Department
for Culture
Media & Sport

2010 Sport Satellite Account for the UK

Statistical Release

February 2015

Anna Semens
David Brookfield
Sue Bridgewater

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Contents

The Sport Satellite Accounts for the UK are Official Statistics and have been produced to the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Executive summary

GVA

1. Gross Value Added (GVA) for the sport sector economy has grown in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) by 15.4% over the period 2008-10 (9.4% in constant prices, adjusted to 2008 prices).
2. The value of the sports economy at current prices is £33,797m in 2010.
3. The fastest growing sectors between 2008 and 2010 were coke and petroleum and metals (see Table 3).
4. Substantial falls in GVA (in excess of 10% over the 2 years) have been experienced in Financial Intermediation and Pharmaceuticals.
5. The largest sub-sectors by value are Sporting activities (dominated by betting), Telecommunications (essentially broadcasting, internet, and mobile), Retail, Education, and Support business activities (advertising, etc.)

Employment

1. Employment has increased by 1% for the sport sector economy over the period 2008-10. Over the same period, the number of those in employment for the UK economy fell by 1.4%[1].
2. Total sport employment has grown from 629,000 to 639,000.
3. Substantial growth in employment has been observed in Food and drink and Construction.
4. Substantial falls have been observed in Agriculture, Publishing, Financial Intermediation, Renting of machinery (another financial sub-sector), and Travel agencies.
5. The Sporting activities (recreation) sub-sector dominates employment levels for the sports economy.

Consumption

1. Consumer sport-related spending has increased from £25.6bn to £26.6bn over the period 2008 to 2010: a 4% increase in current prices (or 1% in constant prices).
2. The highest spending sub-sectors within sport are Wearing apparel, Telecommunications, Hotels and restaurants.

---

[1] Labour Force Survey.

3. The fastest growing areas of spending are Wearing apparel and Textiles.
4. The fastest declining area is Publishing.
5. Spending on Sports admissions, subscriptions and leisure classes and equipment hire has increased by 6.7% overall between 2008 and 2010 (Table 2), but spending on sport-related gambling payments decreased by 15.1% over this time period.

Value of sport to the UK economy

The value of sport to the UK economy has grown since 2008 in terms of output. In current (non-adjusted) prices, sport GVA is worth £33.8bn, or 2.7% of economy wide GVA. Sport-related consumer spending is now worth £26.6bn or 3.0% of UK spending but this proportion has remained static since 2008. And employment is 639,000 in the sport economy which, notwithstanding the 1% increase between 2008 and 2010, has fallen as a proportion of total employment to 2.2% from 2.5% in 2008.

1. Introduction

1.1 The diversification of sport activities, the developing leisure society and the professionalisation and commercialisation of sport in recent years have meant that sport has increased its impact on society and the economy. In response to these issues, and to give sport a higher profile in policy-making, an EU Working Group on Sport & Economics was set up in 2006 and a harmonised statistical definition of sport ("Vilnius Definition of Sport") and a common methodology to measure the economic impact of sport (Sport Satellite Account) were operationalised.

1.2 In its 2007 White Paper on Sport, the European Commission emphasised the lack of EU-wide information on the sector's economic role for the purpose of evidence-based policies and encouraged further work on Sport Satellite Accounts (SSAs). Of paramount importance is that sport policies at national and European levels are based on sound and reliable data and information.

1.3 This is the fifth report produced on the value of sport in the UK and the methodology employed is consistent with both the earlier reports conducted by the Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC) and comparative reports produced in other EU Member States as agreed by the EU Working Group. However, some differences compared to earlier reports in the method of data collection are outlined in appendix one.

2. Background: EU Sport Satellite Account Initiative

2.1 According to the Office of National Statistics, Satellite accounts “are a framework that enables attention to be focused on a certain field or aspect of economic and social life. They are produced in the context of national accounts but are more flexible as they allow concepts, definitions, accounting rules and classifications to be changed, where it improves analysis”. In the context of the SSA, it presents information from National Accounts differently by grouping activities by purpose rather than products and industries.

2.2 The ratification of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 affords the European Union a competency in the area of sport. As set out in previous reports, the EU Working Group on Sport and Economics was established with three main purposes which are to:

1. measure the sport sector as a percentage of GDP and the effects of sport on employment, value added, and purchasing power in the Member States as well as at EU level;
2. measure the dynamics of the sport sector over time; and
3. have reliable data as a basis for future decision making with a bearing on the sport sector.

2.3 SSAs have so far been produced for Austria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and the UK according to the agreed methodology. Germany and Hungary are also in the process of compiling their SSAs. International comparisons have also been made in the 2006 and 2008 Sport Satellite Accounts for the UK.

2.4 The basis of compiling SSAs is to apply the Vilnius definition of sport to the System of National Accounts. Since the data is provided by the national accounts and use international nomenclatures, it is possible to make comparisons across different sectors and indicators as well as making international comparisons.

2.5 Figures are presented in terms of consumer spending, Gross Value Added (GVA) and employment.

3. Sport Definition

3.1 A statistical definition of sport is required to identify sport-related activities in the Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE). The Working Group reached a consensus on the “Vilnius Definition of Sport” in 2007 having decided which categories or sub-categories are fully or partly related to sports and the definition to which they belong. Sport under the Vilnius definition is comprised of three parts:

- Statistical Definition: Comprised of “sporting activities” (the only part of the sport sector having its own NACE category).
- Narrow Definition: All activities which are inputs to sport (i.e. all goods and services which are necessary for doing sport) plus the Statistical Definition.

- Broad Definition: All activities which require sport as an input (i.e. all goods and services which are related to a sport activity but without being necessary for doing sport) plus the Narrow Definition.

3.2 The sport satellite account system is a robust statistical framework for measuring the economic importance of the UK sports industry The Vilnius definition of sport applied to the system of national accounts forms the basis for the Sport Satellite Account[2].

4. Method

4.1 The methodology employed is consistent with earlier studies conducted by SIRC and comparative studies in other EU Member States. The construction of the satellite account relies on a substantial amount of data collection and analysis. We have outlined in detail the approach we have adopted and this is to be found in the appendix. Our objective is to be transparent in our approach to enable replicability and enhance comparability between EU Member States' SSAs. To this end, we identify, also in the appendix, all of the organisations that have formed part of our data set for the development of results for GVA and employment in this report. The data set comprises a sample of nearly 200 organisations with registered addresses in the UK, trading in the UK, and which have activities that could be considered to be sporting related, according to the Vilnius definition. We have, in our approach, used verifiable sources of information.

5. Sport Related Consumer Spending

5.1 Table 1 outlines the individual components of sport-related consumer spending in the UK for 2008 and 2010. There has been an increase in spending from £25.6bn in 2008 to £26.6bn in 2010, which represents a 4% increase in current prices, but a 1% increase in constant prices (adjusted for inflation). In 2010 the highest spending category (other than overall sporting/ recreation activities) was 'Wearing apparel' which is worth £3.1bn and has grown by 14.5% since 2008 in constant prices, though clothing has become cheaper over

---

[2] 2004 – 2008 Sport Satellite Account for the UK

the period. Consistent with earlier reports, the three biggest components of sport-related consumer spending were Apparel, Telecoms (£2.9bn, 0.2% increase), and Hotels and restaurants (£2.3bn, 4.9% decline). The sectors to experience biggest growth in sports related consumption were Water transport, Apparel and Textiles, while the biggest decline was in Publishing, which is not surprising given the shift in consumer preferences towards online consumption.

Table 1: Sports Consumer Spending 2008-2010

	2010 (value)	2008 (value)	2010 (volume)	% change
Food and drinks	364	342	334	-2.26%
Textiles	575	552	628	13.84%
Wearing apparel	3104	3011	3449	14.53%
Leather footwear	1475	1464	1538	5.06%
Publishing	808	875	756	-13.65%
Coke, refined petroleum products	339	329	336	2.02%
Pharmaceuticals	191	192	185	-3.85%
Various metal products	2	2	2	1.18%
Machinery/weapons	14	13	14	7.89%
Medical instruments	27	26	26	-0.12%
Motor vehicles	169	159	157	-1.07%
Boats and aircraft	1320	1202	1257	4.62%
Cycles	927	900	813	-9.69%
Sporting Goods	1719	1720	1613	-6.23%
Hotels, bars and restaurants	2335	2331	2217	-4.88%
Land transport	76	79	71	-9.67%
Water transport	4	3	3	15.49%
Air transport	99	108	99	-8.52%
Travel agencies	56	56	54	-4.18%
Telecommunications	2873	2723	2728	0.19%
Insurance	112	103	101	-1.89%
Renting of machinery	110	106	97	-8.41%
Education	246	249	235	-5.57%
Health	252	229	250	9.04%
Other	4	3	4	18.49%
Sport/ Recreation	9445	8799	8860	0.69%
	26645	**25576**	**25827**	**0.98%**

5.2 The consumption of sport specific activities can also be considered in more detail. Data from the Family Spending Survey outlines final household consumption expenditure on various sports related activities and services as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Components of Family Spending (Total Expenditure, £m, 2008 prices)

CPI Adjusted Values based on 2008 base

COICOP	£m		**2004**[3]	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**
9.4.1	Sports admissions, subscriptions, leisure class fees and equipment hire		7603.1	8155.1	6396.0	6822.9
	9.4.1.1	Spectator sports: admission charges	951.7	689.8	624.0	536.1
	9.4.1.2	Participant sports (excluding subscriptions)	1721.4	1740.4	1560.0	1169.6
	9.4.1.3	Subscriptions to sports and social clubs	2290.7	2712.9	2028.0	2144.3
	9.4.1.4	Leisure class fees	2560.9	2920.8	2132.0	2241.8
	9.4.1.5	Hire of equipment for sport and open air recreation	78.4	92.4	52.0	146.2
9.4.6	Gambling payments		4616.3	4582.3	4212.0	3577.5
	9.4.6.1	Football pools stakes	51.9	42.4	104.0	50.4
	9.4.6.4	Bookmaker, tote, other betting stakes	1272.1	1301.5	1196.0	755.8

Source: ONS Family Spending Surveys. Prices adjusted for inflation using CPI Index based on 2008 base year

5.3 Spending on sports admissions, subscriptions and leisure classes and equipment hire has increased by 6.7% overall between 2008 and 2010. This increase is attributable to small increases in the amount spent on subscriptions to sports and social clubs (5.7%) and in the amount spent on leisure class fees (5.2%) and a large increase in the amount spent on hire of equipment for sport and open air recreation (181.2%). The amount spent on both spectator sports and participant sports has reduced between 2008 and 2010 (by 14.1% and 25.0% respectively).

5.4 The amount spent on gambling payments continues to decline. There has been a decrease in spending on gambling payments overall of 15.1%, continuing the trend which has seen a 22.5% decrease between 2004 and 2010. The amount spent on football pools had increased between 2006 and 2008, but has fallen back by 51.5% between 2008 and

[3] 2004 figures are for the financial year 2004-05 rather than the calendar year of 2004 as per the ONS Family Spending report for that year.

2010. Spending on bookmakers, tote and other betting stakes has also decreased by 36.4% between 2008 and 2010.

6. Sport Related Gross Value Added

6.1 The sport sector in 2010 increased significantly in terms of GVA to £32.0bn (in constant prices (adjusted for inflation) from £29.3bn in 2008), representing growth of 9.4%, outstripping growth in spending. The sectors in which there have been the largest increases in sport-related spending include Metal Products (320.0%) and Coke and Petroleum (160.5%), both of which reverse declines in spending between 2004 and 2008. Similarly Research and development has increased by 40.0% between 2008 and 2010 reversing a 5.3% decline. The organisations in Appendix B identify which companies are involved in identification of sports-related activities and further inform the figures we observe and report.

Table 3: Sport Related deflated GVA in the UK 2010 (2008 prices)[4]

Vilnius/NACE sector	% change 2004-2008	GVA (£m) 2008	GVA (£m) 2010	% change 2008-2010
Agriculture	-42.5	308	467.4	51.8
Food/drinks	2.4	114	153.8	34.9
Textiles	10.2	134	145	8.2
Wearing apparel	-16.5	96	129.3	34.7
Leather/footwear	-4.7	9	11.2	24.4
Publishing and printing	-3.0	356	387.6	8.9
Coke, petroleum	-67.2	19	49.5	160.5
Pharmaceuticals	126.4	96	37.6	-60.8
Rubber products	-11.6	3	2.9	-3.3
Various metal products	-57.6	1	4.2	320.0
Machinery/weapons	23.3	29	25.1	-13.4
Optical instruments	18.5	37	35.6	-3.8
Motor vehicles	-32.1	28	53.5	91.1
Boats/aircraft	12.9	790	670.8	-15.1
Cycles	-0.8	47	52	10.6
Sports goods	-0.6	258	244.9	-5.1
Construction	284.2	635	835.6[a]	31.5
Maintenance: motor vehicles	-4.9	56	56.2	0.4
Wholesale	12.5	392	363.0	-7.4
Retail	11.4	1,346	1,416.1	5.2
Hotels and restaurants	11.5	590	567.7	-3.8
Land transport	-19.8	107	124.1	16.0
Water transport	-2.8	2	2.1	5.0
Air transport	-25.8	48	76.7	59.8
Travel agencies	-27.2	481	616.6	28.2
Telecommunications	41.9	2,604	2,248.5	-13.7
Financial intermediation	93.2	895	409.4	-54.3
Insurance	-24.1	30	37.4	24.7
Renting of machinery, etc	1.9	106	97.2	-8.3
Research and development	-5.3	27	37.8	40.0
Advertising, business activities	27.5	1,212	1,112.3	-8.2
Administration	11.3	35	35.1	0.3
Education	22.6	1,651	1,287.3	-22.0
Health and veterinary services	28.3	77	59.4	-22.9
Sporting activities	-7.4	16,566	20,086.7	21.3
Other	11.7	92	85.9	-6.6
Totals		**29,277**	**32,025.5**	**9.4**

(a) GVA for sport-related construction has been calculated in a separate piece of work carried out by the Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC) and is inserted here for consistency with the permission of both Liverpool University and SIRC. This has been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (2008 = 100).

[4] In order to make comparisons between 2008 and 2010 values were converted to volumes (2008 = 1000) using the Producer Price Index and Services Producer Price Index produced by ONS. Similarly to consumer spending, each market is associated with its own index.

7. Sport Related Employment

7.1 Sport related employment has grown by 1% to 638,960 between 2008 and 2010. As in the case of GVA construction continues to perform strongly in the lead up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games with growth of 46% between 2008 and 2010. However, strong growth in the Leather footwear sector has been the largest increase of 127%, although this has grown from a relatively small base. Food and drinks also performed strongly with 80% growth, corresponding to the increase in consumer spending in this area. However Financial intermediation has seen substantial decreases, perhaps reflecting the performance of the banking sector overall and the contraction in the economy over the period. The key sectors in terms of both growth and size are Construction, Hotels, and Business support services (labelled ‘advertising etc.). These sectors, in fact, have supported and largely driven the positive growth in employment outcome that we observe for the sports economy and, without them, employment would have contracted overall.

Table 4: Sport sector employment analysis: 2008-2010

Vilnius/NACE sector	2008 Employment (000's)	2004-08 % Growth	2010 Employment (000's)	2008-10 % Growth
Agriculture	8.76	11	8.3	-5
Food and drinks	2.28	45	4.1	80
Textiles	4.11	-6	4.52	10
Wearing apparel	2.5	-39	3.34	33
Leather footwear	0.33	2	0.75	127
Publishing	7.62	-5	6.54	-14
Coke, refined petroleum products	0.26	-38	0.24	-7
Pharma	1.18	91	1.38	17
Rubber and plastic	0.09	33	0.07	-27
Various metal products	0.04	-27	0.04	1
Machinery/weapons	0.61	17	0.99	63
Medical instruments	0.77	7	0.94	22
Motor vehicles	0.88	-13	0.69	-21
Boats and aircraft	21.22	32	20.74	-2
Cycles	1.55	55	1.42	-8
Sporting Goods	6.84	12	6.31	-8
Construction	10.48	237	15.3[b]	46
Sale/Maintenance: motor vehicles	1.99	30	1.83	-8
Wholesale trade and commission	6.53	-14	6.73	3
Retail trade	27.77	8	28.05	1
Hotels	31.24	6	34.02	9
Land transport	2.9	-8	2.65	-9
Water transport	0.05	133	0.05	-8
Air transport	0.75	-8	0.72	-3
Travel agencies	13.99	-5	12.04	-14
Telecommunications	33.15	-1	30.29	-9
Financial intermediation	6.87	11	5.04	-27
Insurance	0.43	8	0.4	-7
Renting of machinery	1.98	-23	1.46	-26
Research and development	0.69	18	0.66	-4
Advertising etc	25.64	0	28.34	11
Public administration	0.96	50	1.07	11
Education	74.46	33	75.3	-1
Health	2.53	47	2.88	-1
Sport activities	325.65	-3	329.18	-1
Other	2.44	7	2.58	0
Totals	**629.54**	**4%**	**380.96**	**1%**

(b) Employment for sport-related construction has been calculated in a separate piece of work carried out by the Sport Industry Research Centre (SIRC) and is inserted here for consistency with the permission of both Liverpool University and SIRC.

8. Value of Sport in the UK

8.1 The position of the UK's sport market in 2010 is presented in Table 5, along with a comparison to 2008. Overall the value of sport has increased in terms of consumer spending, GVA and employment. Consumption has been driven by growth in sports apparel, while construction projects in preparation for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games have been a key driver for increasing GVA and providing jobs. Sport-related employment as a percentage of total employment is 2.2% which represents a fall from 2008 and is perhaps reflective of the decline in employment rates across the economy over the period 2008-2010.

8.2 The continuing difficult economic climate has meant that the levels of growth predicted in the last report did not materialise and the proportion of consumer spending that is sport-related has remained constant.

8.3 The level of GVA for sport as a percentage of overall national GVA increased to 2.7% in 2010 having been constant at 2.3% since 2004.

Table 5: Value of Sport in the UK

	2004	2007	2008	2010
Sport related GVA, £m	24,794	28,512	29,277	33,798
as % of total GVA	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%
Sport related consumer spending, £m	23,571	25,468	25,576	26,645
as % of total spending	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Sport related employment, 000s	602.8	670.8	629.5	639.0
as % of total employment	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%

Appendices

A. Research approach

The two key activities undertaken in our research relate to the development of our data collection approach and in developing an appropriate *analytical* method.

Data collection approach

We have spent a significant amount of time researching the methodological approaches adopted in the creation of satellite accounts in other EU Member States (MS), and previously in the UK, to ascertain a satisfactory base on which to build our own work. The ideal is represented by the satellite accounts developed by the ONS (for Tourism, for example) which are built on a process that relies on detailed but confidential information on which the Blue Book (annual publication of National Accounts Statistics) is developed.

The key problem for researchers seeking to build SSAs, however, is that they do not have detailed data to work on that will enable them to deal with the problem of identifying activities within businesses that only partly relate to sport. The issue is important since such activities are required to be estimated under the broad definition of sport using the Vilnius definition.

Outside of official data collection agencies charged with reporting SNAs[5] (ONS for the UK) this data is unavailable. It is withheld by ONS, for example, because of its confidential nature. Researchers must use other methods to calculate sport's proportion of activities.

Our initial work was on the Supply Table in the national accounts to help determine the Gross Value Added (GVA) of sports goods and services in the economy. In doing this, we have employed the FAME database[6] which has three major advantages. First, it enabled us to interrogate by SIC(07) codes the entire corporate sector that have registered company numbers. Our interrogation sample database is equal to the registered population. From this, we are able to identify sports-related businesses that self-declare to be sports-related. This avoids our second-guessing or the employment of false assumptions concerning sport activity. The self-declaration, which is contained in the profile section of the database, and also in other fields, enables us to build, with some confidence, a sports-related sample of

---

[5] Systems of National Accounts
[6] The database provides detailed information on 2 million companies and summary information for a further 6 million. See http://www.bvdinfo.com/Products/Company-nformation/National/FAME.aspx?gclid=CPil04ah6LYCFUfLtAodFDcA6A

companies to investigate. In fact, this has led us to identify companies in NACE/Vilnius sectors that would otherwise have been somewhat difficult to associate with sports activity.

The second major, and the most significant, advantage of our data collection approach is that it allows us to extract audited information from the database. This triangulation enables us to build a picture and data set of sports activity in the UK based on information that we are confident is correct, has been declared by management as correct, and has been verified by registered auditors. This specifically applies to our use of corporate turnover figures that form the basis of supply estimates for UK output (at basic prices) and which we use to calculate Gross Value Added (GVA) for the sport economy (in purchaser prices). It also applies to our calculation of employment data for the sports economy and underpins the confidence we have in our conclusions relating to this key statistic.

The third major advantage is that our approach is replicable in that it uses data that is accessible and therefore verifiable. Its extension and application to other economies and to future studies of the UK economy is, in principle, straightforward. The replicability issue lies at the core of comparability in SSAs that are being prepared by a number of EU Member States. We believe the lack of replicability to be an unvoiced issue in terms of convincing policy makers that credible comparisons between EU Member States are possible. We briefly expand on this issue, next.

A number of methodology papers have been written which seek to explain how SSAs are constructed (SIRC [7] and Panagouleas and Kokolakakis [8] for the UK, SPeA[9] for Austria, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek [10] for the Netherlands). The methodologies offer a broadly consistent approach and it is the one adopted in our report. However, at the core of each of the reports is an absence of detail about how exactly data is collected to determine sports proportions for industries, and even in identifying companies that are involved in the sports economy. Such companies are required to be included in a sport satellite account according to the Vilnius definition. We believe that this method should be detailed in order to support replicability and informed comparisons across Member States and also enable verifiable comparisons to be made across different time periods. If it is the intention of the EU to create policy based on an EU-wide SSA then comparability between data collection methods leading to visibility in the application of the methodology is paramount.

[7] SIRC, Sheffield Hallam, Sport Industry Research Centre, 2004-2008 Sport Satellite Account for the UK, 2012
[8] T Panagouleas and T Kokolakakis, A manual for the construction of a Sport Satellite Account, SIRC, Sheffield Hallam, Sport Industry Research Centre, 2012
[9] SPeA, How to create a sport satellite account, SportsEconAustria, Institut für Sportökonomie, Wien, 2012
[10] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Methodological Manual for a Sport Satellite Account, 2012

Analytical method

The objective in the proposed methodology, and specifically the process by which verifiable data is collected, is to identify sports proportions that are replicable. The conditions for replicability are transparency and the availability of data that is both credible and sufficiently detailed to serve the purpose of creating an SSA on which comparisons can be drawn with other EU Member States, is capable of leading to further methodological improvement, and offers credible evidence for policy intervention.

We did not have access to the calculations of the sports proportions used in the 2008 Satellite Account (produced by the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam) to verify these, but have calculated our proportions assuming that these are correct . This is not critical because of the self-checking nature of SUTs[11] that form the core of all recent SSAs. Our objective in data collection is simplicity and transparency, objectives outlined in the proposals by ONS to develop an R&D satellite[12]

We use growth in turnover as a key, verifiable statistic to determine sports-related output and related GVA for the UK in 2010. We then employ our growth projections, determined by turnover growth between 2008 and 2010, to calculate GVA for 2010 for each of the key SIC(07) codes that are relevant to sports according to the Vilnius definition. There are some substantial adjustments to the results reported by Sheffield for 2008 which result from the re-coding of SIC codes that has taken place.

Sports companies are defined on the basis of having referred to a sport product or service in their full profile. 'Full profile' is a searchable field in FAME. If 'sport' is mentioned, the company is then categorised as a sport-related company. On this basis, growth estimates in both turnover and employment are calculated over the period 2008-2010. The growth rate is re-based to determine sport value in that sector (that is, the sport proportion) that is equal to the NACE values reported by Sheffield for 2008. Growth figures for each NACE/Vilnius sub-sector of the sport economy are calculated. They are derived from changes in turnover from companies comprising each sub-sector. Statistically, our approach is related to common factor analysis where groups of companies are extracted on the basis of (self-declared) sport activity and the latent growth rate is determined. This allows for extraction of both organic growth rates and also includes new entrants. Some NACE/Vilnius sub-subsectors have a

---

[11] Supply and Use Tables.
[12] *Fernando Galindo-Rueda 2007* ONS Developing an R&D satellite account for the UK: a preliminary analysis Economic & Labour Market Review | Vol 1 | No 12 | December 2007

limited number of organisations identified as having sport related activity and, in these instances, we recognise the limitations of our approach[13]. That said, our approach simply identifies where sports-activity estimates for various NACE/Vilnius sub-sectors are likely to be strong or weak – information not previously reported. The complete list of the companies employed to derive growth figures are contained in an additional appendix to this report. Also contained in this appendix is the detailed mapping of SIC(07) codes to NACE/Vilnius sport sub-sector definitions. The SIC(07) have been checked for consistency with the SIC(03)-NACE/Vilnius mapping used in previous SSA reports for the UK[14].

Consumer spending data shown in Table 2 are drawn from ONS Family Spending surveys based on COICOP classification of spending. Data are annualised from the amounts for weekly spending in £million and adjusted for CPI.

---

[13] NACE/Vilnius sub-subsector 'Various metal products', for example, has only one company identified.
[14] ONS Correlation between UK *SIC 2003* and *2007* - Office for National Statistics
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/standard-industrial-classification/correlation-between-uk-sic-2003-and-2007.xls

B. Sample sport organisations and Vilnius/NACE SIC codes

Vilnus/NACE sector and related SIC(07) codes[15]	Representative organisations
Agriculture	
UK SIC (2007): 0111 0112 0113 0114 0116 0119 0121 0122 0124 0125 0127 0130 0141 0142 0143 0145 0147 0149 0146 0144 0150 0161 0163 0164 1039 0162 0170	Goodwood Estate Company Limited(The) Countrywide Grounds Maintenance Limited Faccombe Estates Limited Juddmonte Farms Limited Rabbah Bloodstock Limited Newsells Park Stud Limited Swettenham Stud
Food and drinks	
UK SIC (2007): 1073 1083 1084 1085 1086 1089 1107	A.G. Barr P.L.C. Castle View International Holdings Ltd. Cawingredients Limited Norbev Limited
Textiles	
UK SIC (2007): 1392 1394 1395 1399 1722 1396 1813 1391 1419 1431 1439 3319	J.Barbour & Sons,Limited Fred Perry Limited Musto Limited Outdoor & Sports Company Limited Bonar Yarns & Fabrics Limited Dewhirst Sportswear Limited
Wearing apparel	
UK SIC (2007): 1411 1412 1413 1414 1419 1420 1511 3299	J.Barbour & Sons,Limited Fred Perry Limited Fruit Of The Loom Limited Brindleclass Limited Pittards Plc. Musto Limited

[15] SIC(07) codes are either at 2, 3 or 4 digit resolution.

	AP Racing Limited Formaplex Limited Anpario PLC Elliott Group Limited
Leather footwear UK SIC (2007): 1511 1512 1520 2219 3299	New Balance Athletic Shoes (U.K.) Limited Pittards Plc.
Publishing UK SIC (2007): 17 18 58 59	D.C. Thomson & Company Limited Express Newspapers Haymarket Group Limited Trinity Mirror Printing Limited IMG Media Limited Dorling Kindersley Limited
Coke, refined petroleum products etc UK SIC (2007): 251 1920	Fuchs Lubricants (UK) PLC Millers Oils Limited
Pharma UK SIC (2007): 211 212 325	Karl Storz Endoscopy (UK) Limited Vitalograph (UK) Limited Vitalograph Limited
Rubber and plastic UK SIC (2007): 2211	Goodyear Dunlop Tyres UK Limited Pirelli UK Tyres Limited Cooper Tire & Rubber Company Europe Limited Hankook Tyre U.K. Limited
Various metal products UK SIC (2007): 2571 281 331 332	Rayfern Limited
Machinery/weapons	

UK SIC (2007): 254 303 304 331	Decathlon UK Limited
	GMK Limited

Medical instruments

UK SIC (2007): 28 33 95 26 27 28 32 35	Qioptiq Limited
	Karl Storz Endoscopy (UK) Limited
	Citizen Watch United Kingdom, Ltd
	Rotary Watches Limited
	The Norville Group Limited
	Ffei Limited

Motor vehicles

UK SIC (2007): 28 29 33	Aston Martin Lagonda Limited
	Jaguar Land Rover Limited
	Unipart Eberspacher Exhaust Systems Limited
	Xtrac Transmissions Limited

Boats and aircraft

UK SIC (2007): 301 333 302 282 289 303	Sunseeker International Limited
	Marshall Of Cambridge Aerospace Limited
	Princess Yachts International PLC
	Leeds And Bradford Boiler Company Limited(The)
	Pendennis Shipyard (Holdings) Limited

Cycles

UK SIC (2007): 309 333	Triumph Motorcycles Limited
	J.H. Moore & Son (Rickmansworth) Limited
	Tandem Group Cycles Limited

Sporting Goods

UK SIC (2007): 323 329 264 324 331	Amer Sports UK Limited
	Scapa UK Limited
	The BVG Airflo Group Limited

Construction

UK SIC (2007): 39 41 42 43 80	ISG Retail Limited
	Volkerhighways Limited

CLM Delivery Partner Limited
Danny Sullivan Group Limited
Stratford Village Development (GP) Limited
Mcphillips (Holdings) Limited
Showsec International Limited

Sale/Maintenance of motor vehicles
UK SIC (2007): 45 47 52

BMW (UK) Limited
The Dutton-Forshaw Motor Company Limited
Porsche Cars Great Britain Limited
Vindis Group Limited
Mercedes-Benz Retail Group UK Limited
Listers Group Limited
Sytner Limited
Lookers Motor Group Limited

Wholesale trade and commission
UK SIC (2007): 10 11 46

Marubeni Europe PLC
Gleadell Agriculture Limited
Northern Foods Grocery Group Limited
Pentland Chaussures Limited
Prominent (Europe) Limited
Puma Premier Ltd

Retail trade
UK SIC (2007): 47 95 96

Sportsdirect.Com Retail Limited
JD Sports Fashion PLC
C. & J. Clark International Limited
Adidas (U.K.) Limited
Fenwick,Limited
GPS (Great Britain) Limited
Vision Express (UK) Limited
Early Learning Centre Limited

Hotels
UK SIC (2007): 55 56

Initial Catering Services Limited
Britannia Hotels Limited
Hayley Conference Centres Ltd
Bourne Leisure Holdings

	Limited Trust Inns Limited
Land transport UK SIC (2007): 491 492 493 494 495	Ulsterbus Limited First Cymru Buses Limited Cranleigh Freight Services Limited Finglands Coachways Limited
Water transport UK SIC (2007): 50	P&O North Sea Ferries Limited Harwich International Port Limited Larne Harbour Limited
Air transport UK SIC (2007): 51	Hunt And Palmer PLC Bond Air Services Limited First Aviation Limited British Airways PLC Titan Airways Limited Suckling Airways (Luton) Ltd
Travel agencies UK SIC (2007): 52 74 79 85	Kuoni Travel Limited Hogg Robinson Group PLC
Telecommunications UK SIC (2007): 272 274 234 259 263 265 274 279 284 289 293 302 331 332 261 279 331 332 263 951 264 282 601 602 611 612 613 619	Enersys Ltd. NTL Glasgow SIS Outside Broadcasts Limited Gearhouse Broadcast Limited Digico UK Limited Quantel Holdings (2010) Limited Ashtead Group Public Limited Company
Financial intermediation UK SIC (2007): 64	 3I PLC Hgcapital LLP
Insurance UK SIC (2007): 65	AON UK Limited JLT Specialty Limited

	Heath Lambert Limited Cooper GAY & Company Limited Firstassist Insurance Services Limited Hiscox Underwriting Ltd National Provident Life Limited Marsh Brokers Limited CBG Group Limited
Renting of machinary UK SIC (2007): 77	Ashtead Group Public Limited Company Avesco Group PLC Gravity Media Group Limited Creative Technology Limited
Research and development UK SIC (2007): 72	Satra Game And Wildlife Conservation Trust HFL Sport Science Limited Provexis PLC Sports Turf Research Institute(The) Afton Chemical Limited Mira Limited Wirth Research Limited
Advertising etc UK SIC (2007): 803 821 822 823 829 531 532 6910 6920 7320 0240 7021 7112 7490 7721 7729 7722 8560 7010 6420 711 749 712 731 781 782 783 749 801 802 803 812 592 639 741 742 743 749 774	Optimum Media Limited RSM Tenon Limited Culture And Sport Glasgow Ticketmaster UK Limited Reed Exhibitions Limited Arena Leisure Limited AEG Live (UK) Ltd. International Management Group (UK) Limited Christie Group PLC London International Exhibition Centre PLC Brand Addition Limited Hill & Knowlton Limited G4S PLC Reed Elsevier Group PLC Pentland Group PLC Arup Group Limited Hogg Robinson Group PLC

	Bird & Bird LLP
Public administration UK SIC (2007): 81 84 91	Wigan Leisure And Culture Trust South Lanarkshire Leisure And Culture Limited
Education UK SIC (2007): 85	ACS International Schools Limited Light Hall School Electric Word PLC Bosworth Independent College Limited
Health UK SIC (2007): 861 862 869 871 872 873 750	BMI Healthcare Limited Ramsay Health Care UK Operations Limited Global Healthcare Partners Limited
Sporting activities (Recreation) UK SIC (2007): 59 60 63 74 78 79 85 90 91 92 93	William Hill Organization Limited British SKY Broadcasting Group PLC British SKY Broadcasting Limited Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Limited Tote Bookmakers Limited Walt Disney Company Limited(The) William Hill PLC The Football Association Premier League Limited Coral Racing Limited Football Association Limited
Other UK SIC (2007): 85 93 96 601 602 611 612 613 619	David Lloyd Leisure Limited Holmes Place Health Clubs Limited Sports And Leisure Management Ltd LA Leisure Limited Parkwood Leisure Limited Esporta Health & Fitness Limited Next Generation Clubs Limited