

**STATISTICS**

**21**

**22**

**SURVEY OF  
CULTURAL  
HABITS  
AND PRACTICES  
IN SPAIN  
2021-2022  
SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS**

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**Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain  
2021 – 2022***Introduction and brief  
methodological reference**Main results**Summary tables*

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## Introduction

The project presented here, the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2021-2022, is an official statistic that is included in the National Statistics Plan and produced on a three-year basis<sup>1</sup>. 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 Sport. It is directed towards a sample of 16 thousand people aged 15 and over. The sample was selected by the Spanish National Statistics Institute (INE) and the Ministry is grateful for their collaboration.

The survey has several objectives: on the one side, evaluating the development of the main indicators for cultural habits and practices of the Spanish population; on the other side, analysing relevant aspects in the field of culture, especially concerning the consumption of culture, 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 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 sector and new technologies: cinema, video, television and radio, video games, as well as other activities related to culture and leisure.

The 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 the following: sex, age, educational level and personal or professional status. The results are also presented according to the individual's place of residence: the size of the municipality and the autonomous region.

To interpret the results of the present edition of the survey correctly, it should be noted that most of the indicators are affected by the effects of the COVID-19 crisis during the reference period.

The Ministry of Culture and Sport is grateful for the invaluable collaboration of 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.

The results presented here are expected to provide an instrument for the better understanding of the cultural participation of the Spanish people and its development.

The methodological details can be consulted at [www.culturaydeporte.gob.es](http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es), along with the full results of the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Up to the 2018-2019 edition, it was produced on a four-year basis.

## Brief methodological reference

The collection of individual information started in June 2021 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 cover one full year, from March 2021 to February 2022, and correspond to non-calendar quarters, as this was considered more appropriate for the study of the target variables of the project.

The type of sampling is two-stage with stratification of first-stage units, considering each autonomous region as an independent population. First-stage sampling units were census sections and second-stage sampling units were people aged 15 years and over. Within each autonomous region first-stage units were stratified according to the size of the municipality to which each section belongs.

The theoretical sample size was approximately 16,500 second-stage units, people aged 15 years and over, and initially the average number of interviews per section was set in 14, for cost-efficiency reasons in the field work.

The allocation of second-stage units in each of the autonomous regions was done using a compromise criterion between uniform and proportional allocation. The allocation of sections of each autonomous region in the different strata, determined by the corresponding municipality sizes, was slightly higher than proportional in those strata that contain larger municipalities or provincial capitals.

The objectives of the survey required that the differences derived from cultural behaviours in different times of the year were correctly estimated; each one had to be represented correctly. To this end, the total sample was distributed in four quarterly sub-samples that allowed for registering the activity in the quarter immediately preceding the time of the survey, thus reducing the possible negative effect of longer-term recall of certain activities and capturing the variability throughout one calendar year.

The selection of the sample of first-stage units, census sections, was made applying systematic sampling with random start within each stratum, allocating selection probability proportional to its size, measured in number of inhabitants.

In each section, the selection of second-stage units was made with equal probability, also using the systematic sampling method with random start, after sorting the file by sex and age. The selection of the substitute sample in each stratum was made similarly.

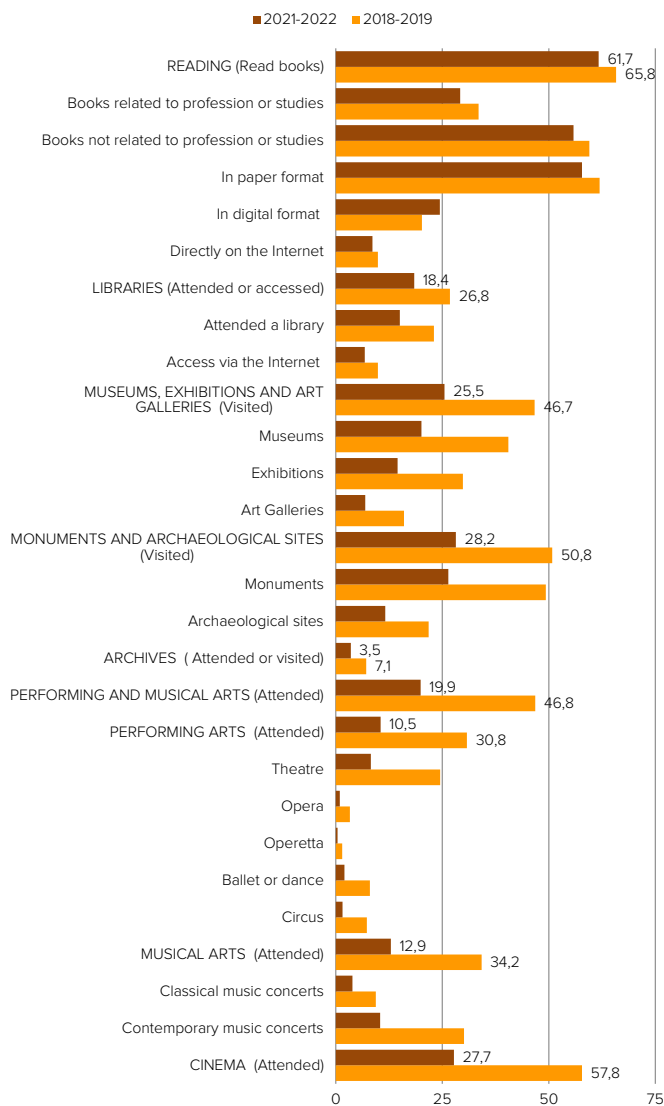
Separate ratio estimators for stratified sampling were used, considering estimates referring to a point in time close to the reference period as auxiliary variables.

The final estimator was obtained applying calibration techniques, using population estimations by age groups and sex in each autonomous region as external source. Proportions were estimated using ratio estimators. A priori sampling error, under the hypothesis  $P=Q=0.5$ , stood around 0.8% with a degree of confidence of 95%.

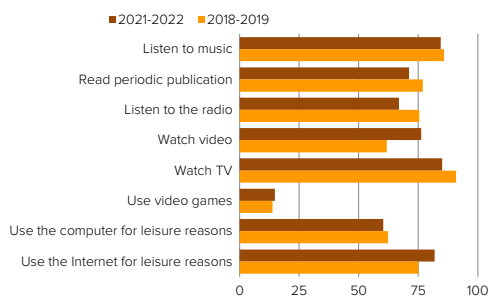
All the stages of the survey have been subject to strict quality controls, that have affected the content and consistency of the questionnaires and the events occurred in the field work.

The questionnaires were carefully revised analysing invalid values or inconsistencies in the microdata and the aggregate behaviour of some variables. Once the raising and adjustment factors were obtained, a file was prepared for the exploitation of the results. The circumstances in a time period that was immersed in the COVID-19 crisis have marked the development of the project, especially regarding the information collection, in which it should be noted that in-person contact was avoided wherever possible.

**Figure 1**  
Main annual indicators of cultural participation  
(In percentages)



**Figure 2**  
People who practiced cultural activities in the last month  
(In percentages)



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

To interpret the results of this edition of the survey correctly, it should be noted that most of the indicators are referred to the calendar year comprising from March 2021 to February 2022, a time period that was immersed in the COVID-19 crisis.

The data confirm strong general decreases in those activities involving in-person attendance.

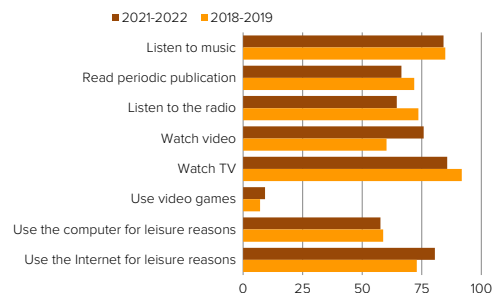
The results of the survey indicate that, in the period under analysis, the most frequent activities in annual terms were listening to music, watching videos of films or series and reading, with annual rates of 85.7%, 77.7% and 61.7%, respectively. In the year under study, 27.7% went to the cinema.

In the period under research, visits to museums, exhibitions and art galleries overall presented an annual rate of 25.5% (20.1% for museums, 14.5% for exhibitions and 6.9% for art galleries), whereas visits to monuments and archaeological sites reached 28.2%.

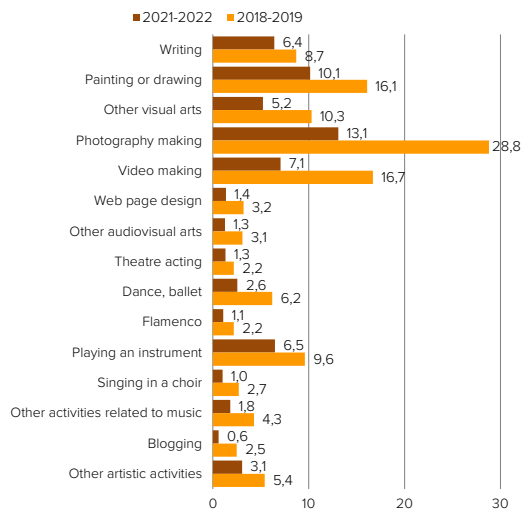
19.9% of the researched population attended live performances in the last year, among which contemporary music concerts, 10.4%, and theatre, 8.2%, stand out. Less frequent is the attendance at classical music concerts, 3.9%, ballet or dance, 2%, circus, 1.6%, opera and operetta, with annual rates close to 1%.

18.4% of the population went to a library or accessed it virtually in the year under study. Archives were visited annually by 3.5% of the population under research.

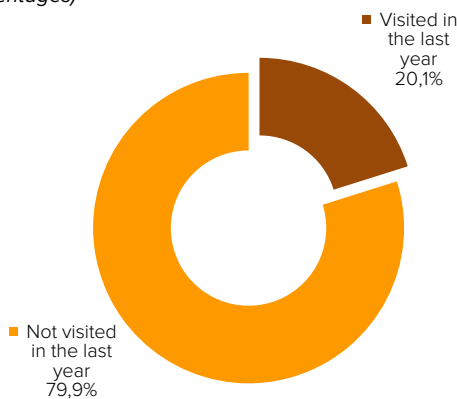
**Figure 3**  
People who practiced cultural activities in the last month. Women  
(In percentages)



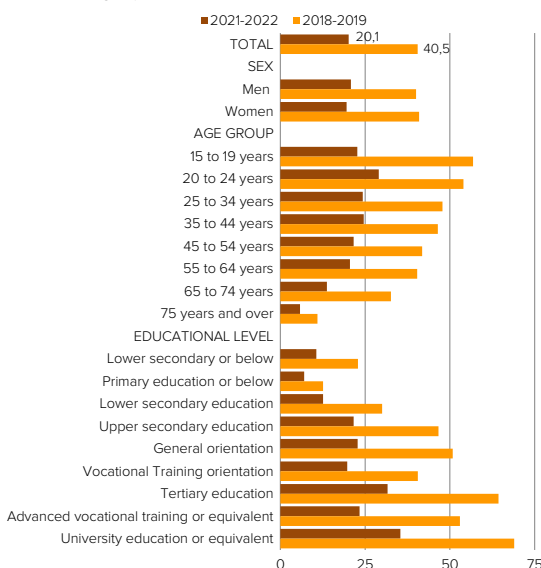
**Figure 4**  
Main annual indicators of artistic activities  
(In percentages)



**Figure 5**  
People according to visits to museums  
(In percentages)



**Figure 6**  
People who visited museums in the last year, by characteristics  
(In percentages)



## Active cultural practices

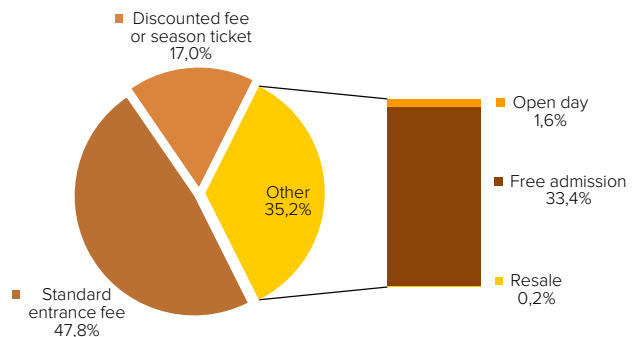
Active cultural practices are also investigated in the survey, as well as the type of artistic activities performed annually by the people under study. Those activities related to plastic arts stand out in terms of frequency, such as photography making, with 13.1%, painting and drawing, with 10.1%, or video making, with 7.1%. The activities that follow are playing an instrument, with 6.5%, and writing, 6.4%. 1% of the people investigated sang in a choir in the last year, 2.6% practiced ballet or dance and 1.3% played theatre. Regarding web page design, the percentage was 1.4%.

## Museums, exhibitions and art galleries

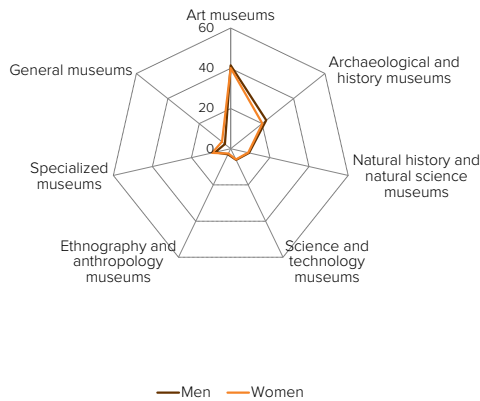
Overall, 25.5% of the population analysed visited a museum, exhibition or art gallery in the last year.

11.6% of the population researched visited a museum in the last quarter and 20.1% in the last year. Regarding the number of visits, those who visited a museum in the last quarter did it 2.1 times on average each. Attendance levels per quarter and per year were slightly higher for men, decrease significantly in the oldest groups of age and increase with the education level. The attendance in the last quarter reaches the maximum in *Comunidad de Madrid*, with 17.5%. Visitors were satisfied, with an average satisfaction index of 8.5 points.

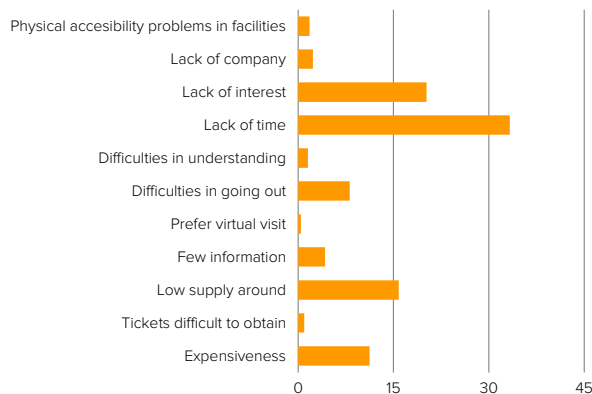
**Figure 7**  
People who visited museums in a year, by ticket type  
(In percentages)



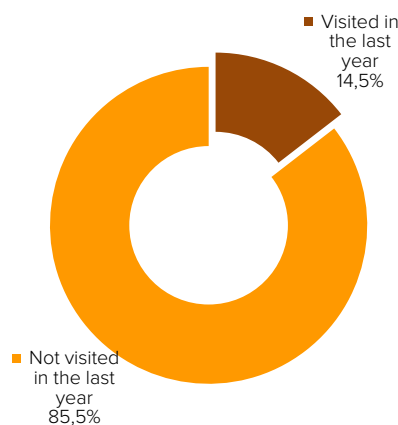
**Figure 8**  
**People who visited museums in a year according to the type of museum they last visited, by sex**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 9**  
**People according to reasons or obstacles that most prevent from visiting museums more often**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 10**  
**People according to visits to exhibitions**  
*(In percentages)*



93.7% of the people who visited a museum in the last year did it for leisure or entertainment, whereas 6.3% reported the visit was motivated for professional or study reasons. 99.3% of those who went to a museum visited a permanent or temporary exhibition and 16.6% performed other activities (10.2% participated in educational activities; 4.5% attended courses, workshops or seminars; 6.3% watched conferences or audio-visual projections and 2.3% watched concerts and other performances).

More than half of the visits to museums, 56.7%, took place during weekends or public holidays. 34.1% of those who visited museums in the last year did it in their own city, 27.2% in the remaining places of the autonomous region, 30.6% in the rest of Spain and 8.1% abroad.

Whereas 47.8% visitors paid the standard entrance fee, 17% used a discounted fee or a season ticket and 35% entered for free. In the period under study, open days accounted for 1.6% of the total number of visitors. Among those who paid an entrance fee, 33.8% acquired it on the Internet, which exceeds in 17 percentage points the number registered in the previous edition.

92.2% visits, nearly the total, were made in company, 12.7% with their own children or other people's, 73.5% with other relatives or friends, 3.2% with a school group and 2.8% with other organised groups.

In the last year 7.4% of the population under study carried out virtual visits to museums using through the Internet, reaching the maximum value, 12.2% among those with university education.

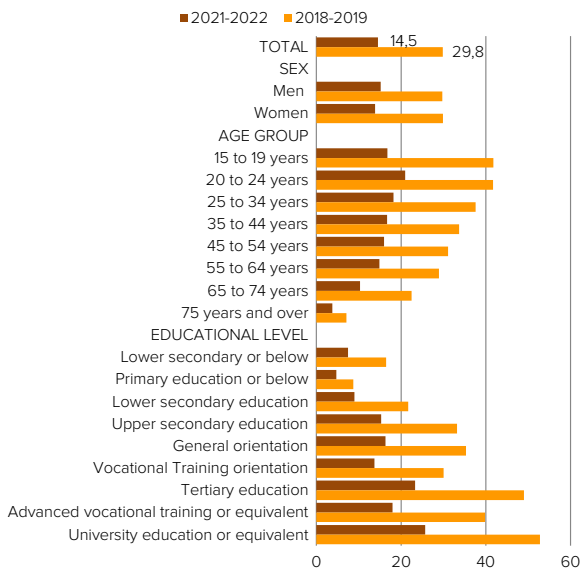
Among the reasons or obstacles that prevent people from going to museums or not going more often, those related to COVID-19 stand out in this edition of the survey, reaching 26.5%. They are followed at some distance by lack of time, 21.5%, lack of interest, 20.2%, low supply in the place of residence, 13.4%, or the entrance fee, 5%.

In addition, the problems of physical accessibility to museums were also investigated and for 1.5% of the population researched there were obstacles to enter the facilities.

### Exhibitions

8.2% of the population analysed visited an exhibition in the last quarter and 14.5% did it in the last year, nearly half of the percentage registered in the previous edition of the survey. Regarding the frequency of attendance, those who visited an exhibition in the last quarter did it, on average, twice each.

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



91.4% of the people who visited an exhibition in the last year did it for leisure or entertainment, in comparison to the 8,6% who report the visit was motivated for professional or study reasons. More than half of the visits took place in weekends or public holidays, 53%.

Attendance levels to art galleries are much lower than those observed for museums and exhibitions. 3.6% of the population under research visited an art gallery in the last quarter and 6.9% did it in the last year.

93.1% of the people who visited an art gallery in the last year did it for leisure or entertainment, in comparison to the 6.9% that declare the visit was motivated for professional or study reasons. 50.9% of the visits were during weekends or public holidays, while 49.1% took place in working days.

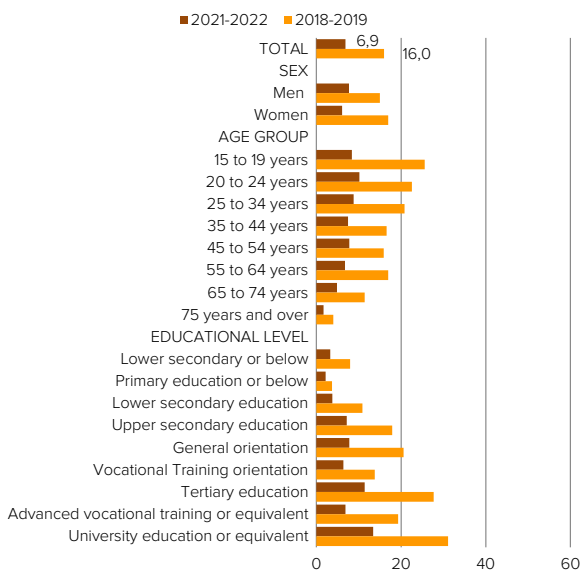
Virtual visits through the Internet to exhibitions were analysed, 3.4%, and to art galleries, 2.3%.

The satisfaction indices for visits to exhibitions and art galleries obtained confirm visitors are satisfied, scoring around 8 points.

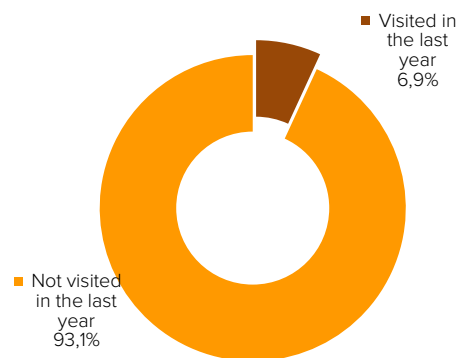
**Art market**

Various issues related to the art market were studied. 1% of the population attended auctions or art fairs in the last year, 0.7% made a purchase and 0.4% were regarded as art collectors.

**Figure 12**  
**People who visited art galleries in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*

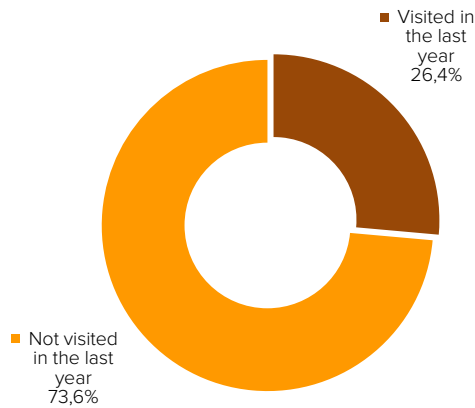


**Figure 13**  
**People according to visits to art galleries**  
*(In percentages)*

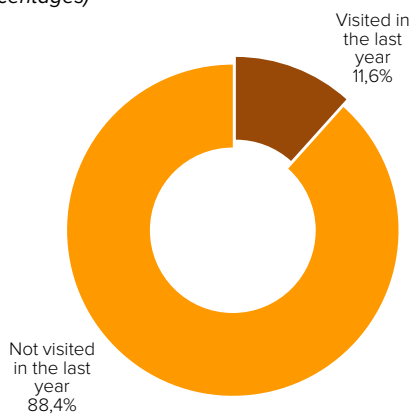




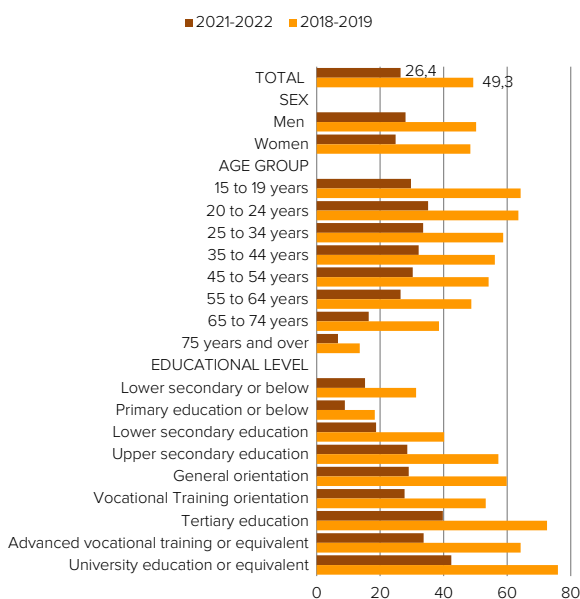
**Figure 14**  
**People according to visits to monuments**  
 (In percentages)



**Figure 15**  
**People according to visits to archaeological sites**  
 (In percentages)



**Figure 16**  
**People who visited monuments in the last year, by characteristics**  
 (In percentages)



## Monuments and archaeological sites

Overall, 28.2% of the population analysed visited a monument or an archaeological site in the last year, which indicates a decrease of 22.6 percentage points with respect to the previous edition.

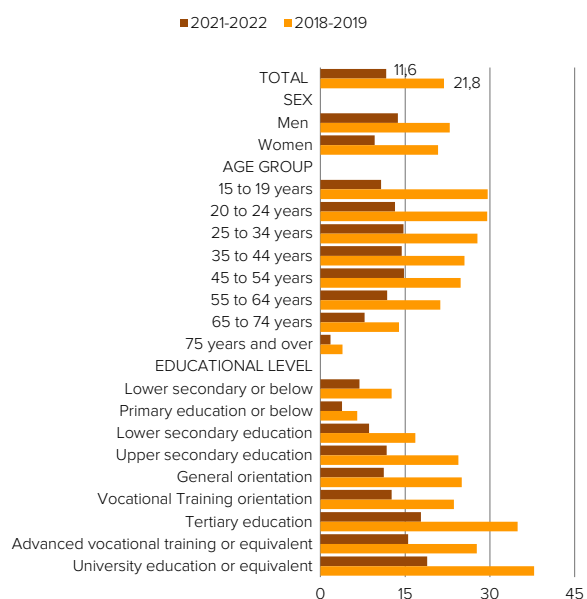
26.4% of the population visited a monument in the last year and 16.9% did it in the last quarter. The latest rate reaches the higher values for men, for those in the middle age groups, for those with higher education levels and in the autonomous regions of *Aragón*, *Castilla-La Mancha* and *La Rioja*. Those who attended in the last quarter did it very often, 3.7 times on average.

96% of the people who visited a monument in the last year did it for leisure or entertainment, while 4% declared the visit was motivated for professional or study reasons. More than half of the visits took place in weekends or public holidays, 55.9%.

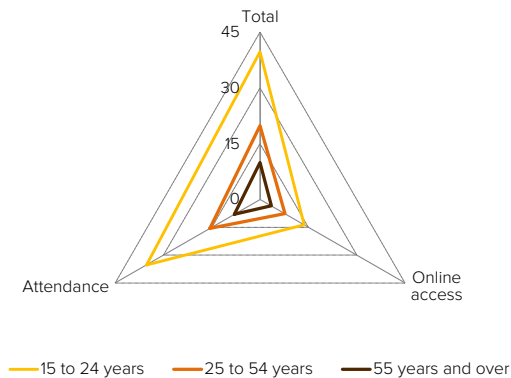
Virtual visits to monuments and archaeological sites through the Internet present rates of 6.5% and 3.1%, respectively.

Visitors were satisfied with average satisfaction indices of 8.5 points out of 10 for monuments and 8.4 for archaeological sites.

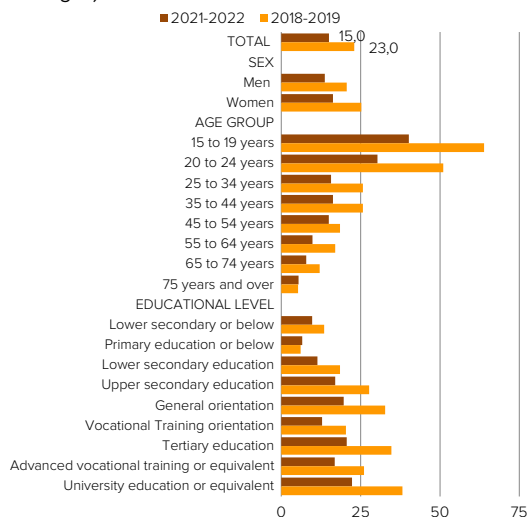
**Figure 17**  
**People who visited archaeological sites in the last year, by characteristics**  
 (In percentages)



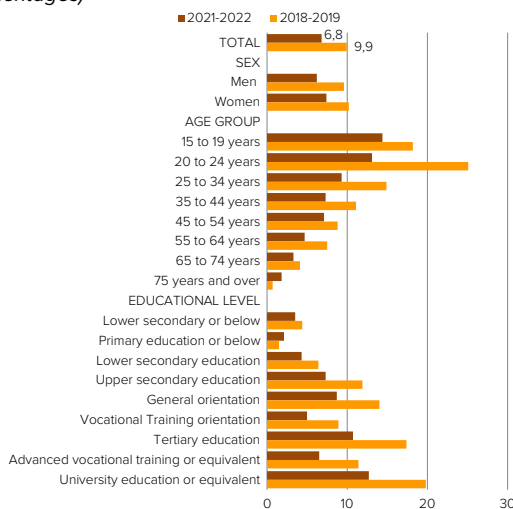
**Figure 18**  
**People according to attendance or access to libraries in the last year, by age**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 19**  
**People who attended libraries in-person in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 20**  
**People who accessed libraries online in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



## Libraries and archives

In the period analysed, 18.4% of the population under research visited a library or accessed it online. The estimated in-person attendance, in annual terms, was 15%, 8 percentage points below the rate observed in the previous edition; this percentage was 6.8% for online access.

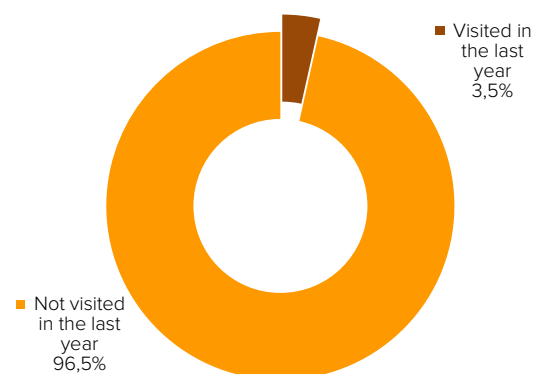
Both for in-person attendance to libraries and for online access, determining factors are student status, age and education level. By age, the maximum is observed in the youngest group (15 to 19 years old), 40.2% for in-person attendance and 14.4% for online access. These figures decrease and reach the lowest levels for those people in the oldest groups of age. In any case, the highest levels of attendance are, by far, those registered for students.

Those people who went to a library in the last quarter did it, on average, 7 times each and those who accessed through the Internet 9 times each. Most of the people that went to the library did it from Monday to Thursday, 90%; the incidence of visits was much lower on Fridays, 5.8%, and weekends, 4.1%. 62.2% did not carry their own books.

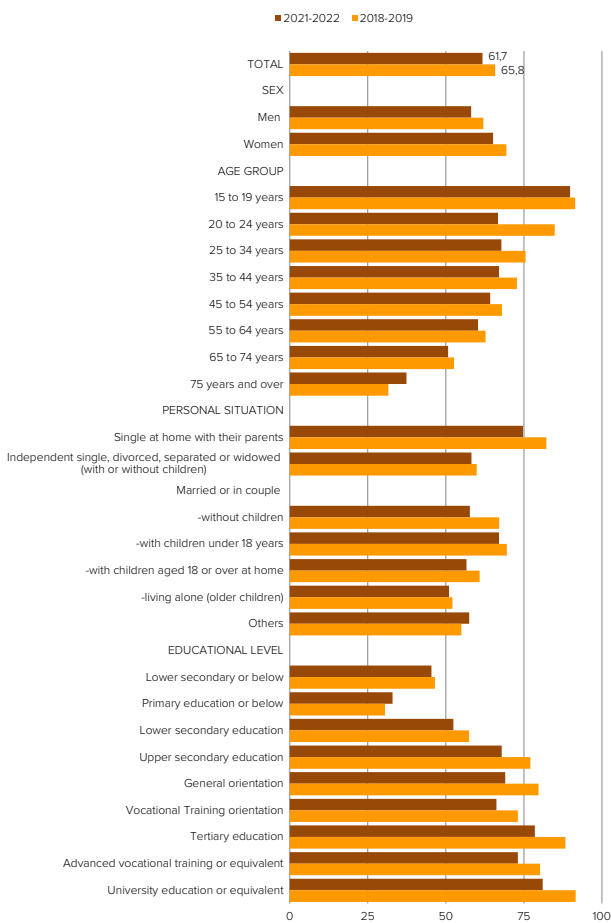
The main reasons to go to a library, among those who go quarterly, are book loans, 31%, or study, 28.6%. Among those who visit libraries in-person or online, 19.2% used online loan services of digital books.

Visiting archives is not one of the most frequent activities among the population researched, presenting an annual rate of 3.5% in the last year and increasing up to 6.5% for students.

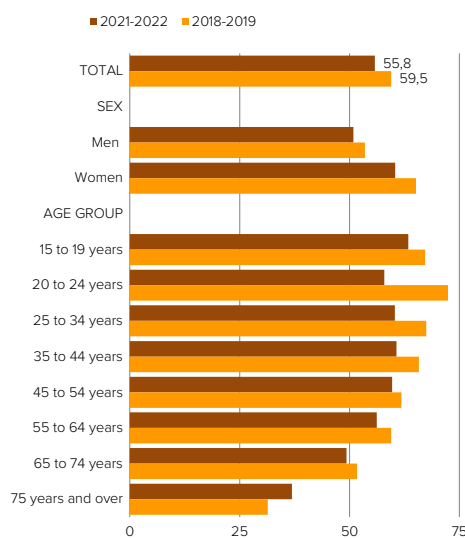
**Figure 21**  
**People according to visits to archives**  
*(In percentages)*



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



**Figure 23**  
**People who read books not related to profession or studies in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



## Reading

Reading awakens interest at one of the highest degrees observed in the different cultural activities, 6.5, exceeded only by music and audio-visual contents. This interest is high for more than half of the population under research, 56.3%, and is significantly higher for those groups with higher education levels, women and people aged from 35 to 64 years old. Couples without children or with underage children and single people living in their parents' house present also the highest rates; according to labour situation, working people along with students are the most interested.

Interest rates are much higher than average in the autonomous regions of *Aragón*, *Principado de Asturias*, *Illes Balears*, *Castilla y León*, *Comunidad de Madrid*, and in provincial capitals.

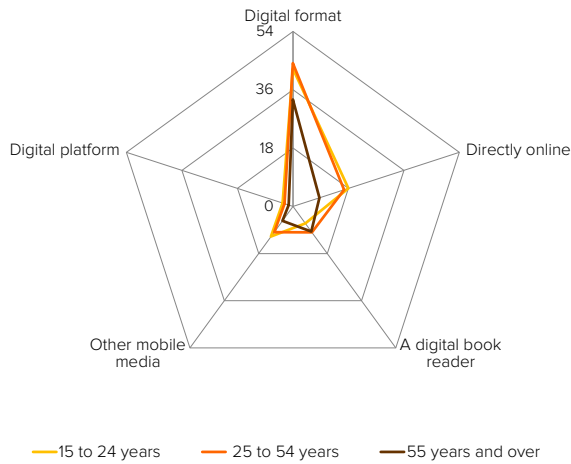
### Book reading

61.7% of the population analysed read at least one book a year, a figure that represents a decrease of 4.1 percentage points with respect to 2018-2019. The survey distinguishes between reading for professional or study reasons and reading for other reasons: leisure or free time. The results show the extent to which non-professional reasons are important drivers for reading, being annual readers for this reason 55.8% of the researched population, in comparison to the 29.2% of the population who read for professional or study reasons.

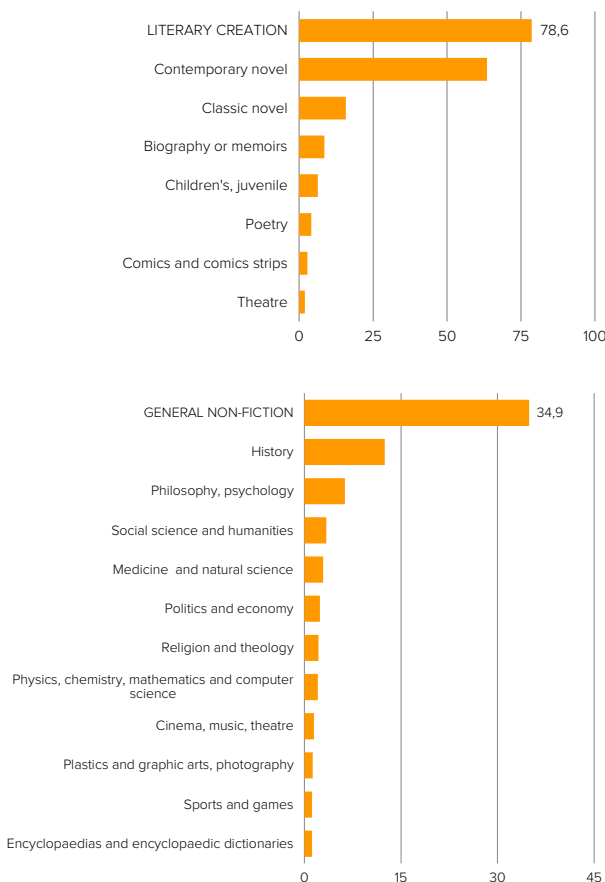
Annual rates of reading increase significantly as education levels rise, up to 81% in the last year and 73.3% in the last quarter for those with university education. The rates of annual readers are higher for women, 65.1%, compared to the 58.1% observed for men; they decrease with age and are above average for people aged less than 55 years old. They are very high for single people living in their parents' house, 74.7%, and couples with underage children, 67%. By labour situation, the highest values observed are those for students and for economically active people.

The book format used is also investigated in the survey: 57.8% of the total population analysed read at least one book a year on paper format and 24.4% on digital format. 8.6% of the population reported reading books directly on the Internet, 5.6% using a digital book reader, 5.2% by means of other mobile media and 1.4% using digital platforms.

**Figure 24**  
**People who read books in the last year according to usual format, by age**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 25**  
**People who read books for leisure in a quarter, by usual subject**  
*(In percentages)*

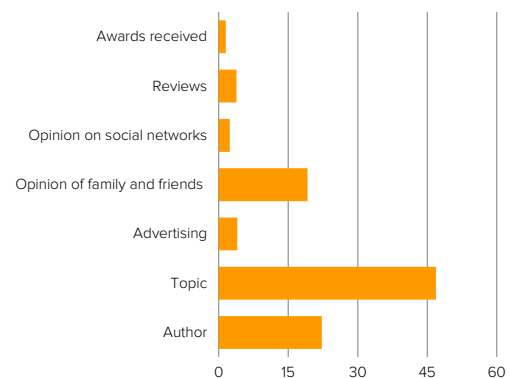


22.5% of the people researched read books related to their profession or studies in the last quarter. The most determining variables are labour situation, reaching the maximum value for students, 58.2%, and education level, 39.8% for university education. The percentage observed for men is slightly higher than the one for women, 23.3% and 21.7%, respectively. The regions with the highest values for this indicator are *Ceuta y Melilla, Comunidad de Madrid, Principado de Asturias* and *La Rioja*. The population residing in provincial capitals or in municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants present values above the average.

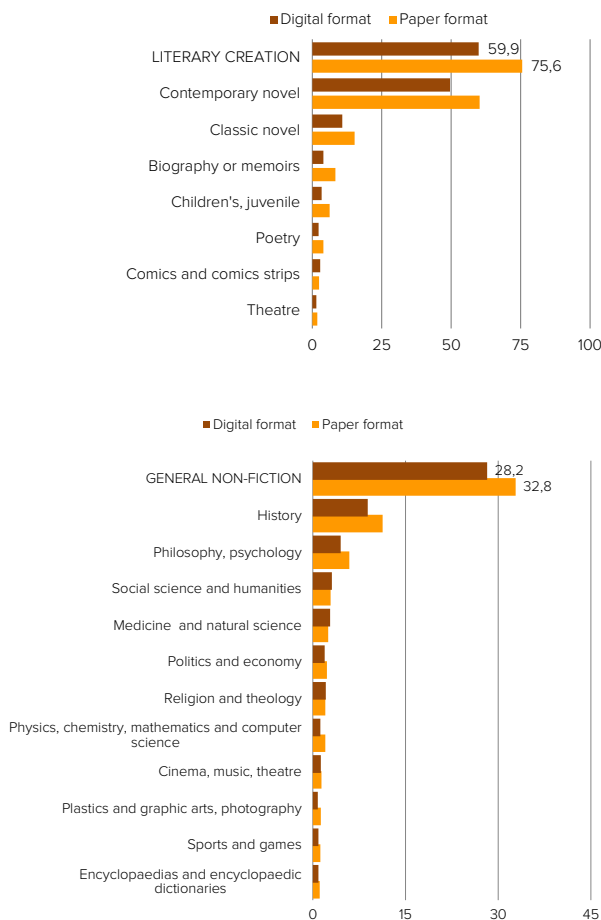
Reading rates are much higher for those books read for reasons not related to profession or studies. In particular, 46.4% of the researched people read books for leisure or free time in the last quarter. In this group, the most determining variables for this rate are education level, sex and age, reaching the maximum for those people with university education. The rate observed for women is nearly 10 percentage points higher than the one for men. This indicator is above average by far in the autonomous regions of *Aragón, Comunidad de Madrid* and *Principado de Asturias*.

Concerning the subject, among those who read for leisure in a quarter, 78.6% chose literary creation and 34.9% general non-fiction and non-professional works. Among the former, the weight of contemporary novels stands out, 63.5%, followed by classic novels, 15.8%, and biographies or memoirs, 8.5%. Among those who read general non-fiction books, the highest percentages by subject were observed for history, followed by philosophy or psychology and social science and humanities.

**Figure 26**  
**People who read books for reasons not related to profession or studies in a year, according to reasons for choosing the last book they read**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 27**  
**People who read books for leisure in a quarter, by usual subject and format**  
*(In percentages)*



Readers of digital books present slightly higher rates of reading for contemporary novel, especially history and crime and police novels as well as for general non-fiction books of history, philosophy, social science and humanities, and physics, chemistry, mathematics and computer science.

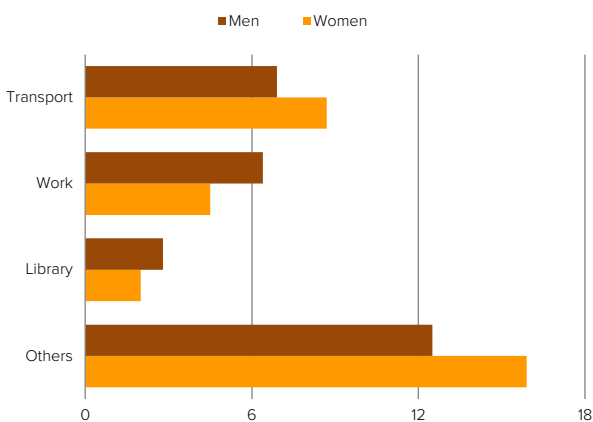
Those who read for leisure or entertainment in the last year did not show a preference for reading on certain days of the week. 61% of them were indifferent, 19.6% preferred reading during weekends or public holidays and the remaining 19.5% preferred from Monday to Friday. 24.1% preferred reading on holidays and 9% during working periods, being the remaining 66.9% all-season readers.

Regarding the place where this activity is usually carried out, 96.8% prefer at home and, with much less importance in number, transport goes in second place.

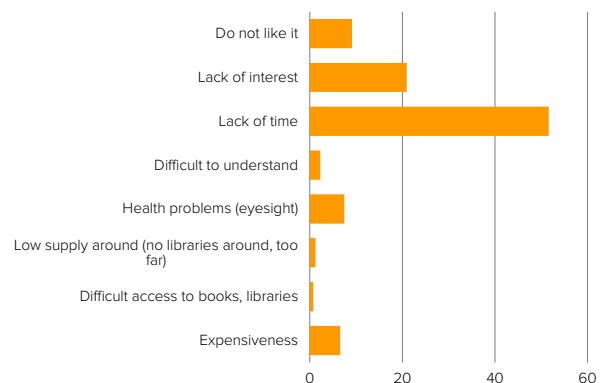
Information on the reasons that most influence when choosing a book is also included. The author, 25.4%, the subject, 45.7%, or the opinion of family and friends, 17.7%, are determining. They are followed by far by professional critics, 3.9%, advertising, 3.2%, opinions in social networks, 2.8%, or awards received, 1.3%.

Regarding obstacles for reading, among the main reasons for not reading or not reading more often, the following stand out: 51.6% do not have time; 9.1% do not like it; 7.5% have health problems and 6.6% because of the price.

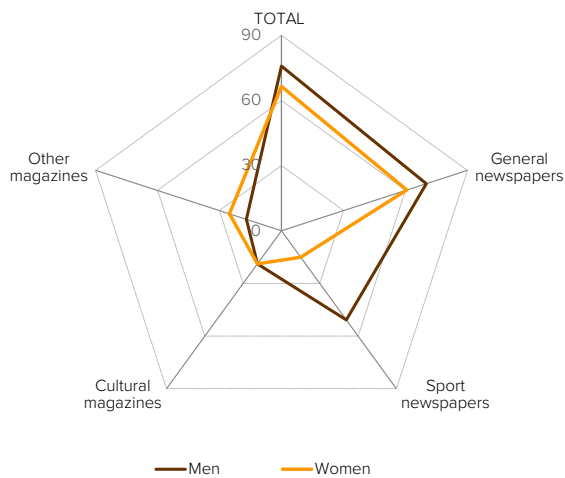
**Figure 28**  
**People who read books for leisure in the last year outside their home, by usual place for reading**  
*(In percentages)*



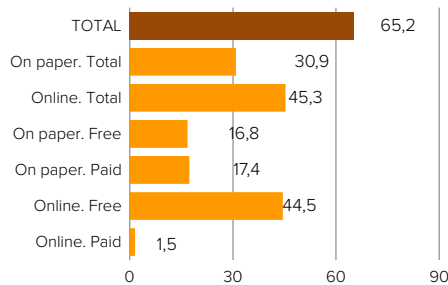
**Figure 29**  
**People according to reasons for not reading or not reading more often**  
*(In percentages)*



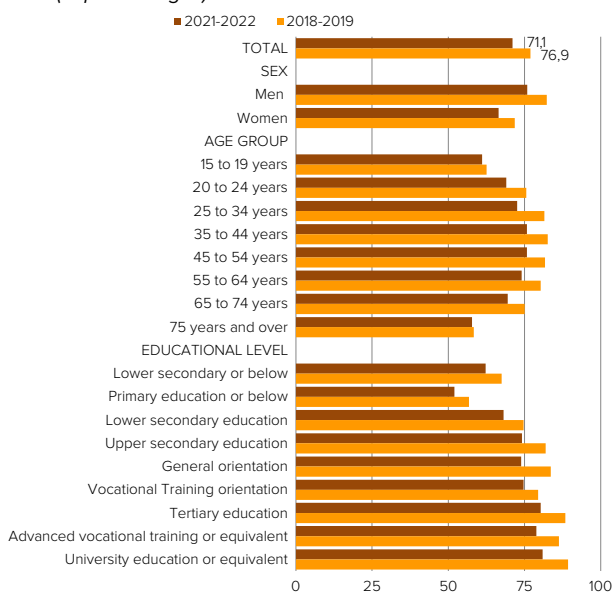
**Figure 30**  
**People who usually read newspapers or periodicals at least once a month, by type**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 31**  
**People who usually read general newspapers at least once a month, by format**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 32**  
**People who usually read newspapers or periodicals at least once a month, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



71.1% of the population are used to read at least once a month newspapers or periodicals. Nearly half of those researched, 49%, use Internet for this purpose, already overtaking newspapers and periodicals on paper, with 40.1% of monthly readers. Free newspapers are consulted monthly by 58.8% of the people analysed.

Regarding general newspapers, 40.6% of the population read them every day, 60.8% at least once a week or in weekends and 65.2% of the population at least once a month.

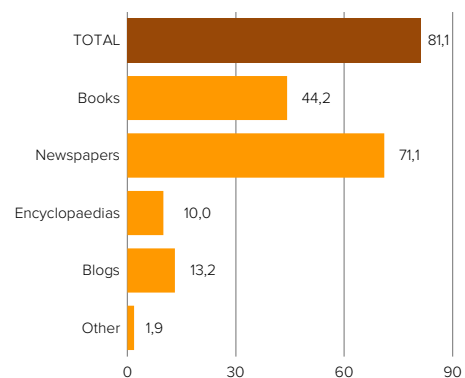
The habit is more frequent for men than for women, namely for monthly readers 70% and 60.6% respectively, in the middle-age groups, reaching the maximum in the group aged from 35 to 44 years old, 71.2%, and for working people, 72.3%. Education level is, once again, determining, being the value for this indicator 77.4% for those with university education.

Among general newspaper readers, 24.2% always read the section about culture, 18% the one on science and technology, 14% film critics, 11.3% television critics, 11.1% music critics, 7.9% theatre critics, 7.4% art and exhibitions critics and 3.3% bullfighting critics.

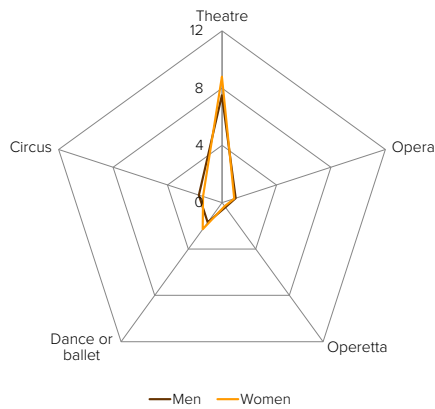
Concerning the frequency of the habit of reading sports newspapers at least once a month, 32.5%, the habit is much more frequent in men, 50.8%, than in women, 15.1%. 30.1% of the population usually read magazines at least once a month.

Reading blogs at least once a month is done by 13.2% of the population analysed. This rate stands at 6.7% where the reason is profession or studies and reaches 9.1% for non-professional reasons.

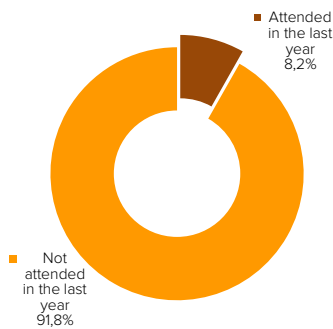
**Figure 33**  
**People who read in the last month according to type of reading**  
*(In percentages)*



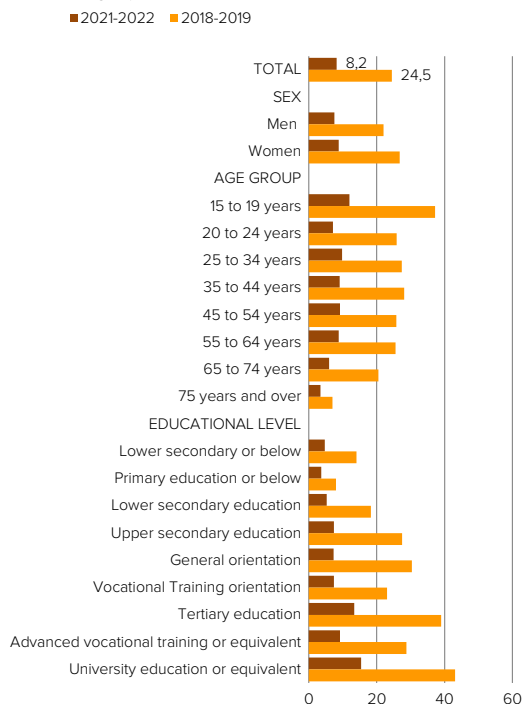
**Figure 34**  
**People according to attendance at live performances in the last year, by sex**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 35**  
**People according to attendance at the theatre**  
*(In percentages)*



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



## Live performances and concerts

19.9% attended a live performance in the last year, nearly 27 percentage points below with respect to the last edition of the survey. These activities are more frequent in women and in the youngest population.

10.5% of the population attended performing arts in the last year analysed, 8.2% the theatre. This activity is more frequent in women, with 8.8% compared to the 7.5% in men, and among the youngest population, reaching the maximum, 12%, in the group aged from 15 to 19 years old.

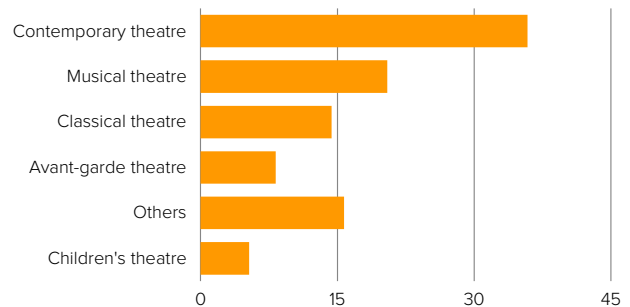
Among those who attended in the last year, 35.9% chose contemporary theatre, 20.5% musical theatre, 14.4% classical theatre, 8.2% avant-garde performances and 5.3% theatre for children.

62.1% went during the weekend, 14.2% attended with free entrance fee, 12.9% used a season ticket or some type of discount, and 73% paid the standard entrance fee. Among those who paid for the entrance ticket, 63.4% used the Internet to obtain it, nearly 22 percentage points more than in the previous edition of the survey.

Among the reasons for choosing a play, the artists, the theme and the direct opinion of family and friends stand out, with percentages 24.8%, 34.1% and 17.2%, respectively. These are followed by far by the director, 4.6%, the author, 5.8%, advertising, 8.3%, opinions in social networks, 2.4%, professional critics, 2.3%, and the awards received, 0.4%.

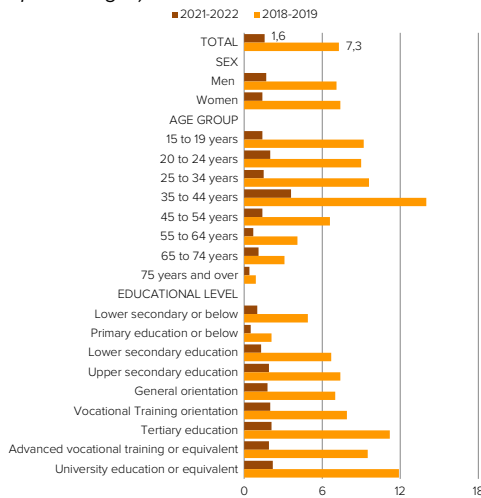
45.9% of the researched people consider the main reason for not going or not going more often to the theatre is the lack of interest, followed by reasons related to COVID-19, 14.7%, lack of time, 11.7%, low supply, 11.3% and the Price 6%. Only 0.5% consider the reason is they prefer watching it in video, television or the Internet.

**Figure 37**  
**People who attended the theatre in the last year, by genre chosen last time**  
*(In percentages)*

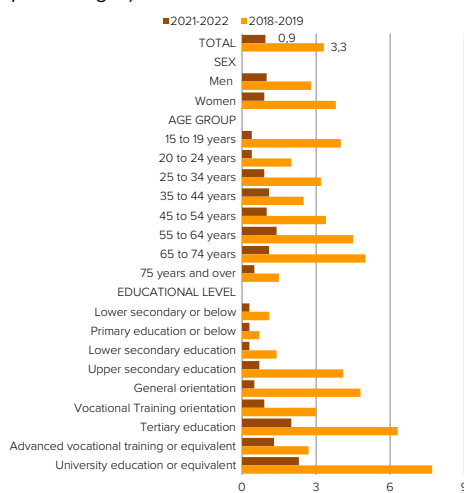




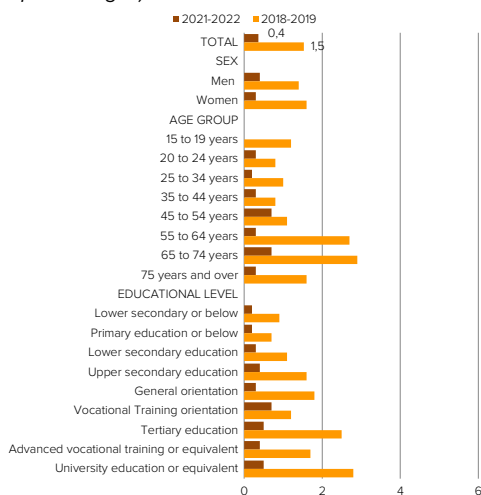
**Figure 38**  
**People who attended the circus in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 39**  
**People who attended the opera in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 40**  
**People who attended the operetta in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



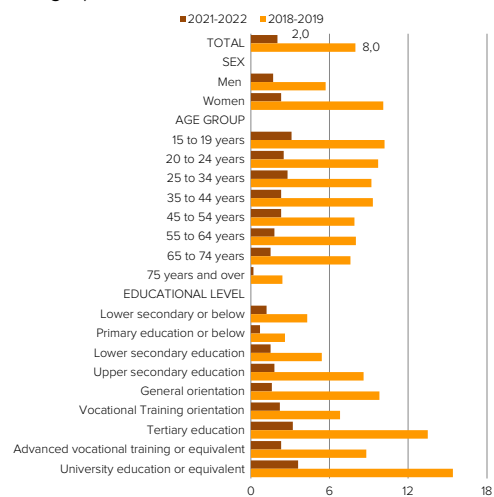
Dance is positioned after theatre, with an annual attendance rate of 2%. Also for this activity the rates observed are higher in women, 2.3%, in than in men, 1.7%. By type of performance, classical ballet stands out, with a percentage of 28.8%, and contemporary dance, with 28.7%, followed by folk or ethnic dance, 15% and Spanish dance or flamenco, 11.5%.

More than half went during the weekend, 57.1%. 41.6% with free entrance fee, 9.2% using a season ticket or some type of discount and 80.5% in facilities dedicated to this purpose. Among those who paid for the entrance ticket, 52.7% used the Internet to acquire it.

The circus is positioned close to dance, with a rate of 1.6%. This rate is slightly higher in men and, by age, reaches the maximum for those aged from 35 to 44 years old, who are married or in a relationship, and live with underage children. By type, traditional circus stands out, 48.4%, followed by contemporary circus, 30.3%. 60.5% of the people attending this performance did it in weekends or public holidays. 10.4% with free entrance fee, 17.2% with a season ticket or some type of discount and 72.4% with a standard fee ticket, purchased at the ticket office, 53.1%, or on the Internet, 44.2%.

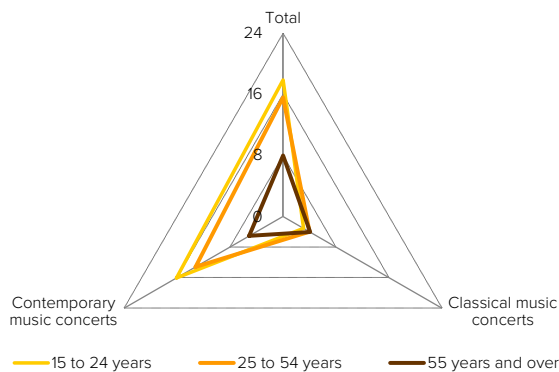
Opera and operetta present much lower attendance rates, registering attendance rates in the last year of 0.9% and 0.4%, respectively.

**Figure 41**  
**People who attended a dance or ballet performance in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*

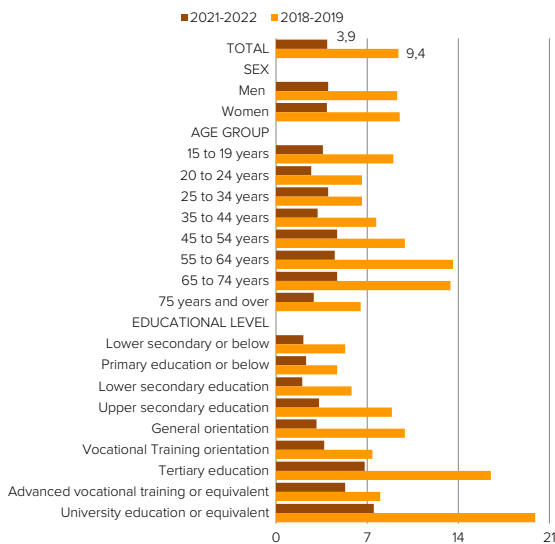




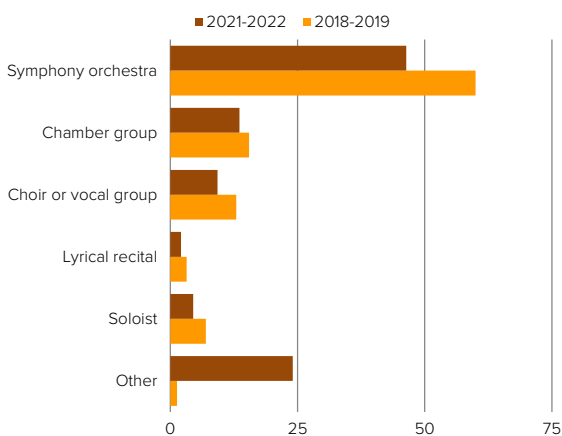
**Figure 42**  
**People according to attendance at concerts in the last year, by age**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 43**  
**People who attended classical music concerts in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 44**  
**People who attended classical music concerts in a year, according to the type of music last time**  
*(In percentages)*



### Classical and contemporary music concerts

3.9% of the population attended a classical music concert in the last year. The attendance rates are very similar in women, 3.9%, than in men, 4%. By age, they reach the highest value in the group from 45 to 74 years old.

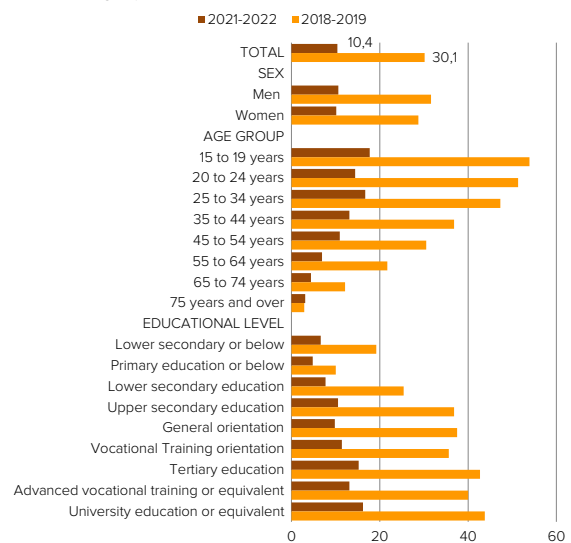
Analysing the type of concert attended last time, 46.4% were symphonic orchestras, 13.6% chamber groups, 9.3% choirs or vocal groups and 4.5% soloists. 72.1% were held in facilities intended for this purpose.

Most of those who attended classical music concerts did it in weekends or public holidays, 59.5%, and 46.4% paid the standard entrance ticket, while 13.2% had a discount or a season ticket and 40.4% free entrance fee. Nearly half of those who paid for the entrance ticket, 49.8%, acquired it on the Internet.

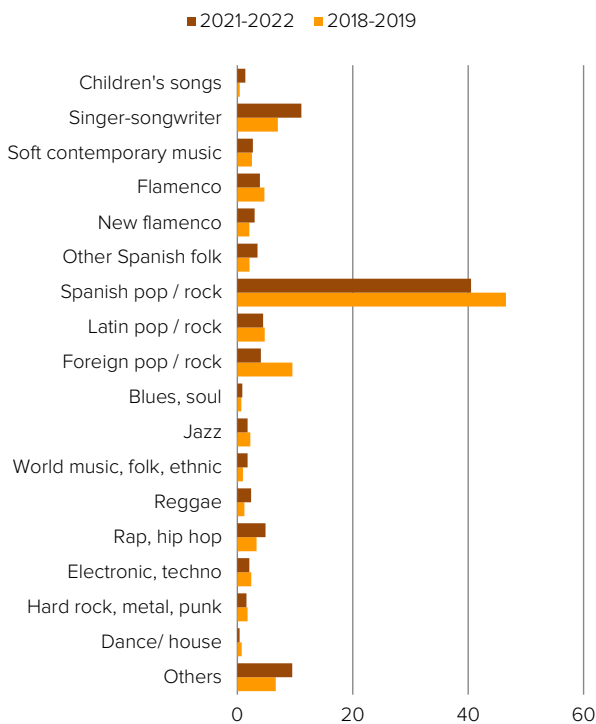
The audience is very satisfied, with an average score of 8.7. The lack of interest, reasons related to COVID-19 and lack of time are the main reasons for not going or not going more often to this type of performances.

One out of 10 people attended contemporary music concerts in the last year, 10.4% of the population analysed, a figure that indicates a decrease in nearly 20 percentage points in comparison to 2018-2019. 5.8% did it in the last quarter. This activity awakens a high interest for 60.2% of the population, with an average interest rate of 6.6 points.

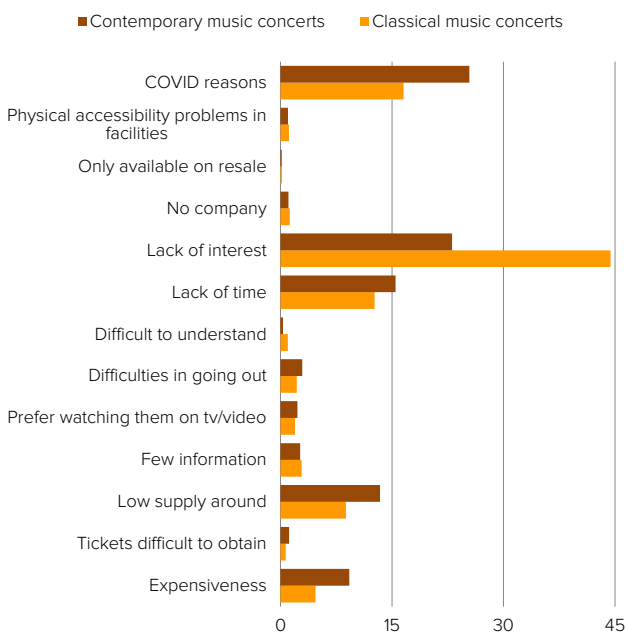
**Figure 45**  
**People who attended contemporary music concerts in a year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 46**  
**People who attended contemporary music concerts in a year according to type of music last time**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 47**  
**People according to reasons for not going or not going more often to concerts**  
*(In percentages)*



The annual attendance rates at contemporary music concerts are slightly higher in men, 10.6%, compared to the 10.1% estimated in women, and for those aged less than 35 years old.

Among the musical genres preferred by those who attend, Spanish pop-rock stands out significantly, with 40.5%, followed by far by singer-songwriters, 11.1%, rap and hip-hop, 4.9%, Latin pop-rock 4.5%, foreign pop-rock with 4.1%, flamenco with 3.9% and other Spanish folk with 3.5%. In 56.8% of the cases, the concert was held in temporary facilities or facilities intended for other purposes.

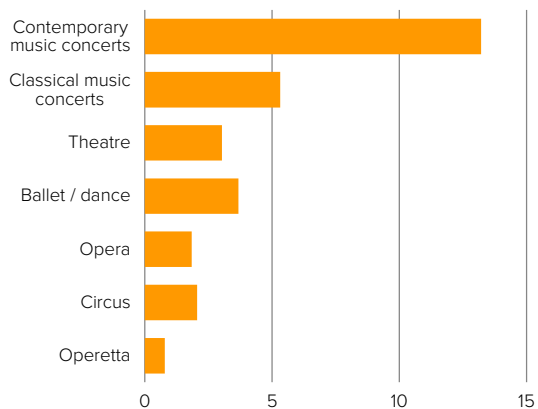
Those who went to contemporary music concerts in the last quarter did it, on average, 1.9 times. The frequency of annual attendance in weekends at this type of concerts is high, 67.9%. The percentage of those who attended with free entrance fee stood at 28.8%. Among those who paid for the entrance ticket, a significant percentage, 74.1%, acquired the ticket on the Internet.

The main obstacle for attending concerts is related to COVID-19 reasons, 25.4%, followed by lack of interest, 23.1%, lack of time, 15.5%, low supply, 13.4% and price, 9.3%.

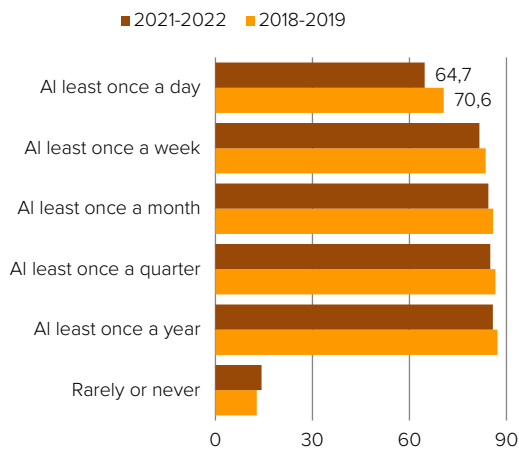
The audience is satisfied, with an average satisfaction index, among those who attended in the last year, standing at 8.8.

The rates are high for people who watched a contemporary music concert on the Internet, 13.2%, compared to the 5.3% who use the Internet to watch classical music concerts, or the percentages observed for theatre, 3.7%, dance, 3%, circus, 2.1%, opera, 1.8%, and operetta, 0.8%.

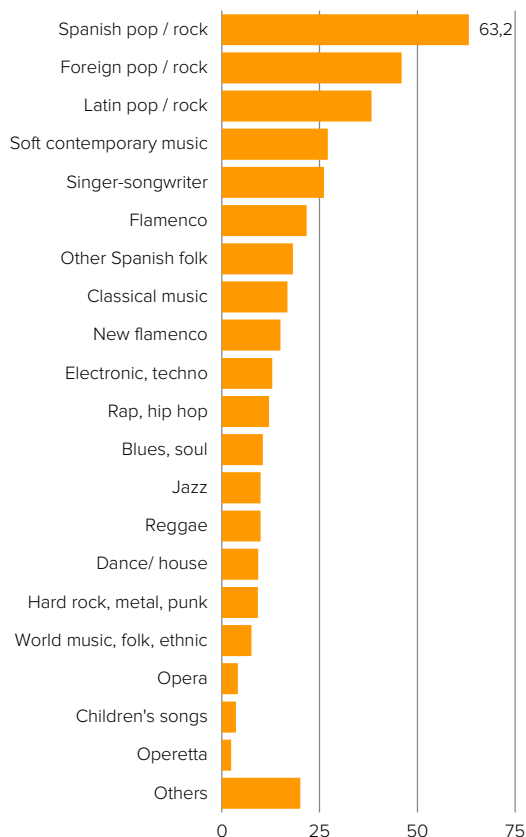
**Figure 48**  
**People who watched performing arts or concerts online in the last year**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 49**  
**People according to frequency of listening to music**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 50**  
**People who listened to recorded music in a quarter, by musical genre**  
*(In percentages)*



## Music

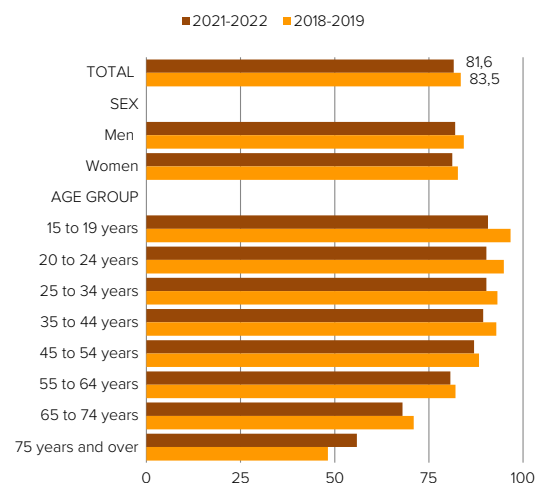
Listening to music awakens a degree of interest of 7.8 points, on a scale from 0 to 10. 64.7% of the population are used to listening to music daily, 81.6% at least once a week and 85.7% at least once a year. Men listen to music more often than women and the most significant differences are observed by age, reaching the highest values for the youngest people.

66.7% of the population usually listen to music directly on the Internet and 62.8% in their mobile phone. Both percentages show increases with respect to the previous edition of 13.5 and 14.3 percentage points, respectively. The population analysed prefer listening to music from digital media, 63.4%, followed by radio stations, 58.7%, and physical media, such as CD, DVD or vinyl records, stand at 15%.

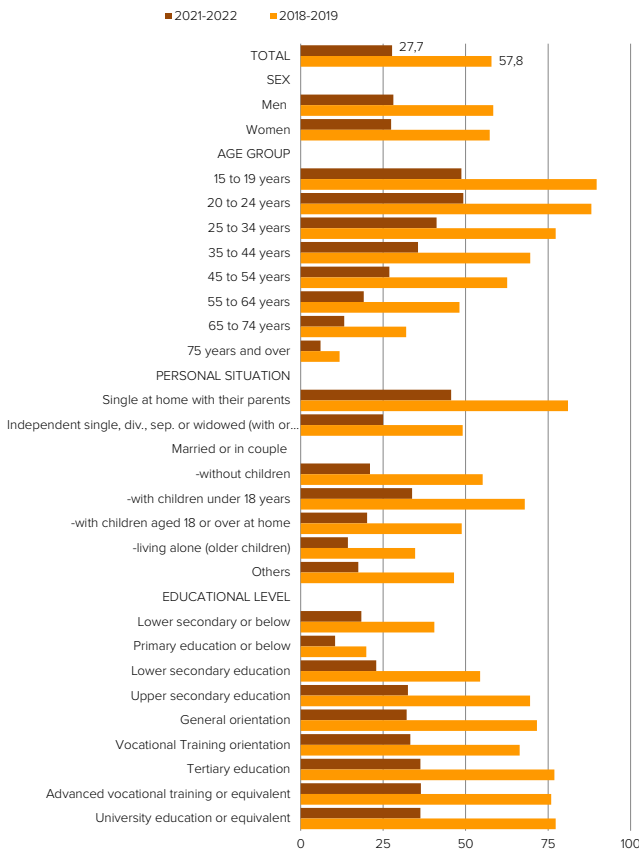
Concerning the average daily time of listening to music, for those who listen to music at least once a week, 81.6% of the population, the time is 137.8 minutes, and is higher in working days, 146.6 minutes, than in weekends, 133.4 minutes. Regarding the place where they usually listen to music, 89.5% do it at home, 49.6% in the car, 18.5% at work and 11.6% in public transport.

Among the musical genres preferred by those who usually listen to music at least once a quarter, Spanish pop-rock stands out, with 63.2%, as well as foreign pop-rock with 46%, Latin pop-rock with 38.3%, soft contemporary music with 27.1%, singer-songwriters with 26.1% and flamenco with 21.7%.

**Figure 51**  
**People who usually listen to recorded music at least once a week, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 52**  
**People who went to the cinema in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*

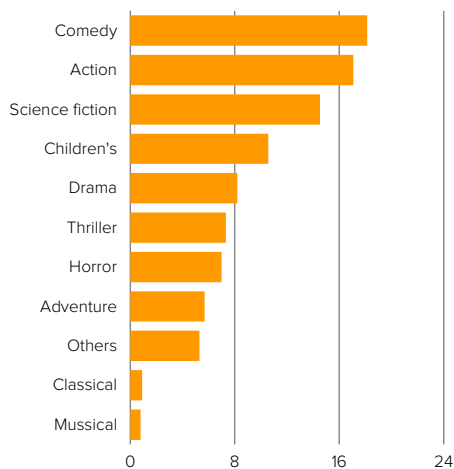


## Cinema

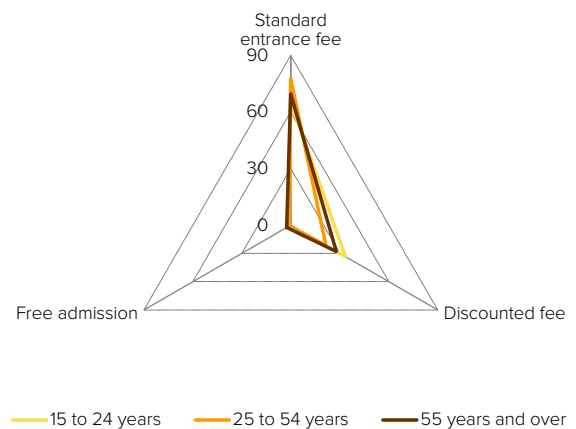
In the last year, one fourth of the population, 27.7%, went to the cinema, 30.1 percentage points less than in the last edition of the survey. Attendance rates, that have been getting closer during the last decade, are very similar in men, 28.1%, and in women, 27.4%. By age, notable differences remain, ranging from the 49.3% observed among young people aged from 20 to 24 years old to the 6% registered for the oldest population. Single people living in their parents' house, 45.6%, and couples with underage children, 33.8%, also stand out in this activity. The highest attendance rates are observed in *Aragón*, *Castilla-La Mancha* and *Comunidad de Madrid*. The audience is satisfied, with an average satisfaction index of 8.1.

Those who went to the cinema attended on average 2.3 times in the last quarter. Most of those who attended the cinema in the last year did it in weekends, 57.3%, and the remaining 42.7% on working days, and the youngest as well as the oldest stand out. Seven out of ten of those who attended the cinema paid the standard entrance fee, 72.5%, and those who obtained it with some type of discount were mostly the youngest population and the group aged more than 54 years old. 32.6% of those who paid for the entrance ticket acquired it on the Internet, which doubles the number with respect to the previous edition. Nearly in all cases, 96.1%, the facilities were intended for the purpose.

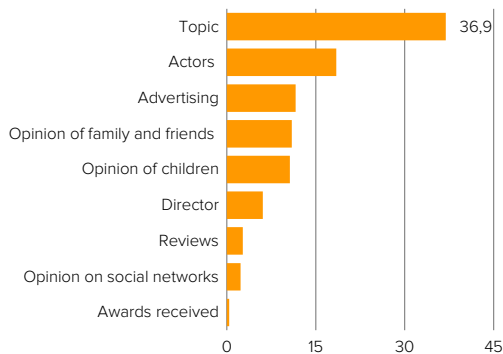
**Figure 53**  
**People who went to the cinema in the last year according to type of film last time**  
*(In percentages)*



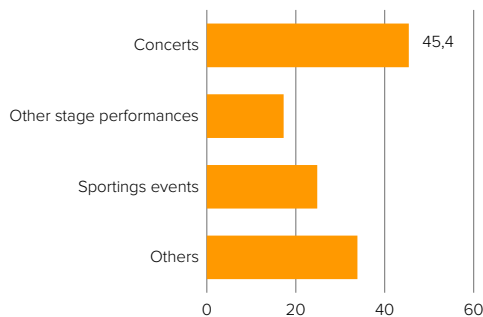
**Figure 54**  
**People who went to the cinema in the last year according to type of ticket last time, by age**  
*(In percentage of the population who went to the cinema)*



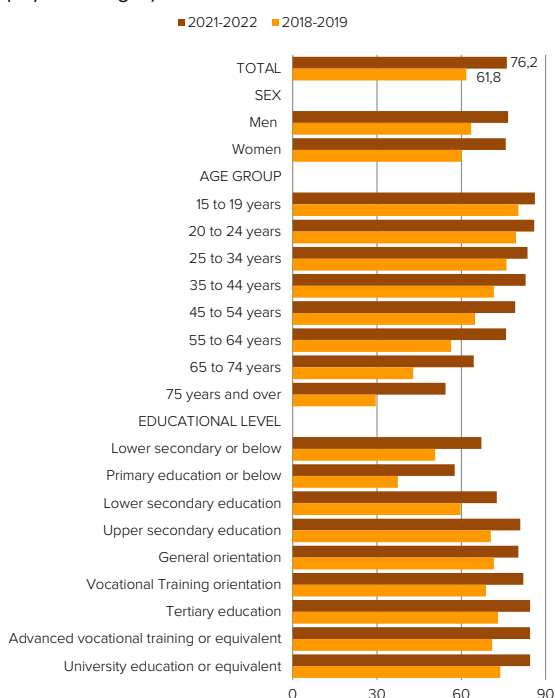
**Figure 55**  
**People who went to the cinema in the last year according to reasons for choosing film last time**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 56**  
**People who went to the cinema in the last year to see other shows**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 57**  
**People who usually watch videos at least once a month, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



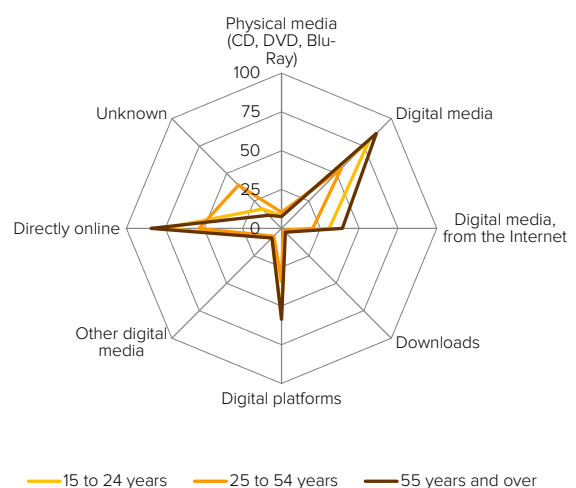
Comedies and action films are preferred most, 18.2% and 17.1%, respectively. The last film watched was of science fiction in 14.5% cases, for children in 10.6%, drama in 8.2%, thriller in 7.3% and a horror film 7%.

In the present edition of the survey, one third of the people interviewed, 33%, reported the main reasons for not going to the cinema or not going more often were related to COVID-19, followed at some distance by lack of time 15.8%, price and lack of interest, 12.9% each, the preference for watching it on television, video or the Internet, with 8%, and low supply, with 7.4%.

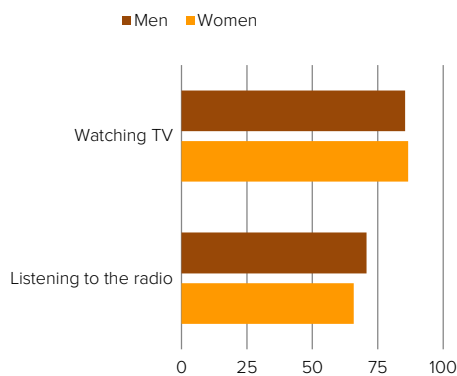
The theme, with 36.9%, is the main reason reported for choosing a film. It is followed by the actors with 18.4%, advertising with 11.6%, the opinion of family and friends with 10.9% and the opinion of the children with 10.6%. With less intensity follow the director, 6.1%, professional critics, 2.7% and opinions in social networks 2.3%. The incidence of the awards received is very low.

In the last year 2.6% of the population reported having gone to a cinema theatre to see other types of shows. Of those, the most frequent were concerts, 45.4%, sporting events, 24.8%, other stage performances, 17.2%, and other shows, 33.9%.

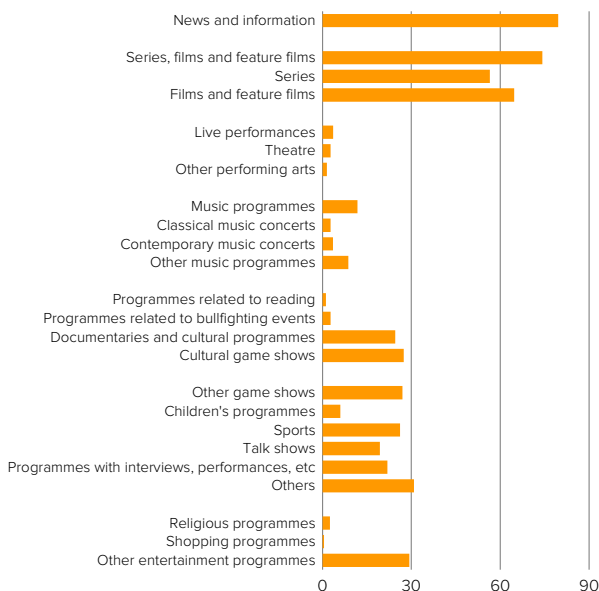
**Figure 58**  
**People who usually watch videos according to type of format, by age**  
*(In percentages)*



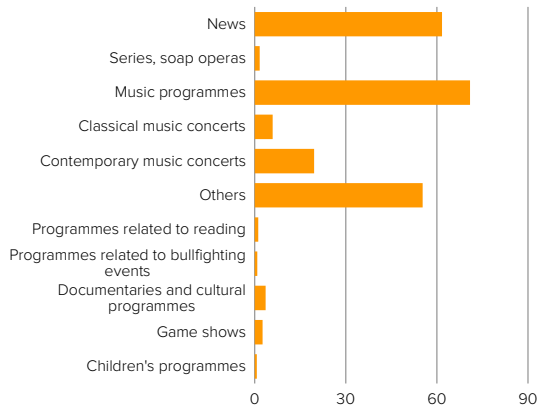
**Figure 59**  
**People who usually watch television or listen to radio, by sex**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 60**  
**People who usually watch television, by type of programme**  
*(In percentage of the population who usually watch television)*



**Figure 61**  
**People who usually listen to the radio by type of programme**  
*(In percentage of the population who usually listen to the radio)*



## Audio-visual and new technologies

Nearly all the population, 86%, usually watch the television. This habit is observed in all the population groups, irrespective of their personal characteristics or the municipality of residence, with similar intensity but a larger number of people who watch television on working days, 85.3%, then in weekends, 78.1%.

By type of programme, 79.6% of the population who watch television is used to watch the news, being immediately followed by those who use it for watching series, films and feature films, 74.2%. 24.5% watch documentaries and cultural programmes and 27.4% cultural game shows.

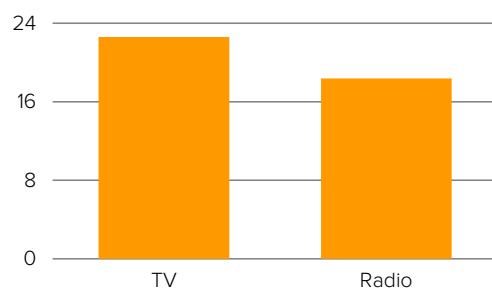
5.7% of those who watch television declare they usually use the computer or a tablet, 4.8% use a mobile phone and other equipment and 22.6% of the people who watched it in the last month did it directly on the Internet, nearly doubling the estimation of the previous edition of the survey.

68.2% of the population researched usually listen to the radio. 51.9% do it every day, 65.5% at least once a week and 66.9% at least once a month. The habit is more intense in men and in the population aged from 35 to 74 years old. Regarding the average time a day that is usually dedicated to listen to the radio, it stands at 122 minutes. This habit is more frequent in working days, 67.2%, than in weekends 51.9%.

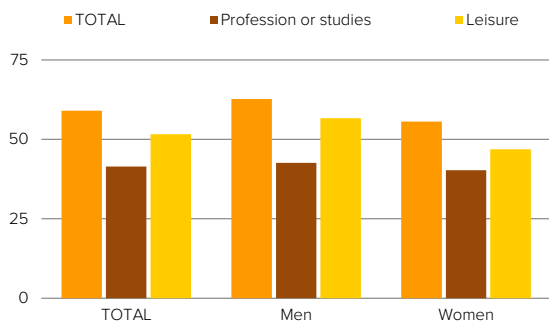
Those who usually listen to the radio prefer music programmes, 70.9%, and the news, 61.7%, whereas the preferences for sports programmes and talk shows are much lower and very similar, 16% and 16.8%, respectively. The incidence of documentaries and cultural programmes is small, 3.6%.

19.6% of those who listen to the radio report they usually do it on a mobile phone, 5.2% on a computer or tablet and 18.4% of the population who listened to the radio in the last month did it directly on the Internet.

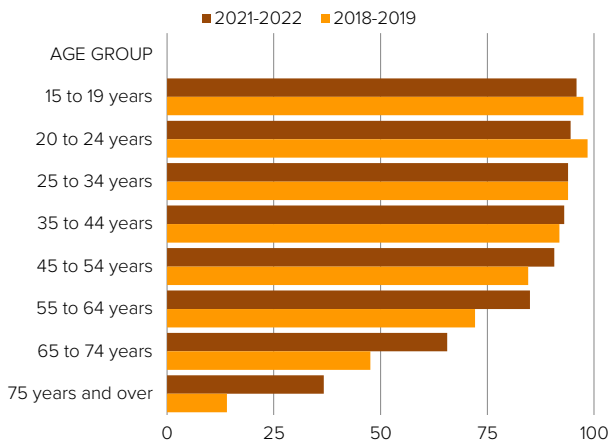
**Figure 62**  
**People who watched television or listened to the radio online in the last month**  
*(In percentages)*



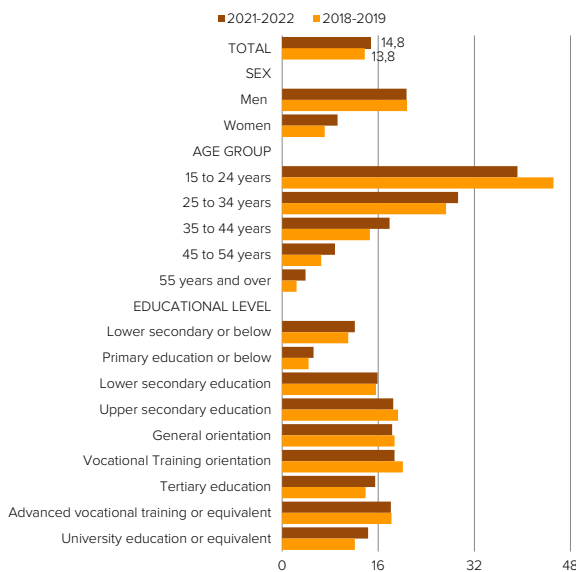
**Figure 63**  
**People who usually use the computer at least once a month according to type of use, by sex**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 64**  
**People who usually access the Internet for leisure or entertainment at least one a month, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 65**  
**People who usually play videogames at least once a month, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*

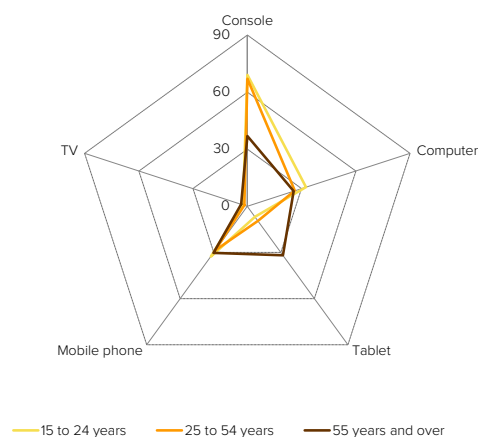


14.8% of the population play videogames at least once a month. This figure is much higher in men, 20.7%, than in women, 9.2%. By age, the maximum values are reached in the youngest group, 39.2%, and decrease with age, down to 3.9% for the oldest population group. Single people living in their parents' house, 34.8%, and students, 40.3%, also stand out in this activity. Among those who played in the last quarter, more than half, 52.4%, prefer action or adventure videogames, 50.1% play strategy videogames and 33.2% sports videogames. Game consoles are still the media that are used most, 64.5%, followed by computers, 28.2%, mobile phones, 30.2%, tablets, 11.1% and 2.1% televisions.

Six out of ten people of the population researched, 59.4%, are subscribed to a digital platform with cultural content at home. 52.8% to platforms of films and series, 26.3% of television channels, 29.5% of musical content, 5.6% of books and 4.9% of videogames.

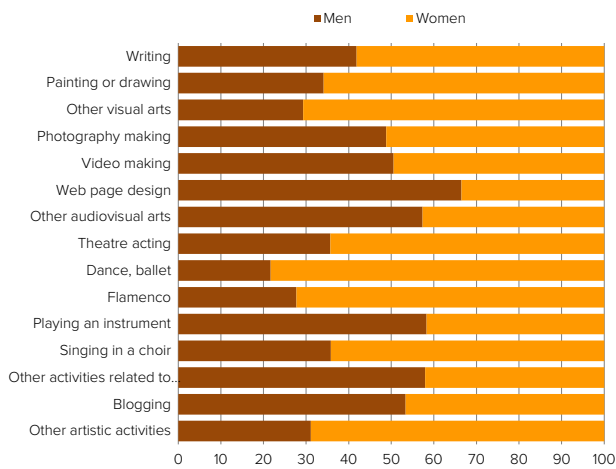
The network is also an instrument for visiting museums virtually through the Internet, being the annual figure 7.4% of the population researched. 7.8% of those under study watched performing arts through the Internet, 3.7% theatre and 3% ballet or dance. The highest rates registered are for contemporary music concerts, 13.2% of the people who watched them on the Internet.

**Figure 66**  
**People who played videogames in a quarter, by media**  
*(In percentages)*

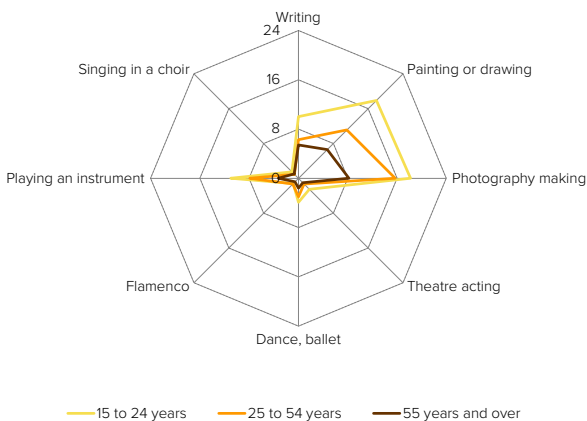




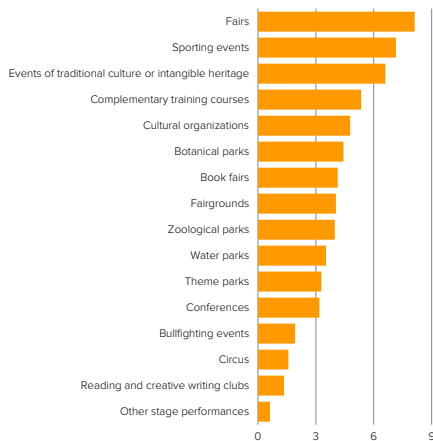
**Figure 67**  
**People who practiced artistic activities in the last year, by sex**  
*(In percentage of the total of each activity)*



**Figure 68**  
**People who practiced artistic activities in the last year, by age group**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 69**  
**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

Active cultural practices are also investigated in the survey, the type of artistic activities that are practiced annually by the people under study. In terms of frequency, those activities related to plastic arts stand out, such as photography making, 13.1%, and painting or drawing, 10.1%. They are followed by video making with 7.1%, and writing with 6.4%, and for those related to musical arts – 6.5% play an instrument and 1% sing in a choir – and those related to performing arts – 2.6% do ballet or dance and 1.3% do theatre.

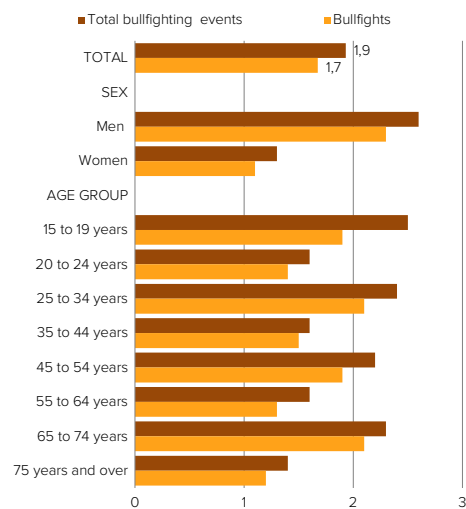
In the period analysed, 6.6% of the population attended events of traditional culture or intangible heritage, in contrast with the 57% observed in the previous period.

Estimators related to the support of cultural activities by the population researched are also provided, by means of belonging to cultural associations or clubs of friends, 5.2%, volunteering, 2.6%, or donations, 1.6%. Volunteering is more frequent among young people and donations among the population in the middle-age groups, from 45 to 74 years old.

## Bullfighting

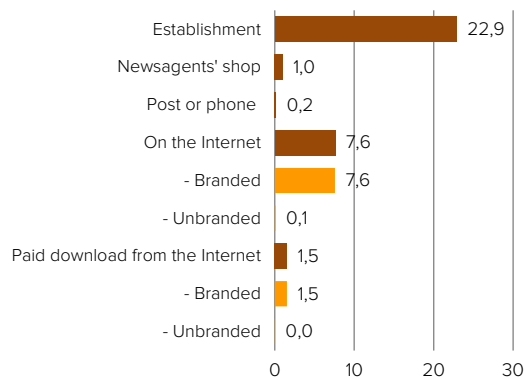
During the reference period of the survey, 1.9% of the population under research attended at least once a year bullfighting events of some type, 1.7% standard bullfights and bullfights with bullocks or on horseback, and 1.1% other types of bullfighting events and festivals.

**Figure 70**  
**People who attended bullfighting events in the last year, by characteristics**  
*(In percentages)*

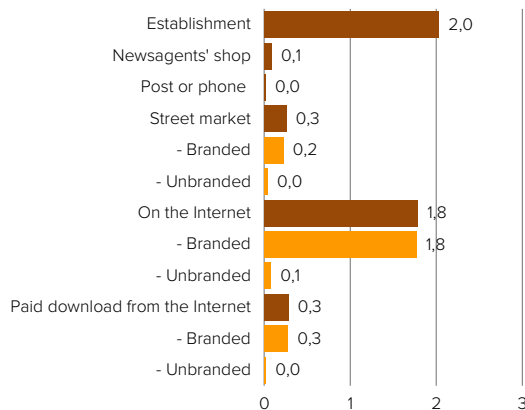




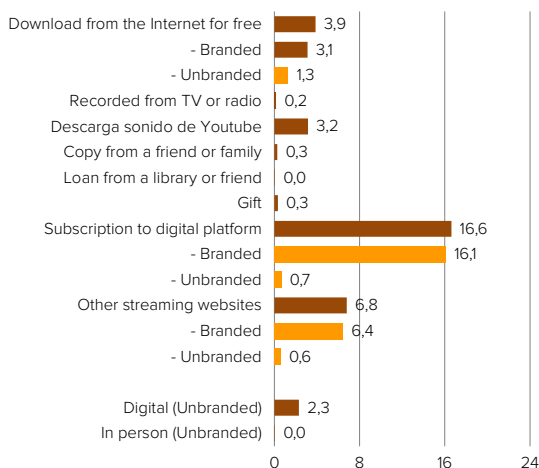
**Figure 71**  
**People who bought books in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 72**  
**People who bought recorded music in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 73**  
**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

36.4% of the people investigated purchased books in the last year and 27.5% in the last quarter. The rates of purchase are higher in women, decrease with age, except for the group aged from 25 to 44 years old, and increase with education level, reaching the maximum, 55.6%, among those with university education.

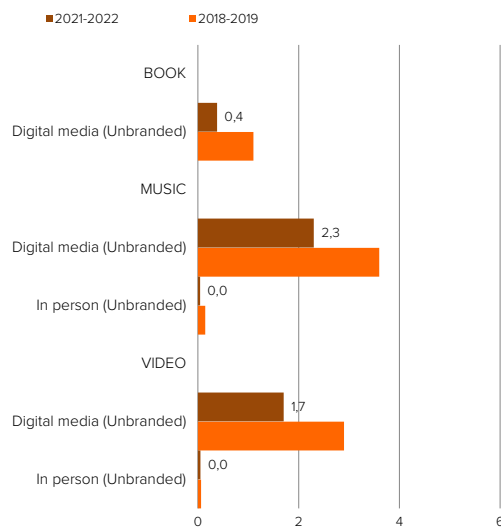
83% of the population who made a purchase in a quarter did it in an establishment and 31.7% on the Internet, either direct purchases or pay downloads. Purchases by post or telephone were not significant, 0.6%, as well as those made in newsagents' shops, 3.6%.

Overall, 0.4% of those researched reported having obtained unbranded or unlicensed books using digital media and argued the main reasons were convenience, 73.7%, immediacy, 35.3%, and saving money 51.5%.

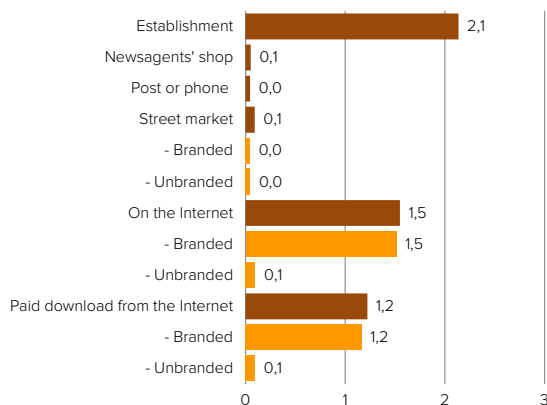
Ways for obtaining music other than purchase are also researched in the survey, such as free downloads, 3.9%, recordings from the radio or television, 0.2%, sound downloads from YouTube or social networks, 3.2%, copying from friends or family, library loans, that are less than 0.1%, gifts, 0.3%, subscriptions to digital platforms 16.6% and accessing through other streaming websites 6.8%.

Overall, 2.3% of those researched declared having obtained, in the last quarter, unbranded or unlicensed music using digital media, while the percentage of those who did it in person was almost zero. The main reasons for using digital media are convenience, 74.8%, saving money, 52.4%, only wanted one musical theme, 16.1%, opening hours, 9.2%, wanted to listen to it before purchasing, 5%, and difficulties to find it, 4.2%.

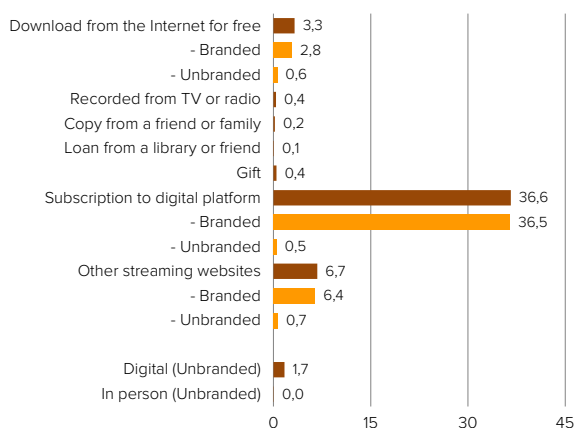
**Figure 74**  
**People who obtained unbranded or unlicensed books, music or videos**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 75**  
**People who bought videos in the last quarter, by modes of acquisition**  
*(In percentages)*



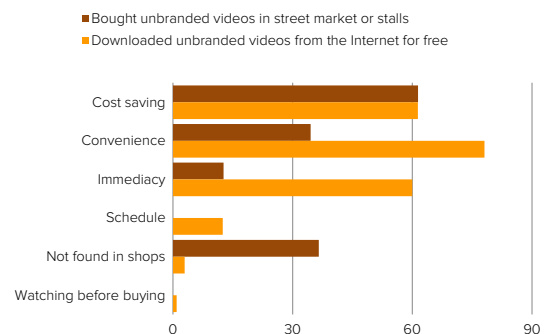
**Figure 76**  
**People who obtained videos in the last quarter, by modes other than purchase**  
*(In percentages)*



6.3% of the population under research purchased videos in the last year analysed and 4.5% did it in the last quarter. Purchase rates are lower in women, reach the maximum value in the group aged 15 to 19 years old and increase with education level, reaching the maximum in those with university education. The results indicate the incidence of activities vulnerable of the infringement of intellectual property rights in this sector are fewer than in the book or music sectors. Overall, 1.7% of those under research reported having obtained unbranded or unlicensed videos using digital media and almost zero obtained them in person. The main reasons for using digital media for this purpose are convenience, 70.3%, immediacy, 46.3%, saving money, 54%, wanted to watch it before purchasing, 1.6%, difficulties to find it in establishments, 5.7%, and opening hours, 16.8%.

51.2% of those who obtained unbranded or unlicensed videos using digital media reported having made use of direct download services from servers, 5.4% file-sharing programmes (P2P) and 31.1% cloud storage programmes. Regarding the conditions in which those downloads were done, only 15.1% checked the references to conditions of use of intellectual property, 42.9% saw advertising while downloading, 27.1% saw advertising while watching the video and 38.4% had to register as a user.

**Figure 77**  
**People who bought unbranded videos or downloaded them for free from the Internet in a quarter, by reason**  
*(In percentages)*



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

	Total	Men	Women
Visited museums in the last year	20,1	20,8	19,5
Visited exhibitions in the last year	14,5	15,2	13,9
Visited art galleries in the last year	6,9	7,7	6,1
Painted or drew in the last year	10,1	7,1	13,0
Visited monuments in the last year	26,4	28,0	24,9
Visited archaeological sites in the last year	11,6	13,7	9,6
Visited an archive in the last year	3,5	3,7	3,3
Visited a library in the last year	15,0	13,7	16,3
Accessed libraries via the Internet in the last year	6,8	6,2	7,4
Read books in the last year	61,7	58,1	65,1
- Read books for profession or studies	29,2	30,6	27,8
- Read books for other reasons	55,8	50,9	60,4
Read books in digital format in the last year	24,4	23,7	25,1
Wrote in the last year	6,4	5,5	7,2
Attended the theatre in the last year	8,2	7,5	8,8
Played theatre in the last year	1,3	1,0	1,7
Attended the opera in the last year	0,9	1,0	0,9
Attended the operetta in the last year	0,4	0,4	0,3
Attended a dance or ballet performance in the last year	2,0	1,7	2,3
Attended to circus in the last year	1,6	1,7	1,4
Danced in the last year	2,6	1,1	3,9
Listened to music in the last month	84,4	84,7	84,1
Attended classical music concerts in the last year	3,9	4,0	3,9
Attended contemporary music concerts in the last year	10,4	10,6	10,1
Played a musical instrument in the last year	6,5	7,8	5,3
Sang in a choir in the last year	1,0	0,8	1,3
Attended the cinema in the last year	27,7	28,1	27,4
Watched videos in the last month	76,2	76,7	75,8
Made photos in the last year	13,1	13,2	13,0
Made videos in the last year	7,1	7,3	6,8
Played videogames in the last month	14,8	20,7	9,2
Obtained books (digital unbranded) in the last quarter	0,4	0,5	0,3
Obtained music (digital unbranded) in the last quarter	2,3	2,6	2,1
Obtained videos (digital unbranded) in the last quarter	1,7	1,9	1,5
Used the computer for entertainment in the last month	54,1	58,4	50,1
Used Internet for entertainment in the last month	81,9	83,5	80,5

## Results by sex, age and education level

It should be remarked that the indicators show significant differences by sex. Writing is more popular for women, 7.2% than for men, 5.5%, as well as reading, 65.1% compared to 58.1%, except for professional reading and newspapers, more popular for men. Women access libraries more often, 19.7% compared to 16.9%, both in person and through the Internet.

Women practice artistic activities more frequently, such as painting or drawing, and men present higher rates of attendance at museums, exhibitions and art galleries, monuments and archaeological sites.

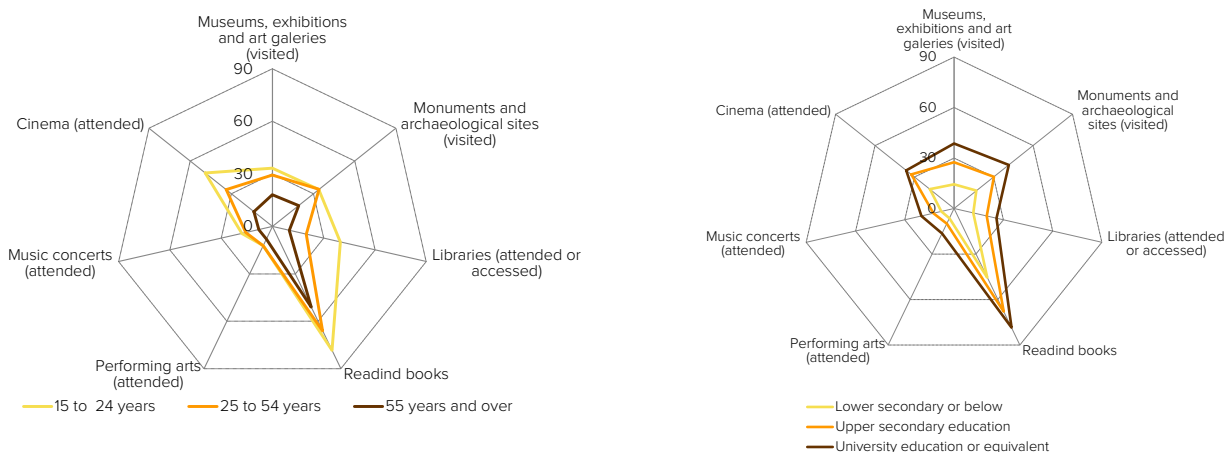
Photography making, video making, website design and playing an instrument are more frequent in men.

In the group of those who play theatre or practice ballet or dance, the rates observed are higher in women, who are also fonder of this type of performances.

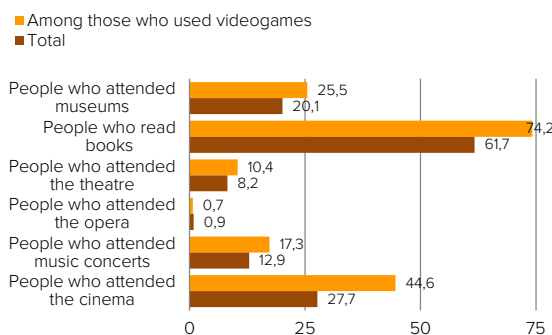
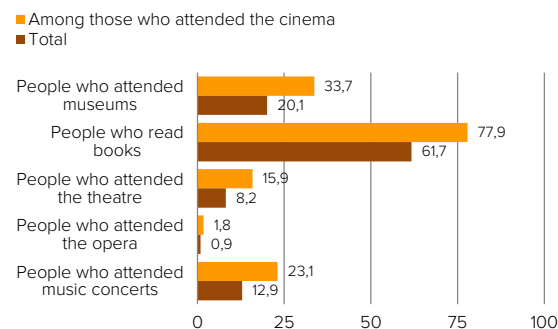
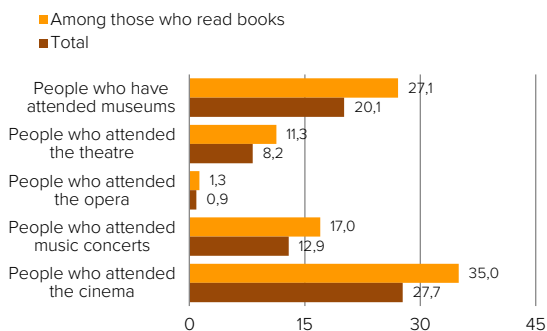
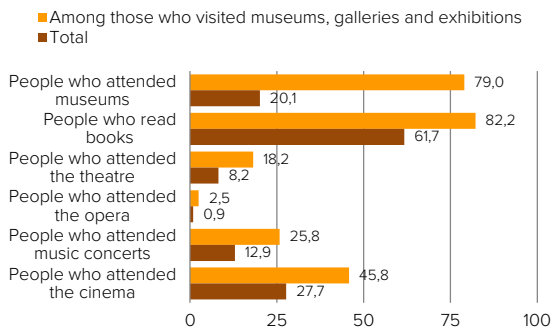
The youngest people present the highest rates of cultural participation, almost in all cultural areas: they visit more museums, monuments, etc; they attend more live performances or concerts, they read more, go to libraries more often, purchase more; they do more active cultural practices. This high participation decreases with age, at a faster or slower pace but systematically. There are few exceptions to this rule, such as newspaper reading, listening to the radio and attending classical music concerts.

Undoubtedly education level is most determining in cultural participation, which increases systematically with it.

**Figure 78**  
**People who practiced certain cultural activities in the last year, according to age and educational level**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 79**  
**Interrelated indicators of cultural participation**  
*(In percentages)*



## Interrelated indicators of cultural participation

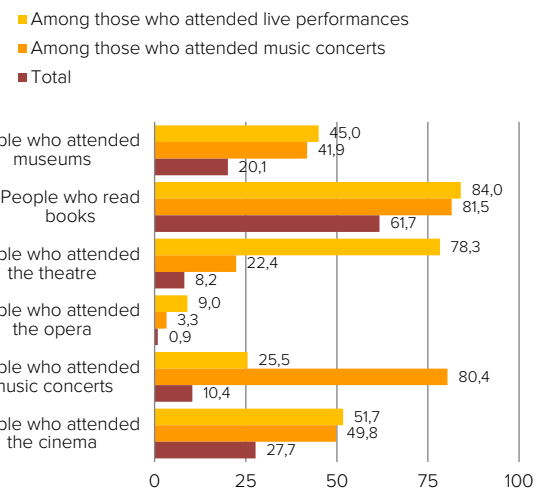
The survey also provides indicators of cultural participation evaluated in groups of people in which certain cultural behaviour is observed, so that strong interrelations between them are brought to light.

When focusing on the group of those who attended museums, galleries or exhibitions in the last year, a strong increase in reading rates is observed, 82.2% compared to the 61.7% registered for the total population analysed. The rate of attendance at the theatre doubles for them, up to 18.2%, and those in the same group who went to the cinema reach 45.8%.

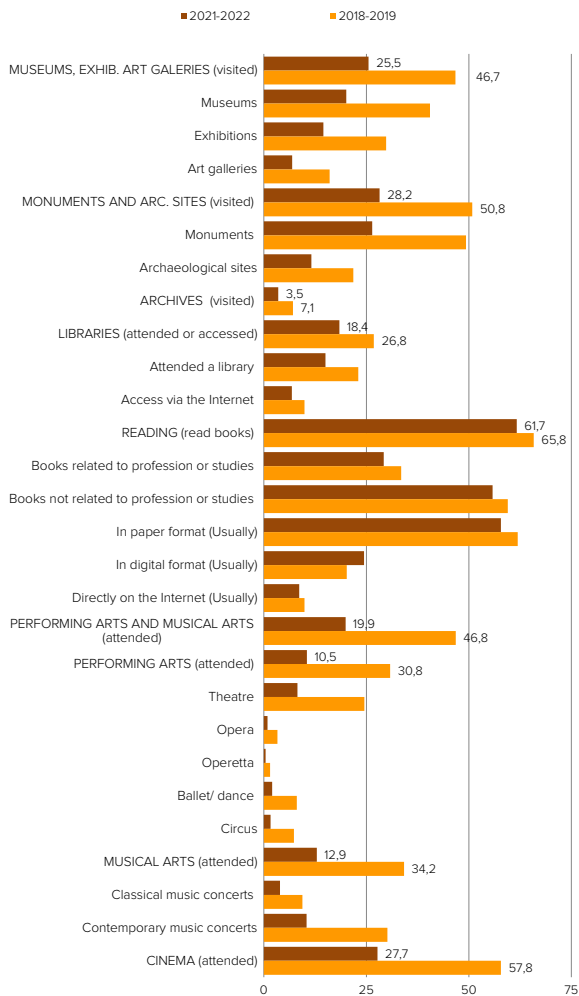
Among those who read a book in the last year, the attendance rate at museums is 27.1%, at the theatre 11.3% and at contemporary music concerts 13.7%.

The rate of attendance at museums is higher among the people who attended live performances, amounting to 45% in this group, as well as those for reading and annual attendance to cinema, that reach the maximum values with percentages of 84% and 51.7%, respectively. Focusing on those people who attended any type of concert in the last year, there is a high rate of readers, 81.5% in annual terms, as well as of attendance at the cinema, 49.8%. almost all of them listen to music at least one a month, 93.1%.

Those who go to the cinema every year exceed in 13.6 percentage points the average rate of attendance at museums, in 16.2 the one of annual readers, and they present a rate of annual attendance at the theatre of 15.9%.



**Figure 80**  
**Main indicators of cultural participation over time**  
*(Annual indicators in percentages)*



**Main indicators of cultural participation over time**

The effects of the COVID-19 on cultural habits should inevitably be highlighted, as well as the main differences observed in the results of 2021-2022 with respect to 2018-2019. The most remarkable changes are explained below.

With very few exceptions, such as reading on digital format or directly on the Internet, or playing videogames, the levels of cultural practices observed are much lower than those registered in previous editions of the survey, showing the strong impact of the COVID-19 crisis on cultural practices.

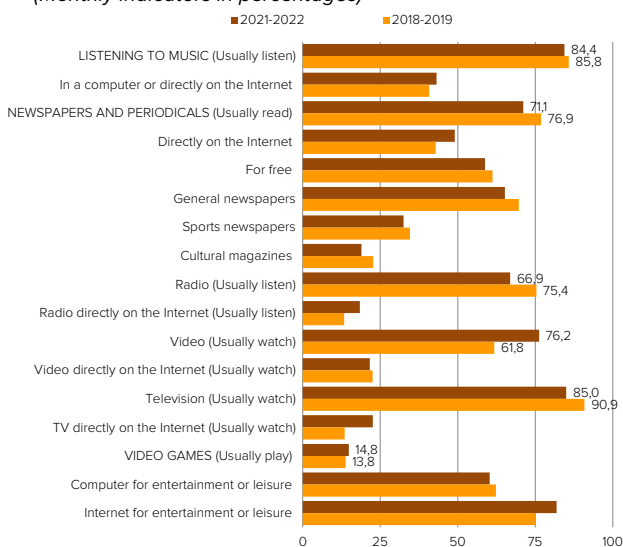
In comparison to the previous edition of the survey (2018-2019), referred to a period in which cultural practices registered maximum levels almost in all categories, the decreases are most noticeable in performing arts and musical arts, with an annual rate of 19.9% in contrast with the 46.8% in the previous edition.

The annual rate of attendance at monuments or archaeological sites has decreased nearly down to half, standing at 28.2% (from 50.8%), similarly to museums, exhibitions and art galleries, with an annual rate of attendance of 25.5% (from 46.7%). General decreases are also observed in artistic practices, especially in photography, descending from 28.8% to 13.1%.

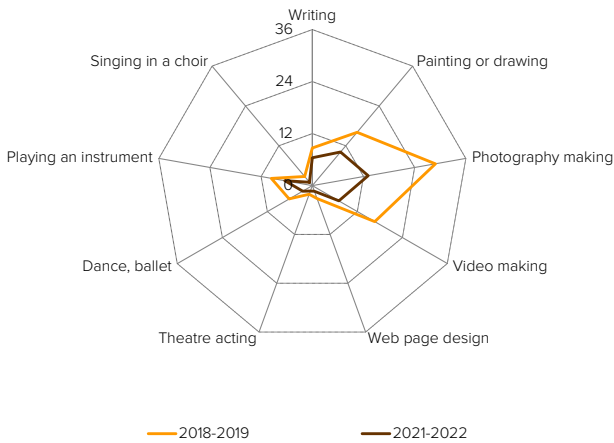
The decreases registered for in-person and virtual access to libraries were less significant, from 26.8% in 2018-2019 to 18.4% in 2021-2022. In this environment of strong decreases in cultural participation, the favourable development of reading is remarkable, with an annual rate of annual readers of 61.7% in 2021-2022 (close to the 65.8% registered in 2018-2019) and an increase in 4 points in reading on digital format, with an annual rate of 24.4%.

Significant increases are observed in subscriptions to cultural products. According to the results of the edition 2021-2022 of the survey, six out of ten of the people investigated, 59.4%, hold a subscription to a digital platform of cultural content at home, 7.2 percentage points more than in the previous edition.

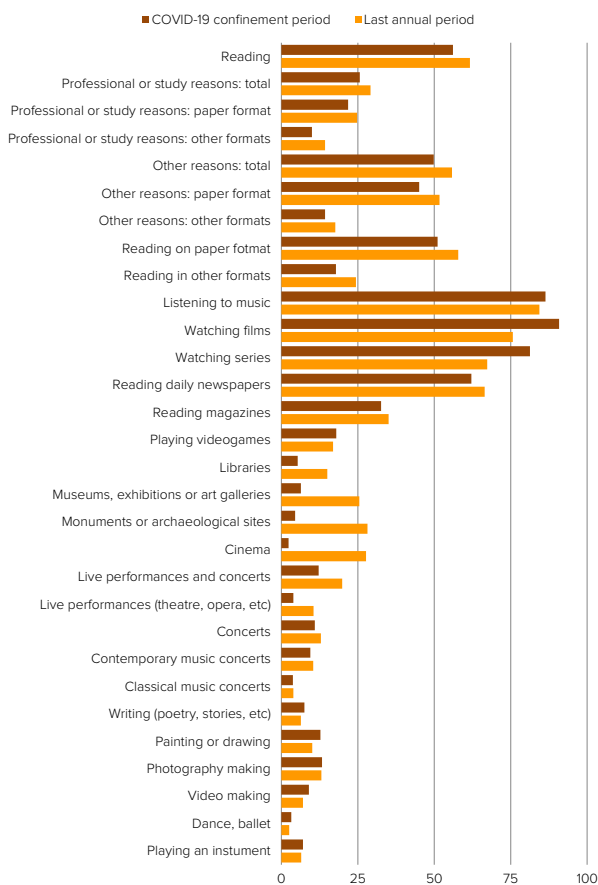
*(Monthly indicators in percentages)*



**Figure 81**  
**Main indicators of participation in active cultural practices over time**  
*(In percentages)*



**Figure 82**  
**Main indicators of active cultural practices during the COVID-19 confinement and the latest annual period**  
*(In percentages)*



The most significant increase is registered for platforms of films and series, available in 52.8% homes of the surveyed people, 13.9 percentage points more than in 2018-2019. The increases are also present for platforms of musical content, books and videogames.

**Cultural practices in the confinement period (from 15 March to 31 May 2020)**

A specific module dedicated to the essential components of cultural practices during the national confinement (from 15 March to 31 May 2020) was included in the survey. During this period, the most frequent activities were watching films, series and listening to music, which were done 90.8% of the people researched, de los investigados, 81.3% and 86.4%, respectively.

More than half of the investigated population read at least one book in that period, 56.1%, being 25.6% for reasons related to profession or studies and 49.8% for leisure of free time. Nearly 20% of the population researched, 17.9%, played videogames in that period.

Internet access to cultural institutions stood at 5.3% of the population for libraries, 6.3% accessed virtually to museums, exhibitions or art galleries, 4.5% to monuments or archaeological sites and 2.4% to online cinema theatres.

Focusing on virtual attendance at performances, 3.9% accessed stage performances and 10.9% concerts.

Regarding active practices of certain artistic activities during the confinement, the rates observed are slightly higher than those registered in the period just after the confinement. In particular, 13.3% of the population investigated made photographs in the confinement (the last annual rate was 13.1%), 12.8% painted or drew (last annual rate of 10.1%), 9% made video (last annual rate of 7.1%), 7.6% wrote poetry, tales or any other genre (last annual rate of 6.4%), 7.1% played an instrument (last annual rate of 6.5%), and 3.2% practiced dance or ballet (last annual rate of 2.6%).

During the confinement, 8% registered for the first time in a digital platform of video, 5.4% in a digital platform of newspapers, 3.2% of music and 1.5% of books.

## R.1. 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	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS AND ART GALLERIES (Visited)	38,2	37,9	39,4	46,7	25,5	38,1	38,1	38,8	46,5	26,5	38,2	37,6	40,1	46,9	24,6
Museums	31,2	30,6	33,2	40,5	20,1	31,0	30,7	32,3	40,0	20,8	31,3	30,5	34,2	40,9	19,5
Exhibitions	24,7	25,7	23,8	29,8	14,5	24,2	25,2	23,5	29,7	15,2	25,2	26,2	24,1	29,9	13,9
Art galleries	13,7	13,6	12,7	16,0	6,9	13,5	13,5	12,0	15,0	7,7	13,9	13,7	13,4	17,0	6,1
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (Visited)	35,6	40,7	42,8	50,8	28,2	36,7	42,7	43,2	51,7	30,0	34,4	38,8	42,3	50,0	26,6
Monuments	34,1	39,5	41,4	49,3	26,4	35,1	41,2	41,9	50,2	28,0	33,2	37,8	41,0	48,4	24,9
Archaeological sites	13,0	13,9	16,6	21,8	11,6	14,2	15,6	16,9	22,9	13,7	11,9	12,3	16,3	20,8	9,6
ARCHIVES (Visited)	3,9	5,0	5,6	7,1	3,5	4,3	5,3	6,3	7,6	3,7	3,5	4,6	4,9	6,6	3,3
LIBRARIES (Attended or accessed online)	19,2	24,9	25,6	26,8	18,4	17,7	23,7	23,4	24,8	16,9	20,7	26,0	27,7	28,8	19,7
Attendance at libraries	17,6	20,5	22,7	23,0	15,0	15,6	18,6	20,2	20,6	13,7	19,5	22,3	25,2	25,2	16,3
Access to libraries on the Internet	4,6	9,6	7,9	9,9	6,8	5,0	10,2	7,5	9,6	6,2	4,2	9,1	8,3	10,2	7,4
READING (Read books)	57,7	58,7	62,2	65,8	61,7	55,4	56,0	57,6	62,0	58,1	60,0	61,2	66,5	69,4	65,1
Books related to profession or studies	25,1	27,4	29,0	33,5	29,2	27,9	30,3	30,9	35,2	30,6	22,5	24,5	27,3	31,9	27,8
Books not related to profession or studies	52,5	52,3	56,0	59,5	55,8	48,1	47,2	49,4	53,5	50,9	56,7	57,2	62,3	65,1	60,4
In paper format (Usually use)	-	58,3	59,0	61,9	57,8	-	55,5	54,4	57,9	54,3	-	60,9	63,3	65,7	61,2
In digital format (Usually use)	-	6,5	17,7	20,2	24,4	-	8,2	17,2	19,8	23,7	-	4,8	18,2	20,6	25,1
Directly on the Internet (Usually use)	-	4,1	5,7	9,9	8,6	-	5,0	6,6	10,8	9,1	-	3,2	4,9	9,1	8,1
PERFORMING ARTS AND MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)	45,5	43,7	43,5	46,8	19,9	46,3	44,4	42,5	46,1	19,2	44,8	43,0	44,4	47,5	20,6
PERFORMING ARTS (Attended)	29,0	27,8	29,9	30,8	10,5	26,6	25,0	26,8	27,8	9,7	31,4	30,5	32,9	33,7	11,3
Theatre	19,1	19,0	23,2	24,5	8,2	17,0	17,0	20,6	22,0	7,5	21,0	21,0	25,7	26,8	8,8
Opera	2,7	2,6	2,6	3,3	0,9	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,8	1,0	2,8	2,5	3,1	3,8	0,9
Operetta	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,5	0,4	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,4	0,4	2,1	1,6	2,2	1,6	0,3
Ballet, dance	5,1	6,1	7,0	8,0	2,0	4,0	4,8	5,3	5,7	1,7	6,2	7,4	8,6	10,1	2,3
Circus	10,6	8,2	7,7	7,3	1,6	10,6	7,7	7,6	7,1	1,7	10,6	8,6	7,8	7,4	1,4
MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)	31,2	30,2	29,2	34,2	12,9	33,9	32,9	30,0	35,2	13,0	28,7	27,6	28,4	33,2	12,8
Classical music concerts	8,4	7,7	8,6	9,4	3,9	8,7	7,6	7,9	9,3	4,0	8,0	7,8	9,2	9,5	3,9
Contemporary music concerts	26,4	25,9	24,5	30,1	10,4	28,9	29,0	25,9	31,6	10,6	24,0	22,9	23,2	28,7	10,1
CINEMA (Attended)	52,1	49,1	54,0	57,8	27,7	54,3	50,5	54,4	58,4	28,1	50,1	47,7	53,6	57,3	27,4
AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH	TOTAL					Men					Women				
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
LISTENING TO MUSIC (Usually listen)	86,9	82,7	85,5	85,8	84,4	88,6	84,7	87,4	86,7	84,7	85,3	80,7	83,8	84,9	84,1
In a computer or directly on the Internet	-	17,3	26,2	40,8	43,1	-	19,6	29,1	42,8	45,1	-	15,0	23,5	38,9	41,2
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (Usually read)	81,4	80,4	79,7	76,9	71,1	85,7	85,9	84,8	82,3	75,9	77,2	75,1	74,8	71,8	66,5
Directly on the Internet	14,1	14,4	26,8	42,9	49,0	18,7	19,0	33,2	48,1	52,7	9,7	10,0	20,7	37,9	45,4
Free of charge	41,5	37,5	51,8	61,2	58,8	42,8	41,6	58,9	67,7	63,7	40,2	33,6	45,0	55,1	54,1
General newspapers	73,8	71,5	70,4	69,7	65,2	79,8	78,3	77,8	76,3	70,0	68,1	64,9	63,4	63,3	60,6
Sports newspapers	25,1	32,8	34,5	34,6	32,5	43,9	57,0	60,1	57,6	50,8	7,1	9,6	10,1	12,8	15,1
Cultural magazines	15,2	17,7	20,6	22,7	18,9	14,9	19,1	21,2	22,7	18,9	15,5	16,3	19,9	22,7	18,9
AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA (Usually watch or listen)															
Radio	81,6	77,1	76,8	75,4	66,9	84,3	79,6	80,1	77,3	69,5	78,9	74,7	73,6	73,6	64,5
Directly on the Internet	-	8,4	10,4	13,3	18,4	-	10,2	12,2	14,9	19,4	-	6,7	8,8	11,7	17,4
Video	51,9	49,6	42,1	61,8	76,2	56,5	53,5	46,6	63,5	76,7	47,5	46,0	37,8	60,2	75,8
Directly on the Internet	-	6,8	12,3	22,5	21,6	-	8,1	14,9	24,6	23,3	-	5,6	9,9	20,5	19,9
Television	98,2	96,7	95,5	90,9	85,0	98,1	96,8	94,9	90,0	84,3	98,3	96,7	96,1	91,8	85,7
Directly on the Internet	-	5,9	8,9	13,5	22,6	-	7,1	10,1	14,8	23,3	-	4,7	7,7	12,2	21,9
VIDEO GAMES (Usually play)	-	13,7	13,8	13,8	14,8	-	20,6	20,2	20,8	20,7	-	7,1	7,8	7,1	9,2
NEW TECHNOLOGIES (Usually use)															
Computer for entertainment or leisure	37,7	53,6	62,5	62,3	60,3	43,1	58,5	65,7	65,9	63,1	32,4	49,0	59,5	58,8	57,6
Internet for entertainment or leisure	33,1	52,5	66,9	75,1	81,9	37,8	56,9	69,6	77,4	83,5	28,6	48,3	64,4	72,9	80,5



## R.2. 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	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
Writing	7,5	7,1	7,8	8,7	6,4	6,8	6,1	7,0	8,1	5,5	8,1	8,1	8,6	9,2	7,2
Painting or drawing	9,2	13,2	13,7	16,1	10,1	7,5	11,2	11,6	13,2	7,1	10,8	15,1	15,6	18,8	13,0
Other visual arts	4,5	7,7	8,3	10,3	5,2	3,0	5,4	5,7	6,9	3,1	6,0	9,9	10,8	13,5	7,2
Photography making	16,6	29,1	28,9	28,8	13,1	18,0	30,9	29,7	29,2	13,2	15,3	27,3	28,1	28,5	13,0
Video making	5,7	12,8	15,0	16,7	7,1	6,6	14,5	16,0	17,8	7,3	4,9	11,1	14,0	15,6	6,8
Web page design	2,2	2,6	3,0	3,2	1,4	2,8	3,9	4,1	4,3	1,9	1,7	1,4	2,0	2,2	0,9
Theatre acting	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,0	2,4	2,4	2,8	2,9	1,7
Dance, ballet	3,8	3,9	4,9	6,2	2,6	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,7	1,1	5,4	5,7	7,1	9,5	3,9
Flamenco	-	-	1,7	2,2	1,1	-	-	1,1	0,9	0,6	-	-	2,2	3,4	1,5
Playing an instrument	5,9	8,0	7,8	9,6	6,5	7,5	10,2	9,7	11,6	7,8	4,4	5,9	6,0	7,7	5,3
Singing in a choir	2,8	2,4	2,4	2,7	1,0	2,3	1,8	1,8	1,9	0,8	3,2	2,9	3,0	3,6	1,3
Blogging	-	-	-	2,5	0,6	-	-	-	2,6	0,7	-	-	-	2,3	0,5

## R.3. People who did other activities related to culture or leisure in the last year

(In percentage of the population in each group)

	Total					Men					Women				
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
Cultural organizations	22,9	19,2	19,9	24,3	4,8	23,1	19,2	18,8	23,2	4,6	22,7	19,2	21,0	25,3	5,0
Conferences	13,8	13,1	13,5	15,4	3,2	13,9	13,9	14,1	15,2	3,6	13,8	12,3	12,9	15,6	2,8
Other stage performances	-	3,4	3,0	3,4	0,6	-	3,5	3,0	3,3	0,6	-	3,2	3,0	3,6	0,7
Book fairs	-	-	-	22,8	4,1	-	-	-	20,9	3,7	-	-	-	24,6	4,6
Reading and creative writing clubs	-	-	-	4,1	1,3	-	-	-	3,0	1,1	-	-	-	5,1	1,6
Zoological parks	20,2	16,5	14,5	15,9	4,0	20,2	16,4	14,0	16,7	4,3	20,2	16,6	14,9	15,1	3,7
Botanical parks	13,8	12,1	11,5	15,9	4,4	14,5	12,8	10,9	16,5	4,8	13,2	11,5	12,0	15,3	4,0
Theme parks	17,7	15,1	13,7	17,2	3,3	18,9	15,9	14,0	18,5	3,2	16,5	14,3	13,4	16,0	3,4
Water parks	16,6	14,8	12,8	16,6	3,5	17,5	15,5	12,3	17,4	3,3	15,8	14,1	13,2	15,9	3,7
Fairgrounds	19,4	17,5	15,0	19,7	4,0	21,1	18,2	15,2	21,0	4,1	17,7	16,9	14,8	18,5	4,0
Fairs	47,8	51,0	45,4	49,3	8,1	49,6	53,4	46,7	50,7	8,9	46,0	48,7	44,1	48,1	7,4
Sporting events	28,0	28,0	27,5	33,2	7,1	39,2	39,5	37,0	44,6	9,7	17,1	16,9	18,5	22,3	4,7
Bullfighting events	9,8	8,5	9,5	8,0	1,9	11,5	10,6	12,1	10,2	2,6	8,2	6,4	7,0	5,8	1,3
Events of traditional culture or intangible heritage	-	-	-	57,0	6,6	-	-	-	56,9	7,0	-	-	-	57,0	6,2

## R.4. People who received complementary training courses related to culture

(In percentage of the population in each group)

	Total				Men				Women			
	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
Writing workshops	4,5	4,0	6,1	0,2	4,0	2,5	6,6	0,3	4,8	4,7	5,9	0,2
Painting or drawing	11,4	14,3	15,0	0,2	9,8	12,5	9,9	0,2	12,4	15,2	17,9	0,3
Other visual arts	7,7	10,5	7,7	0,2	3,3	3,2	2,8	0,1	10,4	14,3	10,4	0,3
Non-professional photography	7,8	9,4	8,6	0,3	12,6	12,1	14,5	0,5	5,0	8,0	5,4	0,1
Other audiovisual courses	4,0	4,9	2,7	0,2	6,0	6,6	4,1	0,2	2,8	4,0	2,0	0,2
Design	4,5	4,0	5,4	0,3	5,6	7,2	7,2	0,4	3,8	2,3	4,4	0,1
Theatre	4,0	6,7	5,4	0,1	3,0	8,3	4,9	0,1	4,5	5,9	5,7	0,1
Dance	16,4	20,5	17,7	0,3	8,6	8,3	5,7	0,1	21,0	26,8	24,4	0,6
Other performing arts	0,4	1,2	0,8	0,0	0,6	1,1	0,5	0,0	0,3	1,2	1,0	0,0
Playing an instrument	10,8	13,1	13,5	0,3	15,2	21,8	17,9	0,4	8,2	8,6	11,1	0,3
Other musical training	4,3	3,8	4,6	0,1	5,5	5,2	5,9	0,1	3,6	3,0	3,8	0,1
Cultural heritage (restoration, etc)	-	-	3,7	0,8	-	-	2,6	1,0	-	-	4,3	0,7
Other subjects related to culture	33,6	28,3	27,9	1,3	36,2	29,3	29,8	1,0	32,1	27,7	26,9	1,6



## R.5 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	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
Books	34,5	34,9	36,9	27,6	27,5	31,6	32,3	34,3	25,2	25,0	37,3	37,4	39,4	30,0	30,0
Related to profession or studies	11,8	11,1	12,3	8,7	7,9	12,0	11,5	12,1	9,1	8,1	11,5	10,7	12,4	8,4	7,6
Not related with profession or studies	29,2	29,1	31,5	23,8	24,7	25,8	25,8	28,8	20,9	22,2	32,4	32,2	34,1	26,6	27,1
Recorded music	22,5	11,7	9,9	7,3	3,1	24,8	13,2	11,0	8,2	3,5	20,2	10,3	8,9	6,5	2,7
Videos	14,1	10,7	8,4	3,1	4,5	16,3	12,3	9,3	3,6	5,1	12,1	9,1	7,5	2,6	3,9

## R.6. People who obtained books, music or videos in the last quarter, by mode of acquisition

(In percentage of the total population)

	Books					Music					Video				
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019	2021-2022
<b>PURCHASE</b>															
Establishment	30,4	32,1	33,3	23,5	22,9	19,7	10,0	7,8	5,1	2,0	11,3	7,7	6,1	1,8	2,1
Newsagents' shop	2,2	1,5	1,1	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	1,9	2,2	0,8	0,1	0,1
By post, phone or subscription	4,1	1,9	1,7	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Street market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,3	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Branded	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0
Unbranded	-	-	-	-	-	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,0
Online purchase on the Internet	0,6	1,0	2,0	5,3	7,6	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,5	1,8	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,8	1,5
Branded	-	-	-	5,2	7,6	-	-	-	1,5	1,8	-	-	-	0,8	1,5
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	0,1	-	-	-	0,0	0,1
Paid download from the Internet	0,0	0,1	2,5	1,0	1,5	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4	1,2
Branded	-	-	-	0,9	1,5	-	-	-	0,6	0,3	-	-	-	0,4	1,2
Unbranded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
<b>MODES OF ACQUISITION OTHER THAN PURCHASE</b>															
Download from the Internet for free	0,3	0,6	2,5	2,1	2,7	13,1	17,7	18,3	5,1	3,9	10,3	17,4	16,1	3,7	3,3
Branded	-	-	-	1,4	2,5	-	-	-	2,4	3,1	-	-	-	1,7	2,8
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,8	0,3	-	-	-	2,8	1,3	-	-	-	2,0	0,6
Photocopy	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,5	-	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	-	-	0,0
Photocopy of a complete book	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	-	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	-	-	0,0
Photocopy of part of a book	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	-	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	-	-	0,0
Recorded from TV or radio	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	2,7	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,4
Download from Youtube or social networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,3	3,2	-	-	-	1,5	1,3
Copy (ebook) from family or a friend	-	-	0,3	0,6	0,5	5,1	1,7	1,2	0,9	0,3	2,0	1,3	1,1	0,4	0,2
Loan from a library or a friend	1,4	4,5	4,5	3,0	2,2	-	-	0,1	0,1	0,0	-	-	1,4	0,3	0,1
Gift	1,7	5,9	2,6	3,7	4,5	0,6	0,2	1,0	1,0	0,3	0,3	0,5	1,4	0,6	0,4
Subscription to digital platform	-	-	-	0,5	0,9	-	-	-	7,4	16,6	-	-	-	15,4	36,6
Branded	-	-	-	0,5	0,9	-	-	-	7,1	16,1	-	-	-	15,2	36,5
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,1	0,0	-	-	-	0,4	0,7	-	-	-	0,3	0,5
Other streaming websites	-	-	-	0,6	0,4	-	-	-	5,1	6,8	-	-	-	4,7	6,7
Branded	-	-	-	0,5	0,4	-	-	-	4,6	6,4	-	-	-	4,1	6,4
Unbranded	-	-	-	0,1	0,0	-	-	-	0,8	0,6	-	-	-	0,8	0,7
Digital (Unbranded)	-	-	-	1,1	0,4	-	-	-	3,6	2,3	-	-	-	2,9	1,7
In person (Unbranded)	-	-	-	-	-	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,0

## R.7. People according to availability of cultural equipment at home

(In percentage of the population in each group)

(Continue)

	TOTAL					Men					Women				
	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022
	<b>READING</b>														
Digital book equipment	-	0,8	40,4	41,4	34,9	-	0,9	40,8	41,2	34,0	-	0,7	39,9	41,6	35,8
Digital book readers	-	0,8	28,3	18,9	18,1	-	0,9	28,3	17,8	17,3	-	0,7	28,2	19,9	18,9
Other	-	-	27,3	35,6	28,5	-	-	28,6	36,0	28,2	-	-	26,1	35,3	28,8
Books	94,9	93,7	93,2	91,2	88,5	95,2	93,9	92,7	90,6	87,5	94,6	93,5	93,6	91,9	89,5
Paper format	94,9	93,7	93,0	90,8	87,6	95,2	93,9	92,6	90,1	86,3	94,6	93,5	93,4	91,4	88,8
Digital format	-	4,6	23,8	21,9	28,1	-	5,3	23,9	21,4	27,5	-	3,9	23,6	22,5	28,7
More than 25 books	71,5	68,4	69,3	67,6	67,6	71,6	66,8	67,4	65,4	65,2	71,6	70,0	71,2	69,6	69,8
<b>MUSIC</b>															
Equipment for listening to music	98,3	97,1	97,0	94,9	96,8	98,8	97,5	97,7	95,1	97,2	97,8	96,8	96,3	94,7	96,5
Radio	97,3	91,3	88,9	78,1	75,9	97,7	92,1	89,9	78,6	76,4	97,0	90,6	87,9	77,5	75,4
CD, Blu-Ray	81,6	83,8	77,9	56,6	45,1	83,8	85,6	80,0	57,6	46,4	79,5	82,2	75,9	55,6	44,0
Vinyl records	30,7	26,4	23,4	16,6	18,5	31,3	26,4	23,7	17,7	19,5	30,2	26,3	23,0	15,6	17,5
Digital sound player (MP3, Ipad, etc.)	38,3	52,2	49,7	33,4	29,7	41,1	54,3	51,3	35,0	30,7	35,6	50,2	48,1	31,9	28,7
Equipment with Internet connection	-	-	-	23,7	22,9	-	-	-	25,0	23,6	-	-	-	22,5	22,3
Mobile with music player	28,9	55,2	72,2	80,8	87,3	31,1	56,8	74,1	82,2	88,6	26,7	53,8	70,3	79,5	86,1
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with music player	-	-	-	64,7	70,9	-	-	-	66,2	71,8	-	-	-	63,3	70,0
Sound storage media	84,9	87,2	81,8	73,3	64,0	86,9	88,5	83,5	74,9	65,0	82,8	85,9	80,1	71,8	63,0
Digital format	-	-	-	34,7	29,6	-	-	-	36,6	30,9	-	-	-	33,0	28,3
Musical instruments	33,6	39,7	37,1	34,2	30,9	34,0	39,6	37,3	34,7	30,6	33,3	39,7	36,9	33,8	31,2
<b>TELEVISIÓN</b>															
Equipment for watching TV	99,7	99,7	99,3	98,3	99,1	99,7	99,8	99,2	98,5	99,2	99,6	99,7	99,3	98,2	99,0
Specific (television set)	99,7	99,7	99,0	97,9	98,5	99,7	99,7	99,0	98,0	98,6	99,6	99,7	99,1	97,7	98,5
With Internet connection	-	-	-	46,8	69,3	-	-	-	48,3	70,0	-	-	-	45,4	68,7
Non-specific (PC, tablet, mobile)	-	20,4	17,2	43,2	66,5	-	20,3	18,1	44,8	67,5	-	20,5	16,3	41,7	65,5
<b>AUDIOVISUAL CONTENT</b>															
Equipment for watching videos (films, series, etc.)	85,4	87,3	78,0	84,9	90,1	87,8	88,7	79,6	85,9	91,1	83,2	85,8	76,4	83,9	89,2
CD, DVD, Blu-Ray	85,4	81,4	73,5	51,4	28,9	87,8	83,5	74,6	52,3	30,5	83,2	79,4	72,4	50,5	27,3
Digital video storage media	-	13,3	23,3	22,5	18,8	-	14,3	25,3	23,9	19,1	-	12,3	21,3	21,2	18,5
Equipment with Internet connection	-	-	-	19,5	17,8	-	-	-	20,7	18,4	-	-	-	18,4	17,3
Mobile with video player	-	-	-	72,8	81,8	-	-	-	74,0	83,2	-	-	-	71,8	80,5
Smart TV	-	-	-	43,7	66,3	-	-	-	45,6	67,0	-	-	-	41,9	65,7
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with video player	-	-	-	59,7	69,3	-	-	-	61,3	70,4	-	-	-	58,3	68,3
Video recording media	83,1	84,1	73,1	61,8	47,4	85,8	85,4	75,0	62,9	48,6	80,5	82,8	71,2	60,7	46,2
Video recording media (VHS, DVD, Blu-Ray)	83,1	83,8	71,3	58,3	43,5	85,8	85,0	72,9	59,1	44,4	80,5	82,6	69,6	57,6	42,6
Digital video recording media	-	15,6	21,7	21,3	19,2	-	17,4	23,9	23,2	20,5	-	13,9	19,5	19,4	17,9
<b>PHOTOGRAPHY</b>															
Photography and video equipment	-	83,8	87,6	91,2	92,1	-	84,8	88,7	92,1	92,8	-	82,9	86,5	90,3	91,5
Camera	73,2	68,4	62,2	52,2	47,5	75,0	68,5	62,2	51,2	46,1	71,6	68,2	62,1	53,2	48,9
Video camera	30,6	30,4	25,5	19,7	19,8	32,5	31,7	25,4	19,6	19,8	28,8	29,2	25,5	19,8	19,7
Photo and video camera	-	36,1	41,3	26,6	15,5	-	37,3	41,8	27,5	15,8	-	35,1	40,8	25,8	15,2
Equipment with internet connection	-	-	-	11,5	7,2	-	-	-	11,9	7,3	-	-	-	11,2	7,2
Mobile with video player	-	38,8	69,0	87,1	87,1	-	40,7	71,0	88,2	88,1	-	36,9	67,2	86,2	86,1
Other equipment (PC, tablet) with photo&video camera	-	-	-	54,3	65,9	-	-	-	55,2	66,7	-	-	-	53,4	65,1

## R.7. People according to availability of cultural equipment at home

(In percentage of the population in each group)

(Conclusion)

	TOTAL					Men					Women				
	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022	2006- 2007	2010- 2011	2014- 2015	2018- 2019	2021- 2022
	<b>GAME CONSOLE, COMPUTER AND INTERNET</b>														
Game software (*)	30,0	37,5	30,9	18,5	19,7	32,5	39,9	34,2	21,3	21,4	27,6	35,1	27,8	15,9	18,1
Educational software	-	29,7	20,0	8,1	12,8	-	30,7	20,8	8,9	13,4	-	28,7	19,2	7,3	12,2
Sound and video reproduction programmes	35,4	43,7	38,7	28,7	60,7	39,0	46,2	41,3	30,8	62,5	31,8	41,2	36,2	26,7	59,0
Game console	22,6	39,7	38,1	35,0	32,1	25,9	42,6	41,5	38,0	34,2	19,4	37,0	35,0	32,2	30,1
Computer or tablet	60,6	72,2	78,3	80,3	79,7	63,2	74,1	79,7	81,6	80,6	58,2	70,4	76,9	79,1	79,0
Internet access	43,3	64,0	77,7	80,5	88,2	46,2	65,6	79,7	82,0	89,0	40,5	62,5	75,8	79,0	87,5
Mobile with Internet access	-	36,4	72,7	82,5	84,2	-	38,6	74,6	83,7	84,9	-	34,3	70,8	81,3	83,5
<b>SUBSCRIPTION TO DIGITAL PLATFORM</b>															
Of music content	-	-	-	52,2	59,4	-	-	-	53,9	59,8	-	-	-	50,6	59,0
Of films and series	-	-	-	26,8	29,5	-	-	-	28,1	29,8	-	-	-	25,7	29,3
Of television channels	-	-	-	38,9	52,8	-	-	-	40,7	53,0	-	-	-	37,1	52,6
Of books	-	-	-	28,8	26,3	-	-	-	30,2	26,8	-	-	-	27,3	25,7
Of videogames	-	-	-	3,4	5,6	-	-	-	3,4	5,4	-	-	-	3,5	5,7
Of videogames	-	-	-	4,1	4,9	-	-	-	5,9	6,2	-	-	-	2,4	3,6

(\*) In 2007 educational software is included

