



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,  
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán  
Department of Tourism, Culture,  
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Submission from the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media in relation to Programme Areas A, B, D, and E of expenditure under Vote 33 of the Public Service Performance Report 2022

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## Background

Performance Budgeting is defined as the systematic use of performance information to inform budget decisions, either as a direct input to budget allocation decisions or as contextual information to inform budget planning. Its purpose is to instil greater transparency and accountability throughout the budget process by providing information to government officials, legislators, and the public on the purposes of spending and the results achieved.

There is no one-size-fits-all design to performance budgeting, but based on OECD analysis and country experiences, several factors can facilitate the process of introducing performance budgeting, such as clear, transparent objectives and incentives for major stakeholders, and a practical design of the process.

Ireland's framework for Performance budgeting was introduced as one element of the Government's broader programme of public service reform on foot of a pilot exercise in 2011.

Each programme area within Vote 33 is now associated with output indicators (for the budget year and the previous year) as well as "context and impact indicators" showing the 3-year historical trend in the overall outcomes which the programme supports.

In setting these targets, the Department endeavours to show progress in delivering on public objectives, supplementing the financial and performance information from the Estimates with a wealth of data from various annual reports, statistical databases and international benchmarks.

This allows for a more efficient allocation of funds and a better understanding of government priorities, as well as greater transparency and accountability.

## Programme A – Tourism Services

### Output Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	Target	Delivered by end 2022
1	% increase of overseas visitors to Ireland	100%	Not Available
2	% increase in revenue associated with overseas visitors to Ireland	100%	Not Available
3	New Schemes implemented to help Tourism Businesses withstand the impact of COVID-19	1	1

### Impact Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	2022	2021	2020
1	Number of overseas visitors	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2	Increasing estimated revenue from overseas tourists, % change on previous year	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
3	Domestic trips (related revenue impact)	Not Available	5.66m	7.72m
4	Year on year change in air access capacity - Summer season of year stated compared with previous year	132%	26%	-72%
5	Year on year change in air access capacity - Winter commencing in the year stated compared with previous year	38%	573%	-80%
6	Persons employed in Accommodation and Food Services in Quarter 3	170,000	177,000	145,400
7	Number of Businesses who received supports from new schemes implemented to help withstand the impact of COVID-19	877	5,600	5,000

[Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area:](#)

### Outputs

1. % increase of overseas visitors to Ireland
2. % increase in revenue associated with overseas visitors to Ireland

The tourism related element of the Department's mission statement is to support the tourism industry in increasing revenue and employment through enhancing competitiveness and through marketing and product development.

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority – their role is to support the tourism industry and work to sustain Ireland as a high-quality and competitive tourism destination.

Tourism Ireland is responsible for marketing the island of Ireland overseas as a leading holiday destination. Their remit is to increase tourism to the island of Ireland and to support Northern Ireland to realise its tourism potential.

## **Related Impacts**

### **1. Number of overseas visitors**

The number of overseas visitors, revenue associated with these visitors' trips and the yearly percentage increase in both cases have been chosen as appropriate indicators to track progress on these policy goals.

### **2. Increasing estimated revenue from overseas tourists, % change on previous year**

The Government's outgoing Tourism Policy Statement "*People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025*" was published in 2015. The aim of this policy is that, by 2025, we will have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country, is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector that people wish to work in. The policy statement committed to a number of specific targets being achieved by 2025 including that Revenue from overseas visitors, excluding carrier receipts, would increase to €5 billion in real terms (i.e. excluding the effects of inflation).

### **3. Domestic trips (related revenue impact)**

Domestic tourism is the bedrock for the Irish tourism industry. The domestic tourism market sustains a level of investment in tourism product that is of considerable benefit to Ireland's attractiveness as a destination and provides an opportunity to both extend the season and deliver additional business that is more regionally dispersed.

Irish residents took 13.3 million domestic trips in 2022, spending a total of €2.9 billion. They stayed an average of 3.0 nights per trip, a total 34.2 million nights.

### **4. Year on year change in air access capacity – Summer**

### **5. Year on year change in air access capacity - Winter**

As an island nation, inbound tourism and the export earnings and employment supports are profoundly dependent on the volume, affordability and range of air access. Therefore, year on year change in air access capacity for both summer and winter seasons have been chosen as appropriate indicators to track progress in this area.

### **6. Persons employed in Accommodation and Food Services in Quarter 3**

Persons employed in Accommodation and Food Services is closely linked to the development of the tourism economy and prior to the release of monthly estimates of payroll employees using administrative data by the CSO, was the most appropriate indicator to assess employment growth in the tourism sector.

## **Output**

### **3. New Schemes implemented to help Tourism Businesses withstand the impact of COVID-19**

The rationale for this output metric arises from the recognition that the Irish tourism industry were disproportionately hit by COVID-19, particularly in the context of required restrictions between March 2020 and December 2021, having lost about €17 million per day according to the Irish Tourism Confederation (ITIC, 2021).

## **Related Impact**

### **7. No of Businesses who received supports from new schemes to help withstand impact of COVID-19**

A number of Tourism Business Continuity schemes were administered by Fáilte Ireland in 2022 as follows:

- Scheme 1: Strategic Tourism Transport scheme supports eligible Coach Tourism Operators, Tourism Chauffeur, Limousine Services, Escorted Private Tours and Hop-On Hop-Off Bus Tour Operators, Tourism Vehicle Rental Sector and Tourism Aviation & Rail Tour Operators.
- Scheme 2: The Strategic Ireland Based Inbound Agents Tourism Business Continuity Scheme supports Republic of Ireland based Inbound Tour Operators, Destination Management Companies (DMCs) and Professional Conference Organisers (PCOs) who package, sell and market Ireland's tourism product overseas.
- Scheme 3: Attractions and Activity Providers Tourism Business Continuity supports eligible visitor attractions and outdoor activity operators, including tourism golf courses and boat tour operators.
- Scheme 4: Accommodation Providers Business Continuity scheme supports eligible Fáilte Ireland- approved tourism accommodation providers such as hotels, guesthouses, hostels, holiday camps, caravan and camping parks and self-catering.

### **Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.**

In relation to the output indicators, the collection of Tourism Statistics at air and sea ports was suspended in March 2020, to protect CSO enumerators and the travelling public from COVID-19. As a result, the details of travel to Ireland and associated revenue from overseas tourists have not been available. Staffing issues with enumerators at ports and airports hampered the resumption of tourism data collection over the past year. However, the CSO resumed collecting overseas tourism data commencing in April 2023. This is welcome news, and the Department is looking forward to having a full release of inbound tourism statistics which will help to successfully monitor the progress of recovery in the sector.

In addition, Domestic overnight trip statistics for the full year 2022 are currently unavailable. Domestic tourism travel data released by the Central Statistics Office for Q1-Q3 2022 show a 150% increase in domestic overnight trips when compared to the same period in 2021.

## PROGRAMME B – ARTS & CULTURE

### Output Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	Target	Delivered by end 2022
1	Arts organisations funded	895	962
2	Individual Artists funded	1000	2,046
3	Feature film projects receiving production funding from Screen Ireland	53	67
4	Film skills development – participants	1,000	1,496
5	No. of artists supported to promote Irish Culture abroad	500	2,676
6	Live Performance Support Schemes – No. of organisations in receipt of funding (COVID scheme)	150	297
7	Basic Income for Arts (pilot research scheme)	New Metric	2,000

### Impact Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	2022	2021	2020
1	Visitors to Cultural Institutions	3,146,315	1,264,738	731,084
2	No. attending NCI Learning & Participation events	469,144	586,179	232,694
3	Irish Artists supported by Culture Ireland Programme (a) Number of artists/organisations supported (b) Total amount of grant aid	(a) 1560 (b) €5.08m	(a) 300 (b) €4.6m	(a) 345 (b) €4.1m

## Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area:

### Outputs

- 1. Arts organisations funded**
- 2. Individual Artists funded**

The Arts Council mission is to promote and develop the arts in Ireland. Under Budget 2022 the Arts Council's Exchequer allocation was €135.18m, of which €133.135m was current and €2.045m was capital. The Arts Council's 10 year strategy, Making Great Art Work, identifies two central priorities in terms of funding decisions, namely, the role of the artist, and public engagement with the arts.

Some 92% of the Council's budget in 2022 directly supported artists and the public. There remained a key focus on supports for individual artists – between 2020 and 2022 over €42m was invested in bursaries.

- 3. Feature film projects receiving production funding from Screen Ireland**
- 4. Film skills development – participants**

Screen Ireland's mission is to assist and encourage the making of films and the development of a film industry in the State. The metrics reflect Screen Ireland's remit to support the sector across production, development and training and our commitment to gender equality as set out in our Sustainability Plan.

### **5. No. of artists supported to promote Irish Culture abroad**

Culture Ireland promotes Irish arts worldwide by creating and supporting opportunities for Irish artists and companies to present and promote their work at strategic international festivals and venues. Culture Ireland also develops platforms to present outstanding Irish work to international audiences, through showcases at key global arts events. These opportunities are reflected in the number of instances an Irish artist was supported to promote Irish culture abroad.

### **6. Pilot Live Performance Support Scheme – No. of organisations in receipt of capital funding (COVID scheme)**

As part of a €50m suite of supports for the live entertainment sector for 2022, the Live Performance Support Scheme and Live Performance Restart Grant Scheme supported the live entertainment sector which had been heavily impacted by the Covid-19 restrictions. These schemes helped to underpin the recovery and protect the future viability of the live performance sector by providing grants to support activity while restrictions were in place and via business restart grants to companies, venues, producers and promoters.

### **7. Basic Income for Arts (pilot research scheme)**

The Basic Income for the Arts Pilot scheme is a three year research programme to evaluate the impact of a basic income style payment on artists. The research will provide an evidence base for future Government policy in terms of supports for the arts.

## **Impacts**

### **1. Visitors to Cultural Institutions**

### **2. Number attending National Cultural Institutions Learning & Participation Events**

A range of indicators were selected to help measure and demonstrate the impact of various strands of investment to support the Department's over-arching goal of enhancing access to and engagement with culture and creativity for the benefit of society. The number of visitors to our NCIs and the numbers engaging with the Learning and Participation programme are considered good indicators for measuring the reach and effectiveness of continued investment in the NCIs.

### **3. Irish Artists supported by Culture Ireland Programmes**

Culture Ireland creates new opportunities for Irish artists and organisations to present their work globally through showcasing artists at key global arts events, including the Edinburgh Festivals and the Venice Biennales. It also supports the presentation of outstanding Irish work to international audiences, through the delivery of a regular grant programme.

**Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.**

Performance targets have been provided and either met or exceeded in 2022.



## Programme D – Sports & Recreation Services

### Output Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	Target	Delivered by end 2022
1	Sports Capital Programme – Number of grants paid (total value)	1520 (€34m)	1,914 (€40m)
2	Large Scale Sport Infrastructure Fund – number of payments made to projects (total value)	55(€14.6m)	11(€1.896m)
3	Recipients Covid-19 support sports sector	50 NGBs 27 LSPs	56 NGBs 18 LSPs

### Impact Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	2022	2021	2020
1	Levels of participation in sport and physical activity, as measured by the Irish Sports Monitor (% adults)	42%	40%	46%
2	Level of participation in a sporting session as measured by Irish Sports Monitor (% of adults who take part in at least one session lasting 30 minutes or more, at least once a week)	N/A*	34%	43%
3	Number of medals won in international competition at elite level (in sports supported by Sport Ireland).	105	62	14
4	No. of days of support services (science, medicine and lifestyle) delivered to athletes by Sport Ireland Institute	5,386	5,012	4,107
5	No. of Anti-doping tests conducted as part of the National Testing Programme	1,415	1,354	1,045

\*analysis not yet available

*Note: The figures at 1 and 2 above are as published in the 2022 Public Service Performance Report and relate to the Irish Sports Monitor Mid-Year 2022 Report. The 2022 Irish Sports Monitor full year Report has since been published (August 2023). The Report shows that participation in sport (metric 1 above) increased by 3 percentage points since 2021, with 43% of the adult population participating regularly in sport in 2022. The corresponding figure for metric 2 for 2022 is 38%.*

### Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area:

#### Outputs

##### **1. Sports Capital Programme – Number of grants paid (total value)**

The Sports Capital and Equipment Programme (SCEP) is the government's primary vehicle for supporting the development of sports facilities and the purchase of non-personal sports equipment. Grants are available to voluntary, not-for profit sports clubs, community groups, National Governing

Bodies (NGBs) of sport and local authorities. SCEP payments are made continuously in respect of grants outstanding from latest and previous rounds of the programme.

## **2. Large Scale Sport Infrastructure Fund – number of new grants allocated to projects (total value)**

The National Sports Policy provided for a Large Scale Sport Infrastructure Fund (LSSIF) to provide Exchequer support for larger sports facility projects. These would be projects where the Exchequer investment would be greater than the maximum amount available under the Sports Capital Programme (SCP). In some cases, these may be projects where the primary objective will be to increase active participation in sport. In other cases, these may be large scale venues/stadia where the focus is more related to social participation and high performance sport. LSSIF payments are made throughout the construction phase of the project which can be over multiple years. The grantee typically does not receive funding in a single lump-sum as building contracts are typically broken into progress payments, made at regular intervals until the construction phase of the project is complete.

## **3. Recipients Covid-19 support sports sector**

COVID-19 funding was provided to the Irish sport sector, which was significantly impacted by the pandemic. The funding was invested through applications-based grant schemes with Sport Ireland's recognised funding partners, including NGBs and LSPs. The schemes were designed to ensure sports organisations maintained operations, avoided insolvency and prepared for a return to productive sporting activity in good financial health.

## **Impacts**

### **1. Levels of participation in sport and physical activity, as measured by the Irish Sports Monitor (% adults)**

### **2. Sports Monitor (% of adults who take part in at least one session lasting 30 minutes or more, at least once a week)**

Increasing participation levels is the cornerstone of the Government-approved National Sports Policy 2018-2027 (NSP), implementation of which has been assigned to D/TCAGSM. The ongoing measurement of participation levels is delivered by means of the Irish Sports Monitor.

### **3. Number of medals won in international competition at elite level (in sports supported by Sport Ireland)**

This is aligned with NSP and reflects one important measurable impact of high performance funding provided to Sport Ireland to implement its high performance strategy 2021-2032.

### **4. No. of days of support services (science, medicine and lifestyle) delivered to athletes by Sport Ireland Institute**

This is aligned with NSP and reflects the importance of support services to the performance achieved by high performance athletes when representing Ireland on the world stage.

## **5. No. of Anti-doping tests conducted as part of the National Testing Programme**

Anti-doping is a key element in protecting the integrity of sport and is subject to codes established by WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency). Sport Ireland is Ireland's designated NADO (National Anti-Doping Organisation) and conducts the requisite tests to fulfil its mandate.

Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.

Performance targets have been provided and exceeded with the exception of the LSSIF outputs.

The first LSSIF allocations were announced just prior to the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in January 2020. The pandemic gave rise to significant financial challenges for all grantees with many having to reprioritise expenditure plans due to reductions in income streams. In more recent times, the high level of construction inflation has also presented considerable challenges for grantees. Every effort has been made to advance all projects as efficiently as possible.

On foot of a review of all LSSIF projects, additional funding was announced in December 2023 to allow for the provision of additional grants in response to delays experienced by grantees arising from the pandemic and construction inflation. It is anticipated that a new round of the Large-Scale Sport Infrastructure Fund will open for applications in the first half of 2024.

## Programme E – Broadcasting

### Output Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	Target	Delivered by end 2022
1	Radio all day share (adults 15+)	30%	28.3%
3	TV all day share (adults 15+)	27.5%	26.8%
3	Hours of home produced content on RTÉ One & RTÉ 2	5,300	6,038
4	RTÉ Expenditure on independently produced television and radio programmes	€41m	€42.74m
5	Average no. of broadcast hours of Irish language programming per day	13.45	13.32

### Impact Indicators

#	Title of Indicator	2022	2021	2020
1	Number of new television and radio programmes, offered funding through the Broadcasting Fund Sound and Vision Scheme	182 <sup>1</sup>	221	235
2	Reach of all RTÉ services among adults 18+	89%	92%	95%
3	RTÉ: Number of hours of distinctive indigenous programming broadcast across all genres	6,038	6,101	6,030

### Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area and;

#### Outputs

##### **1. Radio all day share (adults 15+)**

##### **2. TV all day share (adults 15+)**

The Department includes the RTÉ all-day share metric given the statutory obligation of RTÉ to provide radio and TV services nationwide, and as the extent to which RTÉ's radio services are accessed by the public is a matter of interest generally.

##### **3. Hours of home produced content on RTÉ One & RTÉ 2**

The Broadcasting Act, 2009 requires RTÉ to make specific amounts available each year for the commissioning of television and radio programmes from the independent production sector, as such a metric which captures the hours of such content is of value. Additionally, while TV viewing faces steep competition from streaming generally, it is particularly positive to note that 49 of Top 50 most watched TV programmes by Irish audiences throughout 2022 were home-produced. Within that, RTÉ provided 44 of that Top 50, as audiences engaged with live sport, entertainment, trusted news, gripping factual programmes, Irish documentaries and local drama.

#### **4. RTÉ expenditure on independently produced television and radio programmes**

As set out above, the Broadcasting Act, 2009 requires RTÉ to make specific amounts available each year for the commissioning of television and radio programmes from the independent production sector, as such a metric which highlights RTÉ's achievement or otherwise of this obligation is necessary. In 2022 RTÉ worked with 121 independent television production companies and 32 independent radio production companies through RTÉ's Independent Production Unit and exceeded its target.

#### **5. Average no. of broadcast hours of Irish language programming per day**

The rationale follows the requirement in the Broadcasting Act for the majority of broadcast hours of TG4 to be primarily in the Irish language.

#### **Impacts**

##### **1. Number of new television and radio programmes, offered funding through the Broadcasting Fund Sound and Vision Scheme**

There is a requirement in the Broadcasting Act (2009) for a scheme or number of schemes for the granting of funds to support the development of television or sound broadcasting programmes related to Irish culture. 7% of the TV Licence fee is allocated to the Media Fund. It is therefore important that the number of awards made to support programmes is included as a published metric.

##### **2. Reach of all RTÉ services among adults 18+**

RTÉ are obliged under legislation to provide a comprehensive range of programming and that the media needs of all segments of Irish society are fulfilled. Outlining the reach, particularly among adults, is an important indicator of achievement of this obligation, particularly given the level of choice available to audiences.

##### **3. RTÉ: Number of hours of distinctive indigenous programming broadcast across all genres**

There is a requirement in the Broadcasting Act that RTÉ will ensure that they provide a comprehensive range of programmes in the Irish and English language, have special regard for the elements which distinguish Irish culture. As such reporting on the number of hours of distinctive indigenous programming in response to this obligation is an important metric.

#### **Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.**

Performance metrics have been set and most have been met or are very close to their target.

RTÉ's radio's share was just behind the 30% target at 28.3%. RTÉ radio had a weekly reach of 1,913,000 million or 47% of the Irish adults in 2022. While live radio listening therefore continues to deliver very strong figures, predominantly via FM, digital methods of listening are growing and other categories of audio are on the rise, especially for younger people.

RTÉ's all day TV share was 26.8%, just under the target of 27.5%. While RTÉ One saw a slight share decline, RTÉ2 showed an increase, albeit the bounce in viewing FIFA World Cup would traditionally deliver was somewhat displaced by the unprecedented numbers of people watching via RTÉ Player. There were over 8.2 million streams on RTÉ Player for the *FIFA World Cup 2022* and overall the player had a record-breaking year with 83.3 million streams.

Even with the increased availability of international streaming services, TAM Ireland research shows that the average Irish adult in a TV home watches 2 hours 35 minutes of broadcaster content on a TV set every day, 85% of which is live and 15% watched as catch up.

In all cases, the achievement of the metrics above are a matter for each of the public service broadcasters (TG4 and RTÉ). Numerous factors can influence the achievement including but not limited to competition from other commercial broadcasters and online and digital services.

## Equality Budgeting: Programme B – Arts & Culture, Fís Éireann/Screen Ireland

### Metrics

	2020 Output Outturn (2020 Output Target)	2021 Output Outturn (2021 Output Target)	2022 Output Outturn (2022 Output Target)
Increase level of applications received with female talent*	-2% (+5%)	-4% (+5%)	72% (>50%)
Increase level of successful applications with female talent*	-3% (+5%)	-3% (+5%)	80% (>50%)

*\*Female talent refers to either female writers, producers or directors attached to the project*

### Context and Impact Indicators

		2020	2021	2022
1	Number of Irish Film Board/Screen Ireland applications received	520	509	506

### Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area:

The metrics reflect Screen Ireland's remit to support the sector across production, development and training and our commitment to gender equality as set out in our Sustainability Plan.

### Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.

Performance metrics have been set and were exceeded in 2022. Additional production funding was made available to productions with female writers or directors and there is ongoing engagement with industry stakeholders to improve female participation.

## Equality Budgeting: Programme D – Sports & Recreation Services

### Metrics

	2020 Output Outturn (2020 Output Target)	2021 Output Outturn (2021 Output Target)	2022 Output Outturn (2022 Output Target)
Number of National Governing Bodies supported by Sport Ireland's Women in Sport Programme	40 (40)	45 (40)	45 (45)
Number of Local Sports Partnerships supported by Sport Ireland's Women in Sport Programme	26 (29)	28 (26)	29 (29)
Ratio of female to male participants in sport as measured by the Irish Sports Monitor	0.93 (0.94)	0.88 (0.94)	0.91 (0.92)

### Context and Impact Indicators

		2020	2021	2022
1	Amount spent on the Sport Ireland Women in Sport programme	€1,796,000	€2,265,000	€2,265,000
2	Levels of participation by women in sport and physical activity, as measured by Irish Sports Monitor (% adults)	41%	38%	40%
3	Ratio of female to male participants in sport as measure by Irish Sports Monitor (ISM)	0.87	0.88	0.91
4	No. of medals won by females or mixed teams with female member(s) in international competition at elite level (in sports supported by Sport Ireland)	7	38	65 (51 individual and 14 team)

**Rationale as to the choice of each output and impact indicator as valid metrics to reflect Departmental activity under each Programme Area:**

#### Metrics:

- 1. Number of National Governing Bodies supported by Sport Ireland's Women in Sport Programme**
- 2. Number of Local Sports Partnerships supported by Sport Ireland's Women in Sport Programme**

NGBs and LSPs are key agents in the delivery of the Women in Sport funding programme throughout the country, which is an important support for sporting bodies in putting programmes in place to increase women's participation in their sports and to progress their strategic objectives for women in sport.



### **3. Ratio of female to male participants in sport as measured by the Irish Sports Monitor**

Addressing women's participation at all levels in sport is an important element of the National Sports Policy. Elimination of the gender participation gap by 2027 is a key aim of the policy. This metric demonstrates the gender gap at a point in time and thus measures progress against the elimination target.

#### **Context and Impact Indicators:**

##### **1. Amount spent on the Sport Ireland Women in Sport programme**

Acceleration of spending under the Women in Sport funding programme is considered vital to achieve the overall target. Gender gap currently stands at 5%.

##### **2. Levels of participation by women in sport and physical activity, as measured by Irish Sports Monitor (% adults)**

This is aligned with policy prioritisation of women in sport established in the National Sports Policy.

##### **3. Ratio of female to male participants in sport as measure by Irish Sports Monitor (ISM)**

This indicator demonstrates the narrowing of the gender gap and the success or otherwise of the Women in sport programme and the NSP.

**Justification for cases whereby indicators have been chosen, but no performance target has been set / Justification for cases whereby targets have been set for indicators, but these targets have not been met.**

Performance metrics have been set and were met in 2022. In June 2021, Sport Ireland announced Women in Sport funding for 45 National Governing Bodies as part of a two-year funding cycle. This funding was repeated in 2022 to those successful funded bodies. This metric is on track for 2023.