

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
(A Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee)

**Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

Company Number: 08066785  
Charity Registered in England and Wales Number: 1152605



**EARLY  
INTERVENTION  
FOUNDATION**

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
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For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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**Early Intervention Foundation**  
Reference and Administrative Details  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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**Trustees and Directors**

Prof N Pearce – Chair  
M G Pilgrim MBE – Honorary Treasurer  
R Auladin OBE  
K Beaver MBE  
S Burlington  
S Kemp  
B C L Lucas  
Dr J Menakaya (Appointed 10 May 2021)  
Prof P Ramchandani  
R P Shorthouse

**Chief Executive**

Dr J Casebourne

**Company Secretary**

C E Razzell (Resigned 26 May 2022)  
J Tyson (Appointed 10 May 2022)  
(Resigned 16 June 2022)  
B Harris (Appointed 17 June 2022)

**Principal Office and Registered Office**

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**Company registration number**

08066785

**Country of Incorporation**

United Kingdom

**Charity registration number**

1152605

**Country of Registration**

England and Wales

**Bankers**

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The Trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purposes of company law, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2022. In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees have applied 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)'. The charity operates under the working name of 'EIF'. The report meets the requirements of a directors' report as required by company law.

## **Objectives and activities**

2021/22 was the fourth year of EIF's five-year strategy.

The strategy (which was published in the summer of 2018) sets out EIF's vision: that all children are able to achieve their full potential, and our mission: to ensure that effective early intervention is available and is used to improve the lives of children and young people at risk of poor outcomes.

The strategy also sets out how we work to achieve our mission, through:

- engaging our audiences
- making the case for early intervention
- generating evidence on what is effective early intervention and what is not
- using this evidence to change policy and practice.

This is supported by our work on communications, funding, partnerships, and impact, to ensure the organisation is effective, efficient and accountable.

### Engaging our audiences

The strategy outlines the different audiences that EIF has. Political leaders, policymakers, sector bodies, funders and charities at the national level set the rules of the game: they determine the extent to which early intervention is prioritised and invested in across the country as a whole. At the local level, politicians and senior leaders can set a vision and strategy which mobilises local systems and partnerships around an approach that enables early intervention, while commissioners and service managers are responsible for important decisions about investing in and commissioning early intervention services. Lastly, through influencing these national and local audiences, EIF also aims to shift the actions and decisions of practitioners working at the frontline.

Each project in our work programme for 2021/22 set out a specific audience, or set of audiences, that it intended to engage, across the national, local and frontline tiers. Many projects were developed in partnership with important stakeholder groups, including government departments and national leadership organisations, to ensure that our research or advice is more likely to meet these stakeholders' needs as end-users of our work. In other cases, projects were conducted in direct collaboration, for example with local authorities, services or practitioner groups, to ensure that the experiences, opinions and concerns of these groups are understood and incorporated into our findings and guidance.

We continue to develop sector-leading expertise in 'knowledge mobilisation' – a set of theories and techniques for ensuring that evidence-informed content or tools are received and most importantly used by those with the power to make vital decisions – and to experiment with and evaluate different approaches to planning and executing the mobilisation of evidence through all our work.

In addition to this individual project-level engagement with our audiences, our policy and public affairs project provided structure, strategy and planning for engaging with existing and new stakeholders, particularly across Whitehall and national organisations, including major charities, the evidence community and sector leadership bodies. Relationships with government, academics, the voluntary sector and early intervention providers are all vital to the evolution of our work, ensuring that it is directly relevant to the needs of the early intervention sector, as well as creating the foundations for the effective dissemination of our work.

### Making the case

Our strategy sets out the need to re-make the case for early intervention.

Much of our work to inform and support crucial policy-making decisions across Whitehall departments with responsibility for matters affecting children and families (as covered below) centres on championing the role of early intervention or early help to improve outcomes and ease pressure on acute services, and on enabling national and local bodies to implement interventions and activities that are more likely to be effective. This includes work to help shape policies and implementation decisions around key government initiatives and service areas including family support as part of children's social care, Family Hubs, the Home Office domestic abuse plan, and the Supporting Families programme. We continue to provide expertise and advice on request from departments, to inform decisions and support coordinated planning across government.

We also presented evidence to two parliamentary inquiries, on young people's mental health and child vulnerability. Committee inquiries provide a valuable opportunity to share the evidence with MPs and underline the potential of early intervention across a range of social policy issues.

Our principal arguments for early intervention as a key part of the addressing national policy priorities were published in a July briefing, *The case for early intervention to support levelling up and Covid recovery*. Two other reports centred on highlighting the need for and potential shape of improved support and services in crucial areas of family support, focused on domestic abuse (April 2021) and families facing multiple and complex problems (October).

With a firm eye on the future of early intervention policy, we convened a series of expert working groups to investigate some crucial questions surrounding the use of genetic data in early intervention policy and practice. This included participants from the worlds of policy, science and public services, from the UK, US and other countries, and resulted in a report, *Genetics and early intervention: Exploring ethical and policy questions*, published in August. This report acknowledged the pace of change, laid out some principles for the use of genetic data within early intervention, and highlighted the need for leadership and communication in the public sphere.

In September, we published EIF's first equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) strategy, which cements the principles and benefits of actively pursuing measures that support equality and inclusion both in our work and in how the organisation grows and functions. It establishes internal and external targets for assessing progress, and a detailed work plan of tasks and changes required to foster an organisation with EDI at its heart.

Alongside the strategy development process, a series of 'action learning sets', facilitated by the Race Equality Foundation (REF), supported the creation of a set of language principles designed to ensure our work is clear, accurate and respectful when it covers issues relating to the experiences or outcomes of minority ethnic individuals, families or groups. It also led to the development of the 'SpeakOut' project, which was designed to gather the views and ideas of minority ethnic people seeking family support, to understand their experiences and identify potential barriers to family support services being accessible and effective for all families.

### Generating evidence

The strategy sets out that, over five years, our evidence generation work will include:

- evidence on identifying risk
- evidence on how to effectively assess need
- evidenced-based programmes
- evidence on effective workforce practice
- evidence on how to create effective local conditions and systems to support early intervention.

Our reputation is based on our ability to generate robust evidence that is useful for and relevant to our audiences.

In July, we published our major evidence review, *Adolescent mental health: A systematic review on the effectiveness of school-based interventions*, the most significant UK review of the evidence on supporting positive mental health in schools for at least a decade, and the first to focus squarely on what works in secondary schools to support pupils' wellbeing during their critical teenage years. Drawing on evidence from 34 systematic reviews published since 2010 together with 97 primary studies published over the past three years, this evidence review provided a comprehensive and up-to-date summary of what works, for whom and under what circumstances.

In January, we published a report on the increasingly popular concept of trauma-informed care (TIC) – *Trauma-informed care: Understanding the use of trauma-informed approaches within children's social care* – which explored in detail how this approach is being used via a survey of children's social care departments. This research identified that TIC is widely used and believed to contribute to a range of outcomes, but that it lacks a clear definition and that its use has far outpaced its evaluation. We also found that the use of TIC is seldom leading to children being referred to evidence-based interventions, which was its original intention.

Following our landmark 2020 report on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), we conducted an innovative 'Delphi' multi-stage survey, which was successful in engaging 70 practitioners, policymakers, academics and children's charities with a shared interest in improving children's lives. Through this project, this group achieved consensus on 41 statements regarding the quality of the ACEs evidence and how it might best be used to help vulnerable children, and EIF's August report *Adverse childhood experiences: Building consensus on what should happen next*, highlights key implications for development of policy and practice that uses the ACEs framework, including a recommended pause on using ACEs as a screening tool.

While work through 2020/21 had understandably focused on the immediate impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown conditions, for both families and public services, focus in 2021/22 turned towards understanding the long-term consequences. Through a rapid review of studies from the UK and around the world, we produced advice for Public Health England on the potential impacts on child development of the outcomes of social restrictions, and subsequently published a report *Growing up in the Covid-19 pandemic: An evidence review of the impact of pandemic life on physical development in the early years*, covering a range of issues including physical development, sleep, diet, dental health and breastfeeding.

#### Using evidence to change policy and practice

These firm foundations of robustness and quality in evidence generation, coupled with our understanding of the policy and practice context and our ability to respond quickly and flexibly to the questions our audiences have, have enabled us to have a considerable impact on national policy over the past year. We have seen our influence grow steadily and are actively advising government departments on major policy areas that will shape the future of support for children and families.

This includes engagement with, among others, the Department for Education (DfE) on Family Hubs and the home learning environment, DfE and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) on the Supporting Families programme, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on the national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, the independent review of children's social care, the Children's Commissioner, and the Home Office on trauma-informed care and domestic abuse. Some of the outcomes from this work are covered in the Achievements section below.

At a local level, our work focuses on supporting local areas to gather, understand, and apply data and evidence that leads to informed decisions about vital system planning, strategy, and service design and delivery. Across all the issues and policy areas we work on, we have provided practical tools and resources, advice, and direct support to build knowledge and capacity to local authorities, public services and other local partners that are crucial to the early intervention system.

On reducing parental conflict (RPC), we produced new evidence on local progress through analysis of data generated through use of the RPC Planning Tool across the country. Our analysis focused on practical local changes to track progress made and identify areas for development, including the common characteristics among RPC local support offers, the proportion of the workforces that have received RPC training, the proportion of local authorities with an active team of RPC trainers, the average awareness of RPC agenda among senior leaders and partner organisations, and how these factors interact. These findings have helped to shape the next phases of the DWP-led national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, and will be followed by an in-depth analysis of the quantitative and qualitative Planning Tool data in the new financial year. We also published an updated version of the RPC Planning Tool.

In early years and maternity services, we supported 20 local areas (10 in England, 10 in Wales) on planning their early childhood system, using the maternity and early years maturity matrix. This included a new validation process to support the local self-assessment. Towards the end of the year, we published a summary report, *Leading and delivering early childhood services: 10 insights from 20 places across England and Wales*, which identified a set of insights from across these areas into the conditions and support required to enable progress and highlighted examples of innovation and good practice within the sector.



In addition to these examples, we published a range of guidance resources and tools across many strands of work, including guides on running theory of change workshops, developing a support pathway model and evaluating practitioner training, and the first of a series of practical RPC evidence guides, focused on separating and separated parents.

### Communications

EIF communications in 2021/22 focused on raising EIF's profile and disseminating our evidence-informed content in ways that were convenient and engaging for our audiences dealing with the changes brought by the Covid pandemic and lockdowns.

Highlights included achieving ongoing growth in EIF's public press activity, work to launch and support the EIF equality, diversity and inclusion strategy, the development of new digital tools and work to future-proof key digital platforms.

### Sustainable funding

In April 2021 EIF signed a one-year cross-government grant agreement with central government departments. During the year funding came from the DfE, DWP, and DLUHC. EIF also continued its involvement in the work of the Youth Endowment Fund (YEF) with a three year contract to advise and support on topics and initiatives related to children at risk of being drawn into crime and violence.

In March 2022 the charity successfully continued its relationship with Whitehall departments by signing further one-year grant agreements for 2022/23 with DfE, DWP and DLUHC and additionally signed contracts, that have a charitable purpose, with the Welsh Government, the Irish Government and other Charities. Income in 2022/23 will be at an equivalent level to the previous year.

In 2021/22 EIF worked in partnership with the University of Cambridge, to look at common elements of programmes, as a way of strengthening the quality of early years education. This work is funded by Nuffield Foundation and continues into 2022/23.

### Working in partnership

We have developed a number of productive partnerships and collaborations that enable us to utilise additional skills and experience, and extend our reach and influence, particularly with audiences who may be less familiar with EIF.

Notably, we partnered with the Race Equality Foundation and Action for Children, and with a communications agency and research consultancy with experience and expertise in carrying out research with vulnerable children and young people, to deliver our 'SpeakOut' project. This project was designed to explore the experiences of children and families from minority ethnic groups in relation to early intervention and family support. We published our findings and policy implications in spring 2022, and already have a good level of engagement with policy teams – including those responsible for the Care Review, Supporting Families, and Family Hubs – as well as local authorities and third-sector family support providers, all of whom are represented on the project steering group.

We became an evidence partner in the National Centre for Family Hubs, run by the Anna Freud Centre, which puts EIF in the position to ensure evidence is at the heart of a major government-funded programme.

Our work with PEDAL at the University of Cambridge, on common elements in effective early years education continued. Other established partnerships continue to bear fruit, such as our work with the Association for Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) to deliver leadership workshops.

In early 2022, we commenced work on the Irish Evidence Matrix project, whereby the programme evidence content of the EIF Guidebook will be licensed to and adapted for publication in Ireland by the Irish Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY). As part of a multi-year project, we have begun the technological and content development work required to populate a user interface, the Irish Evidence Matrix.

2021 saw changes to one key EIF partnership. In early 2019, we were successful, in collaboration with Impetus and Social Investment Business, in bidding to establish the Youth Endowment Fund (YEF), a new Home Office-funded organisation tasked with identifying what works to reduce youth violence and its impact on young lives. In April 2021, as planned the YEF team was consolidated into a single organisation to ensure an integrated approach to YEF's grant-making, evaluation and change work.

EIF has continued to support YEF to fund and evaluate promising approaches and interventions that have potential to influence policy and practice. We have provided expert advice to support the work of the YEF team in relation to their funding and evaluation work and to identify where the opportunities for impact from their work lie both locally and nationally. We will be delivering specific pieces of work for them in 2022/23. For example, EIF work steered their decisions on which specific interventions they should focus on in their 'Supportive home' grant round. The projects which are likely to be funded and evaluated through this round are well placed to significantly build the evidence about different types of family intervention and its relationship to serious youth violence. We have also applied our evidence assessment process to a set of programmes nominated by YEF, which will be added to the EIF Guidebook; while EIF directors Donna Molloy and Tom McBride joined YEF as an associate director and member of the grants and evaluation committee respectively. This is a strong partnership, and one committed to continued collaboration in areas of shared interest.

### Understanding our impact

The EIF impact measurement framework is built into all projects, to ensure that our work is focused on achieving change in the competencies, opportunities or motivations of our key audiences.

We continued to take an inquisitive and intentional approach to the planning and measurement of our organisational impact. In May 2021 we published a report, *Supporting evidence-use in policy and practice*, based on a review of the literature and engagement with academic and other experts. The report was well received by academics in the field and by other What Works Centres, and we continue to share our insights across the What Works Network. In addition to shaping aspects of our 2021/22 work programme – notably on the early years, reducing parental conflict, and mental health – it also led to continued collaborative conversations with other What Works Centres and other organisations interested in supporting evidence use, such as an ESRC-funded cross-What Works Network project to consider the latest thinking and evidence on implementation.

The impact we had in 2021/22 is set out in the Achievements and performance section below.

## Our people

Through 2021/22, the charity employed 35 people on average. There were no changes to senior management during the year. During the year, the charity recruited 9 staff members, expanding the organisation and replacing 4 staff whose contracts ended.

## **Achievements and performance**

2021/22 was a strong year for EIF, perhaps particularly in relation to our support for national policy-makers. We were able to strengthen our relationships with government, and actively supported policy development in critical and potentially game-changing areas, including the independent review of children's social care, the design of Family Hubs, and future of the Supporting Families programme. We have also had influence well beyond the DfE, in providing input and advice to the DWP, DLUHC, Home Office, Cabinet Office and HM Treasury.

We are also becoming clearer organisationally about how best we can add value in local areas and the specific changes or impacts we should be aiming for in our work. We are working with local areas in a range of ways to support them to use evidence in a way that leads to the demonstrable improvement of services at local level.

### Impact: generating evidence to support effective early intervention

Our major adolescent mental health evidence review was welcomed by leading academics, DfE colleagues, the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities, and influential charities including the Children and Young People's Mental Health Coalition. We received positive comments about its quality, credibility and usefulness, and the lead author was subsequently asked to sit on the DfE steering group on Behaviour Hubs.

The report raised our profile on these issues by garnering considerable press interest, including a write-up in *Mental Health Today*, an article in *The i* newspaper, and appearances by the EIF chief executive on BBC News TV and Times Radio. The report and our oral evidence was quoted in the Health Select Committee's report on Children and Young People's Mental Health and formed the basis of the oral evidence we gave to the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Wellbeing Economics.

It also led to a collaboration with the Anna Freud Centre to translate the findings into guidance for secondary school teachers on how best to support young people's mental health and wellbeing. This aims to tackle low levels of teacher confidence in supporting mental health by providing them with practical strategies to support mental health which can be integrated into teachers' everyday interactions with pupils, and will be published in 2022.

Our report on trauma-informed care (TIC) made a series of recommendations for government departments, including the need to better test the impact of TIC on certain outcomes. The messages in our report on TIC were received by the Home Office, who are planning a programme of evaluation, increased coordination across government on TIC, and work to better understand the theory that underpins TIC approaches being used to reduce youth violence. EIF was invited to sit on and present to the new Home Office-led cross-government working group on TIC, to provide content for the UK Trauma Council website, and to contribute to a Special Interest Group on TIC run by the Global Law enforcement and Public Health Association.

More widely, our findings on TIC were welcomed by a range of audiences as “thoughtful and challenging” and “really important messages for the field”. Having presented the findings to the ADCS children, young people and families committee, we were thanked by the committee chair “for the rigour EIF brings to getting us to think about what the evidence is and how we are using it”.

Our report on the impacts of Covid-19 and social restrictions received national and sector press pick-up, and led to speaking invitations at a number of forums, including to all Sure Start Centres in Northern Ireland, and keynote speeches for a group of local authorities and Inside Government’s Child Health Forum 2022. The report was shared extensively within the newly formed Office for Health Improvement and Disparities and DHSC more widely, as they formed their new strategic priorities in relation to under-5s. We also presented the review’s findings to the Nuffield Foundation, who used it in their recent Review of Early Childhood Health.

Impact: supporting the use of evidence to change policy and practice

*National level*

We provided ongoing advice to the Independent Review of Children’s Social Care on the evidence for how to support families at risk of involvement with children’s social care and on policy options for strengthening Family Help. We provided initial inputs which fed directly into the Case for Change (in June 2021) and conducted detailed work for the team summarising the strongest interventions for vulnerable children and families that might be relevant to a new offer of family help.

This work was published alongside the Independent review and referred to in the report, which recommended that family help should have clear objectives supported by “practice guides which highlight the most effective interventions for different needs (building on the Early Intervention Foundation’s report published alongside the review)”. EIF’s wider work on the experiences of minority ethnic families, supporting children affected by domestic abuse, trauma informed care and vulnerable parents was also cited in the review and reflected in the some of the narrative.

We played an important role in the development of the successful Spending Review (SR) bid on the expansion of the Supporting Families Programme. We provided submissions to the DfE and DLUHC policy teams working on the SR bid on how the programme could be developed and facilitated cross-departmental meetings on key aspects of the policy which we were told “provided clarity on the key issues that needed to be worked through, valuable insights on those issues, and was responsive to what was and wasn’t realistic from a government perspective”.

We have also supported subsequent policy development of the Supporting Families programme, providing direct advice to DLUHC on revisions to the programme’s Outcomes Framework (making links to the EIF Guidebook) and Early Help System Guide. We supported the development of a specific Supporting Families evaluation and research SR bid for a three-year programme of work to build the evidence on what works to effectively support vulnerable families and began feasibility and pilot studies with four local areas to inform impact trails which will be commissioned later in 2022.

We have also had a direct impact on policy decisions in relation to the early years. For example, we continue to support the DfE work on Family Hubs planning, and have advised both Andrea Leadsom MP and the DHSC Best Start for Life Unit on a range of evidence and evaluation matters. We are also carrying out a piece of work on the common elements of effective interventions that support the Home Learning Environment, which is directly feeding into DfE’s Home Learning Environment Recovery Programme and the new work to commission parenting programmes. DfE is building their requirements for local area funding on parenting and the Home Learning Environment around the EIF Guidebook.

## Early Intervention Foundation

### Trustees' Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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We have also worked closely with the DWP over the year, drawing on the evidence in helping to deliver the Reducing Parental Conflict Programme. This is seen in particular in how DWP thinking about the use of local area funding has evolved, from delivering training to broader programme delivery and evaluation.

We have also strengthened our relationships with the Home Office Interpersonal Violence and Abuse team and made the case for the importance of strengthening the evidence on how best to support children affected by domestic abuse. The Domestic Abuse Plan published in March included a commitment to 'maximising understanding of what works to improve outcomes for children who are victims of DA'. In response to our advice the Home Office are funding research led by University College London to investigate the types of measures currently being used in DA services as a first step towards developing a set of common outcomes and a set of tools to facilitate effective evaluation of child and family interventions which address domestic abuse. The Home Office are also strengthening their plans for evaluation as part of their forthcoming funding round for their Children Affected by Domestic Abuse fund (CADA) fund.

We have also continued to promote the evidence on the impact of a focus on social and emotional learning in primary schools on children's mental health, for example by briefing the DHSC minister for mental health, the Children's Commissioner (who used the information we provided in a meeting with the Secretary of State for Health) and taking part in panel discussions at national sector conferences, such as NCASC. We are also acting as peer reviewers for the new NICE guideline on social and emotional wellbeing and mental health in primary and secondary schools.

#### *Local level*

We have continued to work closely with local places and have developed new ways of supporting local audiences to use evidence and to see the value of evidence in their work to improve local services. The signs are that this work is having an impact.

Our analysis of data generated through the RPC Planning tool has contributed to shaping the next phases of the DWP-led national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, and this will be followed by an in-depth analysis of the quantitative and qualitative Planning Tool data in the new financial year. The updated Planning Tool has been used by over 125 local authorities as part of their relationship with the national programme.

We know from our stakeholder survey that our tools and advice for local areas are seen as useful. Those that have used the RPC Hub and the RPC Planning Tool (88% of respondents) found them useful, and 67% used RPC evidence reports and found them useful. We supported five local authorities in England on planning their reducing parental conflict outcomes framework, support pathway and training evaluation, and we have published case examples of this work to share the learning with other local areas. All five local authorities provided qualitative feedback that EIF's support was extremely valuable in increasing their understanding of, and ability to use, evidence and created greater partnership engagement in the programme: "Not only has this work enabled us to consider our outcomes framework and measurement tools, but it has also moved the RPC agenda on significantly" (Thameside RPC lead).

In our role as an evidence partner to the National Centre for Family Hubs (NCFH), with the Anna Freud Centre, we developed the 'Family Hubs development process' that enables local areas to develop an evidence-based Family Hub model. We continue to work closely with NCFH regional co-ordinators to support five local areas to test this process, and have developed guidance to support the adoption of evidence use behaviours as part of this process. EIF has also advised the NCFH in relation to content of the Family Hub toolkit and development of their support for local areas.

We also published the results of the independent evaluation of the Early Years Transformation Academy (EYTA), the intensive 12-month programme whereby EIF and partners engaged with five local areas to support the development of integrated maternity and early years systems using the latest evidence, which ran between April 2019 and March 2020. The report concluded that: 'Overall it is clear the EYTA has been a very rich learning opportunity, and the evaluation points to clear strengths in the overall approach, content and delivery of the EYTA.' On value for the participating areas, the report says: 'There was clear value for participants in having taken part. The clearest impacts were the development of stronger relationships and partnerships, and systems thinking – particularly the understanding of shared goals and interdependencies. There was also some evidence of renewed recognition of the importance of evidence. There was some evidence of leadership capacity development and a new shared purpose among team members. If implementation plans are implemented as set out, they will lead to significant changes in provision and pathways, and in commissioning. These points indicate that most of the short-term goals set out in the theory of change were achieved, although medium- and longer-term goals (as expected at this stage) were not yet seen.' This evaluation provides invaluable lessons on the opportunities and challenges of intensive support programmes as a way of supporting evidence use within local systems.

### Reputation, profile and reach

Our March 2021 stakeholder survey suggested that our community sees us a **highly credible, trustworthy and well-respected** organisation, with 90% of nearly 550 respondents stating that they trust the information provided by EIF, 92% saying they respect the work done by EIF, and 90% finding EIF outputs valuable.

As part of our equality, diversity and inclusion strategy, launched in September, we set a target for the proportion of event attendees who feel they have an 'inclusive experience' of EIF. This is new data, with no existing benchmark to compare against. However, feedback from our public event to launch the SpeakOut project provided a positive signal, with 100% of attendees agreeing or strongly agreeing that EIF's commitment to 'ensuring a diversity of voices and perspectives is included in our work and how we communicate' was reflected in the event.

Building and maintaining a stronger **public profile** is an ongoing priority for EIF, both to underpin our own reputation as experts and leading voices in our field, and to ensure our messages and content reach a wider audience.

Our **press activity** and resulting coverage grew considerably year-on-year, with 142 instances of press coverage in total, including 17 national or broadcast items. We were able to generate coverage for several of our lines of work, including domestic abuse and young people's mental health.

Our **digital reach** continues to grow, with a rise in users and visits to the main EIF site, and a total of more than 500,000 visits across all of our primary and specialist websites. New digital channels launched or developed during the year include expanding EIF social media to include LinkedIn, as a route to professional and vocational audiences, and an interactive map of case study content.

## Early Intervention Foundation

Trustees' Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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In total, EIF reports and resources were downloaded over 280,000 times during the year. Key reports from EIF's back catalogue continue to be popular – including research on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), early child development and social & emotional learning – joined by new outputs, such as our review of adolescent mental health interventions, which saw nearly 9,000 combined downloads of the report and summary.

The EIF blog, in line with our strategy, was diverse in content and contributors. We published 35 posts, covering subjects such as reducing parental conflict, levelling up, the care review, local evaluation, mental health, and equality and diversity. In line with the previous year, there were nearly 37,000 'reads' on the EIF blog this year.

### Future developments

2022/23 is the fifth year of EIF's five-year strategy. During this year, we will reappraise the future direction and priorities of the organisation to ensure it continues to meet the needs of the many audiences and sectors that we work to support.

Our priorities for the year ahead are:

- To be integral to achieving increased government prioritisation of and investment in effective early intervention and family help, for example through the spending review and policies related to the Covid recovery and 'levelling up' agenda.
- To address the most substantive gaps in the evidence-base by generating new evidence, including through running trials or robust impact evaluations.
- That our evidence is changing policy and practice – through applying tested methods to support evidence-use locally and nationally.

The Boards of EIF and What Works for Children's Social Care (WWCSC) have begun conversations about a merger that would create a new 'go-to' what works centre on children and families covering both early intervention and children's social care.

Improving support for children and families requires a strong, authoritative what works centre able to support effective policy and practice across the whole system. This need is reflected in the Independent Review of Children's Social Care, published in May 2022, which recommended that EIF and WWCSC join forces to create a new integrated what works centre. The Boards of both organisations look forward to working together, and with the Department for Education to explore this option further.

At this time, the merger is not certain, and no timeline towards one is known, such that these accounts remain prepared on a going concern basis.

### Portfolios in EIF's work programme

Our four portfolios of work cover areas where early intervention can be effective, and where there is considerable demand for evidence and evidence-informed guidance from national, local and frontline stakeholders.

In all areas, in addition to the activities outlined below, we will provide bespoke advice to stakeholders working in relevant Whitehall departments, to inform and support government policies and programmes.

*Building joined-up early years systems*

- Family Hubs: Working as an evidence partner to the National Centre for Family Hubs, including supporting evidence generation on multi-agency working and implementation of the Family Hubs Development Process.
- Parenting Support Pathways: Creating and deploying a self-assessment process for planning local parenting support pathways.
- Wales Early Years Integration Transformation Programme: Supporting local areas in Wales to use the EIF maternity and early years maturity matrix tool as part of planning early childhood services.
- A Fairer Start: Providing strategic advice, support and challenge across all areas of Nesta's work on the early years, with a particular focus on the home learning environment and early childhood education.
- Book sharing: Adapting a well-evidenced book-sharing intervention to enable virtual delivery.

*Supporting strong parental relationships*

- Reducing parental conflict (RPC) evidence generation: Working as evidence partner to the national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, including producing reviews of evidence on priority groups, light-touch intervention assessment, reviewing measurement tools, and providing advice on engagement strategies.
- RPC knowledge mobilisation: Testing and scaling up 'evidence-use behaviours' in commissioning, delivery and evaluation of local services to reduce parental conflict.

*Improving children and young people's mental health and wellbeing*

- Common elements: Completing delivery of our work to identify the most commonly used practices and routines that can support cognitive and socioemotional development in early years education settings, including publication of the Early Years Library for early childhood education practitioners: a set of booklets that provide guidance on low-burden strategies to support children's (i) literacy and oral language (ii) numeracy (iii) social-emotional and (iv) cognitive skills.
- Guidance for secondary schools on adolescent mental health: Publishing comprehensive guidance for secondary school teachers on promoting positive mental health through everyday interactions, addressing mental health difficulties, and supporting an inclusive classroom environment. In collaboration with the Anna Freud Centre.

*Supporting the most vulnerable children and families*

- Supporting Families evidence: Work to build the evidence for what works in early help for families with multiple and complex needs, including continuing 'evaluation readiness' work with local services to prepare for efficacy trials (small-scale pilots); and work with intervention developers, academics and training providers to develop a pipeline of new approaches for trialing where there is little existing evidence. Further work could include support on aspects of policy development and specific support on increasing the uptake of evidence-based programmes.
- Families affected by domestic abuse: Work to strengthen understanding of effective interventions that support families with young children affected by domestic abuse. In collaboration with What Works for Children's Social Care.
- Abuse and neglect for early years: Work with major children's charity NSPCC to identifying areas in which the charity can make the greatest impact in delivering early years services, including identifying new areas for service development.



## Early Intervention Foundation

### Trustees' Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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- Youth Endowment Fund (YEF): Various projects to support the evidence and evaluation functions of YEF, including work on evaluation in violence reduction units (VRUs); the scope of an upcoming grant round focused on agency collaboration for children at risk of extra-familial harm; the development of guidance and practical case studies on how to use the YEF Toolkit in local decision-making, and YEF's forward strategy.

#### Cross-cutting projects

A portion of our work is focused on aspects of supporting early intervention beyond or across the particular issues and policy areas covered by the portfolios above.

- Supporting departmental policy priorities: Flexible funding to respond to government department policy priorities and requests for advice.
- Impact: Supporting impact planning and measurement across our projects.
- SpeakOut: Collating findings from work with minority ethnic parents and young people and making policy recommendations on improving the way that family support services work for minority ethnic families.
- EIF Guidebook: Enhancing and improving the EIF Guidebook.
- Irish Evidence Matrix: Work enabling the adaptation and licensing of EIF Guidebook content for publication via a planned Irish Evidence Matrix.

#### **Structure, governance and management**

The Early Intervention Foundation (EIF) is a company limited by guarantee (registration number: 08066785) and a registered charity (registration number: 01152605). EIF is also one of the government's What Works Centres.

The charity was established in 2013 for the public benefit, to advance education, promote health and relieve poverty. The charity is governed by its Memorandum of Association which are lodged with Companies House and which sets out the Objects and Powers of the charity. The Objects are focused on "disseminating evidence concerning best practices in early interventions to improve social and emotional capabilities of babies, children and young people".

The Memorandum of Association further sets out the composition and duties of the Board of Trustees (the Board). The Board currently comprises 10 Trustees and may never be less than three people. The Board elects a Chair from among its members and at present this position is held by Professor Nicholas Pearce. The Board also maintains one Trustee as Honorary Treasurer, this position is currently held by Martin Pilgrim. The tenure on the Board is five or six years, after which time replacements are recruited.

The Board is responsible for the management of the charity's business but chooses to delegate. Delegation of day-to-day management is to the Chief Executive, a position currently held by Dr Jo Casebourne. EIF also has a Senior Management Team which at the year-end comprised three people – Thomas McBride, Director of Evidence; Donna Molloy, Director of Policy and Practice and Charlotte Razzell, Director of Finance and Resources. Collectively their responsibility is to advise, implement and report upon the strategy and budget approved by Trustees. As a whole EIF, employed an average of 35 staff during 2021/22 arranged into three teams and a separate Communications team reporting to the Chief Executive.

## Early Intervention Foundation

### Trustees' Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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To assist in discharging its duties, the Board has further established two Committees for scrutiny and oversight:

- A Remuneration Committee, which reviews the annual pay award to staff and the remuneration of senior staff including the Chief Executive. This committee comprises three Trustees and selects a Chair from among its members.
- A Finance Committee to assist in deeper scrutiny of financial matters and to oversee the annual external audit. This committee comprises four Trustees and is chaired by the Honorary Treasurer.

Decision-making by the Board occurs at meetings which take place quarterly. Additional meetings can be called if needed. The Board must be quorate to make decisions, and this is set at the greater of two persons or one-third of the members. In the event, the Chair has a casting vote to make decisions.

Trustees carefully consider whether they have conflicts of interest to report against any agenda item or decision, and in May 2020 established a formal conflicts of interest policy and associated register of interests, which was most recently reviewed and re-approved in May 2022. Annually Trustees complete a related parties declaration form with any financial transactions declared in note 6 to the accounts. Other conflicts of interest which arose and were managed in 2021/22 were:

- Trustee Paul Ramchandini declared an interest due to his employer, the University of Cambridge, working in co-operation with the EIF to deliver the Nuffield Foundation Common Elements Research.

As and when required Trustee recruitment is undertaken. One Trustee joined the Board during 2021/22. On appointment new Trustees are provided with a comprehensive induction in which they meet with key personnel. They are given an information pack about the charity, training in data protection and cyber security and access to past Board papers and minutes. All Trustees are invited to sign the charity's *bring your own device* to work policy or are issued with EIF standard devices through which to access board papers and other relevant material.

Trustees are entitled to receive reimbursement of relevant expenses to attend meetings but no other compensation for their time or effort on the Board. The Board maintains an expenses policy for Trustees.

Trustees directly oversee the remuneration of the Chief Executive and the Senior Management Team. All other staff are paid according to a remuneration framework. The current framework was launched in May 2020 (replacing a previous framework that dated from 2017) after a process overseen by the Remuneration Committee. The framework comprises three elements:

- i. a job evaluation framework, which is used to allocate each role to a level/grade in a consistent and transparent manner
- ii. a pay structure, comprising the number, breadth and make-up of pay levels allocated to each job level/grade
- iii. pay progression, the means by which individuals can experience pay progression by demonstrating higher performance and value to EIF.

From time to time, as responsibilities change, job descriptions may be re-written, and annually the Trustees consider whether there should be a cost of living increase.

EIF is committed to promoting equality, diversity and inclusion, reflecting the fact we live and work in a diverse country. The work we do – ensuring evidence is at the heart of all decisions regarding early interventions that support all children at risk of poor outcomes to achieve their potential – should reflect the realities of the society we live in. Moreover, EIF believes that it has an active role to play in reducing inequalities. Not only must our work programme reflect this, but our workforce too should reflect the society we live in and be as diverse as the people whose lives are impacted by our work. In Autumn 2020 EIF conducted an audit of its internal practices in relation to equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI). The results informed the development of an EDI strategy which launched in Autumn 2021 alongside targets and a supporting action plan through to 2027 (this is discussed as one of our achievements above). The charity has made a commitment to create an inclusive workplace where everyone feels valued and respected because of their difference: a place where every member of staff can be themselves so they can reach their potential and help us achieve our goals.

EIF is a What Works Centre. This 'What Works' status places additional responsibility upon the charity to be independent of government and have a clear and relevant policy focus. In all aspects of work EIF adheres by these standards, irrespective of the funder. The work undertaken by EIF clearly fits within the remit of a What Works Centre, by focusing on evidence generation and getting that evidence used in policy and practice.

In furtherance of this, the Board has chosen to establish an Evidence Panel to provide world-class expertise and advice. The Panel's role is purely advisory and comprises academic experts. Their work ensures EIF conducts independent and rigorous assessment of all available evidence on a given topic. Historically, the Panel assisted in the development of EIF's standards of evidence, and it continues to monitor and quality-assure their application to our work. The Panel meets biannually to consider a range of topics as relevant to the charity's work plan. The terms of reference for the panel were reviewed and reapproved during the year; they state that the Panel is to advise EIF on:

- i. the strategic direction and overall content of EIF's evidence generation programme
- ii. technical and methodological aspects relevant to EIF's evidence and research, including approaches to evaluating programmes, practices and systems and approaches to assessing cost and impact
- iii. the future development of EIF's evidence standards
- iv. EIF's approach to quality assurance
- v. EIF's relationship with the research community and wider stakeholders including research funders
- vi. EIF's approach to getting evidence used to change policy and practice.

In 2019 the work of the Evidence Panel started to be enhanced by a Technical Advisory Group that has met once a year to advise on technical aspects of our Evidence Standards and process for assessing interventions to appear on the guidebook.

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In February 2021 the Board gave approval to the establishment of a Research Ethics Committee which is made up of Trustees and external experts. It provides scrutiny of a small number of projects that are conducting research directly with children or families. The Terms of Reference for the Ethics Committee is to:

- i. provide an advisory and review function for all projects involving research with children and families.
- ii. examine research proposals for such projects to assess ethical risk.
- iii. ensure projects adhere to an ethical framework which follows best practice within social science research, following UK Research and Innovation guidelines and the General Data Protection Regulation
- iv. Review changes to internal policies and procedures relating to research with vulnerable groups.

### Risk management

Risk management is a key strategic activity for the Board. It is routinely woven into the cycle of Board meetings, senior management meetings and project management. Risks may arise from the environment in which EIF operates, whilst others may relate to the strengths and weaknesses of the charity at this point in its development.

During 2021/22 the Board maintained a risk register in line with best practice. Risks are considered in the categories of strategic and operational risks. Risks are assessed by their impact and likelihood against a clear and consistent criteria. The register also includes a summary of the mitigating actions and the risk owner.

The Board has considered the key risks to which it is exposed and articulated what action it is taking to mitigate or minimise these as appropriate. EIF refers to the Charity Commission guidance for its risk management policy. Some risks are mitigated by holding insurance, which is comprehensive. Insured risks include public and employers' liability, professional indemnity and Trustees' liability. Operational risks are managed by having clear policies and guidance for staff or contractors in the conduct of their work. External risks are managed on a case-by-case basis, and those risks which the charity cannot fully mitigate are managed by the charity holding sufficient reserves.

2021/22 continued to be a challenging operating environment for EIF as the Covid pandemic and intermittent lockdowns created continued uncertainty, especially regarding our return to office accommodation. The charity moved offices in October 2021 and invested in its physical environment to minimise risk of Covid-19 transmission and to support staff with hybrid working. Heading into 2022/23 the risks arising from Covid-19 have finally reduced and the charity is settled to new ways of working.

Back in 2020/21 the Trustees also reported that a key risk faced by the charity was the uncertainty of funding beyond 31 March 2022. A long-awaited government spending review took place in the Autumn of 2021. The opportunity to agree and implement a long term funding solution for EIF was not possible as part of this process and in the context of the government's Care Review which will make recommendations that shape our work in the coming years. EIF accepted a further 1 year funding settlement from government for 2022/23 and looks forward to working with government on a long-term funding solution for April 2023 onwards.

## **Financial review**

### Review of the year ending 31 March 2022

In 2021/22 the charity received income of £2,777,446, compared to £2,724,768 in 2020/21. 85% of the charity's funds came from the charity's core Cross Government Grant, which combines funding from across Whitehall departments (in 2020/21 this was 71% of all funding). It remains a challenge for EIF to source income from non-Whitehall origins, but this remains front and centre of the charity's objectives, based on its 2018 financial strategy, not least as a means of building the organisation's reserves, which is discussed in the reserves policy section below.

Overall, the charity spent £2,736,648 delivering projects to funders and meeting its general running costs. The majority of the charity's work programme was delivered as planned, despite the Covid-19 pandemic. The charity delivered a surplus on unrestricted funds for the year of £73,841 and the Trustees are pleased with the cost control exhibited by the charity in a challenging year.

### Investment policy

In 2018 the board approved an investment policy which was reviewed and reapproved in 2021. The charity maintains reserves in instant-access cash and short-term cash investments with the aim of maximising interest earned. The principles guiding investment decisions are as follows.

- Cashflow is of paramount importance and the Trustees' primary consideration is to maintain access to sufficient liquid funds to support the smooth running of the charity. The charity is risk-averse in this regard.
- The charity's funds are held in cash or short-term investments, which may include 3–12-month bonds or other fixed-terms savings accounts. At this time, investments which carry risk to the capital (reserves) are not considered appropriate. The charity is again risk-averse in this regard.
- As a small organisation with limited staff resource, it is important to minimise the transaction and organisational costs of any complex banking or investment arrangements. For this reason, although the charity benefits from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, it does not limit its bank accounts to the £85,000 cap for this scheme.
- EIF believes any banking or investment arrangements chosen for the charity's funds should themselves reflect the values and ethos of EIF and not run counter to its aims. Any relationship is screened by staff for obvious or perceived conflicts with the objectives of the charity.
- In the event that the charity's risk appetite changes in the future and more risky investment are considered, restricted funds and deferred income, to which the charity does not yet have full entitlement, will always be held in cash and not exposed to such investment risks.

### Reserves policy

The Trustees have in the year reviewed the needs, risks and opportunities faced by the charity, along with relevant financial forecasts and analyses. The Trustees recognise the need for reserves and specifically identify the following as key reasons for holding unrestricted funds.

1. To provide the charity with working capital, enabling it to pay commitments to staff, premises and contractors, even when funding agreements are delayed or paid to EIF in arrears, which is common in grant funding. This guarantees continuation of operations.
2. To cover losses in income when funding agreements are delayed or cancelled, which itself is considered relatively high-risk for EIF. This risk is especially high during periods of political change, which has characterised the political climate during EIF's strategy period (with elections and change of governments). The nature of many grant agreements is that they lack the termination clauses (more common in commercial agreements) which would otherwise permit EIF to claim compensation or damages under these circumstances.
3. The charity is reliant on a small range of funding sources for unique and innovative work, which can be challenging to scope and execute. It is both high-risk and high-cost to create quality projects out of evidence-based research, policy and practice. Reserves are needed to counterbalance this risk and, in some cases, to absorb cost overruns.
4. To allow for continued operation in years in which the organisation fails to achieve its in-year budgeted fundraising targets. This is considered relatively high-risk due to the increasingly challenging economic environment for fundraising from trusts and foundations and from research councils.
5. To be a going concern, ensuring the charity meets the test for solvency set by law and by the Charity Commission.
6. To enable expenditure at the Trustees' discretion:
  - funding projects of particular strategic importance, in fulfilment of the charity's objects, but for which no other funding can be identified
  - to invest in the generation of income for future years: in continuing to plan for a sustainable independent future, Trustees are mindful of having been directed to create and sustain new funding streams by government.

On this final point, the charity has a Special Projects Fund of £413,907 with £13,295 spent against the fund this year. Future use of this fund will be to support projects of strategic importance for which no other funding is available.

At 31 March 2022, EIF's unrestricted General Fund reserves totalled £1,265,927. The charity's Reserves Policy is to maintain at least six months' running costs for the many reasons given above. The charity is presently in line with its reserves policy and the trustees therefor consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis. Trustees recognise that the charity finds it challenging to build reserves. It is unable to generate any surplus from its primary sources of funding, government grants. In order to grow, the charity will need funding from charitable contracts or donations to build reserves, alongside growth from government sources. The diversification of funding sources is core to the charity's financial strategy as discussed in the 2018 financial review.

## **Fundraising**

The charity does not undertake widespread fundraising from the general public and does not use professional fundraisers or commercial participators. The day-to-day management of all income generation is delegated to the Senior Management Team, who are accountable to the charity's Board.

The income of the charity is not bound by any regulatory scheme, and the charity does not consider it necessary to comply with any voluntary code of practice relating to fundraising. We have received no complaints in relation to any fundraising activities. As we do not approach individuals for the purpose of raising funds, we do not have specific requirements related to fundraising activities, nor do we consider it necessary to design specific procedures to monitor such activities.

## **How all our activities deliver public benefit**

The Charity is established for the public benefit to:

1. advance education;
2. promote health; and
3. relieve poverty

through, in particular, disseminating evidence concerning best practices in early interventions to improve social and emotional capabilities of babies, children and young people in these fields.

In shaping our objectives and planning our activities for the year, the Trustees have given consideration to the duties set out in section 17 (5) of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit and to the Charity Commission Guidance on public benefit. In particular, the Trustees have considered how the planned activities will contribute to the overall aims and objectives that they have set.

The Trustees believe that the paragraphs, specifically on the "Objectives and Achievements" and for the year, relate in detail the benefit that the charity provides to the public.

## **Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities**

The Trustees (who are also directors of Early Intervention Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report (incorporating the directors' report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for maintaining adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are Trustees at the time when this Trustees' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that Trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware, and
- that Trustee has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Trustee in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditors is aware of that information.

The directors' annual report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to small companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The report has been approved by the Trustees on 21 July 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



.....  
M G Pilgrim MBE  
Honorary Treasurer



## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Early Intervention Foundation (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## **Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

## **Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities**

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management and the finance committee, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the Foundation's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Foundation operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Foundation from our professional and sector experience.

- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Sayer Vincent LLP*  
.....

Fleur Holden (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP  
Statutory Auditor

Invicta House  
108-114 Golden Lane  
LONDON  
EC1Y 0TL

Date: 15 August 2022

## Early Intervention Foundation

Statement of Financial Activities (including an Income and Expenditure Account)  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021-22 Total £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2020-21 Total £
<b>Income:</b>							
Investments		1,666	-	<b>1,666</b>	625	-	<b>625</b>
Charitable activities	2	1,280,302	1,495,478	<b>2,775,780</b>	90,584	2,633,559	<b>2,724,143</b>
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,281,968</b>	<b>1,495,478</b>	<b>2,777,446</b>	<b>91,209</b>	<b>2,633,559</b>	<b>2,724,768</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>							
Charitable activities	3	1,194,832	1,541,816	<b>2,736,648</b>	68,962	2,965,570	<b>3,034,532</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>1,194,832</b>	<b>1,541,816</b>	<b>2,736,648</b>	<b>68,962</b>	<b>2,965,570</b>	<b>3,034,532</b>
<b>Net income/ (expenditure) for the year</b>							
		87,136	(46,338)	<b>40,798</b>	22,247	(332,011)	<b>(309,764)</b>
Transfers between funds	11	(13,295)	13,295	-	-	-	-
<b>Net movements in funds for the year</b>		<b>73,841</b>	<b>(33,043)</b>	<b>40,798</b>	<b>22,247</b>	<b>(332,011)</b>	<b>(309,764)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Funds brought forward		1,605,993	33,043	<b>1,639,036</b>	1,583,746	365,054	<b>1,948,800</b>
<b>Funds carried forward</b>		<b>1,679,834</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,679,834</b>	<b>1,605,993</b>	<b>33,043</b>	<b>1,639,036</b>

The results for the year derive from continuing activities and there are no gains or losses other than those shown above.

The statement of financial activities incorporates the income and expenditure account.

Movement in funds are disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	8	-	7,703
		-	7,703
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	9	513,936	586,344
Cash at bank and in hand		1,509,697	1,494,098
		2,023,633	2,080,442
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Creditors falling due within one year	10	(343,799)	(449,109)
Net current assets		1,679,834	1,631,333
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>1,679,834</b>	<b>1,639,036</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>			
Restricted funds	11	-	33,043
Unrestricted funds:			
General fund	11	1,265,927	1,178,791
Designated fund	11	413,907	427,202
<b>Total charity funds</b>		<b>1,679,834</b>	<b>1,639,036</b>

Approved by the Board for issue on 21 July 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



.....  
M G Pilgrim MBE  
Honorary Treasurer

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

		2021-22	2020-21
		£	£
	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net movements in funds for the year		40,798	(309,764)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items:			
Depreciation		15,118	7,538
Interest receivable		(1,666)	(625)
		<u>54,250</u>	<u>(302,851)</u>
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	9	72,408	(297,219)
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	10	(105,310)	210,669
		<u>21,348</u>	<u>(389,401)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		1,666	625
Purchase of fixed assets		(7,415)	(15,241)
		<u>(5,749)</u>	<u>(14,616)</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
		<u>15,599</u>	<u>(404,017)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			
		<u>1,494,098</u>	<u>1,898,115</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>			
		<u>1,509,697</u>	<u>1,494,098</u>

**1 Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are:

**1.1 Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) – (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Early Intervention Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s). All amounts are presented in £ sterling.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

**1.2 Going concern**

As discussed in the trustees' report, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The charity maintains considerable assets and reserves. No material uncertainties exist about the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern and therefore the accounts are prepared on this basis.

**1.3 Legal status of the charity**

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity.

**1.4 Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.



**1 Accounting policies (cont'd)**

EIF has a singular activity and therefore costs are allocated to delivery of projects or support costs.

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity's activities.

In practice, support costs are recovered across charitable projects in line with funding agreements.

**1.5 Expenditure**

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to delivery of activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

**1.6 Pension costs**

The charitable company operates two defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

**1.7 Operating leases**

The charity classifies the lease of property and office equipment as operating leases as title remains with the lessor. Rentals are charged on the straight line basis over the term of the lease through the Statement of Financial Activities.

**1.8 Fund accounting**

The funds of the charity consist of unrestricted, restricted and designated amounts. The amounts and purposes of each fund are set out in the notes to the financial statements. Funds are transferred between unrestricted and restricted funds when there is a deficit in a restricted fund or where permissions have been received to transfer funds to other projects.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Trustees for particular purposes.

**1.9 Tangible assets**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets less residual value over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:-

Computer equipment – 100% in the first year of use.  
Fixtures and fittings – 100% in the first year of use.

Fixed assets are valued at cost less depreciation. No assets costing less than £500 are capitalised.

**1.10 Debtors**

Trade and accrued income are recognised at the settlement amount due. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid.

**1.11 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**1.12 Creditors**

Creditors are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**1.13 Financial instruments**

The charity has financial assets and liabilities that qualify as basic financial instruments. The assets and liabilities include cash, debtors and creditors which have separate accounting policies above. The charity has no overdrafts or loans.

There are no financial instruments held at fair value.

**1.14 Taxation**

The company is a registered charity and is therefore not liable to corporation tax or capital gains tax to the extent that its income and gains are applicable to charitable purposes only. The charity is using the small trading exemption as permitted.

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**2 Income from charitable activities**

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021-22 Total £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2020-21 Total £
<b>Grants from central government:</b>						
Department for Education	-	-	-	-	1,512,400	<b>1,512,400</b>
Department for Work and Pensions	-	-	-	-	283,038	<b>283,038</b>
Public Health England	-	-	-	-	45,000	<b>45,000</b>
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	-	-	-	-	95,500	<b>95,500</b>
Cross Government Grant 2020/21	-	-	-	-	1,935,938	<b>1,935,938</b>
Department for Education	854,895	795,666	<b>1,650,561</b>	-	-	-
Department for Work and Pensions	150,000	292,972	<b>442,972</b>	-	-	-
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)	90,000	170,000	<b>260,000</b>	-	-	-
Cross Government Grant 2021/22	1,094,895	1,258,638	<b>2,353,533</b>	-	-	-
Balance c/fwd	1,094,895	1,258,638	<b>2,353,533</b>	-	1,935,938	<b>1,935,938</b>

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**2 Income from charitable activities (cont'd)**

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021-22 Total £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2020-21 Total £
Balance b/fwd	1,094,895	1,258,638	<b>2,353,533</b>	-	1,935,938	<b>1,935,938</b>
<b>Other grants:</b>						
Youth Endowment Fund	-	-	-	-	644,886	<b>644,886</b>
Home Office	-	183,935	<b>183,935</b>	-	-	-
Nuffield Foundation	-	52,405	<b>52,405</b>	-	52,735	<b>52,735</b>
Other	1,800	500	<b>2,300</b>	-	-	-
	1,800	236,840	<b>238,640</b>	-	697,621	<b>697,621</b>
<b>Other sources:</b>						
Contracts with charitable purposes	181,886	-	<b>181,886</b>	35,303	-	<b>35,303</b>
Conferences and events	-	-	-	55,071	-	<b>55,071</b>
Other income	1,721	-	<b>1,721</b>	210	-	<b>210</b>
	1,280,302	1,495,478	<b>2,775,780</b>	90,584	2,633,559	<b>2,724,143</b>

The Cross Government Grant is funded by the Department for Education (DfE); Department for Work and Pensions (DWP); Public Health England (PHE) (in 2020-21 only) and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

Within the above grants are funds originating from Whitehall sources of £2,537,468 (2020-21: £2,580,824). The only contingency relates to the Cross Government Grant income recognised which is subject to an audit of the statement of income and expenditure for the funds.

The work we have undertaken in 2021-22 would not have been possible without the support of our funders. Accordingly, we would like to extend our thanks to all these organisations for their support.

**3 Expenditure from charitable activities**

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021-22 Total £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2020-21 Total £
<b>Direct costs</b>						
Staff costs	684,997	1,274,572	<b>1,959,569</b>	10,964	2,124,745	<b>2,135,709</b>
Communications	86,457	-	<b>86,457</b>	-	77,089	<b>77,089</b>
Running costs	7,770	-	<b>7,770</b>	-	5,009	<b>5,009</b>
Project direct costs	22,618	267,244	<b>289,862</b>	37,654	434,477	<b>472,131</b>
Human resources costs	83,909	-	<b>83,909</b>	-	56,013	<b>56,013</b>
	<b>885,751</b>	<b>1,541,816</b>	<b>2,427,567</b>	<b>48,618</b>	<b>2,697,333</b>	<b>2,745,951</b>
<b>Support costs</b>						
Accountancy	18,465	-	<b>18,465</b>	-	29,305	<b>29,305</b>
Infrastructure costs	96,128	-	<b>96,128</b>	-	108,006	<b>108,006</b>
Premises costs	152,831	-	<b>152,831</b>	-	105,520	<b>105,520</b>
	<b>267,424</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267,424</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242,831</b>	<b>242,831</b>
<b>Governance costs</b>						
Audit fee	15,708	-	<b>15,708</b>	-	17,760	<b>17,760</b>
Legal fees	25,949	-	<b>25,949</b>	20,344	7,646	<b>27,990</b>
	<b>41,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,657</b>	<b>20,344</b>	<b>25,406</b>	<b>45,750</b>
	<b>1,194,832</b>	<b>1,541,816</b>	<b>2,736,648</b>	<b>68,962</b>	<b>2,965,570</b>	<b>3,034,532</b>

**4 Wages and salaries**

<b>Employment costs</b>	<b>2021-22</b> £	<b>2020-21</b> £
Wages and salaries	1,694,537	1,852,504
Social security costs	170,609	187,872
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension scheme	94,423	95,333
	<b>1,959,569</b>	<b>2,135,709</b>

**4 Wages and salaries (cont'd)**

**Number of employees**

The average monthly number of employees (average head count basis) during the year was:

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
Employees	35	38
	<u>35</u>	<u>38</u>

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) were £60,000 or more were:

	<b>2021-22 number</b>	<b>2020-21 number</b>
£60,000 - £70,000	2	6
£70,001 - £80,000	2	1
£80,001 - £90,000	1	3
£90,001 - £100,000	2	-
£110,001 - £120,000	1	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

The key management personnel of the charity comprise the Trustees, the Chief Executive Officer, the Director of Finance and Resources, the Directors of Evidence and Policy and Practice.

Key management personnel employee benefits (including employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) amounted to £450,268 (2020-21: £437,055).

**5 Trustee remuneration and benefits**

The charity Trustees were not paid and did not receive any other benefits as Trustees of the charity in the year (2020-21: £nil). There were no reimbursed travel expenses in the year (2020-21: none).

**6 Related party transactions**

There was one related party transaction for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2020-21: one).

Paul Ramchandani (trustee) is the Director of PEDAL, a centre at the University of Cambridge that is working in co-operation with the EIF to deliver the Nuffield Foundation Common Elements research. In 2021-22 the EIF received income totalling £52,405 (2020-21: £52,735) from the Nuffield Foundation in respect of this project.

There were no donations from related parties which were outside the normal course of business and no restricted donations from related parties.

The board of trustees are committed to transparency where there is or may be perceived to be a conflict of interests with the work of the EIF. Details of any relevant disclosures are made annually in the Trustees' Report.

**7 Net income for the year before transfers**

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	£	£
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation and amortisation	15,118	7,538
Other operating leases	152,831	105,520
Current auditor's remuneration - statutory audit	10,400	9,975
Current auditor's remuneration - grant audits	3,150	4,825
	<u>181,500</u>	<u>127,860</u>

**Early Intervention Foundation**  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**8 Tangible assets**

	<b>Computer Equipment £</b>	<b>Fixtures &amp; Fittings £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	12,255	7,703	19,958
Additions during the year	7,415	-	7,415
Disposals during the year	(4,718)	-	(4,718)
	<u>14,952</u>	<u>7,703</u>	<u>22,655</u>
At 31 March 2022	14,952	7,703	22,655
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	12,255	-	12,255
Charge for the year	7,415	7,703	15,118
Disposals during the year	(4,718)	-	(4,718)
	<u>14,952</u>	<u>7,703</u>	<u>22,655</u>
At 31 March 2022	14,952	7,703	22,655
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>7,703</u>	<u>7,703</u>

All assets are used for charitable purposes. In the prior year fixtures and fittings were purchased for use when the office reopened, which happened in the current year and accordingly depreciation has been charged.

**9 Debtors**

	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
Trade debtors	35,878	451,963
Prepayments	7,411	27,650
Accrued income	470,647	106,312
Other debtors	-	419
	<u>513,936</u>	<u>586,344</u>



**10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	178,394	187,859
Accruals	87,305	66,338
Deferred income	-	25,646
Social security	55,003	53,571
VAT	8,459	46,544
Other creditors	14,638	69,151
	<u>343,799</u>	<u>449,109</u>

**Deferred income**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred income brought forward	25,646	52,531
Released in year	(25,646)	(52,531)
Received in year	-	25,646
	<u>-</u>	<u>25,646</u>

The income deferred in 2021 relates to amounts received in advance for a project to deliver a Welsh version of our Maturity Matrix for the Welsh Government.

**11a Funds**

**Movement in funds – 2021-22**

	Opening balance 1st April 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Closing balance 31st Mar 2022 £
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Cross Government Grant:					
Independent projects	33,043	500,000	(546,338)	13,295	-
Early Years projects	-	375,666	(375,666)	-	-
Vulnerability projects	-	382,972	(382,972)	-	-
	33,043	1,258,638	(1,304,976)	13,295	-
Home Office	-	183,935	(183,935)	-	-
Nuffield Foundation	-	52,405	(52,405)	-	-
Other Grants	-	500	(500)	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>33,043</b>	<b>1,495,478</b>	<b>(1,541,816)</b>	<b>13,295</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
General fund	1,178,791	1,281,968	(1,194,832)	-	1,265,927
Designated fund	427,202	-	-	(13,295)	413,907
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>1,605,993</b>	<b>1,281,968</b>	<b>(1,194,832)</b>	<b>(13,295)</b>	<b>1,679,834</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,639,036</b>	<b>2,777,446</b>	<b>(2,736,648)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,679,834</b>

**General fund**

The charity has £1,265,927 of unrestricted general funds remaining at the year end. These funds have arisen historically from start-up and sustainability grant funding and from corporate donations. The funds are available to support EIF's general charitable purpose at the discretion of the Trustees.

**Designated fund**

In 2016-17 the Trustees established the Special Projects' Fund, ring-fencing £750,000 of unrestricted reserves to future projects in support of the organisation's strategy. Expenditure from the Special Projects' Fund is decided annually by Trustees as and when suitable initiatives are identified that cannot be funded from other sources. In 2021-22 £13,295 was used to support the charities independent project work. The trustees consider that the current value of the fund is still appropriate.

**11a Funds (cont'd)**

**Restricted funds**

**2021-22**

In 2021-22 the charity received £2.4m in cross government grant funding, the details of which can be seen in note 2, commissioned via the Department of Education (DfE) and including contributions from Department for Work and Pensions and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). The total funding comprises £1.3m in restricted project funding and £1.1m in unrestricted funding for core overheads.

Projects associated with this grant are grouped together in portfolios as shown in note 11a.

Further details of the annual work programme are outlined in our Achievements and Performance in the Trustee's Report.

Funding from the Home Office was awarded in partnership with Dartington Service Design Lab. The project comprises research to better understand models of Trauma-Informed (TI) Training and workforce development that the government's Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) are delivering.

Funding from the Nuffield Foundation was awarded in partnership with Cambridge University for a research project to improve children's outcomes in early childhood education, titled Common Elements. This project uses a systematic approach to identify and communicate the common elements of the most effective programmes that enhance children's cognitive and social-emotional development.

**11b Funds (cont'd)**

**Movement in funds – 2020-21**

	Opening balance 1st April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Closing balance 31st Mar 2021 £
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Cross Government Grant	201,562	1,935,938	(2,104,457)	-	33,043
Youth Endowment Fund	163,492	644,886	(808,378)	-	-
Nuffield Foundation	-	52,735	(52,735)	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>365,054</b>	<b>2,633,559</b>	<b>(2,965,570)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,043</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
General fund	1,156,544	91,209	(68,962)	-	1,178,791
Designated fund	427,202	-	-	-	427,202
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>1,583,746</b>	<b>91,209</b>	<b>(68,962)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,605,993</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,948,800</b>	<b>2,724,768</b>	<b>(3,034,532)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,639,036</b>

**Restricted funds  
2020-21**

In 2020-21 the charity received £1.9m in cross government grant funding, the details of which can be seen in note 2, commissioned via the Department of Education (DfE) and including contributions from Department for Work and Pensions, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government and Public Health England.

Projects associated with this grant are grouped together in thematic areas including:-

- What Works Infrastructure – a budget for the general support for EIF’s work programme, stakeholder management and communications, including the maintenance and expansion of the EIF Guidebook.
- Early Years projects
- Projecting Vulnerable Children projects
- Mental Health and Wellbeing projects
- Reducing Parental Conflict

Further details of the annual work programme are outlined in our Achievements and Performance in the Trustee’s Report.

2020-21 was the last year that EIF worked as a delivery partner with Impetus and the Social Investment Business in the Youth Endowment Fund. This is a £200m endowment from the Home Office which over 10 years will give grants to programmes around the UK aiming to tackle the risks associated with young people becoming involved in violent behaviour and crime. EIF acted as a delivery partner in 2019-20 and 2020-21 and from 2021-22 onwards continues its involvement as a project implementation partner. EIF receives funding to bring its expertise to the partnership.

**11b Funds (cont'd)**

Funding from the Nuffield Foundation was awarded in partnership with Cambridge University for a research project to improve children's outcomes in early childhood education, titled Common Elements. This project uses a systematic approach to identify and communicate the common elements of the most effective programmes that enhance children's cognitive and social-emotional development.

**12 Analysis of net assets between funds**

	General fund £	Designated fund £	Restricted funds £	2022 Total £	General fund £	Designated fund £	Restricted funds £	2021 Total £
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	7,703	-	-	7,703
Current assets	1,609,726	413,907	-	2,023,633	1,620,197	427,202	33,043	2,080,442
Current liabilities	(343,799)	-	-	(343,799)	(449,109)	-	-	(449,109)
	1,265,927	413,907	-	1,679,834	1,178,791	427,202	33,043	1,639,036