

NOTE ON THE YEARBOOK OF CULTURAL STATISTICS 2018

November 2018

The Yearbook of Cultural Statistics 2018, prepared by the Division of Statistics and Studies of the Technical Office at the Ministry is the fourteenth edition of this project which was set up in 2005. Its aim is to provide a selection of the most significant statistical results from the field of culture drawn from various sources, to facilitate the understanding of the situation and the evolution of culture in Spain, its social value and its character as a source of wealth creation and economic development in Spanish society.

This publication provides the most significant results of the last available five year period, with the most detailed breakdowns focused on the most recent years. This model, applied generally, presents variants arising from the availability and reference periods of the statistical sources used. The project has focused on obtaining indicators from statistical operations included in the National Statistics Plan, incorporating information from over twenty sources with these characteristics. In certain cases, wherever suggested by the new or unprecedented nature of the information, other sources have been used. Whenever possible we have incorporated breakdowns according to gender and Autonomous Region, classification variables which are considered a priority in the development of this study.

The results reflected in the Yearbook of Cultural Statistics go further than a mere compilation of the available statistical indicators spread throughout the cultural sphere. On the one hand, for its development we use specific exploitations of statistical operations wherever the published breakdown does not sufficiently allow us to touch on the cultural sphere. On the other hand, most of the chapters include, as well as the most significant results, indicators that allow us to assess the phenomenon in a global environment.

The Yearbook is divided into three sections, depending on whether it is dealing with transversal, sectoral or synthetic information. The first includes estimates affecting different cultural sectors: employment and companies, public and private funding, intellectual property, foreign trade, tourism, education and cultural habits. The second section includes more specific sectoral information referring to some of them: heritage, museums, archives, libraries, books, performing arts, music, film and audiovisual contents and bullfighting. The third section includes the main results of the Satellite Account on Culture, a statistical operation prepared by the Ministry in order to estimate the overall impact of culture on the whole of the Spanish economy by offering indicators for its contribution to the Spanish GDP. This edition of the Yearbook ends with a new section dedicated to international figures which includes European harmonized indicators of employment and external trade. These indicators come from statistical exploitations carried out by Eurostat and were disseminated at the end of 2015.

The information in this edition of the Yearbook of Cultural Statistics has been incorporated into CULTURABase, the interactive digital database of cultural statistics available in the section dedicated to this on the website of the Ministry.

Listed below are some of the most significant results.

Employment

The results come from a specific exploitation using the microdata files from the Labour Force Survey (National Statistics Institute, NSI), carried out by the Division of Statistics and Studies at the Ministry, which considers employed persons who carry out their economic activities within the sphere of sport. It contemplates criteria as a whole, in relation to both the occupations and economic activities that this source is able to isolate and which are detailed in the chapter. The results included in the Yearbook refer to annual average rates. Annual moving averages until the last quarterly period are available at CULTURABase.



Specifically this is employment in enterprises dedicated to cultural activities such as publishing, libraries, archives, museums, film, video, radio and television or artistic and entertainment activities among others. We also take into account employment that corresponds to occupations with a cultural dimension, such as writers, artists, archivists, librarians, etc.

The results of this exploitation indicate that the volume of cultural employment in 2017 amounted to 687.2 thousand people, 3.7% of total employment in Spain in the average of the annual period.

Significant differences were observed by gender between employment linked to the cultural sphere and total employment, with a higher proportion of men, 60.7% compared to 54.5% seen in overall employment, and by age group, with higher proportion of people employed in the middle age-groups.

Cultural employment is also characterized by a higher than average educational background, showing greater rates of higher education than those observed overall at a national level, 67.1% compared to 42.5%.

68.3% of cultural employment is salaried, lower than that observed in the total, 83.5%, and shows full-time and part-time employment rates of 87.1% and 12.9% respectively.

Cultural Enterprises

The results cited are taken from the Central Business Register, a statistical operation prepared by the National Statistics Institute (NSI). In order to establish the boundaries of the cultural sphere, companies whose main economic activity was a cultural activity were considered, as long as a breakdown was available in accordance with the methodological notes given in the chapter.

In 2017 the number of enterprises whose main economic activity is cultural amounted to 118,407. This figure represents 3.6% of all the enterprises included in Central Business Register (CBR) prepared by the NSI.

Most of them, 81.4%, or 96,361, correspond to industry or services activities, such as publishing, libraries, archives, museums, film, video, radio and television, videogames or arts and entertainment among others, and the remaining 18.6%, 22,046, correspond to activities related to trade or rental of cultural property.

64.7% are enterprises without employees, 28.6% are small companies with 1-5 workers, 6% have 6 to 49 employees and the remaining 0.7% larger enterprises with 50 employees or more.

Additionally, information regarding enterprises whose main economic activity is publishing, advertising and media representation agencies increase to 37,748 enterprises in 2017.

Funding and Public Spending on culture

The information comes from Statistics of Funding and Public Spending on Culture, developed by the Ministry through Division of Statistics and Studies in collaboration with the Ministry's Budget Office and the regions involved in different stages of its preparation, and the Statistics of Local Authorities Budget Settlements prepared by the Ministry of Finance. In both cases these operations are part of the National Statistics Plan.

It presents indicators which relate to public spending on culture by the General State Administration, the Regional Administration and by Local Government. The statistics provide information on the annual spending on cultural activities, at the stage of recognized obligations, carried out by the administration in each of the aforementioned areas, as well as their breakdown according to the economic nature of the spending and the specific destination.

The results indicate that in 2016, spending on culture by the General State Administration stood at 663 million euros, by the Regional Administration stood at 1,054 million euros and by the Local government stood at 3,083 million euros, figures which represent, in terms of GDP, 0.06%, 0.09% and 0.28% respectively.

Spending on culture by the General State Administration stood at 678 million euros in 2017 (0.06% of GDP¹), representing an annual increase of 2.3%.

Household spending on cultural goods and services

The results provided are taken from a specific exploitation using microdata files from the Household Budget Survey Base 2006 (NSI), produced by the Division of Statistics and Studies at the Ministry.

The results indicate that household expenditure on cultural goods and services in 2017 increased to 13,298.4 million euros; this figure represents 2.5% of total expenditure on goods and services. Average spending per household linked to culture was 718.3 euros and the average spending per person stood at 288.6 euros.

The average expenditure per household peaks in municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. It's above average in the regions of Principado de Asturias, Illes Balears, Cantabria, Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, País Vasco and La Rioja, peaking in Comunidad de Madrid.

Evolution of prices of specific sports-related goods and services

If we analyze indicators of evolution of prices of certain cultural products statistics obtained from the Consumer Price Index Base 2016 (INE), the results indicate that the consumer price index of newspapers and magazines has increased by 2 points and that of books by 1.5 points.

Intellectual property

Information regarding intellectual rights managed by the Management Agencies has been provided by the General Sub-directorate of Intellectual Property at the Ministry, and is obtained directly from each of the Agencies of Management of Intellectual Property Rights.

The total amount collected by all the management agencies of intellectual property rights in 2017 amounted to 368.5 million euros, figure higher than the figure estimated last year. By type of institution, 72.4% of this revenue corresponds to copyright management bodies, 15.4% to management bodies for the rights of artists and performers and 12.2% to bodies for the

¹ Gross Domestic Product. Spanish National Accounts Base 2010.

rights of the producers. The total amount distributed for rights in 2017 reached 311.3 million euros.

The membership of these bodies amounted to 196.4 thousand in 2017. 4.1% are legal entities and the remaining 95.9% are individuals. The gender distribution of the latter is as follows: 23.5% are women and the remaining 76.5% are men.

The results of the Statistical Operation of the General Registry of Intellectual Property indicate that in 2017 the number of first registrations of intellectual property rights amounted to 28,730. This figure represents an annual increase of 4.5%. 75.9% correspond to literary and scientific works, and 14.1% to musical works. The largest volume of first registrations took place in the Registry of Madrid and Central Registry, whose figures represent 28.6% and 13.7%, respectively, of all first registrations.

97.6% of the owners of these registrations belong to their authors while 2.4% belong to other original owners.

Foreign trade

The data on foreign trade in cultural goods is derived from a specific exploitation of the Statistics of Foreign Trade in Spain, prepared by the Department of Customs and Special Taxes of the State Tax Administration Agency from two statistical operations which are part of the National Statistical Plan, the Statistics of External Trade and the Statistics for the Exchange of Goods between States of the European Union. In this operation five groups of goods have been considered: books and press; visual arts; performing arts; audiovisual and others. In each of these, the detail of the sections covered can be consulted in the methodological notes for the chapter.

Overall, in 2017 the total value of exports of cultural goods stood at 1,932.9 million euros, compared to imports of 2,319.5 million euros. The strongest foreign trade is observed, as in other years, in books and press, with exports valued at 610 million euros and a trade surplus of 244 million.

The operation analyzes these exchange flows by classifying them by geographic area of origin and destination. According to their results, the European Union was the largest destination of exports, with 65.8%, followed by Latin America with 14%. By origin of imports again the European Union is the most important with 50.3%.

Cultural tourism

The information given comes from a specific exploitation of two statistical operations prepared by the NSI and belonging to the National Statistics Plan; Residents Travel Survey (ETR-FAMILITUR) and Tourist Expenditure Survey (EGATUR).

The aim is to offer an indicator as to the importance of the cultural sector as the driving force behind other sectors of great economic significance, such as the tourist sector. The methodological changes carried out by the NSI lead out an inevitable discontinuity in the results, so comparisons with results previous to 2015 are not possible.

The results indicate that 12.8% of all trips made in 2017 for leisure, recreation or vacation by residents in Spain were mainly for cultural reasons, specifically 12.5 million of trips. To these trips we have to add the 12.8 million visits of international tourists in 2017 which were mainly for cultural reasons, representing 18.1% of total trips made for leisure, recreation or vacation of this group.

There are also indicators of spending associated to these tourists. This spending is not a specific spending on culture. It corresponds to the total spending associated with travels

which are mainly for cultural reasons which amounted in 2017 to 6,747.7 million euros for residents in Spain and 13,923.6 million euros for visits of international tourists.

Education in the cultural sphere

Data from Artistic Education in the Special System and the General System come from the Statistics of Non-university Education, prepared by the General Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Studies of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, in cooperation with the autonomous regions. The data on university education come from the Statistics of University Students prepared by the Ministry of Science, Innovation and University.

The results indicate that in the academic year 2017/2018 a total of 398,474 students were enrolled in Art Education in the Special System. This figure represents an increase of 1.2% compared to last year and continuing with the increased observed in previous years. In most of the cases, 82.5%, they correspond to Music Education, 9.4% to Dance Education, 7.3% to Visual Arts and Design and the remaining, 0.6% to Drama and the remaining 0.1% corresponds to Masters in Arts Education.

With regard to Education in the General System in the academic year 2016/2017, 34,196 students who were studying the Arts Baccalaureate and 27,204 students were studying Vocational Training in the cultural sphere. These figures represent 5.3% and 4.3% of the total number of students in Baccalaureate and Vocational Training respectively. Students enrolled in university courses related to cultural professions increased to 188,362 in the academic year 2016/2017, 12% of this type of education.

Cultural habits

The results of the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2014-2015 conducted by the Ministry and disseminated in 2015 September indicate that listening to music, reading and going to the cinema are the most frequent cultural activities among Spanish population. The cinema remains the most popular cultural event among Spanish with annual attendance rates of 54%, and every year 43.5% of the population attends to live shows. It can be highlighted among them, contemporary music concerts, with rates of 24.5% and attendance to the theatre with 23.2%.

The survey shows the strong interrelationships between the different types of cultural participation. The annual rates of readers, 62.2% of the population, increase to 80.1% among those who go to the cinema, 81.8% among those who go to concerts and to 85.8% in the group of population who went to performing arts events in the last year. Similarly the annual rates of attendance to the cinema, 54% on average, are higher than 75% among those who visit museums, arts galleries or exhibitions, or those who attend live shows. The detailed results of the survey together with a brief analysis of them can be found in the area dedicated to cultural statistics at the website of the Ministry.

It is important to point out that since the last survey, with reference to 2010-2011, there has been an increase in almost all the rates of cultural participation. The annual rates of attendance at monuments or archeological sites, has increased from 40.7% to 42.8%, and attendance at museums, exhibitions and art galleries from 37.9% to 39.4%.

Similarly increases were recorded in library attendance and reading annual rates, especially in reading in a digital format. Specifically annual readers rates have increased from 58.7% to 62.2%, and reading in digital format, 17.7% is almost three times that observed in 2011, 6.5%. There has been a slight increase in attendance or access to libraries, from 24.9% to 25.6% which is explained by the favorable behavior of attendance in person. Against this virtual access via Internet has slightly decreased.

In relation to performing arts, as a whole the annual rates of attendance are similar to those estimated in 2010-2011, 43.7% compared to 43.5%, standing out the favorable behavior of the theatre, from 19% to 23.2%, ballet or dance, from 6.1% to 7% or classical music concerts, from



7.7% to 8.6%. Against this slight declines in the annual rates of assistance to the circus or to contemporary music concerts are observed. Going to the cinema rates have significantly increased from 49.1% to 54%, being the cultural event with more followers.

A general increase has also been observed in the population attending shows with free admission or a discount rate.

Cultural Heritage

The set of Real Estate Assets registered in 2017 as Cultural Interest Assets (CIA) amounted to 17,579, an amount that represents an increase of 0.7% compared to 2016. Of these, 1,894 were assets in process of being declared and 15,685 were declared assets.

If the data are analyzed by category, most of the Real Estate Assets registered in 2017 as Cultural Interest Assets 78.2% correspond to the *Monuments* category, followed by the *Archeological Sites* at 12.8%, *Historic Group Sites* with 5.5%, *Historic Sites* with 2.9%, and *Historic Gardens* with 0.5%.

As regards registered Personal Property, in 2017 a total of 22,938 were considered as Cultural Interest Assets, representing an increase of 3.7% over the previous year. Of these, 7,704 had the status of assets in process of being declared and 15,234 were already declared assets.

Standing out are the categories of *Painting and Drawing* with 35.2%, *Sculpture* with 18.7%, followed by *Furniture* with 11.4%, *Bibliographic Heritage* with 6.9%, *Tapestries and Textiles* with 3.6%, *Engraving and Tools & Machinery* with 2%, and *Documentary heritage* with 1.9% of the total.

Museums

The Statistics of Museums and Museums Collections developed by the Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministries of Defense, National Heritage and the Autonomous Regions and Cities estimate that the 1,521 museum institutions surveyed received 59.9 million visitors during 2016, this figure represents an increase of 2.6% compared to 2014. The average number of visits per open museum, 40,452, reached their peak in Contemporary Art, Others and Fine Arts.

Most of the surveyed institutions, 70.8%, are publicly owned, 27% being privately owned and 2.2% mixed. We can highlight among the first the importance of local authority administration, 47.1% of the surveyed institutions, compared to the central government administration with 11.4%, or regional administration with 10.2%.

As regards type, Ethnography and Anthropology accounts for 17.4%, and Fine Arts, 14.5%. These are followed by Archaeological, Specialized and General, accounting for 12.7%, 10.1% and 9.4% respectively, and Contemporary Art and History, with 8.9% and 8.8%. Finally, with relative figures of less than 6% we find those dedicated primarily to House-Museum, Science and Technology, Science and Natural History, Sites, Decorative Arts and Others.

Archives

The information comes from the annual statistical operation Archives Statistics, which is part of the National Statistics Plan developed by the General Sub-Directorate of the State Archives of the Ministry in collaboration with the General Sub-Directorate of Publications and Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Defense. The scope of this research is currently restricted to the state archives which are managed by the aforementioned bodies.

The results for 2017 indicate that the investigated archives have a usable area of 157.5 thousand square meters, of which 53.7% is for deposits. Overall they host more than 429 thousand meters of conventional documents, plus unconventional documentary resources

such as about 300 thousand scrolls; 543 thousand cartographic documents; 2.3 million photographs, and more than 48.7 million scanned images.

In 2017, 100.2 thousand documents were consulted in house work sessions and 1.7 million Internet sessions with 37.3 million of visits to Web pages were recorded. During 2017 archives surveyed received more than 1.3 million visits out of cultural, artistic or architectural interest.

Libraries

The results of the Libraries Statistic prepared by the National Statistics Institute indicate that the number of libraries amounted to 6,636 in 2016, representing an average of 14.3 libraries per 100,000 inhabitants. Each of them has an average of 1.3 points of service.

60.8% of the libraries surveyed are *public libraries* and have a collection of general resources, offer cultural, educational, recreational and social information services, and are accessible to all citizens. *Specialized libraries*, whose resources are concerned with a specific field or discipline, make up 31.6% of the total. 4.5% corresponds to *libraries of institutions of higher education* and 3% are *libraries for specific user groups*. Registered users increased significantly in 2016 reaching 22.3 million. The number of visitors to libraries in 2016 rose to 197.1 million.

Books

The results of the Statistics of the Spanish Edition of Books with ISBN presented have been prepared in accordance with the definition of book established by Law 10/2007 of reading, books and libraries. Specifically a book is any scientific, artistic, literary or any other work that constitutes a unitary publication in one or more volumes that may be printed or any other susceptible reading support. Therefore electronic books and books that are published or distributed over the Internet or other media that may appear in the future are included. The statistic is compiled by the sub-Directorate for the Promotion of Books, Reading and Spanish Literature of the Ministry. The statistical exploitation doesn't include reprints since 2015 and the series are estimated taking into account this criterion for the period 2011 onwards.

The number of ISBN registered books according to this definition was 90 thousand in 2017, representing an interannual increase of 4.6%. As regards type of support it should be noted that 61.5 thousand, 68.4% of the total registered, correspond to paper books, and 28.4 thousand, 31.6%, to books in other media. Of the total registered books in 2017, 98% were first editions and 2% were reissues.

Regarding the ownership of the publishers, 91.4% are private publishers and 8.6% are public publishers.

By subsectors, the largest proportion of registered books in 2017, 30.7%, was devoted to Social sciences and Humanities, followed by Literature accounting for 24.2%, Scientific and Technical books with 14.1%, Textbooks with 12.5%, and books for Children and Young people with 8.8% of the total registered books.

The number of publishers with activity in 2017 was 3,033 with an average production of 30 books each.

Performing arts and musicals

In 2017, the number of published musical works registered with ISMN number was 1,194, of which 99.7% were first editions. By musical genre, 53.9% of registered published works correspond to Instrumental, followed by Light music with 20.9% and Traditional music with 14.4%.

In 2017 the number of *theatre venues* amounted to 1,656, representing 3.6 spaces per 100,000 inhabitants. Publicly owned venues represented 71.5% of the total in the indicated

period. 539 *concert halls* represent 1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, of which 73.5% are publicly owned.

Film

The total number of viewers in 2017 stood at 99.8 million, with a total revenue of 591.3 million euros. These figures represent annual decreases of 2% and 1.8% respectively.

With regard to Spanish cinema, the viewer's figures amounted to 17.4 million and revenues to 103 million euros, while foreign films shown during 2017 got 82.5 million viewers and grossed 488.3 million euros.

In 2017, the number of *films shown* in any of the 3,618 exhibition halls distributed over the entire national territory was 1,806, of which 587 were *new releases*, representing 32.5% of the total. *Spanish films shown* were 415 and the number of *foreign films shown* was 1,391.

Bullfighting Activities

The Statistics for Bullfighting Activities developed by the Ministry in collaboration with the autonomous regions and cities, provides statistical indicators about bullfighting activities.

The results indicate that in 2017, the total number of registered bullfighting professionals in the General Register of Bullfighting Professionals amounted to a total of 10,959. Of these, 289 are women, 2.6%, compared to 97.4% of men. In terms of the professional categories, 825 correspond to Matadors of bulls, 7.5% of the total; 3,230 Matadors of young bulls with or without picadors, 29.5%; 416 Mounted bullfighters, 3.8%; 2,972 Banderilleros and Picadors, 27.1%; 184 Comic Bullfighters, 1.7% and 3,332 Sword Carriers, representing 30.4% of the total registered.

The number of fighting bull livestock businesses registered in 2017 was 1,329. In 2017, the number of registered bullfighting schools in the Register was 58.

In 2017 1,553 bullfights were held, and their distribution by type was as follows: 387 were Bullfights, 24.9%; 155 Mounted bullfights, 10%; 220 Bullfights with young bulls and picadors, 14.2%; 209 Festivals, 13.5%; 103 Mixed bullfights, 6.6%. The rest, 30.8% corresponded to Mixed Mounted bullfights, Bullfights with young bulls, Bullfights with young bulls without picadors or Comic bullfighting.

Satellite Account on Culture in Spain

The main results of the Satellite Account on Culture in Spain (Base 2010) for the period 2010-2016 are included. These results indicate that in 2016 the contribution of the cultural sector to the Spanish GDP stood at 2.5%, reaching 3.3% when taking into account the set of economic activities linked to intellectual property.

For cultural sectors the most important is the *Books and press* sector with a contribution to the total GDP in 2016 of 0.8%, which accounts for 32.9% in the set of cultural activities, followed in order of importance by the *Audiovisual and multimedia* sector (28.5%), *Performing arts* (13.5%), *Visual arts* (9.4%) and *Heritage, archives and libraries* (9.2%). In all activities related to intellectual property it should be noted that 62.5% corresponds to the strictly *cultural scope* and the remaining 37.5% *advertising and information activities*, whose scope is restricted to those activities that have links with the intellectual property

The results highlight the significance of both the activities related to intellectual property as well as cultural activities within the Spanish economy. It can be highlighted that both have a similar or greater weight in the economy as a whole than those generated in 2016 by Agriculture, livestock and fishing, 3%.