

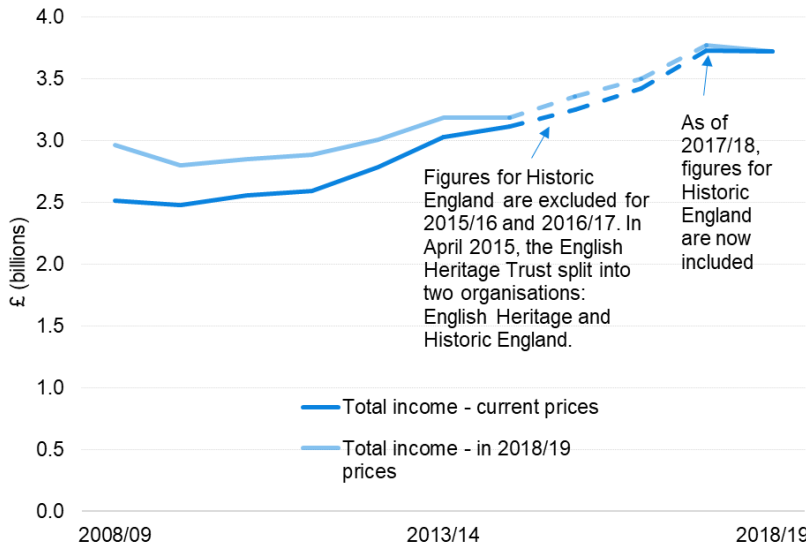


Total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations 2018/19

In 2018/19, the total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations was £3.7 billion, similar to 2017/18. Of this:

- 28.1% (£1.0 billion) was accounted for by **Grant-in-Aid**
- 11.7% (£0.4 billion) was accounted for by **fundraising income (charitable giving)**
- 0.9% (£32.2 million) was accounted for by **donated objects**.
- 59.3% (£2.2 billion) was accounted for by **other income**¹

Total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations, 2008/09 to 2018/19^{2,3}



Total income rose by 25.7% in real terms between 2008/09 and 2018/19.

The **ratio of fundraising income to Grant-in-Aid was 44.6%**, meaning that for every £1 of Grant-in-Aid DCMS-funded cultural organisations received in 2018/19, they generated 44.6 pence in fundraising income. This compares to generated fundraising income of 42.3 pence per £1 in Grant-in-Aid in 2017/18⁴.

This release presents the total amount of income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations in 2018/19. These funded cultural organisations are:

- Arts Council England and its National Portfolio Organisations
- British Film Institute
- British Library
- Historic England
- DCMS sponsored museums and galleries, which are:
 - British Museum
 - Geffrye Museum
 - Horniman Museum
 - Imperial War Museums
 - National Gallery
 - National Museums Liverpool
 - National Portrait Gallery
 - Natural History Museum
 - Royal Armouries
 - Royal Museums Greenwich
 - Science Museum Group
 - Sir John Soane's Museum
 - Tate Gallery Group
 - Victoria and Albert Museum
 - The Wallace Collection

Responsible statistician:

Wilmah Deda
020 7211 6376

Statistical enquiries:

evidence@culture.gov.uk
[@DCMSInsight](https://twitter.com/DCMSInsight)

Media enquiries:

020 7211 2210

Date: 21 November 2019

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¹ The **other income** category is constituted of other forms of income which include trading income, investment income, admissions & exhibition fees, development funds and other activities for generating funds. These are not included in the definitions for fundraising income and Grant-in-Aid. See further details in Annex A point 4.

² The dotted line represents where data for Historic England are not included. Figures for 2015/16 and 2016/17 are therefore not comparable with those for with 2017/18 or pre-2015/16.

³ Data from the [Office for National Statistics](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/office-for-national-statistics) on the UK gross domestic product (GDP) estimates for non-profit institutions, in chained volume measure and current market prices was used to construct the necessary deflators to convert between current and 2018/19 prices.

⁴ This ratio has been amended from last year's release (42.3%) following revisions to the fundraising income figures for a number of organisations. See published table for more information.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Released: 21 November 2019

Geographic Coverage: England

This release presents the total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations for the financial year 2018/19.

This statistics release is Official Statistics and is published in accordance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#), as set out by the UK Statistics Authority.

Changes to the title of this release

To better reflect the content of the report, DCMS have decided to change the title of the release from “Charitable Giving Indicators” to “Total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations”.

Data sources

The data presented in this report is collected from the DCMS-funded cultural organisations annual reports and accounts. The Grant-in-Aid figures are obtained from the [DCMS annual report and accounts](#) and this excludes other public funding including the [DCMS/Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement](#) fund and the [National Lottery Heritage](#) fund.

Data for the [Arts Council England’s National Portfolio Organisations](#) (NPOs) (formerly known as Regularly Funded Organisations, RFOs) is based on the NPOs annual submission. The Arts Council England provides funding through Grant-in-Aid and National Lottery to a portfolio of organisations which includes museums, libraries and arts organisations. The latest figures reported are from the 828 organisations that will be funded from April 2018 to March 2022 by Arts Council England.

Data from the [Office for National Statistics](#) on the UK gross domestic product (GDP) estimates for non-profit institutions, in chained volume measure and current market prices was used to construct the necessary deflators to convert between current and 2018/19 prices.

Provisional figures used in the report

The income figures for the **Royal Armouries** are provisional and may be subject to change when final auditing of the reports has been completed.

Feedback

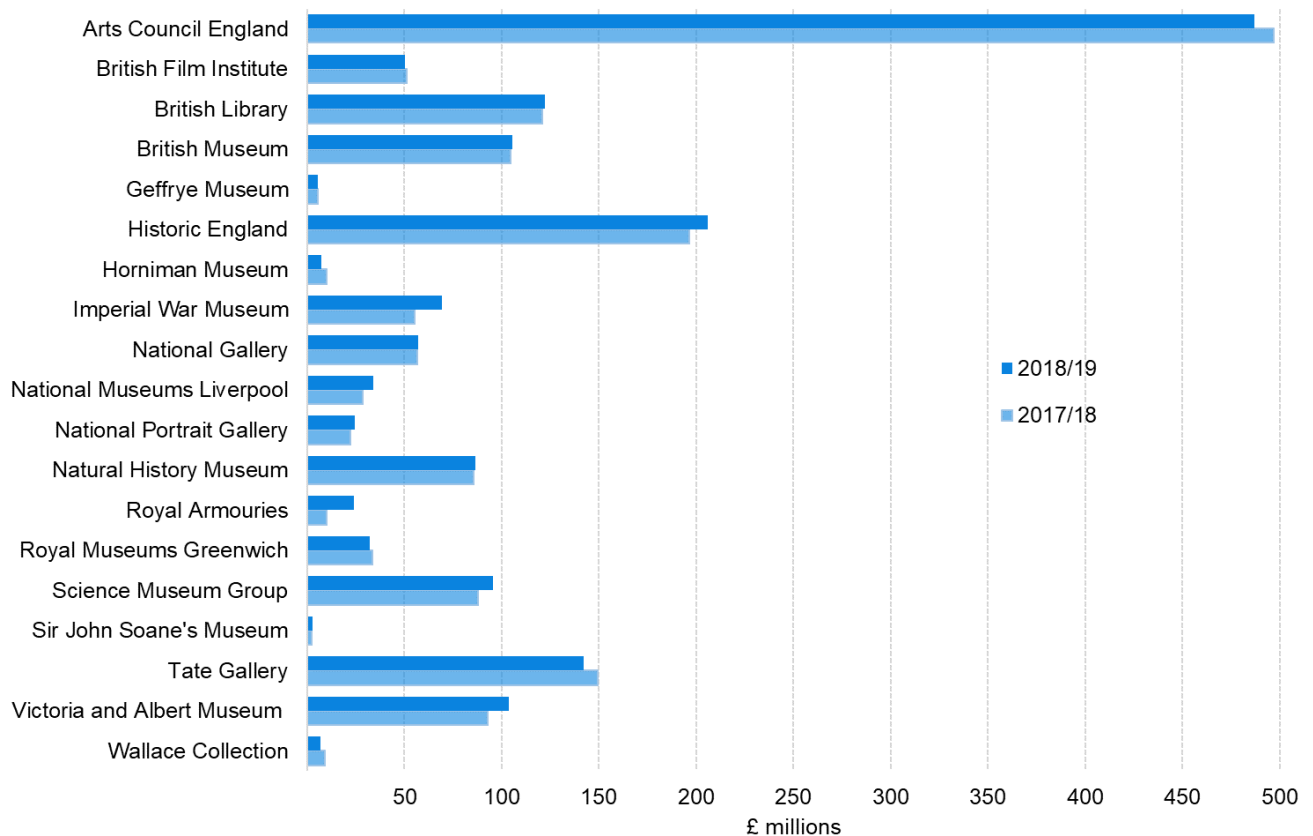
DCMS aims to continuously improve the quality of estimates and better meet user needs. Feedback on this report should be sent to DCMS via email at evidence@culture.gov.uk.

Chapter 2: Income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations

In 2018/19, the **total income** of DCMS-funded cultural was £3.7 billion. This is similar to 2017/18.

Across the DCMS-funded cultural organisations the **Arts Council England's National Portfolio Organisations** (NPOs), consisting of over 800 cultural organisations including museums and libraries, had the highest amount of income, £2.1 billion in 2018/19, a fall of 2.4% from the previous year. To assist comparison of the other DCMS-funded cultural organisations, the figures for the NPOs have been excluded from Figure 1, which shows the overall income for each organisation for the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years.

Figure 1: Total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations⁵, 2017/18 and 2018/19



The total income of the **Royal Armouries** was £24.1 million in 2018/19, an increase of 140.3% from £10.0 million in 2017/18. This increase is due to the Royal Armouries having purchased, with Government funding, 'Royal Armouries International', the catering and events business in the Leeds museum site in January 2018 whose funds are now added to the museum.

⁵ Figures for the **Arts Council England National Portfolio Organisations** are excluded from this chart due to the substantial amount of income received by these multiple organisation (i.e. over 800).

Other income

In 2018/19, DCMS-funded cultural organisations generated a total of £2.2 billion through other activities. This is a fall of 4.6% from £2.3 billion in 2017/18.

The **other income** category consists of other forms of income which include trading income, investment income, admissions & exhibition fees, development funds and other activities for generating funds. These forms of income are not included in the definitions for fundraising income and Grant-in-Aid.

Figure 2: The main forms of income as a proportion of the total income of DCMS-funded cultural organisations, 2018/19⁶

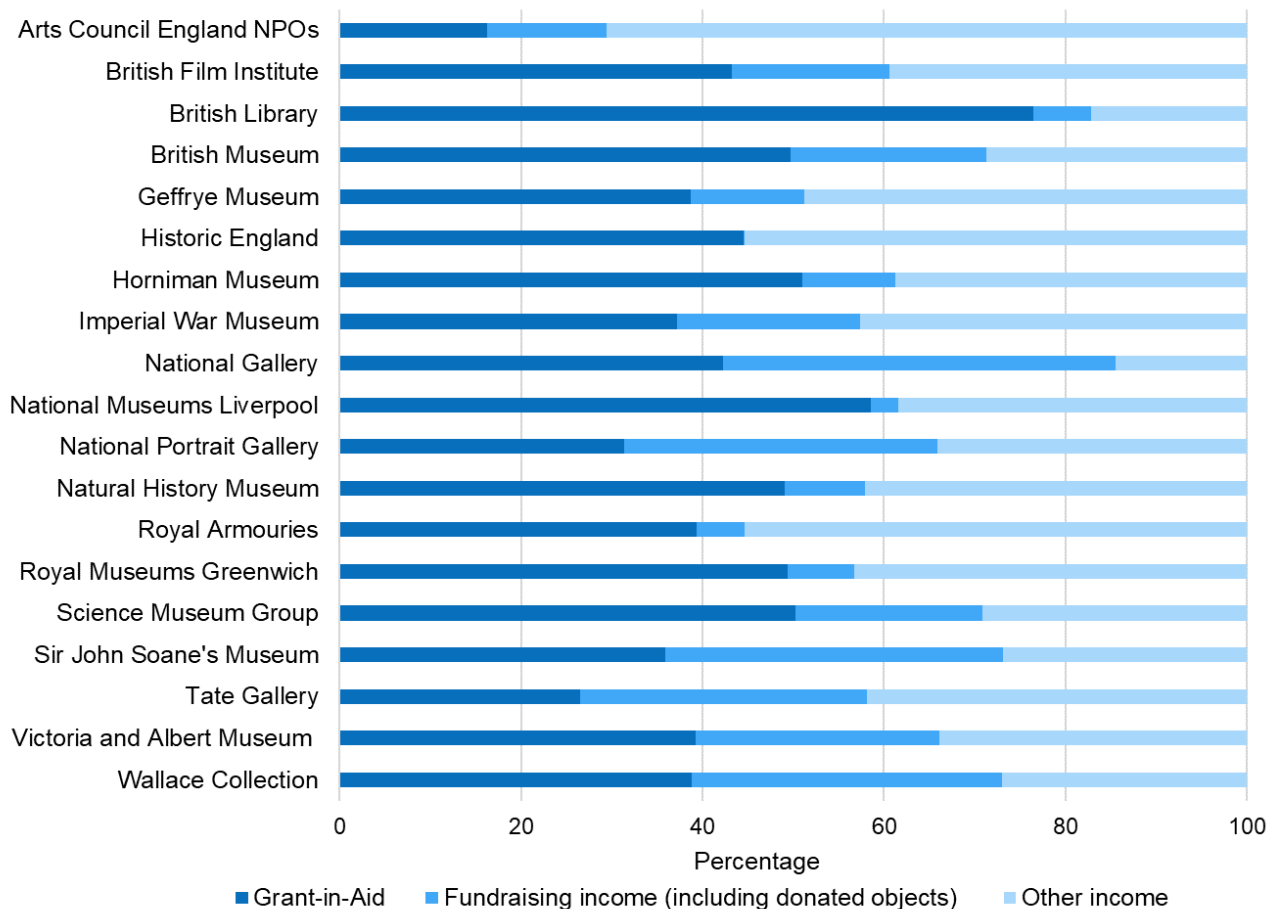


Figure 1 demonstrates the variety of funding models across the DCMS-funded cultural organisations, reflecting their diversity of size, type and purpose. Of these, the **National Gallery** had the highest proportion of fundraising income to total income (43.3%); in part due to significant fundraising efforts for the extensive refurbishment of Room 32 and the acquisition of 'Artemisia Gentileschi's Portrait as Saint Catherine of Alexandria'.

This compares to 0.1% for **Historic England**, reflecting the fact that it is a development agency for historic places as opposed to a public facing body. Consequently, it had higher proportions of Grant-in-Aid and other income out of the total income (44.5% and 55.4%, respectively).

The proportion of Grant-in-Aid to total income ranged from 76.5% for the **British Library**

⁶ Proportions for Arts Council England are not included due to differences in accounting systems between DCMS and Arts Council England which mean the data are not comparable.

(reflecting their unique role, including the specific statutory functions they carry out as the National Library) to 26.5% for the **Tate Gallery Group**.

The proportion of other income to total income ranged from 70.6% for the **Arts Council England NPOs** (a figure which covers over 800 organisations with potentially very different funding models) to 14.4% for the National Gallery.

Fundraising income (charitable giving)⁷

In 2018/19, DCMS-funded cultural organisations generated a total of £468 million through fundraising income (including donated objects). Although it should be acknowledged that this number fluctuates year on year, and is influenced by specific fundraising campaigns, this is an increase of 11.2% from £421 million in 2017/18. Considering the largest increases across the cultural organisations:

- The **Imperial War Museum (IWM)** had a substantial increase (243.1%) in the amount of fundraising income it generated as a result of campaigns to raise funds for the ‘Transforming IWM London Phase 2 project’ which includes new Second World War Galleries and Holocaust Galleries scheduled for opening in 2021.

Fundraising income is defined as any money or gifts received from an individual, charity or private company in one of the following forms: bequests, legacies, donations and capital grants from individuals, charities, foundations, trusts and private companies, income raised through sponsorship and income from membership schemes. This does not include any money received from a publicly-funded organisation, central government grants, investment income or lottery grant funding. The amount of income generated from these sources is fairly irregular therefore the total amount of fundraising/contributed income is subject to fluctuation year on year.

Donated objects

The value of donated objects varies considerably over time. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing year on year figures.

Collectively, DCMS-funded cultural organisations received £32.2 million in the form of donated objects in 2018/19, an increase of 28.9% from the previous year (£25.0 million). The **Tate Gallery Group** received the highest value of donated objects worth £10.8 million in 2018/19, however this is 32.0% lower compared to £15.9 million in 2017/18.

There were substantial increases in the value of donated objects at the

- **British Library** (up 2100%) due to two donated assets valued at £1.2 million.
- **V&A** (up 694.6%) the largest contributor to this increase was the transfer of the “Royal Photographic Society” collection from the **Science Museum Group**.
- **British Museum** (up 463.4%) due to a donated asset worth over £5.0 million.

Ratio of fundraising income (charitable giving) to Grant-in-Aid

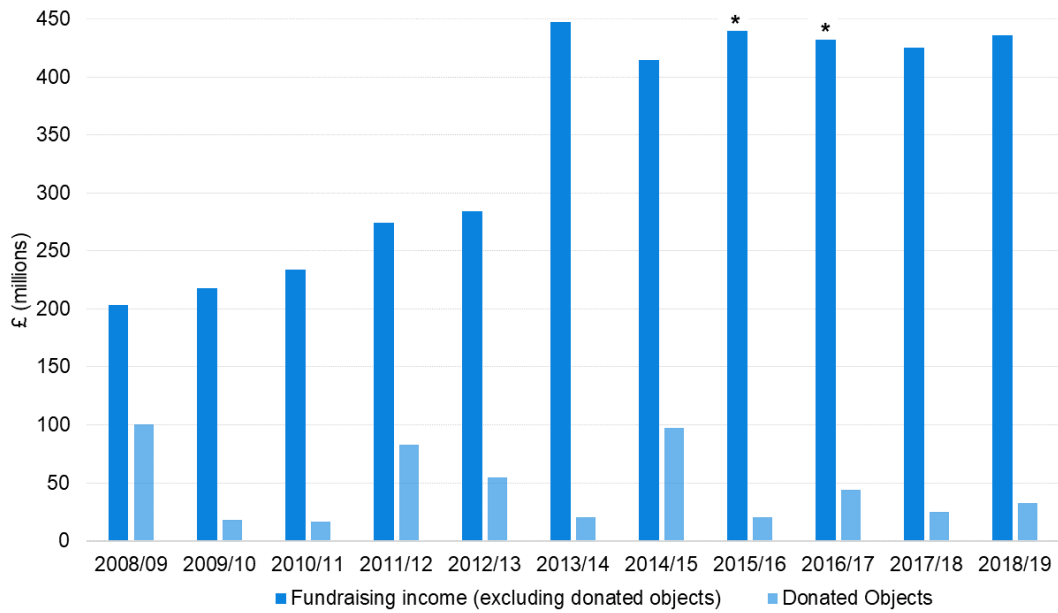
In 2018/19, the ratio of fundraising income to Grant-in-Aid was 44.6%. This means that for every £1 of Grant-in-Aid DCMS-funded cultural organisations generated 44.6 pence in fundraising. This is an increase of 2.4 percentage points compared to 2017/18 (42.3%)⁸.

When donated objects are excluded from the fundraising income total, the ratio of fundraising income to Grant-in-Aid decreases to 41.6%, 1.8 percentage points higher than in 2017/18 (39.7%).

⁷ A full definition of fundraising income (charitable giving) is outlined in Annex A point 3.

⁸ This ratio has been amended from last year’s release (42.3%) following revisions to the fundraising income figures for a number of organisations. See published table for more information.

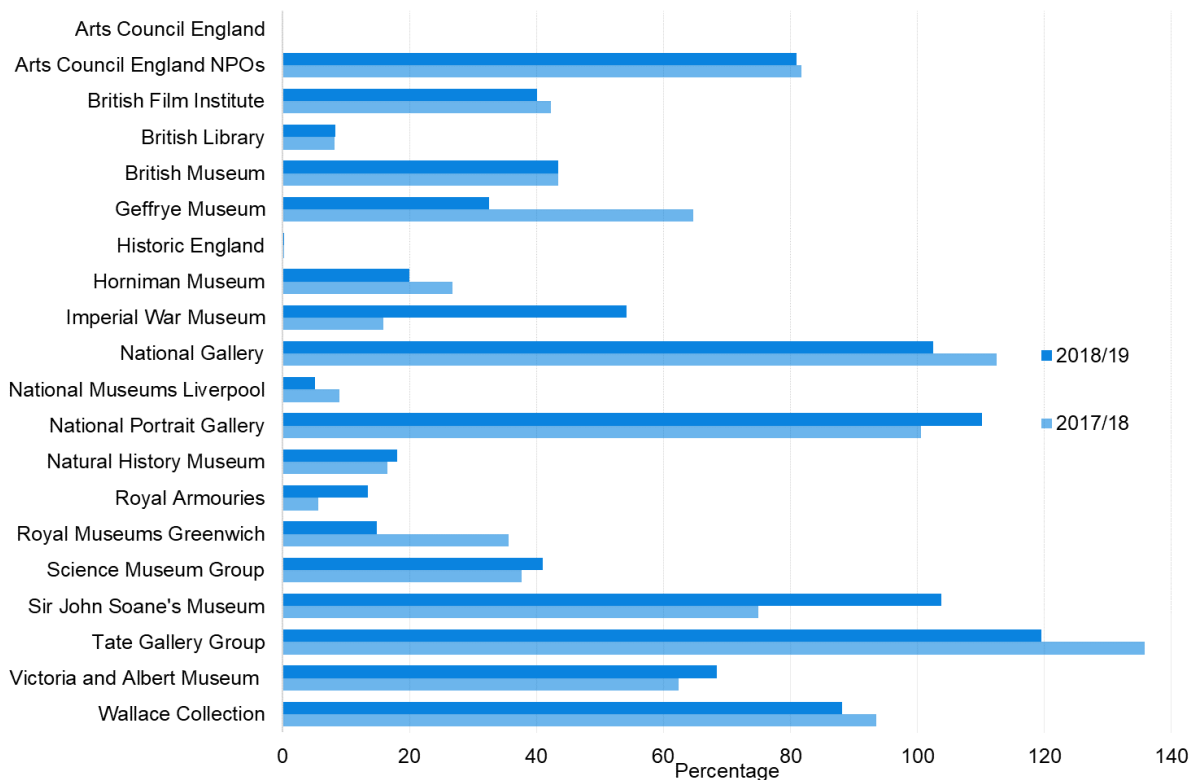
Figure 3: Total fundraising income and donated objects for the DCMS-funded cultural organisations, 2008/09 - 2018/19



* Fundraising income figures for Historic England are not included in the totals for 2015/16 and 2016/17. Figures for these years are not comparable to those for other years. In April 2015, English Heritage split into two organisations; **Historic England** and **English Heritage Trust**. Following this structural change historic properties and associated donated assets that were previously given to Historic England are now the English Heritage Trust.

The **National Gallery**, **National Portrait Gallery**, **Sir John Soane's Museum** and the **Tate Gallery** each had a higher ratio of fundraising income (including donated objects) to Grant-in-Aid (over 100%). This means that these organisations generated more than £1 in fundraising income for every £1 of DCMS Grant-in-Aid.

Figure 4: Ratio of fundraising income (including donated objects) to Grant-in-Aid by cultural organisation⁹, 2017/18 and 2018/19



⁹ The ratios of fundraising to Grant-in-Aid for the Arts Council England and Historic England are relatively small (0.03% and 0.04%, respectively) hence they are not visible in the chart.

Annex A: Technical Note

1. This statistics release is an Official Statistic and has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics. For more information, see the [Code of Practice](#).
2. On 1st April 2015, English Heritage split into two organisations: Historic England and English Heritage Trust. Comparisons between 2015/16 or 2016/17 and other years are therefore not possible. As of 2017/18 Historic England's fundraising income reached a level that is comparable with those of other funded cultural organisations and is therefore now included in the report.
3. **Fundraising income (charitable giving)** is defined as any money or gift received from an individual, charity or private company in one of the following forms: bequests, legacies, donations and capital grants from individuals, charities, foundations, trusts and private companies; income raised through sponsorship and income from membership schemes. This does not include any money received from a publicly funded organisation, central government grants, investment income or lottery grant funding.

This is summarised below:

Type of income
Donations, legacies, bequests and similar income
Donated objects (also identified separately)
Sponsorship
Donations from connected charities + other donations
Capital grants and donations (not from public bodies)
Membership schemes

4. **Other income** is constituted of any other forms of income not included in the definitions for fundraising income and Grant-in-Aid.

This is summarised below:

Type of income
Trading income
Investment income
Admissions & exhibition fees
Development funds
Activities for generating funds

5. Notes on donated objects

The following cultural organisations do not have values for donated objects this is because:

- The **Geffrye Museum** accepts donated objects which fit within the collecting policy of the museum. Objects which have a value of over £1,000 are added to the museum's collection and accounts, however this hasn't been the case since accounting records began.

- The **Sir John Soane’s Museum** receives donated objects on rare occasions and no financial value is ascribed to these in the Museum’s accounts.
 - The founding bequest for the **Wallace Collection** prevents the museum from adding donated objects to their collection.
6. The responsible statistician is Wilmah Deda. For enquiries on this release, please contact evidence@culture.gov.uk or 020 7211 2376.
 7. The next update to this release is scheduled for autumn 2020 and will present the financial figures for 2019/20.



Department for
Digital, Culture,
Media & Sport

4th Floor, 100 Parliament Street
London, SW1A 2BQ
GOV.UK/DCMS



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