

STATISTICS

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**SURVEY OF
CULTURAL
HABITS
AND PRACTICES
IN SPAIN
2018-2019
RESULTS SUMMARY**

RESULTS SUMMARY

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**Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain
2018 - 2019***Introduction and brief
methodological reference**Main results**Summary tables*

Introduction

The project presented here, the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2018-2019, is an official statistics produced on a four-year basis that is included in the National Statistics Plan. It is a sample survey that is conducted by the Division for Statistics and Studies of the General Technical Secretariat from the Spanish Ministry of Culture and Sports and directed towards a sample of 16,000 people aged 15 and over. The sample was selected by the Spanish National Statistics Institute and the Ministry is grateful for their collaboration.

The survey has several objectives: firstly, evaluating the development of the main indicators for cultural habits and practices of the Spanish population over time; secondly, analysing relevant aspects in the field of culture, especially concerning the consumption of culture, and studying in depth the ways of obtaining specific cultural products subject to intellectual property rights, such as books, recorded music, video and software.

Similarly to previous four-year editions of the survey, cultural participation has been investigated across different cultural activities: museums, art galleries, archives and monuments; reading of books and periodicals and visiting libraries; performing and musical arts: theatre, opera, operetta, ballet or dance and circus; classical music and contemporary music; the audio-visual and new technologies sector: cinema, video, television and radio, video games, as well as other activities related to culture and leisure.

Activities vulnerable to the infringement of intellectual property rights have been investigated in the areas of books, music, video and software.

The main classification characteristics used in the project are: sex, age, educational level and personal or professional status. The results were also presented according to the individual's place of residence: the size of the municipality and the autonomous region.

The Ministry of Culture and Sports appreciates the invaluable collaboration of the respondents and offers users the possible expansion of the information contained in the different instruments of dissemination, wherever allowed by the limitations of the survey derived from the sampling method.

We hope the results presented here provide an instrument for the better understanding of the cultural participation of the Spanish people and its development over time.

The methodological details related to the survey can be found at www.culturaydeporte.gob.es, along with the full results of the survey.

Brief methodological reference

The collection of individual information began in June 2018 and was carried out in the months following each of the four quarterly periods to which most of the information is referred to. This was done in order to register the activity of each quarter immediately preceding the time of the survey, thereby reducing any possible negative effect of memories of activities from the longer term and at the same time capturing the variability throughout a calendar year.

The quarterly reference periods covered, overall, one calendar year, from March 2018 to February 2019. These are not calendar quarters because this was considered more appropriate for the study of the target variables of the project.

Two-stage sampling was used and first-stage units were stratified, considering each autonomous region as an independent population. The first-stage sampling units were census sections, and the second-stage units were the population aged 15 years and over. In each autonomous region, the first-stage units were stratified according to the size of the municipality to which each section belonged.

The theoretical sample size was approximately 16,500 second-stage units, people aged 15 years and over. The sample sizes of the first stage were determined by the average number of interviews per section, which was set at 14 mainly for reasons of cost and efficiency during field work.

A compromise allocation, between proportional and uniform, was used for the second-stage units in each of the different autonomous regions. The allocation of sections in each autonomous region to the diverse strata determined by the size of the municipality was slightly higher than proportional in those strata that contained larger municipalities or provincial capitals.

The objectives of the survey required an adequate estimation of the differences derived from cultural behaviour patterns associated to different times of the year, as each of them had to be correctly represented. To this end, the total sample was distributed into four quarterly sub-samples that allowed for registering the activity in the quarter immediately preceding the time of the survey, thereby reducing the possible negative effect of memories of activities from the longer term, and at the same time capturing the variability throughout a calendar year.

The selection of the first-stage sample units, census sections, was done applying systematic sampling with a random start within each stratum. Each section was assigned a selection probability proportional to its size, measured by the number of inhabitants.

Within each section, second-stage units were selected with equal probability, also using the systematic sampling method with random start, previously ordering the data file by sex and age. The substitute sample was selected in each stratum in the manner. The first- and second-stage samples were selected by the National Statistics Institute, using the Population Register available at the time of the start of the survey.

Separate ratio estimators were used for stratified sampling, where the strata were formed by crossing autonomous regions and municipality size ranges. Population projections by region and municipality size, referred to the central time of the reference period, were used as auxiliary variables.

The final estimator was obtained by applying calibration techniques to the previous estimator in each autonomous region, with population projections for each autonomous region by age group and sex as external sources. Proportions were estimated using ratio estimators. The sampling error, under the hypothesis $P = Q = 0.5$, was around 0.8% with a degree of confidence of 95%.

All stages of the survey were subject to strict quality controls, particularly regarding the content and consistency of the questionnaires and the incidents identified in the sample during the field work and the data processing.

The questionnaires were carefully revised in order to detect possible errors, by individually analysing the invalid or inconsistent values of the questionnaire and the aggregate behaviour of some variables. Their distribution was studied according to classification variables and comparisons were made with other statistical sources.

Once this task was completed, the questionnaire file was processed to obtain appropriate raising and adjustment factors and constitute a file containing the results that could be fully exploited.

FIGURE 1
Main annual indicators of cultural participation
(In percentages)

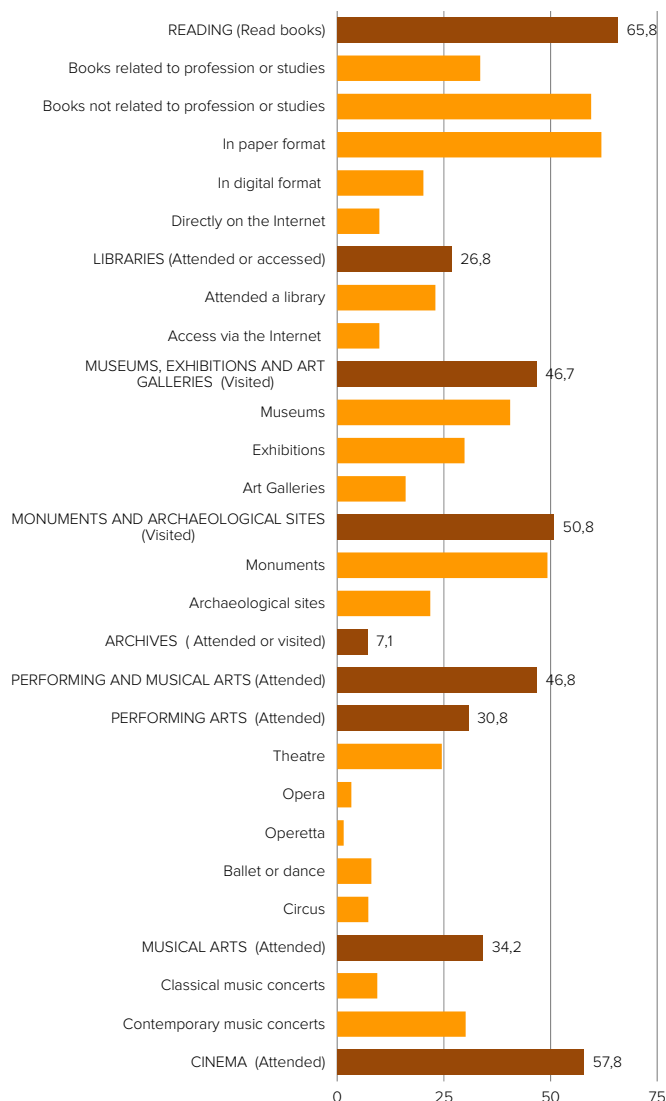
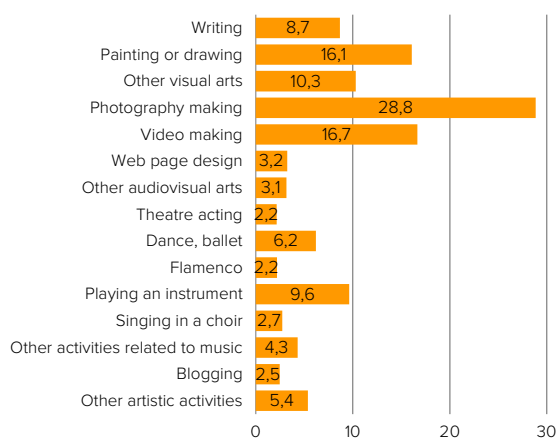


FIGURE 2
Main annual indicators of artistic activities
(In percentages)



Most frequent cultural activities, according to the results of the survey

The results of the survey indicated that the most frequent cultural activities, in annual terms, were listening to music, reading and going to the cinema, with rates of 87.2%, 65.8% and 57.8%, respectively.

These activities were followed in popularity by visiting historical monuments or archaeological sites, overall 50.8% of the population, 49.3% for monuments and 21.8% for archaeological sites. Regarding the attendance at museums, exhibitions or art galleries, the annual rates stood at 46.7% of the surveyed population.

Every year 46.8% of those investigated attended live performances, especially contemporary music concerts, 30.1%, and theatre, 24.5%. The frequency of attendance was lower for classical music concerts, 9.4%, ballet or dance, 8%, circus, 7.3%, opera, 3.3%, and operetta, 1.5%.

26.8% of the population went to a library or accessed it online every year. Archives were visited annually by 7.1% of the population.

The survey also investigated active cultural practices, those artistic activities that are carried out annually by the population under study. Plastic arts stood out, such as photography, 28.8%, video, 16.7%, and painting or drawing, 16.1%. These were followed by writing, 8.7%, activities related to musical arts, 9.6% played an instrument and 2.7% sang in a choir; and those related to performing arts, 6.2% practiced ballet or dance and 2.2% theatre.

Figure 3
People who practiced cultural activities in the last month
(In percentages)

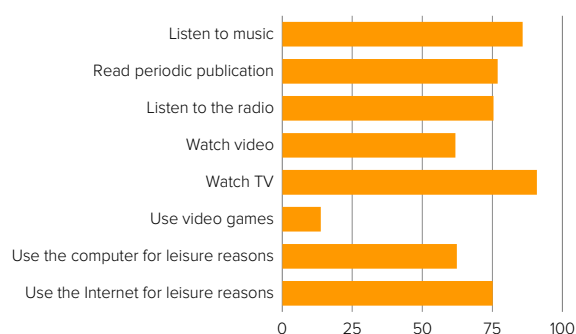


Figure 4
People according to visits to museums
(In percentages)

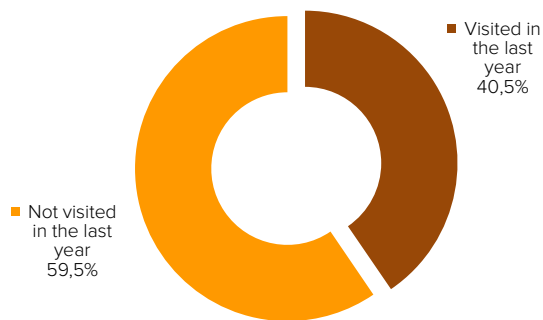


Figure 5
People who visited museums in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

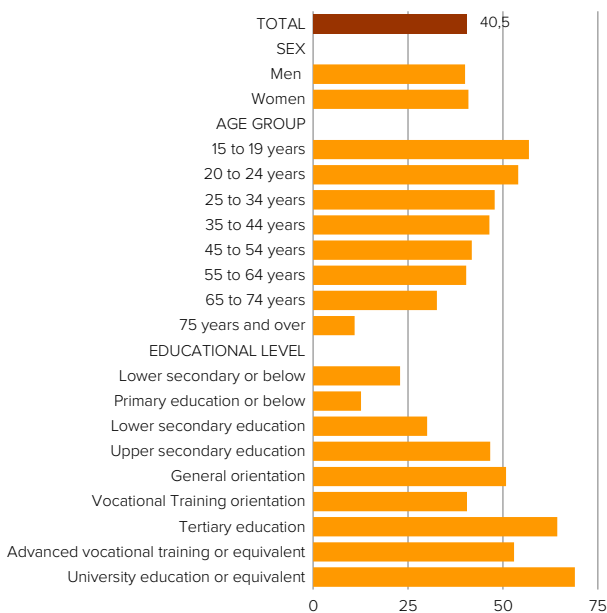
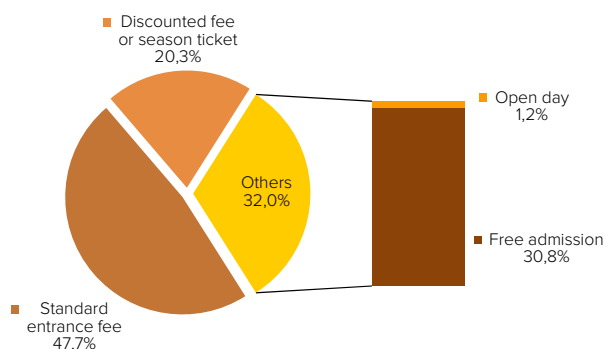


Figure 6
People who visited museums in a year, by ticket type
(In percentages)



Museums, exhibitions and art galleries

Overall, 46.7% of the population analysed visited a museum, exhibition or art gallery in the last year.

40.5% visited a museum in the last year. Visits were slightly higher for women, and this increased significantly as age decreased and education level rose. Visitors were satisfied. Their average satisfaction rate was 8.2 points.

A total of 92.8% of the people who visited a museum in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 7.2% reported that their visit was for professional or educational reasons. 98.7% of museum visitors saw either a permanent or a temporary exhibition, and 14.2% performed some other activity.

More than half of museum visits, 51.7%, were made on weekends or public holidays. 26.2% of those who visited museums in the last year did so in their own city, 22.5% in their autonomous region, 30.6% in the rest of Spain and 20.7% abroad.

Whereas 47.7% of visitors paid the standard entrance fee, 20.3% used a discounted fee or a season ticket and 32% had free admission. 1.2% of the total number of visits analysed took place on open days. Among those who paid an entrance fee, 16.8% purchased their ticket online.

There was a remarkable increase in the population who carried out virtual visits to museums websites, a total of 8.3% of the population under study in the last year.

Figure 7
People who visited museums in a year, by type of museum they last visited
(In percentages)

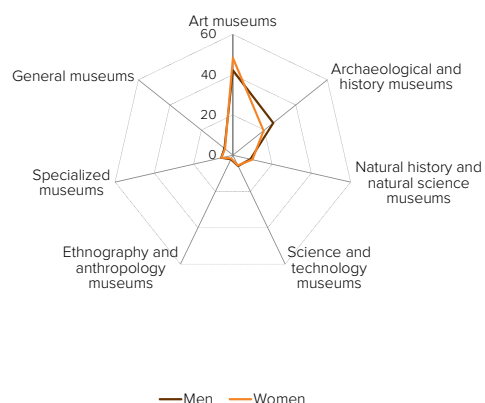


Figure 8
People according to visits to exhibitions
(In percentages)

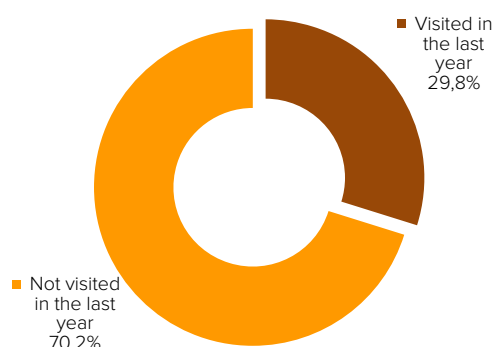


Figure 9
People according to visits to art galleries
(In percentages)

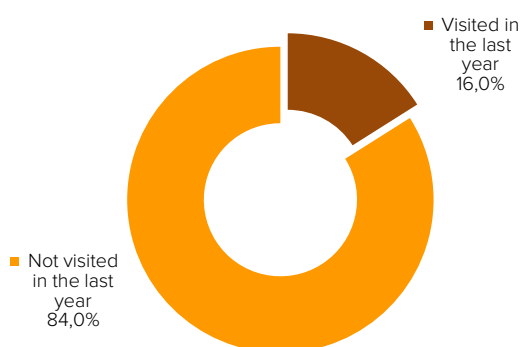
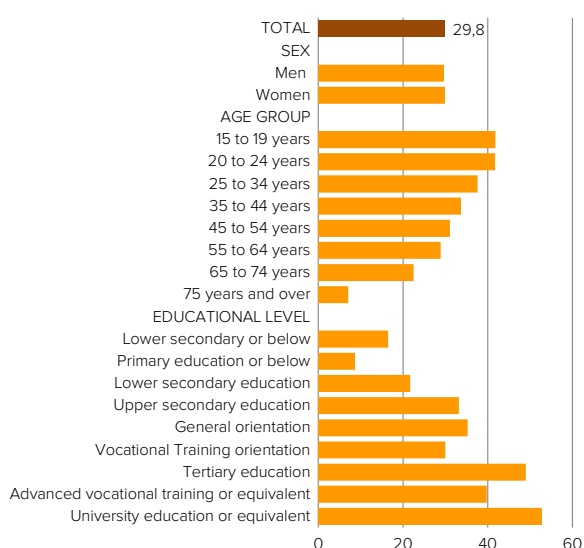


Figure 10
People who visited exhibitions in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



29.8% of the population under study visited an exhibition in the last year.

As far as the frequency of visits was concerned, those who visited an exhibition in the last quarter did so, on average, 2.3 times each.

92.1% of the people who went to an exhibition in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 7.9% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons.

More than half of the visits, 50.9%, were made at weekends or public holidays.

There were considerably fewer visits to art galleries than to museums and exhibitions. 16% of the surveyed population had visited an art gallery in the last year.

A total of 90.6% of the people who visited an art gallery in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 9.4% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons.

47.7% of visits were made at weekends or public holidays, compared to 52.3% that took place on working days.

Art Market

In relation to the art market, 1.6% of the population attended an auction or art fair last year, 1.2% made a purchase and 0.6% regarded themselves as art collectors.

Figure 11
People who visited art galleries in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

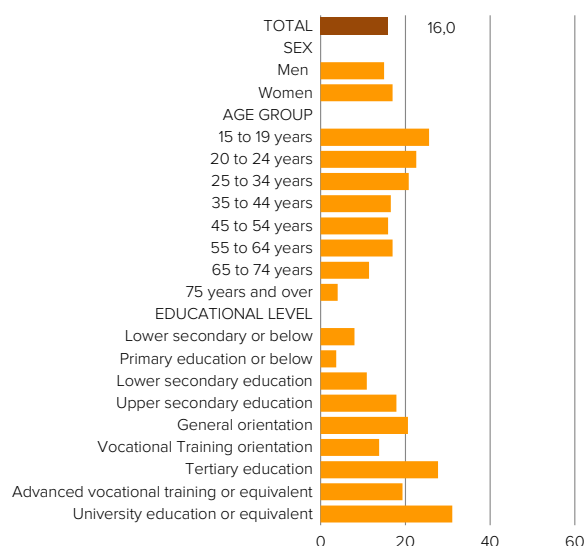


Figure 12
People according to visits to monuments
(In percentages)

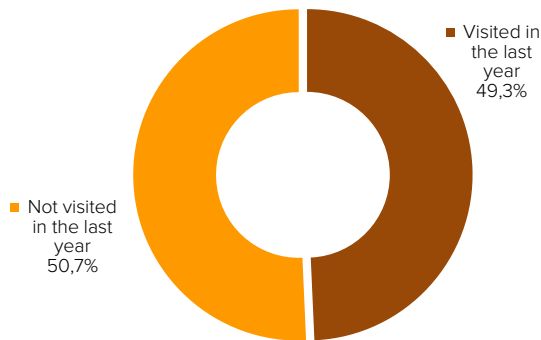


Figure 13
People according to visits to archaeological sites
(In percentages)

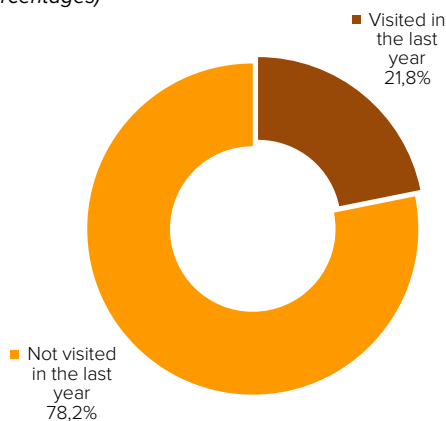
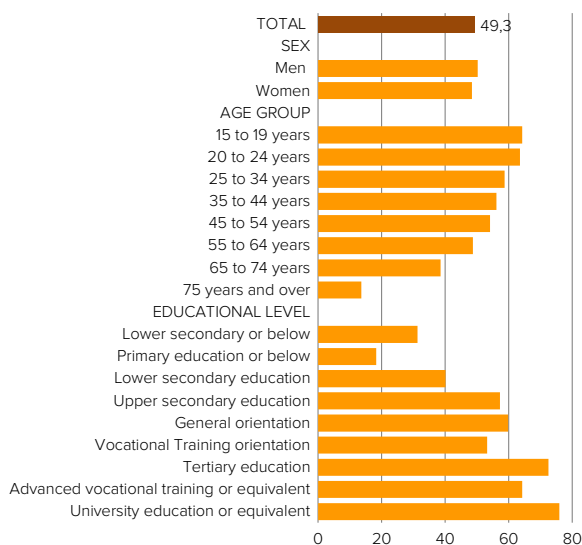


Figure 14
People who visited monuments in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



Monuments and archaeological sites

Overall, 50.8% of the population analysed visited a monument or an archaeological site in the last year.

49.3% of the population visited a monument in the last year. The highest rates were found among men and people with higher education levels. Those who attended in the last quarter did so frequently, 4.2 times on average.

Whereas 94.1% of the people who visited a monument in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, 5.9% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons. More than half of the visits, 53.1%, were made at weekends or public holidays.

36.9% of the population had a high interest in archaeological sites. A total of 21.8% visited them in the last year and 9.8% in the last quarter, an average of 2.2 times. While 92.4% of the people who visited a site in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, 7.6% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons. More than half of the visits, 51.1%, were made at weekends or public holidays.

Online virtual visits to monuments and archaeological sites were analysed for the first time, with rates of 9.9% and 4.9%, respectively.

This was a satisfied public. Average satisfaction rates were 8.3 points out of 10 for monuments and 8.2 out of 10 for sites.

Figure 15
People who visited archaeological sites in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

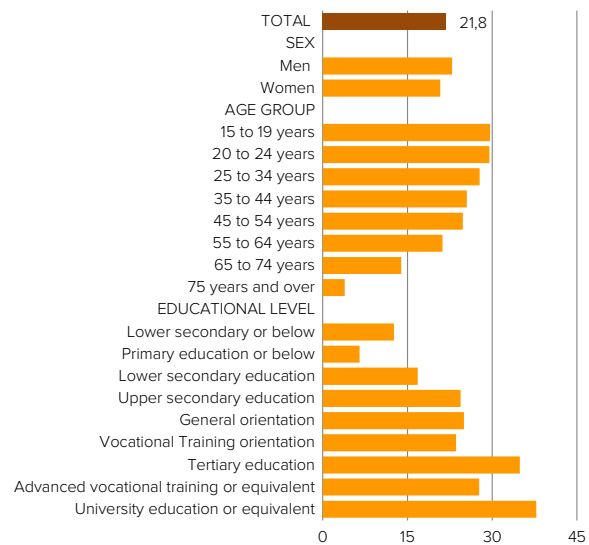


Figure 16
People according to attendance or online access to libraries in the last year
(In percentages)

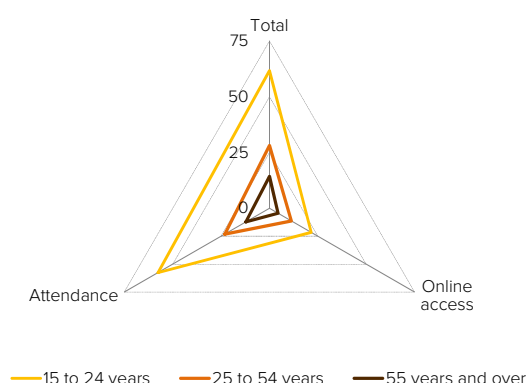


Figure 17
People who attended libraries in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

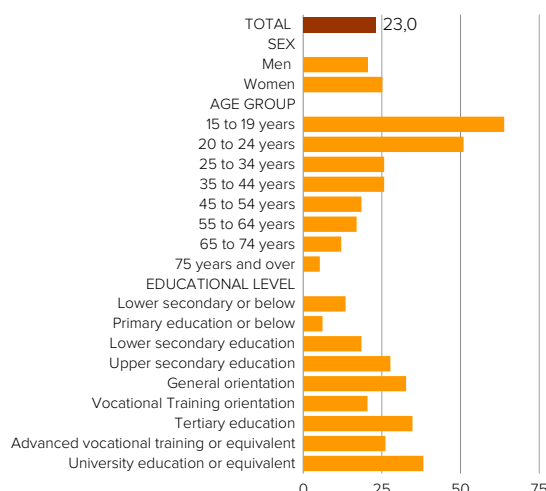
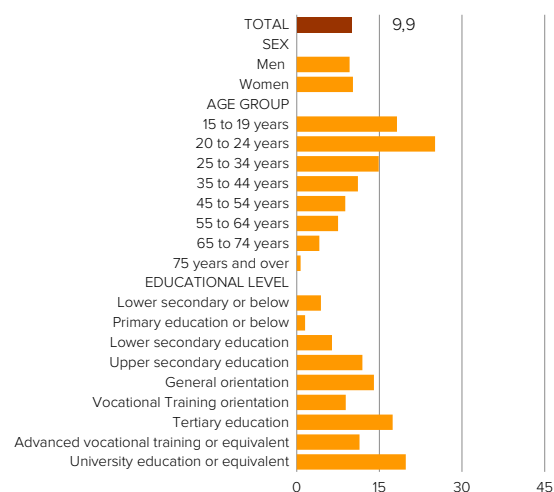


Figure 18
People who accessed libraries online in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



Libraries and archives

Every year, one in four people, 26.8% of the population surveyed, physically visited a library or did so online.

Physical visits to libraries were estimated to be 23%, in annual terms, whereas 9.9% of the surveyed population accessed libraries online.

Employment status, age and study level were decisive regarding both physically visiting libraries and accessing them online. By age, the maximum rates observed were found among the youngest part of the population, and the highest level of visits were those registered for students.

Those people who visited libraries in person in the last quarter did so 10.2 times each on average and those who accessed libraries online did so 18.7 times. 89.1% of physical visits to the library took place from Monday to Thursday, whereas substantially fewer people went on a Friday, 5%, and at weekends, 5.9%. A total of 55.3% did not take their own books.

The main reasons for going to a library, were studying, 29.4%, and borrowing books. Among those who accessed a library electronically, 8.8% used the online digital book loan service.

Although visiting archives was not one of the most frequent activities among the population under study, 7.1% did so in the last year, whereas 15.5% of the student population reported having visited an archive.

Figure 19
People according to visits to archives
(In percentages)

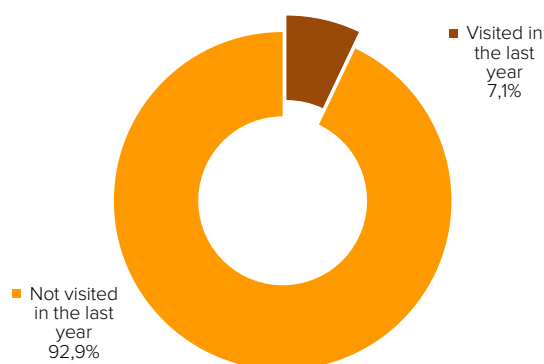


Figure 20
People who read books in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

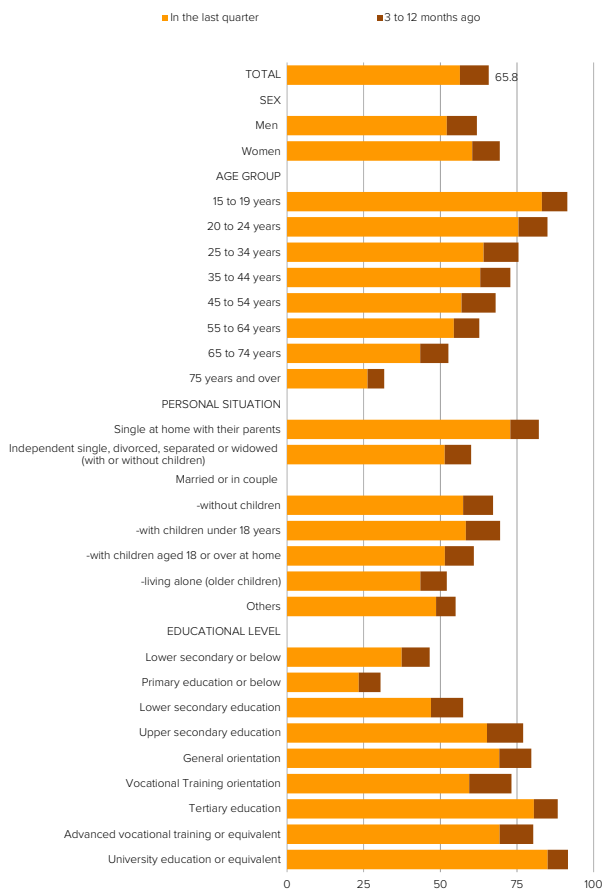
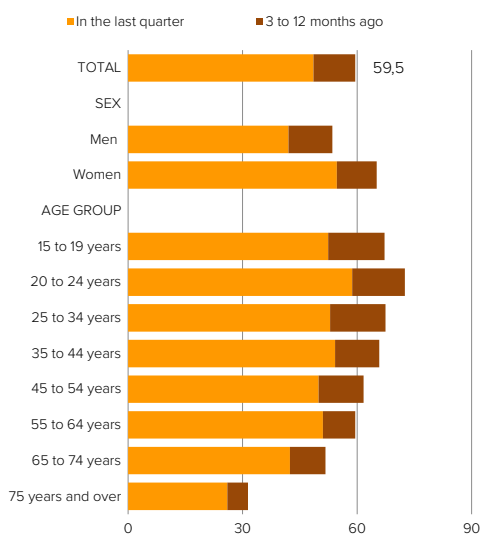


Figure 21
People who read books not related to their profession or studies in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



Reading

65.8% of the population analysed read at least one book a year.

The survey distinguished between reading for professional or study reasons and reading for other reasons, such as leisure or free time. The results showed to what extent non-professional reasons are important motives for reading, being 59.5% annual readers for this reason, while 33.5% of the population reported that they read for reasons related to their profession or studies.

Annual reading rates were found to significantly grow as the educational level increased. They reached 91.6% in the last year and 85% in the last quarter among those with university education. Annual reading rates were higher in women, 69.4%, than in men, 62%. They decreased with age and exceeded the average in those under 55 years old. Reading rates were very high among single people living in their parents' home, 82.2%, and among couples with young children, 69.5%. By employment status, the highest values were found among students and economically active people. The survey investigated the book format used: 61.9% of the total population analysed read at least one book a year on paper and 20.2% on a digital medium. 9.9% of the population reported that they read books online, 8.5% using a digital book reader, 7.3% on other mobile media and 1.2% on digital platforms.

Figure 22
People who read books in the last year, by usual format
(In percentages)

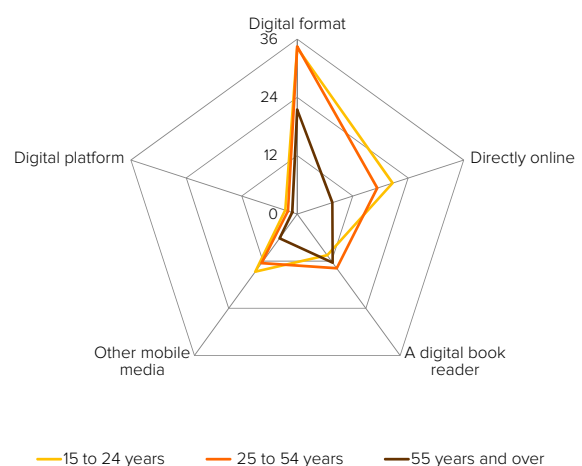


Figure 23
People who read books for leisure in a quarter, by usual subject
(In percentages)

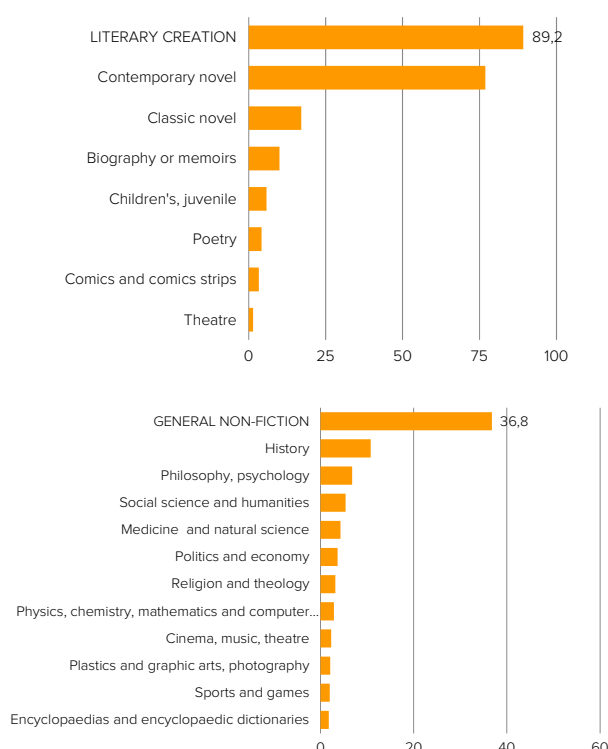
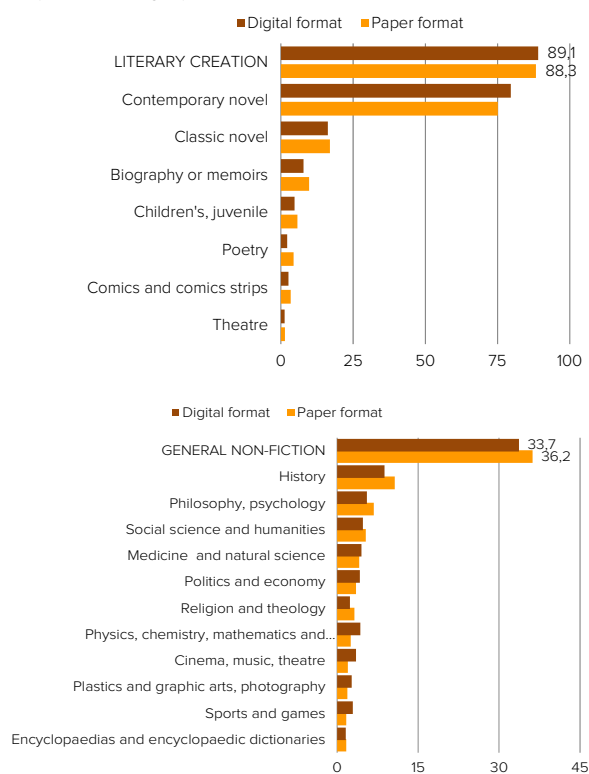


Figure 24
People who read books for leisure in a quarter, by usual subject and format
(In percentages)



Regarding the subject, among those who read books for leisure in a quarter, 89.2% chose literary creation and 36.8% general non-fiction and non-professional works. Among the former, contemporary novels were the most popular, 76.9%, followed by classic novels, 17.1%, and biographies or memoirs, 10%. Among those who had read general non-fiction, the highest percentages by subject were found in history, followed by philosophy or psychology and social sciences or humanities.

Digital book readers had slightly higher rates of reading for contemporary novels, especially adventure or crime novels, and for non-fiction books dealing with physics, chemistry, mathematics or computer science.

Those who read for leisure or entertainment in the last year did not show a preference for reading on specific days of the week. 62.2% of them said they were indifferent to this, 19.7% preferred reading from Monday to Friday, and the remaining 18% at weekends or public holidays. 21.4% of them preferred to read on holidays and 10.7% during working periods, whereas the remaining 67.9% reported that they read at any time.

Regarding the place where those surveyed usually read, 97.3% showed a preference for their home. Although rates were much lower, transport was ranked second as place for reading, 9.8 %.

Figure 25
People who read books for leisure in the last year outside their home, by usual place for reading
(In percentages)

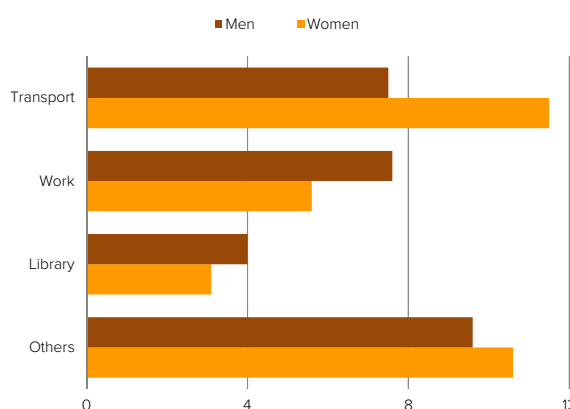


Figure 26
People who usually read newspapers or periodicals at least once a month, by type
(In percentages)

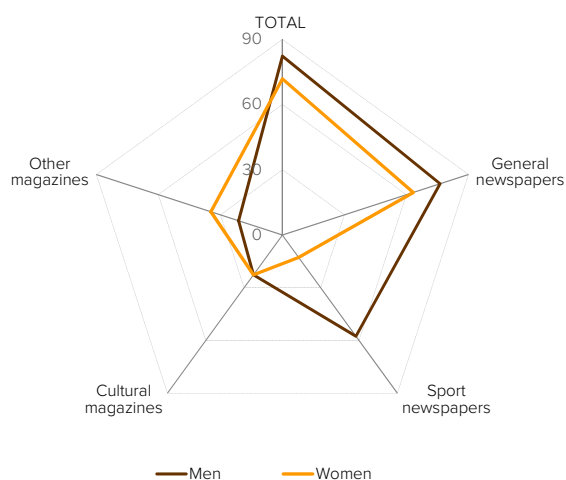


Figure 27
People who usually read general newspapers at least once a month, by format
(In percentages)

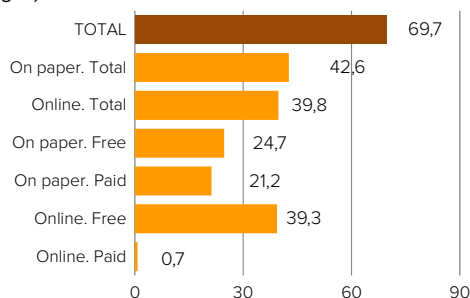
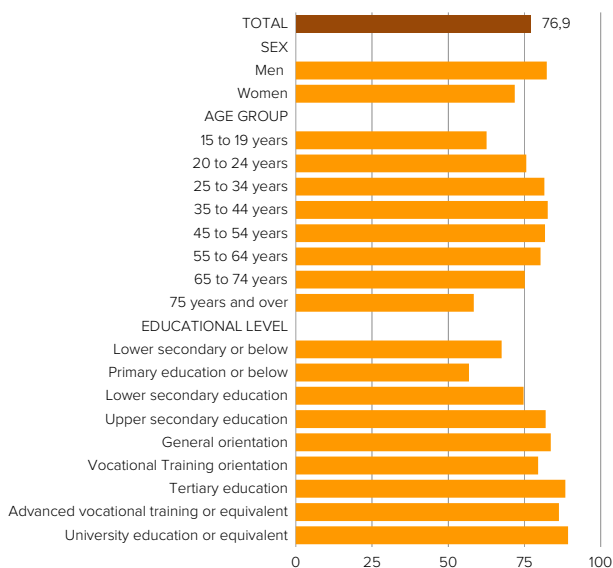


Figure 28
People who usually read newspapers or periodicals at least once a month, by characteristics
(In percentages)



A total of 76.9% of the population usually read newspapers or periodicals at least once a month. 42.9% of those surveyed read them online, but physical newspapers or periodicals were still preferable, as 52.4% of readers reported using this format at least once a month. Free newspapers were consulted monthly by 29.7% of those surveyed.

44.4% of the population usually read general newspapers every day, 65.8% at least once a week or at weekends, and 69.7% at least once a month. Monthly reading was much higher in men, 76.3%, than in women, 63.3%, among middle-aged people, reaching the maximum in the 35-44 age group, 78.2%, and among people in employment, 79.4%. Educational level, again, was decisive, as this indicator reached 85.6% among those with university education.

Among the monthly readers of general newspapers, 30.2% always read the culture section, 20.3% the science and technology section, 16.6% film reviews, 12.6% television reviews, 11.9% music reviews, 7.8% theatre reviews, 8.1% art and exhibition reviews and 3.9% bullfighting reviews.

36.9% of the population usually read magazines at least once a month, and 22.7% in the case of cultural magazines.

17.9% of those surveyed read blogs at least once a month. This rate was 8.5% if it was for professional or study reasons, and 12.9% for non-professional reasons.

Figure 29
People who read blogs in the last month, by reason
(In percentages)

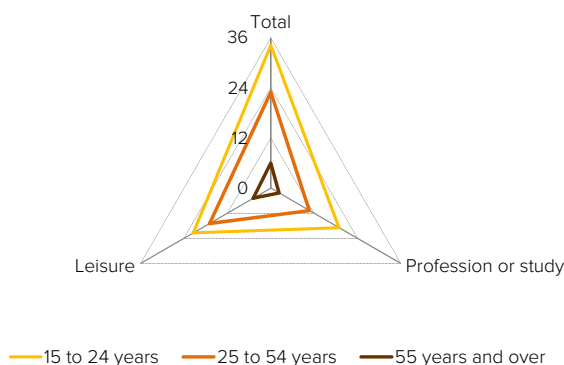


Figure 30
People according to attendance at live performances
(In percentages)

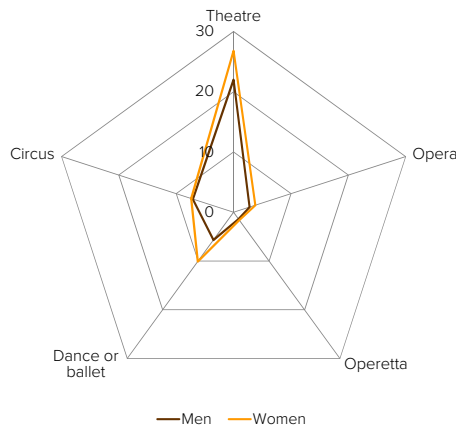


Figure 31
People according to attendance at the theatre
(In percentages)

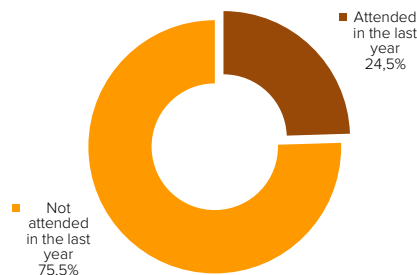
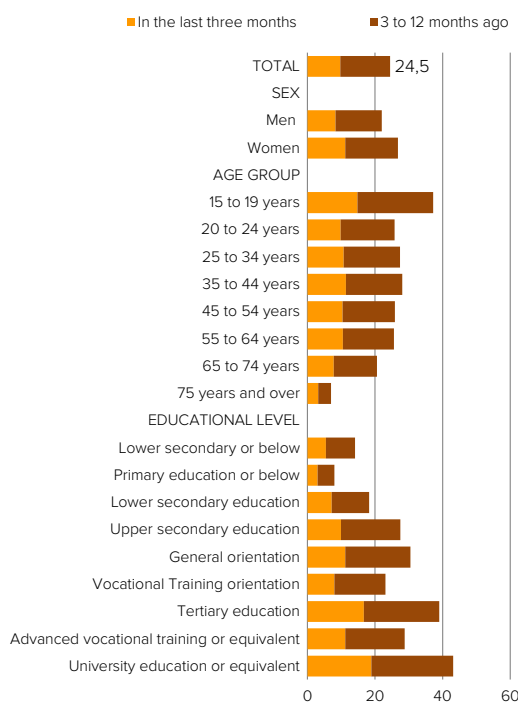


Figure 32
People who attended the theatre in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



Live performances and concerts

Every year 46.8% of the population go to live cultural performances. These activities were found to be more frequent among women and the younger population.

24.5% of the population under study went to the theatre in the last year. This activity was more frequent for women, 26.8%, than for men, 22%, and also for the younger population, peaking at 37.2% in the 15-19 age group.

Among those who attended in the last year, 31% chose contemporary theatre, 25% musical theatre, 16.6% classical theatre, 11.5% avant-garde performances, and 7.4% children's theatre.

58.5% went at weekends, 13% did so with free admission, 14.3% had a season ticket or some type of discount and 72.5% paid standard entrance fees, 3.6 percentage points more than in the last edition of the survey. Among those who paid for their tickets, 41.8% used the Internet to purchase them.

The main reasons for choosing a show were the artists, the theme and the direct opinion of family and friends, with percentages of 23.3%, 34.7% and 20.4%, respectively. They were followed by the director, 3.1%, the author, 5.7%, advertising, 7.6%, reviews on social media, 2.1%, professional reviews, 2.6%, and the awards received, 0.5%.

27.6% of the respondents reported that the main reason for not going at all or for not going to the theatre more often was lack of interest, followed by lack of time, 25.4%, price, 14.7%, and low supply, 15.2%. Only 1.7% preferred watching shows on video, television or the Internet.

Figure 33
People who attended the theatre in the last year, by genre chosen last time
(In percentages)

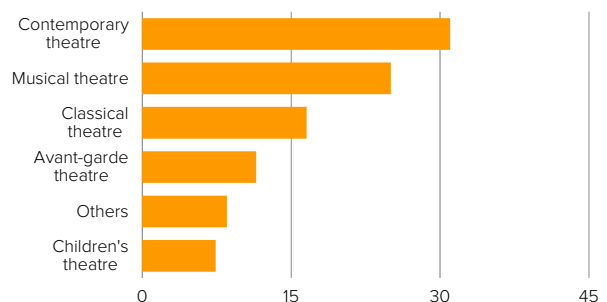


Figure 34
People who attended the circus in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

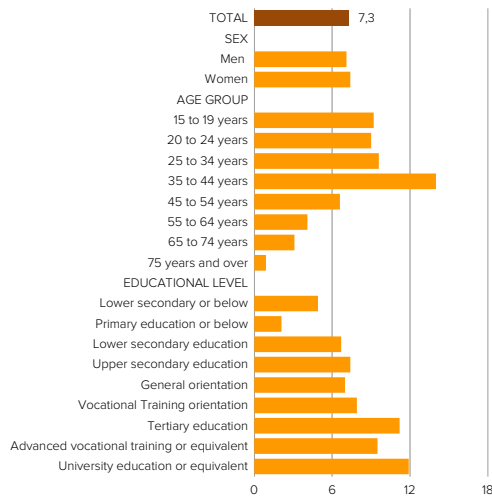


Figure 35
People who attended the opera in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

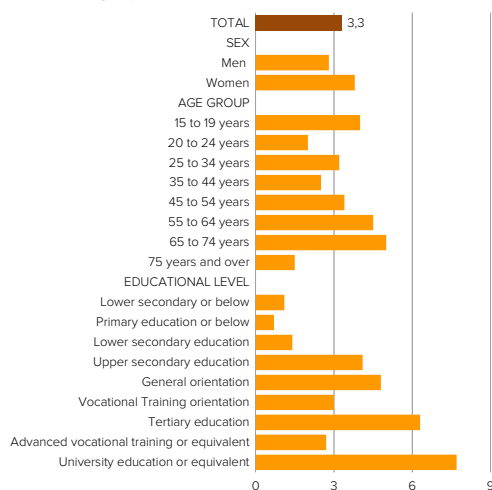
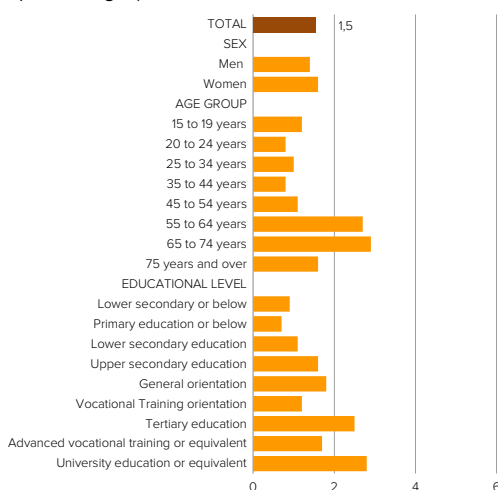


Figure 36
People who attended the operetta in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



Dance ranked second after theatre in terms of popularity, with an annual attendance rate of 8%. Also for this activity the rate was higher for women, 10.1%, than men, 5.7%. According to type, classical ballet was the most popular, 38.6%, followed by contemporary dance, 26%, Spanish dance or flamenco, 16.4%, and folk or ethnic dance, 8.8%.

More than half, 58.6%, went at weekends, 30.5% had free admission, 10.8% had a season ticket or some type of discount and 84.2% attended dance performances in facilities dedicated to this purpose. Among those who paid for their tickets, 33% purchased them online.

The circus was very close in popularity, with 7.3%. This rate was slightly higher in women and reached the maximum among those aged between 35 and 44, either married or in a relationship, and living with children under 18 years old. Traditional circus stood out, 56.2%, followed by contemporary circus, 32.5%. Among those who attended the circus, 71.9% went at weekends or on public holidays. 8% had free admission and 16.3% benefited from discounts 75.3% paid a standard entrance fee, 65.7% purchased it at the box office and 30.7% online.

Opera and operetta had much lower attendance rates, with 3.3% and 1.5%, respectively in the last year.

In all cases, the artists, the theme and the opinions of family and friends were the main reasons for choosing the show, followed by the director, reviews of professional critics and awards received.

Figure 37
People who attended a dance or ballet performance in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

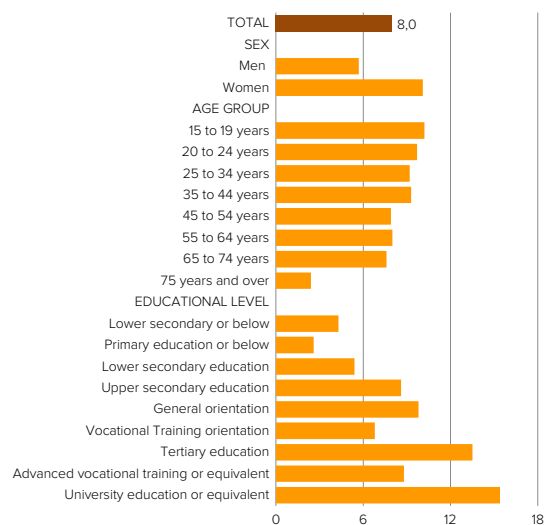


Figure 38
People according to attendance at music concerts
(In percentages)

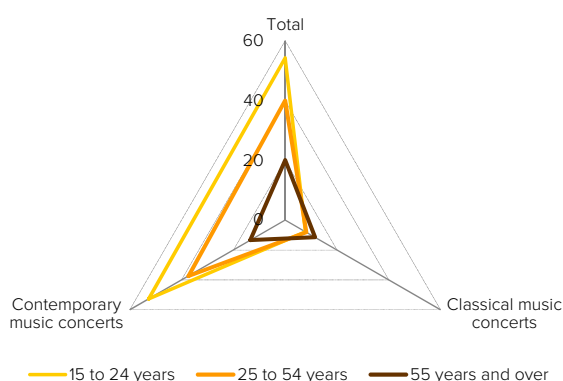


Figure 39
People who attended contemporary music concerts in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

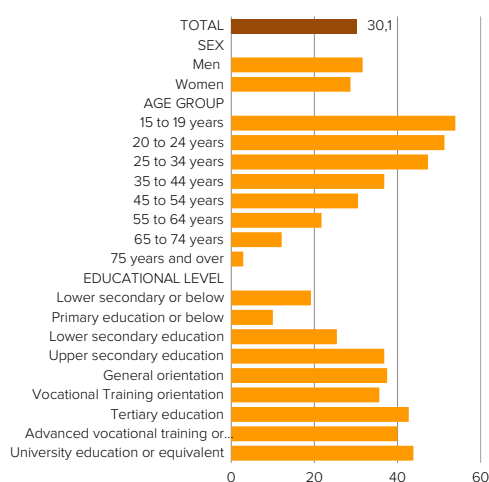
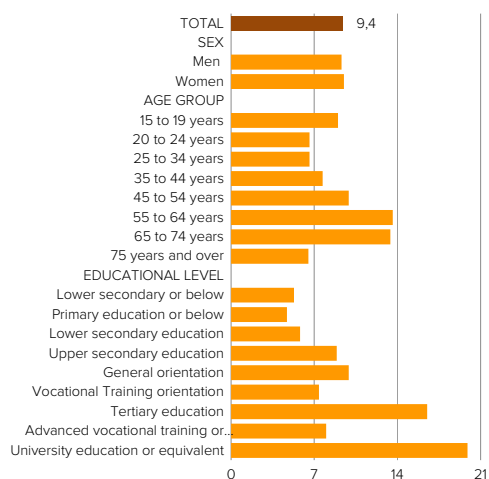


Figure 40
People who attended classical music concerts in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)



30.1% of the population surveyed attended contemporary music concerts in the last year. The rates were higher for men, 31.6%, than for women, and for young people under 25 years old. Regarding musical genres, Spanish pop-rock was significantly preferred by attendees, 46.6%, followed by foreign pop-rock, 9.6%, singer-songwriters, 7%, and flamenco, 4.7%.

53.1% of these concerts were held in temporary facilities or those dedicated to other purposes, and 70.4% at weekends. 34.9 % of attendees had free admission. Among those who paid for their tickets, 58.6% bought them online. The main barriers to attending this type of performance were lack of time, 26.8%, lack of interest, 22.9%, and prices, 17.8%.

In the last year, 9.4% of the population attended a classical music concert. The rates were similar for women, 9.5%, and for men, 9.3%, and higher among people aged 55 to 74. In 60% of the cases, it was a symphony orchestra, in 15.5% a chamber ensemble, in 13% a choir or vocal group, and in 7% a soloist.

High rates were observed for those who watched a contemporary music concert online, 13.5%, compared to those who watched classical music concerts online, 4.8%, and the percentages observed for theatre, 3.6%, dance, 3.8%, opera, 2.4%, circus, 1.5% and operetta, 0.9%.

Nearly none of the people who attended stage performances in the last year bought their ticket from a ticket reseller last time.

Figure 41
People according to online access to live performances and concerts
(In percentages)

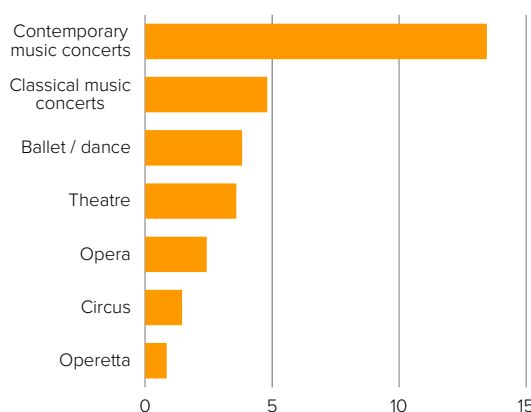


Figure 42
People according to frequency of listening to music
(In percentages)

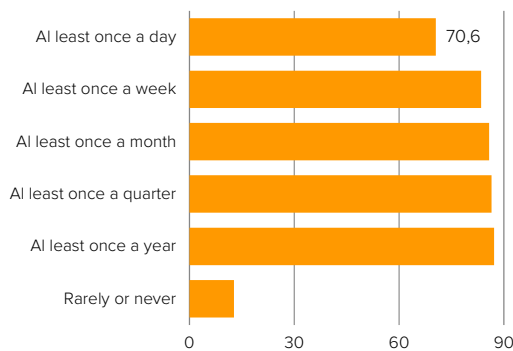
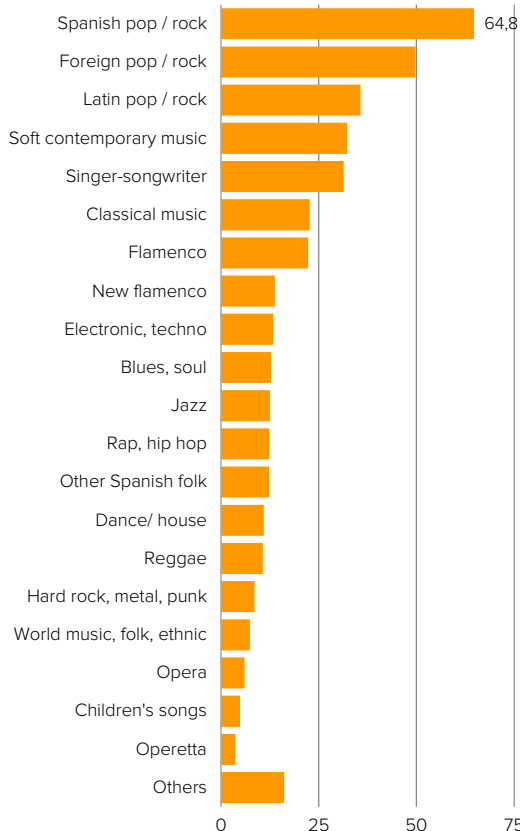


Figure 43
People who listened to recorded music in a quarter, by musical genre
(In percentages)



Music

70.6% of the population reported that they listened to music every day; 83.5% at least once a week; and 87.2% at least once a year. Men listened to music more frequently, and the most significant differences were observed by age, having the younger the highest values.

53.2% of the population usually listened to music online and 48.5% on their mobile. The population analysed preferred listening to music from radio stations, 67.9%, followed by digital media, 47.4%, and physical media such as CD, DVD or vinyl, 33.9%.

Regarding the time spent listening to music on average per day, for those who did it at least once a week, 83.5% of the population, the time was 146.7 minutes per day, being longer on working days, 156.4 minutes, than at weekends, 137.6 minutes. According to the place, they usually listened to music at home, 88.4%, in the car, 55.3%, at work, 20.6%, and on public transport, 11.6%.

For those who usually listen to music at least once a quarter, the preferred musical genres are Spanish pop-rock, 64.8%, foreign pop-rock, 49.7%, soft contemporary music, 32.3%, Latin pop-rock, 35.7%, singer songwriters, 31.4%, flamenco, 22.3% and classical music, 22.7%.

Figure 44
People who listened to recorded music at least once a week, by characteristics
(In percentages)

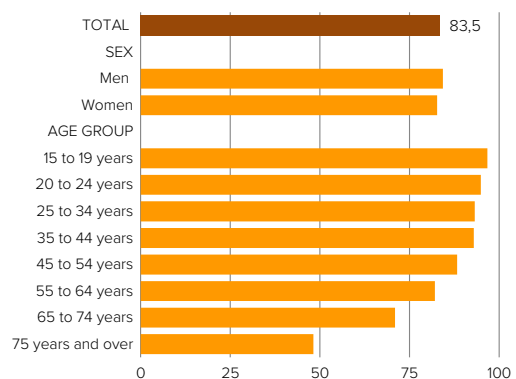


Figure 45
People who attended the cinema in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

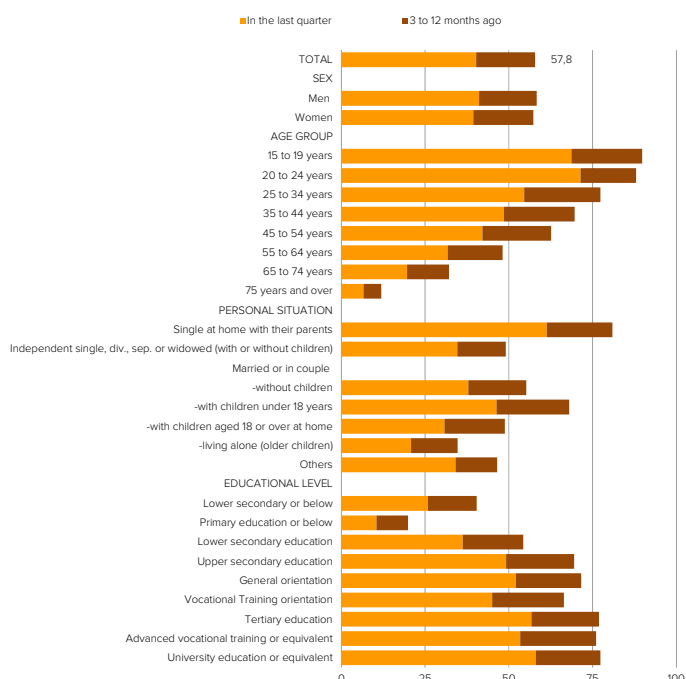
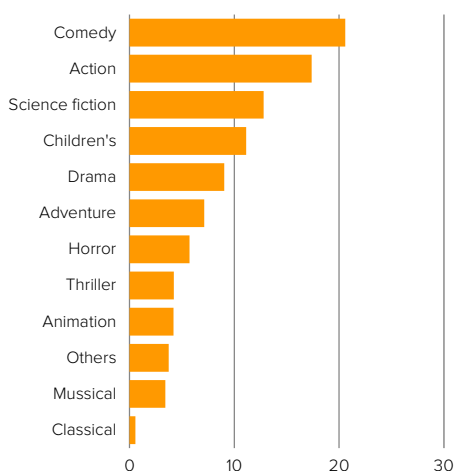


Figure 46
People who attended the cinema in a year, by type of film they last saw
(In percentages)



Cinema and video

The most popular cultural show continued to be cinema. More than half of the population, 57.8%, went to the cinema every year, a figure that stood at 58.4% for men and at 57.3% for women.

Remarkable differences in cinema attendance were seen among various age groups, ranging from 89.7% of attendees among the younger to 11.8% among the older population. Single people living at their parents' house, 81%, and couples with young children, 67.9%, also stood out.

Most of those who attended the cinema in the last year went at weekends, 54.7%, whereas the remaining 45.3% went on working days, among whom the youngest and the oldest population stood out. Two in every three people who went to the cinema, 68.1%, paid a standard entrance fee, whereas those who used some type of discount were largely among the youngest population under 35 years old and among the oldest, over 54 years old. 15.4% of those who purchased non-free tickets did so online.

The most popular preferences were comedies and action films, 20.6% and 17.4%, respectively. The last film seen was a science fiction film in 12.8% cases, a drama in 9%, and an adventure film in 7.1%. There was a remarkable share of the population who opted for children's films, 11.1%, or animation films, 4.2%.

Figure 47
People who attended the cinema in a year, by type of ticket used last time
(In percentage of the population who attended the cinema)

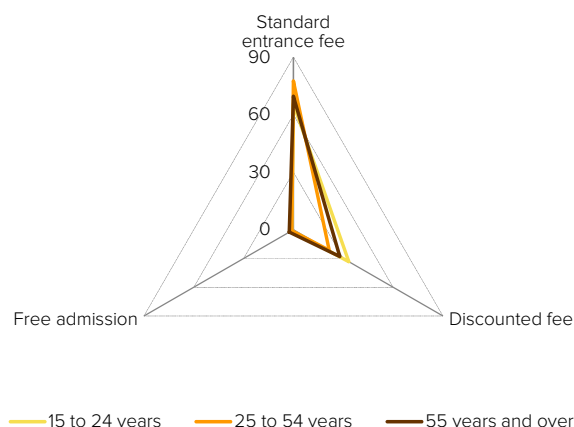


Figure 48
People who attended the cinema in a year, by reasons for choosing a film last time
(In percentages)

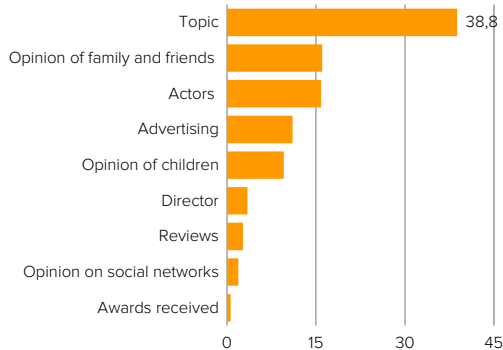


Figure 49
People who attended a cinema in the last year to see other shows
(In percentages)

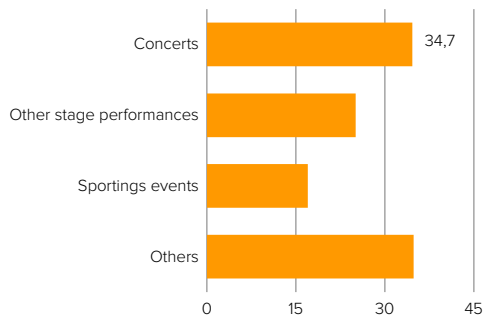
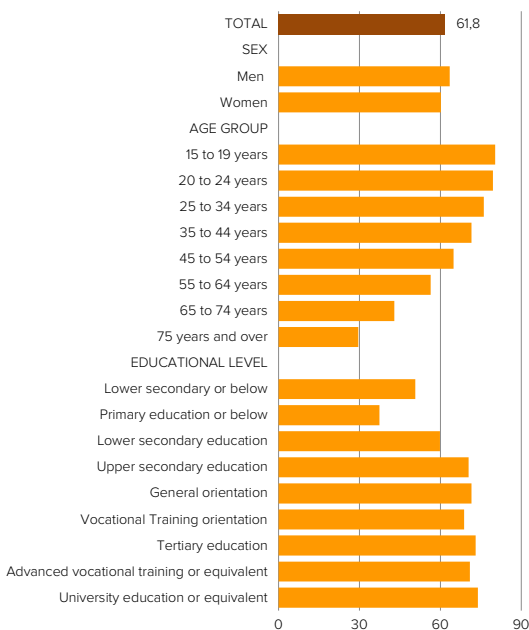


Figure 50
People who usually watched videos at least once a month, by characteristics
(In percentages)



The topic and the opinion of family and friends were decisive reasons in choosing a film, 38.8% and 16% of cases, respectively. Advertising and actors were less important, with 11.1% and 15.9%, respectively. Social media reviews, professional reviews and awards received only had a minor impact.

In the last year, 3.9% of the population stated that they had gone to a cinema to see shows other than films. The most frequent were concerts, 34.7%, followed by other types of stage performances, 25.1%, and sporting events, 17%.

A total of 56.4% of those surveyed usually watched videos at least once a week, 61.8% at least once a month, and 65.1% at least once a year, 63% watched films and 54.5% watched series.

Among those who usually watched videos, 57.9% did it on the Internet, 47.4% showed a preference for physical media (CD, DVD or Blu-Ray) and 64.9% usually used digital media.

33.6% usually watched videos on digital platforms. While television continued to be the most frequent equipment used, 84.3%, 17.8% used their mobile, 25.5% a computer and 11% a tablet.

The population who watched videos weekly did so for an average of 398 minutes.

Figure 51
People who usually watched videos by media
(In percentages)

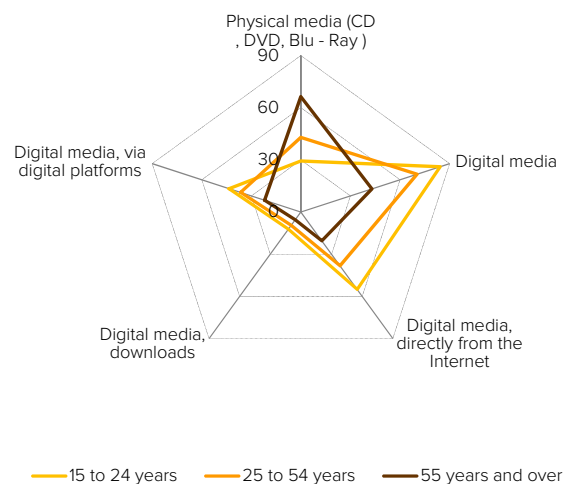


Figure 52
People according to the habit of watching television or listening to the radio
(In percentages)

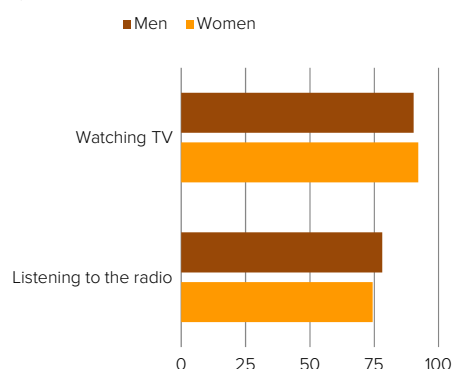


Figure 53
People who usually watched television, by type of programme
(In percentage of the population who usually watched television)

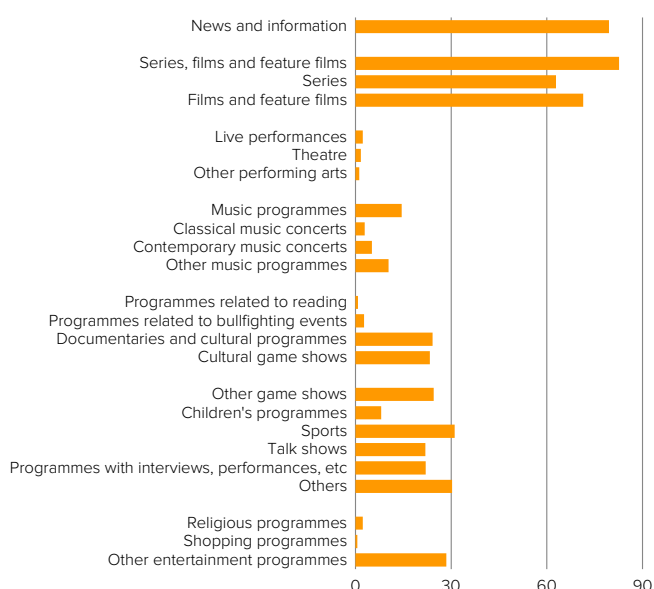
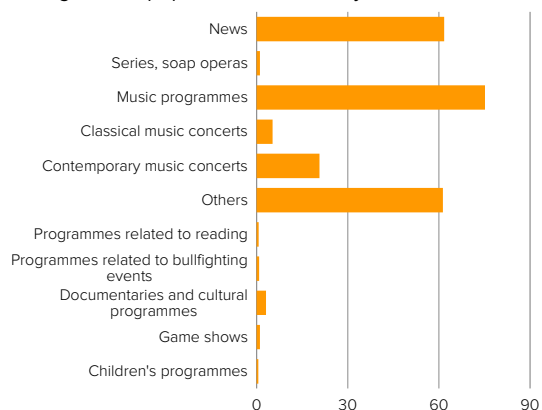


Figure 54
People who usually listened to the radio by type of programme
(In percentage of the population who usually listened to the radio)



Audiovisual and new technologies

Almost the entire population, 91.2%, regularly watched television. This was observed in all groups, regardless of their personal characteristics or of their place of residence, with very similar popularity levels, being higher the number of people that watched television on working days, 90.8%, than at weekends, 88.1%. In terms of programme type, 79.5% of the population that watched television usually watched the news, and 71.4% watched films and feature films. In the third place were series, 62.9%, and sports, 31.1%. 24.2% watched documentaries and cultural programmes, and 23.3% watched cultural game shows.

7.8% of those who usually watched television reported that they usually used their computer or tablet; 4.3% used their mobile phones and other equipment; and 13.5% of the population who watched television in the last month used the Internet.

A total of 76.2% of those surveyed listened to the radio regularly. 64% listened to the radio every day, 74.3% at least once a week and 75.4% at least once a month. Rates were particularly high among men and the population aged 35 to 64 years old. The average daily time they usually spent listening to the radio was 125 minutes. This was more frequent on working days, 75.4%, than at weekends, 67%.

Those who were regular radio listeners showed a preference for music programmes, 75.2%, and news programmes, 61.7%. Talk shows were less popular, 15.4%, as were sports programmes, 16.6%, and particularly documentaries and cultural programmes, 3.1%.

19% of those who were regular radio listeners stated that they usually used their mobile phone, 7.4% a computer or tablet, and 13.3% of the population who listened to the radio in the last month used the Internet.

Figure 55
People who watched television or listened to the radio online in the last month
(In percentages)

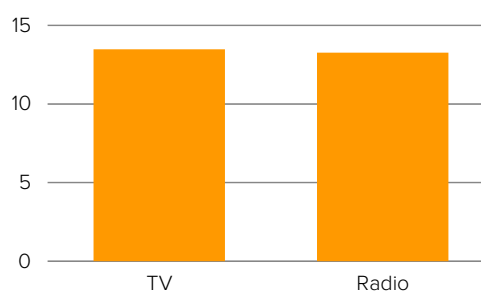


Figure 56
People who used the computer at least once a month, by type of use
(In percentages)

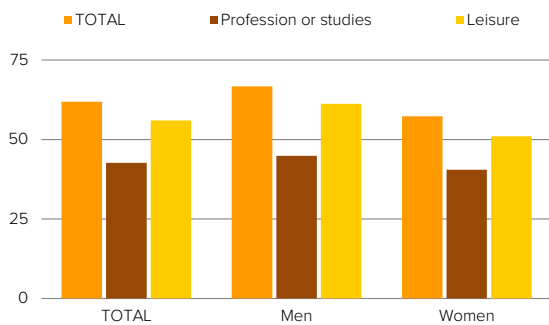


Figure 57
People who used the Internet for leisure or entertainment at least once a month, by characteristics
(In percentages)

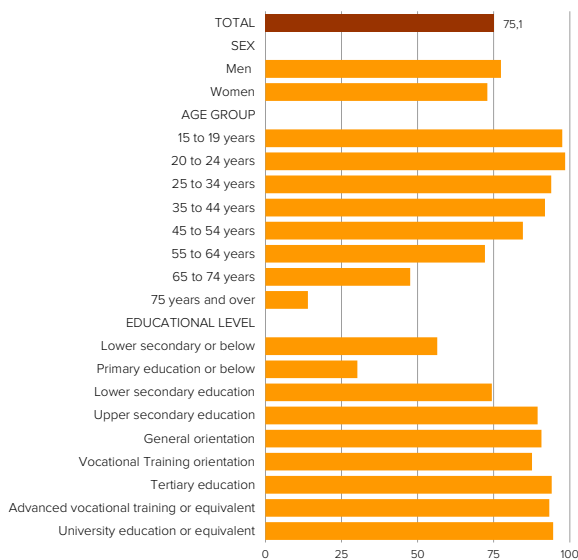
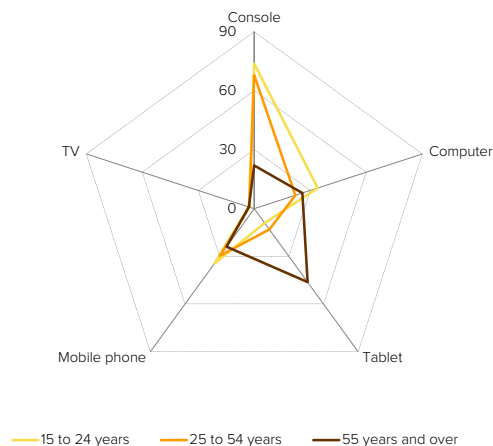


Figure 58
People who played video games in a quarter, by media
(In percentages)



A total of 75.1% of the population used the Internet for leisure or entertainment at least once a month. This had greater popularity among men and the younger population.

This indicator showed the importance of the reasons linked to leisure or free time as a driver for the use of new technologies.

Video games

13.8% of the population played video games at least once a month. The percentage was much higher among men, 20.8%, than among women, 7.1%.

By age, the highest figure was found among the younger population, 45.2%, decreasing as age increased to stand at 2.4% for the older population. Playing video games also stood out among single people living in their parents' home, 37.5%, and students, 42.7%.

Among those who played in the last quarter, more than half, 53.2%, preferred action or adventure video games, 51.7% usually played strategy video games and 32.7% played sports games.

The most commonly used medium was still a game console, 67.2%, followed by a computer, 26.7%, a mobile phone, 31.1%, and a tablet, 13.6%.

Figure 59
People who played video games at least once a month, by characteristics
(In percentages)

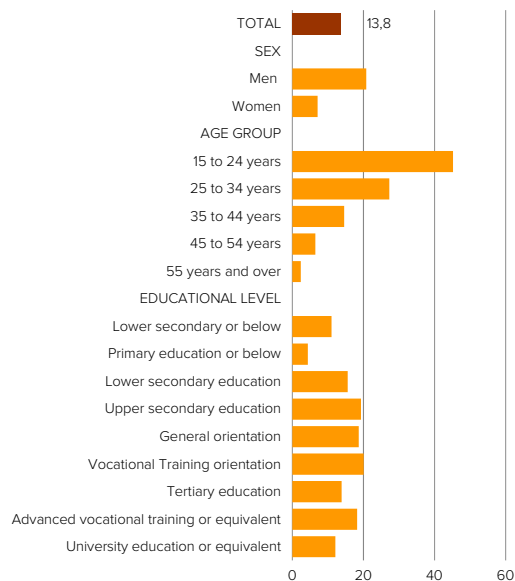


Figure 60
People who practiced artistic activities in the last year
(In percentage of the total of each activity)

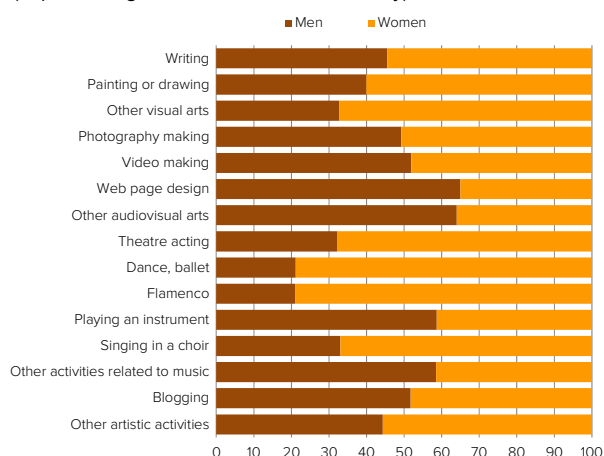


Figure 61
People who practiced artistic activities in the last year, by age group
(In percentages)

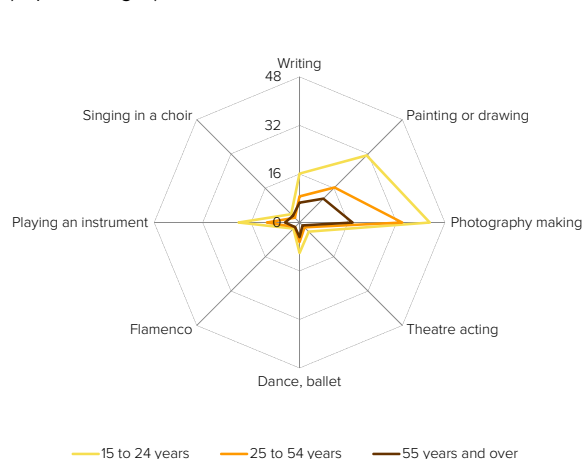


Figure 62
People who did other activities related to culture and leisure in the last year
(In percentages)



Active cultural practices and other activities related to leisure

The survey also investigated what type of artistic activities were practiced every year by the surveyed population, or what might be named active cultural practices. Because of their frequency, those related to plastic arts stood out, such as photography, 28.8%, video, 16.7%, and painting or drawing, 16.1%. Writing, 8.7%, was more frequent among women and in the younger group. With regard to musical and performing arts, 9.6% played an instrument and 2.7% sang in a choir. 2.2% of the population analysed made theatre and 6.2% did ballet or dance, 2.2% flamenco or Spanish dance.

On average a year, 15.4% of the group surveyed attended conferences or round tables and 24.3% cultural centres; 22.8% went to book fairs; and 4.1% participated in reading or creative writing clubs or in other literary activities, such as storytelling.

57% of the population surveyed attended events of traditional culture or intangible heritage such as folk festivals, carnivals, etc.

In the last year 5.4% of the population did some complementary training course related to culture, particularly dance, drawing or playing a musical instrument.

Bullfighting

The annual rate of attendance at bullfighting events was 8% of the population; 5.9% attended standard bullfights, or bullfights with bullocks or on horseback.

Figure 63
People who attended bullfighting events in the last year, by characteristics
(In percentages)

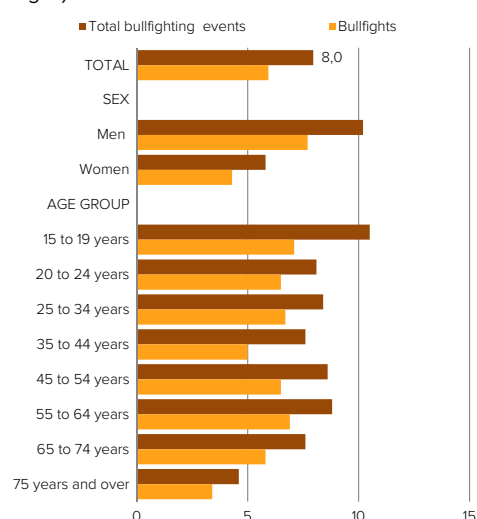


Figure 64
People who bought books in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition
(In percentages)

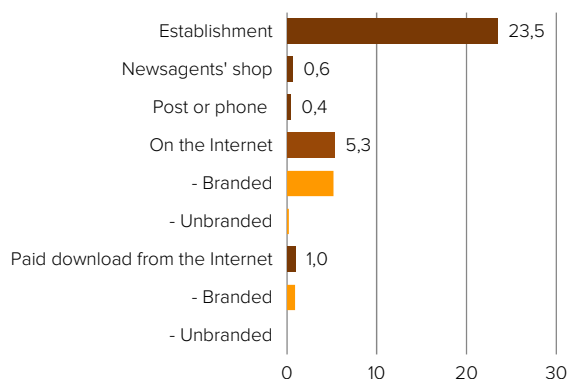


Figure 65
People who bought recorded music in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition
(In percentages)

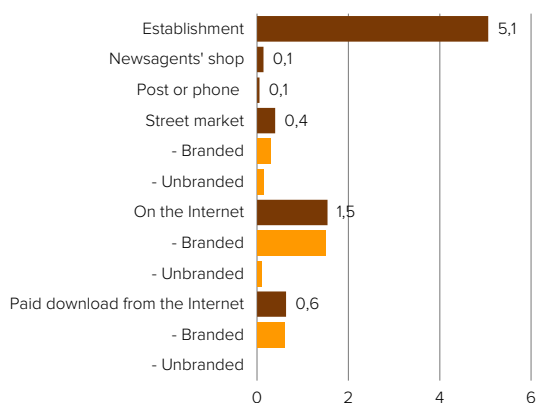
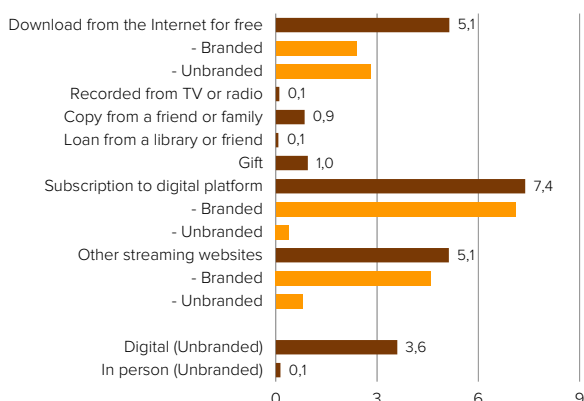


Figure 66
People who obtained recorded music in the last quarter, by modes other than purchase
(In percentages)



Modes of acquisition of products subject to intellectual property rights

The percentage of people that bought books every quarter was 27.6%, mostly in shops or online. For modes of acquisition other than purchase, such as free downloads from the Internet or photocopies, the percentages were estimated at 2.1% and 0.4%, respectively. Overall, 1.1% of those surveyed reported they had obtained unbranded or unlicensed books through digital media and stated that the main reasons were convenience, 56.8%, immediacy, 49.6%, or cost saving, 58.7%.

7.3% made purchases in the last quarter, most of them in shops or online. The purchase of unbranded music in street markets or stalls stood at 0.1% of the surveyed population. The incidence of free music downloads in the internet, made by 5.1% of the population each quarter, was much lower than in the previously investigated period. Other means were estimated for the first time, such as subscriptions to digital music platforms, 7.4%.

Overall, 3.6% of those surveyed said they had obtained unbranded or unlicensed music through digital media and 0.1% in person. The main reasons for using digital media were convenience, 58.6%, immediacy, 48.9%, and cost saving, 75.4%.

Figure 67
People who obtained unbranded or unlicensed books, music or videos
(In percentages)

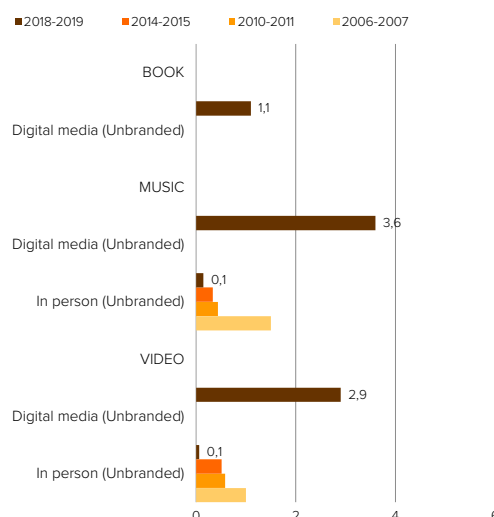


Figure 68
People who bought videos in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition
(In percentages)

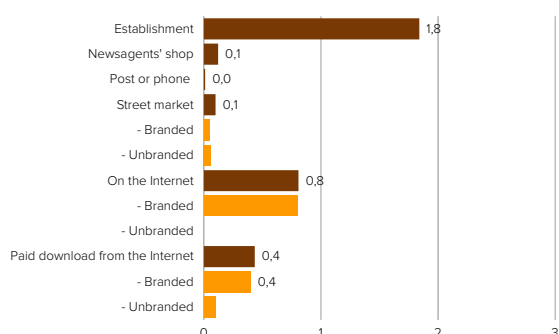


Figure 69
People who obtained videos in the last quarter, by modes other than purchase
(In percentages)

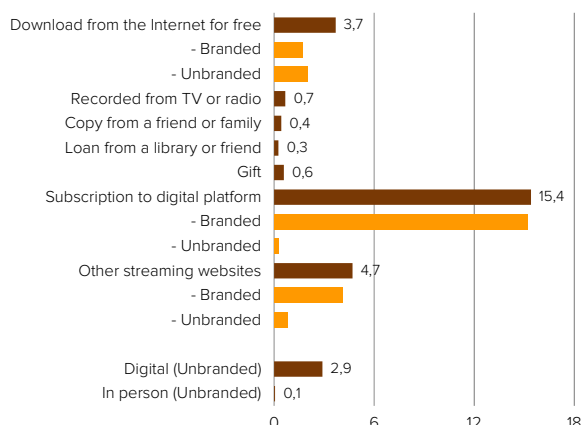
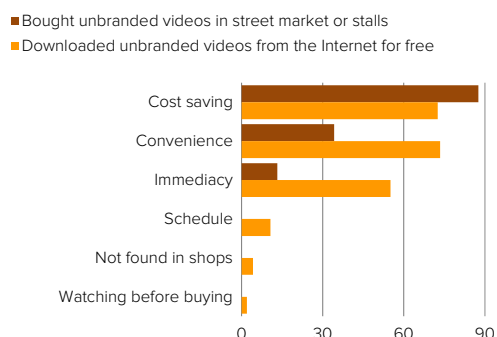


Figure 70
People who bought unbranded videos or downloaded them for free from the Internet in a quarter, by reason
(In percentages)



On average a quarter, 3.1% of those surveyed purchased videos. 0.1% of the population bought unbranded videos in street markets or stalls, and the percentage of people who downloaded videos for free from the Internet was 3.7% of the population. Subscriptions to digital platforms to obtain them are remarkable, 15.4%.

Overall, 2.9% of those investigated said that they had obtained unbranded or unlicensed videos through digital media and 0.1% in person.

The main reasons for using these digital channels included convenience, 67.2%, immediacy, 51%, and cost saving.

A total of 3.8% of the population obtained software, including video game software, through irregular means in the last year. This includes the people who did not keep original copies of the programmes, those who claimed to have obtained them through a friend and those who downloaded free programmes from the Internet that were not freely available (free or trial software, etc.).

Figure 71
People according to subscriptions to digital platforms, purchases or rentals of videos in the last quarter
(In percentages)

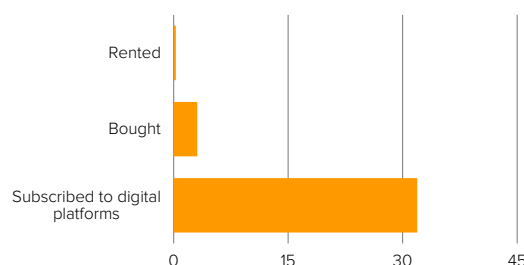


Table 1
People who practiced certain cultural activities by sex
(In percentages)

	Total	Men	Women
Visited museums in the last year	40,5	40,0	40,9
Visited exhibitions in the last year	29,8	29,7	29,9
Visited art galleries in the last year	16,0	15,0	17,0
Painted or drew in the last year	16,1	13,2	18,8
Visited monuments in the last year	49,3	50,2	48,4
Visited archaeological sites in the last year	21,8	22,9	20,8
Visited an archive in the last year	7,1	7,6	6,6
Visited a library in the last year	23,0	20,6	25,2
Accessed libraries via the Internet in the last year	9,9	9,6	10,2
Read books in the last year	65,8	62,0	69,4
- Read books for profession or studies	33,5	35,2	31,9
- Read books for other reasons	59,5	53,5	65,1
Read books in digital format in the last year	20,2	19,8	20,6
Written in the last year	8,7	8,1	9,2
Attended the theatre in the last year	24,5	22,0	26,8
Acted theatre in the last year	2,2	1,4	2,9
Attended the opera in the last year	3,3	2,8	3,8
Attended the operetta in the last year	1,5	1,4	1,6
Attended a dance or ballet performance in the last year	8,0	5,7	10,1
Attended to circus in the last year	7,3	7,1	7,4
Danced in the last year	6,2	2,7	9,5
Listened to music in the last month	85,8	86,7	84,9
Attended classical music concerts in the last year	9,4	9,3	9,5
Attended contemporary music concerts in the last year	30,1	31,6	28,7
Played a musical instrument in the last year	9,6	11,6	7,7
Sang in a choir in the last year	2,7	1,9	3,6
Attended the cinema in the last year	57,8	58,4	57,3
Watched videos in the last month	61,8	63,5	60,2
Made photos in the last year	28,8	29,2	28,5
Made videos in the last year	16,7	17,8	15,6
Played videogames in the last month	13,8	20,8	7,1
Obtained books (unbranded) in the last quarter	1,1	1,2	1,0
Obtained music (unbranded) in the last quarter	3,6	4,0	3,3
Obtained videos (unbranded) in the last quarter	2,9	3,1	2,6
Used the computer for entertainment in the last month	56,0	61,2	51,0
Used Internet for entertainment in the last month	75,1	77,4	72,9

Results by sex, age and educational level

The indicators showed significant differences by sex. Writing is more popular for women, 9.2%, than men, 8.1%, and also reading, 69.4%, compared to 62%, except for reading for professional reasons and newspapers, which are more frequent in men.

Women visited libraries more often than men, both in person, 25.2% compared to 20.6%, and online, 10.2% and 9.6%, respectively. Women practiced artistic activities such as painting or drawing more frequently than men. They also had above-average rates of visits to museums, exhibitions or art galleries, whereas men scored higher in visits to monuments and archaeological sites.

Playing a musical instrument, photography and video were more frequent artistic activities among men, who also had higher rates of annual attendance to contemporary music concerts. Cinema attendance rates were lower among women, 57.3%, than among men, 58.4%.

Among the population who practice theatre, ballet or dance, higher rates were observed for women, and women also attended those types of performances more often than men.

Young people had the highest cultural participation rates in virtually all cultural fields: they visited more museums and monuments, attended more stage and musical shows, read more, went to libraries more often and engaged in more active cultural practices. This very high participation systematically decreased as age increased. Educational level was undoubtedly the most decisive variable in cultural participation, rising systematically along with educational level.

Figure 72
People who practiced certain cultural activities according to age and educational level
(In percentages)

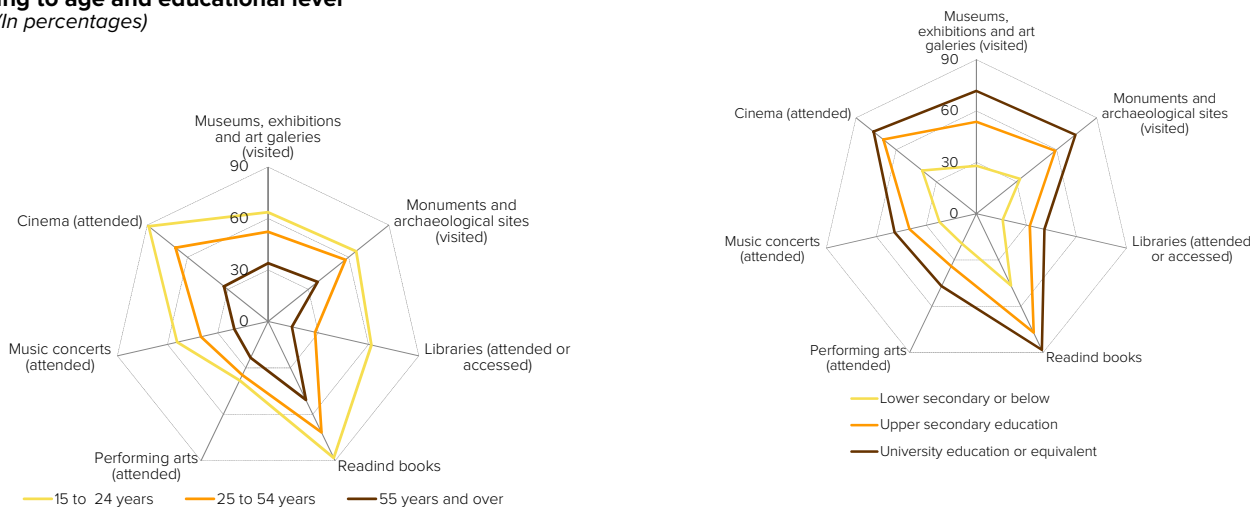
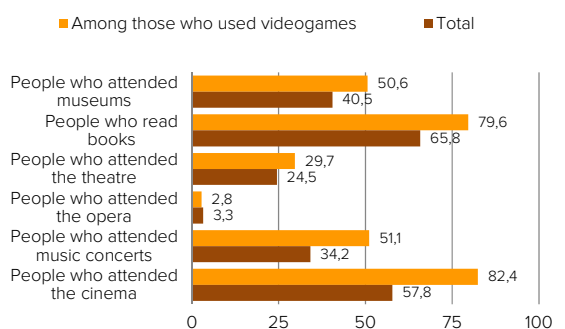
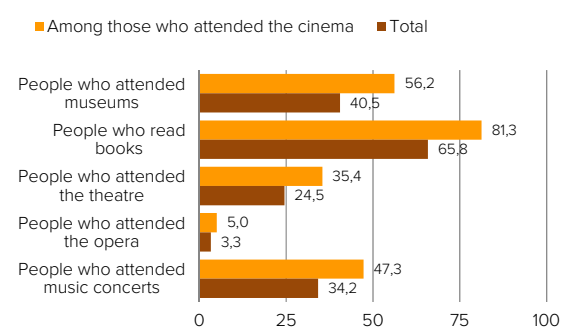
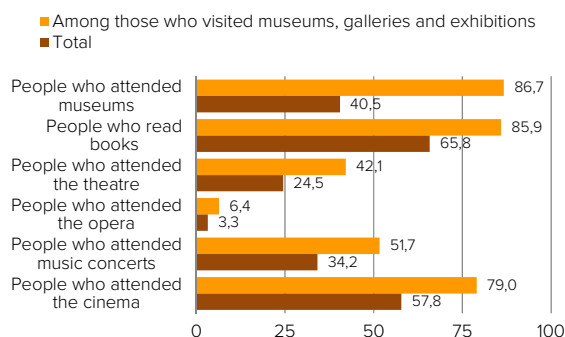


Figure 73
Interrelated indicators of cultural participation
(in percentages)



Interrelated indicators of cultural participation

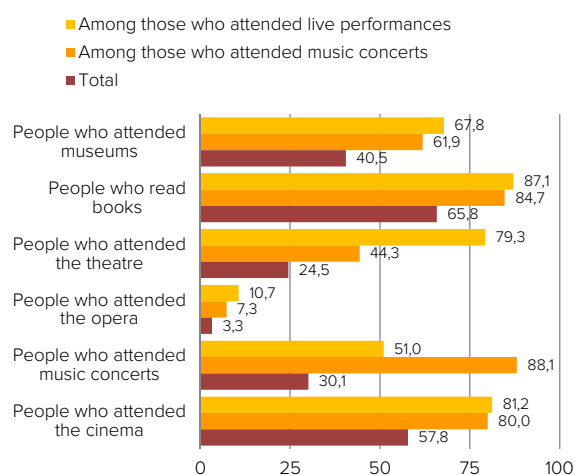
The survey also provided indicators of cultural participation evaluated in groups of people in which a specific cultural behaviour was observed. These indicators showed strong interrelations between them.

Looking at the group of visitors to museums, galleries or exhibitions in the last year, their reading rates, 85.9%, were much higher than those for the total population analysed, 65.8%. The annual theatre attendance rate was doubled in this group, 42.1%, and their attendance rate at the cinema was 79%. Among those who read a book in the last year, the museum attendance rate reached 53.4%, 33.3% attended the theatre every year and 38.7% contemporary music concerts.

Among those who attended live performances, the rate of museum attendance was double, 67.8%, and annual reading and cinema attendance reached the highest values, with percentages of 87.1% and 81.2%, respectively. Focusing on those who went to a concert in the last year, there was a high rate of readers, 84.7% in annual terms, and cinema attendance, 80%. Virtually all of them usually listened to music at least once a month, 95.8%.

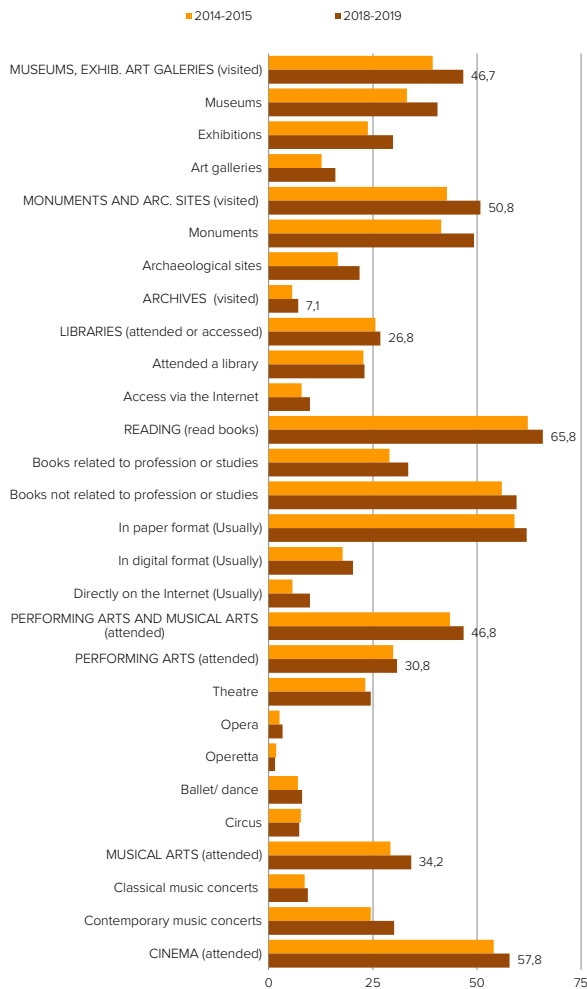
Those who went to the cinema every year exceeded the average rate of museum attendance by 15.7 percentage points and the average rate of annual readers by 15.5 points. They also had an annual rate of 35.4% in theatre attendance.

For those who frequently played video games, the attendance at the cinema and the interest in music and reading are more frequent, with annual rates of 82.4%, 96.6% and 79.6%, respectively.

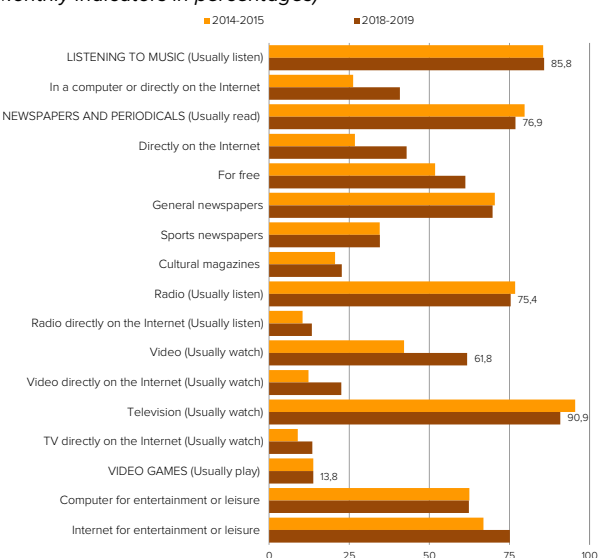


RESULTS SUMMARY

Figure 74
Main indicators of cultural participation over time
(Annual indicators in percentages)



(Monthly indicators in percentages)



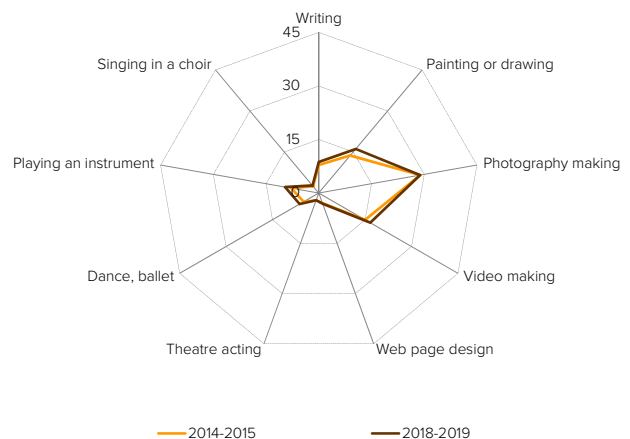
Main indicators of cultural participation over time

It should be noted that there has been a general increase in cultural participation rates since the last survey was carried out, with reference to 2014-2015. Those observed in visits to monuments or sites, museums, exhibitions and art galleries were most noticeable. Similarly, there were significant increases in attendance at libraries and in annual reading rates, both in paper and digital media. There were also higher levels of access to libraries.

Regarding live performances and concerts, the overall annual rates of attendance were higher. Theatre, ballet and dance were particularly popular. The annual attendance rates for the circus remained stable. There was a notable rise in attendance at concerts, derived especially from the behaviour of contemporary music concerts. The rates of attendance at the cinema increased considerably, being undoubtedly the most popular cultural event.

With very few exceptions, such as circus and operetta, general increases were also observed in comparison to the periods 2010-2011 and 2006-2007.

Figure 75
Main indicators of participation in active cultural practices over time
(In percentages)



R1. People who did or usually do certain cultural activities*(In percentage of the population in each group)*

IN THE LAST YEAR	TOTAL				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
	MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS AND ART GALLERIES (Visited)											
Museums	38,2	37,9	39,4	46,7	38,1	38,1	38,8	46,5	38,2	37,6	40,1	46,9
Exhibitions	31,2	30,6	33,2	40,5	31,0	30,7	32,3	40,0	31,3	30,5	34,2	40,9
Art galleries	24,7	25,7	23,8	29,8	24,2	25,2	23,5	29,7	25,2	26,2	24,1	29,9
	13,7	13,6	12,7	16,0	13,5	13,5	12,0	15,0	13,9	13,7	13,4	17,0
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (Visited)												
Monuments	35,6	40,7	42,8	50,8	36,7	42,7	43,2	51,7	34,4	38,8	42,3	50,0
Archaeological sites	34,1	39,5	41,4	49,3	35,1	41,2	41,9	50,2	33,2	37,8	41,0	48,4
	13,0	13,9	16,6	21,8	14,2	15,6	16,9	22,9	11,9	12,3	16,3	20,8
ARCHIVES (Visited)												
	3,9	5,0	5,6	7,1	4,3	5,3	6,3	7,6	3,5	4,6	4,9	6,6
LIBRARIES (Attended or accessed online)												
Attendance at libraries	19,2	24,9	25,6	26,8	17,7	23,7	23,4	24,8	20,7	26,0	27,7	28,8
Access to libraries on the Internet	17,6	20,5	22,7	23,0	15,6	18,6	20,2	20,6	19,5	22,3	25,2	25,2
	4,6	9,6	7,9	9,9	5,0	10,2	7,5	9,6	4,2	9,1	8,3	10,2
READING (Read books)												
Books related to profession or studies	57,7	58,7	62,2	65,8	55,4	56,0	57,6	62,0	60,0	61,2	66,5	69,4
Books not related to profession or studies	25,1	27,4	29,0	33,5	27,9	30,3	30,9	35,2	22,5	24,5	27,3	31,9
In paper format (Usually use)	52,5	52,3	56,0	59,5	48,1	47,2	49,4	53,5	56,7	57,2	62,3	65,1
In digital format (Usually use)	-	58,3	59,0	61,9	-	55,5	54,4	57,9	-	60,9	63,3	65,7
Directly on the Internet (Usually use)	-	6,5	17,7	20,2	-	8,2	17,2	19,8	-	4,8	18,2	20,6
	-	4,1	5,7	9,9	-	5,0	6,6	10,8	-	3,2	4,9	9,1
PERFORMING ARTS AND MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)												
PERFORMING ARTS (Attended)	45,5	43,7	43,5	46,8	46,3	44,4	42,5	46,1	44,8	43,0	44,4	47,5
Theatre	29,0	27,8	29,9	30,8	26,6	25,0	26,8	27,8	31,4	30,5	32,9	33,7
Opera	19,1	19,0	23,2	24,5	17,0	17,0	20,6	22,0	21,0	21,0	25,7	26,8
Operetta	2,7	2,6	2,6	3,3	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,8	2,8	2,5	3,1	3,8
Ballet/ dance	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,4	2,1	1,6	2,2	1,6
Circus	5,1	6,1	7,0	8,0	4,0	4,8	5,3	5,7	6,2	7,4	8,6	10,1
	10,6	8,2	7,7	7,3	10,6	7,7	7,6	7,1	10,6	8,6	7,8	7,4
MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)												
Classical music concerts	31,2	30,2	29,2	34,2	33,9	32,9	30,0	35,2	28,7	27,6	28,4	33,2
Contemporary music concerts	8,4	7,7	8,6	9,4	8,7	7,6	7,9	9,3	8,0	7,8	9,2	9,5
	26,4	25,9	24,5	30,1	28,9	29,0	25,9	31,6	24,0	22,9	23,2	28,7
CINEMA (Attended)												
	52,1	49,1	54,0	57,8	54,3	50,5	54,4	58,4	50,1	47,7	53,6	57,3
AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH	TOTAL				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
	LISTENING TO MUSIC (Usually listen)											
In a computer or directly on the Internet	86,9	82,7	85,5	85,8	88,6	84,7	87,4	86,7	85,3	80,7	83,8	84,9
	-	17,3	26,2	40,8	-	19,6	29,1	42,8	-	15,0	23,5	38,9
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (Usually read)												
Directly on the Internet	81,4	80,4	79,7	76,9	85,7	85,9	84,8	82,3	77,2	75,1	74,8	71,8
Free of charge	14,1	14,4	26,8	42,9	18,7	19,0	33,2	48,1	9,7	10,0	20,7	37,9
General newspapers	41,5	37,5	51,8	61,2	42,8	41,6	58,9	67,7	40,2	33,6	45,0	55,1
Sports newspapers	73,8	71,5	70,4	69,7	79,8	78,3	77,8	76,3	68,1	64,9	63,4	63,3
Cultural magazines	25,1	32,8	34,5	34,6	43,9	57,0	60,1	57,6	7,1	9,6	10,1	12,8
	15,2	17,7	20,6	22,7	14,9	19,1	21,2	22,7	15,5	16,3	19,9	22,7
AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA (Usually watch or listen)												
Radio	81,6	77,1	76,8	75,4	84,3	79,6	80,1	77,3	78,9	74,7	73,6	73,6
Directly on the Internet	-	8,4	10,4	13,3	-	10,2	12,2	14,9	-	6,7	8,8	11,7
Video	51,9	49,6	42,1	61,8	56,5	53,5	46,6	63,5	47,5	46,0	37,8	60,2
Directly on the Internet	-	6,8	12,3	22,5	-	8,1	14,9	24,6	-	5,6	9,9	20,5
Television	98,2	96,7	95,5	90,9	98,1	96,8	94,9	90,0	98,3	96,7	96,1	91,8
Directly on the Internet	-	5,9	8,9	13,5	-	7,1	10,1	14,8	-	4,7	7,7	12,2
VIDEO GAMES (Usually play)												
	-	13,7	13,8	13,8	-	20,6	20,2	20,8	-	7,1	7,8	7,1
NEW TECHNOLOGIES (Usually use)												
Computer for entertainment or leisure	37,7	53,6	62,5	62,3	43,1	58,5	65,7	65,9	32,4	49,0	59,5	58,8
Internet for entertainment or leisure	33,1	52,5	66,9	75,1	37,8	56,9	69,6	77,4	28,6	48,3	64,4	72,9

RESULTS SUMMARY

R2. People who did certain active cultural practices in the last year

(In percentage of the population in each group)

	TOTAL				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
Writing	7,5	7,1	7,8	8,7	6,8	6,1	7,0	8,1	8,1	8,1	8,6	9,2
Painting or drawing	9,2	13,2	13,7	16,1	7,5	11,2	11,6	13,2	10,8	15,1	15,6	18,8
Other visual arts	4,5	7,7	8,3	10,3	3,0	5,4	5,7	6,9	6,0	9,9	10,8	13,5
Photography making	16,6	29,1	28,9	28,8	18,0	30,9	29,7	29,2	15,3	27,3	28,1	28,5
Video making	5,7	12,8	15,0	16,7	6,6	14,5	16,0	17,8	4,9	11,1	14,0	15,6
Web page design	2,2	2,6	3,0	3,2	2,8	3,9	4,1	4,3	1,7	1,4	2,0	2,2
Theatre acting	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	2,4	2,4	2,8	2,9
Dance, ballet	3,8	3,9	4,9	6,2	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,7	5,4	5,7	7,1	9,5
Flamenco	-	-	1,7	2,2	-	-	1,1	0,9	-	-	2,2	3,4
Playing an instrument	5,9	8,0	7,8	9,6	7,5	10,2	9,7	11,6	4,4	5,9	6,0	7,7
Singing in a choir	2,8	2,4	2,4	2,7	2,3	1,8	1,8	1,9	3,2	2,9	3,0	3,6
Blogging	-	-	-	2,5	-	-	-	2,6	-	-	-	2,3

R3. People who did other activities related to culture and leisure in the last year

(In percentage of the population in each group)

	Total				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
Cultural organizations	22,9	19,2	19,9	24,3	23,1	19,2	18,8	23,2	22,7	19,2	21,0	25,3
Conferences	13,8	13,1	13,5	15,4	13,9	13,9	14,1	15,2	13,8	12,3	12,9	15,6
Other stage performances	-	3,4	3,0	3,4	-	3,5	3,0	3,3	-	3,2	3,0	3,6
Book fairs	-	-	-	22,8	-	-	-	20,9	-	-	-	24,6
Reading and creative writing clubs	-	-	-	4,1	-	-	-	3,0	-	-	-	5,1
Zoological parks	20,2	16,5	14,5	15,9	20,2	16,4	14,0	16,7	20,2	16,6	14,9	15,1
Botanical parks	13,8	12,1	11,5	15,9	14,5	12,8	10,9	16,5	13,2	11,5	12,0	15,3
Theme parks	17,7	15,1	13,7	17,2	18,9	15,9	14,0	18,5	16,5	14,3	13,4	16,0
Water parks	16,6	14,8	12,8	16,6	17,5	15,5	12,3	17,4	15,8	14,1	13,2	15,9
Fairgrounds	19,4	17,5	15,0	19,7	21,1	18,2	15,2	21,0	17,7	16,9	14,8	18,5
Fairs	47,8	51,0	45,4	49,3	49,6	53,4	46,7	50,7	46,0	48,7	44,1	48,1
Sporting events	28,0	28,0	27,5	33,2	39,2	39,5	37,0	44,6	17,1	16,9	18,5	22,3
Bullfighting events	9,8	8,5	9,5	8,0	11,5	10,6	12,1	10,2	8,2	6,4	7,0	5,8
Events of traditional culture or intangible heritage	-	-	-	57,0	-	-	-	56,9	-	-	-	57,0

R4. People who received complementary training courses related to culture by type

(In percentage of the population in each group)

	Total			Men			Women		
	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
Writing workshops	4,5	4,0	6,1	4,0	2,5	6,6	4,8	4,7	5,9
Painting or drawing	11,4	14,3	15,0	9,8	12,5	9,9	12,4	15,2	17,9
Other visual arts	7,7	10,5	7,7	3,3	3,2	2,8	10,4	14,3	10,4
Non-professional photography	7,8	9,4	8,6	12,6	12,1	14,5	5,0	8,0	5,4
Other audiovisual courses	4,0	4,9	2,7	6,0	6,6	4,1	2,8	4,0	2,0
Design	4,5	4,0	5,4	5,6	7,2	7,2	3,8	2,3	4,4
Theatre	4,0	6,7	5,4	3,0	8,3	4,9	4,5	5,9	5,7
Dance	16,4	20,5	17,7	8,6	8,3	5,7	21,0	26,8	24,4
Other performing arts	0,4	1,2	0,8	0,6	1,1	0,5	0,3	1,2	1,0
Playing an instrument	10,8	13,1	13,5	15,2	21,8	17,9	8,2	8,6	11,1
Other musical training	4,3	3,8	4,6	5,5	5,2	5,9	3,6	3,0	3,8
Cultural heritage (restoration, etc)	-	-	3,7	-	-	2,6	-	-	4,3
Other subjects related to culture	33,6	28,3	27,9	36,2	29,3	29,8	32,1	27,7	26,9

R5. People who purchased certain cultural equipment in the last quarter
(In percentage of the population in each group)

	Total				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
Books	34,5	34,9	36,9	27,6	31,6	32,3	34,3	25,2	37,3	37,4	39,4	30,0
Related to profession or studies	11,8	11,1	12,3	8,7	12,0	11,5	12,1	9,1	11,5	10,7	12,4	8,4
Not related to profession or studies	29,2	29,1	31,5	23,8	25,8	25,8	28,8	20,9	32,4	32,2	34,1	26,6
Recorded music	22,5	11,7	9,9	7,3	24,8	13,2	11,0	8,2	20,2	10,3	8,9	6,5
Videos	14,1	10,7	8,4	3,1	16,3	12,3	9,3	3,6	12,1	9,1	7,5	2,6

R6. People who obtained books, music or videos in the last quarter by modes of acquisition
(In percentage of the total population)

	Books				Music				Video			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019

PURCHASE

Establishment	30,4	32,1	33,3	23,5	19,7	10,0	7,8	5,1	11,3	7,7	6,1	1,8
Newsagents' shop	2,2	1,5	1,1	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	1,9	2,2	0,8	0,1
By post, phone or subscription	4,1	1,9	1,7	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0
Street market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	-	-	-	0,1
Branded	-	-	-	-	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0
Unbranded	-	-	-	-	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,1
Online purchase on the Internet	0,6	1,0	2,0	5,3	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,5	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,8
Branded	-	-	-	5,2	-	-	-	1,5	-	-	-	0,8
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,0
Paid download from the Internet	0,0	0,1	2,5	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4
Branded	-	-	-	0,9	-	-	-	0,6	-	-	-	0,4
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,1

MODES OF ACQUISITION DIFFERENT FROM PURCHASE

Download from the Internet for free	0,3	0,6	2,5	2,1	13,1	17,7	18,3	5,1	10,3	17,4	16,1	3,7
Branded	-	-	-	1,4	-	-	-	2,4	-	-	-	1,7
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,8	-	-	-	2,8	-	-	-	2,0
Photocopy	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopy of a complete book	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopy of part of a book	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recorded from TV or radio	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1	2,7	0,9	0,8	0,7
Copy (ebook) from family or a friend	-	-	0,3	0,6	5,1	1,7	1,2	0,9	2,0	1,3	1,1	0,4
Loan from a library or a friend	1,4	4,5	4,5	3,0	-	-	0,1	0,1	-	-	1,4	0,3
Gift	1,7	5,9	2,6	3,7	0,6	0,2	1,0	1,0	0,3	0,5	1,4	0,6
Subscription to digital platform	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	7,4	-	-	-	15,4
Branded	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	7,1	-	-	-	15,2
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,4	-	-	-	0,3
Other streaming websites	-	-	-	0,6	-	-	-	5,1	-	-	-	4,7
Branded	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	4,6	-	-	-	4,1
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,8	-	-	-	0,8
In person (Unbranded)	-	-	-	1,1	-	-	-	3,6	-	-	-	2,9
Digital (Unbranded)	-	-	-	-	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,1

RESULTS SUMMARY

R7. People according to availability of cultural equipment in their home*(In percentage of the population in each group)**(Continue)*

	TOTAL				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
READING												
Digital book equipment	-	0,8	40,4	41,4	-	0,9	40,8	41,2	-	0,7	39,9	41,6
Digital book readers	-	0,8	28,3	18,9	-	0,9	28,3	17,8	-	0,7	28,2	19,9
Others	-	-	27,3	35,6	-	-	28,6	36,0	-	-	26,1	35,3
Books	94,9	93,7	93,2	91,2	95,2	93,9	92,7	90,6	94,6	93,5	93,6	91,9
Paper format	94,9	93,7	93,0	90,8	95,2	93,9	92,6	90,1	94,6	93,5	93,4	91,4
Digital format	-	4,6	23,8	21,9	-	5,3	23,9	21,4	-	3,9	23,6	22,5
More than 25 books	71,5	68,4	69,3	67,6	71,6	66,8	67,4	65,4	71,6	70,0	71,2	69,6
MUSIC												
Equipment for listening to music	98,3	97,1	97,0	94,9	98,8	97,5	97,7	95,1	97,8	96,8	96,3	94,7
Radio	97,3	91,3	88,9	78,1	97,7	92,1	89,9	78,6	97,0	90,6	87,9	77,5
CD, Blu-Ray	81,6	83,8	77,9	56,6	83,8	85,6	80,0	57,6	79,5	82,2	75,9	55,6
Vinyl records	30,7	26,4	23,4	16,6	31,3	26,4	23,7	17,7	30,2	26,3	23,0	15,6
Digital sound player (MP3, Ipad, etc.)	38,3	52,2	49,7	33,4	41,1	54,3	51,3	35,0	35,6	50,2	48,1	31,9
Equipment with Internet connection	-	-	-	23,7	-	-	-	25,0	-	-	-	22,5
Mobile with music player	28,9	55,2	72,2	80,8	31,1	56,8	74,1	82,2	26,7	53,8	70,3	79,5
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with music player	-	-	-	64,7	-	-	-	66,2	-	-	-	63,3
Sound storage media	84,9	87,2	81,8	73,3	86,9	88,5	83,5	74,9	82,8	85,9	80,1	71,8
Digital format	-	-	-	34,7	-	-	-	36,6	-	-	-	33,0
Musical instruments	33,6	39,7	37,1	34,2	34,0	39,6	37,3	34,7	33,3	39,7	36,9	33,8
TELEVISIÓN												
Equipment for watching TV	99,7	99,7	99,3	98,3	99,7	99,8	99,2	98,5	99,6	99,7	99,3	98,2
Specific (television set)	99,7	99,7	99,0	97,9	99,7	99,7	99,0	98,0	99,6	99,7	99,1	97,7
<i>With Internet connection</i>	-	-	-	46,8	-	-	-	48,3	-	-	-	45,4
Non-specific (PC, tablet, mobile)	-	20,4	17,2	43,2	-	20,3	18,1	44,8	-	20,5	16,3	41,7
AUDIOVISUAL CONTENT												
Equipment for watching videos (films, series, etc.)	85,4	87,3	78,0	84,9	87,8	88,7	79,6	85,9	83,2	85,8	76,4	83,9
CD, DVD, Blu-Ray	85,4	81,4	73,5	51,4	87,8	83,5	74,6	52,3	83,2	79,4	72,4	50,5
Digital video storage media	-	13,3	23,3	22,5	-	14,3	25,3	23,9	-	12,3	21,3	21,2
Equipment with Internet connection	-	-	-	19,5	-	-	-	20,7	-	-	-	18,4
Mobile with video player	-	-	-	72,8	-	-	-	74,0	-	-	-	71,8
Smart TV	-	-	-	43,7	-	-	-	45,6	-	-	-	41,9
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with video player	-	-	-	59,7	-	-	-	61,3	-	-	-	58,3
Video recording media	83,1	84,1	73,1	61,8	85,8	85,4	75,0	62,9	80,5	82,8	71,2	60,7
Video recording media (VHS, DVD, Blu-Ray)	83,1	83,8	71,3	58,3	85,8	85,0	72,9	59,1	80,5	82,6	69,6	57,6
Digital video recording media	-	15,6	21,7	21,3	-	17,4	23,9	23,2	-	13,9	19,5	19,4
PHOTOGRAPHY												
Photography and video equipment	-	83,8	87,6	91,2	-	84,8	88,7	92,1	-	82,9	86,5	90,3
Camera	73,2	68,4	62,2	52,2	75,0	68,5	62,2	51,2	71,6	68,2	62,1	53,2
Video camera	30,6	30,4	25,5	19,7	32,5	31,7	25,4	19,6	28,8	29,2	25,5	19,8
Photo and video camera	-	36,1	41,3	26,6	-	37,3	41,8	27,5	-	35,1	40,8	25,8
Equipment with internet connection	-	-	-	11,5	-	-	-	11,9	-	-	-	11,2
Mobile with video player	-	38,8	69,0	87,1	-	40,7	71,0	88,2	-	36,9	67,2	86,2
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with photo&video camera	-	-	-	54,3	-	-	-	55,2	-	-	-	53,4

R7. People according to availability of cultural equipment in their home*(In percentage of the population in each group)**(Conclusion)*

	TOTAL				Men				Women			
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
GAME CONSOLE, COMPUTER AND INTERNET												
Game software (*)	30,0	37,5	30,9	18,5	32,5	39,9	34,2	21,3	27,6	35,1	27,8	15,9
Educational software	-	29,7	20,0	8,1	-	30,7	20,8	8,9	-	28,7	19,2	7,3
Sound and video reproduction programmes	35,4	43,7	38,7	28,7	39,0	46,2	41,3	30,8	31,8	41,2	36,2	26,7
Game console	22,6	39,7	38,1	35,0	25,9	42,6	41,5	38,0	19,4	37,0	35,0	32,2
Computer or tablet	60,6	72,2	78,3	80,3	63,2	74,1	79,7	81,6	58,2	70,4	76,9	79,1
Internet access	43,3	64,0	77,7	80,5	46,2	65,6	79,7	82,0	40,5	62,5	75,8	79,0
Mobile with Internet access	-	36,4	72,7	82,5	-	38,6	74,6	83,7	-	34,3	70,8	81,3
SUBSCRIPTION TO DIGITAL PLATFORM												
Of music content	-	-	-	52,2	-	-	-	53,9	-	-	-	50,6
Of films and series	-	-	-	26,8	-	-	-	28,1	-	-	-	25,7
Of television channels	-	-	-	38,9	-	-	-	40,7	-	-	-	37,1
Of books	-	-	-	28,8	-	-	-	30,2	-	-	-	27,3
Of videogames	-	-	-	3,4	-	-	-	3,4	-	-	-	3,5
	-	-	-	4,1	-	-	-	5,9	-	-	-	2,4

() In 2007 it includes educational software*

