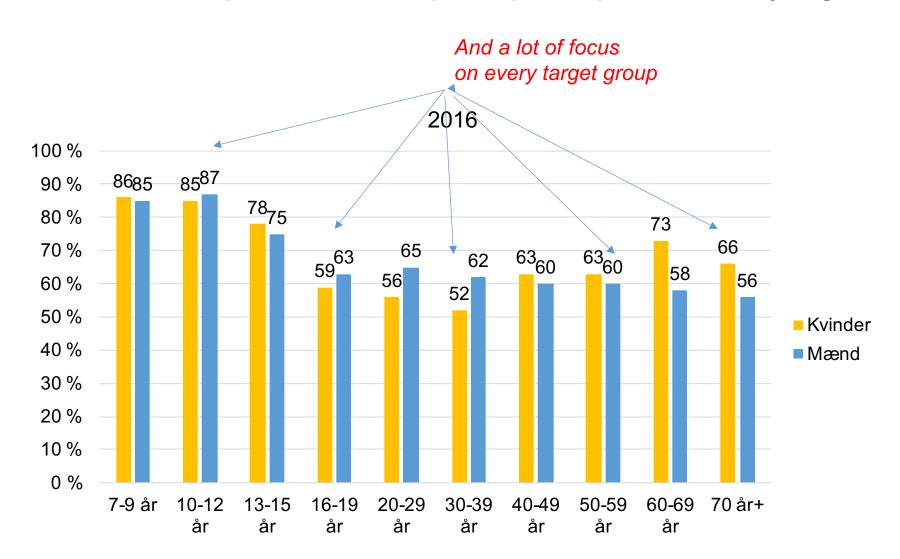






# Are we that special? Well, sports participation is very high





## We managed to grow participation year for year - until now

Figur 101: I 2016 dyrker færre i aldersgruppen 16-49 år sport og motion end samme aldersgrupper gjorde i 2011 100 % 90 % 80 % 1964 70 % 1975 60 % -1993 50 % **——1998** 40 % 2007 30 % ---2011 2016 20 % 10% 0% 70 år+ 16 - 19 år 20 - 29 år 30 - 39 år 50 - 59 år

Figuren viser andelen i forskellige aldersgrupper, som svarer 'ja' på spørgsmålet 'Dyrker du normalt sport/motion?' Fordelt på undersøgelsesår. (n 1964=3.534, n1975=3.723, n 1993=1.843, n1998=1.364, n 2007=4.147, n 2011=3.957, n 2016=3.914).



# Folkeoplysning! A magic word under some pressure...



#### Cultural patterns as part of our democracy

#### Grundtvig - 'popular enlightenment' (folkeoplysning)

- associations (sport, culture, schools, 'after schools', folk high schools, agricultural sector, non-formal adult education

Democracy, freedom of association, freedom of speech (3 people = 1 association)

High level of trust (Control is good, trust is better...) Dependence on voluntary associations to adapt

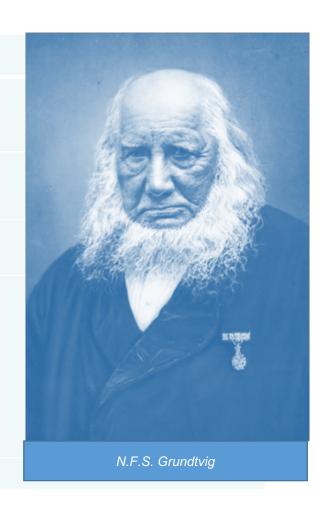
#### Today: Vanished ideological battle lines of the sports 'movement':

DIF = English sport (national governing bodies)

DGI = gymnastics and local community

Today: The Ideological war between DGI/DIF is over and their Vision 25-50-75 is *either* a great vision - *or* a monopoly in the making...

Just this week DIF and DGI made a formal cooperation agreement with The health and fitness sector (DFHO). Symbol politics or real change of direction?





#### Our strategy is... There is no real strategy

#### State - no coherent state strategy for the sports sector

The Lottery Act: Lottery funding for sport since 1948 (today app. 800 ml. DKK)

DIF (National Sports Confederation and NOC)

DGI (Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations)

Danish Company Sports Federation (DFIF)



Team Danmark (1984 - elite sport), Danish Foundation for Sports and Culture Facilities (1994 - facilities)

Sport Event Denmark (1994/2009 - sports events), Danish Inst. for Sports Studies (2005 - observatory)

#### Municipalities - 98 local strategies within the framework of the law on 'Folkeoplysning'

App. 4.5 bn DKK for operation, subsidies and capital costs (92 % = related to sports facilities)

Legal framework provided by Folkeoplysningsloven (since 1968 - the 'Act on popular enlightenment' for free associations and non formal adult education)

Provide 'suitable' (free) public facilities for (sports) associations

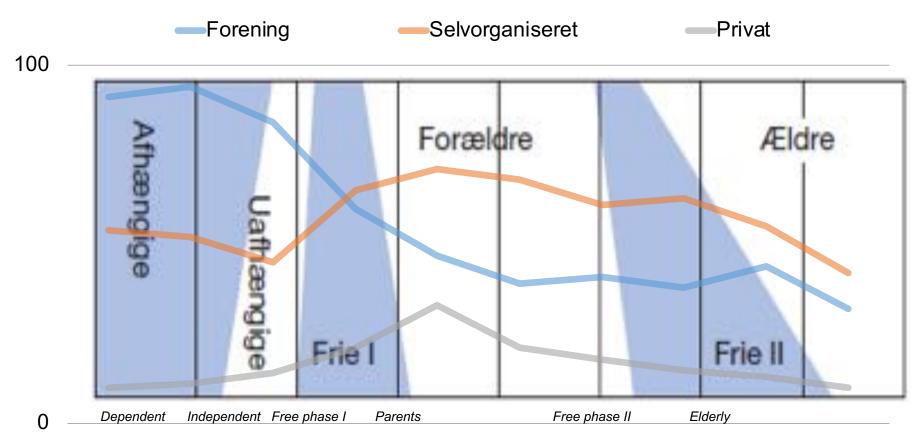
'Subsidise' (min. 65%) rent of private facilities for 0-25 yrs.

'Subsidise' activities in (sports) assciations for 0-25yrs.





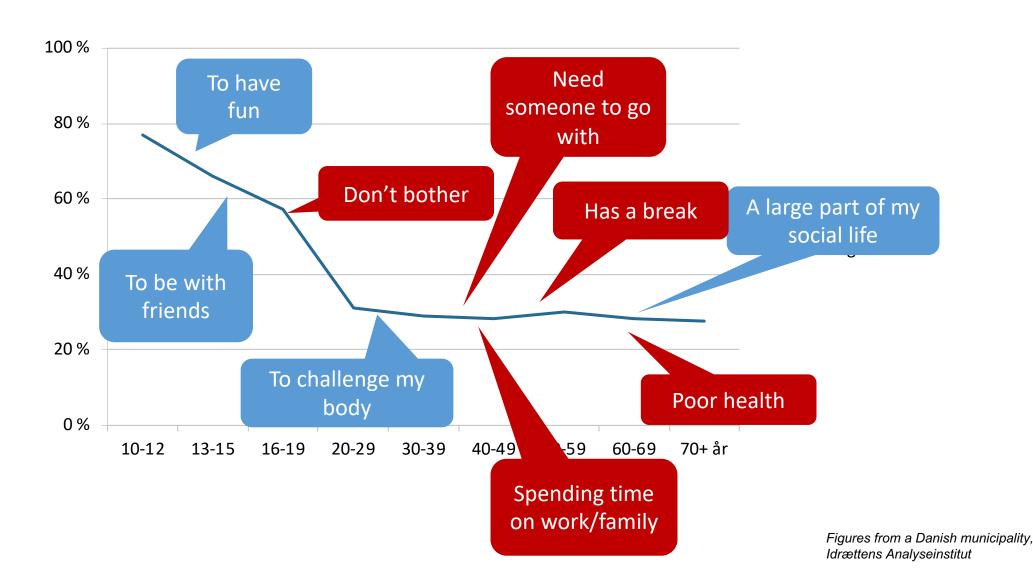
## Life phases has been in the centre of debate for the last years



7-9 år 10-12 år 13-15 år 16-19 år 20-29 år 30-39 år 40-49 år 50-59 år 60-69 år 70 år+

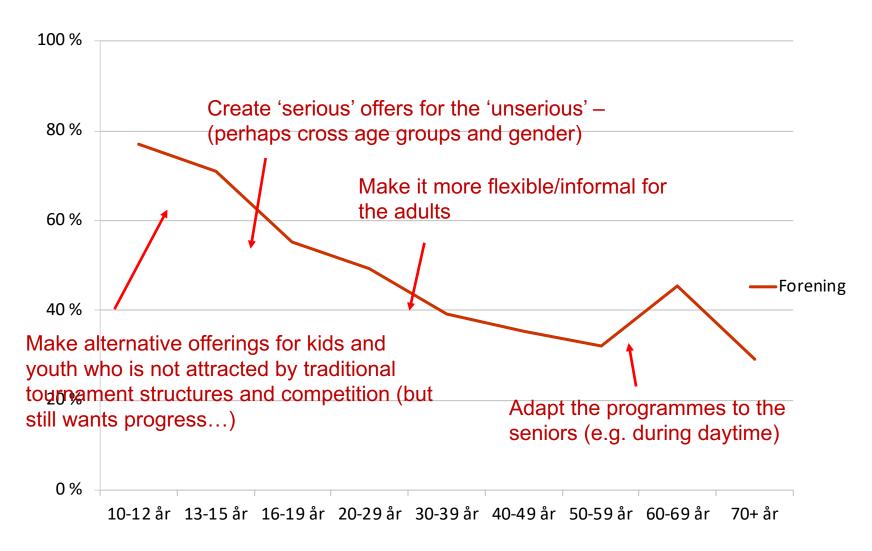


### Many attempts to cater for incentives and barriers for growth



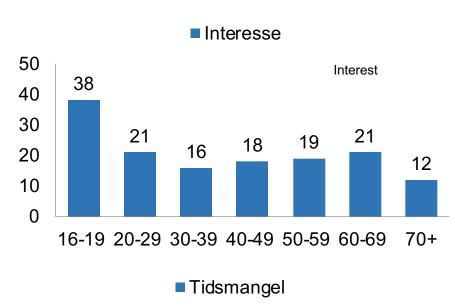


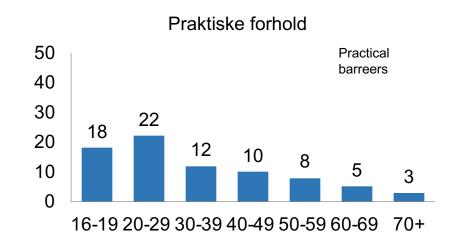
## Organisations, clubs, gyms are trying to adapt to new groups

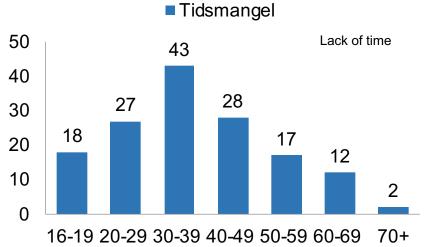


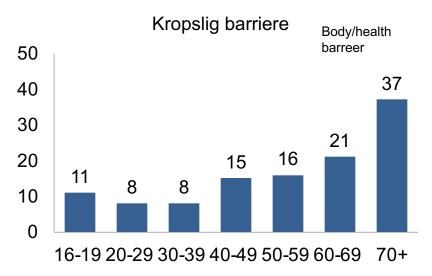


### One of the keys to growth is awareness of the barriers



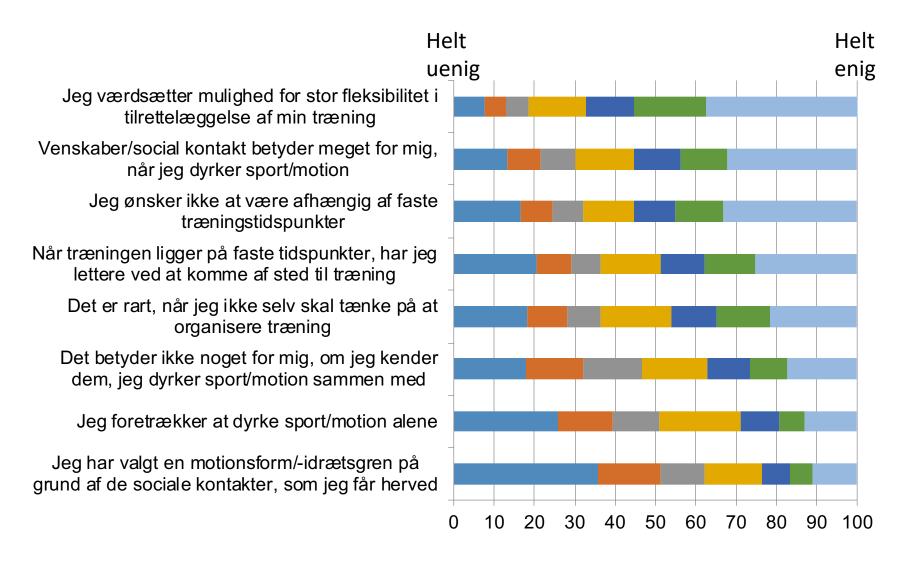






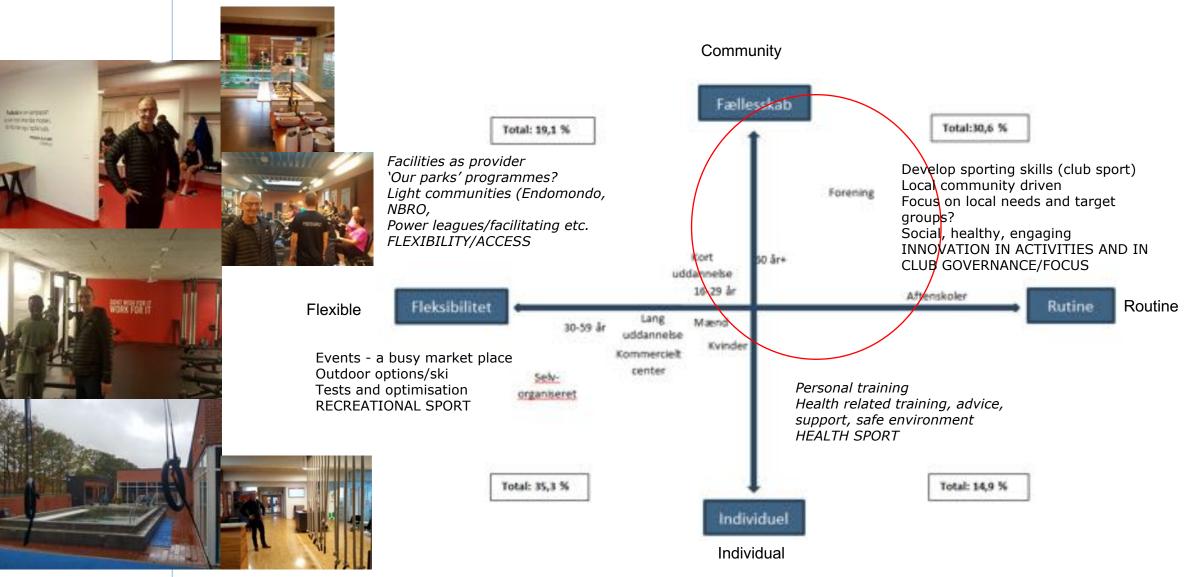


#### Sports providers must deliver on many values/motives





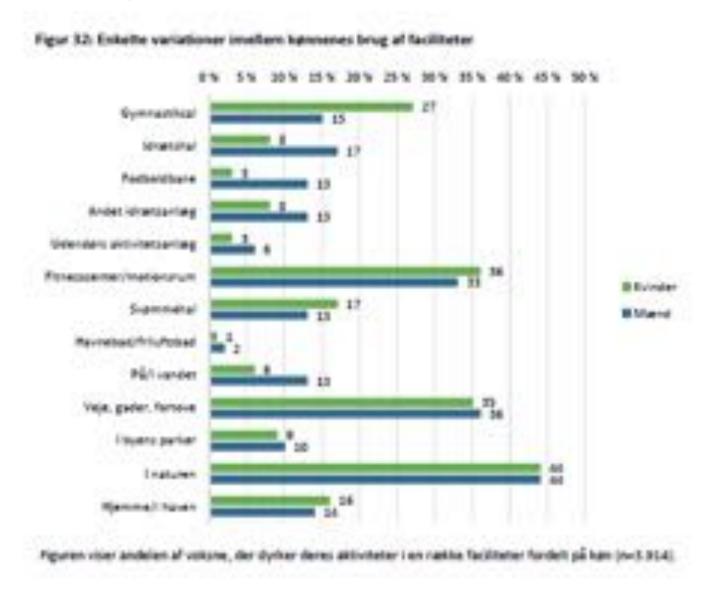
# Facilities are increasingly one of the key providers



www.vejenic.dk

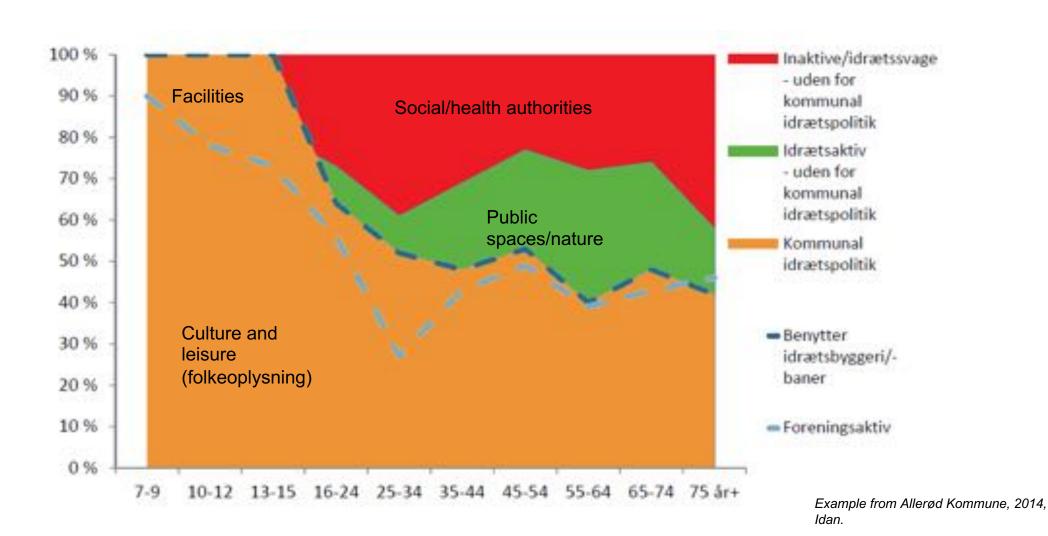


#### Built sports facilities are *not* the reason for recent growth





## Some groups lose out in the typical public policies on sport/leisure





**Some hot topics in Denmark** 



### The clubs are not always able to fill the facilities. Who cares?

■ En gang om ugen

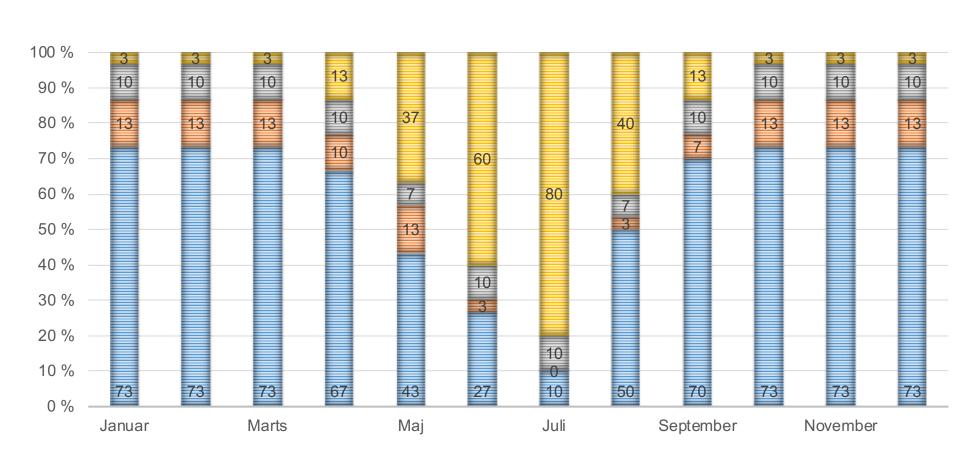
■ Flere gange om ugen

A lot of sports facilities (in this example sports halls 20x40 m (handball) are only in use/demand half of the year – and very rarely fully used – even when they appear

to be fully booked in the

booking system...

Better operation and management of sports facilities is the new black in Danish sport politics...



■ Mindre end én gang om ugen

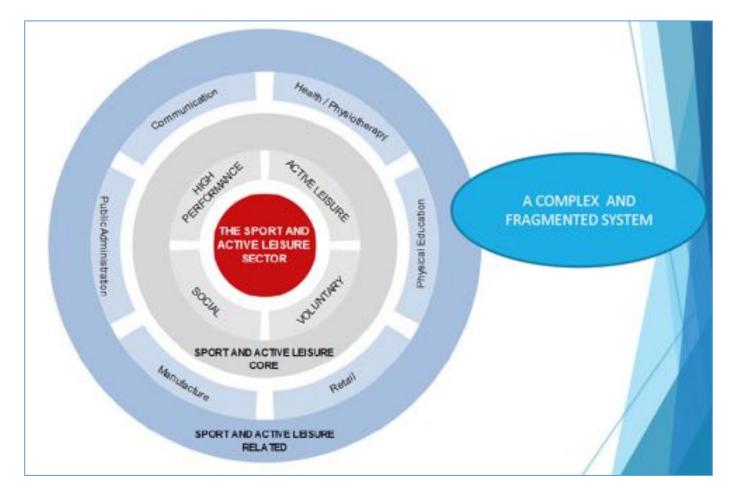
■ Bruges slet ikke



# Skills: Is our model too narrowminded in favour of sports clubs?

Is there a carreer path for the work force (volunteers or paid staff?)

Do we have the right skills and mindset for real change (new customers?)





Trend 1: Entrepreneurship, exergaming



inspiration: athliit.com, barbrothers.dk, outdoorconcept.dk, dansketrailløbere, trailbuilders osv. osv.



Trend 2: Flexible team sport. Who runs mass football of the future?





Trend 3: Some coaches are rock stars. Direct to consumer



inspiration: athliit.com, barbrothers.dk, outdoorconcept.dk, dansketrailløbere, trailbuilders, Calisthenics Unity osv. osv.



Trend 4: What will technology mean for facilities and clubs?



Kilde: Sponsors.de



Trend 5. Facilities. Who can sweat the assets?





#### Conclusions – a good model with growing weaknesses



- Access to facilities are taken for (too) granted
- Public support and access to clubs are taken for granted. Trust is high
- The system is based (too much) on those who take responsibility and act
- No consistent focus on the most vulnerable groups or those who needs it most
- The structures often work against commercial partners, sport for change or new entrepreneurs.
   Here we could learn from the UK
- New ideas and actors are often seen as threats the generation gap is growing and traditional sports are having problems keeping pace
- Many new developments. Things are changing at an ever faster pace
- An institution like Idan (<u>www.idan.dk</u>) has been a very important player to deliver independent data and knowledge drive a necessary debate
- Another institution like the Foundation for Sports and Culture Facilities (loa-fonden.dk) has set new standards for innovation in architecture and physical spaces





Some good ressources:

www.idan.dk www.loa-fonden.dk www.playthegame. orq

www.idkon.dk