STATISTICS DENMARK

Documentation of statistics for Economics and employment of the sporting activities 2023

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1 Introduction

These statistics highlight the economy and employment in the sports industry, thus providing a picture of the sport as a profession. These statistics are comparable from 2013 onwards.

2 Statistical presentation

These statistics are an annual estimate of key economic and employment figures, by sports industries, including turnover, payroll and number of full-time employees.

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2.1 Data description

These statistics consist of the following key economic and employment figures for the sports industry:

- Turnover (DKK million)
- Export (DKK million)
- Import (DKK million)
- Wage and salary costs (DKK million)
- Number of jobs (end of November)
- Number of full-time employees
- Municipal expenses (DKK 1,000)
- Municipal expenditure (DKK) per capita
- students and graduates in sports educations
- Average household consumption of sports

Sports employment

Average number of employed: The calculation of employed persons in the quarter is an average calculation of the number of employed persons per day in the quarter. A person is therefore included in the calculation with the precise number of days in employment. Full-time employees: The number of employees in full-time equivalents at the workplace during the year. The number of employees in full-time equivalents is calculated by setting the hours paid in proportion to the maximum number of hours of paid work during the year with a weekly employment of 37 hours (1,924 hours).

** Sports Education**

The status statement regarding sports education operates with * All students *, * approach * and * completed * (graduates).

All students correspond to the total number of students who applied for the relevant year for the programs concerned.

- Approach * comes from the Times variable TILG_ART and corresponds to the sum of students included.

- Education approach

- Educational restart, continuing at the same institution
- Educational restart, continuing at the same institution

Since the professional bachelor's degree program "5761 Leisure management, prof.bach" in 2021 changed to "Event management and, prof.bach.", there has been a transfer of students from one institution to another, which explains the higher number of education approaches in 2021.

- Completed * is based on the TIMES variable AUDD that proves whether the student has completed an education or not. Whether the program is competency-giving or not is not included in the statistics. '4522 Fitness Instructor' corresponds as the only one to a "non-qualifying" vocational education but is nevertheless included in the sum of vocational education, due to the sports relationship.

2.2 Classification system

These statistics industry classification follows Dansk Branchekode 2007 (DB07), which is the

national version of EU's nomenclatur NACE rev. 2. The key figures are grouped under R93 Sports activities and amusements and recreation activities in:

- 93.11 Operation of sports facilities
- 93.12 Activities of sports clubs
- 93.13 Fitness facilities
- 93.19 Other sports activities

The municipal expenses in IDRFIN01 have the following groups. Futher information refers to REGK31.

Function: 0.32.31 stadiums and sports facilities 0.32.35 Other leisure-time facilities 3.22.18 Sports facilities for children and young people

Dranst: 12 Current expenditure incl. reimbursement from central goverment (sum of 1 Current Expenditure 2 reimbursement from central goverment in Dranst from table REGk31) 3 Capital expenditure

Education

Sports employment by educational level in table IDRBES03 follows DISCED-15, educational level.

Students in full-time sports education by type of education in table IDRUDD01 follow DISCED-15, type of education, (ongoing education). The correlation between the type of education and the level of education for these statistics is as follows:

Vocational education

- 812 Professional teacher in sports (private ed.)
- 4522 Fitness Instructor
- 4615 Greenkeeper (added from 2020)

Bachelor Studies

- 5151 Physiotherapy, prof.bach.
- 5153 Occupational therapy, prof.bach.
- 5476 Sports Management (superstructure), prof.bach.
- 5863 Sports Management (superstructure), prof.bach.
- 5864 Sport management (superstructure), prof.bach.
- 5715 Leisure management, prof.bach.
- 5761 Leisure management, prof.bach. (-2021)
- 5761 Event management og økonomi, prof.bach. (2022-)
- 5762 Bachelor of Leisure Management, prof.bach.

Bachelor

- 8253 Sports / sports and health, bach.

Master

- 7144 Occupational therapy, child 2 years
- 7183 Physiotherapy, child 2 years
- 8256 Sports / Sports and health, child 2 years
- 8258 Humanities-Social Sciences Sports Science, child 2 years
- 8259 Human Physiology, child 2 years

- 8250 Body exercises, pitcher.
- 8257 Sports technology, pitcher 2 years

** Sports Employment**

Sports employment by job function is based on Statistics Denmark's Professional Classification (DISCO-08).

** Sports Consumption **

Sports consumption is grouped by socio-economic status, type of household, household income, housing type, region and age. To calculate sports consumption by consumption groups in table IDRFU01, Statistics Denmark's version of the European classification of individual consumption by purpose [ECOICOP] is used (https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/ecoicop-dst).

Clothing and shoes

- 03.1.2.19.11: Sports and leisure clothing, swimwear and the like for men
- 03.1.2.29.11: Sports and leisure clothing, swimwear and the like for women
- 03.1.2.31.81: Sports and leisure wear, swimwear and the like for boys
- 03.1.2.32.91: Sports and leisure wear, swimwear and the like for girls
- 03.2.1.11.11: Shoes, including sports for men
- 03.2.1.21.11: Shoes, including sports for women
- 03.2.1.31.11: Shoes, also sports for boys
- 03.2.1.31.21: Shoes, including sports for girls

Sports

- 09.2.1.31.21 Boat accessories
- 09.3.1.23.51 Balls not beach balls
- 09.3.2.11.11 Equipment, etc. for golf
- 09.3.2.11.21 Equipment, etc. for soccer and handball
- 09.3.2.11.31 Equipment, etc. for badminton and tennis
- 09.3.2.21.21 Equipment, etc. to other sports
- 09.3.2.31.11 Rep. of sports, fishing, hunting and camping equipment

Membership and entrance

- 09.4.1.11.11 Sports matches;
- 09.4.1.13.11 Swimming pool, water park, outdoor swimming pool
- 09.4.1.21.21 Fitness, etc.
- 09.4.1.21.31 Other participation in sports, leasing and the like.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Turnover: Revenue from the sale of products and services that come from the company's primary operations.

Export: Consists of sales to countries inside and outside the EU plus other goods and services that are sold free of charge. Exports are calculated as revenue less domestic sales.

Import: Value of goods and services bought from abroad.

Wage and salary costs: The annual wage and salary sum is defined at the place of work as the sum of the employee's primary income, of which labor market contributions and total contributions to pension schemes must be paid. Additionally, pension contributions and the value of perks are added. Refunds from the municipality to the employer for the payment of maternity benefits and sickness benefits are deducted.

Jobs end of November: Jobs at workplaces at the end of November. All jobs are included regardless of whether they are job, secondary jobs, tertiary jobs etc.

Full-time equivalents:

2.5 Statistical unit

Statistical units are the sports industry's companies.

2.6 Statistical population

Economy and employment in the sports industry.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark. Christians island is not included in the estimates regarding municipal expenses.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 2013 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

2015.

2.10 Unit of measure

The aggregated economic figures of the sports industry companies are measured in DKK million. The aggregate employment rate of sports industries is measured in the number of jobs and in the number of full-time employees (full-time equivalents) and average number of employed. Household sports consumption is measured in DKK.

2.11 Reference period

The financial fey figures are calculated on the basis of financial information for the whole year. The same is the number of full-time employees, while the number of jobs is calculated at the end of November.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Yearly

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Data is derived from other public authorities and existing registries and collected on the basis of the Danish Statistics Act.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no direct reporting burden for compiling these statistics.

2.15 Comment

Statistics Denmark expands coverage in the field of sport under the subjects Economics and Employment of the Sports Sector, Sports Participation and Sports infrastructure and Resources. In addition, a new cultural survey is being developed and the first new results from this are expected to be completed by 2019.

3 Statistical processing

The statistics are based on registry data from the Employment statistics and General Business Statistics for the selected sports industries.

3.1 Source data

Revenue, export and import based on data extracts from the General Company Statistics. Salary, jobs and full-time employment is obtained from the Employment statistics, e.g. ERHV1. The sports expenses of municipalities (IDRFIN01) are taken yearly from table REGK31. For further documentation, see the relevant statistical documentation.

The Consumer Survey is a sample survey in which the number of households makes up 2,200 of Denmark's total approx. 2.6 million private households. The study includes information from three data sources: Accounting, CAPI interviews and records.

Consumption is grouped according to an international standard, the so-called ECOICOP nomenclature (European Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose), which is of varying degree of detail. The international recommendations only provide instructions on the breakdown of consumption at an overall level, where the Statistics Denmark has also made a further breakdown to meet special needs. In Statistics Denmark, the consumer survey is typically calculated at a 3-digit level, which includes 44 groupings that are updated annually.

IDRUDD01 corresponds to a statement of student numbers in sports education. The student numbers are retrieved in the elev3 register from a unique list of full-time education in sports. This has, among other things, been defined on the basis of DISCED-15, Subject area, ongoing education v1.0: 2019 which classifies the main, intermediate and sub-areas that have a close connection to the sports education programs. The list of studentscan be continuously expanded depending on the addition of new full-time education in sports.

The student register contains information about students in ordinary education that are publicly regulated, i.e. a ministry has set the framework for education through laws and ordinances. Ordinary programs are full-time programs and cover the programs from kindergarten class to research programs at the university level. Read more in the description of Student register 3.

The source of sports employment tables is the Labor Accounts Register (AMR).

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Data is collected from administrative registers.

3.4 Data validation

Data validation is done in the relevant source records, see the respective documentation.

3.5 Data compilation

Source data originates from validated sources. The industry definition is based on the European Commission's statistical definition of sport, the so-called Vilnius definition.

3.6 Adjustment

No correction of data is made beyond what is already described under Data validation and Data processing.

4 Relevance

These statistics are available for all to be used for a description of the economy and employment in the sports-related industries.

4.1 User Needs

Municipalities, regions, ministries, organizations, international organizations, private companies and individuals can use the statistics for public and private planning purposes, as well as for research purposes.

4.2 User Satisfaction

No user satisfaction assessment has been made.

4.3 Data completeness rate

These statistics are not regulated, but are based on the EU Commission's work on the definition of sporting industries.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are based on validated register data, which is considered to be of high quality, cf. the relevant statistics documents. There is no definite quality measurement of the statistics, as well as no calculations on uncertainty.

5.1 Overall accuracy

These statistics are based on basic data that has been validated and corrected when compiling other statistics products and is therefore considered to be of good quality. For an assessment of overall accuracy, refer to the relevant statistical documentation.

An description of the method of data collection and processing of the results regarding household consumption is referred to the documentation Household Budget Survey.

It is important to point out that the level of detail of the consumption groups included in the calculation of sports consumption is very high (at the 8-digit level) - which is why there is a greater uncertainty in the consumption estimates than for the uncertainty in the various product groups available at http://www.dst.dk/consumption at a five-digit level. The more detailed consumer product groups, the greater the uncertainty associated with the estimates. For example the following groups are not included in the estimates as they are associated with very high uncertainty and can also have a major impact on overall sports consumption:

- 09214111 Horses, ponies and accessories
- 09213111 boats, dinghy, all kinds, buy / sell

The sample size becomes smaller when the sample is divided by socio-economic status, households, total income, type of housing, region and age. The distribution within the individual groups, as far as possible, follows the real distribution in the population, subject to deviations. As a result, some sample groups become very small or under-represented, creating greater variance and uncertainty associated with the estimate of sports consumption. IDRFU02 is a good example where the sample for unemployed is approx. 20 respondents compared to, for example, a pensioner, an early retirement pensioner, which includes a sample of over 600 respondents.

The purpose of the consumption tables is to elucidate the relationship between the average sport consumption and the total consumption in the consumption survey for different household types. It is not appropriate to consider the actual amounts as accurate estimates of sports consumption, as this is a sample associated with statistical uncertainty. This uncertainty can be significant for small sample sizes and for distribution / analysis variables with small coherence / variance with sports consumption.

For precision in sports employment, refer to the documentation for [Quarterly Statistics for the Workforce]
(https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/statistikdokumentation/kvartalsopdelt- Labor Force Statistics).

5.2 Sampling error

There will be uncertainty associated with the sample in the Consumer Survey.

5.3 Non-sampling error

For an assessment of other uncertainties, refer to the relevant documentation.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

These statistics are based on validated registry data, which is considered to be of high quality. There is no definite quality measurement of the statistics, as well as no uncertainty calculations. For an assessment of the quality of the underlying data sources, refer to the relevant documentation.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark. The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final figures are published.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Publications are made annually approximately twenty months after the end of the reference period.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Statistical data are published approximately 20 months after the end of the reference period.

6.2 Punctuality

These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

7 Comparability

These statistics can be compared to selected results from the Employment statistics, The Register-Based Labor Force Statistics and the General Company statistics, as well as the Industrial Structure and Labor Market.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

These statistics are not subject to any EU regulations, but the delimitation follows the EU Commission's definition of sporting industries.

7.2 Comparability over time

These statistics are comparable through the entire published period.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

These statistics are based on statistics on employment, register-based labor force statistics, Register-based employ statistics, The Consumption Survey, and general company statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in the StatBank under Economics and employment of the sporting activitiess.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

Publication only in Danish.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under Economics and employment of the sporting activities.

8.7 Micro-data access

Not available.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Data Confidentiality Policy for Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

These statistics are published at a level of aggregation that does not necessitate discretion.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation on methodology for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Science, Technology and Culture. The contact person is Søren Østerballe, tel.: + 45 2342 3297, and e-mail: SRB@dst.dk.