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## **Economic Value of Sport in England 1985-2008**

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Sport Industry Research Centre

Sheffield Hallam University

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## Definitions

### 1. National Income Accounting

The concepts of National Income Accounting were developed for macro-economic analysis in the 1930s and 1940s. The basic principle is that there is accounting equality between total output, total income and total expenditure. The most common definitions of total output in the economy as a whole are the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Value Added (GVA). For example, assume that the total output in a factory producing football boots is £100m. This is equivalent to the income generated as wages (say £60m) as profits (say £10m) and as flow to the companies selling inputs (£30m) required in the production. In this example GVA is the sum of wages and profits. Further, total income will also be identical to total expenditure because output that is not sold in the current financial year is treated as investment expenditure.

### 2. Gross Value Added (GVA)

GVA is the difference between total income (based on wages and profits) and the cost of inputs used in the production process (raw materials and services). Alternatively it can be expressed as:

$GVA = GDP - \text{taxes on products} + \text{subsidies on products}.$

GVA shows the contribution of the sports sector to the economy as a whole.

### 3. Sport

We follow the definition employed in the publication *Sport Market Forecasts*<sup>1</sup>. Sport is divided into the following sectors: Sport clothing and footwear, Sport equipment, Health and fitness, other participant sports, Boats, Spectator sports, Sport gambling, Sport TV and video, Sport related publications and Sport related travel.

### 4. Employment

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<sup>1</sup> *Sport Market Forecasts 2009-2013*, Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC), 2009

This is full time equivalent (FTE) jobs. In this case two half-time jobs are measured as one full time equivalent.

## Executive Summary

### Introduction

- This report is part of Sport England's ongoing commitment to build the evidence of the economic value of sport. The research has been carried out by The Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC) as a follow up of the 2005 economic reports.
- The economic value of sport has been assessed across England as a whole and separately for each region. The 2008 economic recession has been a factor influencing the size of the sports sector nationally and within each region.
- This report focuses on the economic importance of sport in England in 2008, providing comparisons with estimates since 1985<sup>1</sup>.

### Methodology

The methodology employed in this report is based on national income accounting<sup>2</sup> and the income and expenditure flows between sub-sectors of the economy, namely:

- **Consumers** – including the personal or household sector.
- **Commercial Sport** – including spectator sport clubs, sports good manufacturers and retailers.

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<sup>1</sup> *Cambridge Econometrics: The Value of the Sports Economy in the Regions, 2000*

<sup>2</sup> The basic principle is that there is accounting equality between total output, total income and total expenditure. The most common definitions of total output in the economy as a whole are the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Value Added (GVA). GDP is obtained by valuing outputs of goods and services at market prices and then aggregating. Note that all intermediate goods are excluded and no adjustment is made for indirect taxes and subsidies. GVA is the difference between total income (based on wages and profits) and the cost of inputs used in the production process (raw materials and services). Alternatively it can be expressed as:  $GVA = GDP - \text{taxes on products} + \text{subsidies on products}$ . GVA shows the contribution of the sports sector to the economy as a whole.

- **Commercial Non-Sport** – including suppliers for the production of sport-related goods and services.
- **Voluntary** – including non-profit making sport organisations such as amateur clubs run by their participants.
- **Local Government** – including income from local government sport facilities, sport related grants from the Central government and rates from the commercial and voluntary sector.
- **Central Government** – including taxes, grants and wages on sport related activities.
- **Outside the Area sector** – including transactions with economies outside the region.

The 'double entry' accounting principle is applied, so every expenditure flow from say the commercial non-sport sector to the commercial sport sector has a corresponding income flow in the commercial sport sector accounts. The income and expenditure accounts are then used to derive estimates for the following economic indicators of the sport economy:

- Consumer expenditure on sport
- Gross value added by sport
- Sport related employment

## Results

### Sport-related economic activity

- Estimates of sport-related output are based on gross value added (GVA)<sup>1</sup> by the sport sector. Gross value added is calculated as the sum of wages and profits generated in the sector. Figure A shows that sport-related economic activity increased from £3,358 million in 1985 to £13,649 million in 2003 and £16,668 million in 2008 (based on current prices). This represents a real increase of 140% over the period 1985 to 2008 (based on constant prices).

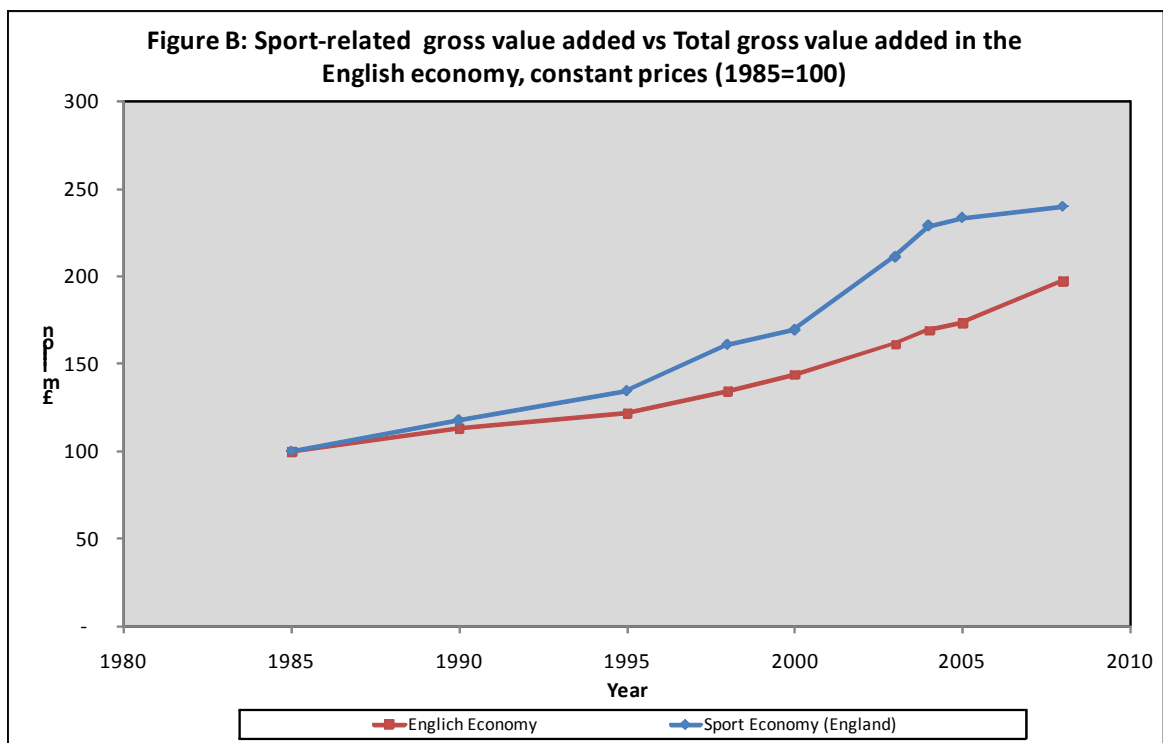
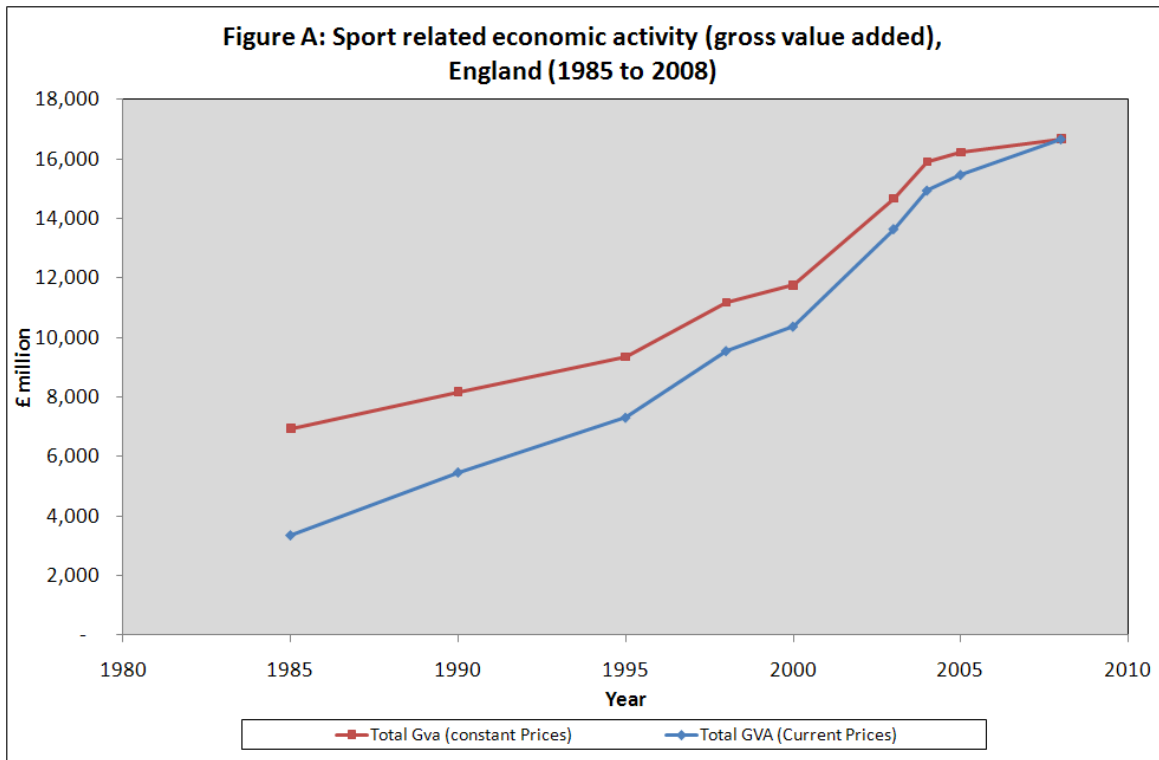
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<sup>1</sup> GVA is the difference between total income (based on wages and profits) and the cost of inputs used in the production process (raw materials and services). Alternatively it can be expressed as:

$$\text{GVA} = \text{GDP} - \text{taxes on products} + \text{subsidies on products}.$$

GVA shows the contribution of the sports sector to the economy as a whole.

- In the same period (1985 to 2008) the English economy (gross value added) grew by 97% in real terms. This highlights that the growth of the sport economy has outstripped that of the English economy as a whole (Figure B).



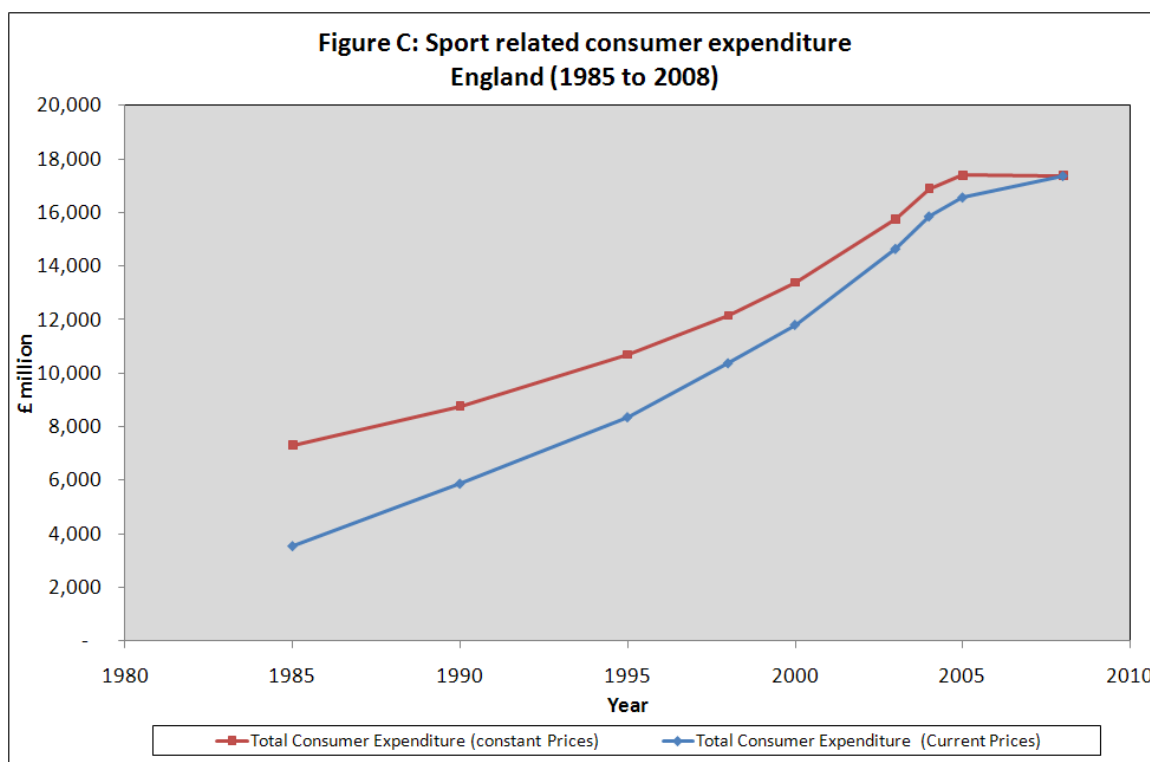
Source: Sports Industry Research Centre, Sheffield Hallam, and UK National Accounts

\* Indexing is based on constant prices from the UK National Accounts. It is constructed assuming that both sport GVA and total UK GVA are 100 for the year 1985

- During the period 2003-08, England's gross value added from sport increased by 22%. During the 2005-08 period, sport related GVA increased by 8% in terms of this methodology and 12% in terms of the ABI statistical definition of sport. This compares favourably with the corresponding growth in 'gambling' and 'motion picture and video activities', both decreasing because of the recession.

### Sport-related consumer expenditure

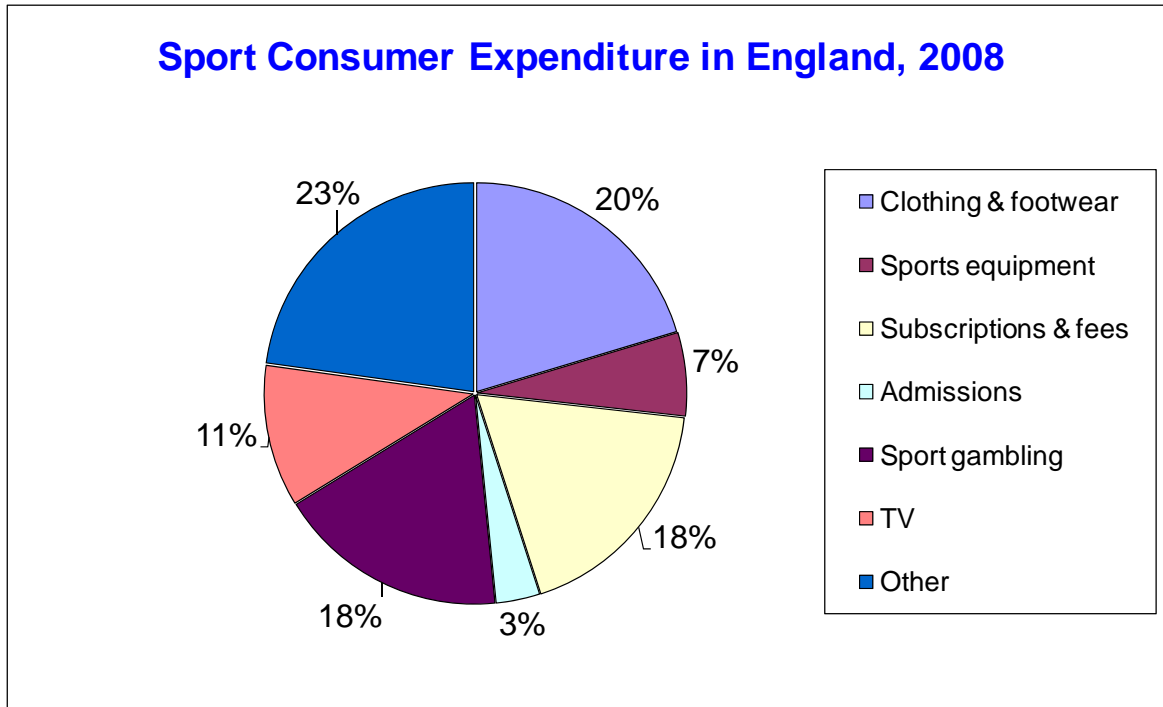
- Figure C shows consumer expenditure on sport in England was £17,384 million in 2008, an increase from £3,536 in 1985 (based on current prices). This represents a real increase of 138% over the period 1985 to 2008 (based on constant prices). Consumer expenditure in constant prices in 2008 is almost equal to that of 2005. In 2008, the recession stopped the growth of the sport economy; however the latter resisted the strong economic downturn. This is also true in terms of GVA and employment.



- There has been a 6.9% increase in consumer spending on sports equipment over the period 2003-2008 (constant prices).
- The abolition of direct tax on gambling had a significant effect on the sport economy: It considerably expanded the size of gambling within the sport market. In 2008,

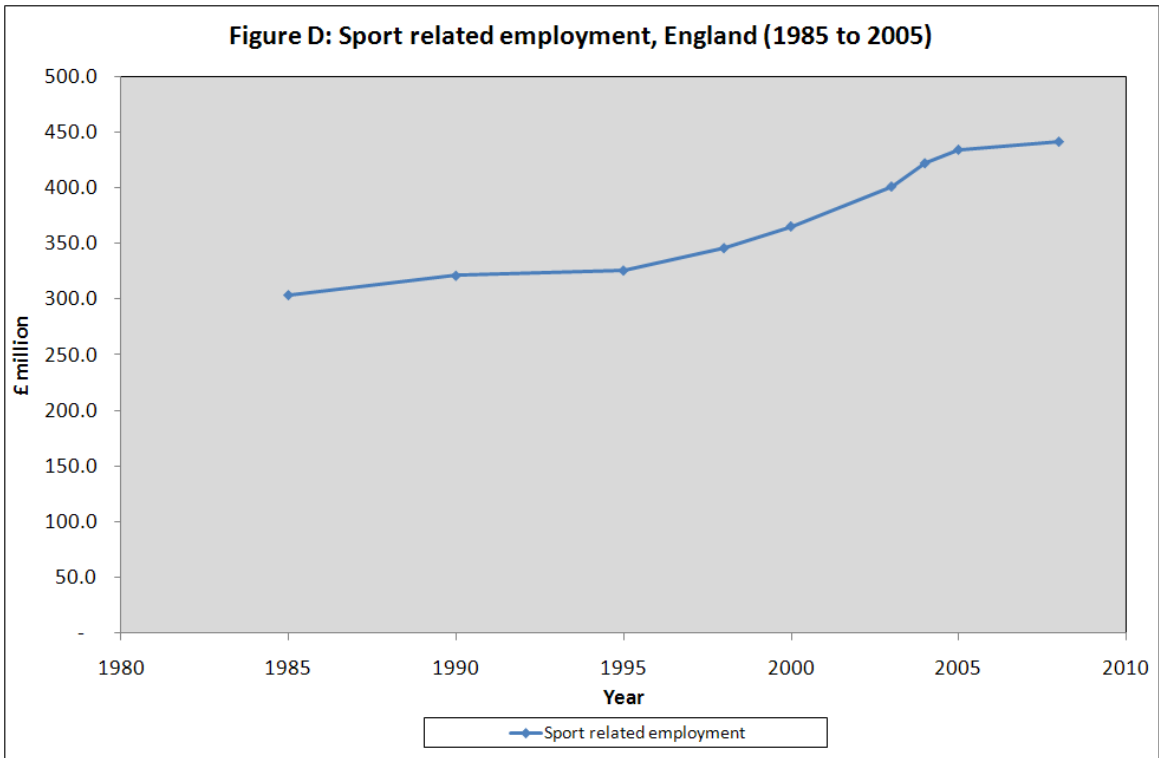


expenditure on sport gambling was £3,100 million, or 17.8% of total spending on sport. Moreover, it increased profits for sport gambling companies, hence increasing value added in the commercial sector.

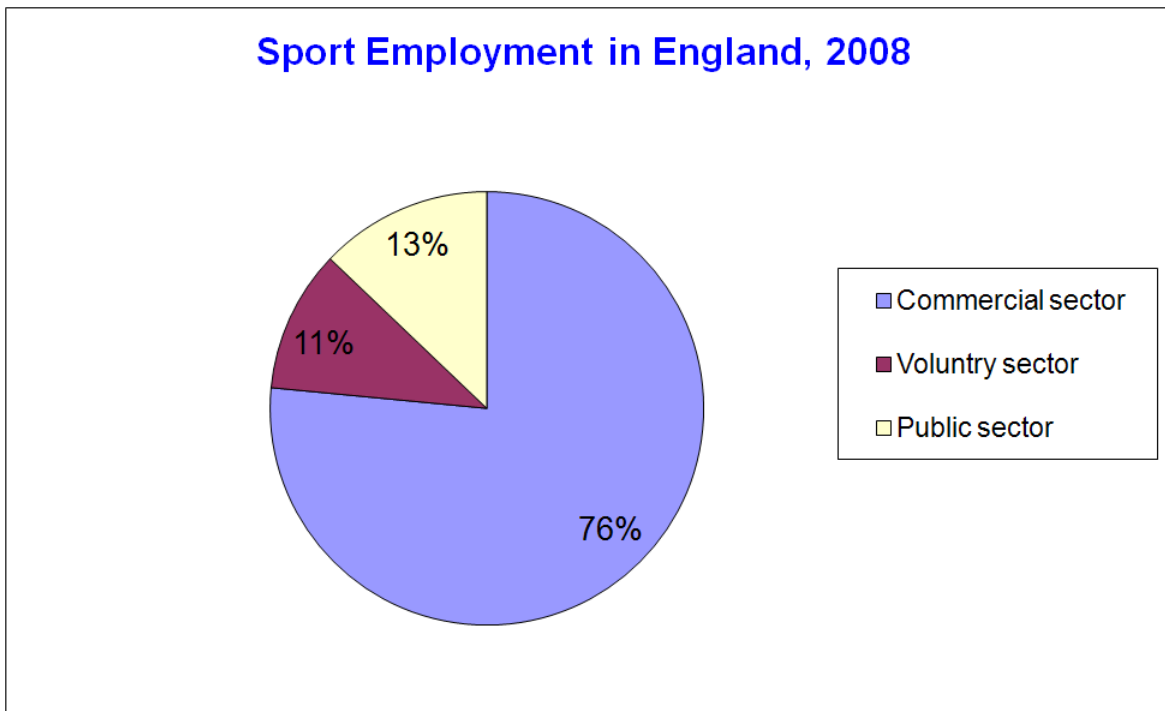


#### Sport-related employment

- Sport-related employment in England is estimated at 441,000 in 2008, accounting for 1.8% of all employment in England.
- Sport-related employment has increased from 304,000 in 1985 to 441,000 in 2008, a 45.1% increase (see Figure D).
- In the eight years between 2000 and 2008, employment in sport increased by 20.7%.
- Sport related employment bucked the declining trend of the UK economy. During the period 2005-2008, sport related employment increased by 2%.



- The majority of these jobs are supported by the commercial sectors - accounting for 339,000 jobs or 76% of the total sport-related employment in England.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared by the Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC) at Sheffield Hallam University on behalf of Sport England. The purpose of the report is to provide an estimate of the economic importance of sport in England. It builds on similar research carried out by Cambridge Econometrics in 2000<sup>1</sup> and SIRC in 2003 and 2005 that measured the value of the sport economy in the nine English regions. ABI provides information such as gross value added, wage bill, and number of enterprises for each industry under consideration. Selected comparisons have been made with the 2003 and 2005 studies to illustrate the change in the importance of sport to the national economy. This report informs of the direct economic contribution of sport. It also captures in percentage terms the effect of the 2008 recession.

## 1.2 Methodology

The SIRC model of economic impact assessment, uses as its basic input, where possible, economic variables from official statistics. Hence, with the sole exception of the voluntary sector, there is no need for collection of primary data. National income accounting provides the framework for this model, which is consistent with the UK National Accounts. It allows for a division of the sports economy into the seven sectors below:

- **Consumers** – including the personal or household sector. Shows mainly sport related expenditure, e.g. spending on sports clothing and footwear.
- **Commercial Sport** – including spectator sport clubs, sports good manufacturers and retailers. In this sector we would classify companies such as Nike, JJB and football clubs. We also include a section of the media where a sport product/service is produced such as sport TV, sport publications etc.
- **Commercial Non-Sport** – including suppliers for the production of sport-related goods and services. This sector includes all companies of the commercial sector that do not provide a sport product, but they assist through supply of inputs or

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridge Econometrics: *The Value of the Sports Economy in the Regions in 2000*

revenue in its production. An example is a beer company sponsoring a football club. The advertising revenue received by the club, represents a flow from the commercial non-sport sector to the commercial sport sector.

- **Voluntary Sector** – including non-profit making sport organisations such as amateur clubs run by their participants. Professional football clubs are not included in this category even if they are managed on a non-profit basis.
- **Local Government** – including income from local government sport facilities, sport related grants from the Central Government and rates from the commercial and voluntary sector. The sector has expenses such as wages for labour (a flow towards consumers) and grants to the voluntary sector.
- **Central Government** – including taxes, grants and wages on sport related activities. For example a person buying a ticket for a football match, records two flows: one towards the Government sector as VAT and another towards the Commercial sport sector for the remainder of the price.
- **Outside the Area sector** – This includes all transactions with economies outside England.

We record income and expenditure flows between the seven sectors above. As a result we can draw up a set of income and expenditure accounts for each sector. The 'double entry' accounting principle is applied, so every expenditure flow from sector A to sector B is also an income flow in the sector B accounts. The income and expenditure accounts are then used to derive estimates for the following economic impact indicators of the sport economy:

- Sport-related consumer expenditure
- Sport-related employment
- Sport-related value added

Sport-related value added is the most comprehensive statistic of economic value as it corresponds to the gross value added (GVA) in the economy as a whole. It shows the contribution of the sport industry to the economy. We measure it as the sum of wages and profit surplus in the sector, adjusted for the inclusion of value contributed from National Lottery projects.

Data to enable comparisons with the estimates of the economic impact of sport for the year 2000 are based on the Cambridge Econometrics reports<sup>1</sup>. Adjustments have been made to take into account changes in methodology. The most important one is the change in the original estimates of the consumer expenditure on sport-related gambling, which we believe was overvalued in the 2000 study. The method used is consistent with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimate, as reported in the publication *Consumer Trends*<sup>2</sup>. Economic analysis has been carried out using both current and constant prices<sup>3</sup>. The sport-generated product (GVA) as a percentage of the total regional product is usually the most important statistic to consider.

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridge Econometrics: *The Value of the Sports Economy in the Regions in 2000*

<sup>2</sup> *Consumer Trends, Quarter 1, 2009 (ONS)*

<sup>3</sup> The base year for constant prices is 2003

## 2. The Sport Economy in England

### 2.1 Summary of key indicators

Table 2.1 summarises the most important 2008 indicators of the sport economy in England, namely sport-related consumer expenditure, gross value added and employment. The table also draws comparisons with indicators for the years 2005, 2003, 2000<sup>1</sup>, 1998, 1995, 1990 and 1985. The relative proportions of sport-related expenditure and employment (out of total expenditure and employment) have been adjusted to make them consistent with the methodology employed in this report. The estimate for total consumption expenditure is derived using Family Spending and Consumer Trends Statistics. Hence, the estimate for consumption expenditure is consistent with the European System of Accounts 1995.

According to Table 2.1, £17,384 million was spent on sport-related goods and services in England in 2008. Compared to 2003, there was an increase of 19% in sport-related consumption. The proportion of total consumer spending on sport increased from 2.0% in 1985 to 2.3% in 2000, reaching a peak of 2.6% in 2005; following the recession, it fell back to 2.3% in 2008.

In 2008, sport-related economic activity added almost £16,700 million to the English economy, which represents increases of 22% and 8% over the year 2003 and 2005 respectively. There is a corresponding growth in the contribution made to gross value added by sport in England - from 1.2% in 1985 to 1.5% in 2000 and 1.7% in 2005. Following the 2008 recession, this statistic decreased to 1.5%.

Sport-related employment in England is estimated at 441,000 in 2008, up from around 401,000 in 2003 and 304,000 in 1985. A higher share of jobs can be attributed to sport in England in 2008 and 2005 (1.8%) than in 2000 (1.6%) and in 1985 (1.3%).

It can be seen from Table 2.1 that, over the period 2005-08, sport-related employment maintained its share in the economy (1.8%), while the share of sport-related Gross Value Added declined to 1.5%. Value added corresponds to the sum of wages and profits.

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridge Econometrics: *The Value of the Sports Economy in the Regions in 2000*

**Table 2.1: Main sport-related indicators for England**

	1985	1990	1995	1998	2000	2003	2005	2008
<b>Consumer expend. on sport (£million)</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>11,815</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>17,384</b>
percentage of total expenditure	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
<b>Gross Value Added by sport (£million)</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>9,552</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>13,649</b>	<b>15,471</b>	<b>16,668</b>
percentage of total GVA	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
<b>Sport related employment (thousands)</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>321.0</b>	<b>326.0</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>365.4</b>	<b>401.0</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>441.0</b>
percentage of total employment	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8

Since wages did not decline during the period 2005-08, it seems likely that this inconsistency between employment and value added was caused by declining profit margins in the commercial sector and by firms increasingly relying on part time employment to cope with the recession. This does not reflect a weakness of commercial operators to maintain their margins; it is rather implied by the out of scale profitability of the past, often following government legislation such as in the case of gambling. For example, the pre-tax profits of William Hill increased by 525% in 2003. This level of profitability is unsustainable in the long run.

## 2.2 Consumer Spending

Table 2.2 summarises the value of sport-related consumer spending in England using constant 2003 prices. The conversion of spending in market prices to spending in 2003 prices is done by using the value and volume indicators for the sport economy as appear in the publication Sport Market Forecasts.

The sport-gambling estimate for 2000 has been adjusted based on estimates for the gambling sector as a whole. The new estimate is consistent with the total reported in the ONS publication Consumer Trends.

**Table 2.2: Summary of sport-related consumer spending in England, 1985-2008**

	Constant Prices (2003)							Change 1985-08 %
	1985 £m	1990 £m	1995 £m	2000 £m	2003 £m	2005 £m	2008 £m	
Sport clothing and footwear	647	1,416	1,685	2,368	3,115	3,430	3,888	<b>501</b>
Sports equipment	476	469	559	762	1,044	1,243	1,116	<b>134</b>
Participation subscriptions and fees	1,282	1,486	2,437	3,283	2,947	3,333	2,886	<b>125</b>
Admissions to events	215	466	656	673	629	648	486	<b>126</b>
Sport-related gambling	1,713	1,933	2,170	1,769	2,477	2,952	2,743	<b>60</b>
TV rental and satellite subscriptions		78	497	1,176	1,443	1,462	1,599	
Other sport-related spending	2,468	2,308	1,937	2,428	3,000	3,107	3,449	<b>40</b>
<b>Total expenditure on sport</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>16,167</b>	<b>138</b>

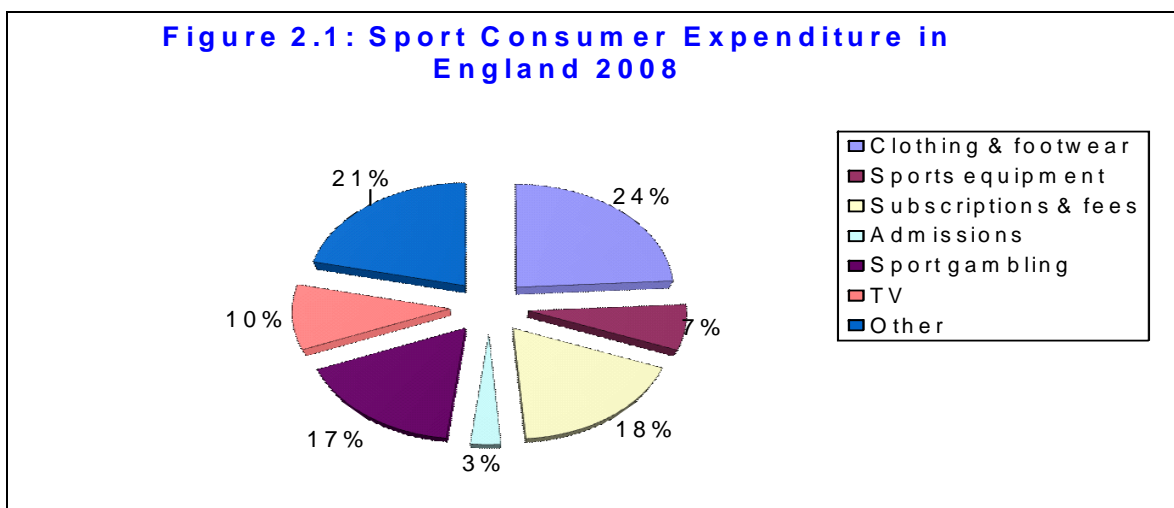
Table 2.2 shows that the total value of sport-related consumer spending in England was £16,167 million in 2008, representing a decrease of less than 1% (in 2003 prices) over the year 2005 and an increase of 138% over the year 1985. The 2008 recession left consumer spending (in volume) practically unchanged. The most significant areas of consumer spending on sport are clothing and footwear, participation subscriptions and fees, and gambling.

Together these three broad categories account for £9,517 million (in 2003 prices) or nearly 59% of the sport-related expenditure in England in 2008. Of these, the size of sport gambling sector increased by 11% in constant prices over the 2003-08 period. During the aforementioned period, the spending associated with 'sport clothing and footwear' and 'participation subscription and fees' increased by 25% and decreased by 2% respectively in volume. This is further supported by a 7% rise in expenditure on sport equipment during



2003-08. The role of sport in creating output and employment in the commercial non-sport sector is also illustrated by the sports-related spending on 'TV and video rental, cable and satellite subscriptions', accounting for around 10% of the market. Other spending categories include publications, sport-related BBC licence fee, and sport travel.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the distribution of sport related consumer expenditure in England in 2008.



The 2008 recession left consumer spending almost unchanged compared to 2005. Within it we had increases in sport clothing and footwear (13%) and sport TV (9%). Other sectors such as sport equipment, subscriptions and fees, admissions and gambling declined in volume terms.

### 2.3 Sport-related Output

Estimates of sport-related output are based on value added by the sport sector. Value added is calculated as the sum of wages and profits generated in the sector. Table 2.3 summarises the value added by sport to the English economy. According to Table 2.3, sport-related economic activity increased from £3,358 million in 1985 to £10,373 million in 2000 and £16,668 million in 2008. The majority of this economic activity (£8,636 million, 52%) is generated by the commercial non-sport sector. The next sector in size is commercial sport (£4,327 million, 26%); nearly 35% of the valued added in this sector is attributable to the retailing sub-sector. The latter includes sport-related clothing and footwear, equipment and publications. The voluntary and the public sectors account for

£3,706 million or 22% of the sport-related economic activity. During the period 2005-2008 sport-related economic activity increased by 8% (3% above the level of price increases).

**Table 2.3: Sport-related Value Added In England**

	1985 £m	2000 £m	2003 £m	2005 £m	2008 £m
Commercial sport	1,027	3,276	3,360	3,924	4,327
Commercial non-sport	1,776	4,945	7,238	7,887	8,636
Voluntary sector	93	1,256	1,871	2,312	2,110
Public sector	462	896	1,180	1,341	1,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>13,649</b>	<b>15,471</b>	<b>16,668</b>

The 2008 recession, despite its influence on consumer spending did not reverse the pattern of growth in sport-related GVA. The sector, in terms of growth, is driven by the commercial sport and public sectors, increasing by 10% and 19% correspondingly, over the period 2005-2008.

## 2.4 Sport-related employment

Table 2.4 provides estimates for sport-related employment in England. The employment estimates of SIRC in 2005 and 2008 are derived from calculations based on wage payments and average salaries per sector. In 2008, sport and associated industries are estimated to employ 441,000 people in England, accounting for 1.8% of all employment. This represents increases of 10% and 2% over the years 2003 and 2005 respectively. Table 2.4 indicates that the majority of these jobs are supported by the commercial non-sport and commercial sport sectors - together accounting for over 339,000 jobs or 77% of the total sport-related employment in England. The public and voluntary sectors support 13% and 10% of sport-related jobs respectively. The strength of the commercial sport sector can partly be attributed to sport retailing; employment in the latter increased by 18% during the 2005-2008 period. By contrast, in the aforementioned period, employment in spectator sports declined marginally reflecting the expected impact of the 2008 recession. Finally sport-related manufacturing and TV increased by 24% and 6% respectively, over the 2005-2008

period. It is worth pointing out that the value of the commercial non-sport sector increased over 2005-08 despite a small decline in employment within the sector.

**Table 2.4: Sport-related employment in England**

	1985 (‘000)	2000 (‘000)	2003 (‘000)	2005 (‘000)	2008 (‘000)
Commercial sport	97	115	116	134	151
Commercial non-sport	144	175	192	197	188
Voluntary sector	31	38	46	52	47
Public sector	32	37	48	51	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>441</b>

## 2.5 Summary of Income and Expenditure flows

Table 2.5 below summarises the income and expenditure flows for the seven sport-related sectors in 2008. A large part of income is generated in the commercial non-sport sector, accounting for £11,350 million. This is followed by the commercial sport sector (£9,461 million) and the consumer sector (£7,407 million). Within the commercial sport sector, 58% of generated income comes from retailing. This consists mainly of sport equipment, clothing and footwear and sales of sport-related books, magazines, newspapers and DVDs. On the expenditure side, by far the most important category is the consumer sector accounting for £17,384 million of expenditure. This is followed by the commercial non-sport (£11,090 million) and commercial sport (£9,131 million) sectors. Over half of the expenditure within the commercial sport sector relates to current factor spending, such as wages, in the retailing sub-sector.

**Table 2.5: Sport-related income and expenditure flows, 2008**

	Income £m	Expenditure £m
Consumer	7,407	17,384
Commercial sport	9,461	9,131
of which:		
Spectator sports	924	1,374
Participation sports	846	803
Retailing	5,448	5,011
Voluntary	2,746	2,391
Commercial non-sport	11,350	11,090
Central government	7,195	1,440
Local government	2,306	2,822

Outside the area	4,631	1,346
* Current factor expenditure (wages, other inputs)		

### **3. Comparison of the English regions**

#### **3.1 Spending, Output and Employment**

Tables 3.1 to 3.9 compare the nine English regions in terms of sport-related consumer expenditure, value added and employment.

From Table 3.3 it can be seen that in 2008 London has the largest sport-related consumer expenditure among the nine English regions. This reflects the size of the London economy in terms of gross value added produced, which is the greatest in England. On the other hand, the North East has the lowest level of sport-related consumption; however, the proportion of consumer expenditure on sport in the North East is well above the English average at 2.6%. As in 2005, per capita spending on sport is the greatest in the East of England (£404), the average for England as a whole being £338.

Sport-related value added in the English regions ranges from £818 million in the North East to £2,592 million in the South East, with the average (median) figure across England being £1,940 million (West Midlands). Sport-related economic activity in the South East is boosted, more than in any other English region, by the presence of the motorsport industry. Although the North East has the lowest level of sport-related economic activity across England, it provides, together with the East of England and West Midlands, the greatest contribution of sport to the regional gross value added among the English regions.

The North West, following its textile traditions, is the base of a commercial sport hub consisting of firms such as Umbro (the supplier of football kit to the England team), Reebok, Sprayway, Ellis Bingham, JJB Sports and J-D Sports. The presence of these and other commercial sport firms in the region is consequently reflected in the proportion of sport-related output in the North West region, above the English average, even at a time of recession.

In line with Tables 3.3 and 3.6 (for spending and GVA), it can be seen from Table 3.9 the South East supports the highest number of sport-related jobs in England (66,700), whilst the North East supports the fewest (24,000). Nevertheless, sport related employment as a percentage of total employment in the North East, at 2.1%, is higher than the average level for England (1.8%), and third only to the East of England and West Midlands.

## 3.2 Importance of sport in England

In 2008, the sports market was responsible for 1.8% of total employment and 2.3% of total consumer spending in England. It was strongly influenced by factors outside the sports industry, such as the 2008 recession in the economy as a whole.

In 2008, despite the recession, spending on sport related goods and services increased by 1% in real terms over the year 2007<sup>1</sup>. This was contrary to most expectations, as normally when the economy slows down we expect the sports sectors to decline at a faster rate than the economy as a whole. It appears that firstly people are trying to maintain their spending habits and secondly, the preparations for the London Olympics have had positive effects on consumer spending outside of the usual business cycle. Since 1985, the level of growth in the sport market has been consistently higher than the economy as a whole. In 2008, the level of inflation in the sports market at 0.9% was considerably lower than the economy as a whole (2.4%).

The greatest growth occurred in sport clothing and footwear which, according to Sport Market Forecasts, in 2008 increased by 4% in real terms (over the previous year), reaching £3,538 million in value. Declining prices of sport clothing and footwear was a major factor for growth in this sector in terms of volume of consumer spending. In 2008 prices declined in this sector by 2.2%. In 2008, the sports equipment market increased in real terms by 1.5% (over 2007) aided by the increasing importance of supermarkets and 'value' retailers. Overall, sport goods are growing at a faster rate than sport related services. This is partly because services tend to be more vulnerable during an economic slowing down of the 2008 magnitude.

Long term growth in the sports market will be affected by the developments in sport participation and the London Olympics in 2012. The Olympic Games provide a unique opportunity to focus policy and expand sport participation. This is potentially the most important factor for future growth in the sport market.

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<sup>1</sup> Sport Market Forecasts 2009-2013, SIRC 2009.

**Table 3.1: Summary of sport-related consumer spending in the English Regions in 2003**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
Sport clothing and footwear (£m)	332.3	219.2	592.8	144.7	434.2	525.0	257.9	333.7	275.4	3115.2
Sports goods (£m)	107.0	120.5	112.6	67.9	119.6	226.3	133.3	91.2	65.6	1044.0
Participation subscriptions and fees (£m)	336.7	224.3	621.2	116.5	369.4	538.0	286.1	240.8	214.1	2947.1
Admissions to events (£m)	71.9	47.9	132.7	24.9	78.9	114.9	61.1	51.4	45.7	629.4
Sport-related gambling (£m)	255.4	210.5	284.4	195.5	383.6	333.3	206.2	263.3	344.3	2476.5
Other sport-related spending (£m)	486.4	381.1	765.4	203.4	587.2	812.4	454.1	389.7	363.0	4442.7
<b>Total expenditure on sport (£m)</b>	<b>1589.7</b>	<b>1203.4</b>	<b>2509.1</b>	<b>752.9</b>	<b>1972.9</b>	<b>2549.8</b>	<b>1398.8</b>	<b>1370.1</b>	<b>1308.2</b>	<b>14654.9</b>
Per capita sport spending (£)	291.0	283.0	339.6	296.5	289.9	315.6	279.8	257.5	261.2	294.0
Proportion (%) of total consumer expenditure	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%

**Table 3.2: Summary of sport-related consumer spending in the English Regions in 2005**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
Sport clothing and footwear (£m)	389.4	247.9	599.8	159.6	443.3	511.4	270.2	330.2	306.5	3,258.3
Sports goods (£m)	145.5	170.4	114.9	45.9	136.7	194.6	147.8	92.6	145.1	1,193.5
Participation subscriptions and fees (£m)	425.5	270.3	576.1	133.1	460.9	642.1	331.4	323.7	305.6	3,468.7
Admissions to events (£m)	85.8	54.5	116.2	26.8	93.0	129.5	66.8	65.3	61.6	699.5
Sport-related gambling (£m)	306.9	252.9	340.7	218.9	494.0	479.5	229.6	306.1	441.9	3,070.5
Other sport-related spending (£m)	592.9	421.6	806.5	189.5	661.2	827.3	506.4	418.6	465.6	4,889.6
<b>Total expenditure on sport (£m)</b>	<b>1,946.0</b>	<b>1,417.6</b>	<b>2,554.2</b>	<b>773.9</b>	<b>2,289.0</b>	<b>2,784.4</b>	<b>1,552.3</b>	<b>1,536.5</b>	<b>1,726.4</b>	<b>16,580.1</b>
Per capita sport spending (£)	351.1	329.2	339.7	302.5	334.4	341.1	306.3	286.4	340.9	328.8
Proportion (%) of total consumer expenditure	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%



**Table 3.3: Summary of sport-related consumer spending in the English Regions in 2008**

	East East (£m)	East Midlands (£m)	London (£m)	North East (£m)	North West (£m)	South East (£m)	South West (£m)	West Midlands (£m)	Yorkshire & Humber (£m)	England (£m)
Sport clothing and footwear (£m)	429.6	293.0	633.0	164.9	417.6	520.2	347.6	441.4	290.6	3,537.9
Sports goods (£m)	155.6	118.2	229.2	44.3	133.9	137.0	115.7	100.6	81.0	1,115.5
Participation subscriptions and fees (£m)	443.6	248.1	518.8	126.1	379.0	524.2	396.2	279.6	258.9	3,174.5
Admissions to events (£m)	82.1	45.9	96.1	23.4	70.2	97.1	73.4	51.8	47.9	587.9
Sport-related gambling (£m)	350.13	237.5	369.5	214.6	350.2	385.8	278.0	610.7	303.7	3,100.1
Other sport-related spending (£m)	854.6	455.6	882.5	255.2	710.1	904.2	600.6	651.9	553.0	5,867.7
<b>Total expenditure on sport (£m)</b>	<b>2,315.6</b>	<b>1,398.4</b>	<b>2,729.1</b>	<b>828.5</b>	<b>2,060.9</b>	<b>2,568.4</b>	<b>1,811.6</b>	<b>2,135.9</b>	<b>1,535.2</b>	<b>17,383.6</b>
Per capita sport spending (£)	404.2	315.5	358.1	321.7	299.7	306.5	347.8	394.7	294.5	337.9
Proportion (%) of total consumer expenditure	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%

**Table 3.4: Summary of sport-related output in the English Regions in 2003**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
Commercial sport	473.6	294.4	628.5	122.9	370.7	686.7	273.6	317.8	192.2	3,360.4
of which:										
Spectator sports	61.1	47.1	129.1	32.5	97.7	105.2	53.1	61.6	47.8	635.2
Participation sports	48.5	31.9	164.1	14.2	59.4	79.3	44.3	34.0	20.7	496.4
Retailing	122.4	102.8	226.9	53.5	146.2	226.1	123.9	103.0	79.1	1,183.9
Manufacturing	33.8	23.9	50.7	11.0	36.4	59.2	29.3	22.7	21.6	288.6
TV and Radio	24.0	18.7	57.2	11.4	30.1	35.1	22.4	23.0	22.1	244.0
Commercial non-sport	779.0	604.3	1,118.8	401.4	1,017.8	1,210.2	681.1	722.5	702.7	7,237.8
Voluntary sector	212.7	139.7	402.0	80.1	238.4	336.4	175.8	144.8	141.3	1,871.2
Public sector	134.3	98.8	163.5	71.8	161.6	183.2	106.2	118.1	142.5	1,180.0
<b>Total sport-related economic activity</b>	<b>1,599.6</b>	<b>1,137.2</b>	<b>2,312.7</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>1,788.4</b>	<b>2,416.5</b>	<b>1,236.6</b>	<b>1,303.1</b>	<b>1,178.8</b>	<b>13,649.1</b>
<b>Sport GVA as % of total GVA</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

**Table 3.5: Summary of sport-related output in the English Regions in 2005**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
Commercial sport	563.7	341.4	682.6	136.1	487.5	730.5	308.6	385.8	287.4	3,923.6
of which:										
Spectator sports	75.3	50.2	163.2	46.6	155.8	123.1	61.2	91.2	57.4	824.0
Participation sports	64.8	37.0	140.8	16.1	73.9	105.8	48.4	53.0	38.4	578.2
Retailing	161.9	125.0	240.1	46.0	164.3	215.8	130.9	107.3	123.7	1,315.0
Manufacturing	57.2	34.9	63.7	12.0	53.5	72.1	38.4	28.4	38.6	398.8
TV and Radio	31.1	24.3	74.4	14.7	39.0	45.4	29.2	29.7	28.7	316.5
Commercial non-sport	892.0	676.5	1,157.8	409.4	1,129.7	1,279.9	722.9	765.0	853.5	7,886.7
Voluntary sector	283.2	177.7	371.6	96.2	318.2	429.4	208.9	209.0	217.9	2,312.1
Public sector	155.5	125.4	185.6	84.1	185.0	200.4	123.5	120.2	161.1	1,340.8
<b>Total sport-related economic activity</b>	<b>1,894.4</b>	<b>1,321.1</b>	<b>2,405.2</b>	<b>725.9</b>	<b>2,120.4</b>	<b>2,640.2</b>	<b>1,363.8</b>	<b>1,480.0</b>	<b>1,519.9</b>	<b>15,470.9</b>
<b>Sport GVA as % of total GVA</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

**Table 3.6: Summary of sport-related output in the English Regions in 2008**

	East East (£m)	East Midlands (£m)	London (£m)	North East (£m)	North West (£m)	South East (£m)	South West (£m)	West Midlands (£m)	Yorkshire & Humber (£m)	England (£m)
Commercial sport	664.9	358.8	740.3	190.9	496.0	752.0	344.2	470.1	309.8	4,327.0
of which:										
Spectator sports	83.9	66.8	178.7	73.7	187.2	135.5	75.64	90.0	55.7	947.1
Participation sports	67.4	31.5	121.9	15.4	55.9	80.6	60.43	43.7	26.3	503.1
Retailing	215.7	112.6	282.1	60.3	149.6	194.6	135.82	180.6	136.7	1,468.0
Manufacturing	77.2	46.2	75.6	24.7	58.9	65.8	39.5	54.9	58.5	501.3
TV and Radio	34.6	27.0	81.2	15.9	42.6	50.0	32.3	32.4	31.6	347.6
Commercial non-sport	1,085.6	705.8	1,294.8	444.7	1,085.5	1,273.4	858.1	1,115.2	772.5	8,635.6
Voluntary sector	302.6	160.7	333.4	91.6	247.7	332.4	260.6	214.4	166.5	2,109.9
Public sector	187.4	150.1	222.1	90.6	253.0	233.9	143.1	139.9	175.6	1,595.7
<b>Total sport-related economic activity</b>	<b>2,240.5</b>	<b>1375.3</b>	<b>2590.5</b>	<b>817.8</b>	<b>2,082.3</b>	<b>2,591.6</b>	<b>1,606.0</b>	<b>1,939.6</b>	<b>1,424.5</b>	<b>16,668.1</b>
Sport GVA as % of total GVA	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%

**Table 3.7: Summary of sport-related employment in the English Regions in 2003**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Commercial sport	16.5	11.6	17.4	4.5	12.4	23.8	9.9	12.4	7.3	115.8
of which:										
Spectator sports	2.4	2.3	3.3	1.4	3.6	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	24.4
Participation sports	1.9	1.6	4.3	0.6	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.0	18.1
Retailers	3.6	3.1	7.4	1.6	4.3	6.7	3.7	3.0	2.4	35.8
Manufacturing	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	8.5
TV and Radio	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	7.5
Commercial non-sport	22.0	17.5	21.5	12.4	28.8	29.4	19.2	20.7	20.4	191.9
Voluntary sport	5.1	4.5	5.8	2.4	5.7	7.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	45.9
Public sector	5.4	4.4	5.0	3.2	6.5	6.9	4.6	5.2	6.6	47.8
<b>Total jobs in sport</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>401.4</b>
<b>Proportion (%) of total employment in sport</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

**Table 3.8: Summary of sport-related employment in the English Regions in 2005**

	East	East Midlands	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	England
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Commercial sport	21.5	12.5	18.0	5.7	15.9	25.5	10.3	14.1	10.4	133.9
of which:										
Spectator sports	3.3	2.3	4.2	2.7	5.9	4.6	2.6	3.7	2.9	32.2
Participation sports	2.8	1.7	3.8	0.9	2.8	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	22.3
Retailers	4.5	3.6	7.1	1.3	4.6	6.1	3.7	3.0	3.5	37.4
Manufacturing	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	9.3
TV and Radio	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	9.3
Commercial non-sport	22.2	18.4	21.1	11.5	30.0	30.2	19.5	20.5	23.3	196.7
Voluntary sport	6.7	4.7	5.3	3.2	6.6	8.6	5.2	5.0	6.3	51.6
Public sector	6.1	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.8	7.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	51.2
<b>Total jobs in sport</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>433.9</b>
Proportion (%) of total employment in sport	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%

**Table 3.9: Summary of sport-related employment in the English Regions in 2008**

	East ( <i>'000</i> )	East Midlands ( <i>'000</i> )	London ( <i>'000</i> )	North East ( <i>'000</i> )	North West ( <i>'000</i> )	South East ( <i>'000</i> )	South West ( <i>'000</i> )	West Midlands ( <i>'000</i> )	Yorkshire & Humber ( <i>'000</i> )	England ( <i>'000</i> )
Commercial sport	25.2	12.5	20.9	7.2	18.8	25.4	12.3	17.9	9.5	149.7
of which:										
Spectator sports	3.9	2.9	5.5	3.7	9.0	5.9	3.7	4.2	2.9	41.7
Participation sports	3.0	1.3	3.6	0.7	2.5	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.3	20.4
Retailers	6.5	3.4	8.6	1.8	4.5	5.8	4.1	5.4	4.0	44.1
Manufacturing	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	11.5
TV and Radio	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.9
Commercial non-sport	23.8	16.5	20.7	11.1	25.3	26.0	20.1	26.1	18.5	188.1
Voluntary sport	6.2	3.4	4.9	2.2	5.8	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.5	44.6
Public sector	6.8	5.4	6.3	3.4	9.7	8.1	5.5	5.1	7.0	57.3
<b>Total jobs in sport</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>441.0</b>
Proportion (%) of total employment in sport	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%

## 4. The sports economy 1985-2008

### 4.1 Growth of the sports economy

Tables 4.1 to 4.3 examine the growth of the sports economy in England for the period 1985 to 2008. The economic categories under consideration are: sport-related consumer spending in current prices, value added, and sport-related employment.

The 1985 estimates are derived on a pro-rata basis from the Henley Centre's results of 'The Economic Impact & Importance of Sport in the UK - 1985' study. The 1990 estimates are also derived from UK figures. However in this case the economic impact of sport was re-calculated, as the published Henley Centre report (July 1992) overestimated sport-related gambling spending by £1.2 billion. Estimates for the year 2000 come from the Cambridge Econometrics reports, adjusted to account for an overestimation of the sport gambling sector and subsequent changes in methodology. The 1995, 2003, 2005 and 2008 estimates come directly from work done by SIRC including the current report.

Sport-related consumer expenditure has increased from £3.5bn in 1985 to £17.4bn in 2008. As a percentage of total consumer expenditure, the sport sector has increased from 2% in 1985 to 2.6% in 2005, dropping to 2.3% in 2008 following the recession. Particularly strong was the effect from admissions, the sport-related satellite television and the growth in the private Health and Fitness market. The participation subscription and fees market for Health and Fitness clubs and Leisure Centres increased from £0.5bn in 1985 to almost £3.2bn in 2008.

The Value Added of the sports economy in England increased from £3.4 billion in 1985 to £16.7 billion in 2008. Similarly, the share of the sport sector increased from 1.2% of the national economy in 1985 to 1.7% in 2005, then dropping to 1.5% in 2008 following the depression.

By applying the sport-related price index from Sport Market Forecasts, we calculate that sport-related value added has increased in volume terms by 123% over the period 1985-2008.



Finally the sport related employment in England increased from 304,000 in 1985 to 441,000 in 2008, representing an increase of 45%. The share of the sport sector in employment increased from 1.3% to 1.8%.

**Table 4.1: Summary of sport-related consumer expenditure in England, 1985-2008**

	Current Prices						
	1985 £m	1990 £m	1995 £m	2000 £m	2003 £m	2005 £m	2008 £m
Sport clothing and footwear	595	1,601	1971	2,581	3,115	3,258	3,538
Sports equipment	424	488	604	800	1,044	1,194	1,116
Participation subscriptions and fees	487	995	1713	2,729	2,947	3,469	3,175
Admissions to events	71	191	328	606	629	700	588
Sport-related gambling	891	1,353	1823	1,663	2,477	3,071	3,100
TV rental and satellite subscriptions		51	388	1,000	1,443	1,579	1,903
Other sport-related spending	1,068	1,194	1,534	2,436	3,000	3,311	3,965
<b>Total expenditure on sport</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>11,815</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>17,384</b>
Proportion (%) of total consumer expenditure	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%

**Table 4.2: Summary of sport-related Value Added in England, 1985-2008**

		Current Prices						
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2008
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Commercial sport		1,027	940	1,778	3,276	3,360	3,924	4,327
	of which:							
	Spectator sports	154	221	322	587	635	824	947
	Participation sports	38	70	174	380	496	578	503
	Retailing	484	906	1,047	906	1,184	1,315	1,468
	TV and Radio	83	58	105	200	244	317	348
Commercial non-sport		1,776	2,992	3,873	4,945	7,238	7,887	8,636
Voluntary sector		93	565	1,148	1,256	1,871	2,312	2,110
Public sector		462	544	750	896	1,180	1,341	1,596
<b>Total sport-related economic activity</b>		<b>3,358</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>13,649</b>	<b>15,471</b>	<b>16,668</b>
<b>Sport GVA as % of total GVA</b>		<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
		Constant Prices						
Total using 2005 prices		6,894	8,379	9,431	11,815	14,318	15,471	15,362
<b>Real change (1985-2008):</b>		<b>123%</b>						

**Table 4.3: Summary of sport-related employment in England, 1985-2005**

		1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2008
		000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
Commercial sport		97	89	99	115	116	134	151
	of which:							
	Spectator sports	15	20	20	35	24	32	42
	Participation sports	1	6	11	21	18	22	20
	Retailing	53	54	58	29.7	36	37	44
	TV and Radio	3	3	4	6	8	9	10
Commercial non-sport		144	156	143	175	192	197	188
Voluntary sector		31	32	39	38	46	52	45
Public sector		32	44	44	37	48	51	57
<b>Total sport-related employment</b>		<b>304</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>Sport employment as % of total employment</b>		<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

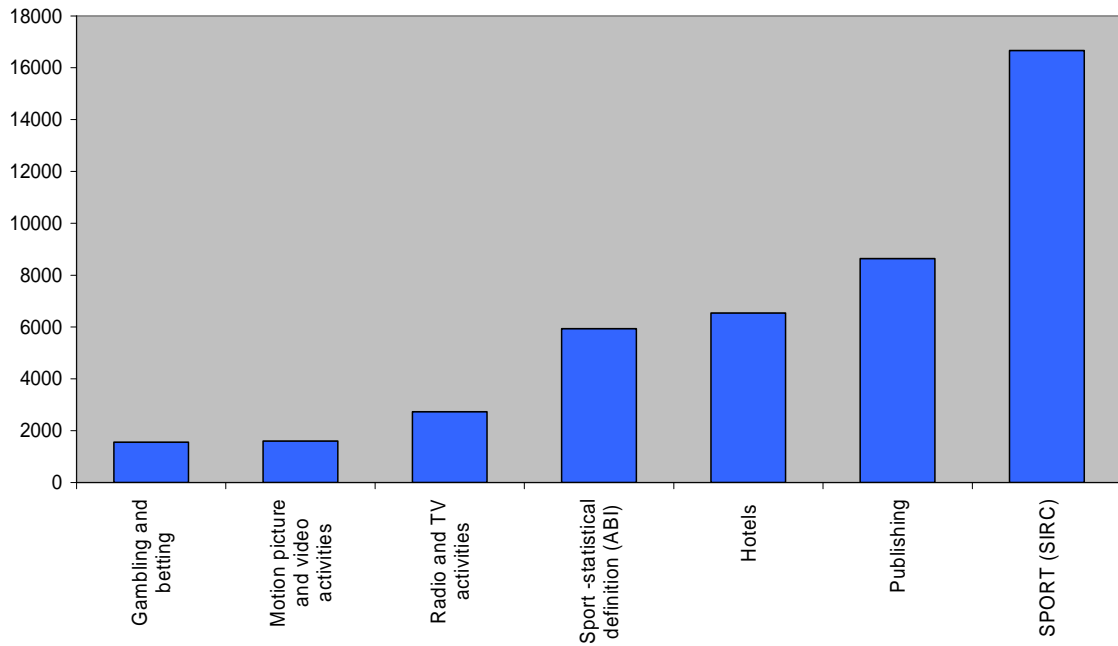
## 4.2 Sport and the leisure industries

Figure 4.1 below provides a comparison between the Gross Value Added produced by Sport and the Gross Value Added produced by other Leisure related Industries in England. The statistics are taken directly from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). They are based on UK figures and have been adjusted by a factor of 0.85 to bring them down to an English level. Sport is represented in the diagram in two ways: Firstly, as Gross Value Added derived from SIRC for the benefit of this report, and secondly as the sum of the sport related categories identified by ABI. This is often called the statistical definition of sport. It includes the following categories: sporting activities (mainly operation of sport arenas and stadiums), physical well being activities, manufacture and retail of sport goods. The ABI derived sport GVA equals £5.9 billion in 2008, equivalent to 36% of the total sport GVA estimated at £16.7 billion. Sport (using the ABI definition) has greater economic importance than the sum of 'Motion picture & video activities', 'Radio and TV activities', and 'Gambling and betting'. Further, the sport sector (using the SIRC model estimation) is approximately equivalent to the sum of 'Hotels' and 'Publishing' sectors.

Figure 4.2 illustrates the GVA growth rates of the selected leisure sectors over the period 2005-2008. We consider this short period in order to focus more on the impact of the recession. The sector 'Hotels' has the largest growth over the examined period. This is partly because of the reversal of a very low growth pattern that accompanied the aforementioned sector during the first half of the decade. This is followed by 'Sport', as defined statistically by ABI, at 12% and 'Publishing' at 10%. Sport, as defined by SIRC in this report, during the period 2005-2008 grew by 8%. The remaining categories 'Video activities', 'Radio and TV activities', and 'Gambling' all declined considerably over the examined period. 'Gambling and betting activities' lost more than 50% of its Gross Value Added over the period 2005-2008. Hence, despite the decline of the sport economy as a percentage of the whole economy, the sport economy did not suffer the full effect of the recession as shown in the cases of Motion pictures and video activities or Gambling. Under both definitions considered, sport increased considerably, driven by investment directed towards the London Olympics and a long-term Sport England policy to increase sport participation. Had these policies not been in place, the negative effect on the sport sector would have been considerable. When the economy declines, the sectors that suffer before all are leisure related. Finally, the resistance of the sport sector to the recession effect reflects a greater importance of sport participation in the living standards experienced in the

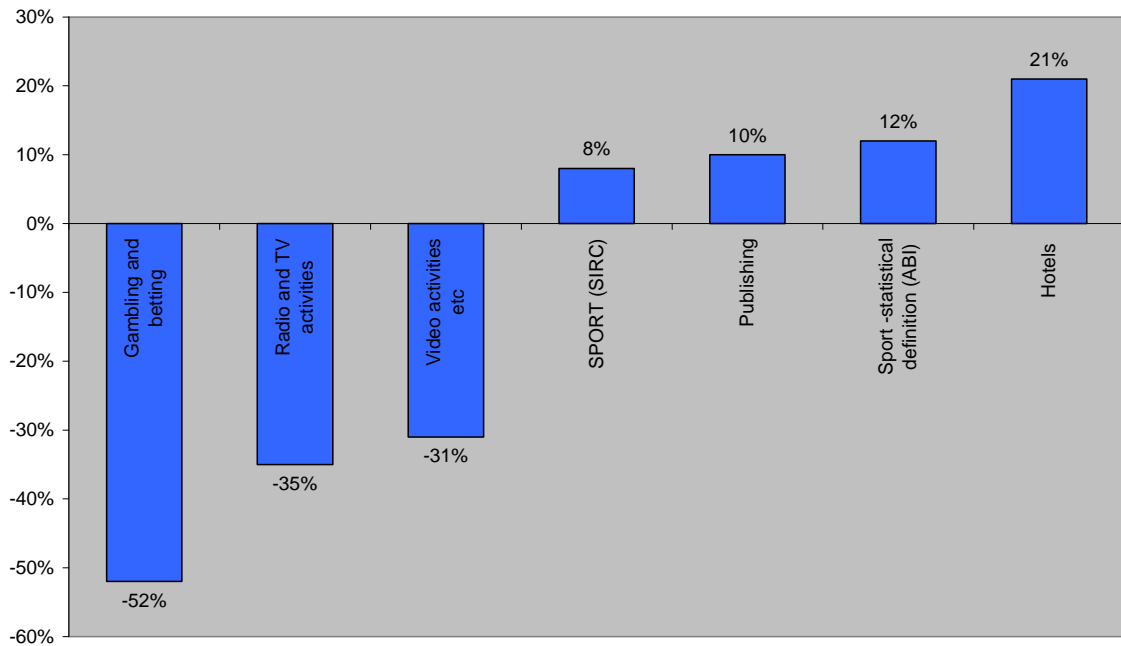
UK. A great proportion of the population consider sports participation as being more a basic need than a luxury.

**Figure 4.1: GVA England , 2008, £m**



Sources: Annual Business Inquiry, SIRC

**Figure 4.2: GVA England % change 2005-08**



Sources: Annual Business Inquiry, SIRC

# APPENDICES

## A1: Statistical Sources

Sources of data used in the model include the following publications:

- Consumer Trends
- Travel Trends
- Family Spending
- Regional Trends
- 'Focus on...' reports
- Annual Business Inquiry
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
- Sport England Annual Report
- Regional Accounts
- Leisure and Recreation Statistics
- General Household Survey
- National Travel Survey
- Housing and Construction Statistics
- UK National Accounts
- BBC Annual Report and Accounts
- PRODCOM Annual Industry Reports
- HM Customs and Excise Report
- Monthly Digest of Statistics
- Financial Statement and Budget Report
- Horserace and Betting Levy Board Report
- Government's Expenditure Plans
- Deloitte: Annual Review of Football Finance
- BSkyB Annual Report
- Labour Trends

## A2: Model Output

<b>Consumer Expenditure on Sport Related Goods &amp; Services, 2008</b>	
	£million
Admissions	587.9
Sports equipment	1,115.5
Bicycles	32.1
Boats	1,273.0
Participants sports subscriptions & fees	3,174.5
Clothing sales	2,339.5
Footwear sales	1,198.4
Repairs and laundry	32.8
Travel	785.5
Books and magazines	158.1
Newspapers	301.3
Video: purchase and rental	20.3
BBC licence	310.9
TV and video rental, cable & satellite subscriptions	1,908.0
Internet subscriptions	6.4
Skiing holidays	899.2
Public schools	140.0
Gambling: Football pools	46.6
Horse racing	2,763.4
Raffles and gaming	290.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,383.6</b>



## Commercial Sport Income, 2008

	£ million
<b>Spectator Clubs:</b>	
Admissions	562.8
Sponsorship & advertising	162.5
Corporate entertainment	130.8
Horserace Betting Levy	68.3
Cost of the rights to top league matches	
Participation clubs:	
Subscriptions & fees	845.5
Retailers (net of Vat):	
Equipment	1,839.7
Clothing and footwear	3,132.3
Books, newspapers and magazines & videos	476.3
Exports and manufacturers' sales of:	
clothing, footwear & equipment	1,133.2
TV and radio:	
BBC	310.9
Commercial	283.9
Exports	23.0
Internet subscriptions	5.5
Lottery awards	17.8
Lottery partnerships	6.3
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>9,460.6</b>

## Commercial Sport Expenditure, 2008

	£ million
<b>Current factor expenditure</b>	
Spectator clubs:	
Wages	918.2
Other inputs	456.3
Participation:	
Wages	460.7
Other inputs	342.2
Retailers:	
Wages	991.1
Other inputs	4,020.3
Manufactures:	
Wages	245.2
Other inputs	632.1
TV and radio:	
Wages	333.2
Other inputs	139.3
<b>Total Factor Expenditure</b>	
Total wages	3,230.9
Total other inputs	4,651.1
Total factor surplus	1,464.0
Total value added	3,027.2
<b>Current transfers</b>	
Corporation tax	125.7
Rates	91.0
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	
	373.0

Investment	
<b>Total Expenditure Leaving Sector</b>	<b>9,130.9</b>

<b>Voluntary Sector Income, 2008</b>	
	£ million
<b>Factor income (monetary)</b>	
Players' subscriptions and match fees	1,777.7
Equipment	12.0
Sponsorship and advertising	110.5
Raffles and gaming machines	290.2
Bar receipts	2,190.7
Subtotal (factor income)	4,381.2
<b>Other monetary income</b>	
Grants	158.3
Foundation for Sport and Arts	15.1
Employers' subsidies	171.5
Interest	74.0
Lottery awards via Sports Council	71.9
Lottery partnerships	63.6
<b>Total Monetary Income</b> (excluding bar receipts)	<b>2,745.5</b>

### Voluntary Sector Expenditure, 2008

	£million
<b>Factor expenditure</b>	
Wages	1,104.0
Ground hire and rents	86.0
Equipment	13.2
Other	693.1
(Bar purchases)	1,533.5
Subtotal (factor expenditure)	3,430.2
Rates	98.5
Interest	30.3
Investment	365.3
<b>Total Monetary Expenditure</b> (excluding bar purchases)	<b>2,390.7</b>

### Commercial Non-Sport Income, 2008

	£million
<b>Receipts net of tax from consumer spending:</b>	
Travel	299.1
Gambling	2,490.6
Skiing	408.1
Public schools	115.4
TV rental, cable & satellite subscriptions	1,574.1
<b>Sales of current inputs to:</b>	
Central government	87.4
Local government	333.4
Commercial sport	4,177.1
Voluntary sector	614.9
Interest from voluntary sector	30.3
<b>Sales of capital inputs to:</b>	
Local government	687.4
Commercial sport	230.8
Voluntary	301.3
Promotion expenditure for sponsorship (intra-sectoral flow)	381.5
<b>Total income</b>	<b>11,349.7</b>

### Commercial Non-Sport Expenditure, 2008

	£million
<b>Producers of inputs to sport:</b>	
wages	5,541.9
imports	2,830.4
(factor surplus)	3,093.7
(value added)	8,635.6
Corporation tax	441.9
Rates	259.1
<b>Purchases of inputs from sport:</b>	
Sponsorship and advertising	462.5
ITV and radio advertising	283.9
Corporate entertainment at sports events	130.8
Employees' sports subsidies	86.8
Horserace Betting Levy	76.8
Interest payments to voluntary sector	74.0
<b>Promotion expenditure for sponsorship:</b> (to elsewhere in CNS sector)	381.5
Cost of the rights to top league matches	453.6
Lottery awards via Sports Council	205.5
Lottery partnerships	242.8
<b>Total expenditure leaving sector</b>	<b>10,090.0</b>

### Central Government Income, 2008

	£ million
<b>Taxes:</b>	
on expenditure	2,983.4
on incomes generated in:	
commercial sport	1,067.7
voluntary sector	358.1
commercial non-sport	2,316.1
local government	460.2
<b>Total income</b>	<b>7,194.8</b>
Lottery awards	30.9
Lottery partnerships	19.0

### Central Government Expenditure, 2008

	£ million
<b>Transfer Payments</b>	
Grants via Sports Councils	121.5
Grant support for local government expenditure on:	
sport (net spending)	470.1
education	582.0
Foundation for Sport and Arts	20.0
<b>Factor Expenditure</b>	
Sports Council: wages and other inputs	108.8
Prison service, MOD, royal parks:	

wages and other inputs	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,440.0</b>

<b>Local Government Income, 2008</b>	
	<b>£ million</b>
<b>Local authority sports facilities:</b>	
fees and charges	306.9
sales of equipment	158.2
ground hire	43.0
<b>Grants from central government:</b>	
to fund net expenditure on sport	470.1
sport education	582.0
via Sports Council	18.1
via FSA	5.0
<b>Rates:</b>	
voluntary sector	98.5
commercial sport	113.2
commercial non-sport	259.1
Payments for policing	12.6
Lottery awards	85.1
Lottery partnerships	153.9
<b>Total income</b>	<b>2,305.9</b>



### Local Government Expenditure, 2008

	£ million
<b>Current expenditure</b>	
Direct gross expenditure:	
Wages	587.5
Other current expenditure	500.5
Education:	
Wages	722.3
Research	5.4
Local transport and policing:	
Wages and other inputs	117.6
Grants to voluntary clubs	55.3
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	
Investment	833.2
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,821.8</b>

### Outside The Area Income, 2008

	£ million
Sports, clothing, footwear and equipment	1,002.5
Import content of skiing	333.9
TV imports	34.7
Prize income	197.2
Import content of UK production of:	
Sport related goods and services	234.6
Commercial non-sport sector output	2,830.4
<b>Total income</b>	<b>4,630.7</b>

### Outside the Area Expenditure, 2008

	£ million
Sports, clothing, footwear and equipment	1,031.1
Admissions to sports events	94.4
TV exports	23.0
Prize income	197.2
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,345.8</b>

**Value Added by Sport Related Economic Activity, 2008**

	£million	Index
<b>Commercial sport:</b>		
Wages	3,498.9	
Surplus	818.2	
Lottery projects	9.8	
Total	4,327.0	25.3
<b>Voluntary sector:</b>		
Wages	1,104.0	
Surplus	951.3	
Lottery projects	54.5	
Total	2,109.9	14.9
<b>Commercial non-sport:</b>		
Wages	5,541.9	
Surplus	3,093.7	
Total	8,635.6	51.0
<b>Central Government:</b>		
Wages	51.9	
Lottery projects	20.1	
Total	71.9	0.4

<b>Local Government:</b>		
Wages (education)	722.3	
Wages (sports facilities)	587.5	
Wages (transport and policing)	117.6	
Lottery projects	96.1	
Total	1,523.7	8.4
<b>Total Value Added</b>	<b>16,668.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Employment, 2008</b>		Employment ('000s)
<b>Sector:</b>		
<b>Commercial Sport:</b>		
Spectator clubs		41.7
Participation clubs		20.4
Retailers		44.1
Manufacturing		11.5
TV and Radio		9.9
Subtotal		149.7
<b>Voluntary sport</b>		<b>44.6</b>
<b>Commercial non-sport</b>		<b>188.1</b>
<b>Central Government:</b>		
Administration		1.6
Subtotal		1.6
<b>Local Government:</b>		
Sports facilities		27.3
Education		24.7
		3.8

Transport/police	
Subtotal	57.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>441.0</b>

<b>The Expenditure Flows Matrix, 2008 (£m)</b>							
<b>Flows from:</b>	<b>Flows to:</b>						
	CON	CS	VOL	CNS	CG	LG	OV
Consumer sector	0.0	6891.3	2077.0	4889.0	2447.1	527.1	329.5
Commercial sport	1611.1	0.0	0.0	4218.3	1035.6	124.9	1432.3
Voluntary sector	740.2	10.2	0.0	946.7	542.3	147.1	0.0
Commercial non-sport	3845.0	1203.4	354.3	0.0	2290.0	402.8	2846.9
Central government	50.5	21.9	203.1	86.6	0.0	1071.8	0.0
Local government	963.6	77.5	29.5	1019.7	696.5	0.0	0.0
Overseas	197.1	1105.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0

### **A3: Sources and Methods**

This section attempts to explain how the estimates are derived. Many are generated through the flows in the model. The flows among the sectors in the SIRC model are based on a double entry principle between income and expenditure. Data sources mostly relate to the expenditure side, especially in the case of consumers. The Overseas sector is treated as residual in the flow system. No data exist to adequately describe the Voluntary sector; for this reason we use relationships that arise from previous studies and surveys to relate the Voluntary sector to the sport economy. The estimation of the remaining five sectors is explained below:

#### **Consumer Expenditure**

Many items of sport related consumer expenditure are located in the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) at the UK level. Only broader categories of spending exist for the regions. The latter are used to extract the relative statistics from the UK figures in a proportionate manner.

**Admissions:** They are estimated from FES. Data exist for 'Spectator sports - admission charges' for the UK as a whole and for 'Sports admissions and subscriptions' for the regions. Our estimate comes from the UK figure, using the regional proportions.

**Sports goods:** Expenditure is estimated from FES 'Sports and camping equipment' and annual reports of major sports companies.

**Bicycles:** The basis of the estimate comes from Consumer Trends. This is filtered regionally according to FES and the proportion of sport related bicycle journeys from the National Travel Survey (NTS).

**Boats:** The estimate is derived from a SIRC model for the sector based on statistics from the British Marine Federation.

**Participant sports subscriptions and fees:** Expenditure is estimated using the FES categories: 'participant sports excluding subscriptions' and 'subscriptions to sports and social clubs'.

**Clothing and footwear sales:** The estimate is based on a SIRC model, annual reports from sports companies and statistics from Consumer Trends and FES.

**Sport related travel:** This is derived from a SIRC model based on NTS statistics.

**Books, magazines and newspapers:** Statistics are based on FES and Consumer Trends.

**Video and DVDs purchase and rental:** Based on statistics from FES and the British Video Association.

**BBC licence:** Expenditure is derived from the sport related content of the BBC licence. It is based on data from the BBC annual report, a SIRC model and the number of households.

**TV rental, cable and satellite subscriptions:** The basic estimate is derived from FES. Its sport related estimate is filtered by using BSkyB and BBC statistics.

**Sport related gambling:** The basis of the estimates is the UK figure which is derived from official HM Customs and Excise data. A model by SIRC is used to ensure that the value of the overall gambling sector corresponds to the Consumer Trends statistic. Subsequently the regional element is derived by using FES and the number of households.

## **Commercial Sport Income**

**Spectator Club Admissions:** This is a flow of income coming from the domestic consumer sector and the overseas visitors to the region. Data from FES and HM Customs and Excise have been used. Income from Tourists is estimated from Travel Trends and the Digest of Tourist Statistics.

**Sponsorship:** Most of this income comes from the Commercial Non Sport sector. Various sources are used from the SIRC archive. We also assume that the sponsorship market is associated with the size of the spectator sports industry.

**Horserace Betting Levy:** This statistics is calculated using data from the Horserace Betting Levy Board Annual Report and population statistics from Population Trends.

**Cost of the rights to top league matches:** The basic estimate is derived from BSkyB statistics.

**Subscriptions and fees:** This is derived from the income and expenditure flows in the model.

**Retailing:** Income from retailing is associated with consumer expenditure on sport related equipment, clothing, footwear, books, newspapers, magazines and DVDs. A part of this expenditure is flowing towards Local Authorities, while VAT is going to the Central Government.

**Exports:** Income from exports is estimated using trade assumptions based on Input-Output tables for wider (than sport) sections of the economy. These ratios are applied on the sport related consumer spending.

**TV and radio:** Income in the case of BBC comes directly from the license fee. Only the sports-related part is considered.

### **Commercial Sport Expenditure**

**Wages:** The calculation of wages is based on the flow of income to the sector and estimated statistics (on the basis of the old Business Monitors and the Annual Business Inquiry) that relate wages to total income. This method of calculating wages is repeated in all sectors.

**Other inputs:** In the case of spectator and participation clubs an estimation of profits is required. Then 'other inputs' is the residual income after profits and wages have been accounted for. In the case of retailers, 'other inputs' can be estimated directly through statistics from the Input-Output tables and the ABI.

**Investment:** In a similar way investment is estimated as a ratio of the generated value added in each sub sector. We do some assumptions so that we end up with the best possible estimates given the existing information. For example the share of investment out of value added in the sport retailing sector is assumed to be the same as in the retailing sector as a whole.

### **Commercial Non-Sport Income**



**Income coming from consumer spending (net of tax):** This is determined according to the flows of consumer expenditure. For example in the case of gambling, consumer spending is directed towards the Government as taxes and towards the Commercial Non-Sport sector as income.

**Sales of current inputs to other sectors:** These are determined again from the flows of the model. For example sales to the commercial sport sector are identified from a part of the commercial sport spending. The latter is directed either to the Commercial Non-Sport sector or overseas. This distribution is determined from the Input-Output tables.

**Sales of capital inputs to other sectors:** They are related to the capital expenditure of the Local Government, Commercial Sector and Voluntary sectors.

### **Commercial Non-Sport Expenditure**

**Wages:** Spending on wages is calculated as a percentage of total income accruing to the sector. This income can be expressed as wages, profits, or imports (before tax and investment decisions). The part of turnover directed towards wages can be estimated from a SIRC model based on the Input-Output tables for the UK.

**Imports:** They are estimated using the same method as above (wages).

**Corporation tax:** It is derived from the profits accruing to the sector (factor surplus, estimated as above) and the tax rate, estimated from the National Accounts (Blue Book).

**Rates:** The estimate is based on the value added generated in the sector and a model estimating rates as a percentage of value added for the two commercial sectors.

**Sponsorship and advertising:** They are estimated using non-official statistics and a SIRC model.

**Lottery awards:** They are estimated using data from DCMS and the Lottery Fund Accounts of the Sports Council.

## Central Government Income

Income accruing to the Central Government is mainly in the form of taxation. These estimates are determined from the tax rates and the flows within the SIRC model.

## Central Government Expenditure

**Grants via Sports Council:** Data are provided by the Sports Council's annual accounts.

**Wages:** Estimates are provided from the Sport Council's annual accounts.

**Support for local government expenditure:** It is determined in the local government income below.

## Local Government Income

**Fees and charges:** The estimates are based on the CIPFA publication Leisure and Recreation Statistics and on a SIRC model for the sector.

**Sales of equipment:** This is derived from a part of consumer spending on sport equipment above.

**Grants from Central Government:** Using the HM Treasury Budget Report, an estimate of grants from Central Government as a percentage of Local Authority receipts is derived. This is then applied to Local Government expenditure categories.

**Rates:** This is tax income received from the voluntary, commercial sport and commercial non-sport sectors. The estimates are derived from the flows of the SIRC model.

## Local Government Expenditure

**Total expenditure on sport services:** This is derived from CIPFA's Leisure and Recreation Statistics and a SIRC model for processing the data. This is then distributed into wages and other inputs.

**Education:** Spending on Education is derived from the Blue Book and the Government's Expenditure Plans (DES).

**Capital Expenditure:** This is based on statistics from the Blue Book (table 5.3.7).