



National Audit Office

**REPORT BY THE
COMPTROLLER AND
AUDITOR GENERAL**

SEPTEMBER 2010

Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Briefing for the Culture, Media
and Sport Select Committee

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The briefing has been prepared for the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee (the Committee) to support the Committee's evidence session on the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (the Department) Annual Accounts 2009-10 and the responsibilities of the Secretary of State.

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Summary

Aim and scope of this briefing

1 The briefing has been prepared for the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee (the Committee) to support the Committee's evidence session on the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (the Department) Annual Accounts 2009-10 and the responsibilities of the Secretary of State.

2 The report is based around the Department's Annual Accounts 2009-10 and the Department's Structural Reform Plan and draws on our work along with other published material.

The Department's role

3 The Department's aim is:

"To improve quality of life through cultural and sporting activities, to support the pursuit of excellence and to champion the tourism, creative and leisure industries."

4 The Department is responsible for government policy on the arts, sport, broadcasting and the creative industries. It is the lead department for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Department also has responsibility for the National Lottery, tourism, libraries, museums and galleries, press freedom and regulation, licensing^a, gambling and the historic environment.

5 During 2009-10, the Department was responsible for 55 public bodies that help deliver its strategic aims and objectives. The largest of these include the Olympic Delivery Authority, Arts Council England, English Heritage, Sport England and the British Library. As a response to the Coalition Government commitment to 'reduce the number and cost of Quangos'¹ the Department announced on 26 July 2010 that it was abolishing, merging or deregistering a number of bodies, including the UK Film Council and the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council.

Key events since the Committee's hearing on the Departmental Report 2009

6 **Figure 1** outlines the key events that have taken place that affect the Department since the Committee's last hearing on the Annual Accounts in October 2009.

^a Following the machinery of government changes in July 2010, lead responsibility for the Licensing Act 2003 has passed to the Home Office with the Department retaining responsibility for regulated entertainment.

Figure 1

Key Events since the Committee's last hearing on the Department's 2008-09 Annual Report and Accounts

Date	Key Event
January 2010	Video Recording Bill received Royal Assent.
March 2010	The March Budget sets out the previous Government's plans to tackle the deficit.
April 2010	The Digital Economy Bill received Royal Assent.
May 2010	<p>General Election held and Coalition Government formed. The Rt Hon Jeremy Hunt MP appointed Secretary of State for Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport.</p> <p>UK submitted bid for the FIFA 2018 Football World Cup.</p>
June 2010	Emergency Budget announced. The Department cancelled £73 million worth of future programme spending and announced planned savings of £88 million for 2010-11.
July 2010	<p>The Department's Structural Reform Plan is published setting out the following five priorities for the Department: London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games; Boost the Big Society; Media Reform; Universal Broadband; and Encourage Competitive Sport in Schools.</p> <p>Ministerial Statement announcing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the abolition of the UK Film Council; the Museum, Libraries and Archives Council, the Advisory Council on Libraries, the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites and the Legal Deposit Advisory Panel; ● the merger of UK Sport with Sport England, and subject to a business case, the National Lottery Commission with the Gambling Commission; and ● the declassification of the Advisory Committee on National Historic Ships and the Theatres Trust.

Source: National Audit Office analysis

Figure 2

Where the money goes (2009-10 data)



NOTES

- 1 Above shows funding from the department and the total spend of the body concerned. The figures differ where the body receives other income, for example, from the National Lottery.
- 2 The following bodies used 2008-09 expenditure figure: Gambling Authorities: Horserace Betting Levy Board; Museums and Galleries: Geffrye Museum; Horniman Public Museum and Public Park Trust; Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester; National Museums Liverpool; Sir John Soane's Museum.

Source: Expenditure figures from Financial Statements of the named bodies and the Department for Culture, Media and Sports Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10.

Part One

Financial Management

Departmental Accounts

1.1 The Department reported a net resource outturn of £4,925 million in 2009-10, a decrease of 5 per cent on the £5,194 million reported in 2008-09.

1.2 The Department underspent its estimate provision by £115 million, 2.3 per cent of the estimates voted by Parliament.² This compares with an £80 million underspend in 2008-09. In the past five years the Department has consistently underspent, with the underspend being between 1.4 and 2.3 per cent of the amounts voted by Parliament.

1.3 The £115 million underspend in 2009-10 was predominantly due to a £54 million underspend by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) due to reported savings and changes to the delivery programme, and a £43 million underspend on the BBC due to licence fee revenue being lower than expected. The remaining £18 million underspend is across a range of other bodies, of which a large proportion is related to cash management issues at the Museum, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) highlighted during the National Audit Office's audit of the MLA's 2008-09 accounts. The MLA had been drawing down grant-in-aid in advance of need contrary to both Treasury guidelines and the Financial Memorandum in place between the Department and the MLA. A cumulative total of £15 million had been paid in advance of need by October 2009 and the Department suspended grant payments until the balance of funds had been returned.

1.4 The Department's resource accounts were certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General on 16 July 2010, before Parliament's summer recess. No qualification has been issued for the Department's resource account for the last five years.

1.5 At the time of writing, no qualifications had been issued for the 2009-10 accounts of the Department's 36 public bodies and funds whose financial statements are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The accounts of 30 of these 36 public bodies and funds were certified before Parliament's summer recess. Of the six not certified before summer recess, the largest were the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund and the National Lottery Distribution Fund.

1.6 On the 10 June 2010, the Comptroller and Auditor General qualified the Imperial War Museum's (IWM) 2008-09 accounts over an irregular lease arrangement for a new security system. The IWM did not obtain approval from the Department or the Treasury before entering into the lease arrangement, and retrospective approval was not given. The IWM's 2009-10 accounts received a clean audit opinion.

Distribution of Expenditure by Policy Area

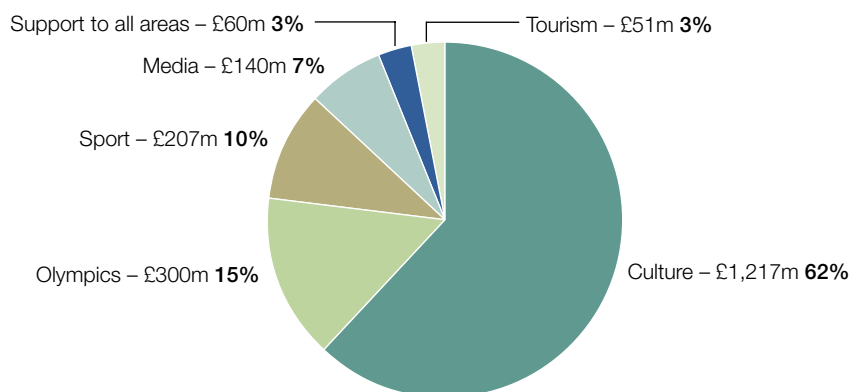
1.7 The Department has five main policy areas: Olympics, Culture, Media, Sport and Tourism. **Figure 3** sets out the distribution of the Department's funding by policy area and shows that Culture receives the most money (£1,217 million) followed by the Olympics (£300 million), which also receives funding from other sources (paragraph 2.6).

Regional Distribution of Expenditure

1.8 Of the £1,934 million of expenditure that can be identified as being spent on services within a particular nation or region,³ £1,606 million is spent within England, with around £328 million going to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. **Figure 4** shows the spend per head of population in each nation and region.

Figure 3

Departmental spend by Policy Area



Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10

Figure 4
Regional Distribution of Expenditure



Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10

The Department's Administration Costs

1.9 The Department reported net administrative expenditure of £55 million in 2009-10, which is around 2 per cent of total expenditure. Administration expenditure is made up of:

- Staff costs of £30 million;
- Other costs of £27 million; and
- Income from other sources of £2 million.

1.10 Staff costs include the costs of the Department's 494 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff and 121 other staff including temporary staff. The majority of staff employed by the Department are in middle-management level, professional and senior management roles (72 per cent). The Department's accounts state that the grade mix reflects the work of the Department, which is largely strategic.

1.11 Other administration costs include £6.8 million for the rental of buildings and £4.2 million for building services. In March 2010, the Office of Government Commerce published a report comparing how different government departments performed across a number of key metrics on their use and cost of office space.⁴ The report showed that the Department currently used 12.8m² per FTE, which is below the average for central government departments of 14m², but above the government target of 10-12m² per FTE.

Departmental Performance

1.12 The Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 established the priority outcomes for Government over the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 in the form of Public Service Agreements (PSAs). The Department had lead responsibility for one Public Service Agreement, PSA 22 – to deliver a successful and inspirational Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 that provide a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and sport. PSA 22 had five indicators to measure progress against the target. Our June 2010 report on the data and systems underlying the PSA⁵ rated three out of the five indicators Green, one Amber and one Red. Indicator 4 was rated as Red as some of the data streams required for this indicator were not yet in place or only partially operating and for the data streams that were operational the Department had not sought assurance that the data was of sufficient quality.

1.13 The Department agreed four Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) with the Treasury (see **Figure 5**), which measure the main outcomes of the Department. DSO 4 is the same as PSA 22. The Department's reported performance against its DSOs is shown in Appendix 1.

1.14 The Coalition Government has signalled that for the next Comprehensive Spending Review, new measures of performance will be established. Future departmental business plans are to include data that the public can use to hold departments to account.⁶

Figure 5
The Department's Strategic Objectives

Departmental Strategic Objectives	Gross Expenditure (£m)	Total Staff (FTE)
DSO 1: Opportunity: Encourage more widespread enjoyment of culture, media and sport	757	231
DSO 2: Excellence: Support talent and excellence in culture, media and sport	686	148
DSO 3: Economic Impact: Realise the economic benefits of the Department's sectors	145	39
DSO 4: Olympics and Sport for young people: Deliver a successful and inspirational Olympic and Paralympic Games that provides for a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and Sport	1,066	201

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10

The Department's budget

1.15 The Department's budget (excluding Annually Managed Expenditure such as the grant paid to the BBC in respect of the Licence Fee) has increased from £1,280 million in 2004-05 to £2,007 million in 2009-10, equating to a 39 per cent real term increase over a five year period,⁷ due in part to the inclusion of the Olympic programme in the Department's budget.

1.16 Following the Emergency Budget in June 2010, the Department announced that it would make £88 million in-year savings in 2010-11 and cut future funding from the following programmes to save £73 million:

- Providing free swimming for those under 16 and those over 60.
- The construction of a new visitor centre at Stonehenge.
- The construction of a new film centre for the British Film Institute on the South Bank and a project to improve digital access to the British Film Institute's archive.
- Libraries modernisation work, including a commitment to provide free internet access in all libraries and to promote library membership as an entitlement from birth.
- Find your Talent – a programme to encourage young people to participate in cultural activities.
- A night less ordinary – a programme to provide free theatre tickets to young people.

1.17 The Departmental budget for the next four years will be announced in October 2010 following the Comprehensive Spending Review. In June 2010⁸, the Chancellor announced there would be a real term cut of at least 25 per cent in spending across most government departments. The Institute for Fiscal Studies⁹ predicted that the cuts could be as high as 33 per cent for some departments. If cuts of this scale were applied to the Department's current 2010-11 budget (£1,957 million)¹⁰ it would be cut by between £489 million and £646 million by 2014-15.

Part Two

Structural Reform Plan

2.1 On 15 July, the Department published its Structural Reform Plan, which outlines the main priorities for the Department over the next three years, subject to the forthcoming Comprehensive Spending Review. This section describes the main aspects of the Structural Reform Plan.

London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

2.2 The London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games (the Games) have been described as the biggest event the UK has ever hosted. With an immovable deadline less than two years away the Games represent a significant challenge for the Department. The Structural Reform Plan sets out five commitments to help the Department achieve its aim to “deliver a safe and successful Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, and urgently form plans to deliver a genuine and lasting legacy throughout the country.”

Improve governance within Whitehall to ensure effective delivery

2.3 The Department, through the Government Olympic Executive (GOE) works with a number of organisations to deliver the Games including the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA), the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG), the Greater London Authority, central government departments and local authorities. Our February 2010 progress report on the preparations for the Games recommended that there needed to be clarity and agreement on the precise scope of what each delivery organisation must deliver, the costs involved and the budgets available.¹¹ The subsequent report by the Committee of Public Accounts, published on 22 March 2010, recommended that the Department should make clear who has overall executive authority for delivering the Games.¹²

Work with other government departments and the Mayor of London to ensure that essential public services are provided for the Games

2.4 The success of the Games depends on the delivery of wider projects, in particular some £5,000 million of transport enhancements around London and across the UK being delivered by Department for Transport and its delivery partners. The GOE is working to achieve greater integration across the programme, and has established seven cross-cutting work streams, including ‘Government Operations’ which is focused on preparing public bodies, including those not responsible for delivery of the Games, but who will be affected by the change in demand for services that the Games will bring about.

Work with the Olympic Delivery Authority to ensure that the venues and infrastructure for London 2012 are delivered on time and to budget

2.5 The Olympic Delivery Authority reports each quarter on the progress made in delivering the venues and infrastructure and the anticipated final cost of the construction programme. The most recent report, published in July 2010, states that over 70 per cent of the programme is now completed and that the ODA has met all its milestones to July 2010.¹³

Review uncommitted project budgets and all releases of contingency for value for money

2.6 On 19 July 2010, the overall funding package for the Games was reduced by £27 million, from £9,325 million to £9,298 million, as part of the Department's contribution to reducing the national deficit. The Games have three main sources of public funding: Central Government (£6,248 million), the National Lottery (£2,175 million), and the London Development Agency and the Greater London Authority (£875 million). Of the total funding of £9,298 million, the Olympic Delivery Authority has a budget of £8,072 million available to deliver the venues and infrastructure required to host the Games. The July 2010 Quarterly Report on the Games states that the programme will ultimately cost £7,261 million.¹⁴

2.7 Within the Olympic Delivery Authority's budget of £8,072 million, £1,972 million is contingency funding. Of this, £790 million has already been allocated, meaning that £1,182 million remains available to use in the event that risks to the programme materialise.¹⁵ The majority of the remaining contingency has been earmarked to cover the cost of known, quantified risks. The Committee of Public Accounts stressed in its April 2008 report on the budget for the Games that there should be no assumption that the entire contingency will be used.¹⁶

2.8 Our February 2010 progress report on the Games concluded that there could be further, previously unidentified, cost pressures, which could require use of the contingency fund, such as the need to maintain, operate and secure the Olympic Park between completion and handover to the post-Games operator in 2013.¹⁷

2.9 The London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) is responsible for staging the Games and is intended to be self-financing through sponsorship, ticketing, merchandising and contributions from the International Olympic Committee. By June 2010, LOCOG had managed to secure nearly 75 per cent of its target income of around £2,000 million, mainly through sponsorship deals. Most of LOCOG's remaining income (around £400 million) is expected from ticket sales.¹⁸ The Government is the ultimate guarantor to the International Olympic Committee against any shortfalls in LOCOG's revenue. In its response to the Committee of Public Accounts March 2010 report on the preparations for the Games, the Department stated that it was working with LOCOG to ensure that the next version of LOCOG's lifetime budget, which will be completed by October 2010, would include arrangements for a funded contingency.¹⁹

Agree and implement a compelling legacy plan for the Games.

2.10 The winning Olympic Bid set out four priorities for the Games including creating a legacy to transform sport in the UK and regenerating east London communities and their environment.²⁰ These were further developed by the previous Government in the June 2008 Legacy Plan, which contained the following five commitments for the legacy:²¹

- We will make the UK a world-leading sporting nation.
- We will transform the heart of east London.
- We will inspire a new generation of young people to take part in volunteering and physical activity.
- We will make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living.
- We will demonstrate the UK is a creative, inclusive and welcoming place to live in, to visit, and for business.

2.11 In December 2009 the previous Government added an additional aim: Improving the sporting opportunity for disabled people, and launched a disabled Olympic legacy plan in March 2010. The Government Olympic Executive is coordinating the development of detailed plans for delivering the legacy.

Boost the Big Society

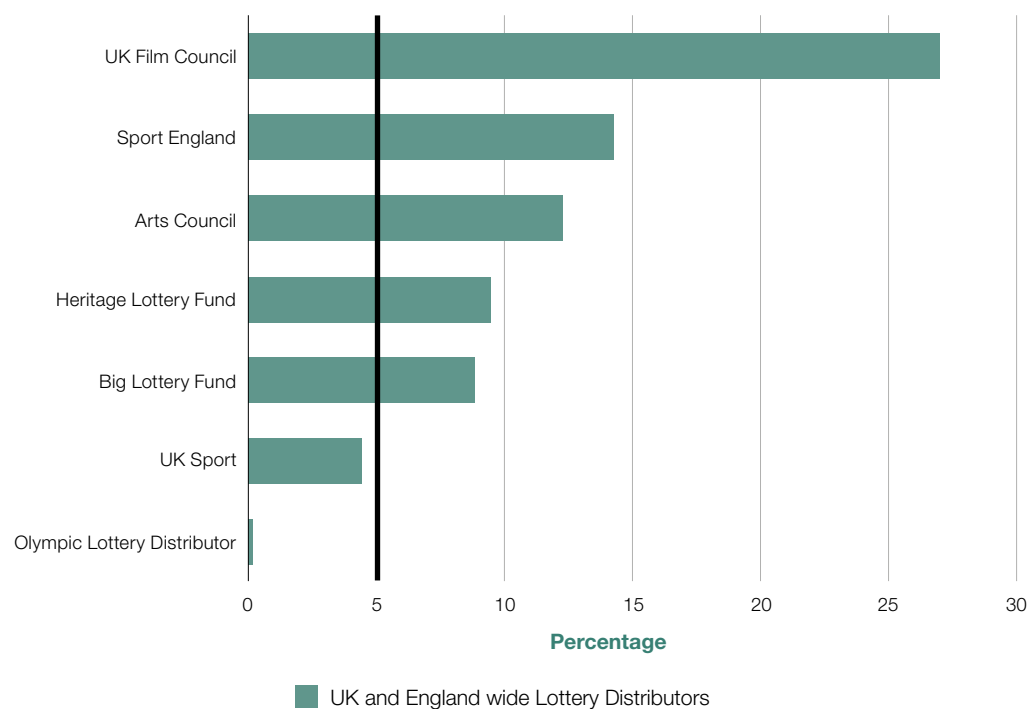
2.12 The Structural Reform Plan sets out the Department's commitments to boost the Big Society, which include plans to reform the operation of the National Lottery.

2.13 The Department plans to return the National Lottery to its founding principles so that more money for Good Causes goes into sport the arts and heritage. In 2009-10, £1,600 million was raised for the Good Causes.²² Of this money, half is allocated for charitable causes or those connected with health, education or the environment, one sixth is allocated to expenditure on sport, one sixth allocated to expenditure on arts and one sixth allocated to expenditure on heritage.²³ The Department has consulted on proposals to allocate 60 per cent of the funding available to Good Causes to the arts, sport and heritage, with the remainder of the funding going to health, education and environment.²⁴

2.14 The Department also plans to reform the Big Lottery Fund to ensure that only voluntary and community sector projects are funded and to prevent funding of politicised projects. In 2009-10 the Big Lottery Fund drew down £558 million to pay recipients of awards, it also made grant offers of £423 million of which 92 per cent by value were to the voluntary and community projects.²⁵

2.15 The Structural Reform Plan also sets out the Department's aim to reduce the administration costs of UK-wide and England Lottery distributors to 5 per cent of their total Lottery income. The Department has asked these distributors to propose a consistent definition of administration costs for the purposes of the 5 per cent target and to set out their plans for achieving the target. Overall there are currently 13 bodies responsible for distributing National Lottery funding to Good Causes, including seven England and UK-wide distributors. All but two of the seven England and UK-wide distributors have higher administration costs than the new government target of 5 per cent (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6
Administrative Expenditure as a percentage of National Lottery Income



NOTE

1 The Olympic Lottery Distributor has only one principal grant recipient and consequently has relatively low admin costs.

Source: Annual Accounts of the named lottery distributors

2.16 The Department has also announced plans to relax rules on cross media ownership to help the development of local media groups. In the past year two reports have been published on the state of local media. Ofcom published a report to the Secretary of State on the Cross Media Ownership Rules,²⁶ which was followed by a report from the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee. The Committee's report, *The Future of Local and Regional Media*, examined the current UK local and regional media landscape and made a number of recommendations.²⁷ The Structural Reform Plan contains a number of proposals related to the issues raised in the Committee's report (**Figure 7**).

Media Reform

2.17 The Structural Reform Plan sets out the Department's plans for reforming the media regulatory regime. These plans include the introduction of a new Communications Bill and taking steps to scale back the remit of Ofcom, the communications regulator with responsibilities across broadcasting, telecommunications and spectrum services. The Structural Reform Plan also contains proposals to give the National Audit Office greater access to the BBC's accounts and agree a new licence fee settlement.

2.18 The Coalition Government has committed to "maintain the independence of the BBC, and give the National Audit Office (NAO) full access to the BBC's accounts to ensure transparency."²⁸ The NAO currently carries out value for money work at the BBC under the terms of a 2006 agreement between the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and the BBC. The agreement requires the BBC Trust to discuss with the Comptroller and Auditor General, the head of the NAO, the possible scope of the Trust's programme of value for money reviews of the BBC, and which individual reviews within that programme are particularly suited to the NAO. In contrast to the arrangement for statutory audit of other publicly funded organisations, where the Comptroller and Auditor General has full discretion to decide the subjects for value for money examinations and when those examinations should occur, the BBC Trust has the final decision on the scope of its audit programme.

2.19 The licence fee is due to be renegotiated in 2011. A licence for a colour television currently costs £145.50 a year. The licence fee was increased from £142.50 in March 2010, and has increased by 7 per cent over the past three years (2007-2010).

Figure 7

Committee Recommendations for the Department from the 'Local Media' Report

Issue	Committee Recommendation	Structural Reform Plan Action
Current rules around merger regime and cross-media ownership.	That the Government re-examine the [current media merger regime] arrangement by carrying out a consultation on a possible multi-media merger regime.	Relax the rules on local cross-media ownership.
Distinguishing between broadcast and non-broadcast journalism.	Government should ensure the right of access for the Press Association digital pool reporters alongside the broadcast pool at national events.	
Reduction in regional news on ITV affecting the plurality of regional television news.	The final regulatory provisions for the Independent Funded News Consortia make clear the priority that must be accorded to the replacement of the regional television news service within the respective ITV regions. Public Service Broadcast obligations and other regulatory burdens on ITV need to be reduced if not removed.	The Coalition Government stopped the funding for the Independent Funded News Consortia and is exploring other options.
Local ownership rules for commercial radio.	Urgent deregulation of the ownership rules must be implemented.	Relax the rules on local cross-media ownership.

Source: HC Committee Culture, Media and Sport, The Future of Local and Regional Media, Fourth Report of the 2009-10 Session, HC 43-I and DCMS Structural Reform Plan

2.20 The BBC is statutorily responsible for collecting licence fee income due from the public, which is then paid to the Consolidated Fund. The Department acts as an agent for the Consolidated Fund in receiving the money and subsequently remitting it to the Fund. The BBC receives its public funding as an annual grant voted by Parliament and paid through the Department. The grant representing the lower of the licence fee income paid to the Consolidated Fund less a Department management charge, or the amount voted by Parliament. In 2009-10 the Department paid the BBC £3,021 million.

2.21 From 1 April 2010, the Department will no longer carry out its agency role and the collection of the licence fee income and its surrender to the Consolidated Fund will be accounted for in a separate Trust Statement to be prepared by the BBC. Consequently, the Department's Resource Accounts, will only include the payment of a grant from the Consolidated Fund to the BBC. The Trust Statement will be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Universal Broadband

2.22 The June 2009 Digital Britain report²⁹ estimated that 11 per cent of phone lines were unable to deliver broadband at a speed of 2Mbps, which equated to 2.75 million homes unable to access to 2Mbps broadband. The report supported the aim to deliver universal 2Mbps broadband by 2012 at an estimated cost of some £200 million. The Structural Reform Plan outlines the Department's commitment to deliver universal broadband at speeds of 2Mbps by 2015 through Delivery Broadband UK, a delivery vehicle within the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

2.23 The Department has also tasked Delivery Broadband UK with delivering the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015 and to facilitate the introduction of superfast broadband in remote areas at the same time as in more populated areas. The Department's Structural Reform Plan is not prescriptive on the speed of superfast broadband, although it is generally considered to be faster than 24Mbps.³⁰

2.24 As at May 2010, nearly a quarter of UK residential broadband connections had a headline speed of more than 10Mbps, with some operators offering headline speeds up to 20-24Mbps.³¹ The maximum speed available to many consumers is governed by the length and quality of the copper wire between their home and the local telephone exchange. For these reasons urban consumers often experience significantly higher broadband speeds than those consumers in rural areas. Faster speeds can be delivered by using fibre optic cable to connect the telephone exchange with either the local street side green cabinet or direct to the home.

2.25 The Structural Reform Plan outlines plans to review the barriers to new providers investing in the infrastructure necessary for superfast broadband and to deregulate infrastructure to facilitate the introduction of superfast broadband. Ofcom published proposals in March 2010 to support investment and promote competition in superfast broadband. The proposals included that competitors should be given access to BT's new fibre-based superfast network and that they could also be given access to BT's underground ducts and overhead telegraph poles to install their own fibre networks.³²

2.26 The Department is investigating whether part of the TV Licence Fee could be used to fund delivery in rural areas where the market will not support the necessary investment.

Encourage Competitive Sports in Schools

2.27 The Structural Reform Plan sets out the Department's plans to encourage competitive sport in schools. The 2008-09 School Sports Survey shows that almost all schools (99 per cent) held at least one sports day or equivalent during the 2008-09 academic year. The survey also shows that 66 per cent of pupils (years 1-13) were involved in intra-school competitive activities during the year and that 42 per cent of pupils (years 1-13) were involved in inter-school activities. Twenty eight per cent of pupils in years 3-13 regularly participated in intra-school competition and 19 per cent of years 3-13 regularly participated in inter-school competition.³³

2.28 One of the Department's key commitments to encourage competitive sport in schools is to establish and maintain an annual Olympic and Paralympic-style school event. In August 2010, Sport England announced a consultation on proposals to use up to £15.5 million of Lottery funding to support the initial Olympic style school sports events between 2010 and 2013 with up to a further £10 million a year to fund subsequent events in 2014 and 2015.³⁴ Several Olympic sports already have national competitions at school level including netball, tennis, hockey, volleyball and sailing.

2.29 The Department also hopes to encourage participation in sport by improving local sports facilities and supporting sports clubs. Sport England has published research on the reasons for participation and non-participation in sport for several groups including 15-19 year old women, which showed that the quality and lack of local sports facilities and clubs was a reason for not participating in sport.³⁵ In the 2009 Sport Satisfaction Survey³⁶, all respondents scored facilities and playing environment on average 7.6 out of 10.

Appendix One

PSA and DSO Indicators

Figure 8

Indicators of PSA 22/DSO 4

Description

The DCMS will deliver a successful and inspirational Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 that provide for a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and sport.

Indicator

Construction of the Olympic Park and other Olympic venues to time and budget.

Maximising the regeneration benefits of the 2012 Games.

The Olympic Park and venues are designed and built according to sustainable principles.

Increasing public participation in cultural, community and sporting activities, both across the UK and internationally.

The creation of a world-class system for PE and sport.

Statement on Data

All 2009-10 milestones on track to be delivered on time and all key projects remain on schedule.

Access and connectivity projects progressing on time and budget. Delays to certain bridges on the Olympic Park have occurred. Government Olympic Executive does not predict this will delay the overall programme.

Progress being made against the sub-indicators (climate change, waste, biodiversity, health and inclusion).

Participation increased during 2009-10.

Baseline data established in Autumn 2009 (2008-09): Five-hour offer in place at 92 per cent of school sport partnership areas, 32 per cent of 5-19 years olds participating in target hours.

Indicators for DSO 1**Description**

Opportunity – Encourage more widespread enjoyment of culture media and sport.

Indicator

Increasing the proportion of children and young people participating in culture.

Increasing the proportion of children and young people participating in high quality PE and sport.

Increasing the proportion of adults participating in culture or sport.

Statement on Data

Baseline data (2008-09) shows 45 per cent of 5-15 year olds were engaging in desired five hours of culture per week.

Baseline data (2008-09) shows 32 per cent 5-19 year olds achieving the desired number of hours of participation for their age group.

Baseline data show that 66.1 per cent of adults participated in at least two out of five different culture or sports sectors at the required level. Latest data (12 months to December 2009, shows 67.3 per cent of adults participated in at least two out of five different culture or sport sectors.

Indicators for DSO 2**Description**

Excellence – Support talent and excellence in culture, media and sport.

Indicator

Support talent and excellence in culture, and sport through an excellent experience.

Support talent and excellence in culture, and sport through an excellent offer.

Showcasing Excellence – focuses on the outcomes of having the right conditions to enable talent to flourish by using 'recognition' quantitative measures (i.e. medals and awards).

Statement on Data

Baseline data (2008-09) show that 88 per cent of those surveyed were satisfied with their last culture or sporting experience.

Currently 4,723 Artsmark accredited schools.

More than 10,000 clubs and around 35 sports currently Sport Clubmark accredited or working towards award.

2009:

11,037 Arts awards issued;

43 medals won in World or European competitions in Olympic disciplines;

149 in Paralympic disciplines.

Indicators for DSO 3

Description	Indicator	Statement on Data
Economic Impact – Realise the economic benefits of the Department’s sectors.	Reducing administrative burdens on business caused by DCMS regulation.	Five-year period May 2005 – May 2010, DCMS reduced administrative burdens by 46 per cent from baseline of £343 million to £185 million.
	Increasing the proportion of households that have converted to digital television.	By 7 April 2010, 24 per cent of UK homes had completed the TV switchover. Wales became the first digital TV nation.

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10

Endnotes

- 1 The Coalition: Our Programme for Government, May 2010.
- 2 The Department required two Supplementary Estimates for 2009-10—one in the Winter and one in Spring at £30 million.
- 3 £4,742 million cannot be identified as having been spent on services within a particular region, of this £3,021 million represents expenditure by the BBC.
- 4 The Office of Government Commerce, *The State of the Estate in 2009*, March 2010.
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