# Results from the Danish 2016 Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth

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#### Background

The first Danish 2016 Report Card on physical activity for Children and Youth describes Denmark's efforts in promoting and facilitating physical activity and physical activity opportunities for children and youth. The report card is designed to gather, evaluate and translate the research on physical activity to guide future practice and interventions, as well as policy and program development.

#### Methods

The Report Card relies primarily on a synthesis of the best available research and policy strategies identified by the Report Card Research Committee. The Report Card Research Committee consisted of a diverse selection of researchers and professional experts working within the area of physical activity, health behaviors and policy development - representing different scientific perspectives and methodological backgrounds. The Danish Health Authority participated as observer in the committee and helped identifying relevant data. Nine physical activity indicators were graded using the Active Healthy Kids Canada Report Card development process. Grades vary from A (highest) to F (lowest).

#### Results

Grades of the nine indicators vary in Denmark as shown in Table 1. The key findings are:

- Depending on the method for measuring physical activity, 13 to 41% of the 11 to 15-year-olds meet the recommendations for physical activity<sup>1,2</sup>.
- 83% of 7 to 15-year-olds in Denmark exercise or participate in organized sports or/and physical activity programs on a regular basis<sup>3</sup>.
- Approx. seven out of ten children and adolescents attending public schools actively commute (walking, cycling, skateboard, child scooter or rollerskates) to/from school.
- During waking hours school-aged children accumulate an average of 8.2 hours per day being sedentary.
- 64% of Danish 11 to 15-year-olds accumulate more than 2 hours of screen time per day on weekdays and 81% on weekends.
- Physical education lessons are compulsory from 1<sup>st</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> grade (approx. 7 to approx. 15 year olds).
- The Education Act, updated in 2014, makes it compulsory for public schools to offer an average of 45 minutes of physical activity per school day.
- 81% of teachers who teach in physical education are specialists within the field.
- Among the 7 to 15-year-olds, 88% list their local community as one with suitable sport facilities, and 91% assess the local community as a good setting to be active.
- Physical exercise lessons are mandatory in the majority of secondary schools.
- Almost all municipalities have adopted a separate policy on sport related issues.
- Municipalities are in charge of about 85% of public expenditure with regards to sport and leisure time.

# Table 1

Summary of the grades assigned to each indicator in the 2016 Danish Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth.

Indicator	Grades
Overall Physical Activity Levels	D+
Organized Sport Participation	A
Active Play	INC
Active Transportation	В
Sedentary Behaviors	INC
Family and Peers	INC
School	В
Community and the Built Environment	B+
Government strategies and investments	A-

Note. The grade for each indicator is based on the percentage of children and youth meeting a defined benchmark: A is 81% to 100%; B is 61% to 80%; C is 41% to 60%, D is 21% to 40%; F is 0% to 20%; INC is Incomplete data.

## Conclusion

The first Danish Report Card shows that Denmark performs very well on the strategic and political level, but that the impact on individual level is still sparse. This indicates an implementation gap between the governmental level and the individual level that need to be bridged to increase physical activity and decrease sedentary behavior in children. Furthermore, to monitor childhood physical activity levels, measurement and quantification of physical activity needs standardization.

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<sup>2.</sup> Inchley J, Currie D. Growing up unequal: Gender and socioeconomic differences in young people's health and well-being: Health behaviour in school-aged children (HBSC) study: International report from the 2013/2014 survey. WHO, 2016. Health policy for children and adolescents. 2016(7).

<sup>3.</sup> Laub TB, Idrættens Analyseinstitut. Sports participation in denmark 2011. Kbh.: Idrættens Analyseinstitut; 2013.