

Infrastructure for the local third sector

Latest data summarising the reach,
work, funding and quality of local
infrastructure organisations working
for the local third sector in England
(2006/07).

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Summary

There are 344 local infrastructure organisations (LIOs) in membership of NAVCA. They were asked, between November 2006 and September 2007, to complete a survey. This report, based on an 84% response rate, summarises their reach, work, funding and quality.

The main findings are:

1. NAVCA members support local voluntary and community action in 98% of district, unitary, London borough and metropolitan authority areas in England.
2. NAVCA LIOs have a membership of 63,700 and are in contact with 164,000 local voluntary and community groups. This includes:
 - 13,600 BME groups, and
 - 28,800 neighbourhood groups.
3. 92% of LIOs are a member of their (main) local strategic partnership (LSP) board.
4. Overall, member LIO annual income fell last year by £23m, from £195.6m (2005/06) to £172m (2006/07) – in cash terms, a fall of 14%. Last year, 58% of LIOs suffered overall cuts in income, while the financial circumstances of 81% of LIOs had, in at least one specific respect, deteriorated.
5. In 2006/07, funders invested approximately £31m in the everyday core work of NAVCA members in order to support neighbourhood-based community groups.
6. Local authority core funding arrangements are most commonly for one or three years:
 - 44% for one year
 - 44% for three years.
7. Last year, core funding for infrastructure work in 2006/07 fell by 8.6% from £87.6m in 2005/06 to £80.1m in 2006/07.
8. Median core funding to LIOs in 2006/07 was:
 - £88,200 from unitary authorities
 - £26,200 from county councils
 - £15,600 from district councils
 - £15,000 from PCTs.
9. 16% of LIOs received strategic funding from their learning and skills council; the median received in 2006/07 was £49,800.
10. LIOs employ over 6,000 staff who work the equivalent of over 4,000 full-time posts. The median is 12 staff working the equivalent of nine full-time posts.
11. LIOs are supported by a network of 7,000 volunteers and 3,400 trustees.

12. 80% of LIOs have achieved at least one quality standard.
 - Generally speaking, the annual income of members with a quality award is more than £100,000 greater than those members without a quality award
 - 76% of members have achieved PQASSO and/or Investors in People.
13. 68% of LIOs provide resource centre facilities (e.g. work space, training rooms, etc) for local third sector groups.
14. NAVCA LIOs are intimately involved in local volunteering:
 - 182 members (54%) employ a volunteer centre manager
 - 227 members (67%) run a volunteer centre service (within their organisation) for their members and users
 - 255 members (75%) run a volunteering development or a volunteer centre service, and
 - Members received £11.2m funding in 2006/07 for volunteer centre infrastructure work based at, or connected to, them.

1. Reach of the NAVCA network

NAVCA LIO coverage (local authority areas)

There are currently 344 local infrastructure organisations (LIOs), 13 regional infrastructure organisations and 28 national affiliates in membership of NAVCA working to ensure that the local third sector gets the support it needs.¹

It is easier to say where the NAVCA network does not extend rather than where it does. Including county-level infrastructure in membership, the only areas in England beyond the direct reach of NAVCA members are the three single-tier authority areas of Greenwich, Rutland and the Isles of Scilly, and the five districts of Chesterfield (Derbyshire), East Lindsey (Lincolnshire), Mendip (Somerset), North East Derbyshire (Derbyshire), and Sedgemoor (Somerset).

In effect, there is a local infrastructure organisation, in membership of NAVCA, working for the local third sector in 98% of district, unitary, London borough and metropolitan authority areas in England.

Table 1: NAVCA network coverage in England (local authority areas)²

	Number of areas	Coverage at that level
Direct regional coverage	9 out of 9	100%
Direct county coverage	25 out of 34	74%
Direct single-tier coverage	113 out of 116	97%
Direct district coverage	213 out of 238	89%
Local reach	346 out of 354	98%

¹ NB. Please note that except for this paragraph, the rest of this report is about LIOs only. All figures relate to LIOs and do not include regional or national organisations in membership of, or affiliated to, NAVCA.

² These figures exclude two further types of coverage by the NAVCA network. Firstly, it excludes sub-regional organisations operating in non-county areas. Secondly, it excludes county and sub-regional consortia that are made up of NAVCA members which are not distinct constitutional organisations.

Grassroots network

LIOs differ greatly in character and size, from small rural organisations with one or two paid staff, to large multi-million pound organisations. However, on average³, each LIO:

- has a membership of 162 local third sector groups, and including members
- is in contact with 350 local third sector groups.

Together, the NAVCA LIO network:

- has a **membership of 63,700 local third sector groups**, which represents a 20% increase over the last four years, and includes at least:
 - 580 LGBT groups
 - 3,600 faith groups
 - 5,300 BME groups
 - 7,100 disability groups
 - 7,100 neighbourhood groups
 - 8,300 self-help groups
 - 9,400 rural groups;
- is **in contact with 164,000 local third sector groups**, which represents a 16% increase over the last five years, and includes at least:
 - 13,600 BME groups, and
 - 28,800 neighbourhood groups.

The NAVCA LIO network has continued to steadily grow over the last five years. Besides a 16% increase in the number of groups in contact with the network and a 20% increase in the number of local members, there have been significant increases in most types of groups in local membership. In the last four years, there are:

- 76% more LGBT groups in local membership
- 64% more self-help groups
- 39% more rural groups
- 39% more BME groups, and
- 25% more disability groups.

However, there has been a notable decline in the number of neighbourhood groups in local membership:

- 30% fewer neighbourhood groups.

Significantly the question in 2002/03 was “How many small neighbourhood/community groups were in membership?”. This time we only asked about “neighbourhood groups”.

³ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, we have used the median. For a definition, please see the appendix.

Table 2: Types of groups in local membership

Network members	Number of members 2006/07	Number of members 2002/03	Percentage change
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgendered	580	330	+ 76%
Faith	3,600	Not available	Not available
Black and minority ethnic	5,300	3,819	+ 39%
Disability	7,100	5,683	+ 25%
Neighbourhood	7,100	10,089 ⁴	- 30%
Self-help (health and social care related)	8,300	5,051	+ 64%
Rural or parish based	9,400	6,759	+ 39%
Total number of members	63,700	53,098	+ 20%

Table 3: Grassroots reach

	Number of groups 2006/07	Number of groups 2001/02	Percentage change
Local black and minority ethnic groups	13,600	Not available	Not available
Local neighbourhood groups	28,800	Not available	Not available
Total local third sector groups	164,000	141,200	+16%

⁴ This was the figure provided for “small neighbourhood/community groups” rather than “neighbourhood groups”.

2. Local infrastructure work

LIOs provide their members with a range of services and development support, and are the voice of the local third sector.

Core infrastructure work

96% of LIOs in membership of NAVCA provide, as a minimum, all five of the following core functions:

Identifying and filling the gaps

By monitoring the services provided by the third sector in its local area, an LIO is able to easily identify where the gaps are. It can then work with new groups to address unmet needs and ensure that existing groups are equipped to tailor their services to the changing needs of the community.

Raising standards

LIOs are key to a fully-functioning, high quality local sector. By providing access to information on anything from funding and legal advice to training and quality assurance standards, they ensure that local groups and organisations have the knowledge, skills and resources they need to support the local community.

Enabling communication and collaboration

Encouraging local groups to share resources and to work collaboratively creates a more efficient way of working and helps to build a stronger local sector. LIOs provide local groups and organisations with a forum for networking, enabling them to share good practice and expertise to form partnerships which can bid for public service contracts.

Providing a voice

LIOs act as a conduit, representing the diverse views of local groups and organisations to agencies such as the local authority and other public bodies. They also promote two-way communication, so that the local sector is consulted on policy developments and can contribute to discussions and decision-making at a local level. They often take the lead in establishing a local Compact – an agreement between the sector, councils and other local public bodies.

Promoting strategic involvement

The local third sector has a vital role to play in local policy-making and planning. LIOs make sure that the sector is represented and involved in local strategic partnerships, local area agreements and other influential planning groups, and actively work with representatives to ensure they keep on top of key local issues.

In addition to this:

- 67% of NAVCA LIOs provide (as part of their organisation) a volunteer centre function, and
- 68% provide resource centre facilities (e.g. work space, training rooms, etc).

Each LIO is shaped by the local area. The manner in which its core functions are delivered will vary depending on the priorities of the local third sector, the needs of local people and available resources. The nature of the LIO's relationship with key local partners is also a significant factor.

Specialist LIO work

Depending on local circumstances, LIOs often provide further dedicated specialist staff support for local groups that work in particular fields, with particular issues, needs, and strategic support requirements. For example, in addition to generalist core infrastructure work (see previous page) for the local third sector:

- 53% of LIOs provide dedicated specialist infrastructure work for community development and/or neighbourhood groups;
- 29% of LIOs provide dedicated specialist infrastructure work for local health and social care groups;
- 28% of LIOs provide dedicated specialist infrastructure work for young people and/or children's/family groups; and
- 14% of LIOs provide dedicated specialist social enterprise development work.

Figure 1 on page 10 outlines 35 areas of specialist infrastructure work provided by NAVCA LIOs.

Policy work

NAVCA LIOs support the local third sector to engage with, and shape, local policy and practice across a broad range of agendas. For example:

- 89% of LIOs are **significantly** involved in supporting third sector engagement in the local strategic partnership and community strategy;
- 71% of LIOs are **significantly** involved in local health and social care policy work;
- 50% of LIOs are **significantly** involved in community cohesion policy work; and
- 62% of LIOs are **significantly** involved in local learning and skills policy work.

Table 6 on page 11 outlines the levels of NAVCA LIO involvement in 34 areas of policy work.

Specific services

LIOs develop specific services in order to deliver certain aspects of their core work to a consistently high quality. For example:

- 79% of LIOs deliver in-house training and skills development;
- 57% of LIOs deliver quality assurance or quality standards programmes of support for local groups;
- 69% of LIOs deliver business planning support services to local groups; and
- 18% of LIOs are registered umbrella bodies for Criminal Records Bureau disclosures.

Figure 2 on page 12 outlines 12 specific services being delivered by NAVCA LIOs to local groups.

Strategic work

A key area of policy work for NAVCA LIOs is supporting local people to engage with decision-making processes (64% of LIOs are significantly involved). LIO involvement in local strategic structures is often an important part of this work. For example:

- 92% of LIOs are a member of their (main) LSP board;
- 60% of LIOs are part of a learning and skills consortium; and
- 22% of LIOs are the accountable body for their local community (empowerment) network.

Table 4: LIO involvement in local strategic structures

	Percentage of LIOs involved in this strategic work	Number of LIOs
Accountable body for Sure Start	1%	4
Accountable body for Children's Fund	4%	14
Accountable body for Local Network Fund	7%	25
Accountable body for Community (Empowerment) Network	22%	73
Part of Learning and Skills Consortium	60%	203
Member of (main) LSP board	92%	311

Joint work with BME infrastructure organisations

58% of LIOs stated that there is a local BME infrastructure organisation working in their area. In those areas where one exists and the member was not the BME LIO, members were asked to describe the level of their collaboration:

- 62% of LIOs described their collaboration with local BME infrastructure as regular or highly frequent;
- 35% of LIOs described their level of collaboration as low; and
- 4% of LIOs do not collaborate with local BME infrastructure.

Table 5: Level of collaboration with local BME infrastructure

	Percentage
A lot	23%
Regular	39%
Little	35%
None	4%
Sample = 164	

Figure 1: Specialist NAVCA LIO work (sample = 282)

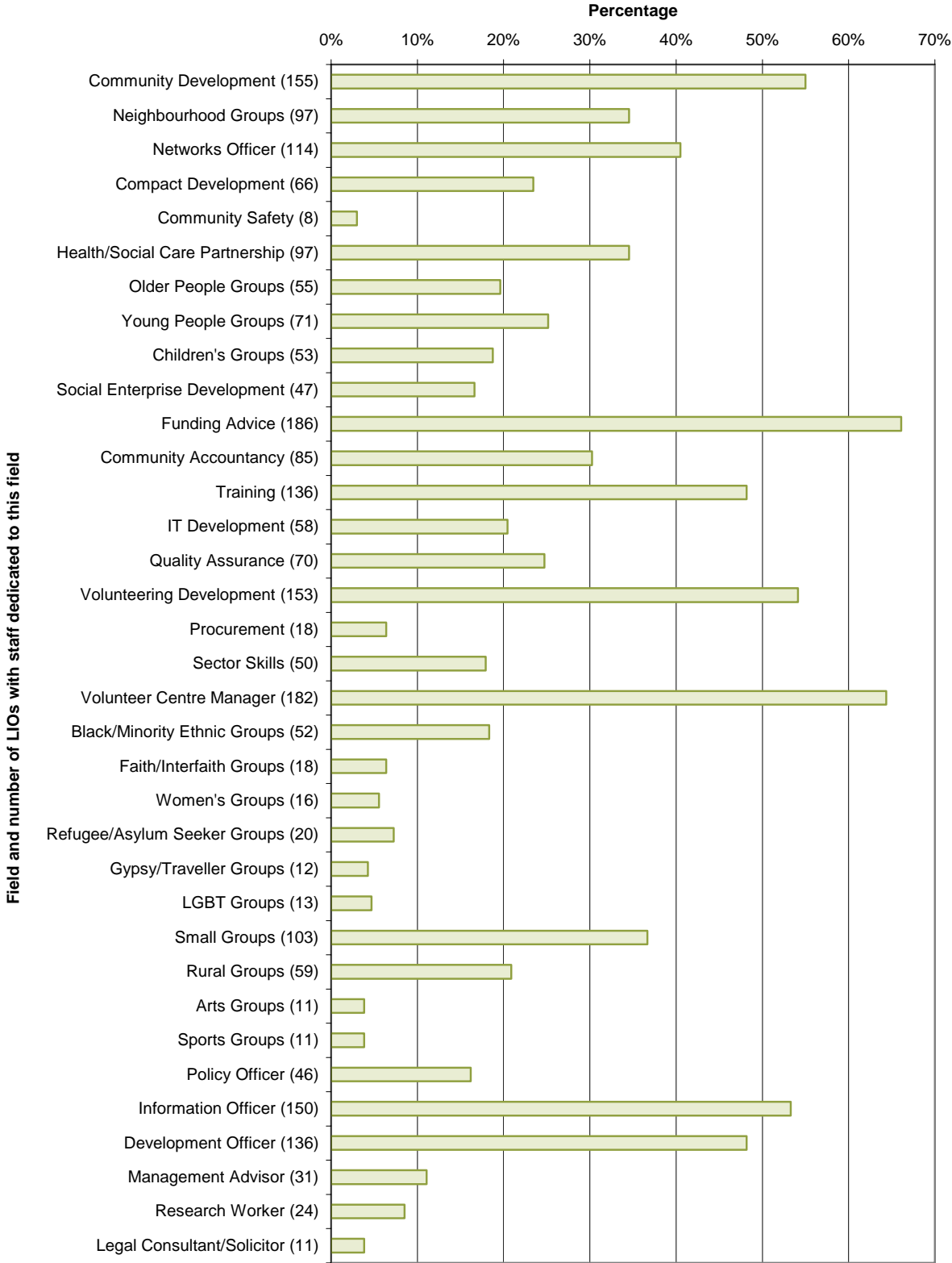
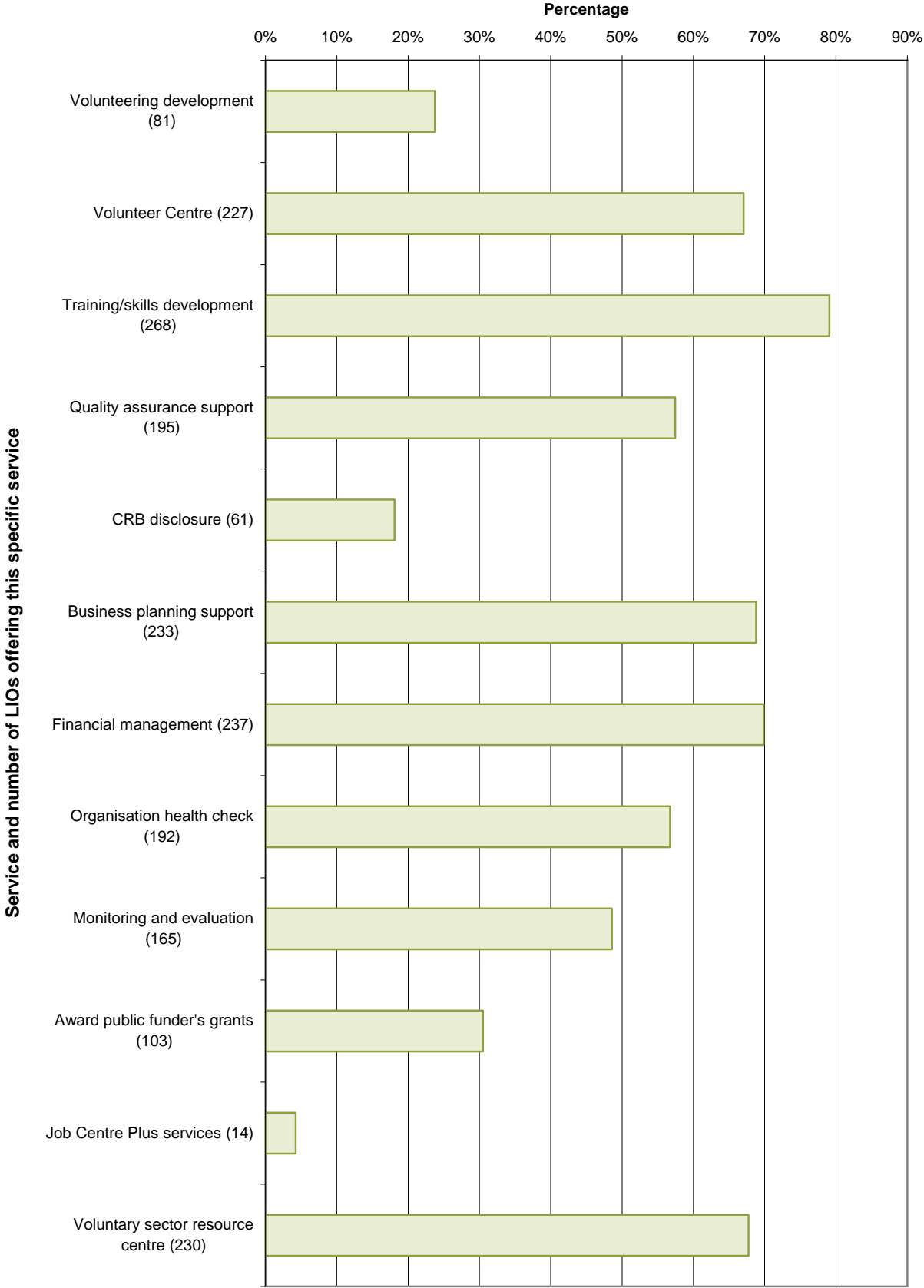


Table 6: Policy work

Area of work		Percentage of LIOs significantly involved	For how many a priority?
Health	Health and social care	71%	46%
Partnership & engagement work	Local strategic partnership (LSP) work	92%	74%
	VCS engagement in LSP and community strategy	89%	70%
	VCS engagement in local area agreements	86%	62%
	Sub-regional economic partnerships	29%	12%
Procurement	Influencing the commissioning & procurement of VCS services by local public bodies	62%	40%
Compacts	Compacts	82%	50%
ChangeUp	ChangeUp	84%	53%
Sustainable Communities	Social enterprise	42%	20%
	Environment or sustainable development	22%	7%
Community work	Neighbourhood work	54%	26%
	Engaging local people in local decision-making processes	64%	39%
	Offenders	11%	2%
	Crime prevention or community safety	29%	10%
	Transport or community transport	39%	24%
	Regeneration or neighbourhood renewal	47%	24%
	Tackling deprivation (e.g. New Deal for Communities)	19%	8%
	Community cohesion	50%	24%
	BME communities	55%	29%
	Faith communities	41%	16%
Employment	Employment or vocational training	23%	10%
Children & young people	Children (or families)	51%	27%
	Young people	50%	26%
Learning & skills	Learning and skills	62%	33%
Older people	Older people	54%	23%
Equalities / diversity work	Refugee / asylum seekers	21%	9%
	Gypsies / travellers	13%	5%
	Anti-discrimination / anti-racism	28%	12%
Culture	Arts	20%	4%
Sports	Sports	21%	5%
ICT	ICT	34%	14%
Homelessness	Homelessness / Housing	18%	5%
Funding	European funding	20%	6%
Rural	Rural	45%	25%

Figure 2: Formal LIO services



3. Funding for infrastructure work (2005/06 & 2006/07)

Annual income of LIOs 2006/07

Overall, member LIO annual income fell last year by £23m, from £195.6m (2005/06) to £172m (2006/07) – a fall of 14%.

Individually:

- 58% of LIOs suffered cuts in their annual income last year (2006/07 comparable to 2005/06)
- However, compared to four years ago (2006/07 compared to 2002/03), median income has, in cash terms, increased by 21%.

Table 7: Summary – annual income 2006/07 vs. 2005/06

	Percentage
Increased	30%
Same or effectively same	12%
Decreased	58%
Sample = 268	

Figure 3: 2006/07 annual income compared with 2005/06

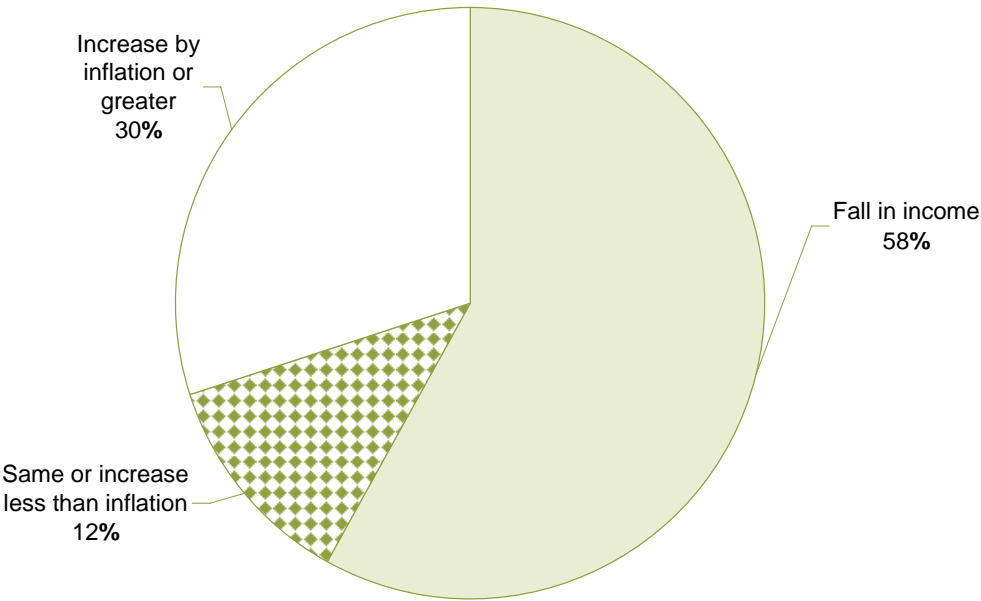
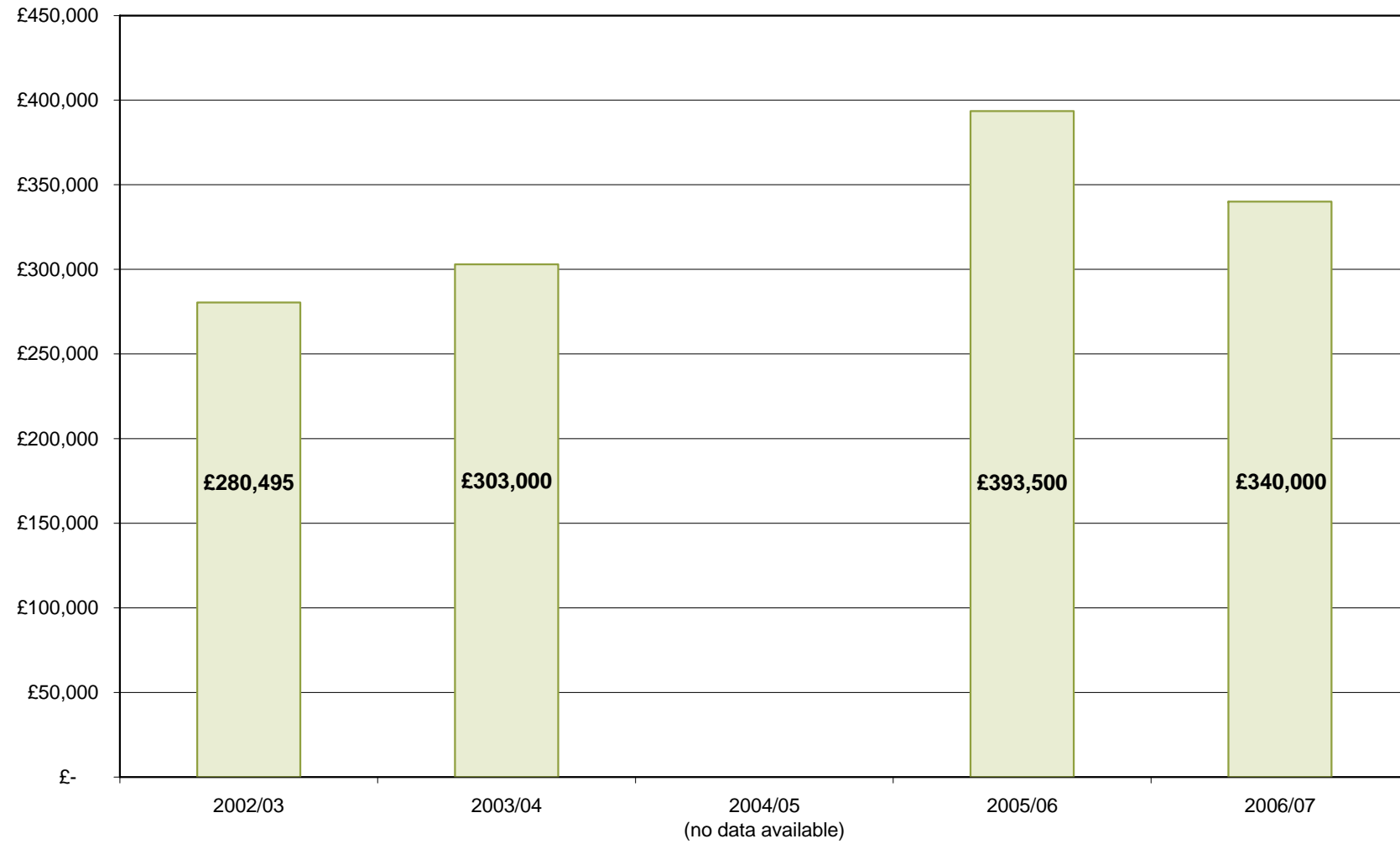


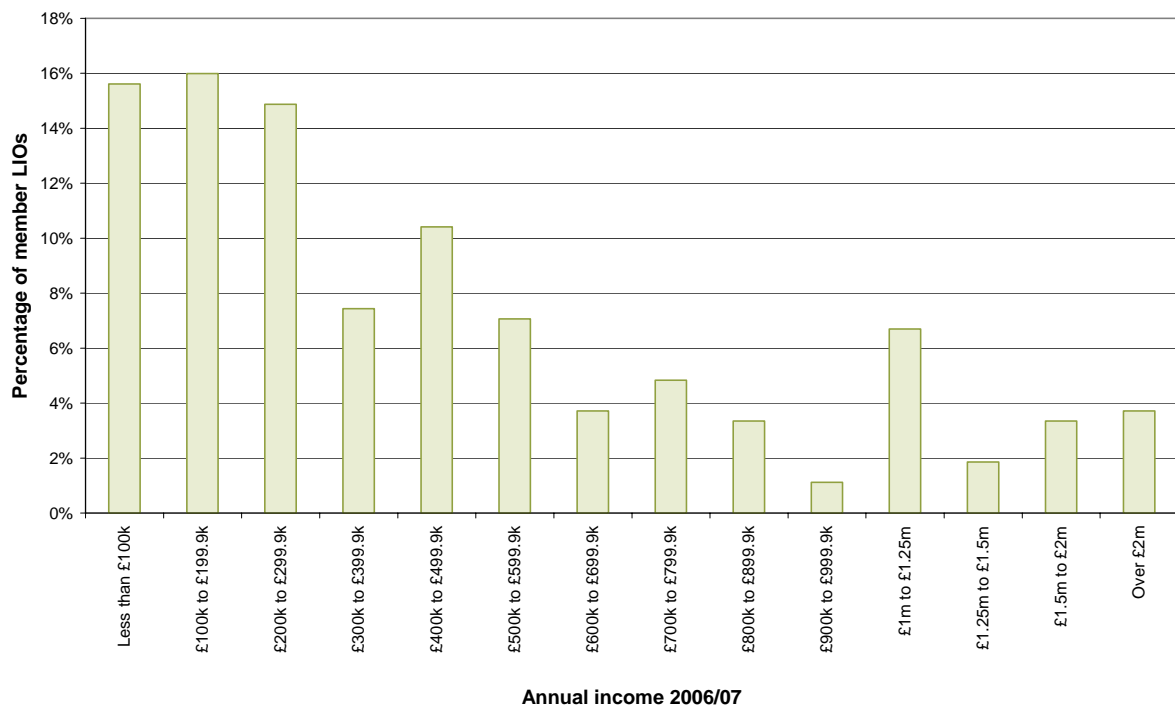
Figure 4: Median annual income of NAVCA members
(no data available for 2004/05)



Funding for LIOs varies greatly:

- Total annual income for LIOs ranges from £15,000 to £3.67m.
- A quarter of LIOs' annual income is less than £167,000.
- The median annual income is £340,000.
- A quarter of members have an income greater than £690,000.
- 15% of members now have an income of £1m or more.

Figure 5: Annual income 2006/07 of NAVCA members (sample = 269)



Core funding for infrastructure work

As with annual income, total core funding fell in 2006/07 as compared with 2005/06.

- Core funding for infrastructure work fell by 8.6%, from £87.6m (2005/06) to £80.1m (2006/07).
- There were significant reductions in funding for infrastructure work from PCTs (-6.9%), ChangeUp (-32%), RDAs (-39%), NRF (-19%), SRB (-53%), and Trusts (-13%).
- Overall, funding for infrastructure work from the following sources remained frozen at 2005/06 levels: single-tier authorities, Big Lottery Fund, parish councils, town councils, and sub-regional economic partnerships.
- There were increases in funding for infrastructure work from County Councils (+5.5%), District Councils (+2.1%) and Learning & Skills Councils (+1.2%).
- Self-generated income fell by 3.1%.

Table 8 on page 17 outlines total infrastructure funding from a number of sources and the median amount for LIOs.

Funding for connected volunteer centre work

Overall, funding for volunteer centre work based at, or connected to, NAVCA member LIOs fell in 2006/07, as compared with 2005/06.

- Connected volunteer centre funding fell by 6.7%, from £12.0m (2005/06) to £11.2m (2006/07).
- Very few sources increased connected volunteer centre funding. Notably, unitary and district councils are, in cash terms, notable exceptions. There was a slight overall fall in such funding from county councils.

Table 9 on page 18 outlines connected volunteer centre infrastructure funding from a number of sources and the median amount for LIOs.

Funding for neighbourhood-based community support work (2006/07)

For a quarter of NAVCA member LIOs, 95% or more of their core funding carries an expectation that it will be used for neighbourhood-based community group support.

- Last year, funders invested approximately £31m in the everyday core work of NAVCA LIOs in order to support neighbourhood-based community groups.

Table 8: Core funding for LIO support, liaison, development, representation or strategic partnership infrastructure work

Source		2005/06			2006/07		
		Total core funding £m	Median (when received) £	% (eligible ⁵) receiving funding	Total core funding £m	Median (when received) £	% (eligible) receiving funding
Local authority	Unitary / single tier council	13.3	86,600	99%	13.3	88,200	99%
	County council	6.5	25,700	90%	6.9	26,200	89%
	District council (in a 2-tier area)	4.7	16,000	89%	4.8	15,600	85%
Primary Care Trust		3.8	15,000	49%	3.5	15,000	43%
Big Lottery Fund		4.3	32,500	28%	4.3	41,400	24%
Learning & Skills Council		2.7	34,800	16%	2.8	49,800	13%
Parish/Town councils		0.1	1,500	8%	0.1	1,700	7%
ChangeUp		8.0	33,200	47%	5.4	22,000	43%
Regional development agency		2.3	48,800	4%	1.4	35,000	5%
Sub-regional economic partnership		1.4	20,000	6%	1.4	26,800	6%
Neighbourhood renewal funding		6.3	75,600	15%	5.1	83,000	14%
Single Regeneration Budget		1.9	37,500	10%	0.9	28,000	6%
European		2.5	36,400	15%	2.4	30,100	10%
Charitable trusts & foundations		3.9	10,000	35%	3.4	10,000	34%
Earned income		16.2	31,600	83%	15.7	30,200	80%
Other		9.5	18,100	43%	8.7	25,800	41%
TOTAL core funding		87.6	161,600	100%	80.1	153,000	99%

⁵ We have assumed that LIOs could receive funding from all sources. The exception, here, relates to local authority funding sources. LIOs working in unitary authority areas only have not been counted as being eligible to receive funding from district or county councils. Similarly LIOs working in district or county authority areas only have not been counted as eligible to receive funding from unitary councils.

Table 9: Funding for volunteer centre infrastructure work based at, or connected to, NAVCA member LIOs

Source		2005/06			2006/07		
		Total core funding £m	Median (when received) £	% receiving funding	Total core funding £m	Median (when received) £	% receiving funding
Local authority	Unitary / single tier council	1.8	23,000	17%	2.1	28,000	17%
	County council	1.7	7,200	31%	1.6	9,000	31%
	District council (in a 2-tier area)	0.5	1,200	31%	0.6	3,000	31%
Primary Care Trust		0.9	7,400	11%	0.9	7,300	13%
Big Lottery Fund		1.8	36,600	13%	1.2	30,200	10%
Learning & Skills Council		0.10	10,000	2%	0.02	8,500	1%
Parish/Town councils		0.01	1,000	3%	0.01	1,000	3%
ChangeUp		0.9	16,000	13%	0.6	13,000	12%
Regional development agency		0	0	0%	0.07	26,000	1%
Sub-regional economic partnership		0	0	0%	0.06	12,000	2%
Neighbourhood renewal funding		0.2	25,000	2%	0.5	37,100	3%
Single Regeneration Budget		0.1	15,300	2%	0.1	38,500	1%
European		0.5	38,000	3%	0.3	24,300	3%
Charitable trusts & foundations		0.5	6,800	13%	0.7	10,000	11%
Earned income		0.5	2,500	14%	0.5	3,300	14%
Other		2.5	18,000	20%	1.9	9,100	15%
TOTAL core funding		12.0	40,000	59%	11.2	35,400	60%

4. Financial circumstances of LIOs 2006/07

We asked LIOs if their financial situation is better or worse than it was 12 months ago. We asked about a number of specific aspects concerning their financial circumstances.

In brief, overall:

- 19% of LIOs' financial circumstances had significantly improved, while
- 33% of LIOs' financial circumstances had significantly deteriorated.
- 56% of LIOs noted at least one area of improvement (*see Table 10*), while
- 81% of LIOs noted at least one area of deterioration (*see Table 11*).

Table 10: The LIO is financially stronger in the last 12 months because...

	Percentage
Workload, relative to funding, has decreased	1%
Contract length(s) has increased	9%
Core funding has increased	24%
Project funding has started	30%
Reserves have increased	33%

Table 11: The LIO is financially weaker in the last 12 months because...

	Percentage
Contract length(s) has decreased	13%
Core funding has been cut	18%
Reserves have diminished	30%
Core funding has increased by less than inflation	34%
Project funding has ended	50%
Workload, relative to funding, has increased	52%

Length of core funding agreements from local authorities

A high proportion of core funding from local authorities is on a three-year basis, although a number of respondents noted that this was often at the expense of an annual inflationary increase. Despite recommendations that three years should be the norm, 55% of funding agreements are for less, with most lacking certainty and subject to negotiation every 12 months.

- 44% of core funding is on a one-year basis, and
- 44% of core funding is on a three-year basis.

Table 12: Length of core funding agreements from local authorities

	Unitary / Metropolitan	District Council	County Council	Total
No funding agreement	2%	9%	8%	7%
One year	46%	46%	41%	44%
Two years	2%	3%	5%	4%
Three years	47%	42%	43%	44%
Four years	0%	1%	1%	1%
Five years	3%	0%	2%	2%
Sample	100	146	154	400

5. Quality of LIOs

Quality standards achieved by LIOs

- 80% of members have achieved at least one quality standard.
- 76% of members have achieved PQASSO and/or liP.
- 20% of members have not achieved any quality standard – over half of these are working towards, or are about to start, working on a quality standard.
- 10% of members have not achieved a quality standard and have not indicated to NAVCA that they are working towards a standard.
- On average, the difference in annual income between LIOs that have achieved one or more quality standard and those that have achieved none, is in excess of £100,000.

Table 13: Quality systems achieved

	Number and percentage
Practical Quality Assurance Systems for Small Organisations (PQASSO)	147 (60%)
Investors in People (liP)	86 (35%)
Volunteer Centre Quality accreditation (VCQA, Volunteering England)	36 (15%)
matrix (Quality standard for information, advice and guidance services)	17 (7%)
NAVCA Quality Award	14 (6%)
ACRE Quality Standards	6 (2%)
Investors in Volunteers (liV)	4 (2%)
Putting the Customer First Standard	3 (1%)
Community Legal Service Quality Mark (CLS)	3 (1%)
National Open College Network (NOCN) Centre quality assured	2 (1%)
Positive about Disabled People	2 (1%)
Other ⁶	10 (4%)
Sample = 247	

⁶ One of each of the following: ASET Licensed Centre, Common Inspection Framework (Adult Learning), CLA basic, DTA, EFQM Excellence Model, GOEM, GQM, Peer Review (level 1), Quality Standards for Young People's Information Advice and Guidance (IAG), Work Life Balance.

Table 14: Quality of network

	Number and percentage
Achieved a quality standard	198 (80%)
Not achieved any quality standard	49 (20%)
Not achieved or indicated working towards a standard	24 (10%)
Sample = 247	

Table 15: Annual income and quality award

	Median annual income 2006/07
Without a quality award	£275,000
With at least one quality award	£387,692
Sample = 247	

Table 16: Level of PQASSO achieved

	Number and percentage
Achieved PQASSO level 1	147 (60%)
Achieved PQASSO level 2	73 (30%)
Achieved PQASSO level 3	19 (8%)
Sample = 247	

Table 17: Progress of NAVCA Quality Award⁷

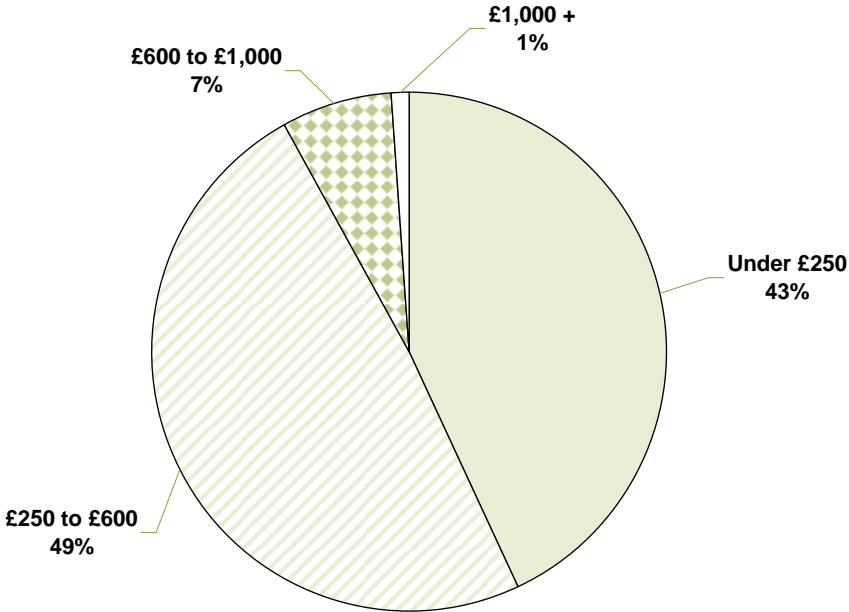
	Number and percentage
NAVCA Quality Award achieved	17 (5%)
Signed up to process	45 (13%)
Total	63 (19%)
Sample = 339	

⁷ NAVCA's Quality Award was launched in June 2006.

Learning and development

- 59% of LIOs have a structured learning and development policy or framework in place.
- Nearly half of LIOs allocate between £250 and £600 per year per member of staff for their learning and development.
- 43% of LIOs allocate between £0 and £250 per year per member of staff for their learning and development.

Figure 6: Training and development budget per member of staff per year (sample = 273 LIOs)



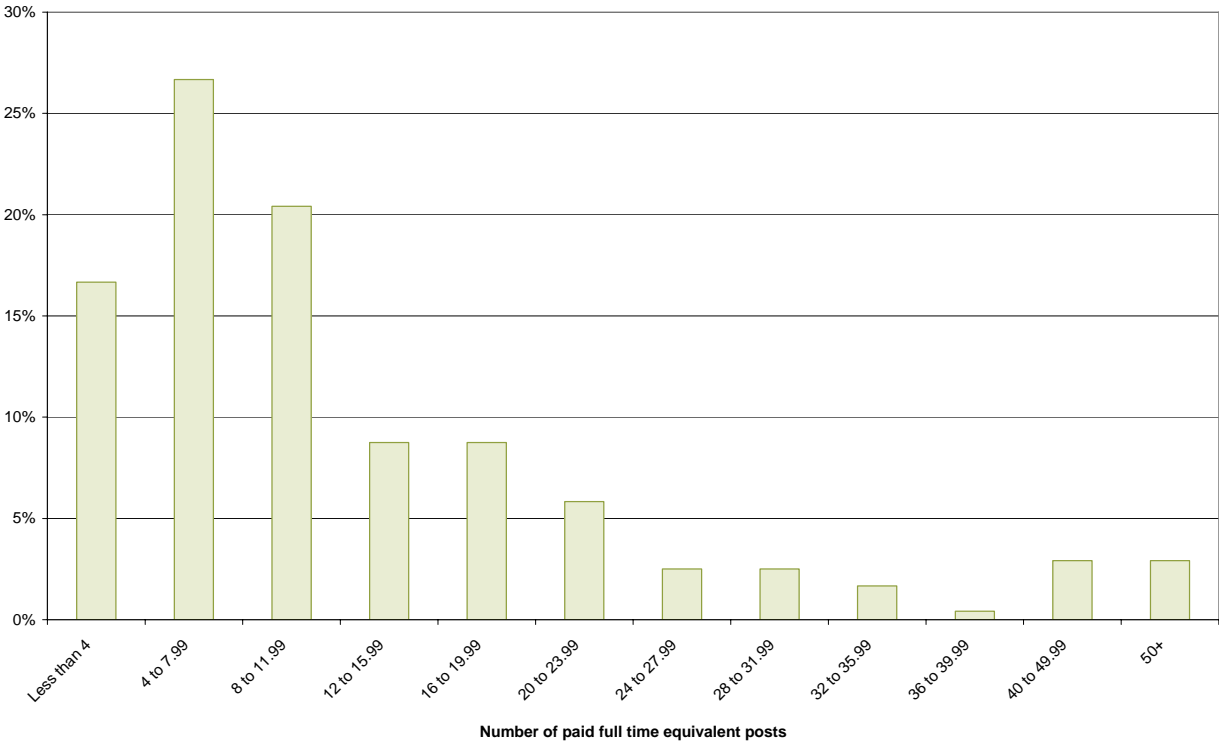
6. LIO people

Staff

The response from members shows that:

- there are 6,013 staff in the NAVCA LIO network working the equivalent of 4,055 paid full-time positions;
- each NAVCA LIO has between one and 90 members of staff;
- the median is 12 full- and part-time staff working the equivalent of nine paid full-time equivalent posts;
- 19.6% of LIOs have a staffing level of less than four full-time equivalent posts (NAVCA's recommended minimum); and
- 48% of LIOs have between four and 12 paid full-time equivalent staff.

Figure 7: Number of paid full-time equivalent posts working for members (sample = 271)



Volunteers & trustees

The response from members shows that:

- there are 6,970 volunteers (excluding trustees) and 3,449 trustees helping member LIOs;
- the median is seven volunteers and 10 trustees.

Figure 8: Number of volunteers helping LIOs (sample = 244)

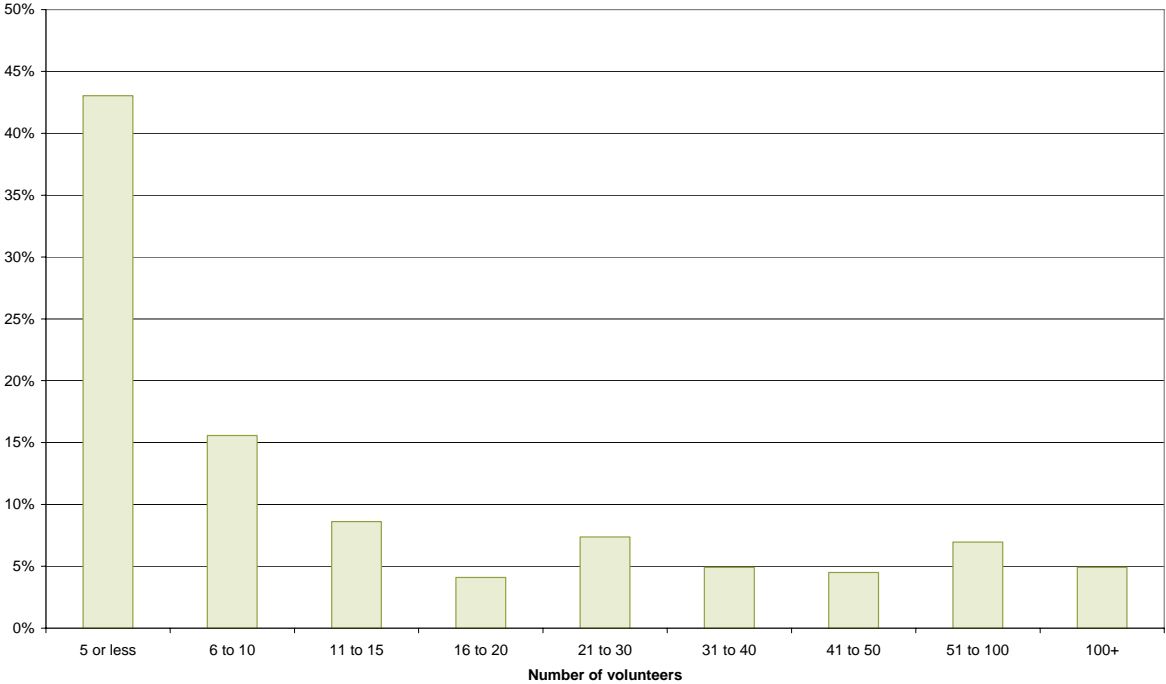
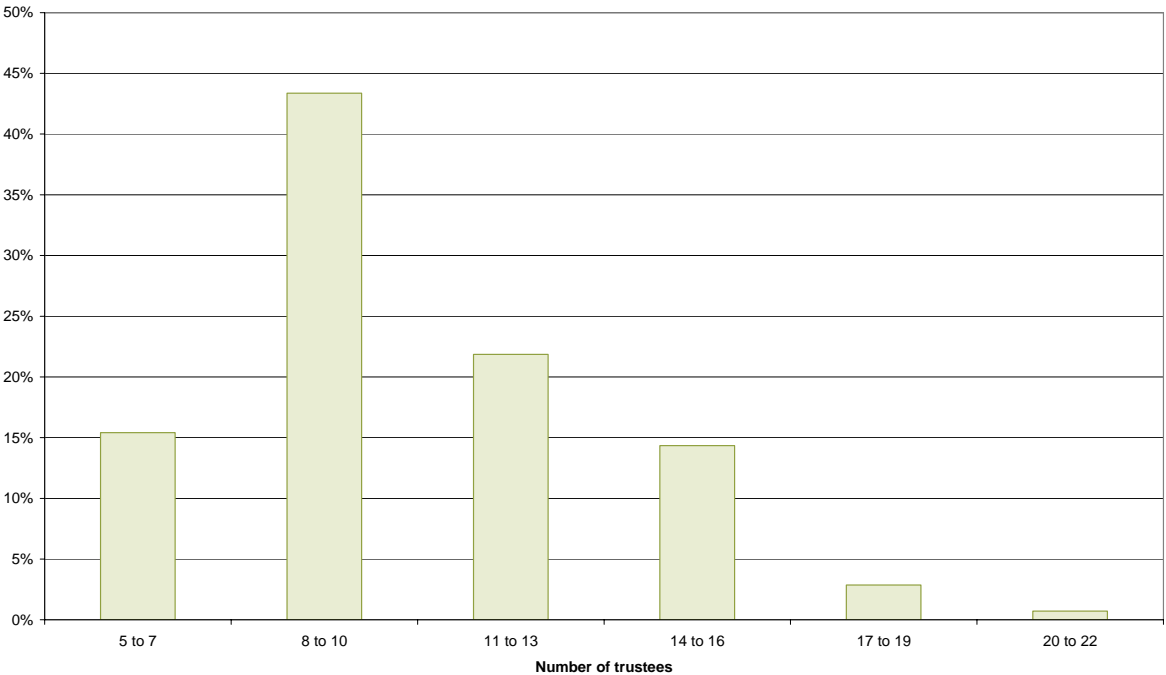


Figure 9: Number of trustees on LIO governing bodies (sample = 279)



Diversity of LIO staff and trustees

Of staff employed by NAVCA LIOs:

- 8.6% are BME
- 1.3% are LGBT
- 3.2% are disabled
- 65% are women

Of chief executives of NAVCA LIOs:

- 5.3% are BME
- 3.2% are LGBT
- 4.1% are disabled
- 54% are women

Of trustees of NAVCA LIOs:

- 10.5% are BME
- 0.8% are LGBT
- 6.9% are disabled
- 38% are women

Table 18: BME people in the network

	Number 2006/07	Percentage 2006/07	Percentage change in comparison to 2002/03
Staff (incl Chief Executives)	518	8.6%	+ 52%
Chief Executives	18	5.3%	+ 13%
Trustees	361	10.5%	+ 17%
<i>This includes 37 LIOs who do not monitor (and assumes no BME people)</i>			

Table 19: LGBT people in the network

	Number 2006/07	Percentage 2006/07	Percentage change in comparison to 2002/03
Staff (incl Chief Executives)	76	1.3%	+ 15%
Chief Executives	11	3.2%	+ 38%
Trustees	29	0.8%	- 17%
<i>This includes 177 LIOs who do not monitor (and assumes no LGBT people)</i>			

Table 20: Disabled people in the network

	Number 2006/07	Percentage 2006/07	Percentage change in comparison to 2002/03
Staff (incl Chief Executives)	192	3.2%	+ 59%
Chief Executives	14	4.1%	+ 56%
Trustees	237	6.9%	- 7%
<i>This includes 49 LIOs who do not monitor (and assumes no disabled people)</i>			

Table 21: Women in the network

	Number 2006/07	Percentage 2006/07	Percentage change in comparison to 2002/03
Staff (incl Chief Executives)	3,935	65%	+ 44%
Chief Executives	182	54%	+ 20%
Trustees	1,320	38%	+ 14%
<i>This includes 26 LIOs who do not monitor (and assumes no women)</i>			

Appendix

Methodological considerations

- The time-scale of the questions in the survey:
 - We asked for financial information from 2005/06 and 2006/07.
 - Responses to other questions related to the time at which the survey was completed (i.e. between November 2006 and September 2007).

- The sample, unless otherwise stated, is 284 responses. The key exception relates to the core funding for LIOs' figures. The sample there is 271. Thirteen responses either did not include any finance figures (6) or only figures for 2005/06 (7).

- The definition used in the questionnaire for 'core funding' was:

All funding for any of your organisation's core functions, or for the general management of your organisation. This includes funding for projects that deliver core infrastructure work and unrestricted funding used to fund core infrastructure work.

- Given the extremely high response rate (84%), we have felt confident in extrapolating. Unless specifically stated, the total figures in this report are extrapolations. Generally, this means that the total supplied has been divided by the number of respondents (284 except for funding figures, which is 271) and multiplied by the number of LIOs (excluding organisations operating at a regional level) in our network which were asked to complete the survey (339). In this and previous member surveys we have found no indication that respondents are significantly different to non-respondents.

Extrapolated totals formula:

Total supplied ÷ Sample (284 unless otherwise stated) x 339 LIOs

- Throughout the report we have used the **median** rather than the more traditional mean when calculating the average figure. The median gives the value for which half the sample is above and half below. As such, we believe it better reflects the situation and is not swayed, as is the mean, by a handful of extreme figures.

Acknowledgements

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