

A Short Guide to the **Department for Culture, Media & Sport**

July 2015



National Audit Office



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The National Audit Office scrutinises public spending for Parliament and is independent of government. The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG), Sir Amyas Morse KCB, is an Officer of the House of Commons and leads the NAO, which employs some 810 employees. The C&AG certifies the accounts of all government departments and many other public sector bodies. He has statutory authority to examine and report to Parliament on whether departments and the bodies they fund have used their resources efficiently, effectively, and with economy. Our studies evaluate the value for money of public spending, nationally and locally. Our recommendations and reports on good practice help government improve public services, and our work led to audited savings of £1.15 billion in 2014.

This Short Guide summarises what the Department for Culture, Media & Sport does, how much it costs, recent and planned changes and what to look out for across its main business areas and services.

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Interactive

For full iPad interactivity, please view this PDF in iBooks or GoodReader

Key facts



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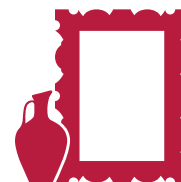
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65 and 120
**number of Olympic and
Paralympic medals**
team GB won at London 2012.
This exceeded targets set by
UK Sport



Capital projects
**Significant building and
renovation projects**
are planned or under way at **Tate** and
British Museum, among others



24%
the Department's resource
budget has been cut by
since 2011-12



2023
year that English Heritage
plans to be self-financing



22%
the Department's activities
contribute to the wider economy



600,000
more adults that were
involved in weekly sport in 2014
than in 2011



90%
Superfast (rural) broadband
On target to achieve roll-out to
the UK by 2016



£2.4 billion
amount that has been generated
by the sale of the 4G radio spectrum
in 2013

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The Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) is one of the **smallest in Whitehall** and has responsibility for arts and culture, communications and media, sport, tourism, and women and equalities

The Department's budget for 2014-15 was £1.4 billion (excluding BBC)

The BBC operates independently of the DCMS and the NAO is not its financial auditor. However, we do undertake a programme of value-for-money work on the BBC

The Department sponsors **43 arm's-length bodies** (ALBs) across a diverse range of activities and sectors

ALBs in the DCMS group are responsible for significant policy delivery activity and account for more than **95% of the Department's budget**

Following the success of the **London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games**, DCMS continues to work hard to achieve a **lasting sporting legacy for the UK**

Source: National Audit Office, based on 2013-14 Department for Culture, Media & Sport *Annual Report and Accounts*

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After the Olympics, staff on payroll decreased by 81 (18%) from 2011-12 to 2012-13.

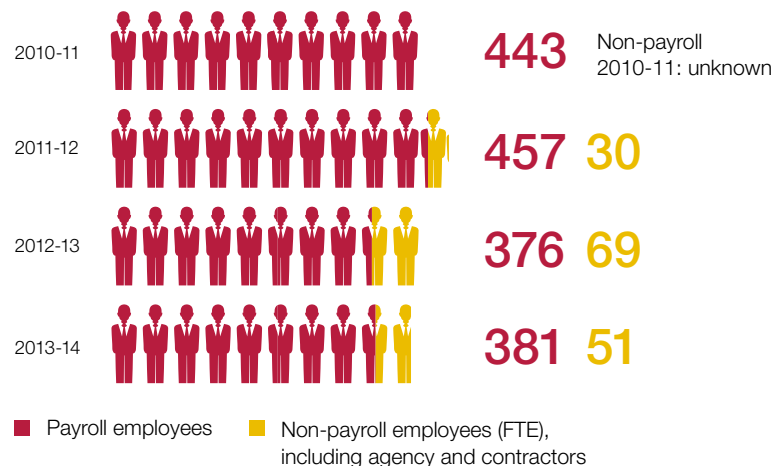
The Department achieved staff reductions through voluntary exit schemes and not renewing fixed-term contracts.

As the Government Equalities Office was part of the DCMS group from September 2012 to July 2015, those staff are included in the figures from 2012-13, so the drop in staff numbers after 2012-13 is greater than the chart implies.

The core Department includes:

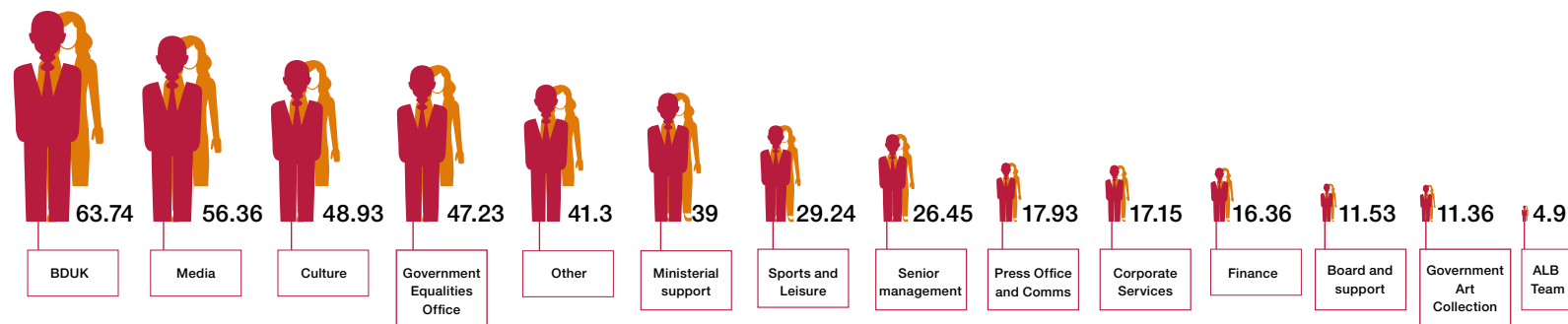
- Government Equalities Office
- BDUK (Broadband Delivery UK)
- Government Art Collection
- Corporate Services
- Policy staff and those working within more specific ALB work areas
- ALB Team is a central coordinating point, for cross-ALB requests

Staff in the core Department since 2010



Source: Department for Culture, Media & Sport *Annual Report and Accounts* 2013-14 and 2012-13

Number of core Department staff in each work area as at 1 October 2014



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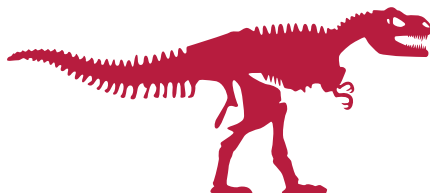
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Excluding BBC, based on Supplementary Estimate 2014-15.

£504m
Museums and galleries



£308m
Broadcasting and
media capital support



£217m
DCMS core

DCMS

£208m
Heritage



£127m
Broadcasting
and media



£117m
Olympics and legacy



£117m
Libraries



£47m
Tourism



£38m
Royal parks



£21m
Equality and Human
Rights Commission



£16m
Government
Equalities Office



£3m
Gambling
Commission



£453m
Arts and culture

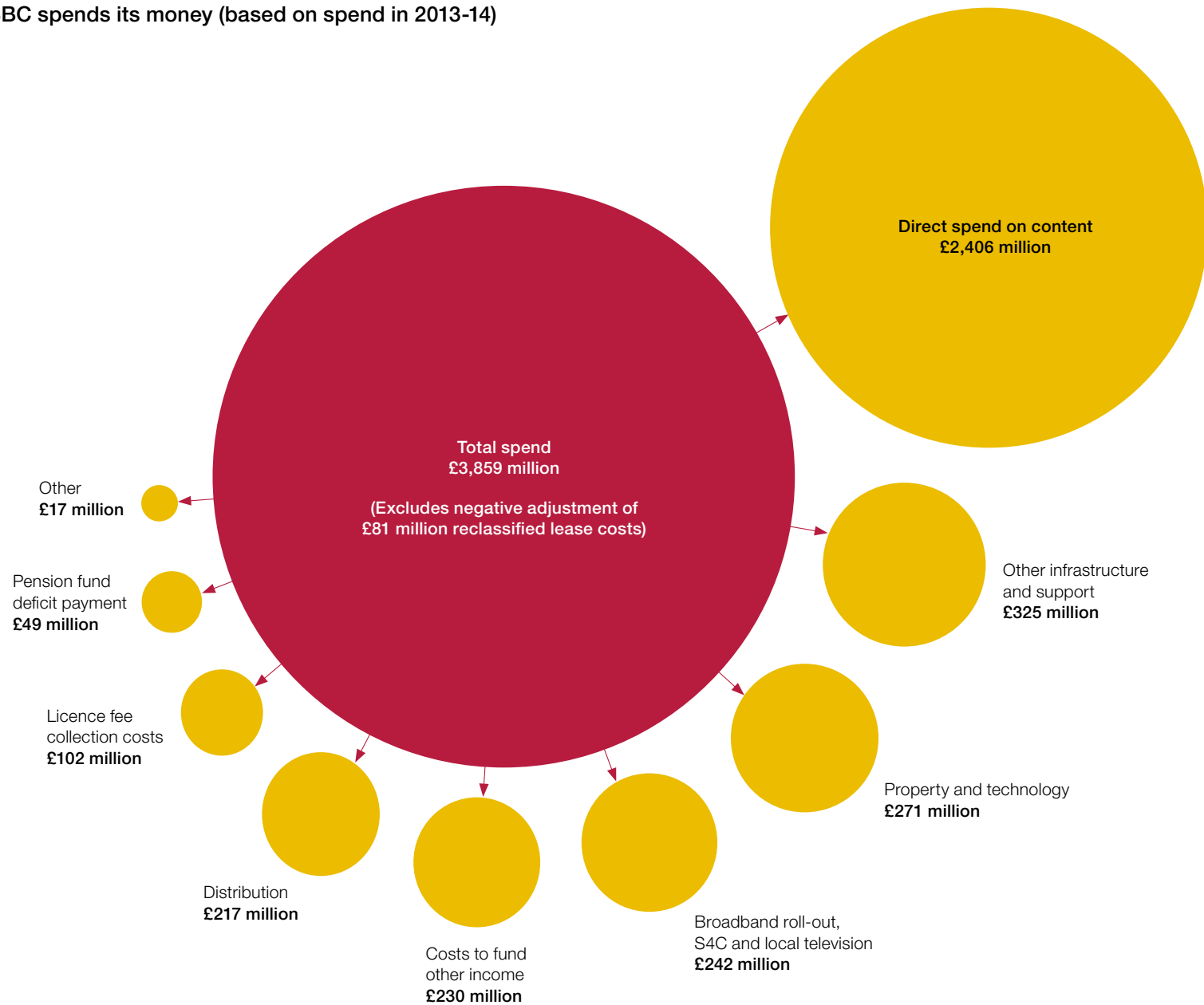


£150m
Sport



£1,355m
Lottery

Where the BBC spends its money (based on spend in 2013-14)



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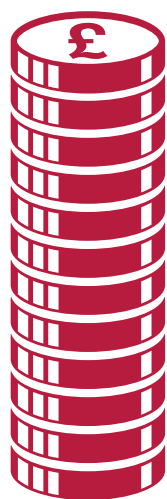
Appendix

The trend analysis for frontline spending in DCMS since 2010 is dominated by spending relating to the London 2012 Olympics.

We can see capital spending increase in 2011-12 to support the building of Olympic facilities and infrastructure, then resource spending more than doubling in 2012-13, the financial year in which the Olympics fell.

DCMS spending is not protected in the same way as schools, health or international development. As part of the 2010 spending review DCMS's frontline resource budget was cut by 24% in real terms over the course of 2011-12 to 2014-15.

As part of the 2013 Spending Round, DCMS committed to a 7% real-terms cut to frontline resource funding up to the end of 2015-16, although arts and museums cuts are limited to 5%.

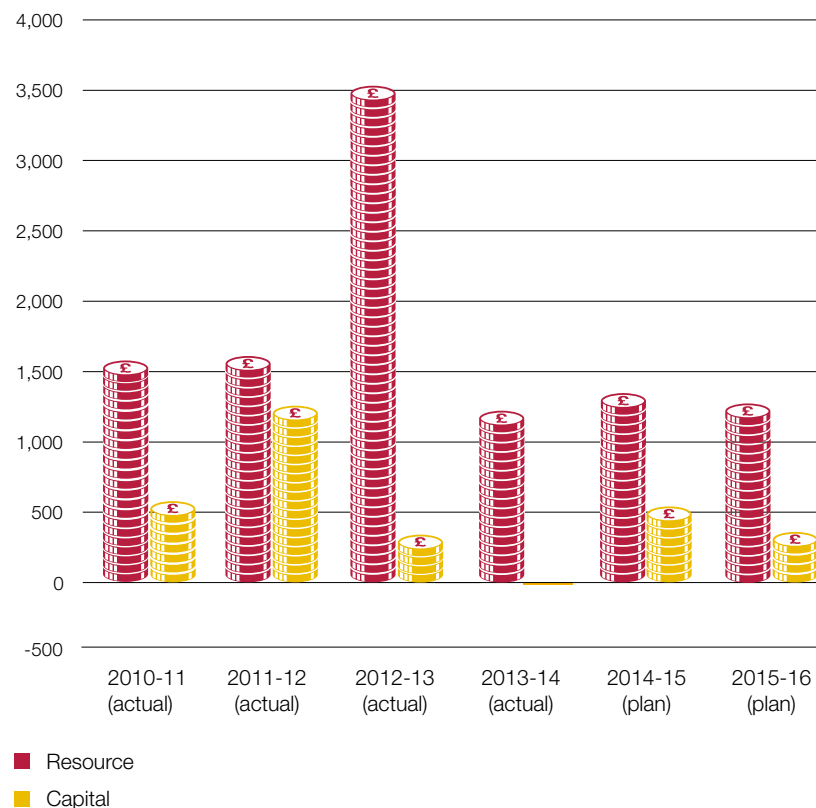


24% cuts
Spending Round 2010

7% cuts
Spending Round 2013

Department for Culture, Media & Sport frontline spending

£ million



Source: Figures drawn from the Department for Culture, Media & Sport *Annual Report and Accounts* for the year ended 31 March 2014.

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Staff

Total staff across DCMS, BBC and ALBs is more than 30,000. DCMS core staff make up less than 2% of this number.

Staff costs in the core Department totalled £21 million, 1.3% of total staff costs across DCMS and ALBs.

The percentage of women on the DCMS core executive board has increased from 30% to 70% since September 2011.

The DCMS workforce broadly reflects the population of England and Wales by gender and ethnicity.

Remuneration

The ratio of pay for the highest paid DCMS director is 4.14 times that of the median staff pay within DCMS.

Workforce in DCMS 2014

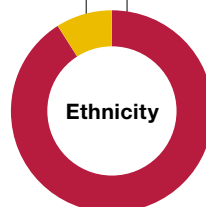
Gender



Ethnicity

Black and ethnic minority
9%

White
91%



Staff breakdown 2014

6,794

Museums

2,199

Heritage

1,545

Libraries

1,172

Gambling
and Lottery

785

Communications

662

Sports

466

Creative industries

393

Arts

381

DCMS
core Department

251

Tourism

195

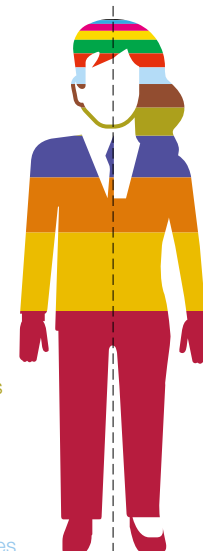
Equalities

104

Royal parks

37

Olympics



Disability

Declared disabled
4%

Not declared
disabled
96%



Sources: Department for Culture, Media & Sport *Annual Report and Accounts 2013-14*; Department for Culture, Media & Sport mid-year report to Parliament, September 2014

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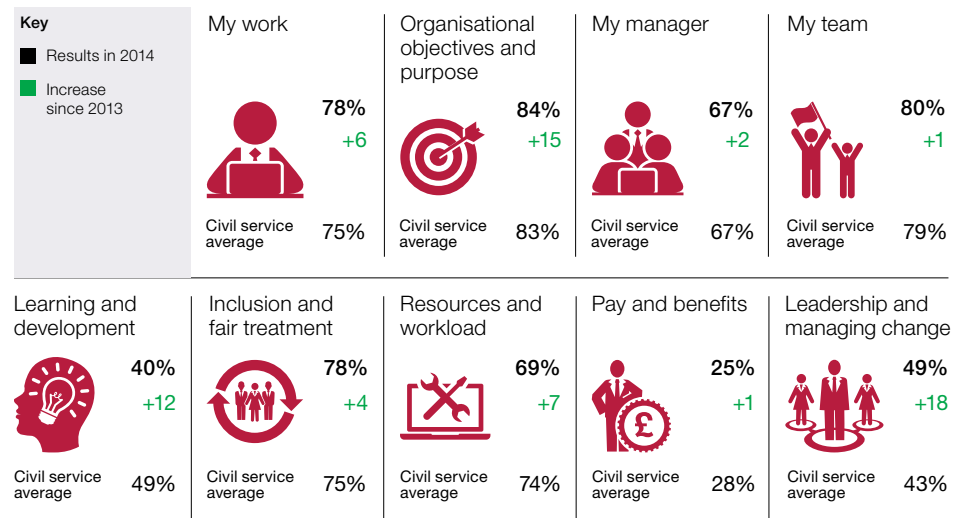
The government has conducted its Civil Service People Survey annually for the past 5 years. The most recent survey was carried out during October 2014.

The Department saw significant improvements in 2014 compared to the previous year, with an increase in responses for all of the 9 themes.

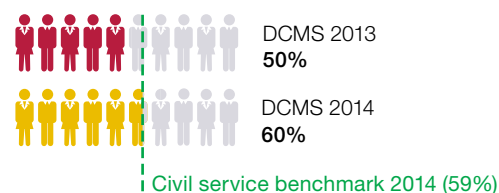
The main measure from the People Survey is the employee engagement index, which measures an employee's emotional response to working for their organisation.

The civil service average engagement score for 2014 was 59. The DCMS group employee engagement score is 60, an increase of 10 percentage points from 2013.

Attitudes of staff in 2014 compared with 2013 – DCMS



Engagement index 2013-14



Sources: Civil Service People Survey 2013 and 2014

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2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games legacy

Following the successful delivery of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, coordination of the Olympic legacy remains with the Department.

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) converted the Olympic Village into 2,800 affordable residential homes in August 2014, generating capital income of more than £500 million.

In addition, substantial support has been given to Sport England's 4-year strategy to increase the number of people playing sports, through investment in the upgrade and modernising of 1,600 local sports clubs.

Superfast (Rural) broadband programme

£790 million programme to roll out superfast broadband across the UK, including rural areas.

In July 2013, we reported that the programme was 22 months behind schedule. In January 2015 we reported that the programme is now on track to meet revised targets, with broadband likely to reach the phase 1 target of 90% coverage ahead of the revised date of December 2016.

Mobile infrastructure project

£150 million investment in a network of masts to provide mobile connectivity to areas with no coverage.

Capital spend has been slower than expected, with it taking longer than planned to build the required masts. DCMS forecasts a large peak in delivery of masts during 2015.

ALB reform programme

In 2010, the Department embarked on a programme to reform or abolish 19 of its (then) 55 public bodies.

Changes since 2010 include the closure of a number of bodies, including the Public Lending Right, with some of their functions transferred to other bodies. In addition, there has been action to help museums move towards greater financial self-reliance and sustainability; and plans for a new business model for [English Heritage](#).

Major developments for the BBC: Charter review

The BBC's Royal Charter sets out the BBC's public purposes and outlines the duties of the BBC Trust and the executive board.

The current Charter expires on 31 December 2016.

Before the end of the Charter, DCMS intends to carry out a review to assess how the BBC is serving the public and to consider the BBC's future. This process is known as 'Charter review'.

DCMS has not yet announced the timetable for Charter review.

The BBC's Royal Charter is accompanied by a supporting agreement between the BBC and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This agreement provides further details about the BBC's role, funding and duties. The agreement expires at the same time as the BBC's Royal Charter.

As part of the agreement, the BBC and the Secretary of State have allowed the NAO to carry out value-for-money examinations on the BBC's use of licence fee income. This is a voluntary arrangement.

The statutory rights of access that enable the NAO to carry out value-for-money examinations of DCMS and its arm's-length bodies do not apply to the BBC.

However, the BBC and the Secretary of State have included provisions in the agreement that enable the NAO to carry out value-for-money examinations of the BBC.

Under this voluntary arrangement, the NAO submits reports to the BBC Trust. The Trust sends them to the Secretary of State, who is responsible for laying them before Parliament. This arrangement is specific to the BBC.

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On the BBC

Cost reduction

Reducing costs through 'Delivering Quality First': In this report, published 10 March 2015, the NAO examined the ways in which the BBC had saved £374 million in 2013-14 and exceeded its milestone savings target. The NAO emphasised in its report that future savings involved more challenging and potentially disruptive changes.

Estate management

Managing the BBC's estate: In this report, published 21 January 2015, the NAO found that the BBC had made good progress in rationalising and upgrading its estate. The NAO highlighted the high cost of running the BBC's London headquarters and pointed to the need to make better use of space across the estate and ensure flexibility to adapt to changing needs.

Technology-enabled change

The Digital Media Initiative: In this memorandum, published 28 January 2014, the NAO examined factors contributing to the cancellation of the BBC's £126 million Digital Media Initiative. These included over-optimism about the benefits, inadequate governance and assurance, and a gap between technology development and what intended users expected.

From NAO Reports

Arts and Culture

The Rural Broadband Programme and update: In this report dated 4 July 2013, the NAO outlined the issues with the procurement and delivery of the delayed rural broadband programme, recommending greater safeguards over the contracts for delivery to ensure value for money. The NAO also highlighted the potential issues of a single supplier completing most of the contracts.

Our update in January 2015, found that the first phase of roll-out was on track and that a pilot comparison of delivery costs had been completed, which might improve value for money in the second phase.

Tourism

Exploiting the UK brand overseas to promote growth: a comparative study: In this report dated 5 June 2015 the NAO examined the progress of the GREAT Britain campaign and assessed the comparative merits of 4 case studies of different sizes and maturity which promote various aspects of the UK overseas: trade and investment, higher education, tourism and science. The NAO highlighted that the campaign produced high-quality communication materials and teams overseas are, for the most part, making good use of them and adhering to brand discipline. However, not all of the partner organisations consistently use GREAT campaign branding materials.

Arts & culture

What is involved?

The Arts and Culture teams aim to protect and promote Britain's cultural and artistic heritage, as well as helping businesses and communities to grow by investing in innovation and highlighting the reasons to visit Britain.

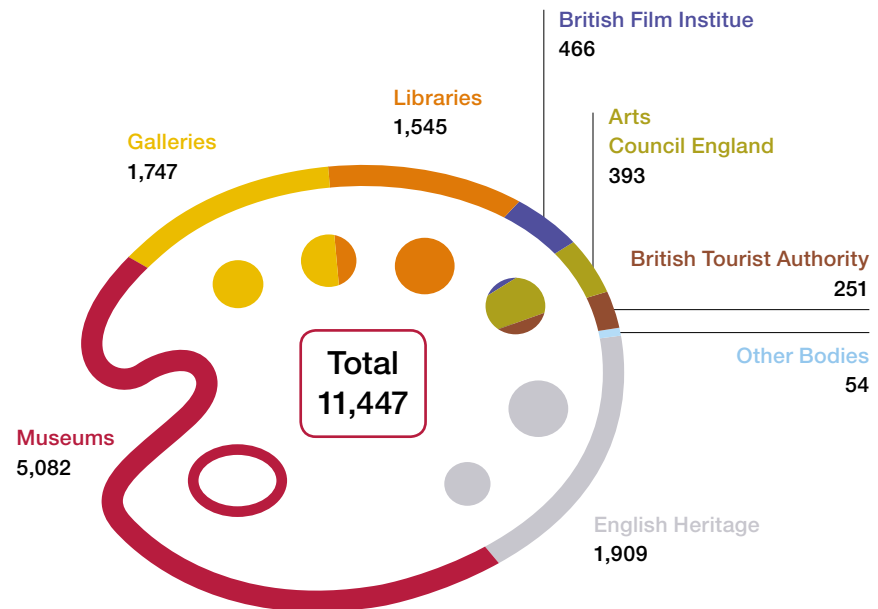
The Department for Culture, Media & Sports (DCMS) is responsible for a large number of Arts and Culture arm's-length bodies (ALBs), including:



DCMS policies in the arts and culture area:

- Supporting vibrant and sustainable arts and culture.
- Supporting the library services provided by local authorities and making sure there is a national collection of published material.
- Protecting, conserving and providing access to the historic environment in England.
- Maintaining world-leading national museums and galleries, and supporting the museum sector.

Staff within Arts & Culture arm's-length bodies



Source: Full-time equivalent figures gathered from both the Department for Culture, Media & Sport's and each body's individual annual report in 2013-14

Arts & culture

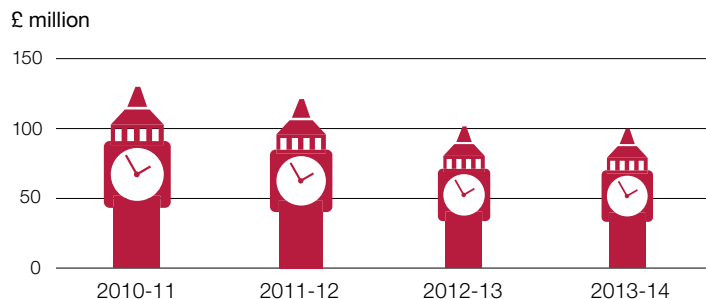
How much does it cost?

Grant-in-aid funding within arts and culture

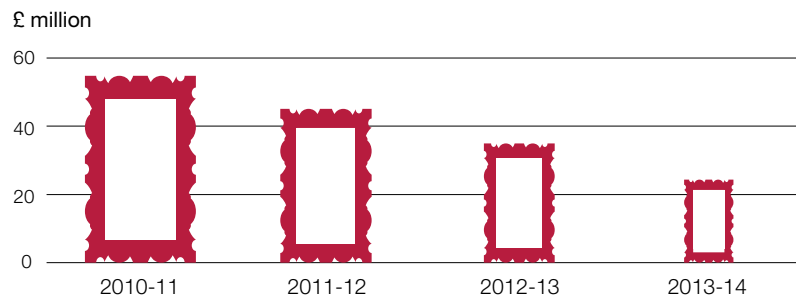
Overall, grant-in-aid funding across the arts and culture sector has been relatively stable across the last 4 years, falling slightly from £1,081 million in 2010-11 to £1,042 million in 2013-14.

However, this does vary between ALBs, for example English Heritage (EH) and Tate's grant-in-aid funding fell by **23%** and **55%** respectively over this 4-year period.

English Heritage grant-in-aid funding from DCMS

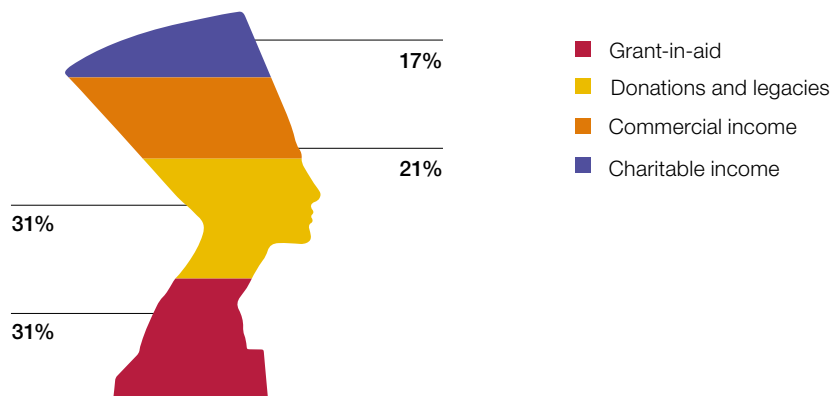


Tate grant-in-aid funding from DCMS

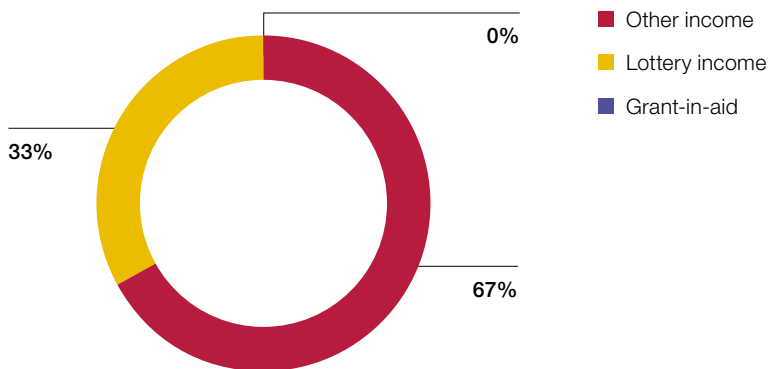


In addition to grant-in-aid funding, many of the bodies receive funding from other sources. For example, Arts Council England (ACE) **receives lottery funding** and many museums and galleries receive public **donations and legacies**, as well as generating income through gift shops or exhibitions.

Proportion of British Museum income in 2013-14



Proportion of Arts Council England income in 2013-14



Source: All data gathered from the individual arm's-length body's annual report for the relevant year

Arts & culture

Recent and future developments



The measurement of the outcomes of tourism

Tourism is one of the UK's biggest industries, helping to create wealth and jobs throughout the country. DCMS provides funding to help increase the number of tourists visiting the UK, funding the British Tourist Authority (Visit Britain) and providing up to £36 million funding to its GREAT campaign.



English Heritage is moving to become self-financing

In 2015, English Heritage introduced a new model whereby the National Heritage Collection is managed and maintained by a new charity, which kept the name English Heritage. This means English Heritage has been split into two parts.

Supported by government investment of £80 million, the charity hopes to be completely self-financing by 2023. This target is already some way to being achieved, with commercial income doubling over the past 10 years.



The Tate Modern project

A new building is currently being added to the south of the existing Tate Modern gallery. This is due to be completed in the winter of 2016, with much of the cost being financed from public donations.



3/5



Arts & culture

What are the things to look out for?

Since 2010, grant-in-aid funding has been falling across the sector, and museums and galleries have increasingly had to find alternative sources of income.

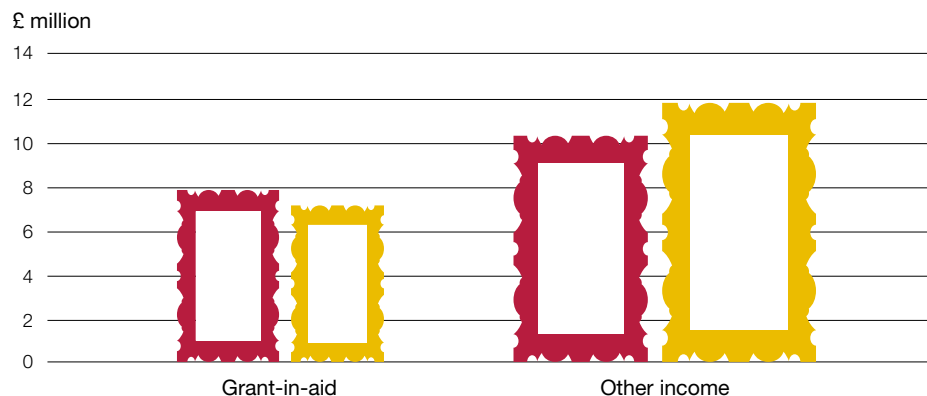
This trend is expected to continue over the next number of years.

Unpredictability of lottery income

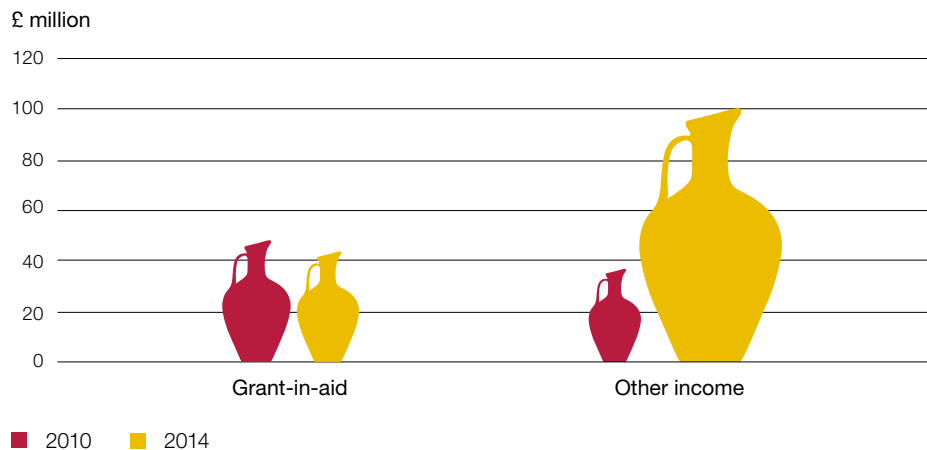
As lottery income is unpredictable in nature, there is a risk that the National Lottery Distribution Fund (NLDF) will not receive the amount of income forecast. This means that the lottery distributing bodies such as Arts Council England and British Film Institute may need to react quickly to adjust their activities or find money from elsewhere to close any shortfalls in funding.

Museum and galleries, public vs private funding 2010–2014

National Portrait Gallery changes in income sources



British Museum changes in income sources



Arts & culture

In your area

The **Arts Council England** (ACE) invests in 664 organisations across the country involved in various arts, from dance to literature.

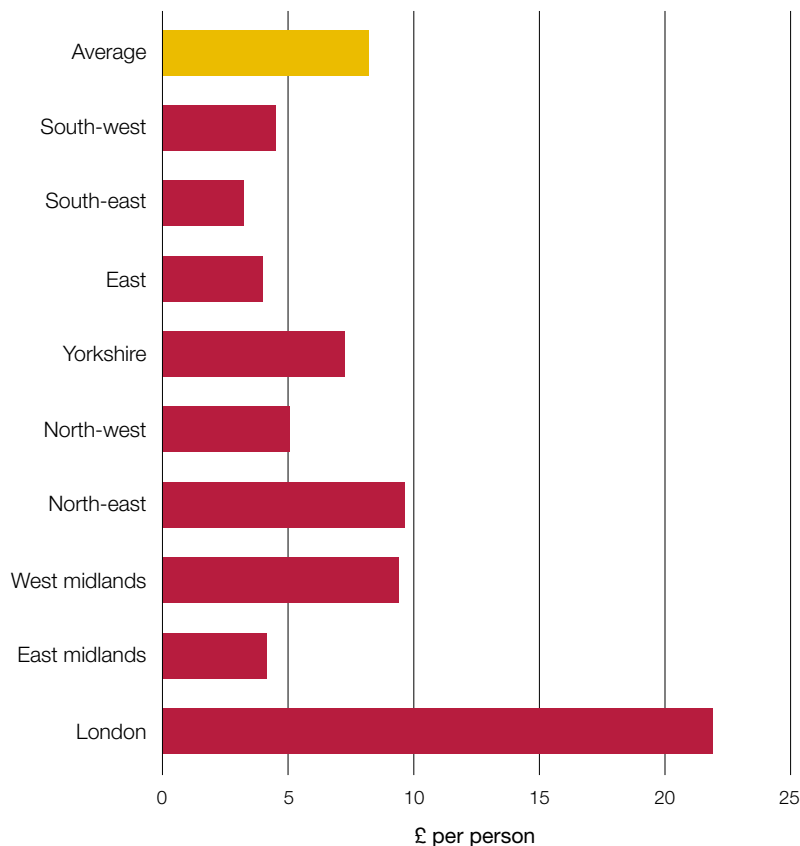
The graph opposite shows the spread of investment by ACE across the UK per head in the year 2012-13 (most recent available).

£21.90 is spent per head in London, 41.3% of the total grant-in-aid invested by ACE. This is partially due to the high concentration of museums and galleries and other major cultural sites within London.

Funding to future major partner museums will increase to £22.6 million per year in 2015-16. There is an additional £1.1 million which has been added to increase geographical spend.

ACE has a useful factsheet available [here](#).

Average pound spend per person of grant-in-aid in arts and culture across different English regions in 2012-13



Source: Figures drawn from the research and data section on Arts Council England website

Media

What is involved?



Media and communications policies

DCMS aims to:

- make it easier for the communications and telecoms industries to grow, while protecting the interests of citizens
- stimulate private sector investment to achieve a transformation in broadband in the UK by 2015



What about the BBC?

This Short Guide does not cover the BBC, which operates independently from the Department.

The £3.1 billion it receives from government in grant-in-aid is equivalent to the amount it collects through licence fees, which it passes to HM Treasury. The NAO is not the BBC's financial auditor and does not have statutory rights to report to Parliament on BBC spending, although by agreement we do undertake a programme of value-for-money work.



Ofcom is the independent statutory regulator for the communications sector which receives grant-in-aid funding from DCMS.

It is independent from government.

Ofcom's key tasks include:

- regulating telecoms networks
- managing Britain's radio spectrum
- ensuring competition and choice for consumers in the sector
- regulating the postal services



DCMS is responsible for delivering greater online protection for children, with work in the area supported by the UK Council for Child Internet Safety.



DCMS partially funds the Welsh-language public sector broadcaster, S4C.



Online piracy

DCMS works with Ofcom to address online copyright infringement, under the Digital Economy Act 2010.



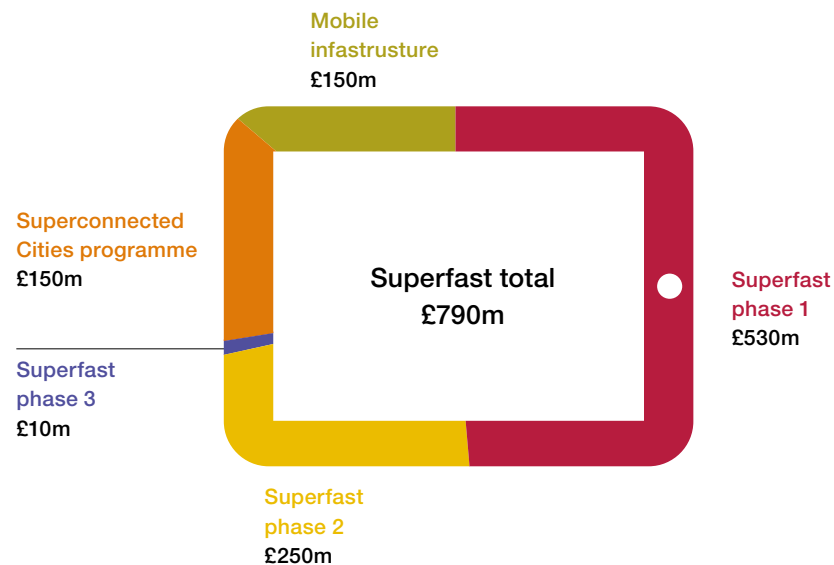
Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK)

A unit within the Department – is managing public sector investment of more than £1 billion to improve broadband and mobile infrastructure.

Media

How much does it cost?

Broadband Delivery UK programmes



Superfast broadband programme phases:

Phase 1: 90% coverage of UK by December 2016

Phase 2: 95% coverage of UK by December 2017

Phase 3: Pilots of options for near-universal coverage

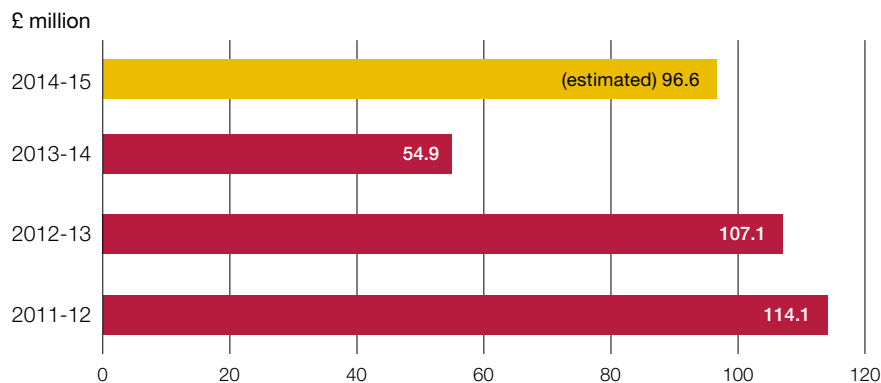
Ofcom

The industry bears the cost of regulating itself, and Ofcom raises money through licence fees and penalties. In 2013-14, some £278 million collected by Ofcom was paid to the public accounts.

DCMS provided grant-in-aid of £55 million during 2013-14. This was largely to fund work on the mobile and radio spectrum but also funded consumer protection work, such as tackling nuisance calls.

Funding received by Ofcom can vary year-to-year due to the project-based nature of much of its work.

Grant-in-aid recieved by Ofcom from DCMS



Numbers and costs of media staff in DCMS

Percentage of total staff



Ofcom Broadband Delivery UK Other media staff

Media

Recent and future developments

Superfast (rural) broadband is on track to reach phase 1 target of 90% UK coverage ahead of December 2016.

Phase 2 target: to extend superfast broadband to 95% of UK by 2017.

Super connected cities – £150 million investment in digital infrastructure for SMEs and free public Wi-Fi in 22 cities.

SME support extended to further 28 cities.

Progress in increasing protection of children online

- The Department is seeking to reach an agreement with internet service providers for proactive blocking and removal of online images of child abuse; and that all customers must decide whether or not to allow explicit content to be accessible via their internet connection.
- 'Family-friendly' Wi-Fi hotspots that will not allow access to non-child-friendly websites.
- Legislation relating to material not covered by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC), specifically tightening access to 'R18' content and banning unclassifiable material.

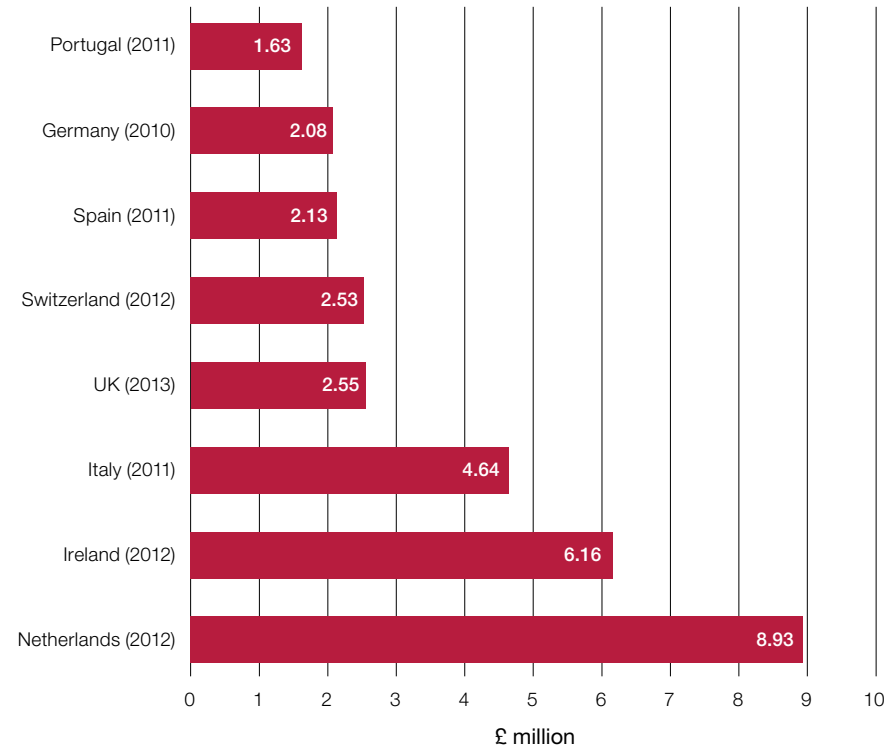
Major achievement in 2013 – completion of 4G spectrum auction

Ofcom raised an amount of £2,370 million – NAO found this comparable with similar European auctions (see figure).

Ofcom's priority was to create a competitive 4G marketplace, over and above revenue maximisation.

Ofcom reserved spectrum space to ensure that Three (or a similar smaller operator) could achieve enough spectrum to be an effective constraint upon rivals – the NAO estimated the 'cost' of this reservation at £159 million in lost revenue.

Price paid per MHz of spectrum in £ million – adjusted for population size



Media

What are the things to look out for?

What rating will the Major Projects Authority give the Super connected Cities programme?

The **Super connected Cities** programme received an **amber/red rating from the Major Projects Authority (MPA) for 2013-14.**

This is due to unpredictability of take-up of the Connection Voucher Scheme, which allows SMEs to buy faster broadband speeds. As the scheme is demand-led, this makes it difficult to predict the level of demand for vouchers.

The MPA's 2014-15 report was due to be published in July 2015, and will update the red/amber/green ratings for the broadband and mobile infrastructure programmes.

How will the mobile infrastructure project progress?

BDUK has invested in a network of masts to provide mobile and voice connectivity to areas with no coverage, known as 'not spots'.

Capital spend under the mobile infrastructure project has been slower than expected, as it has taken longer than planned to build masts. DCMS forecasts a large peak in delivery of masts during 2015.

What progress has Ofcom made on extra 4G spectrum availability?

Continued strategic priorities for 2014-15:

- promote effective competition and informed choice
- secure optimal use of spectrum
- promote opportunities to participate
- protect consumers from harm
- maintain audience confidence in broadcast content

Ofcom is currently in the process of making available extra 4G spectrum space for the proposed award of licences during 2015-16.

Ofcom intends to publish a statement on media plurality in summer 2016. The study on diversity of viewpoints and excess influence within the media is currently in a consultation phase.

Media

In your area

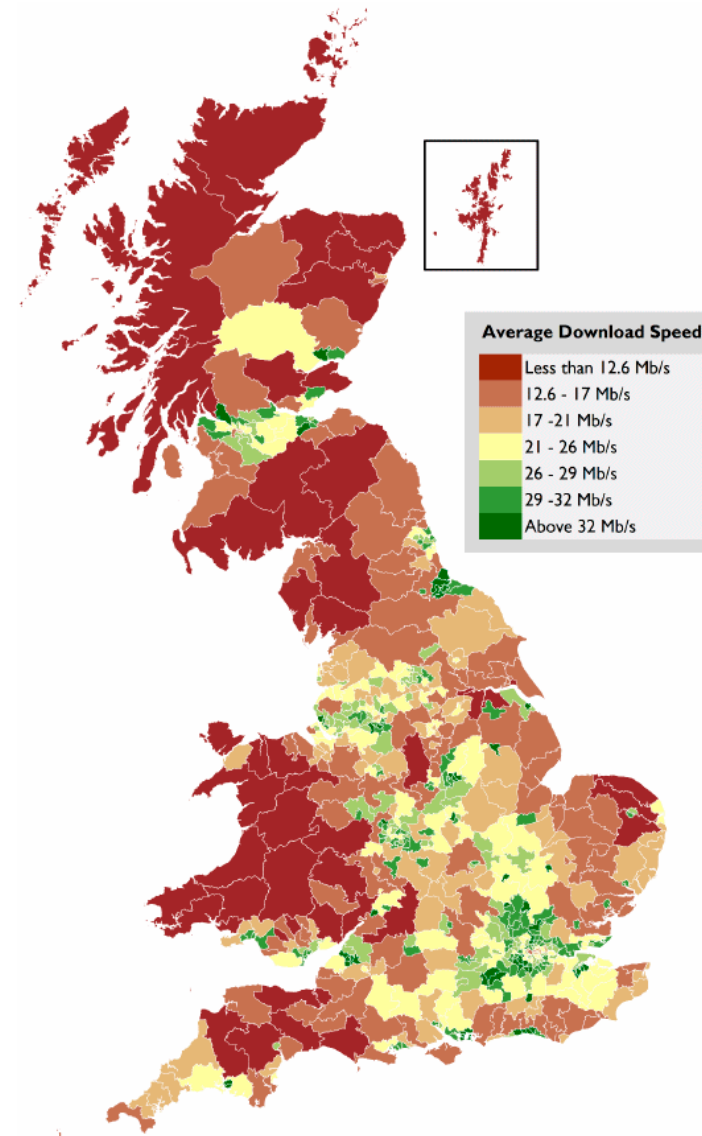
This map, from the House of Commons library, shows broadband speed by constituency.

As might be expected, urban areas have much higher speeds than more rural areas.

In December 2014, BDUK launched an advertising and marketing campaign to encourage greater consumer take-up of superfast broadband coverage.

Visit www.gov.uk/gosuperfast to find out more.

Fixed broadband speed by parliamentary constituency, 2014



Source: Graph from House of Commons Library Standard Note SN06643

Sports & leisure

What is involved?

The Sport & Leisure sector covers a number of bodies who provide funding to athletes and sporting organisations, promote sport and healthy living, and contribute towards the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) sporting objectives.



The Royal Parks is responsible for managing and preserving more than 5,000 acres of historic parkland across London.



The nation's high performance sports agency investing in Olympic and Paralympic sport, aiming to lead UK sport to world-class success.



Working to increase the number of people who play sport regularly and aims to make lives better through sport.



National organisation dedicated to protecting a culture of clean sport and raising awareness of related issues.



SGSA carries out a range of safety functions in relation to football and other sports within the UK and internationally.



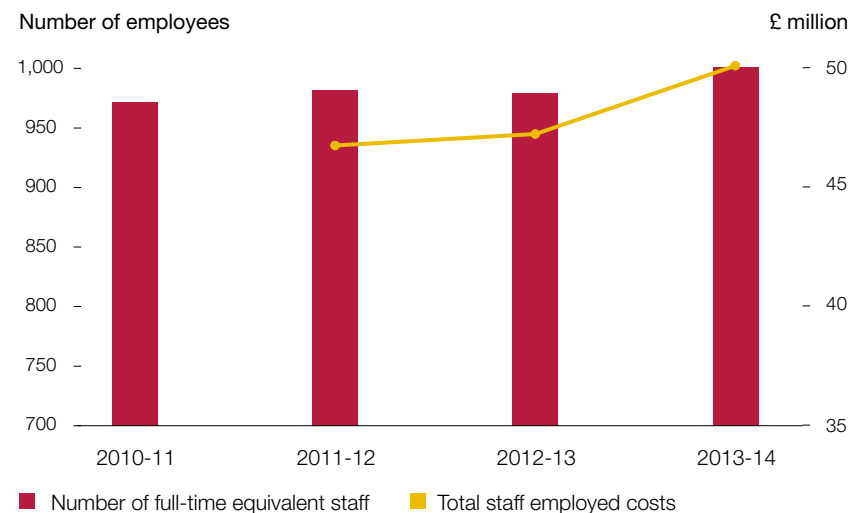
Responsible for licensing and regulating gambling and lotteries, protecting its players and maximising funds for good causes.

Current policies of the sport and leisure business area of DCMS are to:

- Create and build a lasting legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Maintain and improve Britain's elite sporting performance.
- Get more people participating in sporting activities.

Staff numbers have increased from 971 to 1001 since 2010-11. Total staff costs have increased from £47 million to £50 million since 2011-12 (2010-11 data unavailable).

Total staff employed – numbers and cost



Source: Full-time equivalent figures gathered from each body's individual annual reports for the relevant years (2010-11 to 2013-14)

Sports & leisure

How much does it cost?

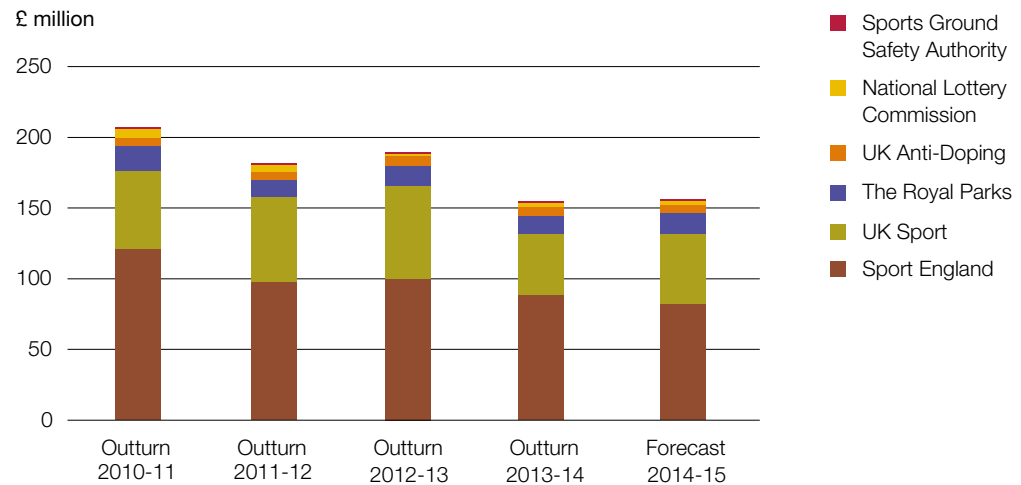
Each of the Sport and Leisure bodies receive government grant-in-aid (GiA) funding.

Total GiA spend in the sector, (excluding Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA)) shows a downward trend from 2010-11 to 2013-14.

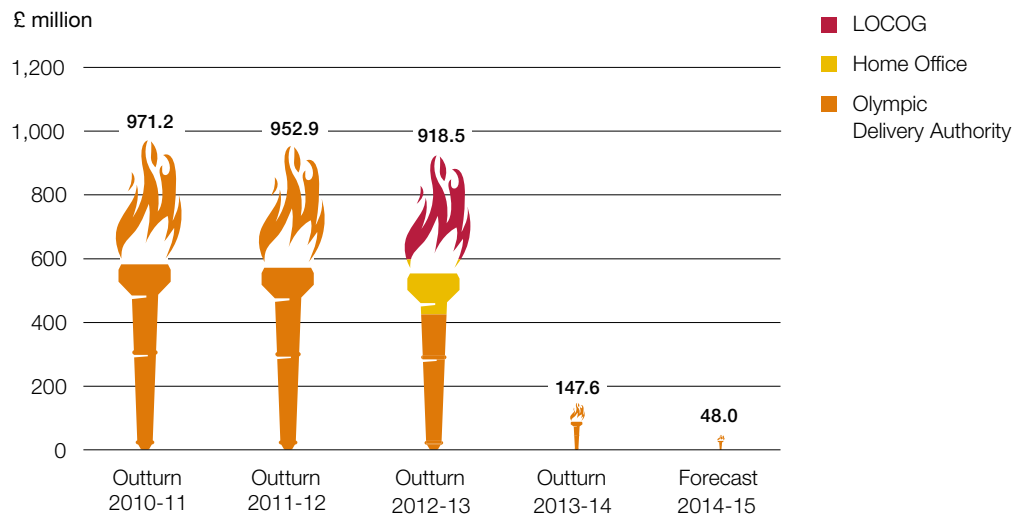
In addition to GiA funding, the lottery-distributing ALBs (UK Sport and Sport England) also received lottery funding of £1 billion during this period, to supplement their government funding.

Olympics: Grants and subsidies from DCMS to ODA between 2010-11 and 2013-14 were worth more than £2.6 billion. In addition, subsidies worth more than £490 million were made by DCMS to the Home Office and London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) in 2012-13 towards venues and security costs of hosting the Olympics.

Grant-in-aid, subsidies and funding



Olympic-related costs



Figures drawn from relevant Department for Culture, Media & Sport *Annual Report and Accounts* (from 2010-11 to 2013-14)

Sports & leisure

Recent and future developments



Summer 2012

London hosted the summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012. It was delivered safely, successfully and memorably with more than 15,000 athletes from 204 National Olympic Committees participating. Team GB won 65 Olympic and 120 Paralympic medals, surpassing UK Sport targets.

December 2014

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) closed down. It was set up in April 2006, and was responsible for coordinating the bodies delivering the London 2012 Games and for managing the £9.3 billion public sector funding.

February 2015

DCMS is investigating and implementing new operating models. There is potential for The Royal Parks to become self-financing. It has asked DCMS to review its current status as an agency and wants to eventually move to a model similar to Historic Royal Palaces.

August 2016

The 2016 summer Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held in Rio de Janeiro, where British athletes will aim to beat their medals total from London 2012.

August 2017

The IAAF World Athletics Championships will be held in the Olympic Stadium in London, continuing the legacy of London 2012.



3/5



Sports & leisure

What are the things to look out for?

The results of the 'Taking Part' survey

This is an ongoing household survey within England, looking at participation in sport and active recreation. Future statistical releases will continue to focus on sport and participation.

To keep updated with the latest reports, [click here](#).

Between January 2014 and December 2014, 23% of respondents who had taken part in sport or recreational activity answered that the UK hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 had motivated them to do more of these activities.

Will Sport England and UK Sport remain separate?

A triennial review is under way as part of wider Cabinet Office work on ALBs to consider whether there is still a need for UK Sport and Sport England to exist separately to each other.

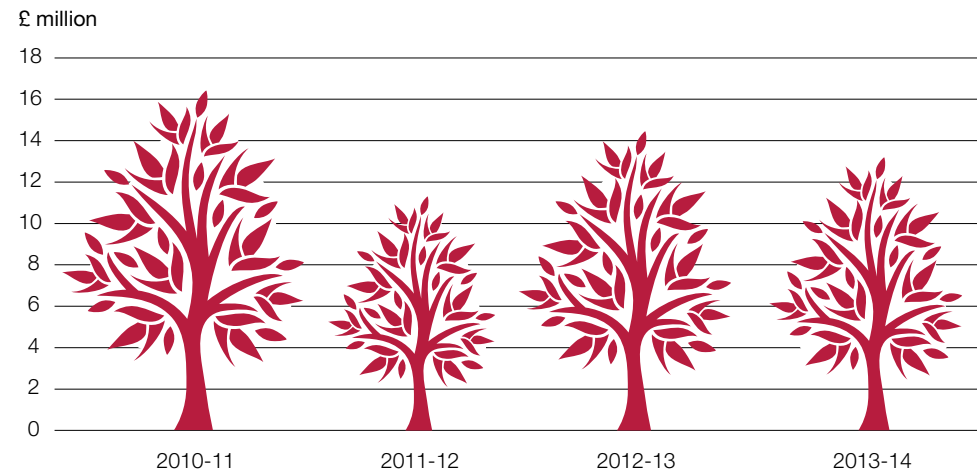
How The Royal Parks generates its income

Funding received by The Royal Parks (TRP) has been reducing over time, with a 37% reduction over the past 5 years.

This had led to TRP self-generating 60% of its total income, for example by holding concerts in Hyde Park in the summertime.

There has been debate as to whether too much commercialisation is bad for the parks or whether increased self-generated income is necessary for maintaining parks' quality for the public.

Funding received by The Royal Parks from the Department for Culture, Media & Sport



Sports & leisure

In your area

Active People interactive

The map opposite highlights the results of responses from Sport England's Active People Survey.

It shows the number of adults (16+) participating in sports 'At least once a week' in England in 2013-14.

For more detailed information see the full publication, which can be viewed [here](#).

Sport England's data for October 2014 show that:

- **15.6 million** adults now play sport at least once a week, 0.6 million more than in October 2011.
- Most adults – **58%** – still do not play sport.

Your selection:
 Dataset
 Age 16+
 Measure
 At least once a week
 Time period
 2013/14 (APSS)
 Sport
 All sports
 Geography
 England
 Demographic
 Whole population (16+)

33.5% - 34.5%
 34.5% - 35.2%
 35.2% - 36.1%
 36.1% - 37.7%
 N/A
 Highlighted Regions
 Regions



Appendix One

Department for Culture, Media & Sport sponsored bodies as at 31 March 2015

Sport and Leisure sponsored bodies

[Sport England](#)

[UK Sport](#)

[Royal Parks](#)

[UK Anti-Doping](#)

[Sports Grounds Safety Authority](#)

[Gambling Commission](#)

[Olympic Delivery Authority¹](#)

Arts & Culture arm's-length bodies

[British Film Institute](#)

[British Tourist Authority](#)

[Sir John Soane's Museum](#)

[Geffrye Museum](#)

[Wallace Collection](#)

[Churches Conservation Trust](#)

[Horniman Museum](#)

[National Heritage Memorial Fund](#)

[National Portrait Gallery](#)

[Royal Armouries Museum](#)

[Royal Museums Greenwich](#)

[National Museums Liverpool](#)

[National Gallery](#)

[Imperial War Museum](#)

[Tate](#)

[Science Museum Group](#)

[British Museum](#)

[Natural History Museum](#)

[V&A Museum](#)

[English Heritage](#)

[British Library](#)

[Arts Council England](#)

[Heritage Lottery Fund](#)

Media

[Ofcom](#)

[BBC](#)

[S4c](#)

[Channel 4](#)

Equality

[Equality and Human Rights Commission](#)

Specialist bodies

[Horse Race Betting Levy Board](#)

[Treasure Valuing Committee](#)

[Theatres Trust](#)

[The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of](#)

[Art and Objects of Cultural Interest](#)

[BIG Lottery Fund](#)

[National Lottery Distribution Fund](#)

[Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund¹](#)

Note

1 Closed in 2014-15.