



SMALL CHANGE:

How charity lottery limits impact on small charities

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1. FOREWORD from Carolyn Harris MP



“ AT A TIME WHEN WE HAVE THE TWIN PROBLEMS OF INCREASING CHARITY NEED AND A MORE DIFFICULT FUNDRAISING ENVIRONMENT, CHARITY LOTTERIES HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED THE FUNDS THEY ARE RAISING FOR GOOD CAUSES. AS A SECTOR THEY CONTRIBUTED A SUBSTANTIAL £296 MILLION LAST YEAR, UP FROM £256 MILLION THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

That charity lotteries have any limits at all on their fundraising feels strange – after all no other type of charity fundraising has such limits, and neither are there limits on the sales of most gambling products - which come under the same regulator, the Gambling Commission, but which exist to make private profit instead of funding charities.

The charity lottery sector isn't asking for the limits to be removed however, merely raised, so they can reduce bureaucracy and administration. It seems a reasonable ask, especially given the Gambling Commission have supported the proposal of a new £100 million limit and their research has found no negative impact on the National Lottery.

Charity lottery sales limits may feel a technical subject,

but this report highlights the significant impact the current outdated limits are having on small charities – one that should make every MP sit up and take notice because it is impacting on local charities and community groups in virtually every constituency.

The existing £10 million annual sales cap has meant that the funds available to the local grant giving trusts funded by players of People's Postcode Lottery have not been able to grow as the number of applications has soared. Ironically this is despite the overall income from players having grown. It is understandable that People's Postcode Lottery are therefore frustrated by a system which has meant that over the last two years approximately seven out of every ten fundable local grant applications had to be turned down because of lack of available funds.

This report explains the problem and the national picture, but also breaks down the figures by Parliamentary constituency. Over the last two years in my own Swansea East constituency five local projects which could have been funded – worth a total of £67,759 – had to be rejected because of a lack of funds. As the local MP I find this unacceptable, especially when the Government has an easy fix available at no cost to the Treasury or the taxpayer.

The Government has said a new £100 million limit is their “preferred option”. They must now implement it before more local charities and community groups lose out on vital funding.

Carolyn Harris MP

2. FOREWORD

from People's Postcode Lottery

PEOPLE'S POSTCODE LOTTERY WAS SET UP TO RAISE FUNDS FOR GOOD CAUSES AND THAT IS WHAT WE DO EVERY DAY.



When you play, you are part of group of people who are supporting our heritage, tackling loneliness, supporting young people into work, protecting our environment, tackling global poverty, promoting the arts, caring for animals, supporting cancer patients, tackling homelessness, promoting volunteering – and much, much more!

At a local level, players are helping local charities and community groups improve health and wellbeing, reduce isolation, prevent poverty, support green space improvements and combat discrimination.

It is amazing what millions of people can achieve together!

All of us care about our local area – whether you live in the Highlands of Scotland or the centre of London. That

is why funds raised by our players also go to support local charities which undertake amazing work supporting our communities every day. The vast majority of these charities and community groups are run by volunteers or very small staff teams and support our communities despite a tough fundraising environment.

Here at People's Postcode Lottery, we are very proud of the work our players have funded in communities across the country. However, we are increasingly aware that more and more applications for local grant funding are having to be turned down. Not because the applications are not good enough – but because the Postcode Trusts which allocate the funding are prevented from raising more money.

This is incredibly frustrating, especially as the overall

amount of money raised by players continues to grow.

It is one of the reasons that for the last five years we have been calling on the UK Government to raise the charity lottery annual sales limit to £100 million.

The Government has said a new £100 million limit is their “preferred option” and we are asking Ministers to implement it as soon as possible. Further delay will mean that more local charities lose out.

By implementing a new £100 million limit Ministers will be helping local charities across Britain access vital funds and will do so at no cost to the Treasury – a great achievement.

Clara Govier
Managing Director
People's Postcode Lottery

3. INTRODUCTION

GRANTS ARE A HUGE IMPORTANT PART OF THE INCOME OF MANY CHARITIES, WITH GRANT-MAKING TRUSTS CONTRIBUTING TO 8% OF THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR'S INCOME¹.

In an age of austerity, charities are in need of additional income to simply sustain their charitable activities. Grants as an income stream can be crucial.

Austerity has meant that government funding to charities is reducing, and the proportion of the British public donating regularly to charity is in long-term decline. This challenging funding environment has disproportionately affected smaller charities in a number of ways, including the shift of government income from grants to contracts, where it has been difficult for smaller charities to compete with larger charities to win contracts.

The growth of People's Postcode Lottery in Britain over the last decade has been significant. Players raised £93.3 million for good causes in 2017 compared to £6.1 million just five years before. Funds raised by players of People's Postcode Lottery are awarded to small and local charities through three trusts; People's Postcode Trust, Postcode Community Trust and Postcode Local Trust. These community funding programmes have awarded over £40 million to

good causes since 2009, by supporting over 5,500 projects.

Despite the impressive reach of community funding programmes, the legal limits on charity lottery fundraising is affecting the amount of money that these Postcode Trusts can award to small charities each year. When compared to the increasing number of applications, it is clear that the limitation on these funds is severely restricting the amount and total value of the grants that can be made.

This report is based on our research with small charities (defined as those with an income of under £1 million) in Britain that have applied for, or received funding from People's Postcode Trust, Postcode Community Trust and Postcode Local Trust - community programmes that award smaller grants to local projects. This was in the form of an online survey. We also researched the funding pressures currently faced by small charities and interviewed other organisations who run their own charity lottery, to learn how other organisations were being affected by the current lottery limits. Please see the appendix for full details of the methodology.

Our approach to the research has been to understand the challenges faced by small charities. Where do funding challenges sit relative to other challenges faced? What are the experiences of applying for funding among small charities? What routes do small charities currently use when seeking funding? How has this changed in recent years? In this report we provide a summary of our research with several key parts: the funding environment for small charities; how funds raised by players of People's Postcode Lottery supports small charities; and, the impact of charity lottery sales limits.

Please note that when we refer to 'grantees' we mean beneficiaries that have received funding from one of the three Postcode Trusts that award smaller grants to local projects. When we refer to 'applicants' we mean organisations that have applied but were not successful in receiving funding from one of these three Postcode Trusts. By charity lottery, we mean society lottery as licensed by the Gambling Commission under the Gambling Act 2005.

¹Directory of Social Change (DSC) (2015) Sector Insight: UK Grant-making Trusts and Foundations (online) available at: <https://www.dsc.org.uk/publication/sector-insight-uk-grant-making-trusts-and-foundations-2015/>

4. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

4.1 THE CURRENT FUNDING ENVIRONMENT IS PARTICULARLY CHALLENGING AND HAS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED SMALLER CHARITIES

The funding environment has been particularly challenging for charities in recent years. The decline in government funding, a shift from government grants to contracts, GDPR regulations impacting fundraising, and the public's attitudes to donating in times of austerity have all affected charities.

None of these factors affect small charities exclusively. However smaller charities tend to be disproportionately impacted because they have fewer specialist staff, or less expertise to invest in fundraising or winning contracts. They have less reserves or resilience to try out new things or to afford to make a mistake. They have less capacity to continually keep up with the latest developments in fundraising or income generation. This means small charities are often, by accident or design, more cautious. All these factors combined mean that cuts in government funding appear to have hit smallest charities the hardest.

In our research we found that small charity grantees and applicants of the Postcode Trusts' community programmes reported that 'securing funding' is by far the greatest challenge they face as an organisation. They put funding well ahead of other challenges such as increasing outreach/number of beneficiaries or setting strategic goals. When asked about the extent of funding challenges, high levels of competition for available grants was seen as the biggest problem.

4.2 EFFECT OF CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS ON FUNDING TO SMALL CHARITIES

There has been steady and consistent growth in the income from charity lotteries for good causes. However, with this growth, comes the problem of the legal cap on total annual sales for a charity lottery. Currently this set at £10 million per year. The limit, which dates to 2005 has not kept up with the growth and success of charity lotteries in raising money for good causes.

An additional complication for charity lotteries managed by People's Postcode Lottery is that the interaction between the £10 million annual sales limit and growing ticket sales means each charity lottery must reduce the number of draws they hold each year as player numbers grow. This counter-intuitive outcome is because the increased total value of tickets in each draw (due to the growing number of players) limits the number of draws they can have without exceeding the £10 million limit. This results in a reduction in the charitable funds which can actually be raised by each charity lottery. For the three charity lotteries supporting community programmes, this further reduces the overall funding available to award to small charities.

It would be easy to imagine that it is only large charities who might care about lottery sales and draw limits. The reality is rather different. With the rise of lottery operators like People's Postcode Lottery and lotteries supporting the hospice and air ambulance sectors, there is more money going to small and medium-size charities that are impacted on by the sales limits. The three Postcode Trusts that run lotteries, so they can support small charities, provide a good example of the problems that the annual sales limit manifests for small charities, where a third party is raising funds on their behalf.

Postcode Local Trust, Postcode Community Trust and People's Postcode Trust, all of which fund small local charities and constituted community groups, are constrained by the annual sales limits from raising more for small charities. Because of the growing number of applications over time, in the last two years only around 30% of otherwise fundable applications could be funded.

The lack of a government decision on raising the charity lottery limits is increasingly detrimental to charitable activities. Since many organisations that run charity lotteries are approaching the existing £10 million cap on ticket sales, they are now facing the dilemma of how to curb growth in their charity lottery, or how to start a second lottery to meet demand and continue to raise funds for their cause. Charity lotteries such as the Local Hospice Lottery have huge value for small local hospices, as participating through a larger organisation reduces the risk and outgoing costs associated with setting up their own charity lottery.

The administration, time and costs associated with setting up a second lottery, and the challenge of having to define a new purpose for each charity lottery are both huge challenges that will become irrelevant if the government approves its recommended changes to charity lottery law.

4.3 SMALL CHARITIES, THE PUBLIC, AND MPS ARE AGAINST THE CURRENT LIMITS PLACED ON CHARITY LOTTERIES

When asked about charity lottery regulation, nine out of every ten small charity grantees and applicants of Postcode Trusts' community programmes agreed that charity lottery limits should be raised so that more funds can go to local charities and community groups. Many charities expressed that they did not understand why these regulations were in place.

Polling research with the general public and with MPs has shown that they are against restrictions on charity lotteries. All this means that the government is out of step with its own MPs and with the public if it doesn't take measures forward to raise charity lottery sales limits.

5. THE FUNDING ENVIRONMENT FOR SMALL CHARITIES

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FACTORS THAT HAVE MADE THE FUNDING ENVIRONMENT PARTICULARLY CHALLENGING FOR CHARITIES IN RECENT YEARS. THESE INCLUDE:

- **The decline in funding from central government and local government**
- **The shift of government income from grant to contract**
- **The introduction of new data protection legislation, GDPR**
- **The financial crisis of the last decade which has left the public less certain about their income**

None of these factors affect small charities exclusively. However smaller charities tend to be disproportionately impacted because they have fewer specialist staff, or less expertise to invest in fundraising or winning contracts. They have less reserves or resilience to try out new things or to afford to make a mistake. They have less capacity to continually find out about the latest knowledge about fundraising or income generation, especially those outside London. This means small charities are often, by accident or design, more cautious.

All these factors combined mean that cuts in government funding appear to have hit smallest charities the hardest² - those with an income of under £1 million have seen their local and central government income decrease by as much as 44% between 2008/09 and 2012/13, which is a proportionally bigger loss in government income than that experienced by charities with an income of over £1 million.

The outlined factors have made the funding environment challenging for small charities in the following ways:

- **The decline in funding from central government and local government.**

Of the £15 billion the sector gets from government, around 80% (or £12.4 billion) comes in the form of contracts and the other 20% in the form of grants (or £2.9 billion). The smallest charities (those with incomes of less than £100,000) receive the smallest portion of government income at 16%, compared to 44% for organisations with an income of between £10 million and £100 million.³ Government income peaked in 2009/10 and has declined since then.⁴ Organisations with an income of under £1 million have seen their income decrease by a larger proportion than larger charities between 2008/09 and 2012/13⁵.

- **The shift of government income from grant to contract.**

Alongside government income for charities becoming less, a more important shift has been the move from grant income (which is typically less tightly tied to specific work or objectives) to contract income (where goals are set for specific work or targets). In 2003/4 government grant income for charities was £6.2 billion but by 2014/15 this had more than halved to £2.9 billion.⁶ While it may appear that small charities are equally able to get contract income, the research evidence does not support this. A recent report⁷ on commissioning by charities highlighted the

² <https://fundraising.co.uk/2016/02/11/smaller-charities-hardest-hit-by-funding-cuts-research-shows/#.XDCLF83gqSQ>

³ NCVO Almanac 2017 <https://data.ncvo.org.uk/a/almanac17/income-from-government-2/>

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ <https://fundraising.co.uk/2016/02/11/smaller-charities-hardest-hit-by-funding-cuts-research-shows/#.XDCLF83gqSQ>

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ <https://www.civilsociety.co.uk/news/small-charities-struggle-to-measure-social-value-report-hears.html#sthash.6HQk5XDI.dpuf>

specific difficulties that smaller charities had in measuring social value and demonstrating their worth to Commissioners, and also how Commissioners were increasingly putting out tenders which cover a large geographic area in order to reduce the costs of tender management. This has subsequently made it more difficult for small charities who cover a small geographic patch to meet the tender eligibility criteria.

• **The introduction of new data protection legislation, GDPR.**

New EU data protection legislation has put the onus on charities (and all other organisations) to have a clear form of consent from individuals in order to continue asking them for donations. Charities have interpreted this in different ways, but many charities have chosen to ask their donors for permission. Our own research with charities and donors shows that many donors are reluctant to do so for all but a small group of charities, meaning available numbers of donors or supporters could be reduced by a half or even three-quarters. The problem for small charities is that those organisations who do get permission are often those with the bigger budgets or brand names.⁸

• **The financial crisis of the last decade which has left the public less certain about their income.**

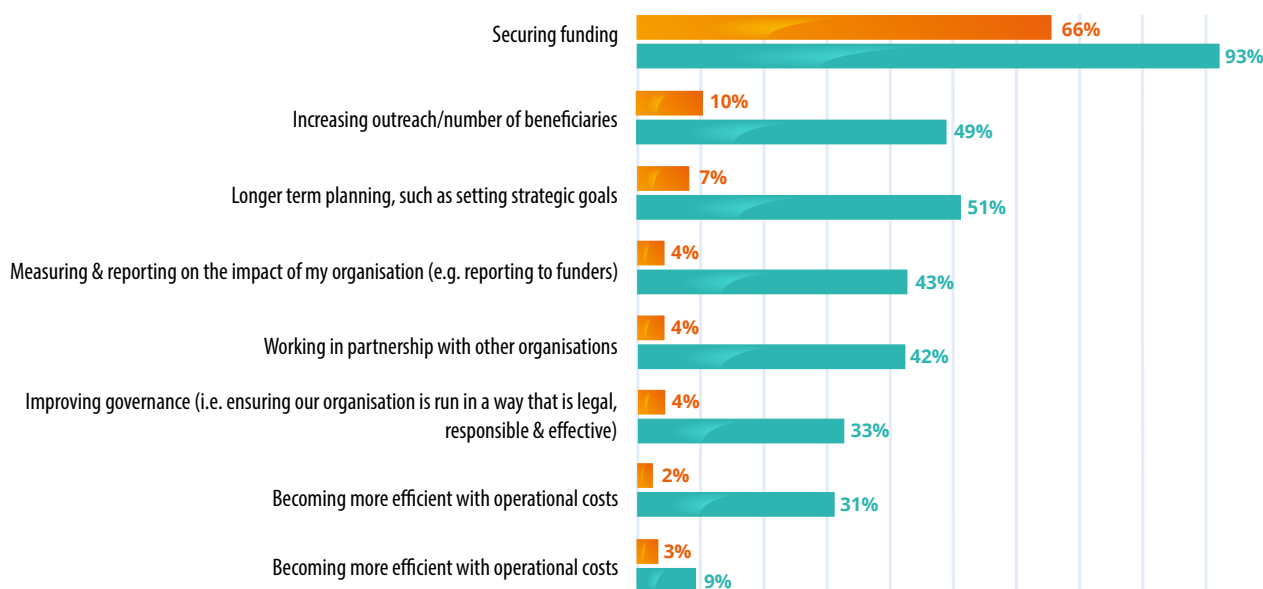
The financial crisis has arguably had less of a direct impact on small charities than some of the other factors mentioned above. However, in combination with these other factors it leaves people

more hesitant to commit themselves to support new charities, and more likely to give occasionally than on a regular basis. The proportion of the British public donating regularly to charity has continued its long-term decline, down to 67% in February 2018 from 79% in November 2010.⁹ The GDPR regulations exacerbate the risk that those who could and should be giving no longer do so because they have not given permission to be contacted or are fearful about their financial prospects.

Unfortunately, the challenges facing small charities in securing funding doesn't reduce the importance of fundraising and income generation for them, as Figure 1 below shows.

We surveyed small charities to find out their opinions on the fundraising environment. As shown in Figure 1, Postcode Trusts' grantees and applicants (from small charities and constituted community groups with an income of under £1 million) were asked to select from a prompted list of issues they considered to be a high priority, and then to select the one they would consider their top priority. This was to understand where funding issues sat compared to a number of other known issues affecting charities. Nearly all respondents (93%) said it was a high priority for them, and two thirds of respondents named it as their top priority, putting funding well ahead of other challenges such as increasing outreach/number of beneficiaries, or setting strategic goals.

Figure 1: High and Top priority issues for Postcode Trusts' small charity grantees and applicants



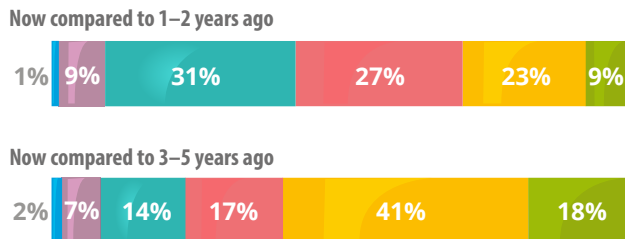
⁸ "Listed above are some issues that may be affecting you as a local charity or small, constituted group. Please select those you consider high priority issues." & "Please select your top priority issue from your answers to the previous question." Base: 258 not-for-profit sector workers (183 Postcode Trusts' grantees and 75 Postcode Trusts' applicants) Source: People's Postcode Lottery survey of small charity applicants and grantees, Nov/Dec 2018, nfpSynergy

Top priority ■
High priority ■

⁹ <https://nfpsynergy.net/blog/key-things-our-%E2%80%98life-after-gdpr%E2%80%99-surveys-tell-us>
⁹ nfpSynergy Charity Awareness Monitor, January 2018. Base: 1,000 adults 16+, Britain

This finding is echoed by our State of the Sector research¹⁰ with Third Sector magazine. Over many years ‘creating a sustainable funding base’ was the top priority of the prompted list given to respondents. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of small charities said it was a top priority, compared to 66% of mid-sized charities and 46% of large sized charities, showing how particularly important a

Figure 2: Experience of funding environment now compared to 1-5 years ago



“How does your organisation’s current experience of the funding environment compare to previous years? Please comment on your answers”
 Base: 258 not-for-profit sector workers (183 Postcode Trusts’ grantees and 75 Postcode Trusts’ applicants) | Source: People’s Postcode Lottery survey of small charity applicants and grantees, Nov/Dec 2018, nfpSynergy



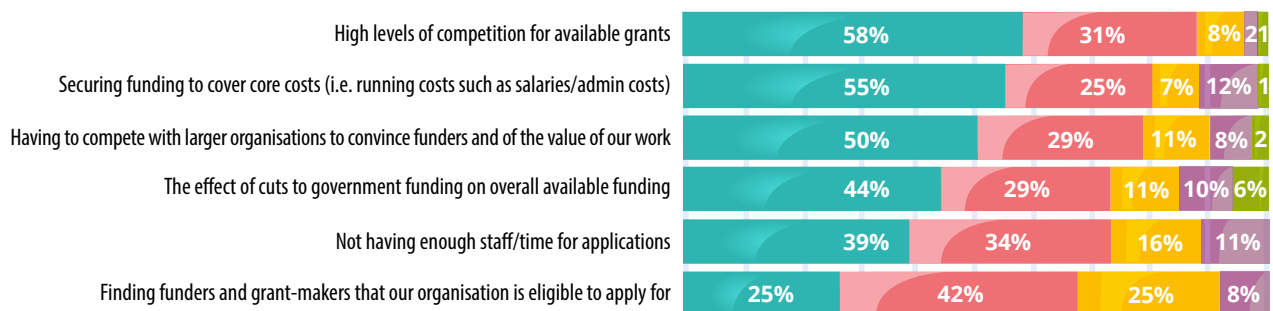
sustainable funding base is to small charities.

Figure 2 illustrates how funding has become more of a problem in recent years. 58% of the grantees and applicants thought that the funding environment had become harder compared to 3-5 years ago, and 50% compared to 1-2 years ago. It is striking that 41% say the climate is ‘much harder’ than 3-5 years – especially given that only 23% say it is ‘much harder’ than 1-2 years ago. We appear to have seen a seismic shift as austerity bit around five years ago. This was mainly attributed by respondents to decreased government funding and greater competition within the sector, with a perceived unfair playing field between larger and smaller organisations. One Postcode Trust grantee put it thus:

“ For the last couple of years getting funding has been very difficult due to government cuts and heavy competition with larger organisations.”

The main challenges in terms of funding for respondents are shown in Figure 3. The first is the high levels of competition for grants which 58% said was a serious problem. This is closely followed by 55% saying that securing funding for core costs (i.e. unrestricted income) is a problem. This echoes nfpSynergy’s 2017 research with grant-making fundraisers. The research explored what charities want from grant-makers and found that unrestricted income to cover core costs was one of the highest priorities.¹¹ The third biggest challenge of funding for small charities (shown in Figure 3) was competition with larger organisations. More than 50% or more respondents felt this was a serious problem.

Figure 3: Extent of funding challenges



“To what extent do the following issues related to funding challenge your organisation?” Ranked by Serious problem + Moderate problem
 Base: 258 not-for-profit sector workers (183 Postcode Trusts’ grantees and 75 Postcode Trusts’ applicants) | Source: People’s Postcode Lottery survey of small charity applicants and grantees, Nov/Dec 2018, nfpSynergy



¹⁰ <https://nfpsynergy.net/about/state-sector-2014>

¹¹ <https://nfpsynergy.net/press-release/what-do-charities-think-about-grant-makers-and-grant-applications>

6. HOW PLAYERS OF PEOPLE'S POSTCODE LOTTERY SUPPORT SMALL CHARITIES

Funds raised by players of People's Postcode Lottery are awarded to small and local charities through three trusts; People's Postcode Trust, Postcode Community Trust and Postcode Local Trust.

Funding from players also supports small charities and community groups through Local Giving, as well as schools across the country through Learning through Landscapes.

The community funding programmes have supported projects in every postcode area across Great Britain. The funding has helped groups make a difference in their community. It has helped in building resilience for groups and helping them to grow at a local level.

The community programmes have awarded over £40 million to good causes across Britain since 2009, by supporting over 5,500 good causes (Figure 4). These community programmes have engaged over 1.5 million people since 2009.

Figure 4: Impact and reach of community funding programmes


COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES OVER 5,500 GOOD CAUSES SUPPORTED

- REACHED **EVERY** POSTCODE AREA ACROSS GREAT BRITAIN
- HELPING GROUPS MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THEIR COMMUNITY
- BUILDING RESILIENCE AND HELPING GROUPS GROW AT A LOCAL LEVEL

since 2009



Over 1.5million
people engaged since 2009

Over £40 million
to good causes
across Great Britain



Over 800 Local School Nature Grants supporting outdoor education

Since 2016
over 900 projects
supported focusing on wildlife, outdoor and environmental improvements



Actively combatting discrimination
Tackling homelessness and poverty

SINCE 2017
OVER 120 PROJECTS
SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF ABUSE



Since 2015 over
600 community sport groups funded

Over 240 mental and physical health projects supported in 2018

630+ Magic Little Grants helping communities stay active

Source: People's Postcode Lottery (2019) 'Applying for funding from the Trusts supported by players of People's Postcode Lottery'.

BACKGROUND TO THE TRUSTS

Applicants to these trusts can apply for funding between £500 - £20,000. Only registered charities can apply for over £2,000. All three trusts have a two-stage application process with two funding rounds each year.



1. PEOPLE'S POSTCODE TRUST

Since 2009, People's Postcode Trust has awarded more than £19.9 million to over 2,200 projects across Britain. People's Postcode Trust supports projects which focus on the prevention of poverty, promotion of human rights and combatting discrimination.



2. POSTCODE COMMUNITY TRUST

Postcode Community Trust was established in 2014 and so far has awarded more than £12.4 million of funding to over 1,950 projects across Britain. Postcode Community Trust focuses on improving health and wellbeing, through grassroots sports, reducing isolation, arts and physical recreation.

Local Giving (Magic Little Grants)

Funded by Postcode Community Trust, Localgiving has operated the Magic Little Grants programme for projects across Britain that encourage people to be physically active. Since 2017, Magic Little Grants has provided small grants of £250 and £500 to 640 small community groups and charitable organisations across Britain. In 2019, Localgiving will increase this further by targeting 900 small charities and community groups.



3. POSTCODE LOCAL TRUST

Postcode Local Trust was established in 2015 and has awarded more than £10 million to over 1,740 projects across Britain. The Trust funds projects that support green space improvements, increasing access to outdoor spaces, renewable energy and flood prevention.

Learning through Landscapes (Local Schools Nature Grants)

Funded by Postcode Local Trust, Local Schools Nature Grants has, since 2017, worked with 798 schools across Britain to gain access to £500 of outdoor play and learning equipment along with a two-hour training session to support improved outdoor play and learning provision. In 2019, an additional 500 schools will have access to this funding and support in addition to eight new trial sites in places such as children's hospices and residential alternative provision units.

The Fore

Part of the Bulldog Trust, an early-stage funder investing in small charities and social enterprise, the Fore was funded £100,000 by Postcode Local Trust in 2018. In total, 3 early stage organisations with environmental themes will receive £30,000 over a 2 or 3 year period.

7. CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS AND THEIR IMPACT

7.1 BACKGROUND TO CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS

The official regulator of charity lotteries (referred to in the legislation as society lotteries) is the Gambling Commission, who also regulate the National Lottery.

They state in their advice to Government that *“Since the introduction of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, lotteries have been permitted within law provided they are conducted by non-commercial societies for good causes that fulfil the purpose of the society, which should be charitable, supportive of sports, games or cultural activities, or any other purpose that is not for private or commercial gain.”* This permission was continued in the current legislation, the Gambling Act 2005.

There have been a range of regulations relating to charity lotteries for many decades. These regulations have covered a raft of areas from the need to account for every ticket whether sold or unsold, to the levels of marketing costs and overall profit, the size of prizes, the size of individual lotteries as well as total lottery income. Originally these regulations were designed to suppress the size of charity lottery activity, as they were seen as a form of gambling and so were to be discouraged.

When the National Lottery was launched in the 1990s, it became much harder to justify suppressing charity lotteries on the basis that gambling was bad, when the National Lottery was state-sponsored gambling. According to the Gambling Commission (in their advice to Government on society lotteries) the current limits exist to protect the National Lottery.

While over the years a few charity lottery regulations have been relaxed (for example it's now not necessary to account for every ticket), the core framework of sales limits, prize caps and profit targets (the 20% rule) remain. The irony is that all the evidence from Gambling Commission sponsored research and elsewhere is that National Lottery income is not threatened by charity lottery income.

In their 'Review of society lottery advice' of October 2017¹² published in June 2018, the Gambling Commission said that they had reviewed the issue three times, and had each time found no evidence of any impact on the National Lottery.

“ In 2012, and 2015 the Commission asked researchers to construct an econometric model to identify key drivers in National Lottery demand and the impact of society lottery growth. The Commission asked the researchers in February 2017 to update this forecast with current data. They reached the same conclusion as in the previous work done for the Commission – in that there was no statistically significant effect of society lotteries affecting National Lottery sales.”

Indeed, National Lottery income has been far more affected by the shift from a £1 to £2 ticket price which impacted on Lotto sales. Income has also been affected by the move from Lotto sales to scratch-card sales, which return a far lower percentage to good causes, as the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee found in their 2018 inquiry into the future of the National Lottery.

It's also worth pointing out that commercial gambling has had none of the restraints of trade that are put on charity lotteries. Online commercial gambling has taken off in the last decade. Remote gambling in the UK rose from £817 million in 2009 to £4.5 billion between April 2016 and March 2017.¹³ So while charity lotteries have had a regulatory straitjacket that was first enforced half a century ago, commercial gambling is allowed to flourish unhindered. The exact impact of the sales limit is worth setting down, and that is the focus of the next section.

7.2 THE PROBLEMS OF CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS IN GENERAL

There has been steady and consistent growth in the income from charity lotteries. The most recent figures from the Gambling Commission show that charity lotteries raised £296 million for good causes in the year 2017/18, up from £154 million in 2012/13. That is a near doubling in just five years.

However, with this growth comes the problem of the legal caps on total turnover for a charity lottery as well as for an individual lottery draw. Currently these are a £10 million annual sales cap and a cap on an individual lottery draw of £4 million.

¹² Gambling Commission (2018) 'Society lottery advice provided to DCMS' <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/consultations/Society-lottery-advice-provided-to-DCMS-002.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.tmcnet.com/topics/articles/2018/06/19/438514-uk-online-gambling-industry-growth-over-years.htm>

The last time the single draw limit was increased was in 2009 when it was increased to £4 million, from the £2 million limit that was set in 2005. So, while the total profit for good causes has tripled (from £94 million in 2008/2009) the sales limits have remained static over the last decade.

The first problem of the sales limits is simply the growth in charity lotteries over the last ten years. The limits have not kept up with the growth and success of charity lotteries in raising money for good causes. Any organisation that typically raised £4 million a year in 2008 and had seen its income grow in line with the rest of charity lotteries, would now be seeing its income suppressed by the turnover limits. So many organisations who were nowhere near the sales limit in 2009 may well be now finding it as a barrier to the amount it can raise for good causes.

The second problem of the sales limits is maths! Any organisation that raises money from charity lotteries will have a set number of individual lottery draws a year. Because of the interaction between the £10 million annual limit and growing ticket sales, each charity lottery must reduce the number of draws they hold each year. This is because the increased total value of tickets in each draw (due to the growing number of players) limits the number of draws they can have without exceeding the £10 million limit. As the table below shows, this results in a reduction in the charitable funds which can actually be raised by each charity lottery, including those funding small charities and community groups, such as the three Postcode Trusts funding community programmes. This is illustrated in Figure 5 below. Equally difficult is that the annual sales limit and the individual

draw limit are no longer in sync. While the total individual draw is £4 million, the annual sales limit is £10 million. This means that any organisation which had sufficient lottery buyers to raise £4 million could only run two draws a year, as three draws of £4 million would put it well over the annual limit of £10 million.

7.3.CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS MATTER TO SMALL CHARITIES

It would be easy to imagine that it is only large charities who might care about lottery turnover and draw limits. The reality is rather different. With the rise of lottery managers like the People's Postcode Lottery and those supporting the hospice and air ambulance sectors there is more money going to small and medium-size charities that are impacted on by the sales limits. The examples of the three Postcode Trusts that run lotteries, so they can support small charities, provides a good example of the problems that turnover limits manifest for small charities, where a third party is raising funds on their behalf.

Postcode Local Trust, Postcode Community Trust and People's Postcode Trust, all of which fund small local charities, are constrained by the sales limits from raising more for small charities.

Since 2012 the value of total applications has soared from £5.9 million in 2010 to £58.3 million in 2018.

Figure 5: Impact of the £10 million annual sales limit on charitable income as ticket sales grow.

Tickets in draw	Value of tickets in draw	Max draws per year under current limits	Max draw proceeds per charity lottery	Funds available for charities (32%)	Difference in funding from previous draw level
2.86m	£1.43m	6	£8.58m	£2.75m	N/A
3.34m	£1.67m	5	£8.35m	£2.67m	£0.08m
4.02m	£2.01m	4	£8.04m	£2.57m	£0.10m
5.02m	£2.51m	3	£7.53m	£2.41m	£0.16m
6.68m	£3.34m	2	£6.68m	£2.14m	£0.27m

Despite the increasing number of applications from local charities, the trustees of the Postcode Trusts are stopped from raising any extra funds by the £10 million annual sales limit.

We spoke with **Mike Pratt, Chairman of Trustees** for People's Postcode Trust, Postcode Community Trust and Postcode Local Trust, about the problem they face.

“ *The limits that are placed upon society lotteries, now more than ever, continue to restrict the support we are able to offer small charities and community groups across Great Britain. At a time where these local groups are increasingly reliant on grant funding, we are having to consistently turn down high-quality applications from groups that are doing amazing work to help those most in need of assistance in their local communities.*

These projects ranged from mental health support for disadvantaged children to reducing isolation for older people in rural areas to working with refugees to help them into employment.

To illustrate the scale of the problem, over the last two years the three Trusts combined have only had funds available to fund approximately 3 out of 10 fundable applications.

Small charities and local voluntary groups are the bedrock of our communities and supporting them to continue to do the vital work they undertake on a daily basis has never been more important. Raising the limits will enable society lotteries such as the Postcode Trusts help support even more of these organisations to continue this work and help build a better society for people and planet.”

7.4 THE BUREAUCRATIC COSTS OF RAISING MORE MONEY WITHIN THE CURRENT LIMITS

Many growing charity lotteries have faced a significant challenge as they have approached the existing £10 million annual sales limit. This is the case for two organisations we interviewed as part of this research; Local Hospice Lottery and Essex & Herts Air Ambulance. Both organisations are planning to apply to run two separate trusts and cancel their old lottery licence. As with the Postcode Trusts' experience, these organisations have concluded that a new licence is essential if they are to grow and keep raising funds for good causes. This does, however, present two main challenges:

1) The administration, time and costs associated with setting up another lottery to continue raising funds

The organisations we interviewed are already investing significant resources in planning for a second charity lottery licence, which would be avoidable if a prompt decision is made by the UK government on the lottery sales limits. Local Hospice Lottery and Essex & Herts Air Ambulance both spoke about the financial implications of the cost of the licence, of the legal fees to set it up, and of communicating the changes to all existing players to explain how it will affect draws. What is frustrating for these organisations is that this will all amount to wasted charitable money if the changes to lottery limits come through at a later date.

“ *The biggest issue for us currently is the £10 million sales cap, as we're projecting to reach that during the next 12 months at which point we will be prevented from growing the lottery further. To enable us to continue to grow our lottery and raise more funds for our life saving work we would have to create a second lottery with distinct fundraising objectives; thus generating significant set up costs together with ongoing additional administration and running costs.”*

Jonathan Ager, Essex & Herts Air Ambulance

“ *Really the significant issue for us is actually timeframe and uncertainty; because if decisions aren't made relatively soon, we are going to start incurring some fairly substantial costs. Which equally obviously, we don't want to; because those are costs that could be used for developing hospice care.”*

Gary Hawkes, Local Hospice Lottery

The interviewees also flagged that the alternative (and undesirable) option of finding a way to keep the lottery sales below £10 million would be resource-heavy and incredibly difficult to achieve, as it would mean encouraging attrition of their lottery players to stop any growth in sales. This course of action also results in suppressing income for the good causes the lotteries have been set up to support.

2) Difficulties of having to define a new purpose each time.

The Trustees of the Postcode Local Trust, Postcode Community Trust and People’s Postcode Trust and the other organisations we spoke to are facing the same problem of defining the purpose of a new trust. The Gambling Commission insists that each trust that runs its own charity lottery must have a set of distinct objectives.

For an organisation like Essex & Herts Air Ambulance this is extremely problematic, as their charitable cause has a very clear objective which is difficult to split into two. What this means is that funds available become more restrictive for the charity than they were previously:

“ Our current Flight for Life Lottery’s objective is to support the Essex & Herts Air Ambulance Trust, and as such the funds are donated by the lottery to the charity as unrestricted and can be spent by the charity where needed. However, under a 2 Lottery-company system, the funds donated by the Lotteries to the Trust would have to be restricted in line with the individual objectives of each Lottery company, which cannot be general in nature and must relate to a distinct area of the charity’s work As circumstances change, this could lead to areas of the charity being underfunded whilst there is a build-up of restricted funds elsewhere which can’t be spent where needed.”

Jonathan Ager, Essex & Herts Air Ambulance

Similarly, for the Postcode Trusts three trusts are currently operated for small charity grants, each of which has a different focus (see chapter 5 for list of the causes supported by each trust).

To have met demand last year, under the current £10 million annual sales limit, eleven additional Trusts would have had to have been set up – further increasing the extensive bureaucracy of the fundraising model. Each would also have needed a separate and distinct charitable purpose – increasing confusion for applicants.

There were some quotes from small charities in our research which suggested this was already a problem even with just three trusts:

“ It can be a bit confusing with all the different trusts, could they all be on one website?”

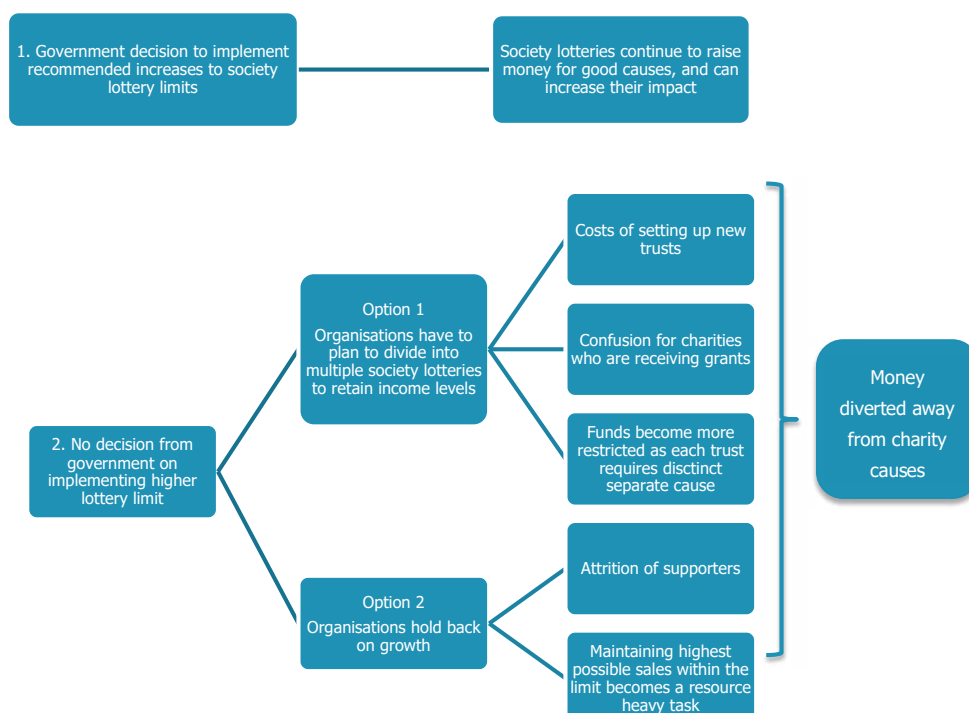
Grantee

“ Confusing as to the different People’s Postcode Lottery streams”

Applicant

Figure 6 shows the likely scenarios facing charity lotteries that are reaching the £10 million sales limit.

Figure 6: Summary of scenarios facing charity lotteries that are reaching the £10 million sales limit



Case study: Local Hospice Lottery – collaboration between local hospices

Hospices in the UK face an increasing number of challenges. The UK has an increasingly elderly population, meaning that the numbers of people who are going to need hospice care in the future is set to increase substantially. People are also living much longer with life-limiting conditions; so we're not only looking at an increase in the number of people hospices will be supporting in the future, but also an increase in the length of time that hospices could be required to look after them. This is all coupled with the financial challenges that hospices face - where actual income is not increasing to meet the increasing demand.

Local Hospice Lottery was set up as a key way of providing partner hospices with much needed unrestricted funds. A key strength of their model is that overhead costs of running a lottery are reduced as there is less burden on individual hospices. The compliance associated with running a large charity lottery (e.g. data protection policies, social responsibility around gambling) becomes easier collectively, than as a small charity lottery.

“When we set the model up [Local Hospice Lottery] we looked to do it in such a way where it would make sense for a hospice to work with us, rather than to set up their own lottery. In essence, we've always aimed to develop the model so that they would be financially better off; but also where there was less risk, where there was no upfront investment from them. So all the costs are retained and maintained within Local Hospice Lottery; and equally, from that point of view they've also benefited from a fair amount of experience as well, in running a lottery.”

“We've been able to look at and invest in what a society lottery needs to really operate legally, efficiently, effectively and ethically. That means developing really good training for our fundraisers; utilizing tablets for sign up - so we can do that very efficiently, both from a management point of view - but also where from a GDPR compliance point of view, it's very, very safe and very secure. But we've also been able to look for other compliance areas, which if you were running a small society lottery would be very difficult to do.”

Gary Hawkes, Local Hospice Lottery

7.5 THE GAMBLING COMMISSION EVIDENCE ON UPDATING THE SALES LIMITS

In 2014 the House of Commons Committee for Culture, Media and Sport undertook an inquiry into Society Lotteries. In its March 2015 report it recommended raising the charity lottery limits. In its initial response the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport asked the Gambling Commission for its advice on the issue.

The Commission provided the Department with three reports.

- **Society lotteries advice. Phase 1. October 2015**
- **Society lotteries advice. Phase 2. January 2016**
- **Review of society lotteries advice. October 2017**

This advice was publicly published by the Gambling Commission on 29th June 2018. In their January 2016 advice, and again in their October 2017 advice, the Gambling Commission proposed a new £100 million limit, and set out how this would help charity lotteries raise more funds for good causes, whilst protecting the National Lottery.

“ We consider the suggested changes would achieve the stated aims of DCMS and the Select Committee of allowing greater flexibility for society lotteries to raise money for good causes, whilst maintaining the protection of the unique space in which the National Lottery operates.”

7.6 THE GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION ON CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS AND PROPOSED CHANGES

In June 2018 the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport published its public consultation on charity lotteries, with the consultation running until September 2018.

In its consultation the Department listed a new £100 million annual sales limit as it's "Preferred Option." It also backed an increase in the per draw sales limit to £5 million.

The proposed new annual sales limit is encouraging for charity lotteries, particularly given that there is widespread feeling among the charity sector that it is long overdue.

Although there is a question mark over the purpose of the annual sales limit, with the 2001 Gambling Review prepared for Government by Sir Alan Budd recommending its removal, an increase to £100 million would at least help charity lotteries reduce bureaucracy and cut administration costs.

Given it has now been almost a decade and a half since the current annual sales limit was set back in 2005, it is not unreasonable to expect the new limit to remain in place until around 2035, and thus setting it at £100 million will future-proof it for the years ahead.

Any lower level would also fail to fully resolve the small charity funding problems identified in this report.

Responses from some of the sector bodies in support for the government's proposed changes:

Lotteries Council

“ It has been around a decade since the last changes to the law on society lotteries. In that period the society lottery sector had seen strong growth, raising hundreds of millions for good causes across the country. It is a real fundraising success story.

However, the process of reviewing the law has taken a very long time, and over that period the current limits have increased the bureaucracy of fundraising this way for many of our member organisations. Change is well overdue, but we need the new limits to work for the foreseeable future.”¹⁴

Tony Vick, Chair

Institute of Fundraising

“ We are pleased that the Government recognises the importance of society lotteries and this is a welcome opportunity to get the regulatory framework working better so society lotteries can do more for charities and their beneficiaries.

We have sought our members views and believe that there are significant benefits to raising the existing limits up to and beyond what Government have proposed. We also heard about the additional value that lotteries deliver; spreading awareness of a charity in local areas, attracting new supporters, and encouraging other ways of giving. We hope that the outcome of the consultation brings about the changes needed on the regulation of society lotteries so that they can reach their potential and make a greater contribution to the sector.”

**Daniel Fluskey,
Head of Policy and External Affairs**

7.7 THE IMPACTS OF A DELAYED DECISION

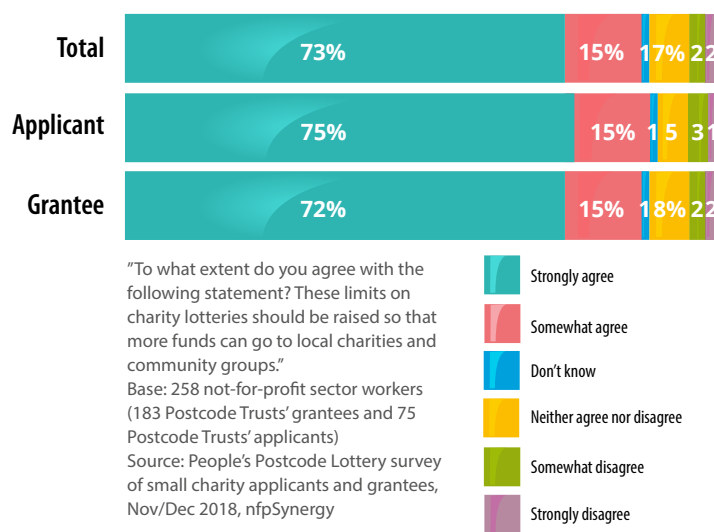
A final decision is yet to be made, and the government has said that it will be in the first half of 2019. As we've seen in our research, the impact of a delayed decision has been that many charity lotteries are now having to incur increasingly bureaucratic costs so that they can raise more money within the current turnover and draw limits. Ultimately this represents money being diverted away from charitable causes.

¹⁴ <https://fundraising.co.uk/2018/09/17/lotteries-council-calls-government-future-proof-society-lottery-limits/#.XG-710j7TIU>

8. SMALL CHARITIES' VIEWS ON CHARITY LOTTERY LIMITS

As part of the online survey of Postcode Trusts' grantees and applicants, respondents were given a description of current charity lottery regulation. They were then asked whether the limits should be raised so that more money can be raised for good causes (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Attitudes to charity lottery limits among Postcode Trusts' grantees and applicants



87% of Postcode Trusts' grantees and 90% of Postcode Trusts' applicants agreed that charity lottery limits should be raised so that more funds can go to local charities and community groups. When asked for their comments, many charities had not heard of the regulations before or expressed that they did not understand why they were in place:

“ I don't understand the reasoning behind this rule.”

This was particularly the case considering the decline in public funding of the organisations that had applied for grants. Removing these limits was seen as a counterbalance to declining public funds:

“ Where the government has reduced funding in many areas, it is only right that there should be no limits incurred to money charity lotteries raise, enabling help to those in need.”

9. PUBLIC AND MPS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHARITY LOTTERY REGULATION

In Autumn 2018, nfpSynergy asked both the general public and MPs about their views on the laws relating to charity lotteries and the National Lottery, as well as their views on the size of prizes, and how much money is raised. Many of these questions were a repeat of questions we asked the public and published in 2015, as well as some original questions with MPs.

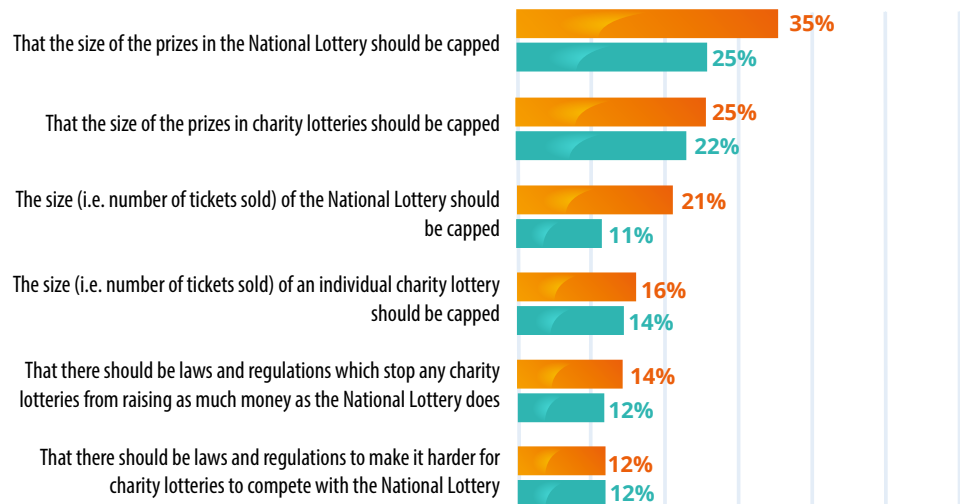
We surveyed 1,000 members of the general public online (representative by age, gender and social class) and 151 MPs (representative by political party). A number of key themes emerged:

The public and MPs want tougher regulation for the National Lottery than charity lotteries

Figure 8 shows the percentage of MPs and the public supporting each of the statements we made about the National Lottery and charity lotteries. One of the most interesting aspects of the responses is that there are higher levels of agreement for capping National Lottery prizes than charity lotteries, and higher levels of agreement for capping National Lottery ticket sales than charity lotteries.

The public are more in favour of capping prizes and ticket sales than the MPs – for example 35% of the public want to cap National Lottery prizes compared to 25% of MPs.

Figure 8: Levels of agreement by MPs and the public about regulation of the National Lottery and charity lotteries – those answering yes



"Please answer the questions below about charity lotteries. - Do you think... (Yes)?"
 Base: 1,000 adults 16+, Britain | Source: Charity Awareness Monitor, Sep 18, nfpSynergy & Source: Charity Parliamentary Monitor, Oct 2018, nfpSynergy |
 Base: 151 MPs

Public
 MPs

The public and MPs would like charity lotteries to thrive – MPs more than the public

Figure 8 also shows that there is very little support for making regulations to stop charity lotteries either from competing with the National Lottery or from raising as much money as the National Lottery. Just 12% of MPs support the principle of making it difficult for charity lotteries to compete with the National Lottery (not that any are in practice), and just 12% of MPs want to stop charity lotteries from raising as much money as the National Lottery.

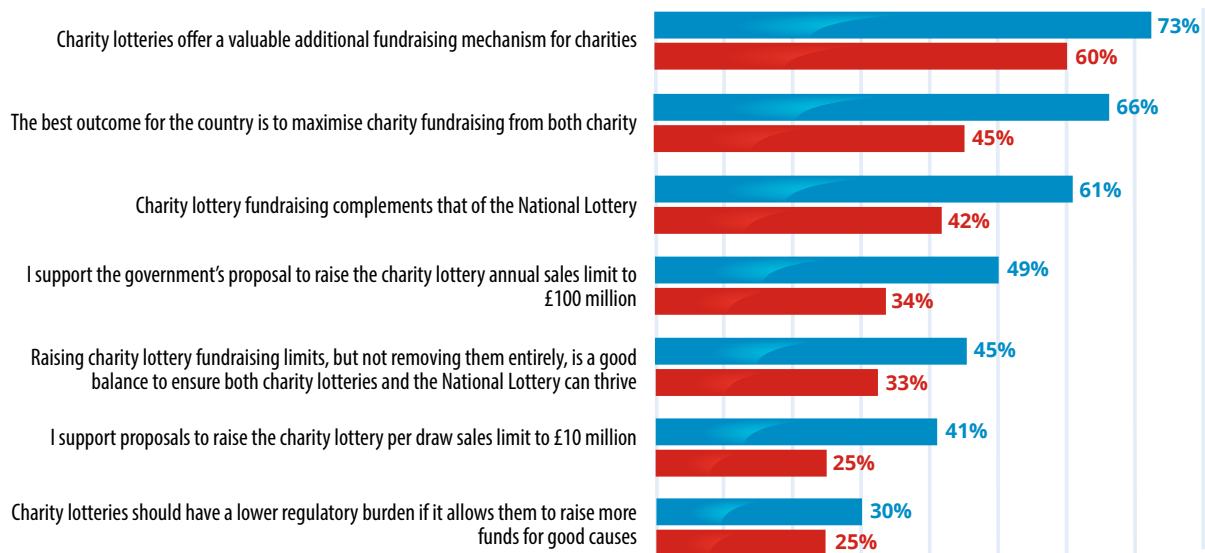
The public are similarly lukewarm about stopping charity lotteries competing as MPs are, with just 12% supporting that idea, and 14% wanting to prevent charity lotteries raising as much money. Perhaps we shouldn't be surprised at these results – it's very hard to see the logic of saying that we must protect the National Lottery, so it can raise money for good causes, by stopping charities raising money for good causes! And the public and MPs can see that.

MPs see charity lotteries as an important fundraising tool for charities

Figure 9 sets out MPs' views on some specific aspects of charity lotteries, their regulation and government proposals. The first thing to note is that MPs are broadly supportive of the role that charity lotteries play in the fundraising plans of charities, with 60% of Labour MPs and 73% of Conservative MPs agreeing charity lotteries are a 'valuable addition' to charity fundraising. There is broad support for the idea of maximising charity fundraising from charity lotteries and the National Lottery with 66% of Conservative MPs and 45% of Labour MPs agreeing (and a further 23% not sure overall).

Our research with the general public and with MPs has shown that they are against restrictions on charity lotteries that prevent competition with the National Lottery. All this means that the government is out of step with its own MPs and with the public if it doesn't take measures forward to raise charity lottery sales limits.

Figure 9: MPs' views on charity lotteries, turnover caps and government proposals, by party



"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about society/charity lotteries?"
 Strongly agree+ Somewhat agree combined. Ranked by Conservative
 Base: 150 MPs | Source: Charity Parliamentary Monitor, Nov/Dec 2018, nfpSynergy

Conservative
 Labour

10. CONCLUSION

THE RANGE OF RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE WE HAVE BOUGHT TOGETHER IN THIS REPORT LEAD TO A NUMBER OF CONCLUSIONS ABOUT CHARITY LOTTERIES, LOTTERY REGULATIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN FUNDING CHARITIES.

The search for funding is one of the biggest challenges for many charities, particularly small ones. The shift in government income from the less restricted grant to the more restricted contract tends to hit small charities harder: because commissioners tend to favour large charities, with deeper pockets, and who can tackle bigger contracts by size or geography.

So, charity lotteries have a really important role in funding small charities to help make up the income shortfall. Lotteries are especially good because they tend to be less susceptible to the economic climate than donations: people buy charity lottery tickets both to help the cause and because they might win a prize, so they are more likely to buy tickets even if times are hard or uncertain. Equally for charities, lotteries represent long term, unrestricted income. This is why the funding mechanism of People's Postcode Lottery is so important and welcome. It provides charities with that potential (and with the ability to work with an expert fundraiser in the field of lotteries).

We have made much of the regulatory burden on charity lotteries in this report. One of the most infuriating aspects of the annual sales limit is that it only adds costs and unnecessary bureaucracy to those who run charity lotteries. It has no impact on the National Lottery sales in any way, shape or form, and it can have no impact as it is a non-player facing administrative rule. The simple fact is that limits to charity lottery annual sales, impose a pointless bureaucratic burden on charities running lotteries.

But the regulation on charity lotteries isn't just a bureaucratic problem, it's a brake on raising funds. As we have shown throughout this report, the current law means that less money is raised by the individual Postcode Trusts, and as a result many small charities are not able to access funds. As we show in the interviews and case study, this is also true for the funds raised by the Local Hospice Lottery and Essex & Herts Air Ambulance.

To sum up, charity lottery annual sales and draw limits add bureaucracy and expense. These regulations waste time and energy and make it harder for People's Postcode Lottery and other organisations who manage charity lotteries to raise funds for small charities. It's high time these caps were increased in line with the Government's proposals. The public and MPs support these proposals. In raising the limits, small charities will be able to get more funding, and less time will be spent on needless bureaucracy and administration.

There is rarely such a good example of a change in the law which results in a 'win/win' solution. Raising the charity lottery limits is a win for funding for small and large charities, a win for reducing unnecessary costs and administration which the public so dislike, and a win for the people that charities exist to help.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 METHODOLOGY

Online survey of grantees and unsuccessful applicants from small grants trusts

- nfpSynergy surveyed grantees and applicants of the Postcode Local Trust, Postcode Community Trust and People's Postcode Trust between 29 November and 12 December 2018.
- Grantees were defined as those organisations who received funds raised by players of People's Postcode Lottery, as a grant from either Postcode Community Trust, Postcode Local Trust or People's Postcode Trust; Applicants were defined as those organisations who had applied to one of the three trusts but had not been successful.
- 258 groups responded to the survey (183 grantees and 75 applicants).

The method for choosing who to invite to take part (the sampling frame) was as follows:

- The definition of small charities was taken to be those with less than £1 million annual income (in line with the Small Charities Coalition definition of small charities).
- 500 applicants that had been unsuccessful in their application were randomly selected with a geographical spread based on the UK population. This process was then replicated with 500 grantees. The split was:
 - England – 86%
 - Scotland – 8%
 - Wales – 6%

Once these groups had been randomly sampled, the spread across the three trusts was as follows.

Trust	Applicants	Grantees
Postcode Community Trust	184	249
Postcode Local Trust	181	21
People's Postcode Trust	137	228

In-depth interviews with other organisations operating charity lotteries

- nfpSynergy interviewed 2 organisations who also operate charity lotteries, on 22 November 2018. These were Local Hospice Lottery and Essex & Herts Air Ambulance.
- The interviews were conducted by telephone and each lasted around 45 minutes.
- Interviewees were as organisations known to run charity lotteries known to be affected by the current charity lottery turnover limits.

11.2 ABOUT NFPSYNERGY

nfpSynergy is a research consultancy that aims to provide the ideas, the insights and the information to help non-profits thrive.

We have over a decade of experience working exclusively with charities, helping them develop evidence-based strategies and get the best for their beneficiaries. The organisations we work with represent all sizes and areas of the sector and we have worked with four in five of the top 50 fundraising charities in the UK.

We run cost effective, syndicated tracking surveys of stakeholder attitudes towards charities and non-profit organisations. The audiences we reach include the general public, young people, journalists, politicians and health professionals. We also work with charities on bespoke projects, providing quantitative, qualitative and desk research services.

In addition, we work to benefit the wider sector by creating and distributing regular free reports, presentations and research on the issues that charities face.

11.3 ABOUT PEOPLE'S POSTCODE LOTTERY

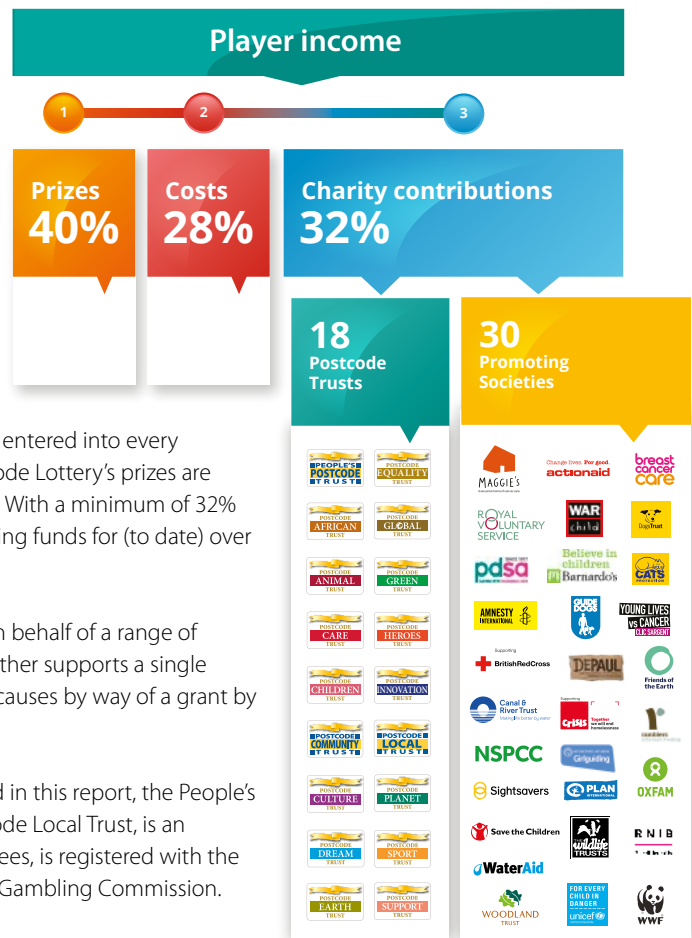
People's Postcode Lottery is an External Lottery Manager licensed by the Gambling Commission.

People's Postcode Lottery was piloted in 2005 with a clear aim – to become an innovative fundraising operation and raise awareness for the good causes that its players support. As of April 2019, players had raised £416 million for good causes.

When People's Postcode Lottery players sign up, they play with their postcode. As a subscription-based lottery, once players sign up with a £10 subscription they are automatically entered into every draw each month, (20 draws per month). All of People's Postcode Lottery's prizes are guaranteed, as only playing tickets are entered into the draws. With a minimum of 32% of all ticket sales going directly to good causes players are raising funds for (to date) over 5,500 good causes across Britain and internationally.

People's Postcode Lottery manage multiple charity lotteries on behalf of a range of charities. Money raised by People's Postcode Lottery players either supports a single charity's activities directly or is distributed to a range of good causes by way of a grant by one of 18 charitable trusts.

Each of these charitable trusts, including the three highlighted in this report, the People's Postcode Trust, the Postcode Community Trust and the Postcode Local Trust, is an independent charity in its own right. Each has a board of trustees, is registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator and is licensed by the Gambling Commission.



11.4 THE IMPACT OF THE ANNUAL SALES LIMIT ON CHARITIES AND COMMUNITY GROUPS BY CONSTITUENCY

The tables below show the impact at constituency level of the growing gap between the funds available to the three Postcode Trusts which provide funding for community grants, and the applications received.

Table 1 shows the situation for Westminster Parliamentary constituencies and Table 2 shows the situation for Scottish Parliament constituencies.

The tables show the number and value of local charity and community projects which could not be funded, because of the restriction on fundraising of the £10 million annual sales limit. The figures relate to 2017 and 2018 combined.

These numbers include only fundable applications. Applications which did not meet the funding criteria have not been included.

Table 1: Westminster Parliament Constituencies

Constituency	Applications which could not be funded	Value of Applications which could not be funded
Aberavon	10	£49,387.00
Aberconwy	4	£21,180.00
Aberdeen North	5	£63,873.00
Aberdeen South	11	£150,540.00
Airdrie and Shotts	9	£52,090.00
Aldershot	0	£0.00
Aldridge-Brownhills	1	£15,000.00
Altrincham and Sale West	3	£36,566.00
Alyn and Deeside	7	£36,445.00
Amber Valley	2	£22,000.00
Angus	13	£135,140.00
Arfon	7	£70,391.00
Argyll and Bute	21	£295,914.00
Arundel and South Downs	6	£69,300.00
Ashfield	2	£20,538.00
Ashford	2	£4,000.00
Ashton-under-Lyne	6	£66,812.00
Aylesbury	9	£113,602.00
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	17	£156,556.50
Banbury	7	£89,213.00
Banff and Buchan	6	£44,990.00
Barking	6	£89,798.00
Barnsley Central	5	£73,533.00
Barnsley East	6	£83,680.00
Barrow and Furness	3	£10,500.00
Basildon and Billericay	2	£30,313.00
Basingstoke	5	£49,736.00
Bassetlaw	3	£31,348.00
Bath	12	£186,943.00
Batley and Spen	2	£4,000.00
Battersea	7	£108,380.00

Beckenham	1	£3,500.00
Bedford	6	£93,988.00
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	18	£251,642.00
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	9	£162,635.00
Berwick-upon-Tweed	5	£55,000.00
Bethnal Green and Bow	29	£475,938.00
Beverley and Holderness	6	£82,884.00
Bexhill and Battle	4	£22,100.00
Bexleyheath and Crayford	3	£44,182.00
Birkenhead	6	£63,125.00
Birmingham, Edgbaston	10	£136,576.00
Birmingham, Erdington	8	£80,078.00
Birmingham, Hall Green	12	£167,172.00
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	5	£71,790.00
Birmingham, Ladywood	33	£490,764.76
Birmingham, Northfield	6	£33,325.00
Birmingham, Perry Barr	2	£22,000.00
Birmingham, Selly Oak	6	£37,281.00
Birmingham, Yardley	5	£72,691.00
Bishop Auckland	5	£38,089.00
Blackburn	12	£165,050.00
Blackley and Broughton	18	£222,260.00
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	2	£38,895.00
Blackpool South	8	£114,596.00
Blaenau Gwent	9	£47,694.00
Blaydon	4	£48,914.00
Blyth Valley	6	£78,550.00
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	9	£89,652.00
Bolsover	5	£65,300.00
Bolton North East	12	£164,153.00
Bolton South East	9	£99,750.00
Bolton West	6	£79,665.00
Bootle	11	£159,987.48
Boston and Skegness	3	£48,654.00
Bosworth	6	£45,897.00
Bournemouth East	6	£84,228.00
Bournemouth West	6	£94,958.00

Bracknell	2	£32,351.00
Bradford East	5	£68,514.00
Bradford South	12	£124,303.16
Bradford West	23	£296,971.00
Braintree	3	£44,460.00
Brecon and Radnorshire	14	£206,013.00
Brent Central	9	£126,446.00
Brentford and Isleworth	0	£0.00
Brent North	4	£48,300.00
Brentwood and Ongar	2	£6,017.00
Bridgend	7	£101,821.00
Bridgwater and West Somerset	1	£1,000.00
Brigg and Goole	7	£57,390.00
Brighton, Kemptown	8	£68,850.38
Brighton, Pavilion	6	£101,225.00
Bristol East	2	£28,836.00
Bristol North West	3	£48,000.00
Bristol South	13	£147,768.00
Bristol West	20	£269,371.90
Broadland	3	£34,889.00
Bromley and Chislehurst	6	£79,976.00
Bromsgrove	3	£21,375.00
Broxbourne	3	£18,653.00
Broxtowe	1	£20,000.00
Buckingham	2	£3,763.00
Burnley	8	£110,157.00
Burton	5	£42,669.00
Bury North	3	£23,200.00
Bury South	2	£28,700.00
Bury St Edmunds	0	£0.00
Caerphilly	6	£46,140.00
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	5	£44,875.00
Calder Valley	2	£12,000.00
Camberwell and Peckham	8	£146,262.00
Camborne and Redruth	6	£61,915.00
Cambridge	5	£42,650.00
Cannock Chase	6	£100,927.00
Canterbury	1	£6,478.00
Cardiff Central	6	£42,080.00
Cardiff North	2	£28,000.00
Cardiff South and Penarth	7	£103,491.00
Cardiff West	5	£81,828.00
Carlisle	3	£41,000.00

Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	3	£25,500.00
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	10	£170,215.00
Carshalton and Wallington	3	£42,000.00
Castle Point	3	£60,000.00
Central Ayrshire	3	£18,500.00
Central Devon	3	£15,735.00
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	4	£75,000.00
Ceredigion	7	£23,500.00
Charnwood	0	£0.00
Chatham and Aylesford	4	£78,000.00
Cheadle	2	£3,500.00
Chelmsford	6	£73,336.00
Chelsea and Fulham	2	£30,424.00
Cheltenham	6	£92,155.00
Chesham and Amersham	1	£2,000.00
Chesterfield	6	£45,497.00
Chichester	12	£154,093.30
Chingford and Woodford Green	3	£52,599.00
Chippenham	0	£0.00
Chipping Barnet	1	£19,000.00
Chorley	4	£35,699.10
Christchurch	2	£10,960.00
Cities of London and Westminster	24	£374,435.57
City of Chester	7	£76,828.00
City of Durham	5	£27,160.00
Clacton	3	£19,312.50
Cleethorpes	4	£50,098.00
Clwyd South	1	£1,035.00
Clwyd West	9	£73,140.00
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	8	£85,800.00
Colchester	7	£65,000.00
Colne Valley	2	£10,100.00
Congleton	2	£12,000.00
Copeland	1	£5,000.00
Corby	4	£65,090.00
Coventry North East	4	£37,778.00
Coventry North West	2	£32,812.00
Coventry South	6	£114,094.00
Crawley	7	£99,620.00
Crewe and Nantwich	3	£52,521.00
Croydon Central	11	£141,880.24
Croydon North	5	£39,034.00
Croydon South	1	£17,380.00
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	4	£26,000.00
Cynon Valley	5	£26,538.00
Dagenham and Rainham	3	£21,826.00
Darlington	3	£28,500.00

Dartford	1	£20,000.00
Daventry	3	£49,928.00
Delyn	9	£71,060.00
Denton and Reddish	1	£2,000.00
Derby North	0	£0.00
Derbyshire Dales	3	£34,639.00
Derby South	5	£75,656.00
Devizes	6	£90,015.00
Dewsbury	8	£81,271.00
Doncaster Central	15	£192,355.00
Doncaster North	11	£116,496.00
Don Valley	3	£23,000.00
Dover	6	£92,967.00
Dudley North	5	£59,837.00
Dudley South	3	£40,250.00
Dulwich and West Norwood	7	£82,289.00
Dumfries and Galloway	5	£77,685.00
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	7	£88,964.00
Dundee East	4	£61,750.00
Dundee West	17	£241,297.00
Dunfermline and West Fife	7	£69,948.93
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	4	£61,980.00
Ealing, Southall	4	£44,000.00
Ealing Central and Acton	1	£2,200.00
Ealing North	3	£21,100.00
Easington	7	£68,092.00
Eastbourne	7	£89,343.00
East Devon	8	£84,189.00
East Dunbartonshire	4	£31,750.00
East Ham	4	£52,804.00
East Hampshire	4	£41,532.00
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	7	£74,177.00
Eastleigh	2	£16,232.00
East Lothian	13	£149,268.00
East Renfrewshire	2	£17,435.00
East Surrey	2	£21,800.00
East Worthing and Shoreham	4	£42,760.00
East Yorkshire	11	£131,995.49
Eddisbury	5	£37,891.00
Edinburgh East	39	£510,440.00
Edinburgh North and Leith	37	£528,024.00
Edinburgh South	7	£105,079.00
Edinburgh South West	17	£276,468.00
Edinburgh West	14	£156,618.31
Edmonton	12	£185,454.00
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2	£15,167.50
Elmet and Rothwell	3	£16,800.00

Eltham	1	£20,000.00
Enfield, Southgate	1	£18,000.00
Enfield North	4	£51,669.90
Epping Forest	1	£9,866.00
Epsom and Ewell	3	£42,132.00
Erewash	1	£15,500.00
Erith and Thamesmead	4	£55,900.00
Esher and Walton	2	£30,000.00
Exeter	14	£190,065.00
Falkirk	6	£87,845.00
Fareham	5	£75,082.00
Faversham and Mid Kent	2	£13,000.00
Feltham and Heston	2	£25,800.00
Filton and Bradley Stoke	5	£42,000.00
Finchley and Golders Green	9	£140,442.00
Folkestone and Hythe	2	£7,000.00
Forest of Dean	1	£11,500.00
Fylde	3	£53,000.00
Gainsborough	9	£128,353.62
Garston and Halewood	5	£58,100.00
Gateshead	12	£149,291.00
Gedling	2	£36,635.00
Gillingham and Rainham	2	£25,600.00
Glasgow Central	42	£494,901.60
Glasgow East	14	£130,614.00
Glasgow North	16	£219,799.00
Glasgow North East	19	£217,859.11
Glasgow North West	3	£51,958.00
Glasgow South	3	£32,011.00
Glasgow South West	11	£125,358.00
Glenrothes	9	£124,466.00
Gloucester	13	£137,618.00
Gordon	4	£40,895.24
Gosport	1	£1,000.00
Gower	3	£19,800.00
Grantham and Stamford	2	£16,190.00
Gravesham	6	£48,034.00
Great Grimsby	11	£121,030.00
Great Yarmouth	4	£22,893.00
Greenwich and Woolwich	12	£191,112.00
Guildford	8	£111,478.00
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	25	£290,656.00
Hackney South and Shoreditch	20	£302,517.00
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	0	£0.00
Halifax	9	£61,499.40
Haltemprice and Howden	1	£2,000.00
Halton	6	£84,338.00
Hammersmith	8	£118,100.00

Hampstead and Kilburn	7	£122,980.00
Harborough	3	£30,497.00
Harlow	1	£1,600.00
Harrogate and Knaresborough	1	£12,435.00
Harrow East	2	£39,287.00
Harrow West	6	£106,184.00
Hartlepool	7	£83,274.00
Harwich and North Essex	4	£52,000.00
Hastings and Rye	9	£130,478.00
Hayes and Harlington	1	£2,000.00
Hemel Hempstead	1	£20,000.00
Hemsworth	8	£58,500.00
Hendon	7	£115,196.00
Henley	2	£11,460.00
Hereford and South Herefordshire	5	£72,650.00
Hertford and Stortford	5	£70,300.00
Hertsmere	4	£53,000.00
Hexham	4	£23,000.00
Heywood and Middleton	3	£50,000.00
High Peak	5	£50,261.00
Hitchin and Harpenden	3	£34,398.00
Holborn and St Pancras	23	£330,260.00
Hornchurch and Upminster	4	£43,011.00
Hornsey and Wood Green	5	£94,500.00
Horsham	1	£2,160.00
Houghton and Sunderland South	9	£118,988.00
Hove	7	£117,690.00
Huddersfield	4	£38,540.59
Huntingdon	2	£11,000.00
Hyndburn	10	£108,617.00
Ilford North	3	£8,890.00
Ilford South	5	£77,021.00
Inverclyde	15	£163,759.10
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	8	£96,262.00
Ipswich	9	£95,600.00
Isle of Wight	13	£143,180.81
Islington North	17	£273,772.00
Islington South and Finsbury	32	£472,138.00
Islwyn	5	£34,463.00
Jarrow	7	£81,088.00
Keighley	8	£90,500.00
Kenilworth and Southam	0	£0.00
Kensington	11	£149,649.00
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	6	£73,937.00

Kingston and Surbiton	2	£37,857.44
Kingston upon Hull East	6	£42,701.00
Kingston upon Hull North	5	£65,100.00
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	13	£151,836.00
Kingswood	2	£15,761.00
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	16	£164,663.00
Knowsley	8	£40,325.00
Lanark and Hamilton East	12	£168,524.00
Lancaster and Fleetwood	8	£101,252.00
Leeds Central	22	£302,542.00
Leeds East	5	£45,891.93
Leeds North East	3	£46,778.00
Leeds North West	4	£27,340.00
Leeds West	5	£55,710.00
Leicester East	3	£58,500.00
Leicester South	16	£212,852.00
Leicester West	6	£95,761.00
Leigh	4	£41,010.00
Lewes	8	£104,370.00
Lewisham, Deptford	6	£86,000.00
Lewisham East	2	£34,720.00
Lewisham West and Penge	6	£68,200.00
Leyton and Wanstead	2	£16,584.00
Lichfield	1	£1,500.00
Lincoln	12	£138,402.00
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	6	£32,600.00
Liverpool, Riverside	32	£392,489.00
Liverpool, Walton	11	£109,396.00
Liverpool, Wavertree	3	£42,800.00
Liverpool, West Derby	4	£32,837.00
Livingston	14	£192,456.00
Llanelli	5	£54,808.00
Loughborough	5	£42,540.00
Louth and Horncastle	1	£19,053.00
Ludlow	6	£65,893.00
Luton North	1	£2,000.00
Luton South	11	£168,676.99
Macclesfield	4	£55,555.00
Maidenhead	2	£29,230.00
Maidstone and The Weald	6	£74,750.00
Makerfield	3	£5,890.00
Maldon	1	£20,000.00
Manchester, Gorton	14	£149,402.00
Manchester, Withington	7	£77,360.00
Manchester Central	45	£573,727.98
Mansfield	2	£19,521.00
Meon Valley	4	£32,610.00
Meriden	3	£21,975.08

Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4	£31,525.00	North East Somerset	6	£77,779.00
Mid Bedfordshire	1	£2,000.00	North Herefordshire	0	£0.00
Mid Derbyshire	0	£0.00	North Norfolk	1	£5,000.00
Middlesbrough	7	£116,733.00	North Shropshire	2	£22,000.00
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1	£500.00	North Somerset	2	£13,175.00
Mid Dorset and North Poole	3	£22,834.00	North Swindon	1	£15,000.00
Midlothian	9	£91,961.00	North Thanet	3	£47,800.00
Mid Norfolk	1	£18,940.00	North Tyneside	5	£33,178.00
Mid Sussex	4	£25,905.00	North Warwickshire	2	£21,200.00
Mid Worcestershire	2	£22,000.00	North West Cambridgeshire	3	£45,383.00
Milton Keynes North	5	£43,511.00	North West Durham	2	£29,956.00
Milton Keynes South	6	£57,886.00	North West Hampshire	6	£66,400.00
Mitcham and Morden	3	£35,000.00	North West Leicestershire	2	£5,900.00
Mole Valley	2	£31,880.00	North West Norfolk	6	£86,951.00
Monmouth	5	£25,500.00	North Wiltshire	2	£9,977.63
Montgomeryshire	7	£93,620.00	Norwich North	1	£20,000.00
Moray	8	£105,799.00	Norwich South	9	£113,729.00
Morecambe and Lunesdale	4	£58,704.00	Nottingham East	15	£166,315.00
Morley and Outwood	2	£20,000.00	Nottingham North	4	£33,391.00
Motherwell and Wishaw	2	£22,000.00	Nottingham South	11	£130,872.00
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	5	£66,162.00	Nuneaton	1	£3,800.00
Neath	9	£95,305.00	Ochil and South Perthshire	8	£72,630.00
Newark	7	£84,793.00	Ogmore	3	£6,000.00
Newbury	4	£36,100.00	Old Bexley and Sidcup	3	£36,598.00
Newcastle-under-Lyme	4	£51,400.00	Oldham East and Saddleworth	2	£20,900.00
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	20	£249,311.00	Oldham West and Royton	6	£100,000.00
Newcastle upon Tyne East	13	£199,149.00	Orkney and Shetland	6	£55,705.00
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4	£38,490.00	Orpington	1	£2,000.00
New Forest East	3	£36,224.00	Oxford East	7	£106,662.00
New Forest West	4	£61,920.00	Oxford West and Abingdon	2	£20,650.00
Newport East	4	£33,500.00	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	13	£190,718.00
Newport West	6	£73,401.00	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	13	£168,302.00
Newton Abbot	7	£64,713.00	Pendle	6	£56,182.00
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	3	£33,608.00	Penistone and Stocksbridge	0	£0.00
Northampton North	3	£44,399.00	Penrith and The Border	1	£2,954.00
Northampton South	12	£191,834.00	Perth and North Perthshire	14	£152,590.00
North Ayrshire and Arran	9	£74,711.00	Peterborough	7	£78,445.00
North Cornwall	4	£50,250.00	Plymouth, Moor View	3	£23,000.00
North Devon	5	£62,878.00	Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	17	£193,770.00
North Dorset	2	£22,000.00	Pontypridd	8	£55,842.00
North Durham	5	£67,937.00	Poole	4	£34,000.00
North East Bedfordshire	0	£0.00	Poplar and Limehouse	14	£213,801.00
North East Cambridgeshire	2	£11,820.00	Portsmouth North	8	£106,980.78
North East Derbyshire	0	£0.00	Portsmouth South	13	£167,675.00
North East Fife	11	£100,704.00	Preseli Pembrokeshire	12	£119,942.00
North East Hampshire	0	£0.00	Preston	16	£177,471.00
North East Hertfordshire	3	£46,808.00	Pudsey	0	£0.00
			Putney	2	£40,000.00

Rayleigh and Wickford	2	£12,000.00	Slough	7	£73,390.00
Reading East	12	£163,820.00	Solihull	0	£0.00
Reading West	7	£35,737.00	Somerton and Frome	1	£18,690.00
Redcar	11	£96,795.00	Southampton, Itchen	8	£57,728.00
Redditch	7	£39,032.00	Southampton, Test	10	£111,723.00
Reigate	3	£54,838.00	South Basildon and East Thurrock	2	£3,750.00
Rhondda	9	£108,965.00	South Cambridgeshire	4	£48,892.00
Ribble Valley	2	£16,335.00	South Derbyshire	2	£11,000.00
Richmond (Yorks)	2	£38,000.00	South Dorset	4	£38,000.00
Richmond Park	5	£44,281.00	South East Cambridgeshire	2	£29,731.00
Rochdale	6	£75,343.00	South East Cornwall	1	£2,000.00
Rochester and Strood	4	£28,144.00	Southend West	3	£15,500.00
Rochford and Southend East	3	£50,640.00	South Holland and The Deepings	0	£0.00
Romford	4	£64,768.50	South Leicestershire	4	£23,798.00
Romsey and Southampton North	6	£69,531.00	South Norfolk	1	£16,188.00
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	6	£80,956.00	South Northamptonshire	5	£63,000.00
Rossendale and Darwen	4	£32,515.00	Southport	5	£35,088.00
Rotherham	12	£177,502.00	South Ribble	1	£2,000.00
Rother Valley	7	£60,028.00	South Shields	9	£139,280.94
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	0	£0.00	South Staffordshire	1	£1,200.00
Runnymede and Weybridge	1	£20,000.00	South Suffolk	0	£0.00
Rushcliffe	1	£1,500.00	South Swindon	8	£88,425.00
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	12	£178,900.00	South Thanet	15	£198,532.00
Rutland and Melton	1	£2,000.00	South West Bedfordshire	1	£3,000.00
Saffron Walden	5	£58,665.00	South West Devon	4	£48,500.00
Salford and Eccles	13	£158,657.00	South West Hertfordshire	2	£16,982.00
Salisbury	7	£71,661.27	South West Norfolk	3	£23,840.00
Scarborough and Whitby	12	£182,860.64	South West Surrey	5	£86,788.00
Scunthorpe	3	£43,312.00	South West Wiltshire	3	£36,150.00
Sedgefield	3	£41,000.00	Spelthorne	3	£34,918.00
Sefton Central	1	£16,350.72	Stafford	2	£40,000.00
Selby and Ainsty	2	£21,795.00	Staffordshire Moorlands	4	£43,393.00
Sevenoaks	2	£21,982.00	St Albans	4	£61,259.00
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	14	£173,264.97	Stalybridge and Hyde	3	£27,224.00
Sheffield, Hallam	1	£7,500.00	St Austell and Newquay	5	£40,858.00
Sheffield, Heeley	5	£69,060.00	Stevenage	7	£113,958.00
Sheffield Central	22	£232,384.40	St Helens North	2	£39,385.00
Sheffield South East	4	£25,025.00	St Helens South and Whiston	5	£57,000.00
Sherwood	2	£22,000.00	Stirling	10	£119,497.00
Shipley	4	£36,000.00	St Ives	8	£128,292.98
Shrewsbury and Atcham	9	£99,683.00	Stockport	7	£69,880.00
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	5	£81,128.00	Stockton North	11	£112,679.00
Skipton and Ripon	9	£94,370.00	Stockton South	2	£30,000.00
Sleaford and North Hykeham	2	£21,930.00	Stoke-on-Trent Central	10	£97,821.81
			Stoke-on-Trent North	4	£58,000.00
			Stoke-on-Trent South	3	£21,176.08
			Stone	3	£29,000.00
			Stourbridge	3	£37,000.00

Stratford-on-Avon	4	£30,595.00	Watford	5	£83,425.00
Streatham	6	£95,281.00	Waveney	4	£52,732.00
Stretford and Urmston	12	£184,276.00	Wealden	4	£51,000.00
Stroud	7	£90,673.00	Weaver Vale	6	£76,399.00
Suffolk Coastal	2	£23,000.00	Wellingborough	1	£18,000.00
Sunderland Central	12	£147,725.00	Wells	2	£11,300.00
Surrey Heath	0	£0.00	Welwyn Hatfield	4	£49,142.00
Sutton and Cheam	2	£27,000.00	Wentworth and Dearne	6	£98,467.00
Sutton Coldfield	3	£57,000.00	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	13	£98,561.00
Swanse East	5	£67,759.00	West Bromwich East	6	£64,287.79
Swansea West	14	£126,110.00	West Bromwich West	4	£73,999.00
Tamworth	5	£41,283.00	West Dorset	7	£70,629.00
Tatton	1	£500.00	West Dunbartonshire	10	£150,725.00
Taunton Deane	4	£69,749.00	West Ham	12	£174,020.00
Telford	2	£4,000.00	West Lancashire	11	£91,206.00
Tewkesbury	6	£80,365.00	Westminster North	8	£107,143.53
The Cotswolds	2	£22,000.00	Westmorland and Lonsdale	2	£25,446.99
The Wrekin	4	£77,000.00	West Suffolk	1	£15,000.00
Thirsk and Malton	6	£82,975.99	West Worcestershire	1	£2,000.00
Thurrock	2	£30,527.00	Wigan	4	£25,096.00
Tiverton and Honiton	3	£28,500.00	Wimbledon	3	£36,373.00
Tonbridge and Malling	3	£49,800.00	Winchester	13	£150,918.00
Tooting	4	£33,867.00	Windsor	0	£0.00
Torbay	3	£35,000.00	Wirral South	3	£18,360.00
Torfaen	5	£51,149.00	Wirral West	2	£4,000.00
Torridge and West Devon	7	£95,890.00	Witham	1	£3,000.00
Totnes	4	£38,375.00	Witney	3	£26,252.00
Tottenham	12	£178,537.00	Woking	1	£14,100.00
Truro and Falmouth	3	£43,646.00	Wokingham	3	£18,750.00
Tunbridge Wells	5	£55,490.00	Wolverhampton North East	3	£23,200.00
Twickenham	5	£54,475.77	Wolverhampton South East	1	£20,000.00
Tynemouth	7	£94,550.00	Wolverhampton South West	7	£128,352.00
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	2	£9,314.00	Worcester	8	£123,103.00
Vale of Clwyd	14	£69,285.00	Workington	2	£34,217.00
Vale of Glamorgan	6	£53,720.00	Worsley and Eccles South	1	£1,975.00
Vauxhall	19	£291,616.00	Worthing West	2	£31,860.00
Wakefield	10	£102,095.00	Wrexham	5	£44,444.00
Wallasey	0	£0.00	Wycombe	3	£49,642.00
Walsall North	1	£5,800.00	Wyre and Preston North	2	£21,891.00
Walsall South	8	£94,370.00	Wyre Forest	5	£51,486.00
Walthamstow	6	£76,570.00	Wythenshawe and Sale East	5	£76,860.00
Wansbeck	5	£70,970.00	Yeovil	1	£7,000.00
Wantage	3	£29,985.00	Ynys Môn	2	£5,000.00
Warley	16	£195,877.00	York Central	12	£110,974.00
Warrington North	1	£2,000.00	York Outer	3	£10,970.00
Warrington South	2	£35,575.00			
Warwick and Leamington	4	£61,384.00			
Washington and Sunderland West	5	£47,412.00			

Table 2: Scottish Parliament Constituencies

Constituency	Applications which could not be funded	Value of Applications which could not be funded
Aberdeen Central	8	£105,123.00
Aberdeen Donside	3	£27,000.00
Aberdeenshire East	5	£46,990.00
Aberdeenshire West	9	£84,095.24
Aberdeen South and North Kincardine	8	£105,290.00
Airdrie and Shotts	9	£52,090.00
Almond Valley	13	£188,691.00
Angus North and Mearns	11	£107,221.00
Angus South	6	£60,280.00
Argyll and Bute	20	£275,914.00
Ayr	8	£52,891.00
Banffshire and Buchan Coast	3	£18,000.00
Caithness, Sutherland and Ross	6	£63,875.00
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	12	£139,665.50
Clackmannanshire and Dunblane	9	£77,107.00
Clydebank and Milngavie	7	£129,438.00
Clydesdale	8	£95,124.00
Coatbridge and Chryston	4	£57,000.00
Cowdenbeath	6	£31,636.93
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3	£8,000.00
Cunninghame North	4	£54,035.00
Cunninghame South	5	£19,725.00
Dumbarton	8	£117,975.00
Dumfriesshire	6	£90,873.00
Dundee City East	3	£56,750.00
Dundee City West	18	£246,297.00
Dunfermline	5	£65,963.00
East Kilbride	6	£71,577.00
East Lothian	8	£85,368.00
Eastwood	0	£0.00
Edinburgh Central	33	£493,145.00
Edinburgh Eastern	17	£193,055.00
Edinburgh Northern and Leith	30	£415,099.00
Edinburgh Pentlands	9	£137,400.00

Edinburgh Southern	8	£119,498.00
Edinburgh Western	14	£156,618.31
Ettrick, Roxburgh and Berwickshire	5	£75,144.00
Falkirk East	3	£3,500.00
Falkirk West	6	£87,845.00
Galloway and West Dumfries	4	£56,902.00
Glasgow Anniesland	3	£51,958.00
Glasgow Cathcart	2	£30,013.00
Glasgow Kelvin	34	£444,669.00
Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn	18	£254,630.00
Glasgow Pollok	10	£121,858.00
Glasgow Provan	10	£77,486.11
Glasgow Shettleston	15	£169,363.00
Glasgow Southside	19	£174,523.60
Greenock and Inverclyde	12	£121,008.10
Hamilton, Larkhall and Stonehouse	4	£70,500.00
Inverness and Nairn	7	£76,262.00
Kilmarnock and Irvine Valley	6	£57,388.00
Kirkcaldy	19	£229,844.00
Linlithgow	4	£32,865.00
Mid Fife and Glenrothes	5	£51,838.00
Midlothian North and Musselburgh	16	£183,113.00
Midlothian South, Tweeddale and Lauderdale	10	£167,144.00
Moray	8	£105,799.00
Motherwell and Wishaw	1	£2,000.00
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	5	£66,162.00
North East Fife	8	£80,500.00
Orkney Islands	3	£28,919.00
Paisley	13	£188,252.00
Perthshire North	11	£126,950.00
Perthshire South and Kinross-shire	4	£35,020.00
Renfrewshire North and West	9	£104,019.00
Renfrewshire South	7	£89,935.00
Rutherglen	12	£178,900.00
Shetland Islands	3	£26,786.00
Skye, Lochaber and Badenoch	5	£61,956.00
Stirling	8	£105,640.00
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	5	£31,750.00
Uddingston and Bellshill	5	£52,300.00

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