are distributed within the UK, these funds may also include funding for activities outside the UK.

Other funds not included

Some funds could not be included as they had not openly published their grants data using the 360Giving Data Standard. We would encourage funders to share their grants data in this way, to help future collaboration and research.

Some notable funds not included in this report:

- Barclays' COVID-19 Community Aid Package (£100m - distributed worldwide)
- Arts Council England (£97.8m)
- Julia and Hans Rausing Trust Charity Survival Fund (£18m)
- Steve Morgan Foundation Covid-19 Emergency Fund (£5.7m)
- Martin Lewis' Coronavirus Poverty Emergency Fund (£3.4m)

Amounts shown above are based on announcements made by the grantmakers.

Appendices



Appendix II: List of Funders

Thank you to all the funders who shared their data and made this analysis possible.

A list of all the funders included can be found at covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org/all-funds

Appendix III: Data Downloads

This report was designed to support people to explore the data. The data used in this report is available to support you to do your own analysis and research.

You can download the data from covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org/download



UK Covid relief and recovery grants: Data analysis

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