



# The National Lottery – The first 15 years

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The National Lottery was established by the *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*. National Lottery tickets first went on sale on 14 November 1994 with the first draw held on 19 November 1994.

This Research Paper examines how the National Lottery operates in the UK. In particular, the paper explains the process by which Lottery funds are distributed to good causes designated by Parliament, and investigates how more than 325,000 grants worth nearly £22 billion have been distributed.

An explanation of how grants may be applied for is given as well as a summary of trends in the allocation of funding by region and constituency. In addition the paper addresses a number of criticisms levelled at the operation of the Lottery including politically-motivated distribution and the withholding of funds by the distributing bodies.

John Marshall  
Gavin Berman

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## Research Paper 09/93

**Contributing Author:** Kathryn Keith, Social and General Statistics

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Overview of the National Lottery</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Distribution of Lottery funds to good causes</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	The structure of funding allocation	7
	Evolving distributing structures	7
	Lottery grants by funding body	8
	Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund	14
2.2	Process of receiving a grant	15
	Overview	15
	Application success rates	16
<b>3</b>	<b>National Lottery awards</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1	Trends over time	17
3.2	Largest individual grants	18
3.3	Regional breakdown	19
3.4	Constituency breakdown	20
<b>4</b>	<b>Issues raised regarding the operation of the National Lottery</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1	Diversion of funds toward the London Olympics	23
4.2	Distribution fund balances	25
4.3	The new good cause	29
4.4	“Politically-motivated distribution”	29
<b>5</b>	<b>Financial performance</b>	<b>33</b>
5.1	Game sales	33
5.2	Camelot Group’s financial results	35
<b>6</b>	<b>Lottery result statistics</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>64</b>

## Summary

This Research Paper examines how the National Lottery operates in the UK. In particular, the paper explains the process by which Lottery funds are distributed to good causes designated by Parliament and investigates how these funds have been distributed. The paper also addresses a number of criticisms directed at the operation of the Lottery – principally regarding the diversion of funds toward the London Olympics, accusations that the distribution bodies have withheld funds and that funding decisions have been politically motivated.

The National Lottery was established by the *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*, which was subsequently amended by the *National Lottery Act 1998* and *National Lottery Act 2006*. Tickets went on sale on 14 November 1994 and the first draw was conducted on 19 November 1994. The Lottery is run by the private company Camelot, which has been awarded each of the three operation licences. Operating a variety of draw-based and instant games, the Lottery currently generates around £5 billion in annual sales revenue. Legislation predetermines how this sum will be distributed, ensuring that 50% of revenue is awarded in prizes, 28% is devoted to good causes and 12% is paid in duty to the Treasury; the rest covers costs, commission and allows the operator to accumulate profits. In 2008/09, the Lottery raised nearly £1.4 billion for good causes and in 2007/08 yielded Camelot £36 million of profit and the Exchequer £611 million in receipts.

Funds devoted to good causes are allocated by independent distribution bodies under the direction of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. At present, there are four good cause areas: the single health, education, environmental and charitable expenditure (HEECE) good cause receives 50% of the money raised for good causes; and the arts, national heritage and sport causes each receive 16.7%. Lottery money is subsequently disbursed by thirteen distribution funds, to which organisations seeking Lottery support should apply.

Over its lifetime, the distribution bodies have awarded more than 330,000 grants worth nearly £22 billion to good causes across the UK. Major projects that have received Lottery support include the Millennium Dome and Wembley Stadium, although the 2012 Olympics – which is scheduled to receive £2.2 billion in Lottery support – is set to eclipse these projects. This Research Paper analyses trends in Lottery awards over time by region and constituency.

## 1 Overview of the National Lottery

The National Lottery was established through the *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*. National Lottery tickets first went on sale on 14 November 1994 and the first draw, which was held on 19 November 1994, was watched live on BBC1 by 22 million viewers.<sup>1</sup> The National Lottery has since created more than two thousand millionaires, including 18 at the turn of the millennium with the Big Draw 2000.<sup>2</sup> Around 70% of adults play on a regular basis,<sup>3</sup> and this generated £5.1 billion in sales revenue during 2008/09.<sup>4</sup>

The National Lottery games and their operator are currently regulated by the National Lottery Commission (NLC). The NLC, which is funded by the taxpayer, has been assigned a number of duties by the Government: “The Commission’s duties are to protect players’ interests, to ensure that the Lottery is run properly, and to maximise the amount raised for good causes.”<sup>5</sup>

The NLC undertook the responsibility of regulating the National Lottery on 1 April 1999. The previous regulator, the Office of the National Lottery, had been established at the Lottery’s inception. Further information on the regulatory activities of the NLC is available on its website.<sup>6</sup>

The NLC awards a licence for the operation of the National Lottery. Since its creation in March 1994 when it beat off eight competitors, Camelot Group plc has retained the licence. In December 2000 it again won the seven-year licence ahead of The People’s Lottery, fronted by Sir Richard Branson, while in August 2007 Camelot obtained the new ten-year licence ahead of rival groups Sugal and Damani. Operation under the third licence, which will last until 2019, commenced in February 2009. Camelot is a private company equally owned by its five shareholders – Cadbury Schweppes plc, Consignia Enterprises Ltd, De La Rue Holdings plc, Fujitsu Services Ltd and Thales Electronics.<sup>7</sup>

Since the establishment of the Lottery, Camelot Group plc has devised a number of different games that run in addition to the main draw. The list of games that are currently available, which cover a variety of formats and means of participation, include: Instant Wins, Lottery Draw Games, Euromillions, Thunderball, Lotto HotPicks, Dream Number, Daily Play, Go for Gold, as well the original format of Lotto (previously known as The National Lottery). Each of these games provides winners with a tax-free lump sum prize.

Parliamentary regulations specify how the proceeds of ticket sales will be distributed. Currently, the income generated from every pound of sales revenue is distributed according to the following formula:

- 50p goes to the prize pool;
- 28p goes to ‘good causes’, as determined by Parliament;
- 12p is paid to the Government in lottery duty;

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<sup>1</sup> *The Independent*, [Camelot and its finances: Lottery fund for good causes is facing £1bn shortfall](#), 3 February 2008

<sup>2</sup> Camelot, [Key Landmarks](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>3</sup> Camelot, [Key Facts About The National Lottery](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>4</sup> HC Deb 20 October 2009 c1327W

<sup>5</sup> DCMS, [National Lottery](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>6</sup> National Lottery Commission, [How we regulate](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>7</sup> Camelot Group, [About Camelot](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

- 5p commission is paid to the National Lottery retailer for the sale of draw-based games and 6p is paid for scratchcards;
- 4.5p is used to cover Camelot's operating costs; and
- Between 0.3p and 0.5p goes to Camelot as profit, based upon performance.<sup>8</sup>

Under the rules of the first licence, Camelot had received 1p in every pound in profit. However, this subsequently changed to 0.5p under the rules of the second licence (which came into force in 2002). The third licence, which commenced in February 2009, brought a further change such that profit margins would vary depending upon performance. Prizes that remain unclaimed after 180 days are added to the monies set aside for good causes.

Camelot suggests that:

At around 40% of total sales (28% to the Good causes and 12% in lottery duty), the UK National Lottery returns a higher proportion of revenue to society than any other major lottery in the world both in actual and percentage terms.<sup>9</sup>

Lottery Duty is intended to be revenue-neutral, making up for lost VAT on other retail sales. If spending is diverted to lottery tickets from products attracting high levels of duty (alcohol, tobacco etc.) then the Treasury loses out. Conversely, if spending is diverted from low-taxed items (confectionery, newspapers) or planned savings, the Treasury gains revenue.

The 1993 Act designated four permanent good causes – arts, charity, heritage and sports – in addition to transitory millennium projects, all of which received equal funding. The Labour Government stipulated that from October 1997 funds should also be allocated to health, education and environmental causes.

Parliament currently designates four good causes for the receipt of Lottery funds. This follows the lapsing of the Millennium projects and the merging of the charitable expenditure and health, education and environment funding bodies, as a consequence of the *National Lottery Act 2006*.

The funds for the good causes are distributed by the National Lottery Distribution Fund (NLDF) to thirteen independent non-departmental public funding bodies, who are responsible for allocating funds to beneficiaries.

The NLDF has now distributed more than £22 billion to good causes across the UK.<sup>10</sup> In 2008/09, £1.4 billion was directed to good causes via the NLDF and the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund.<sup>11</sup> The good cause money raised from Go for Gold scratchcards and the Dream Number game draw will be devoted to raising £750 million to support the London Olympics; by the end of September 2009, more than £450 million had been raised.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Camelot, [Key Facts About The National Lottery](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>9</sup> *ibid*

<sup>10</sup> DCMS, [National Lottery Grants Search](#), (as at 17 November 2009)

<sup>11</sup> Camelot, 2009 Annual Report and Financial Statement

<sup>12</sup> Camelot Press Release, [Camelot Group PLC Half-year financial results](#), 24 November 2009

## 2 Distribution of Lottery funds to good causes

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) National Lottery awards database reports that as of 17 November 2009, 330,000 grants had successfully been disbursed to good causes through the NLDF, with a combined value of £22.1 billion.<sup>13</sup> The National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts (NESTA) has received a further endowment of £355 million. The DCMS Grants Search database provides detailed information on individual Lottery grants; more information on this database is available in Appendix 2.

### 2.1 The structure of funding allocation

The National Lottery's good causes grants are currently distributed by thirteen independent non-departmental public funding bodies within each of the four major grant areas. In addition to the thirteen bodies, there is also the Olympic Lottery Distributor Fund whose "role it is to fund any facility, function or service it considers necessary or practical for the delivery of the 2012 Olympic Games".<sup>14</sup>

Each funding body operates under the auspices of the NLDF and is required to comply with directions given by the DCMS on matters of policy and financial propriety. However, the Secretary of State does *not* have any role in deciding which particular applications for Lottery grants are successful. Rather, the thirteen funding bodies are solely responsible for deciding which eligible applications should be awarded a grant. Accordingly, this allows the funding bodies significant autonomy in setting priorities and objectives.

The distributing bodies<sup>15</sup> are required under the 1998 policy directions to satisfy the following broad social objectives:

The 1998 policy directions for all of the distributing bodies include the requirement to ensure money is distributed for projects which promote the public good. The directions to the arts councils, sports councils and HLF further direct distributors (among other things) to take into account:

- the scope for reducing economic and social deprivation at the same time as creating benefits, and
- the need to promote access for people from all sections of society.<sup>16</sup>

The DCMS also noted that there "have also been a large number of ad hoc directions which have been issued to the various distributors supplementary to these."<sup>17</sup>

### ***Evolving distributing structures***

Under the *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*, the Conservative Government established four good causes that would receive equal funding. To administer the distribution of grants, the legislation created ten funding bodies.<sup>18</sup> In addition, the Millennium Commission – which was formally wound up by the *National Lottery Act 2006* in November 2006 – would also receive 20% of NLDF funds to distribute to the temporary Millennium good cause.

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<sup>13</sup> DCMS, [National Lottery Grants Search](#), (as at 17 November 2009)

<sup>14</sup> DCMS, [Background](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>15</sup> A full list of the distributing bodies is provided in Table 2

<sup>16</sup> DCMS, [National Lottery Shares and Priorities for the period after 2009](#), May 2006, p3

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p3

<sup>18</sup> These included the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the National Lottery Charities Board (later renamed The Community Fund). Furthermore, four regional bodies to administer arts funding in the UK and four regional funding bodies to administer sports funding in the UK were also established.

The NLDF allocates funding to each of the good causes in accordance with formulas specified by parliamentary legislation. The formulas were first prescribed in Sections 22 and 23 of the *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*, and were subsequently amended by Section 6 of the *National Lottery Act 1998*, Statutory Instruments 1999/344, 2000/3355, 2000/3356 and Section 7 of the *National Lottery Act 2006*. Arts, heritage and sports have retained equal funding portions throughout the Lottery's existence – this has been set at one-sixth of NLDF funds since 1997.

Following a consultation which ran from November 2005 to February 2006 the then Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell MP announced in June 2006 the NLDF would retain its distribution formulas until 2019.<sup>19</sup>

Table 1 shows how the distribution has changed over time. A further breakdown shows how the arts and sports funding has been allocated between the various regional and national distribution bodies.

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of NLDF funds to good causes (% of total)**

	up to 13/10/97	14/10/97 - 14/02/99	15/02/99 - 16/05/99	17/05/99 - 20/08/01	21/08/01 - 31/11/06	01/12/06 - to date	
Arts	20	16.7	5	16.7	16.7	16.7	
National Heritage	20	16.7	5	16.7	16.7	16.7	
Sports	20	16.7	5	16.7	16.7	16.7	
Charitable expenditure	20	16.7	5	16.7	16.7	-	
Millenium projects	20	20	20	20	-	-	
Health, education and the environment	-	13.3	60	13.3	33.3		
Charitable, health, education and the environment	-	-	-	-	-	50	
<i>The shares for sport are divided as follows</i>							
	up to 13/10/97	14/10/97 - 14/02/99	15/02/99 - 16/05/99	17/05/99 - 30/06/99	01/07/99 - 31/03/06	07/04/06 - to date	
Sport England	16.66	13.88	4.17	13.88	12.60	10.33	
sportscotland	1.78	1.48	0.45	1.48	1.35	1.35	
Sports Council for Wales	1.00	0.83	0.25	0.83	0.75	0.75	
Sport Northern Ireland	0.56	0.47	0.14	0.47	0.43	0.43	
UK Sport	-	-	-	-	1.53	3.80	
<i>The shares for the arts are divided as follows</i>							
	up to 13/10/97	14/10/97 - 14/02/99	15/02/99 - 16/05/99	17/05/99 - 30/09/99	01/10/99 - 06/04/00	07/04/00 - 31/03/07	01/04/07 - to date
Arts Council of England	16.66	13.88	4.17	13.88	11.85	11.85	11.63
Scottish Arts Council	1.78	1.48	0.45	1.48	1.48	1.29	1.29
Arts Council for Wales	1.00	0.83	0.25	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	0.56	0.47	0.14	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
UK Film Council	-	-	-	-	2.03	2.03	2.25
Scottish Screen	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19

Source: *National Lottery Distribution Fund Account 2007-2008*.

### **Lottery grants by funding body**

Table 2 disaggregates the funding received by each of the funding bodies over the course of the Lottery's existence. The table shows that the Heritage Lottery Fund is the individual funding body that has distributed the most funds at £4.2 billion. However, the health, education, environmental and charitable expenditure (HEECE) area – which includes charitable expenditure before October 1997 and groups together all HEECE funding before the charitable and health, educational and environmental components merged in 2006 – has disbursed the most grants for a particular cause, as well as the largest collective sum at

<sup>19</sup> HC Deb 21 June 2006 cc93-4WS



£8.2 billion. Despite being disbanded as an autonomous body in 2006, the Awards for All scheme has still distributed the largest number of grants at 70,337.

The following subsections provide a brief synopsis of the activities of the distributing bodies that are currently operative. In addition to the funding bodies identified in Table 2, The National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts has also received a one-off grant of £355m.

**Table 2**  
**Grants by funding body**

Distributing Body	Number of projects	Total value (£, million)	Average value (£)
<b>Arts</b>	<b>68,854</b>	<b>3,488.8</b>	<b>50,669</b>
Arts Council England	38,542	2,595.2	67,334
Scottish Arts Council	9,244	267.8	28,972
Arts Council of Wales	6,720	162.9	24,237
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	3,838	112.8	29,401
UK Film Council	9,604	313.6	32,656
Scottish Screen	906	36.4	40,230
<b>HEECE</b>	<b>189,157</b>	<b>8,159.0</b>	<b>226,375</b>
Awards For All Joint Scheme <sup>a</sup>	70,337	337.9	4,804
Big Lottery Fund <sup>c</sup>	18,128	1,755.8	96,854
Community Fund <sup>a,e</sup>	60,538	3,140.4	51,874
New Opportunities Fund <sup>a,d</sup>	40,154	2,924.9	72,843
<b>Heritage</b>	<b>18,756</b>	<b>4,242.6</b>	<b>226,199</b>
Heritage Lottery Fund	18,756	4,242.6	226,199
<b>Millenium</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>2,183.6</b>	<b>630,366</b>
Millennium Commission <sup>b</sup>	3,464	2,183.6	630,366
<b>Sports</b>	<b>49,843</b>	<b>4,012.7</b>	<b>80,508</b>
Sport England	19,335	3,024.2	156,409
Sport Scotland	8,485	253.1	29,829
Sports Council for Wales	7,112	144.0	20,241
Sport Northern Ireland	3,225	144.0	44,654
UK Sport	11,686	447.5	38,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,074</b>	<b>22,086.7</b>	<b>66,914</b>

Notes : <sup>a</sup> was subsumed under the Big Lottery Fund in November 2006; <sup>b</sup> wound up in November 2006; <sup>c</sup> since its inception in November 2006; <sup>d</sup> since its inception in January 1999; <sup>e</sup> previously called the National Lottery Charities Board; figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

Source: DCMS awards database.

## Arts

The public arts bodies that emerged from the *Lottery Act etc. 1993* – which divided the Arts Council for Great Britain into four national constituencies – have, at various points in time, been chartered to satisfy four central objectives:

1. develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts;
2. increase the accessibility of the arts to the public;
3. advise and co-operate with other public bodies;

4. work through the medium of English (and Welsh in the case of the Arts Council of Wales).<sup>20</sup>

The major national arts councils all receive additional financial support from their domestic governments; although they are accountable, each body retains independence from the Department that oversees their activity. However, Governments may alter the funding received from both the Lottery and the Government.

The *National Lottery Act 1998* first altered the funding structure for the distributive bodies prescribed by the original *National Lottery etc. Act 1993*. Consequent to the foundation of the health, education and environmental good cause area, the share of NLDF monies distributed to arts causes (as well as charitable, heritage and sports causes) fell from 20% to 16.7% in October 1997 – where it has since remained with the exception of a temporary 3-month period in 1999.<sup>21</sup> Section 23 of the *National Lottery etc Act 1993* specifies that the money allotted to arts causes be divided among the four countries of the UK by population size.

**Arts Council England** is the national development agency for the arts in England with a stated aim of bringing “great art to everyone by championing, developing and investing in artistic experiences that enrich people’s lives.”<sup>22</sup> Arts Council England currently receives 11.63% of Lottery monies allocated to good causes – although this proportion has been regularly adjusted as the remit of the different arts bodies has been altered – and the bulk of the 16.7% allocated to the arts in general. The body expanded its scope in 2003, when it subsumed England’s Regional Arts Boards. The main focus of the Council has been to provide a mixture of regular and one-off support for arts-based organisations, and this includes the provision of funding for a wide range of activities such as dance, film, music and theatre. Since its establishment following the division of the Arts Council for Great Britain in 1994, Arts Council England has distributed 38,542 Lottery grants with a combined value of £2.6 billion. The Council also contributed £78.5 million to the restoration and refurbishment of the Royal Opera House in 1995, among other expensive capital commitments. The Council, which also uses public funding, recently launched the £1.6 billion nationwide “A Night Less Ordinary” project which provides people aged under 26 with free theatre tickets. The 2007 spending review identified that the Council used 71% of the funds it received from the Government (*not* the NLDF) to support regularly-funded organisations.<sup>23</sup> The Council currently specifies four development priorities for the 2008-11 period: digital opportunity, children and young people, visual art and London 2012.

Like Arts Council England, the **Scottish Arts Council** receives the majority of its funding from the Scottish Government, although it also receives significant sums from the National Lottery (1.29% of good cause funds). The Council aims to support artists and art organisations, increase participation and placing the arts at the heart of learning, and states that its primary roles include funding, development and advocacy for the arts in Scotland.<sup>24</sup> As well as the range of arts supported by Arts Council England, the Scottish Arts Council also supports cultural groups and minority communities. Notable recipients of funds are Festivals Edinburgh and two annual book awards, while the Council has made substantial contributions to the development of the Centre for Contemporary Arts and Dundee City Arts Centre. As of 17 November 2009, the Council had distributed 9,224 grants with a combined value of £268 million. In the *Public Services Reform (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 26)* it is proposed

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<sup>20</sup> Arts Council of Wales, [Who We Are and What We Do](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>21</sup> This temporary increase in cashflow to the New Opportunities Fund, specified in the *National Lottery Act 1998*, was to guarantee that it would receive the additional £400m from the NLDF, allocated to it in October 1998.

<sup>22</sup> Arts Council England, [About Us](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>23</sup> Arts Council England, [Spending Review 2007](#)

<sup>24</sup> Scottish Arts Council, [Our Mission](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

that in 2010 the Scottish Arts Council will be merged with Scottish Screen to form Creative Scotland, which will oversee the arts and culture sector in Scotland.<sup>25</sup> As part of the new arrangements, the Scottish Government will reclaim responsibility for the main national arts companies.

The **Arts Council of Wales** is accountable to the National Assembly for Wales, and its Lottery funding is supplemented by the devolved institution. The Council, which is responsible for funding and developing the arts in Wales and receives 0.83% of the Lottery funding for good causes, has so far disbursed 6,720 grants with a total value of £163 million. Between 1999 and 2007, the Council directed 64% of its funding toward major capital projects, including building construction, refurbishment and project upgrades;<sup>26</sup> perhaps most notable of these projects was the Wales Millennium Centre which received £8.3 million to support its construction. Preference is currently given to projects that promote equal opportunities or which are delivered in Welsh (or bilingually).

The **Arts Council of Northern Ireland** is the leading source of arts funding in Northern Ireland, and has provided 3,838 grants worth £113 million over its lifetime. The Council – which receives 0.47% of the Lottery money assigned to good causes – set out a five-year plan in 2007 that seeks to initiate “a series of innovative schemes to contribute to the development of cultural tourism, the creative industries and entrepreneurial skills for artists, as well as building on the success of Northern Ireland’s existing artists and arts organizations.”<sup>27</sup> Major recent projects include refurbishing the City Opera House and building the new City Arts Centre in Belfast, as well as supporting a number of prominent arts festivals.

The **UK Film Council** is the “lead agency for film in the UK ensuring that the economic, cultural and educational aspects of film are effectively represented at home and abroad.”<sup>28</sup> The Council, established in October 1999 as an off-shoot of Arts Council England specifically devoted to film in the UK, operates as a private enterprise and receives funds from a range of different sources including the National Lottery. More specifically, this entails providing funding for production, training, distribution and education through a variety of funds subsumed under the Council’s umbrella; Lottery-delegated funding is distributed by a distinct fund. Eminent films that have received Lottery support from the UK Film Council include “Bend it like Beckham”, “Vera Drake”, “In the Loop” and “28 Days Later”. The Council, which increased its share of Lottery money to 2.25% from 2.03% in April 2007, has signed off 9,604 projects worth £314 million; this includes more than 900 films. The Council claims considerable success, stating that for every £1 invested, £5 is generated in box office sales.<sup>29</sup> The only change proposed in the Government’s 2006 consultation was that from 2009 the UK Film Council should take on all film-related funding from the Arts Council for England.<sup>30</sup>

Although **Scottish Screen** was established as the Scottish national body for film and television in 1997, it did not receive Lottery money until April 2000 when it started receiving 0.19% of good cause funding. Performing similar functions to the UK Film Council, as well as also receiving support from the Scottish Government, Scottish Screen has allocated £36 million to 906 Lottery projects including the film “Hallam Foe”. Scottish Screen is due to amalgamate with the Scottish Arts Council in 2010, when it will be renamed Creative Scotland.

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<sup>25</sup> The Scottish Government, [Creative Scotland](#); Scottish Parliament, [Public Services Reform \(Scotland\) Bill \(SP Bill 26\)](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>26</sup> Wales Audit Office, [The Arts Council of Wales – Supporting Major Capital Projects](#), 21 January 2008

<sup>27</sup> Arts Council of Northern Ireland, [A new artistic vision for a new Northern Ireland](#), 31 January 2007

<sup>28</sup> UK Film Council, [About Us](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>29</sup> UK Film Council, [Vital Statistics](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>30</sup> HC Deb 21 June 2006 cc93-4WS

### ***Health, educational, environmental and charitable expenditure***

With the National Lottery having generated £1 billion more for good causes than had been initially projected, the new Labour Government decided in 1998 that Lottery funds could be diverted toward health, education and environmental causes. This new good cause area established by the *National Lottery Act 1998* would be administered by the **New Opportunities Fund**, which would be partially directed by the Secretary of State Culture, Media & Sport.<sup>31</sup> Health, education and environment funding represented 13.3% of grants between 1997 and 2001, whereafter it then received an additional 20% which had been previously allocated to millennium projects (as determined by *SI 2000/3356*).

Charitable expenditure – which was distributed by **Awards for All** and the **Community Fund** – remained a distinct good cause area and received the same proportion of funding as the arts, heritage and sports causes until it was subsumed under the health, education, environmental and charitable expenditure (HEECE) umbrella in December 2006 (as determined by the *National Lottery Act 2006*).

The **Big Lottery Fund**, or BIG, receives half of the Lottery money set aside for good causes. BIG, which was created following the merger of Awards for All, the New Opportunities Fund and Community Fund in 2004 (although it was not officially established until December 2006 when the HEECE good cause became operational), has distributed 18,128 grants with a total value of £1.8 billion since its inception. BIG is mandated to finance community groups and projects that support charitable, health, education and environmental goals – particularly in deprived areas. In fact, HEECE funds are allocated by a country's population adjusted for deprivation. 60-70% of this funding will go to directly voluntary and community groups, with the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts and the Federation of Groundwork Trusts receiving the largest grants of £50m each in 2007. Given the magnitude and variety of the grants that BIG disburses, it currently divides funding applications across 21 programmes which loosely reflect its main target outcomes. Following the 2006 Act, the Awards for All scheme was subsumed under BIG, and now represents four of its programmes.

BIG has recently received criticism from the Conservative Party, who claimed that it has disproportionately transferred large grants to Labour and marginal constituencies. Further discussion of this criticism can be found in Section 3.4.

### ***Heritage***

Since the creation of the National Lottery good causes in 1993, heritage causes across the UK have been allocated significant Lottery monies through the **Heritage Lottery Fund**. The Fund aims to:

- Conserve and enhance the UK's diverse heritage for present and future generations to experience and enjoy
- Help more people, and a wider range of people, to take an active part in and make decisions about their heritage;
- Help people to learn about their own and other people's heritage.<sup>32</sup>

The allocation received from the NLDF by the Heritage Lottery Fund started at 20%, but was subsequently reduced to 16.67% in October 1997 following the creation of the health, education and the environment good cause. The Fund exclusively receives money from the National Lottery, although it is strongly linked to the smaller state-funded National Heritage

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<sup>31</sup> See *National Lottery Act 1998*, Section 7

<sup>32</sup> Heritage Lottery Fund, *What we do*, retrieved 8 December 2009

Memorial Fund, whose Board of Trustees administer the work of the Heritage Lottery Fund. While policy choices and major applications (those costing more than £1m) are determined by this Board of Trustees and are not restricted by geographical location, national and local bodies across the UK are responsible for allocating funds to smaller projects. The Fund, which operates across the full gamut of heritage causes, has undertaken numerous major projects including the purchase of artwork, the restoration of the Kennet and Avon Canal and construction at several major London museums. In total, the Fund has provided 18,756 grants with a combined value of £4.2 billion.

### **Sport**

Like the arts, charitable and heritage good causes, sport causes saw their share of NLDF funds reduced from 20% to 16.67% in October 1997. The money allotted to sports is divided among the four countries of the UK according to population, though a top slice was later allocated to UK Sport for supporting elite performance in major international competitions in 1999.

**Sport England** (formerly the English Sports Council), which was created as one of four national sports funding bodies under the 1993 Act, distributes a combination of Lottery and Government funds to “organisations and projects that will grow and sustain participation in grassroots sport and create opportunities for people to excel at their chosen sport.”<sup>33</sup> 15%, 60% and 25% of funding is allocated to the growing, sustaining and excelling aims respectively.<sup>34</sup> Sport England currently receives 10.33% of the Lottery money devoted to good causes – a proportion that has been reduced several times in response to the Government’s decision to add the health, education and environment good cause and establish and subsequently expand the role of UK Sport. Until 2009, Sport England operated across nine regions, although the regional approach was then dismantled to provide a more centralised focus. Sport England has made 19,335 Lottery grants with a total value of £3.0 billion. By far the largest Lottery grant disbursed by Sport England was the £120m it provided to support the construction of Wembley Stadium in 1999; however, considerable sums have also been distributed to support sports centres and community programmes across the rest of the country. A considerable amount – £340m – of the London Olympic funding is also due to be contributed by Sport England. Specific support for a sport’s governing body is generally funded through the Treasury’s allocation and Lottery money directed to UK Sport.

**SportScotland** (formerly the Scottish Sports Council) states its mission is “to encourage everyone in Scotland to discover and develop their own sporting experience, helping to increase participation and improve performances in Scottish sport.”<sup>35</sup> It also receives additional funding from the Scottish Government. SportScotland currently receives 1.35% of Lottery funds designated for good causes, and since its inception has distributed 8,485 grants with a value of £253 million. Unlike Sport England, many of the largest grants dispersed by SportScotland have supported elite training programmes associated with the SportScotland Institute of Sport; however, the body remains universal in its focus upon all communities. SportScotland has also supported a number of specific construction projects including work on the stadium and medicine centre at Queen’s Park Football Club in Glasgow, the National Swimming, Training and Research Centre in Stirling and Edinburgh’s National Indoor Cricket Centre.

The **Sports Council for Wales** serves to distribute Lottery funds with the principal aim of increasing participation across Wales, although it also implements Government-supported schemes (such as Sportsmatch Cymru) and is the main advisor to the Welsh Assembly on

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<sup>33</sup> Sport England, [About Us](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>34</sup> Sport England, [What We Do](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>35</sup> Sport Scotland, [About Us](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

sporting matters including elite performance. The Council, which uses its Lottery funds mainly to support community activities and capital investments rather than specific sports programmes, has embarked on a number of major projects including the construction of an Olympic-sized swimming centre in Swansea, a velodrome in Newport and an indoor athletics centre in Cardiff. The Élite Cymru Lottery-funded programme is designed to provide support for aspiring athletes. In sum, the Council has distributed 7,112 grants with a combined value of £144 million. Like Sport England and SportScotland, the Sports Council for Wales has experienced a reduction in the proportion of good cause monies it receives that coincides with the creation of a new good cause and the establishment of UK Sport; the proportion is currently 0.75%.

**Sport Northern Ireland** (formerly the Sports Council for Northern Ireland) performs a similar function to the UK's other national sports bodies and operates three specific programmes for capital expenditures, athlete support and event organisation. The largest Lottery investments undertaken by Sport Northern Ireland have involved providing capital investment as well continued support for the operation of Sport Institute Northern Ireland – this included an £11m grant over five years dispensed in February 2009. Since its inception, Sport Northern Ireland – which receives 0.43% of the Lottery funds distributed to good causes – has allocated 3,225 grants with a total value of £144 million.

**UK Sport** (formerly the Sports Council of Great Britain) is the UK Government's non-departmental agency responsible for directing elite sport. While the body has existed as UK Sport since it was established by Royal Charter in 1996, it only started to receive Lottery support in 1999 when the Labour Government decided to redirect an equal proportion of funding from each of the UK's national sports bodies. Thus, from July 1999 to March 2006 UK Sport received 1.53% of Lottery money. From April 2006, UK Sport received an additional 2.27% following the decision to shift responsibility for the performance pathway – “the period of an athlete's career that takes them from the time when their talent is identified through to the podium”<sup>36</sup> – away from Sport England. UK Sport is specifically designated responsibility for maximising performance at major sporting events such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The body is also responsible for bidding for and staging such events over the next 20 years; recent examples include the World Swimming Championships (25m) 2008, World Rowing Championships 2006 and the 2003 World Indoor Athletics Championships. Accordingly, a significant proportion of Lottery funds are directed at supporting sports and particular athletes with the potential to win medals at major international championships. The March 2009 round of grants issued to the governing bodies of individual sports saw major recipients such as athletics, cycling, rowing and swimming receive more than £10m each through the Pathway Performance scheme. As of 17 November 2009, UK Sport has distributed 11,686 grants with a combined value of £448 million.

### ***Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund***

After London was named as host city of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games in 2005, the National Lottery was initially tasked to contribute up to £1.5 billion towards its cost.<sup>37</sup> This figure would be raised through funding from a combination of different sources: the new Go for Gold and Dream Number games launched in 2005 and 2006 respectively were projected to raise £750 million by collecting 28p from every £1 in revenue; £340 million would be channelled to the Olympics through Sport England. In June 2006 it was confirmed that a further £410 million would be diverted from the other good causes.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Lottery Funding, [UK Sport](#), retrieved 8 December 2009

<sup>37</sup> DCMS, [Government Response to 'A London Olympic Bid for 2012' \(HC 268\) Report of the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee Session 2002–2003](#)

<sup>38</sup> HC Deb 21 June 2006 cc93-4WS

Once the 2012 budget was finalised in March 2007, amidst increasing costs, further funding from the National Lottery was required. Parliament voted in support of diverting a further £675 million away from the good causes in January 2008.<sup>39</sup> In May 2007, then Minister for Sport Richard Caborn announced that the funds diverted from the independent funding bodies would principally be taken from the Big Lottery Fund, while all other bodies would contribute in accordance with their current funding shares.<sup>40</sup> Therefore, the Lottery is expected to contribute a total of £2.2 billion, of which almost one-half will be transferred from other good causes.

However, as the *Financial Times* has explained, the Lottery stands to make some return on its investments through property sales in the regenerated areas:

Most of the cash is planned to be clawed back after the event through land sales worth an estimated £1.8bn - although the London Development Agency would receive at least £650m of this to compensate for acquisition costs. But property agents now estimate that the land could be worth far less if there were a prolonged housing slowdown.<sup>41</sup>

For further detail on, and discussion of, the evolution of the Lottery's role in supporting the 2012 Olympics, please see the Library Standard Note "[The National Lottery and the London Olympics](#)".<sup>42</sup>

## 2.2 Process of receiving a grant

### Overview

The National Lottery actively publicises information on how grants can be applied for and promotes its funding of good causes.

Between 1 April 2008 and 31 December 2008, the national lottery promotions unit (NLPU) spent £1,609,351 delivering public relations campaigns that enable the public to access information about lottery funding and the difference it is making to their communities. All work is independently evaluated and assessed and in the period 1 April 2008 to 31 December 2008 it was estimated that the NLPU had delivered activity with a value of over £54,407,032 which represents a return on investment of 33:1. Figures for the last three months of the financial year are not yet available. For the current financial year the national lottery promotions unit has a budget of £2,667,121.<sup>43</sup>

However, those considering an application for Lottery funding are best advised to contact the relevant distributing body directly and obtain an application pack. This gives guidance on eligibility, as well as setting out the mechanics of making an application. Each of the distributors also has a website which provides information on different grant programmes and application procedures. The use of deadlines varies between the different funding bodies, with some bodies like Arts Council England and Scottish Screen using a rolling application scheme.

To apply for a National Lottery grant you can contact the relevant distributing body through the [Lottery Funding website](#) or by telephoning the Lottery Funding Hotline on **0845 275 0000**, which can also offer advice on the best distributing body to approach.

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<sup>39</sup> HC Deb 15 January 2008 c835

<sup>40</sup> HC Deb 22 March 2007 cc1053-4W

<sup>41</sup> *Financial Times*, [Olympic lottery funding to end](#), 16 January 2008

<sup>42</sup> SN/HA/4332

<sup>43</sup> HC Deb 17 March 2009, c978W

It is important to stress that Lottery grants are not awarded solely on the basis of the utility of the cause to be funded. Important factors in determining the outcome of an application will also include: addressing the criteria and policy of the relevant distributing body; appropriate financial and management structures; evidence of need; and a commitment to equal opportunities in policy and practice and user involvement. Unsuccessful applicants are not prevented from reapplying.

Each distributor also sets its own level of expected partnership funding (that is, the degree to which a project will need to attract funding from other sources). In doing so, they seek an element of partnership funding commensurate with the ability of different kinds of applicants, or applicants in particular areas, to obtain such support. In some instances this may result in 100% Lottery funding. Volunteer time and other contributions in kind may be considered as partnership support.<sup>44</sup>

### ***Application success rates***

Many organisations have been unsuccessful in attracting Lottery funding. Since the National Lottery began, applications for funds have inevitably exceeded the funds available by a considerable margin. Answers to parliamentary questions regarding the number of applications have stated that such information “is not held centrally and the information requested could only be provided at disproportionate cost.”<sup>45</sup>

Despite the lack of coverage on application success rates, a number of specific parliamentary questions have received more precise answers. For example, then Minister for Sport Richard Caborn stated in January 2007 that,

According to information supplied by the Big Lottery Fund, the Reaching Communities programme was opened to applications in December 2005. Since then, there have been 987 applications. 272 awards have been made and 715 applications (about 72 per cent.) were unsuccessful.

Most Big Lottery Fund programmes other than Reaching Communities have been operating for less than two years, so it would not be meaningful to break the figures down by year. In total, 64,505 applications have gone to decision of which 45,422 were successful and 19,083 (just under 30 per cent.) unsuccessful.<sup>46</sup>

The UK Film Council states that it has received an average of more than 1,600 applications each year for Lottery funds since 2000, of which around 80% are rejected. The Council adds that it aims to process applications within 40 days.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> HC Deb 4 July 2000 c152W

<sup>45</sup> HC Deb 25 April 2007 cc1120-2W

<sup>46</sup> HC Deb 15 January 2007 c793W

<sup>47</sup> UK Film Council, [Lottery](#), retrieved 8 December 2009



### 3 National Lottery awards

#### 3.1 Trends over time

Chart 1 and Table A1 show that the value of awards peaked in 1997, while the number of awards peaked in 2005. Since 2005 there has been a decline in the number of Lottery grants, while there has been a trend decline in the value of awards since 2002. Figures for 2009 show the situation as at 17 November 2009 and suggests that the number of awards may continue to decline while the value of awards is likely to remain approximately the same.

Chart 1: Lottery grants over time



Table A1 shows that the number of awards disbursed to arts and heritage causes has been fairly constant since 2000; the number of awards to sports causes has also been relatively constant since 2003, after a brief increase at the turn of the millennium. Until 2005, HEECE grants – which are by far the largest in number – steadily increased before quickly subsiding. Millennium grants peaked in 1999 before the Commission stopped providing funding in 2001.

The value of funding is determined by three main factors: the total funds received by the NLDF from the National Lottery; Government formulas determining distribution by good cause; and the process of fund allocation to recipients. Although the allocation received by funding bodies has been relatively consistent, differences over time still arise where grants are brought forward, or are not collected. Given that funds cannot always be disbursed immediately, there may be considerable lags in the receipt of Lottery funds; for example, despite being wound up in August 2001 the Millennium Commission continued to disburse grant monies until 2005.

The arts, heritage and sports causes have become increasingly consistent in the value of their disbursements over time. This probably reflects increased efforts to ensure that funds are allocated on the basis of expected revenue streams. Although these causes have been allotted an identical proportion of NLDF funds throughout the duration of the Lottery, discrepancies do persist. Funding for HEECE causes has been considerably more volatile – even between 2001 and 2006, when the proportion of NLDF funds remained at 33.3%,

HEECE funding fluctuated. Although HEECE causes have remained the largest recipient of Lottery monies since 1999 the annual amount designated for recipients has oscillated from less than £500 million in 2006 to nearly £1 billion in 2003 and 2007. Unsurprisingly, millennium-based grants were highly concentrated over a short period of time; in 1997, when funds were released for the Millennium Dome and the Eden Project, grants exceeded £1.25 billion in total.

### 3.2 Largest individual grants

Table 3 shows the largest individual grants disbursed by the NLDF. The largest grant administered by a Lottery fund was the £600 million provided by the Millennium Commission for the Millennium Dome. Wembley Stadium is a distant second, receiving £120 million from Sport England. Although projects like the Dome have received widespread criticism, the Millennium Commission offered this appraisal of its work:

Not everything which the Millennium Commission supported was successful but the record is overwhelmingly positive and one of which we are proud. Of the 225 capital projects, three have closed having failed to survive in a competitive marketplace. Others may do so in the coming years. Of course occasional failures attract more attention than the more common successes. We regret each failure but the Commission chose to back people with innovative ideas to bring about positive change and to invest in all parts of the UK, even where economic deprivation made success more challenging. To take risks and not to expect anything to go wrong is unrealistic.<sup>48</sup>

Lottery support for the London Olympics is set to eclipse the amount spent on the Millennium Dome, although it has not yet been formally disbursed.

**Table 3**  
**Largest individual grants**

Recipient	Project description	Local Authority	Distributing body	Award date	Award (£)
New Millennium Experience Company	The Millennium Dome	Greenwich	Millennium Commission	17/01/1997	600,000,000
Wembley National Stadium Ltd	English National Stadium, Wembley	Brent	Sport England	18/01/1999	120,000,000
The Foundation for Social Entrepreneurs	Funding for the Foundation for Social Entrepreneurs	Lambeth	Millennium Commission	20/12/2002	100,000,000
Royal Opera House Covent Garden	Restoration, Refurbishment and Extension of Royal Opera House	Westminster	Arts Council England	17/07/1995	78,500,000
Sport England	Active England program	Camden	New Opportunities and Sport England	21/07/2004	77,500,000
The Trustees of The Eden Trust	Eden Project	Restormel	Millennium Commission	08/07/1997	58,664,900
Royal Shakespeare Company	Royal Shakespeare Company	Stratford-on-Avon	Arts Council England	30/03/2004	55,806,539
Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council	Development of a Regional Music Centre at Gateshead Quays	Gateshead	Arts Council England	19/10/1999	53,308,409
Lowry Centre Trust	Creation of The Lowry Centre	Salford	Arts Council England	21/02/1996	51,749,719
Tate Gallery	Tate Gallery	Westminster	Millennium Commission	16/03/1996	51,357,700

*Note:* figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

*Source:* DCMS awards database.

<sup>48</sup> Millennium Commission, [Gone Today, Here Tomorrow](#), 30 November 2006

### 3.3 Regional breakdown

Table 4 provides a regional analysis of Lottery grants by good cause. The table shows that Scotland has received the largest number of grants, with 39,181. This puts it ahead of London which has received 35,348. The North East and Northern Ireland have received the fewest awards with 16,777 and 15,858 respectively. England as a whole has received 226,687 awards – less than a distribution perfectly weighted by population would assign. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales all received more grants than their population size would imply.

**Table 4**  
**Grants by region**

Area	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total	% UK total	% population
<b>Number</b>								
England	44,862	145,847	13,825	2,564	19,589	226,687	73.2%	83.8%
East Midlands	3,245	12,754	1,422	229	2,391	20,041	6.5%	7.2%
Eastern	2,859	13,804	1,548	303	1,871	20,385	6.6%	9.3%
London	10,230	20,865	1,685	380	2,188	35,348	11.4%	12.4%
North East	3,296	11,145	945	157	1,234	16,777	5.4%	4.2%
North West	5,387	19,988	1,658	297	2,740	30,070	9.7%	11.3%
South East	6,005	18,495	1,794	394	2,386	29,074	9.4%	13.6%
South West	4,425	17,923	1,741	291	2,342	26,722	8.6%	8.5%
West Midlands	4,707	16,742	1,468	267	2,500	25,684	8.3%	8.8%
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,708	15,302	1,511	246	1,937	23,704	7.7%	8.5%
Northern Ireland	3,771	8,166	692	177	3,052	15,858	5.1%	2.9%
Scotland	9,890	22,499	2,617	302	3,873	39,181	12.7%	8.4%
Wales	6,514	11,172	1,671	418	6,870	26,645	8.6%	4.9%
<b>UK total</b>	<b>65,037</b>	<b>188,855</b>	<b>18,752</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>33,384</b>	<b>309,489</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Not Derived	3,817	302	4	3	16,459	20,585	-	-
<b>Value (£, million)</b>								
England	2,831.0	6,457.3	3,410.8	1,690.9	3,056.8	17,446.8	81.5%	83.8%
East Midlands	124.9	498.8	216.8	73.0	392.7	1,306.1	6.1%	7.2%
Eastern	126.4	508.2	265.9	56.8	203.2	1,160.5	5.4%	9.3%
London	1,132.2	1,635.2	828.4	922.1	602.4	5,120.3	23.9%	12.4%
North East	190.8	401.8	204.3	70.3	161.5	1,028.7	4.8%	4.2%
North West	292.8	902.3	467.9	110.9	452.6	2,226.5	10.4%	11.3%
South East	249.2	624.0	413.9	97.6	409.9	1,794.7	8.4%	13.6%
South West	180.3	594.2	388.4	144.2	257.0	1,564.2	7.3%	8.5%
West Midlands	341.6	677.5	297.4	117.7	319.4	1,753.6	8.2%	8.8%
Yorkshire and Humberside	192.8	615.3	327.8	98.3	258.1	1,492.2	7.0%	8.5%
Northern Ireland	111.7	378.2	125.1	84.1	142.6	841.7	3.9%	2.9%
Scotland	285.2	851.0	506.3	247.0	145.6	2,035.1	9.5%	8.4%
Wales	165.1	437.4	200.2	132.8	143.6	1,079.1	5.0%	4.9%
<b>UK total</b>	<b>3,393.0</b>	<b>8,123.8</b>	<b>4,242.5</b>	<b>2,154.7</b>	<b>3,488.7</b>	<b>21,402.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Not Derived	95.7	35.1	0.1	28.9	524.1	683.9	-	-

Notes: funding figures correct up to 17/11/2009; population figures are based on mid-2007 estimates.

Sources: DCMS awards database; ONS.

In terms of the value of awards, London has received by far the most funding, with £5.1 billion in grants. The 23.9% of total funding received by London is disproportionate to the 12.4% of the population that currently resides there, according to the mid-2007 population estimates.<sup>49</sup> In part this reflects expensive projects such as the Millennium Dome and the plethora of arts opportunities – in the arts and millennium areas, London has

<sup>49</sup> Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

received 33.4% and 42.8% of total funding respectively. However, in each grant category London considerably exceeds the funding provided to every other region. This finding is at least in part explained by funding recipients often being based in London – even in cases such as the £77.5 million Active England programme where the programme covers multiple regions – and thus registering only as a statistic for London.

The North West and Scotland have both received more than £2 billion in grants. Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East have received the least grant funding; Northern Ireland has received only £826 million. However, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales all received a greater proportion of funding than their population size would imply.

### 3.4 Constituency breakdown

The DCMS Lottery Grants database allows analysis of the allocation of grants by different types of geographical area including constituency, and finds that the average constituency received a total of 479 awards with a combined value of £33 million. The *median* constituency – a measure which does not reflect the distortion caused by the generous grants received by a few constituencies – received 406 grants worth £18.5 million. Tables 5 and 6 show the top and bottom ten constituencies by number and value of award. On both counts, the Cities of London and Westminster have received the greatest support from the Lottery; this has amounted to 2,119 awards with a combined worth of £900 million. Hayes and Harlington received the fewest awards at 118, while Wirral West received awards of the lowest value (£2.3 million). Figures for all constituencies are given in Tables A3 and A4.

Not all grants, however, can be attributed to a constituency. Therefore, some grants – such as films that are to be released nationally – are not allocated to a particular constituency, but instead appear in the “not derived” row. This category also includes grants that cannot be assigned to a constituency from the available data. The tables reflect 2005 constituency boundaries.

Direct comparison between constituencies, however, remains difficult. As noted with regard to regional analysis, some constituencies receive large grants that are not distributed solely within the constituency’s confines. This is particularly the case in London where a recipient’s headquarters, to which the Lottery database attributes the grants, are often based. Similarly, some projects which are contained within a constituency’s borders produce wider benefits; for example, elite-level national sports centres may not actually be accessible for constituents, while large-scale projects such as the Millennium Dome and the Eden Project were designed with national tourism – rather than direct benefits for the local community – in mind.

All of the top ten constituencies receiving most support are located in major cities. Furthermore, four of the top ten by award number and five of the top ten by value are located in central London. This is in a large part explained by the significant grants administered by the Millennium Commission to build large structures; these included the Millennium Dome, Tate Modern and the London Eye.

**Table 5**  
**Number of awards by constituency: top 10 and bottom 10**

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
1	Cities of London and Westminster	1,223	646	181	25	44	<b>2,119</b>
2	Glasgow Central	1,215	711	83	12	40	<b>2,061</b>
3	Holborn and St Pancras	950	829	113	22	90	<b>2,004</b>
4	Manchester, Central	874	668	103	18	140	<b>1,803</b>
5	Belfast South	617	650	61	15	443	<b>1,786</b>
6	Liverpool, Riverside	782	750	112	14	74	<b>1,732</b>
7	Islington South and Finsbury	530	921	69	11	50	<b>1,581</b>
8	Birmingham, Ladywood	667	670	107	13	97	<b>1,554</b>
9	Edinburgh North and Leith	815	502	86	9	33	<b>1,445</b>
10	Bethnal Green and Bow	570	744	65	8	49	<b>1,436</b>
637	Chatham and Aylesford	12	133	6	0	16	<b>167</b>
638	Southend West	29	116	6	0	14	<b>165</b>
639	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	13	131	1	3	12	<b>160</b>
640	Bexleyheath and Crayford	8	120	9	2	21	<b>160</b>
641	Broxbourne	8	113	6	0	26	<b>153</b>
642	Spelthorne	32	96	3	2	18	<b>151</b>
643	Ruislip - Northwood	26	97	5	2	20	<b>150</b>
644	Castle Point	8	111	8	0	20	<b>147</b>
645	Birmingham, Yardley	19	99	7	0	11	<b>136</b>
646	Hayes and Harlington	8	90	5	0	15	<b>118</b>
	Total distributed (all constituencies)	65,085	188,881	18,750	3,458	33,380	<b>309,554</b>
	Average constituency	100.8	292.4	29.0	5.4	51.7	<b>479.2</b>
	Not Derived	3,769	276	6	6	16,463	<b>20,520</b>
	Total	68,854	189,157	18,756	3,464	49,843	<b>330,074</b>

*Note*: figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

*Source*: DCMS awards database.

**Table 6**  
**Value of awards by constituency: top 10 and bottom 10**

£, thousands

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
1	Cities of London and Westminster	363,358	176,168	241,268	77,938	41,267	<b>899,999</b>
2	Greenwich and Woolwich	5,844	27,572	70,213	600,940	10,409	<b>714,979</b>
3	Manchester, Central	76,824	79,859	76,026	52,250	175,678	<b>460,637</b>
4	Holborn and St Pancras	116,870	214,363	59,563	40,125	29,336	<b>460,256</b>
5	Islington South and Finsbury	107,569	238,113	13,900	9,752	9,416	<b>378,750</b>
6	Vauxhall	132,772	75,459	38,646	105,639	7,151	<b>359,666</b>
7	Birmingham, Ladywood	90,629	121,774	42,012	87,604	12,242	<b>354,261</b>
8	Glasgow Central	63,936	101,509	70,658	52,968	6,073	<b>295,144</b>
9	Bristol West	48,535	108,757	37,873	52,540	8,371	<b>256,075</b>
10	Liverpool, Riverside	72,283	66,759	90,687	8,951	13,813	<b>252,493</b>
637	Castle Point	106	1,985	223	0	1,713	<b>4,028</b>
638	Chingford and Woodford Green	156	2,222	405	17	1,089	<b>3,890</b>
639	Luton North	111	2,364	103	20	1,154	<b>3,752</b>
640	Birmingham, Northfield	360	2,611	604	10	43	<b>3,629</b>
641	Birmingham, Yardley	182	1,454	1,691	0	98	<b>3,425</b>
642	Hayes and Harlington	155	2,383	648	0	111	<b>3,297</b>
643	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	74	2,176	20	24	879	<b>3,173</b>
644	Birmingham, Hall Green	542	2,243	43	20	187	<b>3,035</b>
645	Hornchurch	141	1,858	340	4	167	<b>2,510</b>
646	Wirral West	100	1,923	34	0	229	<b>2,287</b>
	Total distributed (all constituencies)	3,395,092	8,124,555	4,242,485	2,154,696	3,488,646	<b>21,405,474</b>
	Average per constituency	5,256	12,577	6,567	3,335	5,400	<b>33,135</b>
	Not Derived	93,692	34,421	95	28,893	524,100	<b>681,200</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,488,784</b>	<b>8,158,976</b>	<b>4,242,580</b>	<b>2,183,589</b>	<b>4,012,745</b>	<b>22,086,674</b>

*Note:* figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

*Source:* DCMS awards database.

## 4 Issues raised regarding the operation of the National Lottery

Over the lifetime of the Lottery a variety of issues have been raised and accusations made about the operation of the National Lottery. Some of these are discussed in this section.

### 4.1 Diversion of funds toward the London Olympics

The current Lottery model has been challenged for distributing funds away from the permanent good causes toward the London Olympics.<sup>50</sup> In the first place, funding for the Olympics has been explicitly channelled away from the other good causes, especially from the sports funds. In the second place, given that lottery grants to the permanent causes represent a fixed proportion of total sales revenues, any decline in sales may cause a potentially costly drop in funding to such causes. The Go for Gold and Dream Number games, assuming that they at least partially act as substitutes for the other Lottery games, may therefore reduce funding for the good causes. Independent lottery consultant, Glenn Barry, was paraphrased in *The Independent* as suggesting that “introducing an exciting new game does not boost sales because other games suffer in proportion”.<sup>51</sup>

The Government has said that the maximum contribution to the 2012 Olympics from the Lottery will be £2.2 billion. Of this £1.1 billion is to be diverted from the non-Olympic distributors, as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7 - Amounts transferred from non-Olympic lottery proceeds to the Olympic funding package**

	£ million
Arts Council England	112.5
UK Film Council	21.8
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	4.5
Scottish Arts Council	12.5
Scottish Screen	1.8
Arts Council of Wales	8.1
Big Lottery Fund	638.1
Heritage Lottery Fund	161.2
Sport England	99.9
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	4.1
SportScotland	13.1
Sports Council for Wales	7.3
UK Sport	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: HC Deb 22 March 2007 cc1053-4W

Established Lottery sports distributors will have a further £340m diverted from their resources to meet the costs of elite sport and associated sports investment.

New Olympic Lottery games have been introduced which are expected to raise £750m, around 59% of which might represent money diverted from existing good causes. This

<sup>50</sup> *The Guardian*, [Lottery causes at risk as bill for 2012 Olympics escalates](#), 13 November 2006

<sup>51</sup> *The Independent*, [Camelot and its finances: Lottery fund for good causes is facing £1bn shortfall](#), 3 February 2008

diversion represents £65m per year – about 4.5-5% of annual income to good causes from the Lottery.<sup>52</sup>

A London Assembly report published in January 2008 expressed its concerns regarding the effect of this diversion, noting that:

£2.2 billion of Lottery good cause money is being diverted to pay for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, of which we estimate that approximately £440 million will be lost to London. We are concerned that the diversion will be felt disproportionately by those organisations that rely on smaller grants. These organisations – various community and voluntary groups - already have a poor record of attracting Lottery money and they are also least likely to have alternative sources of funding available. Yet these organisations do valuable work in London's communities.<sup>53</sup>

With regard to small organisations receiving Lottery support, the report concluded that such groups should be protected against possible adverse effects:

This report recognises the potential benefits of the 2012 Games. However, we also think that London's small voluntary and community organisations need to be shielded from the harm that diverting Lottery money to pay for them may cause. We therefore recommend that the proportion of Lottery good cause money spent on grants worth less than £10,000 should be monitored and protected from the effects of the diversion by Lottery distributors.<sup>54</sup>

Many of the funding bodies themselves have bemoaned the recent declines in their financial support, which have – amongst other factors – been associated with Olympic diversions. In the case of Scotland, *The Herald* has identified that the arts and heritage funds have and will suffer in terms of their capacity to dispense funds:

Colin McLean, the head of the HLF in Scotland, which in recent years has funded the redevelopment of the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum in Glasgow, the purchase of the John Murray Archive for the National Library of Scotland and the building of the new Riverside Museum in Glasgow, has said that the days of the "big cheques" of more than £10m are now over.

Iain Munro, the head of lottery funds for the SAC [Scottish Arts Council] - whose capital programme has paid for buildings such as Dance Base in Edinburgh and Dundee Contemporary Arts - says that big capital projects are a thing of the past: only up to £250,000 is available for these types of schemes in the future.

Meanwhile Ken Hay, the leader of Scottish Screen, the national film agency, says that the drop in its own funds means it can now only offer grants of up to £400,000 to films being made in Scotland.

A skills development scheme, slate funding and business development loans for film makers have all been cut, he revealed.

"We have had to curtail a lot of our activities," he said.

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<sup>52</sup> DCMS, [Horse Race Betting and Olympic Lottery Bill Regulatory Impact Assessment](#), December 2003, p38

<sup>53</sup> London Assembly, [The Impact of the 2012 Games on Lottery Funding in London](#), January 2008, p6

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., p6



The SAC says the reduction in lottery funds is partly due to the decline in ticket sales, but is also because of the impact of the diversion of lottery funds to support the 2012 Games.

The total amount of diverted funds is £12.5m, more than £3m a year.

Scottish Screen has similarly been hit by the Olympics spend: a total of £1.87m will be transferred from the film agency to funds for the Games.<sup>55</sup>

However in response to a parliamentary question the Government said:

The National Lottery Commission have advised that it is not possible to assess the impact of Olympic designated games on overall returns to good causes as it would not be possible to predict what sales would have been without a successful Olympics bid. The best way to minimise the impact of Olympic Lottery games sales on The National Lottery Distribution Fund is therefore to maximise overall sales.<sup>56</sup>

## 4.2 Distribution fund balances

The distributing bodies have been criticised by Parliament and the Government for allegedly withholding funds by retaining large balances. Lottery money remains in the NLDF until it is disbursed and required by distributors.

As Table A2 shows, the balances in the NLDF increased steadily from the start of the Lottery in 1994, peaking in July 1999 at £3.7 billion.<sup>57</sup> This was due to the time lag between the money being paid into the NLDF and being awarded to and drawn down by recipients. Looking at individual funding bodies, the table shows that until 1998/99 each of these bodies received more income than they authorised for payment to recipients (i.e. a negative net draw-down).

As the distributors have no control over the amount of money being put in the NLDF, the main ways of reducing balances are either to make more commitments to pay grants or to speed up the process by which recipients draw down the funding. However, it can be difficult to achieve this, particularly when the grants are for large high-value projects which can take a long time to complete. Distributors also face uncertainty regarding future income from Lottery ticket sales and distribution formulas which have been altered a number of times.

In March 2002, the then Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, Tessa Jowell, announced a target for the balances in the National Lottery to halve from just over £3.5 billion, where they then stood at the time.<sup>58</sup> The July 2002 Funding Review consultation document set out concerns which had been raised about the level of balances:

Concern has been expressed over the relatively high levels of funds which have been raised by the Lottery for good causes and yet have not been distributed. Part of the problem is that there is often a gap between a project or organisation being awarded Lottery funding and being in a position to use the money. This can be for very good reasons – they may be awaiting partnership funding, they may wish to take time to develop a full project plan, or the project itself may be scheduled to run from a specific future time period. In fact, although the NLDF balance stood at £3.53 billion at the end of December 2001, distributors had commitments totalling £3.82 billion, some £290

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<sup>55</sup> *The Herald*, [Arts and culture lose out in £44m lottery cash squeeze](#), 14 April 2009

<sup>56</sup> HC Deb 10 February 2009 c2282W

<sup>57</sup> Committee of Public Accounts, [Managing National Lottery Distribution Fund balances](#), 18 October 2005, p3

<sup>58</sup> DCMS Press Notice, [Tessa Jowell proposes changes to cure the Lottery's seven year itch](#), 20 March 2002

million more than was actually available. And interest earned on the money is simply added to the total available for good causes.

However the Government is working with distributors considering how to allow committed funds to be transferred more quickly. Possibilities include permitting advance payments for low-risk projects, introducing a more flexible approach to partnership funding and releasing more funding for project planning.

The National Audit Office subsequently produced a report on the issue in July 2004.<sup>59</sup> This noted that different distributors had different approaches to the balances of funds in the NLDF. Five were not prepared to make grant commitments exceeding the level of funds they hold, six were prepared to do this, but subject to a maximum level of over commitment, and three had no specified maximum level of commitments. The report found that there was significant scope for distributors to reduce balances by making more grant commitments, and more limited scope for reducing balances by increasing their rate of spending:

There is scope for the National Lottery Distribution Fund balances to be reduced further, in particular by distributors making more commitments to pay grants to deserving projects. But significant reductions in balances could take time. There can be considerable time lags between distributors making commitments to pay grants and the grants actually being paid. This is especially the case with high value grants as these are often for large projects which can take a long time to complete and involve the payment of grant over a number of years. There is though scope to speed up payments, which can also help to reduce balances.

However, distributors face uncertainties about future lottery distribution arrangements, income levels and expenditure. These uncertainties are important because each distributor must keep sufficient money in the National Lottery Distribution Fund to be able to meet its commitments and manage its business, and is not underwritten by other distributors or the Department.<sup>60</sup>

In July 2003, the DCMS published a *National Lottery Funding Decision Document* which pointed out the existence of a “perverse incentive” for funding bodies to retain high balances, in that those distributors with the highest balances get the most interest added to their good causes.<sup>61</sup> As a result, the Government first introduced legislation in November 2004 (which was later reintroduced in May 2005) seeking to remove this incentive by stipulating that interest on balances would be shared in the same proportion as proceeds from Lottery games rather than directed to those with the largest balances. The Government also said that the legislation intended to create a “reserve power” to reduce balances where they appeared to be excessive.

The Committee of Public Accounts added weight to the criticism in its report of October 2005. The report noted that:

Although the balances in the Distribution Fund may already be committed to particular projects, there are often significant time lags between projects being awarded funding and their incurring expenditure and drawing down the money. Meanwhile distributors continue to receive new income from the sale of lottery tickets. The balances earn

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<sup>59</sup> National Audit Office, [Managing National Lottery Distribution Fund balances](#), July 2004

<sup>60</sup> Ibid, p3

<sup>61</sup> DCMS, *Review of Lottery Funding: Summary of analysis of responses to the consultation paper on Lottery Distribution Policy*, January 2003

interest but the intended public benefit is delivered only when the money is spent in the community.<sup>62</sup>

Furthermore, the Committee observed that collectively the funding bodies – the Heritage Lottery Fund and the New Opportunities Fund in particular – had shown limited progress in meeting the DCMS target of halving the £3.5bn balance:

In 2002 the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport announced a target for total balances to halve by 2004 but in the event they fell by only 24% and the balances held by five individual distributors increased.

At May 2005 balances stood at £2.4 billion, with two distributors (the Heritage Lottery Fund and the New Opportunities Fund) together holding 64% of the total. The Department's aim is to drive balances down as fast as it can and, although the target for total balances to halve was not disaggregated, it would like distributors to set their own targets and some have done so.<sup>63</sup>

The report concluded that funding bodies should become less risk-averse and increase their funding commitments:

To reduce their National Lottery Distribution Fund balances distributors need to increase the amount of money that they pay out in grants. The most significant impact on balances would come from distributors making more commitments to pay grants. It would also help reduce balances if projects were delivered, and thereby grants paid, more quickly.<sup>64</sup>

To address the risks associated with future revenue streams, the Committee suggested that the DCMS provide “regular and reliable” revenue projections and funding bodies establish clear practices for committing future Lottery monies.<sup>65</sup> The DCMS subsequently agreed to provide more detailed grant projections.<sup>66</sup>

*The Times* reported on 18 October 2005 that:

When it comes to the National Lottery bodies, however, thrift may have become an unhealthy obsession. MPs on the Public Accounts Committee are furious that £2.4 billion is idling in the bank rather than going to good causes — and the National Audit Office and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) agree. This is a problem that has bedevilled the lottery bodies since they were created. The question is why it has still not been fixed.<sup>67</sup>

However, the newspaper did go on to suggest that there are often good reasons for the fund retention, and concluded that the intentional withholding of funds is an unlikely outcome. A more pressing issue was deemed to be addressing expenditure risk:

This is not a case of lottery distributors directly withholding funds from deserving causes; they have usually “committed” their money to one project or another. But the question is whether they should be braver about committing more money from anticipated future revenue. The Heritage Lottery Fund, for example, currently extends commitments by about two years in advance of income. The DCMS would like it to go

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<sup>62</sup> Committee of Public Accounts, [Managing National Lottery Distribution Fund balances](#), 18 October 2005, p3

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, p3

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, p3

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, pp5-6

<sup>66</sup> DCMS, [National Lottery Distribution Fund Account 2007-08](#), 29 January 2007

<sup>67</sup> *The Times*, [No risk no reward](#), 15 October 2005

further. Although the Government will be diverting some lottery money to the London Olympic Games from 2009, ministers have promised to give two years' notice of what proportion of funds they will be seeking to cream off.

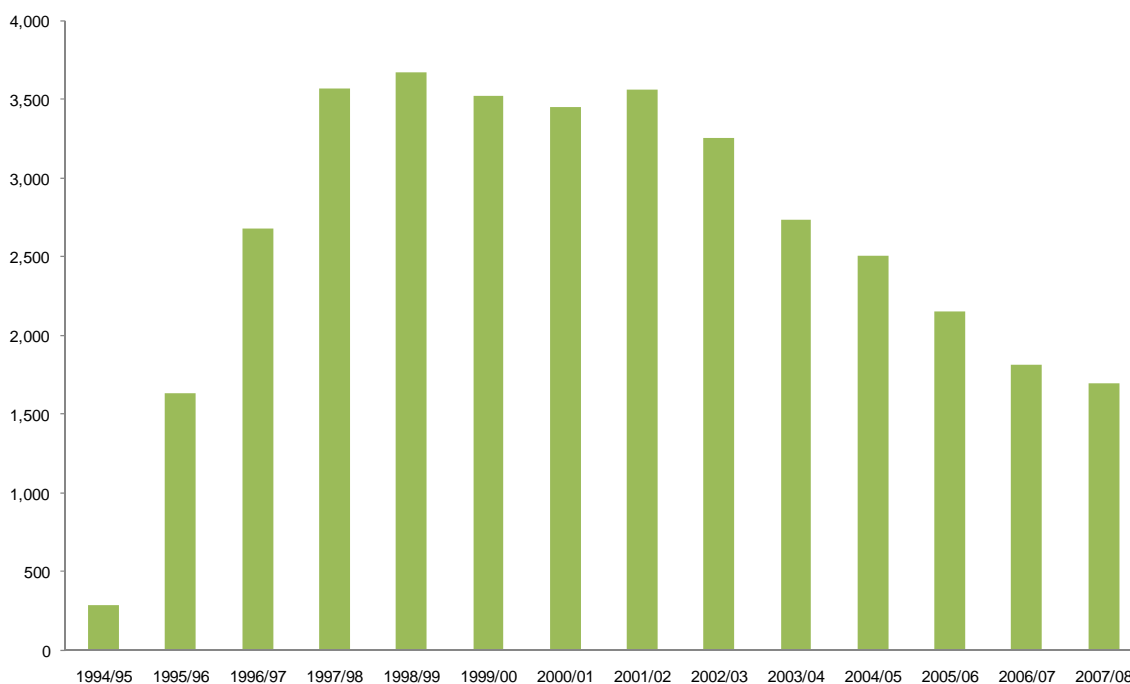
A less conservative approach to reserves would enable the distributors to help many more worthy projects. The National Lottery has been an undoubted success, producing innovative and extraordinary results, big and small, up and down the country. Some are still in the pipeline; others are still being turned away for lack of funds. The distributors should not be imprudent with their cash. But they do not need an excessive "float" and they should take a little more risk, without gambling away the proceeds.<sup>68</sup>

The *National Lottery Act 2006* set in place legislation designed to prevent the build-up of balances. The Act made two key provisions relating to the retention of significant balances:

- Section 8 of the Act empowered the Secretary of State to reallocate residual balances from one Lottery distributor to another body within the same good cause by means of statutory order, but not from one good cause to another;
- Section 9, which addressed investment income and amended Section 32 of the original 1993 Act, stated that investment income from all funding bodies would be pooled and redistributed in a manner akin to funds new to the distributing process (i.e. by the proportions specified in Table 1). This replaced the previous arrangement where investment income was distributed in proportion to their share of money already held in the Distribution Fund on their behalf.

Chart 2 shows that NLDF balances have reduced since peaking in 1999.

Chart 2 NLDF Balance, year end, £ million



Source: NLDF Annual Reports

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

The total balance held by the NLDF – the accumulation of balances across the thirteen individual distributing bodies – for the financial year ending March 2008 was £1.7 billion. On this date the distributors had committed Lottery funds worth £2.5 billion against this balance. It was expected that £1.2 billion would be drawn down during 2008/09.<sup>69</sup>

As Table A2 illustrates, the funding bodies have collectively authorised more payments than they have received in income for eight of the last nine years; net draw-down of funds was especially high from 2003/04 to 2006/07 when the NLDF balance almost halved.

### 4.3 The new good cause

The 1998 Act introduced a sixth good cause to the five initial causes. The New Opportunities Fund “will support specific initiatives, additional to core programmes funded through taxation, to support our priorities of health, education and the environment.”<sup>70</sup> This move was criticised as it was felt that this represented a break in the principle of additionality - that Lottery funds should not be subsumed into public expenditure

John Major – the Prime Minister who brought the National Lottery into existence in 1993 – argued that the Labour Government had significantly departed from the original intention of the Lottery, to fund non-core public services:

The genesis of the Lottery lay in my belief that sport, the arts, our heritage and charities enhance the quality of life for millions of people - and I noted at the Treasury that, in the scramble for taxpayer funding, they always lose out to health, education, social services and defence.

As prime minister, my solution was the Lottery: additional funding, free of government interference, to provide resources to replace dilapidated facilities, repair decaying buildings, and boost the arts and charities.

(...)

The Lottery is more than a cash dispenser: it is a social tool, and the present Government has a mixed record in caring for it. To its credit, it has widened the use of Lottery funds - as I would have done myself. To its discredit, it has siphoned off funds for its own pet projects.

In 1997, 20 per cent of Lottery proceeds went to each of the long-term good causes. In 1998, the Government cut that to 16.6 per cent, and later the Big Lottery Fund dipped into the bran tub yet again - and sport, the arts, heritage and charities were the losers.

It is not easy to disentangle by how much the four main good causes have lost out, but it is literally billions over the past decade. At present, I calculate annual funding has dropped by about one-third from its peak.<sup>71</sup>

### 4.4 “Politically-motivated distribution”

The Conservative Party and the *Daily Telegraph* have accused the Labour Party, and its affiliates, of diverting lottery grants from the Big Lottery Fund to the constituencies of its MPs – the accusation thereby refutes the independence that is claimed to underlie funding decisions. The charge, issued soon after the inception of the Big Lottery Fund, was reiterated in February 2009 when the *Telegraph* wrote:

<sup>69</sup> NLDF, [National Lottery Distribution Fund Account 2007-08](#), 25 November 2008

<sup>70</sup> HC Deb 21 July 1997 c685

<sup>71</sup> John Major, *Daily Telegraph*, [Labour's raid on Lotto money must stop](#), 24 August 2008

One criticism no one levelled at the Lottery was that it would distribute its funds on narrow party-political grounds, so that when the Conservatives were in power, they would direct the lion's share of Lottery cash to Conservative-supporting areas, and when Labour took over, it would do the same for Labour-supporting ones.

Today, however, we publish evidence which suggests that, since Labour reorganised the Lottery and created the Big Lottery Fund, money has indeed been distributed according to party advantage. By far the majority of the biggest sums go to projects in Labour-held constituencies: 74 of the seats that benefit most are held by Labour, whereas only 20 are held by the Conservatives. The Fund emphatically denies that the pattern is a result of political bias. It says that it is a function of the fact that the majority of its funding goes to the poor and disadvantaged - and that group usually elects Labour MPs. But the decision to direct sums of pounds 1 million or more to Labour constituencies at nearly four times the rate at which they are handed to Conservative ones cannot be explained by that consideration alone. The gap is simply too big.

The composition of the committee that decides who will get how much does not help to persuade the public that the body is completely neutral. Five out of the 11 people on it are either Labour members or supporters. It would take only one other member of the committee to be a Labour supporter for there to be an in-built majority in favour of the governing party.<sup>72</sup>

A subsequent *Telegraph* article added:

The National Lottery is being used to channel funds to pet Government projects in constituencies represented by Labour MPs, the Conservatives have claimed.

Tory leader David Cameron will unveil plans on Wednesday to end "ministerial meddling" by making the lottery accountable to Parliament rather than Government.

Constituencies represented by Labour MPs have received an average of £852,063 in lottery grants since 1997, compared to £342,989 for those with Conservative members - a shortfall of 69.8 per cent, according to figures from the Big Lottery Fund.

Only one Tory MP, Peter Ainsworth, appears in the top 10 constituencies for lottery funding, and there are only five in the top 50.

Six of the top 10 are Labour seats, including Leeds Central, the constituency of Hilary Benn, the Environment Secretary, at number six.

Islington South, held by Emily Thornberry, tops the table. Her constituency has received 45 awards worth £28,570,973 since the lottery began just over a decade ago.

Conservative seats, on average, have won four awards compared to 10 for Labour and 16 for the Liberal Democrats in the last decade.

In total, 47 constituencies, including 24 represented by the Tories, have received no grants.

They include former Tory leaders Michael Howard and Iain Duncan Smith, as well as current shadow cabinet members Philip Hammond and Francis Maude.

Scotland and Wales receive more Lottery funding per capita than England, the figures also show.

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<sup>72</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, [Why Labour's Lottery numbers do not add up](#), 8 February 2009

To tackle the imbalance, Mr Cameron and Jeremy Hunt, the shadow culture secretary, will unveil plans for a National Lottery Independence Bill, to make the lottery accountable to Parliament.

It includes proposals to prevent lottery boards being monopolised by Government "cronies" with appointments subject to approval by Commons select committees.

Mr Herbert said: "Since 1997 the lottery has been seriously compromised by political interference.

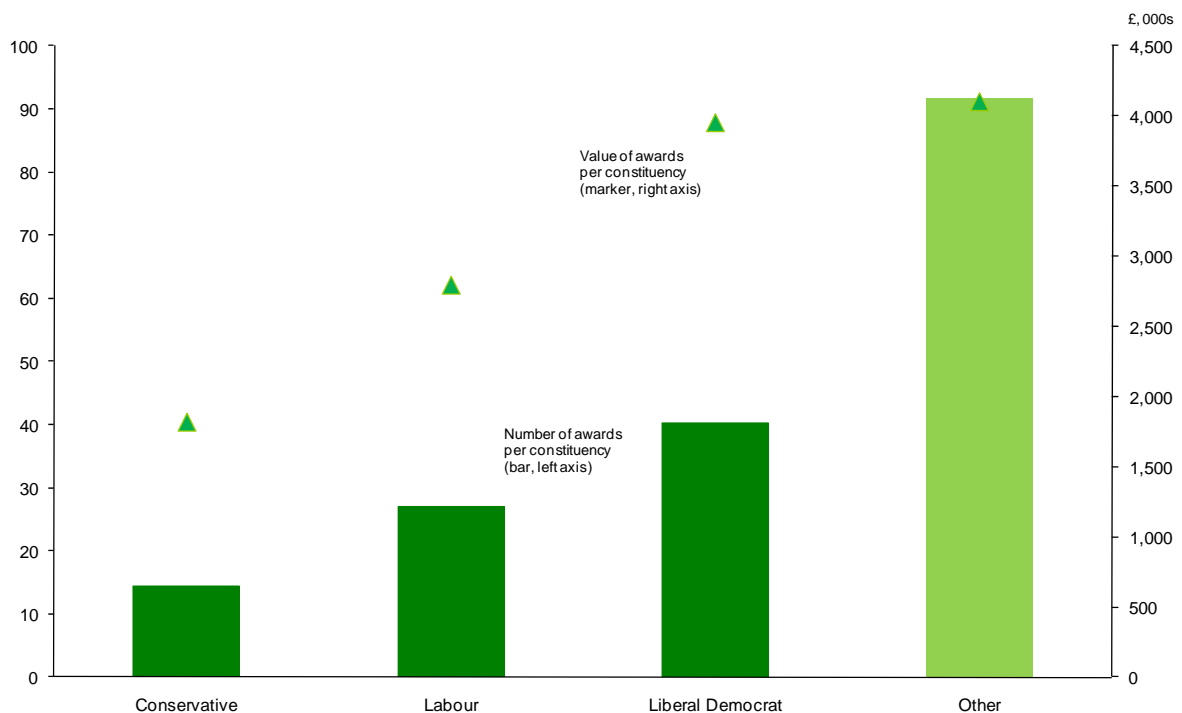
"Good causes have lost millions of pounds and lottery distributor boards have been filled with Labour Party members.

"We need a comprehensive bill to restore statutory independence of the lottery so it can achieve the full potential of its founding vision."<sup>73</sup>

To better assess this argument we can study the Big Lottery Fund's distribution of grants by constituency since it first started to fund Lottery projects in early 2005. Chart 3 and Table A5 presents the average number and value of awards received by all parties represented by at least ten MPs in the House of Commons. Party of the MP is as elected at 2005 General Election, except where the party of the MP has changed as the result of a by-election.

Of the three largest parties, the average Liberal Democrat constituency has received more grants, by both number and value than the average Labour constituency, which in turn has received more than the average Conservative constituency.

Chart 3: Average number and value of Big Lottery Fund awards by party



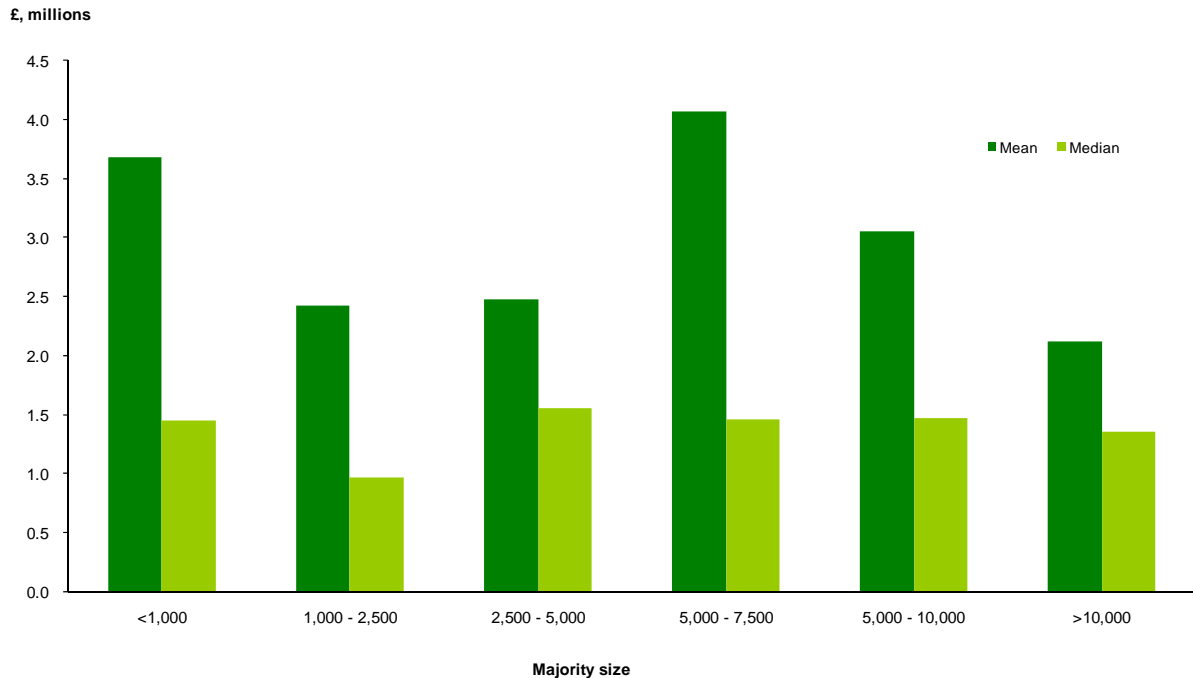
Sources: DCMS awards database

Another question is whether funds have been directed to Labour's marginal seats. Chart 4 and Table A6 examine this, looking at the value of Big Lottery Fund grants distributed to

<sup>73</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, [Labour seats 'first in the queue for lottery cash'](#), 5 February 2009

seats where Labour came either first or second in the 2005 General Election. We see that although constituencies with a majority of less than 1,000 do receive more funds than average (mean), there is no clear indication that the seats that Labour are nearest to winning and losing systematically receive favourable treatment. This lack of difference between constituencies is particularly clear when the median constituency for each group is considered.

**Chart 4: Value of Big Lottery Fund awards  
by 2005 General Election majority, seats where Labour came first or second**



Sources: DCMS awards database

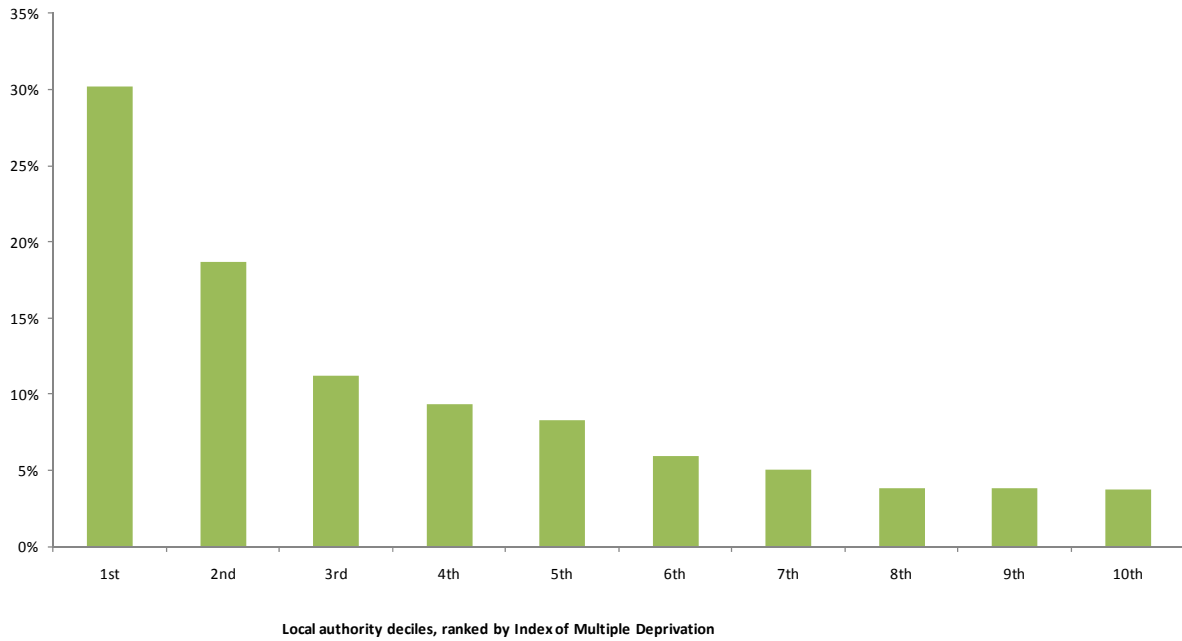
It should be emphasised that the Government has specified that areas suffering social and economic deprivation should be given preferential treatment in receiving money for good causes.

Chart 5 shows a relatively strong positive relationship between the index of multiple deprivation rankings by decile and the average funding received by an English local authority from the Big Lottery Fund, and supports the Government's claim that deprived areas are given additional monies. As at 17 November 2009 one-half of the money awarded by the Big Lottery Fund in England had gone to good causes in the one-fifth most deprived areas.

Given that social and economic deprivation tends to be more prevalent in Labour constituencies, this may explain the observation that Labour constituencies receive more Lottery funding from the Big Lottery Fund than Conservative constituencies.



Chart 5: Proportion of Big Lottery Fund funds allocated to English local authorities by social deprivation



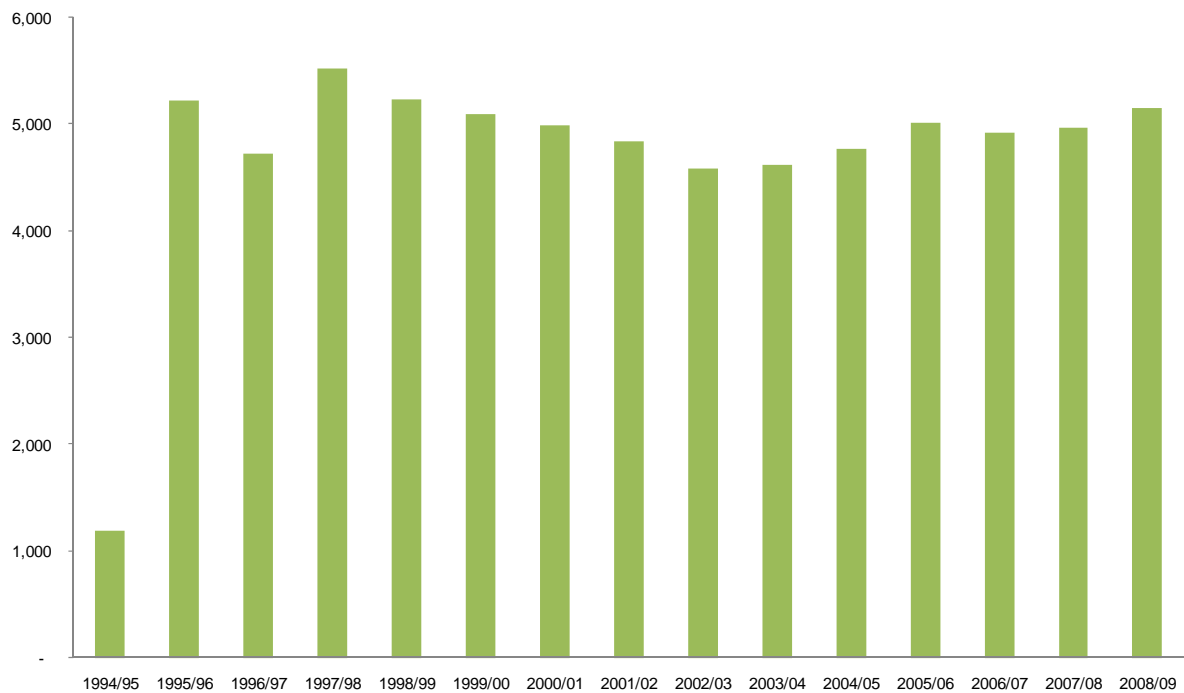
Sources: DCMS awards database, DCLG IMD

## 5 Financial performance

### 5.1 Game sales

Chart 6 shows trends in National Lottery ticket sales. In 2008/09 ticket sales totalled £5.1 billion continuing a general upward trend since 2002/03.

Chart 6: National Lottery ticket sales, £ million



Source: HC Deb 20 October 2009 c1327W

Ministers have provided sales figures for Lottery games designated to support the London Olympics in response to parliamentary questions. These are reproduced in Table 8 below.

**Table 8**  
**Olympic game sales, 2005-06 - 2008-09**

£, millions	
Total sales of Olympic Lottery designated games	
2005-06 <sup>a</sup>	61.5
2006-07	438.7
2007-08	540.4
2008-09 <sup>2</sup>	410.2

Notes: <sup>a</sup> eight months; <sup>b</sup> year to December 2008.

Source: WPQ 12 February 2009, 487 c2281-2W.

There have been many parliamentary questions that have attempted to compare the amount of money spent on Lottery tickets in a given constituency with the total value of awards made to good causes in that constituency. Ministers have explained that Lottery sales data collected by Camelot are not generally collected at the local level:

The National Lottery operator, Camelot, does not collect ticket sales information on a constituency basis and does not routinely collect ticket sales data on a postcode basis.<sup>74</sup>

However a one-off exercise was carried out by the DCMS in December 2004 which enabled them to provide nationwide ticket sales by postcode.<sup>75</sup>

While Camelot does not publish times-series for the ticket sales revenue accumulated by each of its games individually, some indication of the breakdown can be gauged from its most recent sales update. Second quarter sales for 2009 are given below in Table 9 and show that one-half of the Lottery's recent revenues have been generated by its premier Lotto game, which produced average weekly sales of £50 million over the quarter. Instant games also prove popular, averaging £25 million in sales every week.

**Table 9**  
**National Lottery game sales, July - September 2009**

£, millions		
Lottery game	Average weekly sales	Proportion of total sales
Daily Play	0.9	0.9%
Dream Number	1.0	1.0%
Euromillions	13.0	13.0%
Lotto	49.9	49.9%
Lotto HotPicks	4.0	4.0%
Scratchcards and Instant Win games	25.0	25.0%
Thunderball	5.4	5.4%

Source: Camelot Quarterly Sales Update.

<sup>74</sup> HC Deb 10 October 2006 c657W

<sup>75</sup> HC Dep 04/1957

## 5.2 Camelot Group's financial results

Table A7 in Appendix 1 shows the figures from Camelot's most recent Annual Reports and preliminary end-of-year data for 2009. Total sales in 2007/08 were almost £5 billion – a slight increase on 2006/07, but a lower volume than the sales achieved in the 1990s (which generally exceeded £5 billion). Sales revenue in 2008/09 increased by £182 million to reach £5.1 billion.

Of sales in 2007/08, £2.5 billion (50.7% of sales revenue) was awarded in prizes, £0.6 billion (12.0%) was received by the Government through the Lottery Duty, £1.4bn (27.2%) was donated to good causes and £550 million (11.1%) was paid in expenses (including retailer's commission, which represented 4.9%). This left Camelot with post-tax profits of £36.1 million (0.7%) for 2007/08, up from £34.5 million in 2006/07. Due to uncollected prizes and funding commitments occurring irregularly, among other issues, it should not be expected that these proportions precisely match the Government's distribution formula.

The Government also specifies a minimum marketing expenditure to be undertaken by Camelot. This was set at £74.5 million for 2007/08. Responding to a parliamentary question, Barbara Follett explained:

Under the terms of the licence to operate the national lottery, Camelot is required to spend a minimum amount per annum on marketing national lottery games for the benefit of good causes. The annual levels are calculated according to a formula laid down in the licence. The minimum marketing expenditure (MME) for each financial year from 2005-06 is given in the following table.

Financial year	Minimum marketing expenditure (£)
2005-06	75,000,000
2006-07	73,391,484
2007-08	74,527,248

As the commercial operator, it is at Camelot's discretion to spend in excess of the MME as required to ensure the effective promotion of national lottery games. Camelot have advised that quarterly breakdowns of promotional expenditure on national lottery games is considered to be a matter of commercial sensitivity and should not be released. Camelot have advised that it is not possible to disaggregate expenditure on promoting Olympic lottery games from the rest of the portfolio as they consider that this information would be commercially sensitive.<sup>76</sup>

The National Lottery estimated in 2009 that Camelot's retailers earn, on average, £8,531 per annum in commission.<sup>77</sup> Given that the retailer's commission is based upon sales volume, such commission is likely to be heavily skewed toward large retailers such as supermarkets.

Payments to the Exchequer other than Lottery Duty include Corporation Tax on Camelot's profits. As sales of Lottery tickets are exempt from value-added tax (VAT), VAT is not recoverable on the company's costs and is therefore a charge against profits. In 2007/08 the total amount raised by the Exchequer from the Lottery in terms of Lottery Duty and Corporation Tax was £611.9 million, or 12.3% of ticket sales. As the *Financial Times* reported in 2008, there has been pressure to move to a new taxation system that offers incentives for increased performance:

<sup>76</sup> HC Deb 17 March 2009 c978W

<sup>77</sup> The National Lottery, [Where the money goes](#), 14 July 2009

Lottery contributions to good causes could rise by nearly £50m a year after the Treasury yesterday said it was re-examining the way it is taxed.

The current system sees 12p in every lottery pound go to the Treasury, paid as a set proportion of total sales.

But the Treasury confirmed it was considering whether to shift to a gross profits tax system, a tax regime used in other parts of the leisure industry, including bingo, casinos, football pools and betting shops.

Under GPT, taxation would be determined on gross profits - the total amount lottery players stake on games minus the amount they win in prizes.

The GPT regime is backed by a lottery taxation steering group led by PwC and including Camelot, the lottery operator, Revenue & Customs, the culture, media and sport department, and the National Lottery Commission.

The PwC report says the current taxation regime gives no incentive to the operator to increase sales because it does not maximise returns to good causes.

The reason is that under the current regime any increase in sales drives up payments to the Treasury, which in turn reduces the amount to good causes.

Under a GPT system, however, both tax and the return to good causes are related to gross profits. According to PwC, this means that when the lottery operator increases prizes, it can increase sales, returns to good causes and tax.

The PwC report concludes that within four years, a GPT system would increase good causes contributions by an average of £45.4m a year, and increase Treasury revenues by £16.1m a year.<sup>78</sup>

The Government has given no indication that it intends to initiate such reform.

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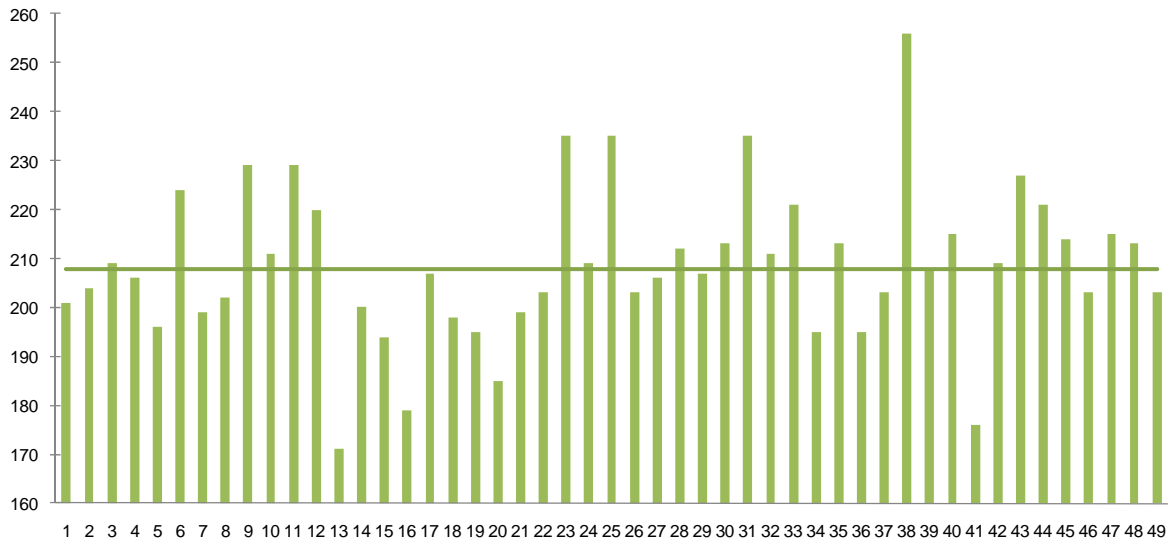
<sup>78</sup> *Financial Times*, [Lottery tax plan may give good causes extra £50m](#), 17 January 2008

## 6 Lottery result statistics

Chart 7 shows the frequency with which each Lottery number has been drawn over the 1,454 main Lotto draws that have taken place since the National Lottery's foundation in 1994 (as of 28 November 2009). The Chart shows that the number 38 ball has been drawn most frequently, occurring 256 times (209 as a main ball and 47 as the bonus ball). Number 13 has been drawn least, appearing only 171 times in total (155 as the main ball and 16 as the bonus ball).

Assuming that each ball has an equal chance of being drawn, the probability that a particular number appears – either as one of the six main balls or as the bonus ball – is 14.3%, or 1 in 7). Therefore, the expectation, after 1,454 draws, is that each ball will have been drawn 207.7 times. As it has turned out, 24 balls have been drawn more frequently than expected, while 25 balls have been drawn less frequently than expected.

**Chart 7: Frequency of a Lottery Number being drawn in main draw or as bonus ball**



Source: National Lottery website.

## Appendix 1

Table A1

### Lottery grants by year

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
<b>Number</b>																
Arts	617	1,200	6,821	1,039	2,642	4,256	5,043	4,944	6,398	6,832	6,361	5,891	6,042	5,968	4,800	68,854
HEECE	2,417	4,274	5,242	5,195	13,214	12,153	10,633	18,376	17,980	22,136	24,880	18,714	13,443	11,077	9,423	189,157
Heritage	211	557	815	831	1,656	2,366	1,584	1,553	1,546	1,569	1,528	1,595	1,389	968	588	18,756
Millennium	28	60	113	34	2,042	1,101	7	8	10	39	21	0	1	0	0	3,464
Sports	937	1,147	1,554	1,797	3,273	5,364	6,836	5,403	2,924	2,646	3,057	3,277	4,619	4,158	2,850	49,843
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>14,545</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>22,827</b>	<b>25,240</b>	<b>24,103</b>	<b>30,284</b>	<b>28,858</b>	<b>33,222</b>	<b>35,847</b>	<b>29,477</b>	<b>25,494</b>	<b>22,171</b>	<b>17,661</b>	<b>330,074</b>
<b>Value (£, millions)</b>																
Arts	234.6	527.3	361.7	183.5	250.8	146.1	222.0	345.4	172.6	313.2	174.1	164.4	129.1	131.6	132.5	3,489
HEECE	153.9	287.3	213.5	273.2	944.1	602.8	736.3	756.6	973.9	655.3	496.5	389.6	933.1	405.4	337.6	8,159
Heritage	110.1	337.6	472.5	349.5	280.1	360.1	305.1	282.5	311.3	240.8	373.5	265.5	261.3	220.4	72.5	4,243
Millennium	151.2	370.2	1,281.7	91.9	43.6	37.5	8.9	114.1	11.9	32.3	11.4	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	2,184
Sports	118.1	150.1	229.5	269.3	322.5	330.5	516.9	449.2	209.2	222.7	236.2	262.7	148.5	137.4	410.0	4,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>767.8</b>	<b>1,672.5</b>	<b>2,558.9</b>	<b>1,167.4</b>	<b>1,841.2</b>	<b>1,476.9</b>	<b>1,789.3</b>	<b>1,947.7</b>	<b>1,678.8</b>	<b>1,464.2</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>1,082.1</b>	<b>1,500.7</b>	<b>894.8</b>	<b>952.6</b>	<b>22,086.7</b>
<b>Average value per grant (£, thousands)</b>																
Arts	380.2	439.4	53.0	176.6	94.9	34.3	44.0	69.9	27.0	45.8	27.4	27.9	21.4	22.1	27.6	50.7
HEECE	63.7	67.2	40.7	52.6	71.4	49.6	69.2	41.2	54.2	29.6	20.0	20.8	69.4	36.6	35.8	43.1
Heritage	521.6	606.1	579.8	420.5	169.1	152.2	192.6	181.9	201.4	153.5	244.5	166.4	188.1	227.6	123.2	226.2
Millennium	5,400.0	6,170.1	11,342.5	2,704.3	21.4	34.0	1,268.9	14,256.4	1,192.0	828.6	542.1	-	28,850.0	-	-	630.4
Sports	126.0	130.9	147.7	149.9	98.5	61.6	75.6	83.1	71.5	84.2	77.3	80.2	32.1	33.0	143.9	80.5
<b>Overall</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>

Notes: Figures correct as at 17/11/2009. Total includes a grant in the database with an award date of June 2010

Source: DCMS awards database

Table A2

**NLDF net annual draw-down of funds**

£, thousands

	1994 - 95	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	1998 - 99	1999 - 2000	2000 - 01	2001 - 02	2002 - 03	2003 - 04	2004 - 05	2005 - 06	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	Total
<b>Arts</b>	<b>-57,197</b>	<b>-257,279</b>	<b>-154,578</b>	<b>-2,452</b>	<b>80,631</b>	<b>-3,515</b>	<b>-13,384</b>	<b>-20,514</b>	<b>-10,148</b>	<b>66,289</b>	<b>56,614</b>	<b>30,201</b>	<b>14,990</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>-263,728</b>
Arts Council of England	-47,887	-211,963	-125,780	18,453	85,427	7,756	17,205	10,522	597	21,583	50,825	20,027	-2,178	-140	-155,543
Scottish Arts Council	-4,985	-24,744	-14,990	-8,478	-1,313	1,834	6,226	1,807	-4,926	7,604	4,517	2,932	2,747	3,577	-28,192
Arts Council of Wales	-2,745	-12,548	-7,007	-5,117	1,280	1,562	-3,533	-4,434	2,132	6,437	3,965	-1,364	4,742	5,091	-11,539
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	-1,580	-8,025	-6,800	-7,310	-4,762	1,174	-3,071	-3,183	-1,369	-719	362	2,946	8,708	4,727	-18,902
Film Council	0	0	0	0	0	-15,841	-25,920	-25,879	-7,947	31,306	-499	5,652	1,734	-6,648	-44,043
Scottish Screen	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,291	653	1,365	78	-2,555	8	-764	-2	-5,508
<b>Heritage</b>	<b>-57,122</b>	<b>-261,246</b>	<b>-217,918</b>	<b>-237,486</b>	<b>-119,222</b>	<b>-10,431</b>	<b>-32,181</b>	<b>-58,061</b>	<b>-26,331</b>	<b>77,414</b>	<b>42,007</b>	<b>104,164</b>	<b>136,156</b>	<b>92,825</b>	<b>-567,433</b>
Heritage Lottery Fund	-57,122	-261,246	-217,918	-237,486	-119,222	-10,431	-32,181	-58,061	-26,331	77,414	42,007	104,164	136,156	92,825	-567,433
<b>HEECE</b>	<b>-58,535</b>	<b>-272,083</b>	<b>-183,667</b>	<b>-150,421</b>	<b>-267,200</b>	<b>-145,334</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>-166,174</b>	<b>50,517</b>	<b>226,831</b>	<b>85,460</b>	<b>149,390</b>	<b>173,572</b>	<b>19,162</b>	<b>-522,911</b>
Community Fund	-58,535	-272,083	-183,667	-148,868	-32,977	97,742	108,617	88,347	101,806	86,354	38,801	2,513	43,829	0	-128,121
New Opportunities Fund	0	0	0	-1,554	-234,222	-243,076	-93,045	-254,520	-51,289	140,477	46,658	146,877	61,341	0	-470,244
Big Lottery Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,292	19,162	75,454
<b>Millennium</b>	<b>-57,968</b>	<b>-294,292</b>	<b>-278,777</b>	<b>-210,426</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>272,644</b>	<b>101,511</b>	<b>80,098</b>	<b>169,122</b>	<b>61,566</b>	<b>48,078</b>	<b>48,266</b>	<b>16,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-42,951</b>
Millennium Commission	-57,968	-294,292	-278,777	-210,426	824	272,644	101,511	80,098	169,122	61,566	48,078	48,266	16,403	0	-42,951
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-106,189</b>	<b>106,189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NESTA	0	0	0	-106,189	106,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sport</b>	<b>-56,687</b>	<b>-262,312</b>	<b>-209,786</b>	<b>-179,863</b>	<b>90,669</b>	<b>43,517</b>	<b>-5,870</b>	<b>57,678</b>	<b>119,168</b>	<b>88,136</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>20,084</b>	<b>-4,357</b>	<b>-929</b>	<b>-298,575</b>
Sport England	-47,373	-219,596	-176,496	-154,155	101,261	39,818	4,627	69,474	114,213	66,654	-9,168	18,933	-3,585	-6,565	-201,956
Scottish Sports Council	-4,953	-22,430	-20,249	-16,633	-8,167	2,061	44	-2,573	-5,941	13,807	8,041	2,279	3,396	3,144	-48,624
Sports Council for Wales	-2,849	-12,915	-8,752	-6,935	-431	2,052	-6,082	-3,853	8,046	10,248	7,993	1,729	1,187	1,106	-9,456
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	-1,512	-7,371	-4,289	-2,140	-1,994	3,160	-2,602	-2,791	-1,531	-2,417	-985	-474	1,716	2,363	-20,869
UK Sport	0	0	0	0	0	-3,575	-1,858	-2,579	4,381	-156	-3,904	-2,383	-7,070	-977	-18,119
<b>NLDF annual total</b>	<b>-287,508</b>	<b>-1,347,213</b>	<b>-1,044,726</b>	<b>-886,838</b>	<b>-108,107</b>	<b>156,881</b>	<b>65,648</b>	<b>-106,973</b>	<b>302,327</b>	<b>520,236</b>	<b>234,135</b>	<b>352,105</b>	<b>336,764</b>	<b>117,223</b>	<b>-1,696,048</b>
<b>NLDF cumulative balance</b>	<b>-287,508</b>	<b>-1,634,720</b>	<b>-2,679,446</b>	<b>-3,566,284</b>	<b>-3,674,391</b>	<b>-3,517,510</b>	<b>-3,451,862</b>	<b>-3,558,835</b>	<b>-3,256,508</b>	<b>-2,736,272</b>	<b>-2,502,137</b>	<b>-2,150,032</b>	<b>-1,813,268</b>	<b>-1,696,045</b>	

Note: net draw-down is defined as the amount authorised for payment to recipients less Lottery income (minus operating costs) and investment income.

Source: NLDF Accounts.

Table A3

**Number of awards by constituency**

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
466	Aberavon	61	185	18	4	198	<b>466</b>
460	Aberdeen North	172	229	32	5	22	<b>460</b>
268	Aberdeen South	59	149	22	0	38	<b>268</b>
512	Airdrie and Shotts	43	375	18	1	75	<b>512</b>
192	Aldershot	18	140	9	2	23	<b>192</b>
368	Aldridge-Brownhills	25	310	8	2	23	<b>368</b>
240	Altrincham and Sale West	29	173	6	2	30	<b>240</b>
400	Alyn and Deeside	45	194	22	3	136	<b>400</b>
465	Amber Valley	57	311	41	4	52	<b>465</b>
578	Angus	88	384	48	4	54	<b>578</b>
1340	Argyll and Bute	326	697	132	24	161	<b>1,340</b>
359	Arundel and South Downs	59	228	27	10	35	<b>359</b>
410	Ashfield	23	330	16	0	41	<b>410</b>
376	Ashford	46	262	37	3	28	<b>376</b>
336	Ashton-under-Lyne	47	246	15	4	24	<b>336</b>
367	Aylesbury	50	235	34	3	45	<b>367</b>
756	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	97	514	53	3	89	<b>756</b>
408	Banbury	61	270	27	8	42	<b>408</b>
493	Banff and Buchan	56	317	38	8	74	<b>493</b>
240	Barking	23	192	9	1	15	<b>240</b>
412	Barnsley Central	75	264	21	6	46	<b>412</b>
274	Barnsley East and Mexborough	28	191	20	1	34	<b>274</b>
362	Barnsley West and Penistone	75	219	32	4	32	<b>362</b>
581	Barrow and Furness	144	326	37	5	69	<b>581</b>
276	Basildon	23	213	11	5	24	<b>276</b>
241	Basingstoke	60	148	9	5	19	<b>241</b>
378	Bassetlaw	37	272	23	11	35	<b>378</b>
603	Bath	158	303	41	11	90	<b>603</b>
244	Batley and Spen	35	165	17	2	25	<b>244</b>
462	Battersea	233	197	15	3	14	<b>462</b>
276	Beaconsfield	96	139	16	2	23	<b>276</b>
319	Beckenham	32	233	10	0	44	<b>319</b>
377	Bedford	66	242	20	3	46	<b>377</b>
568	Belfast East	134	293	24	6	111	<b>568</b>
1186	Belfast North	516	533	38	6	93	<b>1,186</b>
1786	Belfast South	617	650	61	15	443	<b>1,786</b>
983	Belfast West	285	531	29	14	124	<b>983</b>
1092	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	166	694	96	9	127	<b>1,092</b>
814	Berwick-upon-Tweed	85	564	89	13	63	<b>814</b>
1436	Bethnal Green and Bow	570	744	65	8	49	<b>1,436</b>
548	Beverley and Holderness	66	364	46	3	69	<b>548</b>
410	Bexhill and Battle	66	278	30	4	32	<b>410</b>
160	Bexleyheath and Crayford	8	120	9	2	21	<b>160</b>
195	Billericay	19	133	12	2	29	<b>195</b>
366	Birkenhead	28	290	13	2	33	<b>366</b>
478	Birmingham, Edgbaston	117	269	24	1	67	<b>478</b>
272	Birmingham, Erdington	46	202	6	1	17	<b>272</b>
306	Birmingham, Hall Green	54	217	4	6	25	<b>306</b>
160	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	13	131	1	3	12	<b>160</b>
1554	Birmingham, Ladywood	667	670	107	13	97	<b>1,554</b>
213	Birmingham, Northfield	32	161	6	2	12	<b>213</b>



Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
435	Birmingham, Perry Barr	104	270	16	3	42	<b>435</b>
609	Birmingham, Selly Oak	273	283	17	7	29	<b>609</b>
732	Birmingham, Sparkbrook and Small Heath	190	454	27	15	46	<b>732</b>
136	Birmingham, Yardley	19	99	7	0	11	<b>136</b>
670	Bishop Auckland	101	462	58	12	37	<b>670</b>
365	Blaby	31	249	19	12	54	<b>365</b>
449	Blackburn	46	323	28	2	50	<b>449</b>
323	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	35	240	17	4	27	<b>323</b>
331	Blackpool South	23	261	12	3	32	<b>331</b>
534	Blaenau Gwent	82	215	39	8	190	<b>534</b>
355	Blaydon	56	239	29	3	28	<b>355</b>
528	Blyth Valley	32	420	23	8	45	<b>528</b>
251	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	21	193	12	3	22	<b>251</b>
458	Bolsover	49	297	44	4	64	<b>458</b>
445	Bolton North East	46	322	38	2	37	<b>445</b>
260	Bolton South East	34	198	10	2	16	<b>260</b>
291	Bolton West	23	213	15	3	37	<b>291</b>
283	Bootle	29	228	8	0	18	<b>283</b>
353	Boston and Skegness	39	245	24	2	43	<b>353</b>
352	Bosworth	29	259	17	4	43	<b>352</b>
305	Bournemouth East	42	230	4	2	27	<b>305</b>
274	Bournemouth West	49	205	9	1	10	<b>274</b>
266	Bracknell	54	175	11	3	23	<b>266</b>
389	Bradford North	60	297	6	3	23	<b>389</b>
247	Bradford South	19	185	9	2	32	<b>247</b>
693	Bradford West	147	452	38	7	49	<b>693</b>
299	Braintree	34	205	21	2	37	<b>299</b>
1081	Brecon and Radnorshire	249	487	112	30	203	<b>1,081</b>
387	Brent East	120	220	22	4	21	<b>387</b>
172	Brent North	22	121	7	6	16	<b>172</b>
331	Brent South	60	235	8	3	25	<b>331</b>
518	Brentford and Isleworth	108	303	33	5	69	<b>518</b>
256	Brentwood and Ongar	37	175	9	2	33	<b>256</b>
567	Bridgend	78	227	19	12	231	<b>567</b>
507	Bridgwater	56	353	37	5	56	<b>507</b>
573	Brigg and Goole	58	437	29	11	38	<b>573</b>
561	Brighton, Kemptown	242	269	18	0	32	<b>561</b>
1142	Brighton, Pavilion	640	435	34	7	26	<b>1,142</b>
593	Bristol East	162	373	23	2	33	<b>593</b>
340	Bristol North West	46	236	12	4	42	<b>340</b>
479	Bristol South	156	280	9	2	32	<b>479</b>
1103	Bristol West	505	467	61	19	51	<b>1,103</b>
317	Bromley and Chislehurst	38	238	9	4	28	<b>317</b>
310	Bromsgrove	43	218	12	2	35	<b>310</b>
153	Broxbourne	8	113	6	0	26	<b>153</b>
289	Broxtowe	42	204	16	0	27	<b>289</b>
346	Buckingham	29	235	37	15	30	<b>346</b>
404	Burnley	65	277	26	3	33	<b>404</b>
391	Burton	42	281	12	0	56	<b>391</b>
334	Bury North	30	250	16	4	34	<b>334</b>
243	Bury South	30	181	9	0	23	<b>243</b>
520	Bury St Edmunds	76	340	46	11	47	<b>520</b>
751	Caernarfon	257	280	57	14	143	<b>751</b>
573	Caerphilly	71	251	43	16	192	<b>573</b>
884	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	168	492	115	4	105	<b>884</b>
509	Calder Valley	148	309	24	0	28	<b>509</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
567	Camberwell and Peckham	141	376	15	7	28	<b>567</b>
743	Cambridge	277	359	69	2	36	<b>743</b>
332	Cannock Chase	15	256	13	6	42	<b>332</b>
555	Canterbury	170	304	54	9	18	<b>555</b>
658	Cardiff Central	334	180	44	9	91	<b>658</b>
429	Cardiff North	112	195	14	8	100	<b>429</b>
995	Cardiff South and Penarth	463	303	33	15	181	<b>995</b>
1003	Cardiff West	550	169	22	6	256	<b>1,003</b>
442	Carlisle	87	276	24	6	49	<b>442</b>
850	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	218	393	59	21	159	<b>850</b>
916	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	216	379	95	10	216	<b>916</b>
210	Carshalton and Wallington	20	152	7	2	29	<b>210</b>
147	Castle Point	8	111	8	0	20	<b>147</b>
479	Central Ayrshire	63	335	14	1	66	<b>479</b>
540	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	76	372	39	13	40	<b>540</b>
1209	Ceredigion	433	390	93	16	277	<b>1,209</b>
329	Charnwood	34	226	20	3	46	<b>329</b>
167	Chatham and Aylesford	12	133	6	0	16	<b>167</b>
200	Cheadle	37	132	7	2	22	<b>200</b>
292	Cheltenham	60	188	15	3	26	<b>292</b>
245	Chesham and Amersham	29	173	20	1	22	<b>245</b>
400	Chesterfield	41	308	9	2	40	<b>400</b>
514	Chichester	105	305	64	11	29	<b>514</b>
205	Chingford and Woodford Green	18	154	8	4	21	<b>205</b>
311	Chipping Barnet	62	210	7	2	30	<b>311</b>
546	Chorley	57	417	39	5	28	<b>546</b>
292	Christchurch	22	240	6	2	22	<b>292</b>
2119	Cities of London and Westminster	1,223	646	181	25	44	<b>2,119</b>
499	City of Chester	85	309	43	12	50	<b>499</b>
728	City of Durham	141	454	59	20	54	<b>728</b>
642	City of York	179	370	58	5	30	<b>642</b>
444	Cleethorpes	110	288	21	4	21	<b>444</b>
571	Clwyd South	121	267	44	9	130	<b>571</b>
668	Clwyd West	153	298	47	10	160	<b>668</b>
537	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	45	392	12	2	86	<b>537</b>
415	Colchester	86	283	18	1	27	<b>415</b>
399	Colne Valley	127	209	37	4	22	<b>399</b>
317	Congleton	47	211	19	7	33	<b>317</b>
722	Conwy	244	270	34	8	166	<b>722</b>
415	Copeland	47	259	36	14	59	<b>415</b>
451	Corby	64	305	40	2	40	<b>451</b>
448	Cotswold	61	311	37	7	32	<b>448</b>
344	Coventry North East	50	249	6	4	35	<b>344</b>
310	Coventry North West	60	210	9	2	29	<b>310</b>
613	Coventry South	189	317	41	6	60	<b>613</b>
179	Crawley	17	137	7	2	16	<b>179</b>
292	Crewe and Nantwich	42	188	13	1	48	<b>292</b>
311	Crosby	44	223	15	2	27	<b>311</b>
374	Croydon Central	45	266	15	6	42	<b>374</b>
355	Croydon North	39	271	12	6	27	<b>355</b>
233	Croydon South	39	157	11	2	24	<b>233</b>
543	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	66	380	16	2	79	<b>543</b>
459	Cynon Valley	69	243	22	8	117	<b>459</b>
271	Dagenham	11	224	12	5	19	<b>271</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
449	Darlington	73	316	14	3	43	<b>449</b>
225	Dartford	16	182	7	4	16	<b>225</b>
484	Daventry	43	337	51	4	49	<b>484</b>
629	Delyn	135	310	34	11	139	<b>629</b>
207	Denton and Reddish	25	157	9	0	16	<b>207</b>
397	Derby North	102	230	9	5	51	<b>397</b>
659	Derby South	113	468	25	5	48	<b>659</b>
553	Devizes	47	401	37	11	57	<b>553</b>
268	Dewsbury	34	201	12	0	21	<b>268</b>
290	Don Valley	28	214	8	2	38	<b>290</b>
374	Doncaster Central	62	251	20	4	37	<b>374</b>
218	Doncaster North	8	176	9	0	25	<b>218</b>
394	Dover	50	294	22	4	24	<b>394</b>
382	Dudley North	46	277	16	3	40	<b>382</b>
346	Dudley South	65	230	10	2	39	<b>346</b>
557	Dulwich and West Norwood	181	320	22	1	33	<b>557</b>
1047	Dumfries and Galloway	225	615	77	14	116	<b>1,047</b>
914	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	169	569	78	11	87	<b>914</b>
437	Dundee East	58	310	27	2	40	<b>437</b>
640	Dundee West	212	337	37	9	45	<b>640</b>
448	Dunfermline and West Fife	69	303	24	6	46	<b>448</b>
208	Ealing North	34	136	6	1	31	<b>208</b>
433	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	125	248	20	5	35	<b>433</b>
376	Ealing, Southall	99	237	17	2	21	<b>376</b>
385	Easington	34	298	25	2	26	<b>385</b>
474	East Antrim	64	238	31	4	137	<b>474</b>
444	East Devon	27	354	24	4	35	<b>444</b>
501	East Dunbartonshire	84	324	15	5	73	<b>501</b>
338	East Ham	26	262	15	8	27	<b>338</b>
356	East Hampshire	53	246	24	6	27	<b>356</b>
496	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	68	340	12	1	75	<b>496</b>
635	East Londonderry	111	374	22	4	124	<b>635</b>
618	East Lothian	138	345	53	7	75	<b>618</b>
473	East Renfrewshire	78	329	22	2	42	<b>473</b>
212	East Surrey	23	159	8	4	18	<b>212</b>
293	East Worthing and Shoreham	70	185	8	9	21	<b>293</b>
481	East Yorkshire	71	321	30	6	53	<b>481</b>
375	Eastbourne	57	264	16	11	27	<b>375</b>
340	Eastleigh	54	201	15	4	66	<b>340</b>
268	Eccles	17	219	5	5	22	<b>268</b>
343	Eddisbury	34	242	24	10	33	<b>343</b>
1356	Edinburgh East	737	437	131	12	39	<b>1,356</b>
1445	Edinburgh North and Leith	815	502	86	9	33	<b>1,445</b>
485	Edinburgh South	183	230	29	0	43	<b>485</b>
616	Edinburgh South West	275	283	12	3	43	<b>616</b>
437	Edinburgh West	107	266	23	2	39	<b>437</b>
328	Edmonton	32	263	9	2	22	<b>328</b>
342	Ellesmere Port and Neston	41	248	18	0	35	<b>342</b>
284	Elmet	34	184	18	4	44	<b>284</b>
168	Eltham	17	118	13	4	16	<b>168</b>
255	Enfield North	27	175	19	7	27	<b>255</b>
215	Enfield, Southgate	32	157	11	1	14	<b>215</b>
229	Epping Forest	25	154	25	2	23	<b>229</b>
179	Epsom and Ewell	24	132	2	2	19	<b>179</b>
318	Erewash	28	220	22	2	46	<b>318</b>
219	Erith and Thamesmead	15	180	9	0	15	<b>219</b>
207	Esher and Walton	54	113	12	2	26	<b>207</b>
774	Exeter	188	488	47	1	50	<b>774</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
420	Falkirk	45	315	17	1	42	<b>420</b>
641	Falmouth and Camborne	94	414	55	8	70	<b>641</b>
188	Fareham	14	142	4	5	23	<b>188</b>
304	Faversham and Mid Kent	29	205	47	0	23	<b>304</b>
185	Feltham and Heston	19	146	5	0	15	<b>185</b>
1044	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	218	574	62	21	169	<b>1,044</b>
365	Finchley and Golders Green	96	229	16	1	23	<b>365</b>
332	Folkestone and Hythe	57	224	20	6	25	<b>332</b>
485	Forest of Dean	55	349	37	6	38	<b>485</b>
1200	Foyle	350	621	44	18	167	<b>1,200</b>
269	Fylde	18	203	10	3	35	<b>269</b>
462	Gainsborough	35	332	48	2	45	<b>462</b>
333	Gateshead East and Washington West	59	252	4	0	18	<b>333</b>
278	Gedling	58	177	9	6	28	<b>278</b>
206	Gillingham	15	162	7	2	20	<b>206</b>
2061	Glasgow Central	1,215	711	83	12	40	<b>2,061</b>
342	Glasgow East	44	239	11	0	48	<b>342</b>
973	Glasgow North	627	284	41	1	20	<b>973</b>
469	Glasgow North East	178	256	11	1	23	<b>469</b>
433	Glasgow North West	145	233	11	1	43	<b>433</b>
413	Glasgow South	108	251	21	3	30	<b>413</b>
390	Glasgow South West	91	259	16	1	23	<b>390</b>
468	Glenrothes	64	343	19	4	38	<b>468</b>
526	Gloucester	59	356	35	5	71	<b>526</b>
501	Gordon	104	292	41	4	60	<b>501</b>
206	Gosport	21	160	16	2	7	<b>206</b>
697	Gower	160	328	43	14	152	<b>697</b>
331	Grantham and Stamford	36	217	38	5	35	<b>331</b>
220	Gravesham	29	167	10	1	13	<b>220</b>
369	Great Grimsby	64	256	17	2	30	<b>369</b>
289	Great Yarmouth	24	206	21	11	27	<b>289</b>
761	Greenwich and Woolwich	190	456	60	12	43	<b>761</b>
361	Guildford	86	217	24	5	29	<b>361</b>
785	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	234	502	15	4	30	<b>785</b>
1387	Hackney South and Shoreditch	616	662	61	9	39	<b>1,387</b>
252	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	42	174	4	2	30	<b>252</b>
454	Halifax	102	279	33	4	36	<b>454</b>
347	Haltemprice and Howden	46	244	15	2	40	<b>347</b>
375	Halton	40	264	40	3	28	<b>375</b>
707	Hammersmith and Fulham	261	362	26	3	55	<b>707</b>
540	Hampstead and Highgate	212	253	42	4	29	<b>540</b>
387	Harborough	42	261	33	3	48	<b>387</b>
292	Harlow	36	206	7	2	41	<b>292</b>
362	Harrogate and Knaresborough	60	243	20	3	36	<b>362</b>
257	Harrow East	49	178	8	4	18	<b>257</b>
272	Harrow West	33	203	10	5	21	<b>272</b>
649	Hartlepool	44	516	28	5	56	<b>649</b>
303	Harwich	18	249	9	0	27	<b>303</b>
580	Hastings and Rye	182	332	26	3	37	<b>580</b>
251	Havant	46	174	9	0	22	<b>251</b>
118	Hayes and Harlington	8	90	5	0	15	<b>118</b>
224	Hazel Grove	28	155	10	4	27	<b>224</b>
183	Hemel Hempstead	20	129	9	1	24	<b>183</b>
300	Hemsworth	33	215	16	4	32	<b>300</b>
298	Hendon	54	208	6	3	27	<b>298</b>
376	Henley	69	203	49	15	40	<b>376</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
758	Hereford	167	438	82	7	64	<b>758</b>
329	Hertford and Stortford	30	222	35	8	34	<b>329</b>
201	Hertsmere	30	125	17	4	25	<b>201</b>
854	Hexham	207	466	85	21	75	<b>854</b>
371	Heywood and Middleton	36	290	10	2	33	<b>371</b>
555	High Peak	114	316	60	5	60	<b>555</b>
256	Hitchin and Harpenden	35	166	15	0	40	<b>256</b>
2004	Holborn and St Pancras	950	829	113	22	90	<b>2,004</b>
169	Hornchurch	15	133	4	2	15	<b>169</b>
641	Hornsey and Wood Green	261	302	25	3	50	<b>641</b>
358	Horsham	47	270	12	0	29	<b>358</b>
316	Houghton and Washington East	23	252	15	0	26	<b>316</b>
480	Hove	213	237	5	4	21	<b>480</b>
665	Huddersfield	242	332	26	6	59	<b>665</b>
359	Huntingdon	41	234	39	3	42	<b>359</b>
383	Hyndburn	35	301	8	6	33	<b>383</b>
245	Ilford North	15	205	4	0	21	<b>245</b>
298	Ilford South	30	231	15	8	14	<b>298</b>
484	Inverclyde	71	299	26	3	85	<b>484</b>
935	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	252	481	73	12	117	<b>935</b>
409	Ipswich	103	230	48	3	25	<b>409</b>
878	Isle of Wight	92	629	75	10	72	<b>878</b>
926	Islington North	288	567	32	16	23	<b>926</b>
1581	Islington South and Finsbury	530	921	69	11	50	<b>1,581</b>
356	Islwyn	51	162	16	5	122	<b>356</b>
420	Jarrow	28	352	13	1	26	<b>420</b>
387	Keighley	100	229	30	2	26	<b>387</b>
537	Kensington and Chelsea	265	213	52	1	6	<b>537</b>
363	Kettering	34	244	27	10	48	<b>363</b>
602	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	78	411	44	2	67	<b>602</b>
273	Kingston and Surbiton	59	175	11	5	23	<b>273</b>
249	Kingston upon Hull East	17	190	11	4	27	<b>249</b>
330	Kingston upon Hull North	65	229	12	0	24	<b>330</b>
488	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	120	302	30	1	35	<b>488</b>
310	Kingswood	45	238	10	0	17	<b>310</b>
572	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	84	376	39	3	70	<b>572</b>
321	Knowsley North and Sefton East	21	268	8	0	24	<b>321</b>
381	Knowsley South	31	285	20	1	44	<b>381</b>
709	Lagan Valley	99	331	31	4	244	<b>709</b>
831	Lanark and Hamilton East	122	571	41	12	85	<b>831</b>
543	Lancaster and Wyre	132	312	30	7	62	<b>543</b>
971	Leeds Central	348	525	56	11	31	<b>971</b>
237	Leeds East	58	149	13	5	12	<b>237</b>
463	Leeds North East	163	253	25	3	19	<b>463</b>
407	Leeds North West	130	216	20	5	36	<b>407</b>
329	Leeds West	93	190	11	4	31	<b>329</b>
319	Leicester East	53	213	14	6	33	<b>319</b>
851	Leicester South	284	436	47	5	79	<b>851</b>
380	Leicester West	54	259	10	4	53	<b>380</b>
249	Leigh	25	195	5	2	22	<b>249</b>
845	Leominster	137	515	115	4	74	<b>845</b>
700	Lewes	180	421	52	12	35	<b>700</b>
222	Lewisham East	35	150	11	0	26	<b>222</b>
382	Lewisham West	66	244	20	5	47	<b>382</b>
641	Lewisham, Deptford	225	356	26	6	28	<b>641</b>
355	Leyton and Wanstead	51	230	21	11	42	<b>355</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
377	Lichfield	43	259	28	5	42	<b>377</b>
509	Lincoln	104	307	40	3	55	<b>509</b>
506	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	70	332	33	3	68	<b>506</b>
307	Liverpool, Garston	41	217	9	9	31	<b>307</b>
1732	Liverpool, Riverside	782	750	112	14	74	<b>1,732</b>
225	Liverpool, Walton	19	182	6	4	14	<b>225</b>
282	Liverpool, Wavertree	60	183	6	2	31	<b>282</b>
221	Liverpool, West Derby	20	175	10	1	15	<b>221</b>
464	Livingston	73	308	18	4	61	<b>464</b>
609	Llanelli	67	338	24	4	176	<b>609</b>
519	Loughborough	67	197	20	2	233	<b>519</b>
513	Louth and Horncastle	55	365	43	6	44	<b>513</b>
770	Ludlow	177	432	93	18	50	<b>770</b>
183	Luton North	22	143	3	4	11	<b>183</b>
437	Luton South	65	283	34	2	53	<b>437</b>
315	Macclesfield	45	208	24	5	33	<b>315</b>
302	Maidenhead	60	185	9	4	44	<b>302</b>
348	Maidstone and The Weald	59	229	34	5	21	<b>348</b>
230	Makerfield	7	193	6	2	22	<b>230</b>
306	Maldon and East Chelmsford	30	200	32	10	34	<b>306</b>
243	Manchester, Blackley	27	180	12	3	21	<b>243</b>
1803	Manchester, Central	874	668	103	18	140	<b>1,803</b>
383	Manchester, Gorton	138	208	11	2	24	<b>383</b>
470	Manchester, Withington	222	204	8	6	30	<b>470</b>
358	Mansfield	45	235	21	5	52	<b>358</b>
322	Medway	54	199	50	2	17	<b>322</b>
627	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	202	233	61	9	122	<b>627</b>
371	Meriden	32	279	11	4	45	<b>371</b>
571	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	68	288	40	13	162	<b>571</b>
359	Mid Bedfordshire	44	234	37	17	27	<b>359</b>
271	Mid Dorset and North Poole	38	189	13	4	27	<b>271</b>
468	Mid Norfolk	42	345	31	8	42	<b>468</b>
270	Mid Sussex	49	184	8	5	24	<b>270</b>
977	Mid Ulster	153	587	54	8	175	<b>977</b>
463	Mid Worcestershire	40	323	37	12	51	<b>463</b>
613	Middlesbrough	121	410	30	6	46	<b>613</b>
489	Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	82	320	22	8	57	<b>489</b>
511	Midlothian	84	334	47	2	44	<b>511</b>
449	Milton Keynes South West	57	273	25	7	87	<b>449</b>
196	Mitcham and Morden	19	154	6	0	17	<b>196</b>
303	Mole Valley	52	216	8	4	23	<b>303</b>
796	Monmouth	151	333	78	15	219	<b>796</b>
1055	Montgomeryshire	323	490	67	17	158	<b>1,055</b>
694	Moray	115	438	51	7	83	<b>694</b>
352	Morecambe and Lunesdale	64	231	24	2	31	<b>352</b>
216	Morley and Rothwell	20	156	14	4	22	<b>216</b>
509	Motherwell and Wishaw	37	411	11	0	50	<b>509</b>
600	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	148	316	68	6	62	<b>600</b>
614	Neath	82	252	33	13	234	<b>614</b>
296	New Forest East	21	216	18	2	39	<b>296</b>
455	New Forest West	56	342	18	2	37	<b>455</b>
489	Newark	54	322	65	6	42	<b>489</b>
418	Newbury	80	278	22	5	33	<b>418</b>
1013	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	508	420	43	5	37	<b>1,013</b>
614	Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	247	311	23	2	31	<b>614</b>
332	Newcastle upon Tyne North	51	245	14	0	22	<b>332</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
291	Newcastle-under-Lyme	36	214	10	2	29	<b>291</b>
360	Newport East	39	148	17	6	150	<b>360</b>
525	Newport West	104	212	28	6	175	<b>525</b>
1085	Newry and Armagh	219	636	62	8	160	<b>1,085</b>
241	Normanton	21	167	11	2	40	<b>241</b>
854	North Antrim	154	495	42	15	148	<b>854</b>
681	North Ayrshire and Arran	115	387	50	8	121	<b>681</b>
672	North Cornwall	56	495	48	4	69	<b>672</b>
666	North Devon	56	491	50	4	65	<b>666</b>
523	North Dorset	74	363	31	15	40	<b>523</b>
488	North Down	151	174	20	5	138	<b>488</b>
557	North Durham	46	428	30	6	47	<b>557</b>
391	North East Bedfordshire	44	252	35	16	44	<b>391</b>
405	North East Cambridgeshire	32	286	32	7	48	<b>405</b>
347	North East Derbyshire	24	264	19	4	36	<b>347</b>
635	North East Fife	141	353	69	9	63	<b>635</b>
237	North East Hampshire	16	180	22	2	17	<b>237</b>
267	North East Hertfordshire	20	195	27	4	21	<b>267</b>
323	North East Milton Keynes	67	186	17	7	46	<b>323</b>
423	North Essex	50	306	26	9	32	<b>423</b>
583	North Norfolk	48	443	50	4	38	<b>583</b>
509	North Shropshire	65	335	46	1	62	<b>509</b>
1203	North Southwark and Bermondsey	401	668	53	14	67	<b>1,203</b>
213	North Swindon	18	166	12	0	17	<b>213</b>
312	North Thanet	56	221	11	0	24	<b>312</b>
412	North Tyneside	40	329	8	2	33	<b>412</b>
407	North Warwickshire	38	296	32	7	34	<b>407</b>
365	North West Cambridgeshire	34	260	33	7	31	<b>365</b>
768	North West Durham	104	534	58	9	63	<b>768</b>
340	North West Hampshire	30	234	27	10	39	<b>340</b>
406	North West Leicestershire	32	255	57	9	53	<b>406</b>
534	North West Norfolk	43	407	22	13	49	<b>534</b>
419	North Wiltshire	77	277	26	1	38	<b>419</b>
261	Northampton North	44	168	11	3	35	<b>261</b>
540	Northampton South	102	320	49	4	65	<b>540</b>
372	Northavon	42	261	21	14	34	<b>372</b>
290	Norwich North	49	201	13	6	21	<b>290</b>
867	Norwich South	318	413	76	9	51	<b>867</b>
722	Nottingham East	281	364	28	4	45	<b>722</b>
246	Nottingham North	22	188	1	1	34	<b>246</b>
949	Nottingham South	416	406	37	13	77	<b>949</b>
331	Nuneaton	19	259	21	2	30	<b>331</b>
629	Ochil and South Perthshire	87	394	59	5	84	<b>629</b>
452	Ogmore	64	170	22	7	189	<b>452</b>
219	Old Bexley and Sidcup	18	175	6	4	16	<b>219</b>
349	Oldham East and Saddleworth	64	244	16	5	20	<b>349</b>
351	Oldham West and Royton	41	269	14	1	26	<b>351</b>
824	Orkney and Shetland	172	449	106	6	91	<b>824</b>
245	Orpington	15	183	15	4	28	<b>245</b>
653	Oxford East	261	305	29	8	50	<b>653</b>
576	Oxford West and Abingdon	169	319	39	15	34	<b>576</b>
416	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	53	282	12	4	65	<b>416</b>
540	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	91	377	21	3	48	<b>540</b>
300	Pendle	30	224	17	1	28	<b>300</b>
821	Penrith and The Border	125	538	77	15	66	<b>821</b>
656	Perth and North Perthshire	148	388	51	11	58	<b>656</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
357	Peterborough	46	256	29	4	22	<b>357</b>
326	Plymouth, Devonport	24	258	9	1	34	<b>326</b>
513	Plymouth, Sutton	86	335	43	2	47	<b>513</b>
275	Pontefract and Castleford	38	178	17	5	37	<b>275</b>
580	Pontypridd	113	269	17	7	174	<b>580</b>
285	Poole	72	181	11	0	21	<b>285</b>
655	Poplar and Canning Town	114	432	46	5	58	<b>655</b>
222	Portsmouth North	23	169	2	2	26	<b>222</b>
421	Portsmouth South	109	247	36	5	24	<b>421</b>
847	Preseli Pembrokeshire	204	329	85	12	217	<b>847</b>
567	Preston	103	358	52	12	42	<b>567</b>
226	Pudsey	27	163	9	2	25	<b>226</b>
210	Putney	62	114	11	2	21	<b>210</b>
227	Rayleigh	9	194	9	0	15	<b>227</b>
493	Reading East	137	287	36	4	29	<b>493</b>
254	Reading West	34	176	4	0	40	<b>254</b>
384	Redcar	14	309	13	4	44	<b>384</b>
241	Redditch	24	180	6	6	25	<b>241</b>
902	Regent's Park and Kensington North	316	496	25	7	58	<b>902</b>
205	Reigate	34	145	11	0	15	<b>205</b>
578	Rhondda	121	268	32	7	150	<b>578</b>
398	Ribble Valley	24	302	23	8	41	<b>398</b>
616	Richmond (Yorks)	98	413	50	7	48	<b>616</b>
334	Richmond Park	59	219	27	6	23	<b>334</b>
611	Rochdale	87	421	31	0	72	<b>611</b>
316	Rochford and Southend East	33	233	14	0	36	<b>316</b>
169	Romford	6	145	5	1	12	<b>169</b>
294	Romsey	42	212	12	9	19	<b>294</b>
1278	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	343	653	135	9	138	<b>1,278</b>
428	Rossendale and Darwen	53	310	19	2	44	<b>428</b>
422	Rother Valley	32	318	26	13	33	<b>422</b>
509	Rotherham	60	338	52	6	53	<b>509</b>
376	Rugby and Kenilworth	32	242	17	3	82	<b>376</b>
150	Ruislip - Northwood	26	97	5	2	20	<b>150</b>
187	Runnymede and Weybridge	45	104	14	3	21	<b>187</b>
625	Rushcliffe	82	362	41	18	122	<b>625</b>
493	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	53	373	16	2	49	<b>493</b>
493	Rutland and Melton	56	319	55	6	57	<b>493</b>
519	Ryedale	95	318	71	5	30	<b>519</b>
395	Saffron Walden	35	281	41	12	26	<b>395</b>
505	Salford	139	302	26	6	32	<b>505</b>
496	Salisbury	112	306	32	13	33	<b>496</b>
622	Scarborough and Whitby	121	377	61	14	49	<b>622</b>
331	Scunthorpe	25	263	9	3	31	<b>331</b>
513	Sedgefield	38	414	20	4	37	<b>513</b>
515	Selby	46	372	38	4	55	<b>515</b>
263	Sevenoaks	35	192	16	4	16	<b>263</b>
1315	Sheffield Central	494	685	72	17	47	<b>1,315</b>
274	Sheffield, Attercliffe	12	190	14	1	57	<b>274</b>
258	Sheffield, Brightside	31	193	7	0	27	<b>258</b>
328	Sheffield, Hallam	64	219	17	4	24	<b>328</b>
333	Sheffield, Heeley	66	225	20	3	19	<b>333</b>
338	Sheffield, Hillsborough	46	240	28	2	22	<b>338</b>
412	Sherwood	33	285	42	4	48	<b>412</b>
291	Shipley	52	201	18	1	19	<b>291</b>
722	Shrewsbury and Atcham	183	406	65	10	58	<b>722</b>



Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
227	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	21	167	16	0	23	<b>227</b>
730	Skipton and Ripon	154	427	93	12	44	<b>730</b>
537	Sleaford and North Hykeham	85	337	53	7	55	<b>537</b>
417	Slough	93	273	25	2	24	<b>417</b>
361	Solihull	41	273	5	2	40	<b>361</b>
623	Somerton and Frome	108	424	36	6	49	<b>623</b>
650	South Antrim	112	332	25	5	176	<b>650</b>
578	South Cambridgeshire	102	338	67	19	52	<b>578</b>
420	South Derbyshire	38	283	33	4	62	<b>420</b>
484	South Dorset	55	332	39	5	53	<b>484</b>
939	South Down	185	501	56	13	184	<b>939</b>
612	South East Cambridgeshire	105	395	52	7	53	<b>612</b>
692	South East Cornwall	59	488	61	16	68	<b>692</b>
383	South Holland and The Deepings	27	297	16	3	40	<b>383</b>
607	South Norfolk	77	437	32	13	48	<b>607</b>
257	South Ribble	16	198	11	2	30	<b>257</b>
488	South Shields	53	378	22	3	32	<b>488</b>
301	South Staffordshire	29	225	7	2	38	<b>301</b>
425	South Suffolk	40	289	43	12	41	<b>425</b>
370	South Swindon	83	238	19	2	28	<b>370</b>
355	South Thanet	82	229	20	3	21	<b>355</b>
272	South West Bedfordshire	32	191	17	6	26	<b>272</b>
399	South West Devon	19	311	17	2	50	<b>399</b>
250	South West Hertfordshire	34	169	14	4	29	<b>250</b>
506	South West Norfolk	29	384	46	4	43	<b>506</b>
408	South West Surrey	109	224	36	6	33	<b>408</b>
417	Southampton, Itchen	82	262	36	7	30	<b>417</b>
276	Southampton, Test	67	171	10	5	23	<b>276</b>
165	Southend West	29	116	6	0	14	<b>165</b>
291	Southport	23	218	17	0	33	<b>291</b>
151	Spelthorne	32	96	3	2	18	<b>151</b>
232	St. Albans	40	158	19	2	13	<b>232</b>
321	St. Helens North	22	264	11	2	22	<b>321</b>
414	St. Helens South	32	308	27	2	45	<b>414</b>
852	St. Ives	154	542	70	4	82	<b>852</b>
502	Stafford	66	347	37	2	50	<b>502</b>
356	Staffordshire Moorlands	36	249	33	4	34	<b>356</b>
243	Stalybridge and Hyde	42	150	15	3	33	<b>243</b>
224	Stevenage	26	163	15	2	18	<b>224</b>
883	Stirling	206	523	68	8	78	<b>883</b>
309	Stockport	43	220	20	2	24	<b>309</b>
381	Stockton North	70	260	19	1	31	<b>381</b>
348	Stockton South	31	267	19	0	31	<b>348</b>
498	Stoke-on-Trent Central	97	327	27	7	40	<b>498</b>
255	Stoke-on-Trent North	20	177	20	3	35	<b>255</b>
251	Stoke-on-Trent South	22	180	9	0	40	<b>251</b>
347	Stone	22	245	34	3	43	<b>347</b>
360	Stourbridge	79	233	11	2	35	<b>360</b>
536	Strangford	111	256	22	5	142	<b>536</b>
636	Stratford-on-Avon	120	419	38	2	57	<b>636</b>
593	Streatham	251	297	16	1	28	<b>593</b>
392	Stretford and Urmston	96	247	9	0	40	<b>392</b>
532	Stroud	115	320	52	5	40	<b>532</b>
587	Suffolk Coastal	119	355	57	2	54	<b>587</b>
415	Sunderland North	72	298	20	1	24	<b>415</b>
439	Sunderland South	49	314	17	4	55	<b>439</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
185	Surrey Heath	35	123	6	4	17	<b>185</b>
190	Sutton and Cheam	11	158	6	1	14	<b>190</b>
302	Sutton Coldfield	40	210	10	0	42	<b>302</b>
416	Swansea East	49	241	15	2	109	<b>416</b>
839	Swansea West	254	353	55	8	169	<b>839</b>
275	Tamworth	27	202	15	0	31	<b>275</b>
260	Tatton	40	168	24	6	22	<b>260</b>
702	Taunton	92	468	58	1	83	<b>702</b>
805	Teignbridge	127	569	35	8	66	<b>805</b>
381	Telford	65	232	31	8	45	<b>381</b>
289	Tewkesbury	26	210	22	6	25	<b>289</b>
492	The Wrekin	43	285	15	17	132	<b>492</b>
304	Thurrock	29	215	28	0	32	<b>304</b>
834	Tiverton and Honiton	81	644	47	10	52	<b>834</b>
257	Tonbridge and Malling	33	171	19	6	28	<b>257</b>
356	Tooting	100	217	7	7	25	<b>356</b>
352	Torbay	21	278	15	1	37	<b>352</b>
780	Torfaen	77	440	48	12	203	<b>780</b>
984	Torridge and West Devon	126	679	81	22	76	<b>984</b>
834	Totnes	166	524	68	8	68	<b>834</b>
615	Tottenham	106	429	24	17	39	<b>615</b>
783	Truro and St Austell	159	473	47	7	97	<b>783</b>
277	Tunbridge Wells	79	159	14	1	24	<b>277</b>
312	Twickenham	62	191	20	4	35	<b>312</b>
1407	Tyne Bridge	725	550	86	8	38	<b>1,407</b>
550	Tynemouth	110	365	27	1	47	<b>550</b>
200	Upminster	9	163	8	1	19	<b>200</b>
827	Upper Bann	134	483	30	8	172	<b>827</b>
194	Uxbridge	18	139	4	5	28	<b>194</b>
602	Vale of Clwyd	127	276	34	13	152	<b>602</b>
628	Vale of Glamorgan	105	254	37	12	220	<b>628</b>
535	Vale of York	64	382	44	3	42	<b>535</b>
1330	Vauxhall	460	740	70	15	45	<b>1,330</b>
485	Wakefield	113	285	41	7	39	<b>485</b>
310	Wallasey	38	224	15	1	32	<b>310</b>
339	Walsall North	33	264	4	0	38	<b>339</b>
627	Walsall South	82	474	27	4	40	<b>627</b>
447	Walthamstow	76	306	22	11	32	<b>447</b>
555	Wansbeck	54	402	32	5	62	<b>555</b>
385	Wansdyke	58	245	24	7	51	<b>385</b>
412	Wantage	50	300	23	10	29	<b>412</b>
401	Warley	66	288	14	5	28	<b>401</b>
310	Warrington North	14	246	12	6	32	<b>310</b>
362	Warrington South	50	246	11	6	49	<b>362</b>
658	Warwick and Leamington	195	374	41	3	45	<b>658</b>
231	Watford	29	161	12	1	28	<b>231</b>
458	Waveney	39	344	35	8	32	<b>458</b>
480	Wealden	77	335	20	10	38	<b>480</b>
406	Weaver Vale	22	312	31	2	39	<b>406</b>
308	Wellingborough	41	213	22	4	28	<b>308</b>
452	Wells	72	287	51	3	39	<b>452</b>
244	Welwyn Hatfield	33	161	11	2	37	<b>244</b>
315	Wentworth	26	241	9	7	32	<b>315</b>
508	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	89	283	52	5	79	<b>508</b>
387	West Bromwich East	33	315	13	0	26	<b>387</b>
371	West Bromwich West	33	292	12	1	33	<b>371</b>
415	West Chelmsford	45	295	32	5	38	<b>415</b>
970	West Derbyshire	197	550	107	17	99	<b>970</b>
843	West Dorset	176	546	83	1	37	<b>843</b>
600	West Dunbartonshire	68	425	34	4	69	<b>600</b>
585	West Ham	96	414	38	10	27	<b>585</b>
362	West Lancashire	33	282	11	0	36	<b>362</b>
330	West Suffolk	16	234	34	9	37	<b>330</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
918	West Tyrone	158	557	39	18	146	<b>918</b>
544	West Worcestershire	81	380	40	5	38	<b>544</b>
632	Westbury	75	475	26	8	48	<b>632</b>
876	Westmorland and Lonsdale	220	480	96	10	70	<b>876</b>
367	Weston-Super-Mare	35	264	35	4	29	<b>367</b>
345	Wigan	33	241	25	1	45	<b>345</b>
226	Wimbledon	59	127	18	2	20	<b>226</b>
733	Winchester	170	424	72	14	53	<b>733</b>
223	Windsor	42	138	8	2	33	<b>223</b>
229	Wirral South	18	187	6	2	16	<b>229</b>
240	Wirral West	17	196	4	0	23	<b>240</b>
423	Witney	93	247	30	7	46	<b>423</b>
267	Woking	53	146	35	0	33	<b>267</b>
238	Wokingham	24	189	2	4	19	<b>238</b>
258	Wolverhampton North East	23	203	2	7	23	<b>258</b>
260	Wolverhampton South East	41	184	6	4	25	<b>260</b>
595	Wolverhampton South West	155	344	38	15	43	<b>595</b>
315	Woodspring	53	194	34	6	28	<b>315</b>
541	Worcester	130	313	38	4	56	<b>541</b>
554	Workington	78	352	49	6	69	<b>554</b>
229	Worsley	15	187	8	0	19	<b>229</b>
272	Worthing West	20	216	16	0	20	<b>272</b>
547	Wrexham	92	289	26	8	132	<b>547</b>
237	Wycombe	43	146	13	7	28	<b>237</b>
380	Wyre Forest	42	251	32	6	49	<b>380</b>
306	Wythenshawe and Sale East	46	221	7	0	32	<b>306</b>
514	Yeovil	89	335	26	8	56	<b>514</b>
671	Ynys Môn	171	260	40	7	193	<b>671</b>

*Note*: figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

*Source*: DCMS awards database.

Table A4

**Value of awards by constituency**

£, thousands

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
257	Aberavon	1,535	12,841	2,314	9	1,814	<b>18,513</b>
264	Aberdeen North	11,709	24,708	4,840	525	1,452	<b>43,234</b>
532	Aberdeen South	988	4,563	4,242	0	1,812	<b>11,605</b>
210	Airdrie and Shotts	205	5,382	1,120	2	645	<b>7,354</b>
623	Aldershot	85	3,177	1,129	204	1,978	<b>6,572</b>
375	Aldridge-Brownhills	238	5,118	4,905	5	543	<b>10,809</b>
573	Altrincham and Sale West	892	3,142	349	10	2,485	<b>6,878</b>
328	Alyn and Deeside	152	2,791	1,484	3	3,351	<b>7,781</b>
258	Amber Valley	904	8,804	4,972	4	963	<b>15,648</b>
155	Angus	1,170	9,854	4,449	14	3,857	<b>19,344</b>
14	Argyll and Bute	2,080	15,716	16,791	261	4,714	<b>39,563</b>
391	Arundel and South Downs	891	2,948	2,223	26	2,738	<b>8,826</b>
316	Ashfield	469	11,928	3,905	0	2,274	<b>18,575</b>
361	Ashford	952	5,629	4,051	1,423	2,452	<b>14,507</b>
429	Ashton-under-Lyne	571	17,688	2,740	13	3,891	<b>24,903</b>
376	Aylesbury	955	12,202	1,912	178	21,860	<b>37,106</b>
78	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	956	13,753	10,475	26	1,282	<b>26,493</b>
319	Banbury	1,764	7,053	5,410	176	1,768	<b>16,172</b>
229	Banff and Buchan	345	3,476	3,516	42	1,629	<b>9,008</b>
573	Barking	3,570	7,020	5,674	30	5,962	<b>22,256</b>
312	Barnsley Central	2,406	17,810	3,579	6,420	3,424	<b>33,638</b>
520	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,383	5,372	8,004	2	974	<b>15,735</b>
383	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,140	5,405	12,222	20	1,400	<b>20,187</b>
152	Barrow and Furness	4,667	9,504	11,152	199	2,837	<b>28,358</b>
515	Basildon	413	8,972	281	340	1,683	<b>11,689</b>
570	Basingstoke	2,177	3,568	576	188	598	<b>7,106</b>
358	Bassetlaw	532	8,513	2,029	75	1,848	<b>12,997</b>
141	Bath	3,958	8,379	9,657	8,920	45,163	<b>76,078</b>
565	Batley and Spennings	592	6,076	1,287	7	936	<b>8,898</b>
262	Battersea	11,094	11,945	9,837	1,394	4,693	<b>38,963</b>
515	Beaconsfield	9,183	3,151	4,292	8	3,577	<b>20,211</b>
455	Beckenham	474	5,180	3,377	0	20,937	<b>29,968</b>
359	Bedford	1,738	14,610	1,095	1,394	2,815	<b>21,651</b>
164	Belfast East	1,882	33,231	2,741	45,750	4,604	<b>88,208</b>
21	Belfast North	13,036	43,971	5,617	477	3,275	<b>66,377</b>
5	Belfast South	27,980	67,299	19,133	5,879	16,018	<b>136,309</b>
34	Belfast West	12,199	38,855	5,937	5,237	4,096	<b>66,324</b>
24	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	1,292	17,953	9,809	127	2,027	<b>31,207</b>
67	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,228	10,000	5,168	41	7,026	<b>23,464</b>
10	Bethnal Green and Bow	33,010	51,336	35,345	6,642	7,076	<b>133,409</b>
177	Beverley and Holderness	2,008	11,301	6,474	52	4,150	<b>23,985</b>
316	Bexhill and Battle	7,466	3,772	10,947	274	3,037	<b>25,495</b>
639	Bexleyheath and Crayford	248	2,580	3,519	6	4,167	<b>10,520</b>
621	Billericay	503	1,862	1,432	6	1,162	<b>4,965</b>
378	Birkenhead	304	23,460	8,633	10	3,279	<b>35,686</b>
250	Birmingham, Edgbaston	2,470	15,919	3,334	29	46,295	<b>68,047</b>
524	Birmingham, Erdington	835	3,683	125	159	67	<b>4,868</b>
477	Birmingham, Hall Green	542	2,243	43	20	187	<b>3,035</b>
639	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	74	2,176	20	24	879	<b>3,173</b>
8	Birmingham, Ladywood	90,629	121,774	42,012	87,604	12,242	<b>354,261</b>
605	Birmingham, Northfield	360	2,611	604	10	43	<b>3,629</b>
287	Birmingham, Perry Barr	3,107	6,101	607	339	6,262	<b>16,415</b>
138	Birmingham, Selly Oak	12,263	12,591	3,003	399	310	<b>28,566</b>
82	Birmingham, Sparkbrook and Small Heath	2,777	26,535	3,887	78	7,883	<b>41,160</b>
645	Birmingham, Yardley	182	1,454	1,691	0	98	<b>3,425</b>
99	Bishop Auckland	1,303	12,282	13,603	36	4,647	<b>31,872</b>
379	Blaby	498	3,536	3,030	30	904	<b>7,999</b>
273	Blackburn	788	17,909	5,391	580	3,656	<b>28,323</b>
450	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	523	4,764	643	17	830	<b>6,776</b>
437	Blackpool South	1,238	15,213	6,084	34	7,321	<b>29,890</b>
193	Blaenau Gwent	1,396	10,664	5,070	11	4,217	<b>21,358</b>
401	Blaydon	471	2,162	2,735	509	3,365	<b>9,242</b>
196	Blyth Valley	1,113	7,105	1,517	34	1,697	<b>11,466</b>
554	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	214	4,820	2,515	32	3,619	<b>11,200</b>
266	Bolsover	513	6,134	16,488	15	2,030	<b>25,181</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
279	Bolton North East	2,698	19,759	10,993	6	18,622	<b>52,077</b>
540	Bolton South East	843	7,669	592	6	1,417	<b>10,526</b>
500	Bolton West	311	2,821	524	406	3,308	<b>7,370</b>
511	Bootle	243	17,095	1,000	0	1,015	<b>19,354</b>
405	Boston and Skegness	636	8,739	5,430	5	3,325	<b>18,134</b>
406	Bosworth	327	4,788	1,276	16	876	<b>7,283</b>
480	Bournemouth East	574	5,394	343	9	3,348	<b>9,668</b>
520	Bournemouth West	683	10,373	3,374	52	489	<b>14,971</b>
537	Bracknell	3,817	6,013	4,861	241	809	<b>15,741</b>
340	Bradford North	2,772	11,214	201	1,200	1,168	<b>16,556</b>
560	Bradford South	225	6,283	310	10	1,547	<b>8,375</b>
94	Bradford West	10,675	39,379	22,931	1,462	5,731	<b>80,177</b>
490	Braintree	934	3,639	2,890	2	2,487	<b>9,951</b>
26	Brecon and Radnorshire	5,920	17,800	6,723	104	2,950	<b>33,497</b>
341	Brent East	4,489	9,366	2,585	19	1,018	<b>17,478</b>
633	Brent North	487	3,093	67	26	981	<b>4,653</b>
437	Brent South	2,498	18,126	518	114	121,557	<b>142,812</b>
203	Brentford and Isleworth	9,752	15,052	14,163	67	23,276	<b>62,310</b>
548	Brentwood and Ongar	1,020	4,375	341	3	1,947	<b>7,687</b>
165	Bridgend	694	12,261	2,700	29	3,766	<b>19,449</b>
218	Bridgwater	635	8,529	2,364	122	2,236	<b>13,886</b>
159	Brigg and Goole	1,982	11,353	1,501	498	2,415	<b>17,748</b>
168	Brighton, Kemptown	4,281	7,710	988	0	5,302	<b>18,281</b>
22	Brighton, Pavilion	37,158	19,610	11,751	55	1,434	<b>70,008</b>
147	Bristol East	2,853	21,945	6,684	4	1,482	<b>32,968</b>
423	Bristol North West	608	9,225	5,322	1,665	7,378	<b>24,198</b>
248	Bristol South	2,437	10,120	303	5	3,977	<b>16,842</b>
23	Bristol West	48,535	108,757	37,873	52,540	8,371	<b>256,075</b>
458	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,329	11,504	176	101	1,178	<b>14,287</b>
469	Bromsgrove	385	5,925	1,457	7	1,722	<b>9,497</b>
641	Broxbourne	58	1,800	2,158	0	5,269	<b>9,286</b>
506	Broxtowe	325	2,883	419	0	461	<b>4,088</b>
416	Buckingham	532	4,850	16,882	178	1,159	<b>23,601</b>
326	Burnley	1,664	9,975	5,902	1,581	8,015	<b>27,137</b>
337	Burton	864	7,313	667	0	1,060	<b>9,904</b>
430	Bury North	2,809	13,390	6,067	18	2,025	<b>24,310</b>
567	Bury South	1,008	2,206	684	0	1,223	<b>5,121</b>
200	Bury St Edmunds	2,724	10,542	7,748	5,572	1,909	<b>28,495</b>
79	Caernarfon	8,808	11,531	7,854	4,279	3,052	<b>35,524</b>
159	Caerphilly	791	12,863	2,399	40	5,470	<b>21,563</b>
47	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter	2,174	8,853	8,379	15	1,280	<b>20,702</b>
212	Calder Valley	2,029	6,923	2,202	0	6,115	<b>17,270</b>
165	Camberwell and Peckham	2,649	14,485	3,666	54	6,764	<b>27,618</b>
80	Cambridge	23,835	28,045	35,456	65	11,303	<b>98,705</b>
434	Cannock Chase	178	7,715	1,717	16	2,372	<b>11,997</b>
171	Canterbury	3,660	9,584	17,904	48	4,002	<b>35,198</b>
104	Cardiff Central	11,484	9,483	16,486	46,377	2,290	<b>86,119</b>
290	Cardiff North	4,139	14,330	307	9	166	<b>18,952</b>
32	Cardiff South and Penarth	29,480	31,701	7,618	36,458	2,087	<b>107,345</b>
31	Cardiff West	10,881	12,405	1,331	17	20,307	<b>44,941</b>
282	Carlisle	2,378	18,345	7,575	3,041	8,107	<b>39,446</b>
56	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	1,556	7,987	8,111	22,275	1,471	<b>41,399</b>
44	Carmarthen West and South	3,000	12,443	9,141	193	2,966	<b>27,743</b>
608	Carshalton and Wallington	235	5,812	171	1	6,268	<b>12,486</b>
644	Castle Point	106	1,985	223	0	1,713	<b>4,028</b>
248	Central Ayrshire	1,706	9,043	822	4	1,709	<b>13,284</b>
184	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	1,772	9,387	2,858	313	1,277	<b>15,607</b>
18	Ceredigion	11,634	15,481	10,959	51	4,597	<b>42,721</b>
444	Charnwood	540	9,567	894	78	1,055	<b>12,133</b>
637	Chatham and Aylesford	91	2,222	1,114	0	3,432	<b>6,859</b>
618	Cheadle	380	2,892	68	7	781	<b>4,128</b>
496	Cheltenham	2,188	13,352	4,036	76	4,585	<b>24,237</b>
562	Chesham and Amersham	108	5,332	980	20	753	<b>7,194</b>
328	Chesterfield	577	12,250	3,830	4	2,973	<b>19,634</b>
205	Chichester	13,727	14,373	19,174	64	1,146	<b>48,485</b>
615	Chingford and Woodford Green	156	2,222	405	17	1,089	<b>3,890</b>
467	Chipping Barnet	1,918	7,600	1,782	8	1,476	<b>12,784</b>
179	Chorley	350	11,651	6,991	37	680	<b>19,709</b>
496	Christchurch	279	2,879	2,774	8	521	<b>6,461</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
1	Cities of London and Westminster	363,358	176,168	241,268	77,938	41,267	<b>899,999</b>
225	City of Chester	1,666	19,736	4,388	43	1,937	<b>27,771</b>
84	City of Durham	2,664	23,499	6,546	18,909	6,962	<b>58,580</b>
111	City of York	6,804	16,742	21,729	2,910	1,365	<b>49,550</b>
280	Cleethorpes	979	4,928	1,734	14	1,140	<b>8,796</b>
162	Clwyd South	3,633	5,068	3,370	20	1,099	<b>13,189</b>
100	Clwyd West	5,183	11,127	7,106	5,899	4,469	<b>33,784</b>
188	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	259	11,852	5,285	7	597	<b>18,000</b>
306	Colchester	11,978	16,613	1,224	24	1,985	<b>31,823</b>
330	Colne Valley	1,463	3,660	1,107	8	3,688	<b>9,927</b>
458	Congleton	795	4,142	1,764	40	11,780	<b>18,522</b>
85	Conwy	6,381	13,070	6,533	15	3,538	<b>29,536</b>
306	Copeland	1,278	8,278	3,899	8,298	5,029	<b>26,782</b>
272	Corby	2,639	6,774	2,859	1	5,166	<b>17,440</b>
276	Cotswold	2,687	8,767	7,531	10,026	1,536	<b>30,546</b>
419	Coventry North East	325	12,331	124	15	2,684	<b>15,480</b>
469	Coventry North West	1,431	6,397	1,531	10	231	<b>9,600</b>
134	Coventry South	14,610	21,772	14,780	10,902	7,368	<b>69,432</b>
631	Crawley	357	4,100	2,324	7	202	<b>6,990</b>
496	Crewe and Nantwich	629	7,212	3,230	59	3,042	<b>14,171</b>
467	Crosby	321	6,709	493	10	621	<b>8,155</b>
367	Croydon Central	696	12,579	1,547	1,751	7,215	<b>23,788</b>
401	Croydon North	446	26,677	603	4,141	2,834	<b>34,701</b>
580	Croydon South	769	2,290	236	7	1,595	<b>4,896</b>
181	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch	618	7,270	1,916	7	1,967	<b>11,777</b>
265	Cynon Valley	2,901	9,005	805	28	788	<b>13,527</b>
528	Dagenham	226	10,733	2,397	367	1,568	<b>15,290</b>
273	Darlington	1,988	12,232	5,076	448	3,242	<b>22,986</b>
591	Dartford	2,154	5,802	1,029	51	373	<b>9,409</b>
242	Daventry	302	5,355	2,653	470	2,227	<b>11,007</b>
120	Delyn	2,504	8,882	3,373	48	3,035	<b>17,841</b>
611	Denton and Reddish	122	3,400	318	0	373	<b>4,212</b>
333	Derby North	2,009	7,761	139	1,063	4,091	<b>15,064</b>
103	Derby South	9,423	24,568	12,574	113	2,612	<b>49,289</b>
175	Devizes	1,000	8,674	28,976	428	5,057	<b>44,135</b>
532	Dewsbury	428	4,864	561	0	2,376	<b>8,229</b>
504	Don Valley	413	3,777	242	1	6,150	<b>10,583</b>
367	Doncaster Central	5,043	22,645	3,563	87	4,472	<b>35,810</b>
602	Doncaster North	56	3,455	418	0	981	<b>4,911</b>
335	Dover	476	8,290	2,210	13	3,018	<b>14,007</b>
351	Dudley North	3,385	13,740	10,288	21	2,581	<b>30,015</b>
416	Dudley South	910	6,786	1,193	2	1,857	<b>10,748</b>
169	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,587	6,474	10,126	27	793	<b>20,007</b>
28	Dumfries and Galloway	5,605	13,830	5,835	637	2,298	<b>28,205</b>
45	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and	3,108	10,094	2,376	39	3,034	<b>18,651</b>
284	Dundee East	2,725	7,217	9,162	16	333	<b>19,453</b>
115	Dundee West	12,712	19,904	5,474	2,826	5,297	<b>46,213</b>
276	Dunfermline and West Fife	986	7,397	709	11	2,297	<b>11,401</b>
610	Ealing North	340	2,540	531	436	1,402	<b>5,248</b>
288	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	4,759	11,270	3,639	40	3,530	<b>23,238</b>
361	Ealing, Southall	9,328	17,810	1,090	4	5,804	<b>34,035</b>
345	Easington	541	8,789	2,837	65	2,638	<b>14,871</b>
251	East Antrim	1,019	3,042	7,790	550	28,829	<b>41,229</b>
280	East Devon	238	2,831	1,957	14	2,342	<b>7,381</b>
223	East Dunbartonshire	2,497	7,295	972	83	1,464	<b>12,311</b>
427	East Ham	14,029	9,772	2,397	217	20,738	<b>47,153</b>
397	East Hampshire	1,665	4,382	1,614	14	1,153	<b>8,828</b>
227	East Kilbride, Strathaven and	308	4,397	3,937	5	1,605	<b>10,252</b>
117	East Londonderry	2,799	8,453	3,460	13	4,972	<b>19,696</b>
128	East Lothian	2,603	10,301	12,703	1,984	2,016	<b>29,608</b>
252	East Renfrewshire	1,006	7,928	759	52	2,626	<b>12,370</b>
607	East Surrey	2,292	7,615	238	16	3,210	<b>13,371</b>
495	East Worthing and Shoreham	1,340	3,460	504	37	1,317	<b>6,658</b>
245	East Yorkshire	1,495	4,178	1,321	19	1,907	<b>8,920</b>
365	Eastbourne	2,836	9,570	2,942	102	3,814	<b>19,264</b>
423	Eastleigh	2,993	4,535	956	17	49,366	<b>57,868</b>
532	Eccles	226	17,267	322	351	1,987	<b>20,153</b>
420	Eddisbury	559	7,089	1,082	108	1,128	<b>9,966</b>
13	Edinburgh East	34,108	51,314	93,876	27,500	3,004	<b>209,801</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
9	Edinburgh North and Leith	18,957	52,659	41,887	1,615	1,183	<b>116,300</b>
239	Edinburgh South	1,740	12,994	1,843	0	1,187	<b>17,764</b>
129	Edinburgh South West	8,296	12,769	587	47,179	1,963	<b>70,793</b>
284	Edinburgh West	5,768	14,384	5,590	105	2,805	<b>28,651</b>
447	Edmonton	439	10,514	4,539	10	412	<b>15,914</b>
421	Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,196	6,786	4,609	0	1,403	<b>13,996</b>
510	Elmet	581	2,789	322	8	26,674	<b>30,374</b>
636	Eltham	148	3,180	3,335	20	3,483	<b>10,166</b>
550	Enfield North	726	11,687	3,627	667	11,779	<b>28,485</b>
604	Enfield, Southgate	5,101	3,583	282	20	97	<b>9,083</b>
584	Epping Forest	581	2,931	12,108	2	3,103	<b>18,725</b>
631	Epsom and Ewell	1,228	3,753	10	9	856	<b>5,856</b>
457	Erewash	291	2,964	1,238	9	1,640	<b>6,142</b>
600	Erith and Thamesmead	297	4,241	2,044	0	2,809	<b>9,390</b>
611	Esher and Walton	591	3,094	2,627	6	1,033	<b>7,351</b>
73	Exeter	6,588	32,814	17,966	30	2,957	<b>60,355</b>
297	Falkirk	702	37,099	798	2	728	<b>39,329</b>
112	Falmouth and Camborne	3,025	32,323	26,676	68	2,973	<b>65,066</b>
625	Fareham	317	5,354	48	661	1,356	<b>7,735</b>
481	Faversham and Mid Kent	290	5,310	7,965	0	736	<b>14,302</b>
627	Feltham and Heston	223	5,042	110	0	971	<b>6,346</b>
29	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,835	14,579	6,981	1,592	6,450	<b>33,436</b>
379	Finchley and Golders Green	1,411	4,686	1,386	519	2,827	<b>10,829</b>
434	Folkestone and Hythe	2,801	5,201	5,707	236	3,280	<b>17,225</b>
239	Forest of Dean	818	5,245	2,819	13	4,132	<b>13,026</b>
20	Foyle	14,876	31,023	13,123	5,716	4,430	<b>69,168</b>
531	Fylde	149	3,681	1,737	20	12,233	<b>17,819</b>
262	Gainsborough	419	4,562	2,380	4	1,237	<b>8,602</b>
432	Gateshead East and Washington	814	7,832	179	0	1,873	<b>10,700</b>
513	Gedling	980	1,903	1,134	64	836	<b>4,917</b>
613	Gillingham	158	6,593	185	2	3,148	<b>10,086</b>
2	Glasgow Central	63,936	101,509	70,658	52,968	6,073	<b>295,144</b>
421	Glasgow East	656	8,990	4,736	0	2,515	<b>16,897</b>
36	Glasgow North	10,558	11,324	13,162	5	691	<b>35,739</b>
254	Glasgow North East	5,311	9,434	1,546	33,815	1,032	<b>51,138</b>
288	Glasgow North West	1,506	4,704	216	5	5,545	<b>11,976</b>
311	Glasgow South	1,286	7,837	2,442	24,203	7,472	<b>43,239</b>
339	Glasgow South West	3,447	5,767	1,371	2	4,167	<b>14,754</b>
255	Glenrothes	856	15,306	292	1,823	749	<b>19,026</b>
197	Gloucester	1,848	21,056	5,686	49	17,400	<b>46,039</b>
223	Gordon	1,503	7,550	1,212	425	3,103	<b>13,793</b>
613	Gosport	211	2,745	3,942	4	869	<b>7,771</b>
92	Gower	940	3,909	1,997	23	2,755	<b>9,624</b>
437	Grantham and Stamford	337	4,871	2,138	6,535	3,694	<b>17,575</b>
599	Gravesham	316	4,595	7,197	28	707	<b>12,843</b>
374	Great Grimsby	776	11,787	2,935	311	1,536	<b>17,344</b>
506	Great Yarmouth	1,082	7,900	8,334	181	945	<b>18,442</b>
76	Greenwich and Woolwich	5,844	27,572	70,213	600,940	10,409	<b>714,979</b>
387	Guildford	3,627	11,041	8,136	363	2,281	<b>25,447</b>
70	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,126	9,660	3,627	70	14,120	<b>30,603</b>
12	Hackney South and Shoreditch	51,251	59,605	24,435	4,377	4,935	<b>144,603</b>
553	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	248	2,446	3,461	10	716	<b>6,881</b>
269	Halifax	3,169	17,249	12,499	322	1,620	<b>34,859</b>
413	Haltemprice and Howden	354	3,205	682	5	449	<b>4,695</b>
365	Halton	2,943	11,897	4,848	656	3,339	<b>23,683</b>
89	Hammersmith and Fulham	25,565	30,691	7,958	5,323	67,279	<b>136,815</b>
184	Hampstead and Highgate	27,718	10,885	11,041	20	342	<b>50,005</b>
341	Harborough	793	5,865	3,793	948	5,111	<b>16,510</b>
496	Harlow	458	5,762	643	3	4,017	<b>10,883</b>
383	Harrogate and Knaresborough	2,628	5,419	7,486	32	5,176	<b>20,742</b>
545	Harrow East	1,221	7,933	1,155	544	5,469	<b>16,323</b>
524	Harrow West	853	4,198	1,070	39	204	<b>6,364</b>
110	Hartlepool	848	19,447	8,721	51	7,775	<b>36,842</b>
483	Harwich	224	6,042	730	0	1,198	<b>8,194</b>
153	Hastings and Rye	4,016	11,852	9,072	33	16,423	<b>41,396</b>
554	Havant	1,985	3,882	2,096	0	5,601	<b>13,564</b>
646	Hayes and Harlington	155	2,383	648	0	111	<b>3,297</b>
593	Hazel Grove	579	3,313	1,089	15	1,518	<b>6,514</b>
629	Hemel Hempstead	111	2,989	1,253	30	6,232	<b>10,616</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
488	Hemsworth	371	5,129	5,064	14	4,797	<b>15,374</b>
491	Hendon	720	6,437	5,405	41	1,039	<b>13,643</b>
361	Henley	579	3,489	4,589	73	1,497	<b>10,226</b>
77	Hereford	6,941	18,345	12,417	23	1,973	<b>39,699</b>
444	Hertford and Stortford	473	13,831	3,894	111	1,447	<b>19,755</b>
617	Hertsmere	453	2,767	2,104	18	5,771	<b>11,113</b>
52	Hexham	2,891	10,774	12,623	266	7,120	<b>33,674</b>
370	Heywood and Middleton	404	6,030	2,690	8	1,066	<b>10,199</b>
171	High Peak	2,926	7,725	30,988	373	3,238	<b>45,250</b>
548	Hitchin and Harpenden	1,745	8,054	170	0	29,159	<b>39,129</b>
3	Holborn and St Pancras	116,870	214,363	59,563	40,125	29,336	<b>460,256</b>
634	Hornchurch	141	1,858	340	4	167	<b>2,510</b>
112	Hornsey and Wood Green	8,139	16,436	10,473	29	2,079	<b>37,156</b>
394	Horsham	678	4,339	575	0	4,827	<b>10,419</b>
460	Houghton and Washington East	224	6,367	1,444	0	1,002	<b>9,036</b>
246	Hove	7,282	11,485	443	206	2,014	<b>21,430</b>
102	Huddersfield	9,924	22,036	5,092	126	14,930	<b>52,108</b>
391	Huntingdon	402	6,770	1,628	322	1,473	<b>10,594</b>
348	Hyndburn	362	9,310	447	1,424	797	<b>12,341</b>
562	Ilford North	67	9,079	390	0	4,013	<b>13,549</b>
491	Ilford South	588	11,571	6,085	90	1,030	<b>19,364</b>
242	Inverclyde	3,387	15,308	2,121	77	1,808	<b>22,701</b>
41	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and	6,506	32,770	8,831	44,426	4,492	<b>97,024</b>
318	Ipswich	7,768	22,605	7,551	29	3,043	<b>40,996</b>
49	Isle of Wight	3,620	14,721	10,149	2,385	7,284	<b>38,159</b>
42	Islington North	10,410	38,441	2,023	108	1,242	<b>52,224</b>
7	Islington South and Finsbury	107,569	238,113	13,900	9,752	9,416	<b>378,750</b>
397	Islwyn	889	4,207	365	8	897	<b>6,366</b>
297	Jarrow	364	3,181	3,365	500	600	<b>8,011</b>
341	Keighley	1,863	8,442	4,475	4	2,590	<b>17,375</b>
188	Kensington and Chelsea	33,510	18,862	86,882	3,824	631	<b>143,708</b>
382	Kettering	1,672	6,961	826	85	2,318	<b>11,862</b>
142	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,334	9,453	6,263	9	1,580	<b>18,639</b>
523	Kingston and Surbiton	1,336	13,319	261	142	1,050	<b>16,108</b>
558	Kingston upon Hull East	197	4,569	6,689	24,262	1,589	<b>37,307</b>
442	Kingston upon Hull North	534	10,524	301	0	3,893	<b>15,252</b>
236	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	6,537	27,268	15,635	80	4,280	<b>53,800</b>
469	Kingswood	799	6,190	310	0	97	<b>7,395</b>
161	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	889	9,446	5,458	6	1,374	<b>17,172</b>
453	Knowsley North and Sefton East	164	8,153	195	0	2,584	<b>11,098</b>
353	Knowsley South	821	16,120	1,856	2,070	7,814	<b>28,681</b>
88	Lagan Valley	2,382	5,965	7,524	98	7,159	<b>23,128</b>
63	Lanark and Hamilton East	2,604	20,404	10,827	757	3,708	<b>38,301</b>
181	Lancaster and Wyre	4,449	7,264	6,944	2,622	5,862	<b>27,141</b>
37	Leeds Central	40,558	63,710	32,650	6,299	4,224	<b>147,441</b>
577	Leeds East	693	7,166	2,408	45	78	<b>10,389</b>
260	Leeds North East	5,431	7,400	8,709	25	1,030	<b>22,595</b>
321	Leeds North West	4,876	4,987	547	416	8,701	<b>19,527</b>
444	Leeds West	1,610	6,371	7,019	7	3,119	<b>18,125</b>
455	Leicester East	2,838	5,849	273	8,149	2,385	<b>19,494</b>
55	Leicester South	23,506	38,050	8,317	340	23,686	<b>93,899</b>
356	Leicester West	1,165	10,239	449	32,333	4,759	<b>48,945</b>
558	Leigh	280	5,788	283	6	1,696	<b>8,053</b>
58	Leominster	2,097	10,937	7,650	7	5,074	<b>25,766</b>
91	Lewes	2,416	16,315	9,712	51	2,624	<b>31,117</b>
596	Lewisham East	1,152	2,604	1,398	0	2,587	<b>7,742</b>
351	Lewisham West	974	11,361	13,097	959	5,171	<b>31,562</b>
112	Lewisham, Deptford	22,220	10,878	5,801	24	1,726	<b>40,649</b>
401	Leyton and Wanstead	583	9,031	1,237	70	8,051	<b>18,972</b>
359	Lichfield	702	4,391	5,296	5,192	2,952	<b>18,534</b>
212	Lincoln	3,384	23,913	11,727	36	4,914	<b>43,974</b>
219	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	1,267	9,916	5,236	7	3,222	<b>19,649</b>
476	Liverpool, Garston	769	5,962	232	798	6,610	<b>14,371</b>
6	Liverpool, Riverside	72,283	66,759	90,687	8,951	13,813	<b>252,493</b>
591	Liverpool, Walton	104	9,969	401	18	2,601	<b>13,094</b>
512	Liverpool, Wavertree	466	8,079	523	4	8,662	<b>17,734</b>
598	Liverpool, West Derby	277	6,677	1,741	356	2,300	<b>11,352</b>
259	Livingston	1,122	6,760	3,100	244	1,835	<b>13,061</b>
138	Llanelli	671	10,656	4,196	13,755	2,336	<b>31,614</b>



Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
201	Loughborough	2,344	6,681	859	10	160,754	<b>170,648</b>
207	Louth and Horncastle	1,993	6,316	5,996	24	6,375	<b>20,703</b>
74	Ludlow	3,200	8,209	9,564	1,036	4,192	<b>26,200</b>
629	Luton North	111	2,364	103	20	1,154	<b>3,752</b>
284	Luton South	9,377	25,068	6,245	5	7,213	<b>47,908</b>
462	Macclesfield	538	5,295	2,855	192	1,986	<b>10,865</b>
485	Maidenhead	8,120	4,883	1,002	19	25,799	<b>39,822</b>
411	Maidstone and The Weald	7,785	24,337	4,787	3,931	3,618	<b>44,459</b>
583	Makerfield	95	4,418	103	2	1,200	<b>5,818</b>
477	Maldon and East Chelmsford	241	4,620	3,984	289	3,102	<b>12,236</b>
567	Manchester, Blackley	263	5,019	9,936	32	2,662	<b>17,912</b>
4	Manchester, Central	76,824	79,859	76,026	52,250	175,678	<b>460,637</b>
348	Manchester, Gorton	2,198	5,238	4,466	9	7,992	<b>19,903</b>
253	Manchester, Withington	3,356	8,831	1,389	23	2,945	<b>16,544</b>
394	Mansfield	2,961	9,258	4,034	3,196	5,579	<b>25,028</b>
452	Medway	1,447	9,017	24,480	9	1,937	<b>36,891</b>
123	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	2,471	5,356	7,325	409	1,628	<b>17,189</b>
370	Meriden	338	6,660	659	17	38,388	<b>46,063</b>
162	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	695	13,675	2,230	37	3,861	<b>20,497</b>
391	Mid Bedfordshire	367	5,994	1,331	2,514	672	<b>10,877</b>
528	Mid Dorset and North Poole	1,288	3,277	3,021	10	5,043	<b>12,640</b>
255	Mid Norfolk	595	5,035	3,563	18	736	<b>9,947</b>
530	Mid Sussex	1,005	4,122	936	27,706	1,481	<b>35,249</b>
35	Mid Ulster	2,832	12,408	5,212	5,336	10,036	<b>35,823</b>
260	Mid Worcestershire	451	7,644	8,209	43	3,293	<b>19,641</b>
134	Middlesbrough	6,525	26,223	12,318	1,695	7,438	<b>54,199</b>
234	Middlesbrough South and East	685	7,088	1,826	26	8,158	<b>17,784</b>
211	Midlothian	890	12,446	13,146	5	3,087	<b>29,574</b>
273	Milton Keynes South West	977	9,801	817	706	54,439	<b>66,740</b>
620	Mitcham and Morden	152	6,178	206	0	116	<b>6,652</b>
483	Mole Valley	2,616	6,020	707	3	5,842	<b>15,189</b>
69	Monmouth	1,552	11,727	11,067	30	3,545	<b>27,921</b>
27	Montgomeryshire	5,739	12,369	3,533	438	1,513	<b>23,593</b>
93	Moray	895	11,239	3,615	22	1,230	<b>17,001</b>
406	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,463	5,845	1,540	3	4,060	<b>13,911</b>
603	Morley and Rothwell	177	1,935	2,166	17	9,055	<b>13,352</b>
212	Motherwell and Wishaw	891	14,700	1,004	0	1,300	<b>17,895</b>
144	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	9,148	9,533	5,174	223	4,241	<b>28,319</b>
132	Neath	1,276	8,111	1,199	50	955	<b>11,591</b>
493	New Forest East	369	4,571	3,509	6	2,455	<b>10,909</b>
268	New Forest West	2,367	4,463	1,332	6	2,588	<b>10,755</b>
234	Newark	940	59,724	12,357	20	3,139	<b>76,180</b>
301	Newbury	1,913	5,982	5,487	897	2,488	<b>16,766</b>
30	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	16,537	24,116	21,376	398	10,675	<b>73,102</b>
132	Newcastle upon Tyne East and	6,620	13,947	15,867	9	7,236	<b>43,679</b>
434	Newcastle upon Tyne North	252	4,333	783	0	2,801	<b>8,169</b>
500	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,071	8,668	373	6	670	<b>10,787</b>
389	Newport East	1,531	2,723	505	9	741	<b>5,509</b>
198	Newport West	10,101	11,891	6,834	9	11,900	<b>40,735</b>
25	Newry and Armagh	6,875	22,216	10,316	117	8,553	<b>48,076</b>
570	Normanton	154	3,826	652	4	811	<b>5,447</b>
52	North Antrim	3,882	26,888	8,866	5,124	6,339	<b>51,099</b>
96	North Ayrshire and Arran	1,211	7,571	7,421	20	2,908	<b>19,131</b>
97	North Cornwall	431	7,155	8,839	9	6,055	<b>22,489</b>
101	North Devon	3,964	8,513	3,232	525	4,368	<b>20,601</b>
199	North Dorset	856	4,559	1,733	760	1,856	<b>9,763</b>
236	North Down	2,094	5,689	2,248	4,246	4,590	<b>18,866</b>
169	North Durham	632	11,216	4,312	23	7,466	<b>23,648</b>
337	North East Bedfordshire	777	3,013	5,402	37	3,019	<b>12,247</b>
325	North East Cambridgeshire	428	5,390	2,003	221	2,222	<b>10,265</b>
413	North East Derbyshire	219	3,923	310	15	4,366	<b>8,833</b>
117	North East Fife	5,477	7,320	4,679	452	2,547	<b>20,474</b>
577	North East Hampshire	44	3,292	1,987	10	842	<b>6,175</b>
535	North East Hertfordshire	171	3,898	2,999	9	4,069	<b>11,147</b>
450	North East Milton Keynes	25,076	4,438	1,072	141	1,092	<b>31,820</b>
293	North Essex	790	4,450	3,569	293	1,567	<b>10,670</b>
151	North Norfolk	879	6,061	5,959	5	6,517	<b>19,421</b>
212	North Shropshire	1,545	8,886	6,231	163	2,665	<b>19,490</b>
19	North Southwark and Bermondsey	41,946	90,089	24,480	22,269	13,887	<b>192,671</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
605	North Swindon	195	6,902	14,262	0	679	<b>22,039</b>
465	North Thanet	1,474	6,989	3,229	0	471	<b>12,164</b>
312	North Tyneside	455	11,407	270	5	7,861	<b>19,997</b>
321	North Warwickshire	256	8,478	4,724	720	2,285	<b>16,463</b>
379	North West Cambridgeshire	391	5,401	3,684	5,423	2,333	<b>17,232</b>
75	North West Durham	1,760	10,817	4,844	50	4,850	<b>22,320</b>
423	North West Hampshire	413	3,385	1,179	22	4,909	<b>9,908</b>
323	North West Leicestershire	399	3,075	4,904	7,738	3,924	<b>20,040</b>
193	North West Norfolk	2,805	7,944	6,932	2,477	2,152	<b>22,310</b>
300	North Wiltshire	1,301	4,154	3,193	20	4,247	<b>12,915</b>
539	Northampton North	724	2,518	162	13	3,385	<b>6,801</b>
184	Northampton South	12,741	21,315	5,913	977	7,290	<b>48,236</b>
369	Northavon	322	8,410	515	62	1,842	<b>11,150</b>
504	Norwich North	670	5,928	1,205	16	805	<b>8,624</b>
51	Norwich South	13,525	34,395	33,245	34,011	22,824	<b>138,000</b>
85	Nottingham East	6,589	23,119	8,156	18	5,684	<b>43,566</b>
561	Nottingham North	200	3,845	25	244	2,343	<b>6,656</b>
39	Nottingham South	25,065	32,270	21,634	342	31,743	<b>111,054</b>
437	Nuneaton	322	6,813	1,897	3	3,940	<b>12,974</b>
120	Ochil and South Perthshire	993	9,075	9,657	60	3,464	<b>23,249</b>
270	Ogmore	902	6,386	2,098	10	611	<b>10,007</b>
600	Old Bexley and Sidcup	925	6,832	127	14	406	<b>8,304</b>
410	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,790	13,955	4,528	40	1,138	<b>21,450</b>
409	Oldham West and Royton	888	12,333	1,078	1,296	1,774	<b>17,369</b>
65	Orkney and Shetland	6,670	12,018	14,429	3,733	2,168	<b>39,018</b>
562	Orpington	124	1,908	2,233	18	1,184	<b>5,467</b>
108	Oxford East	9,581	25,582	7,980	223	7,535	<b>50,902</b>
158	Oxford West and Abingdon	6,427	19,552	27,995	5,793	3,979	<b>63,746</b>
304	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	598	5,596	1,194	15	2,691	<b>10,094</b>
184	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	1,674	15,041	3,541	6	997	<b>21,260</b>
488	Pendle	743	7,768	3,778	15	2,149	<b>14,454</b>
66	Penrith and The Border	1,734	17,950	11,489	261	3,936	<b>35,370</b>
106	Perth and North Perthshire	5,941	10,106	8,734	111	1,584	<b>26,476</b>
396	Peterborough	1,014	48,411	3,845	465	449	<b>54,185</b>
449	Plymouth, Devonport	1,636	5,618	696	72	1,585	<b>9,607</b>
207	Plymouth, Sutton	10,054	18,519	14,087	2,710	4,230	<b>49,600</b>
518	Pontefract and Castleford	1,431	5,862	1,957	45	5,123	<b>14,418</b>
153	Pontypridd	1,699	12,354	1,553	12	1,701	<b>17,319</b>
509	Poole	20,606	7,476	1,466	0	1,445	<b>30,993</b>
107	Poplar and Canning Town	8,591	27,980	19,205	14,892	19,400	<b>90,068</b>
596	Portsmouth North	596	5,748	63	6	5,486	<b>11,899</b>
296	Portsmouth South	2,308	11,934	34,345	40,116	18,268	<b>106,970</b>
57	Preseli Pembrokeshire	6,957	10,234	7,838	67	5,457	<b>30,553</b>
165	Preston	5,705	41,695	18,602	5,294	5,986	<b>77,282</b>
589	Pudsey	234	2,058	207	5	12,166	<b>14,670</b>
608	Putney	2,430	8,256	962	1,599	1,655	<b>14,902</b>
587	Rayleigh	67	1,219	548	0	2,258	<b>4,091</b>
229	Reading East	2,132	20,047	16,908	768	2,026	<b>41,881</b>
552	Reading West	457	3,338	75	0	3,685	<b>7,554</b>
347	Redcar	159	14,578	1,004	15	7,541	<b>23,297</b>
570	Redditch	282	3,779	1,180	28	1,182	<b>6,451</b>
46	Regent's Park and Kensington North	22,537	29,912	10,440	2,299	41,391	<b>106,579</b>
615	Reigate	177	3,790	7,825	0	523	<b>12,315</b>
155	Rhondda	3,534	13,636	1,298	155	1,954	<b>20,577</b>
332	Ribble Valley	346	8,154	2,791	24	916	<b>12,231</b>
129	Richmond (Yorks)	1,793	18,870	6,710	243	2,658	<b>30,274</b>
430	Richmond Park	2,035	12,756	10,546	211	2,278	<b>27,826</b>
137	Rochdale	1,726	16,299	3,203	0	5,149	<b>26,377</b>
460	Rochford and Southend East	1,390	8,773	1,879	0	4,260	<b>16,302</b>
634	Romford	94	3,863	1,561	30	829	<b>6,377</b>
494	Romsey	867	3,207	110	228	1,711	<b>6,124</b>
17	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	5,640	16,986	9,305	52	4,119	<b>36,101</b>
291	Rossendale and Darwen	1,370	5,865	2,261	3	1,187	<b>10,686</b>
295	Rother Valley	377	4,825	1,548	47	1,646	<b>8,442</b>
212	Rotherham	1,265	22,359	10,157	23,169	6,820	<b>63,769</b>
361	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,469	11,551	10,699	40	31,451	<b>56,210</b>
643	Ruislip - Northwood	245	2,135	2,063	4	359	<b>4,805</b>
626	Runnymede and Weybridge	2,727	5,772	2,980	162	2,540	<b>14,181</b>
125	Rushcliffe	1,954	20,287	843	7,508	51,485	<b>82,078</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
229	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	266	6,368	1,336	8	1,416	<b>9,393</b>
229	Rutland and Melton	1,151	5,559	3,023	13	2,731	<b>12,477</b>
201	Ryedale	1,808	8,467	5,440	33	2,877	<b>18,625</b>
334	Saffron Walden	210	4,497	3,352	36	821	<b>8,916</b>
221	Salford	54,600	17,991	19,262	19,414	4,376	<b>115,642</b>
227	Salisbury	7,268	4,331	3,016	44	2,350	<b>17,009</b>
127	Scarborough and Whitby	3,532	10,184	13,378	80	3,185	<b>30,359</b>
437	Scunthorpe	407	6,025	1,270	54	816	<b>8,572</b>
207	Sedgefield	1,283	6,387	5,050	12	2,372	<b>15,105</b>
204	Selby	524	7,274	6,271	14	1,284	<b>15,367</b>
538	Sevenoaks	578	4,919	1,658	8	266	<b>7,427</b>
16	Sheffield Central	41,747	51,155	28,757	1,958	19,946	<b>143,562</b>
520	Sheffield, Attercliffe	179	6,282	663	22,743	38,170	<b>68,038</b>
543	Sheffield, Brightside	418	6,459	269	0	2,523	<b>9,669</b>
447	Sheffield, Hallam	605	11,001	1,039	18	1,557	<b>14,220</b>
432	Sheffield, Heeley	501	6,665	8,852	35	564	<b>16,618</b>
427	Sheffield, Hillsborough	570	3,077	1,793	7	2,784	<b>8,231</b>
312	Sherwood	969	9,155	2,531	16	722	<b>13,393</b>
500	Shiplay	723	5,881	754	388	310	<b>8,055</b>
85	Shrewsbury and Atcham	4,606	21,478	9,526	11	5,959	<b>41,580</b>
587	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	200	7,021	1,274	0	1,671	<b>10,166</b>
83	Skipton and Ripon	2,358	6,027	10,925	4,457	4,740	<b>28,507</b>
188	Sleaford and North Hykeham	2,145	4,004	2,482	1,599	1,075	<b>11,305</b>
302	Slough	1,936	16,585	2,397	10	4,897	<b>25,825</b>
387	Solihull	1,157	7,781	317	6	1,320	<b>10,581</b>
126	Somerton and Frome	1,746	7,460	4,930	17	5,394	<b>19,545</b>
109	South Antrim	1,501	5,774	5,550	16	4,933	<b>17,775</b>
155	South Cambridgeshire	3,246	13,300	30,161	665	1,931	<b>49,303</b>
297	South Derbyshire	587	4,352	2,912	12	2,730	<b>10,592</b>
242	South Dorset	761	5,511	21,405	49	6,088	<b>33,814</b>
40	South Down	2,644	8,355	7,891	2,942	8,547	<b>30,378</b>
136	South East Cambridgeshire	2,501	11,048	2,954	425	2,602	<b>19,530</b>
95	South East Cornwall	1,055	6,378	4,208	60,121	4,760	<b>76,521</b>
348	South Holland and The Deepings	2,167	3,961	1,877	38	1,185	<b>9,228</b>
140	South Norfolk	907	4,712	2,346	365	3,639	<b>11,970</b>
545	South Ribble	340	4,950	232	2	2,182	<b>7,705</b>
236	South Shields	1,021	17,902	6,385	49	3,079	<b>28,435</b>
487	South Staffordshire	185	2,433	191	2	1,453	<b>4,264</b>
292	South Suffolk	608	4,612	2,279	320	2,315	<b>10,135</b>
373	South Swindon	1,732	11,139	5,330	7	1,719	<b>19,927</b>
401	South Thanet	2,339	3,855	4,815	15	2,533	<b>13,558</b>
524	South West Bedfordshire	531	5,790	1,637	14	844	<b>8,816</b>
330	South West Devon	161	3,720	818	10	5,763	<b>10,472</b>
557	South West Hertfordshire	427	4,096	9,805	19	2,783	<b>17,130</b>
219	South West Norfolk	808	4,454	3,374	8	3,316	<b>11,961</b>
319	South West Surrey	2,395	4,323	3,751	518	3,736	<b>14,723</b>
302	Southampton, Itchen	7,764	14,469	12,619	179	11,037	<b>46,069</b>
515	Southampton, Test	2,436	9,921	2,171	64	3,160	<b>17,751</b>
638	Southend West	1,636	2,517	1,595	0	39	<b>5,786</b>
500	Southport	197	4,463	11,168	0	4,472	<b>20,299</b>
642	Spelthorne	512	1,731	70	4	1,743	<b>4,059</b>
581	St. Albans	2,184	15,024	2,669	5	965	<b>20,847</b>
453	St. Helens North	236	3,929	1,127	8	1,896	<b>7,195</b>
310	St. Helens South	1,228	16,643	11,395	10	3,684	<b>32,961</b>
54	St. Ives	5,223	9,993	11,764	9	7,953	<b>34,942</b>
222	Stafford	2,281	24,308	3,840	2	3,294	<b>33,725</b>
397	Staffordshire Moorlands	409	3,887	1,886	15	3,634	<b>9,832</b>
567	Stalybridge and Hyde	547	3,218	5,123	40	1,328	<b>10,256</b>
593	Stevenage	517	4,791	3,230	2	3,233	<b>11,773</b>
48	Stirling	11,920	17,896	9,833	62	6,351	<b>46,063</b>
474	Stockport	510	17,523	11,132	10	2,200	<b>31,374</b>
353	Stockton North	9,059	13,761	832	100	9,615	<b>33,366</b>
411	Stockton South	340	6,191	6,934	0	2,222	<b>15,687</b>
226	Stoke-on-Trent Central	18,828	25,465	10,708	38	10,982	<b>66,021</b>
550	Stoke-on-Trent North	223	4,150	5,862	2,119	4,006	<b>16,360</b>
554	Stoke-on-Trent South	214	4,688	1,334	0	2,385	<b>8,622</b>
413	Stone	193	4,054	3,119	228	1,651	<b>9,246</b>
389	Stourbridge	888	2,750	2,887	10	220	<b>6,755</b>
191	Strangford	1,374	15,620	5,980	52	4,615	<b>27,641</b>

## RESEARCH PAPER 09/93

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
116	Stratford-on-Avon	74,598	5,943	4,639	10	1,353	<b>86,544</b>
147	Streatham	4,775	11,118	2,114	30	1,839	<b>19,875</b>
336	Stretford and Urmston	1,250	29,274	245	0	3,099	<b>33,868</b>
195	Stroud	2,129	3,913	16,628	3,064	1,382	<b>27,117</b>
149	Suffolk Coastal	10,669	5,988	6,586	5	3,297	<b>26,545</b>
306	Sunderland North	8,404	13,365	5,047	20	2,764	<b>29,600</b>
283	Sunderland South	926	18,636	13,737	7	16,379	<b>49,685</b>
627	Surrey Heath	1,691	3,295	356	9	2,478	<b>7,831</b>
624	Sutton and Cheam	117	7,538	153	23	1,591	<b>9,422</b>
485	Sutton Coldfield	559	3,961	257	0	1,803	<b>6,580</b>
304	Swansea East	489	5,707	137	3	2,090	<b>8,427</b>
60	Swansea West	5,831	23,108	14,906	1,545	14,737	<b>60,127</b>
518	Tamworth	323	5,323	361	0	698	<b>6,705</b>
540	Tatton	530	1,969	11,281	21	968	<b>14,768</b>
90	Taunton	4,784	18,628	15,459	50	11,729	<b>50,651</b>
68	Teignbridge	2,200	11,616	1,531	31	3,388	<b>18,765</b>
353	Telford	1,302	10,581	12,824	26	554	<b>25,286</b>
506	Tewkesbury	492	2,407	2,074	15	1,368	<b>6,358</b>
233	The Wrekin	2,984	7,020	6,710	77	42,137	<b>58,927</b>
481	Thurrock	1,346	10,022	2,241	0	891	<b>14,501</b>
61	Tiverton and Honiton	1,144	8,150	4,622	20	4,908	<b>18,844</b>
545	Tonbridge and Malling	525	5,851	3,421	13	4,232	<b>14,041</b>
397	Tooting	3,128	13,816	231	2,240	512	<b>19,926</b>
406	Torbay	205	11,945	7,713	40	1,513	<b>21,416</b>
72	Torfaen	1,030	8,826	9,793	66	4,118	<b>23,834</b>
33	Torridge and West Devon	2,355	12,680	8,668	65	12,242	<b>36,010</b>
61	Totnes	3,499	8,031	5,835	194	7,452	<b>25,010</b>
131	Tottenham	2,258	14,721	1,436	6,793	2,180	<b>27,388</b>
71	Truro and St Austell	9,718	22,244	7,430	2,083	11,179	<b>52,654</b>
514	Tunbridge Wells	3,378	5,062	3,843	153	2,688	<b>15,124</b>
465	Twickenham	6,057	5,036	15,397	13	1,473	<b>27,976</b>
11	Tyne Bridge	119,951	43,177	24,022	46,945	4,716	<b>238,812</b>
176	Tynemouth	1,251	13,329	2,048	12	5,504	<b>22,144</b>
618	Upminster	142	5,440	126	26	5,289	<b>11,023</b>
64	Upper Bann	3,076	11,537	2,657	466	6,056	<b>23,792</b>
622	Uxbridge	349	10,040	1,310	97	5,385	<b>17,181</b>
142	Vale of Clwyd	1,343	10,445	4,950	23	453	<b>17,215</b>
122	Vale of Glamorgan	1,380	8,147	8,688	168	2,347	<b>20,730</b>
192	Vale of York	708	7,042	2,319	192	2,177	<b>12,437</b>
15	Vauxhall	132,772	75,459	38,646	105,639	7,151	<b>359,666</b>
239	Wakefield	10,960	21,472	20,450	54	3,226	<b>56,162</b>
469	Wallasey	371	4,212	1,378	30	1,349	<b>7,341</b>
426	Walsall North	323	4,078	94	0	1,960	<b>6,456</b>
123	Walsall South	16,992	23,487	5,301	12	9,351	<b>55,144</b>
278	Walthamstow	797	15,547	5,085	196	4,587	<b>26,213</b>
171	Wansbeck	606	21,822	13,788	91	2,867	<b>39,173</b>
345	Wansdyke	2,301	5,535	4,373	24	1,450	<b>13,683</b>
312	Wantage	558	5,742	4,667	1,804	1,660	<b>14,432</b>
327	Warley	674	7,378	1,486	1,154	2,362	<b>13,053</b>
469	Warrington North	100	3,935	240	18	2,402	<b>6,695</b>
383	Warrington South	2,849	13,370	652	20	3,086	<b>19,978</b>
104	Warwick and Leamington	3,095	23,013	8,436	27	2,940	<b>37,511</b>
582	Watford	6,296	7,837	293	48	4,923	<b>19,397</b>
266	Waveney	305	6,890	3,185	70	3,060	<b>13,510</b>
246	Wealden	1,037	6,054	1,192	33	3,327	<b>11,642</b>
323	Weaver Vale	352	10,349	3,431	2	3,915	<b>18,048</b>
475	Wellingborough	362	4,191	1,689	14	1,332	<b>7,588</b>
270	Wells	1,666	3,768	4,795	30	4,955	<b>15,213</b>
565	Welwyn Hatfield	425	6,843	341	6	3,131	<b>10,746</b>
462	Wentworth	361	5,044	296	31	934	<b>6,667</b>
217	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	1,165	3,424	13,112	12	1,190	<b>18,903</b>
341	West Bromwich East	32,068	22,285	5,038	0	1,660	<b>61,052</b>
370	West Bromwich West	351	9,854	2,674	3,308	6,261	<b>22,448</b>
306	West Chelmsford	1,640	31,497	5,331	37	6,166	<b>44,672</b>
38	West Derbyshire	3,394	40,706	13,305	438	12,212	<b>70,055</b>
59	West Dorset	3,562	14,200	6,681	15	4,669	<b>29,127</b>
144	West Dunbartonshire	999	12,703	4,546	325	2,102	<b>20,676</b>
150	West Ham	3,709	38,994	1,311	4,548	4,342	<b>52,905</b>
383	West Lancashire	514	10,211	1,106	0	3,212	<b>15,043</b>

Rank	Constituency	Arts	HEECE	Heritage	Millennium	Sports	Total
442	West Suffolk	197	4,505	3,894	585	3,740	<b>12,920</b>
43	West Tyrone	7,453	23,294	4,076	451	9,180	<b>44,453</b>
180	West Worcestershire	5,788	6,761	9,676	45	1,604	<b>23,875</b>
119	Westbury	3,527	15,021	1,191	20	1,613	<b>21,373</b>
50	Westmorland and Lonsdale	9,377	15,269	16,291	39	5,365	<b>46,341</b>
376	Weston-Super-Mare	898	10,684	2,525	11	3,493	<b>17,611</b>
418	Wigan	514	19,786	9,168	40	10,887	<b>40,396</b>
589	Wimbledon	2,926	7,926	3,330	10	854	<b>15,046</b>
81	Winchester	8,365	24,522	17,059	6,366	9,750	<b>66,062</b>
595	Windsor	1,482	2,417	315	10	6,405	<b>10,628</b>
584	Wirral South	198	9,652	866	10	631	<b>11,357</b>
573	Wirral West	100	1,923	34	0	229	<b>2,287</b>
293	Witney	1,918	17,531	4,475	172	5,135	<b>29,231</b>
535	Woking	1,074	3,505	7,135	0	11,946	<b>23,661</b>
576	Wokingham	86	6,529	26	7	186	<b>6,834</b>
543	Wolverhampton North East	231	6,243	55	29	992	<b>7,551</b>
540	Wolverhampton South East	571	5,433	446	40	1,904	<b>8,395</b>
146	Wolverhampton South West	13,516	19,931	18,127	3,622	8,852	<b>64,047</b>
462	Woodspring	688	3,415	28,588	18	2,622	<b>35,331</b>
183	Worcester	3,458	21,077	5,268	12	4,049	<b>33,864</b>
174	Workington	6,417	12,461	8,031	13	7,734	<b>34,656</b>
584	Worsley	106	3,777	1,718	0	645	<b>6,246</b>
524	Worthing West	282	6,270	2,307	0	1,465	<b>10,325</b>
178	Wrexham	1,403	15,329	2,840	67	6,216	<b>25,856</b>
577	Wycombe	826	4,786	605	69	1,251	<b>7,536</b>
356	Wyre Forest	320	5,004	11,989	23	2,400	<b>19,736</b>
477	Wythenshawe and Sale East	531	11,786	848	0	2,524	<b>15,690</b>
205	Yeovil	2,968	5,531	3,162	24	3,772	<b>15,456</b>
98	Ynys Môn	2,611	6,516	3,188	12	2,348	<b>14,676</b>

*Note*: figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

*Source*: DCMS awards database.

Table A5

**Average number and value of Big Lottery Fund awards in each constituency by political party of MP**

	Number of MPs	Number of awards	Value of awards (£, thousands)
Conservative	197	14.4	1,813
Labour	352	27.0	2,789
Liberal Democrat	62	40.2	3,947
Other	35	91.6	4,097
All constituencies	646	27.9	2,674

## Notes:

Big Lottery Fund grant figures correct up to 17/11/2009;

Party of MP as elected at 2005 General Election, except where the party of the MP has changed as the result of a by-election

Other includes parties with less than ten elected MPs and constituencies where the party of the MP has changed as the result of a by-election

Source: DCMS awards database

Table A6

**Value of Big Lottery Fund awards in seats won by Labour in 2005 General Election**

Majority size (2005 election)	Number of constituencies	Value of Big Lottery Fund grants	
		Mean (£, thousands)	Median (£, thousands)
<1,000	37	£3,681	£1,453
1,000 - 2,500	46	£2,419	£972
2,500 - 5,000	72	£2,475	£1,551
5,000 - 7,500	102	£4,066	£1,465
5,000 - 10,000	88	£3,048	£1,473
>10,000	150	£2,118	£1,353
<b>All</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>£2,881</b>	<b>£1,441</b>

Note: Big Lottery Fund grant figures correct up to 17/11/2009.

Source: DCMS awards database.

Table A7

**Camelot accounts**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>£, millions</b>			
Sales	4,911.4	4,966.3	5,149.1
Scratchcards and instant win games	927.9	1,109.6	1,221.1
Draw-based games	3,983.5	3,856.7	3,928.0
Prizes	2,490.7	2,516.8	2,627.6
Lottery Duty	589.8	596.0	617.9
Good Causes	1,335.5	1,351.8	1,377.6
<i>of which: NLDF and OLDF</i>	1,248.1	1,258.7	1,299.3
Total expenses	537.2	549.7	548.7
<i>of which: Administrative expenses</i>	171.7	172.4	180.3
<i>of which: Gaming systems and communication costs</i>	121.0	133.8	120.7
<i>of which: Retailers' commission</i>	244.5	243.5	247.7
Corporate taxation on profit on ordinary activities	14.8	16.8	18.2
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	34.5	36.1	44.5
<b>Percentages</b>			
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Scratchcards and instant win games	18.9%	22.3%	23.7%
Draw-based games	81.1%	77.7%	76.3%
Prizes	50.7%	50.7%	51.0%
Lottery Duty	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Good causes	27.2%	27.2%	26.8%
<i>of which: NLDF and OLDF</i>	25.4%	25.3%	25.2%
Total expenses	10.9%	11.1%	10.7%
<i>of which: Administrative expenses</i>	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
<i>of which: Gaming systems and communication costs</i>	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%
<i>of which: Retailers' commission</i>	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Corporate taxation on profit on ordinary activities	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%

Sources: Camelot Annual Report 2009 and earlier years

