



## Doc. 01 Spain National Report. March 2020

### Report by the Ministry of Culture and Sport.

#### Introduction – Key Issues

##### Object of this statistical research

The aim of the Statistic on Museums and Museum Collections is to provide statistical indicators about these cultural institutions and those aspects related to the supply of museums, their general characteristics, accessibility, infrastructure, facilities, deposits, exhibitions and publications among others, as well as those related to the demand, especially through estimates of visitors. The main classification variables used in the project are the following: autonomous regions or cities and sizes of the municipalities where the institutions are situated, ownership or management, and types of museums or museum collections. The results presented here are expected to provide an instrument for the better understanding of the reality of museums and their development over time.

#### Source of information

The Statistic on Museums and Museum Collections is a statistical operation that is carried out biennially and included in the National Statistics Plan, whose more recent results available are for the period 2018. It is developed by the Ministry of Culture and Sport in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence, National Heritage and the autonomous regions and cities. In addition, the data from museums and museum collections in Spain are complemented, in terms of cultural participation, with the results of the Survey on Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain, whose more recent results available are for the period 2018-2019. As an ANNEX, here we include a brief reference to assistance to museums based on the results of the survey.

The methodological aspects can be consulted in the section of Culture Statistics at the website of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, [www.culturaydeporte.gob.es](http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es), along with the full results.

#### Definition of Museum

**Museum.** The concept of museum as used in statistics is the one defined by the Law of Spanish Historical Heritage, 16/1985, of June 26, by which "Museums are institutions of a permanent nature that acquire, conserve, research, communicate and exhibit for the purposes of study, education and contemplation, collections that are of historical, artistic, scientific, technical or any other form of cultural value".

**Museum Collection.** For the purposes of statistics, Museum Collections are considered to be "the body of cultural goods which, even though not meeting all the conditions required for the development of the inherent functions of a museum, are exposed to the public in keeping with museum criteria, at fixed visiting hours, and which has a basic set of deposits as well as the means for their conservation and safe keeping".

#### Existence of museum-related laws

The Law of Spanish Historical Heritage, 16/1985, of June 26

#### Categories used regarding type of museum

The classification of museums and museum collections according to type is basically the one established by UNESCO, including some variations derived from the contributions of specialists on the subject, mainly to adapt it to the reality of each autonomous region. It is the following:

- **Fine Arts.** Contain works of art created fundamentally between Ancient times and the XIX century (architecture, sculpture, painting, drawing, etching and religious art).
- **Decorative Arts.** Contain works of art of ornamental nature. Also called applied arts or industrial arts.
- **Contemporary Art.** Contain works of art made, mainly, in the XX and XXI centuries. Cinematography and photography are included.
- **Casa-Museo.** Museums located in the house of birth or residence of a famous personality.
- **Archaeological.** Contain objects with historical and/or artistic value from excavations, prospectings and archaeological sites. Numismatics, glyptics, epigraphy and other specialities are included.
- **In Situ.** Contain certain historical goods (archaeological sites, monuments, in situ examples of the industrial past, etc.) in the place where they were originally conceived. Archaeological Interpretation Centres are included, as long as they hold original collections. Nature Interpretation Centres are excluded.



- *Historical.* Museums and museum collections that illustrate events or historical periods, personalities, etc. Military museums are included in this category.
- *Natural Sciences and Natural History.* Contain objects related to biology, botany, geology, zoology, physical anthropology, palaeontology, mineralogy, ecology, etc.
- *Science and Technology.* Contain objects representative of the evolution of science and technical history, and also attend to the dissemination of their general principles. Planetariums and scientific centres are excluded, except for those holding a museum or museum collection.
- *Ethnography and Anthropology.* Devoted to pre-industrial contemporary elements and culture, or those belonging to a recent past. This category includes museums of folklore, of the arts and of popular customs and traditions.
- *Specialised.* For specific areas of Cultural Heritage not covered in other categories.
- *General.* Museums or museum collections that can be identified by more than one of the previously mentioned categories.
- *Others.* Museums that cannot be included in the previous categories.

#### **Categories used regarding Type of Ownership**

Refers to the natural person or legal entity that is the title holder of the heritage of a Museum or Museum Collection. According to the ownership, museums and museum collections are classified into:

- **Public:**
  - The General State Administration (Ministry of Culture and Sport; Ministry of Defence; National Heritage; Other Ministries or Bodies of the General Administration of the State).
  - The Regional Administration (Ministries of Regional Governments; Other Divisions or Ministries of Regional Governments; Other Bodies (Universities, etc.))
  - The Local Administration (Provincial Governments Bodies; Cabildo or Island Council; Town Hall; Other Entities).
  - Others (Public enterprises; Public Foundations; Various public bodies; Other public bodies).
- **Private:**
  - Ecclesiastical
  - Others (Associations; Foundations; Societies; Unipersonal; Various private bodies; Other private bodies).
- **Mixed:** Various public and private bodies.

#### **Existing Data – Basic Figures and Diagrams**

##### **Main results of the Statistic on Museums and Museum Collections 2018**

The results of the statistic are based on the 1.461 museums and museum collections that responded to the statistic, representing a coverage of 98,6% of the total museum institutions in the census, 1.481.

*General characteristics. Profile of the museum institutions.* With respect to the type of Museums and Museum Collections investigated, in percentage terms *Ethnography and Anthropology* stand out, representing 17,1% of the total, as well as *Archaeological*, with 13,1%. In terms of relative weight, these types are followed by *Fine Arts*, *Specialised* and *Historical Museums*, representing 12,7%, 10,7% and 9,9% respectively. *General Museums* and *Contemporary Art Museums*, are situated in the central group, with 9,2% and 9,1%. Finally, the institutions with relative weights lower than 6% are those dedicated to *Casa-Museo*, *Science and Technology*, *Natural Science* and *Natural History*, *In Situ*, *Decorative Arts* and *Others*, in that order. Most of the Museums and Museum Collections investigated are public, 73,5%; 24,6% are private and 1,9% are mixed museums. Regarding public owned museums, the Local Administration shows the most significant weight with a number of museum institutions, representing 49,1% of the total, followed by the General State Administration, 11,6%, and the Regional Administration, 10,6%. Regarding private owned museums, the weight of ecclesiastical museums is also significant, representing 7,3% of the total analysed. 97,5% of the institutions under study (Museums and Museum Collections) were open during 2018 and 2,5% were provisionally closed. Among the open museums, 88,5% were permanently open and with low incidence, 4% were seasonally opened. The access is not restricted in 98,3% of the institutions, being restricted in the remaining 1,7%. Advance requests for visits are not required in 37,9% of the Museums and Museum Collections and in 52% of them they are only required for groups. On working days, the opening hours are concentrated from Tuesdays to Fridays, in which 92,5% of the institutions were open. A significant lower percentage of institutions, 31,3%, opened on Mondays. The activity was intense on weekends, 89% institutions remained open, while the percentage of museums that opened on public holidays is lower, 65,8%. 44,4% of the institutions have exclusively free



entrance fees. Most of the museums with entrance fee, 55,6%, offering reduced fares or free tickets to certain groups. Among the 812 institutions with entrance fee, the price is less than two euro in 35,3%, it is between two and three euro in 29,9% and higher in 34,7%.

*Services and equipment.* The most frequent services and facilities in museum institutions are information on the permanent collection, 83,6%, guided tours, 71,7%, access for people with disabilities, 53,5% and libraries, 47,9%. With lower intensity but percentages higher than 40% are venues for education activities, with 46,5%, shop/bookstore, 40,9%, and conference hall and audiovisual room, both with 40,7%. With values lower than 30% are, in the following order, environmental control, public parking, restoration workshop, research rooms, accessible information for people with disabilities, rental of venue for third parties, electronic guides, cafe/restaurant and photo lab. With regard to the implementation of information technologies in museum institutions, 98,9% have computers which are mainly used for administrative tasks and access to the Internet. More than nine out of ten museums and museum collections, 92,9%, have a website to provide information and communication services to visitors and users and education activities or online tickets sales.

*Exhibitions, publications and other activities.* More than half of the institutions researched, 67%, held temporary exhibitions in 2018. This indicator reaches the highest value for *Contemporary Art*, 88%, followed by *General Museums*, 83,6%, *Decorative Arts*, 70,8%, and *History Museums*, 67,6%. Education activities have a great weight in the institutions at issue. 64,8% of museums offer this type of activities, most of which are targeted to children. Although following at a great distance in terms of frequency, other activities are also offered, such as courses and seminars, 42,6%, conferences, 39,8%, and concerts, 32,5%.

*Museum deposits.* The results on museum deposits refer to the 1.434 Museums and Museum Collections that provided information in 2018. This fact must be taken into account when assessing the results because the large variability observed between the different types of museums and the scarce relationship with other variables make it impossible to extrapolate the total number of museum deposits. The results indicate that each institution has 33.796 deposits on average and most of them, 91%, belong to the permanent collection. The highest rates of deposits per museum are observed in the museum type Natural Sciences and Natural History, 262.550.

*Visits.* According to the estimates provided by the statistics, the Museums and Museum Collections that provided information received 65,4 million visits in 2018. This figure represents an increase of 9,2% with respect to the previous edition of the statistic in 2016. Regarding the average number of visits per open museum, this figure stood at 45.929 in 2018, reaching 106.471 for *Contemporary Art* and 78.847 for *Fine Arts*.

*Staff.* The estimated staff of the 1.461 museums and museum collections under study is 15.036 people, 10,3 on average per museum institution. By sex, more than half of the staff are women, 54,8% and the remaining 45,2% are men. By type of workday, the most frequent is full-time, 71,3% compared to 28,7% for part-time. By type of labour relations, remunerated jobs with permanent contracts amount for 69,4%, 18,4% for remunerated temporary contracts and 4,9% non-remunerated works. Volunteer staff have a significant weight, 7,3%.

## FIGURES



FIGURE 1  
Museums and Museum Collections by type. 2018  
(In percentage of the total)

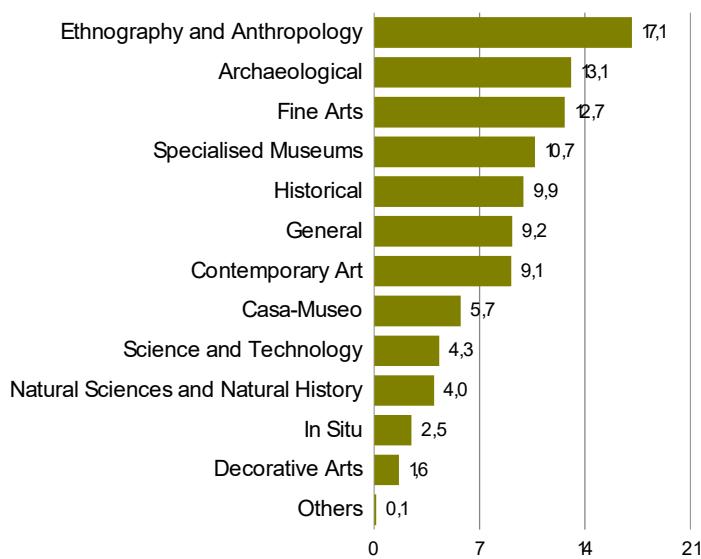
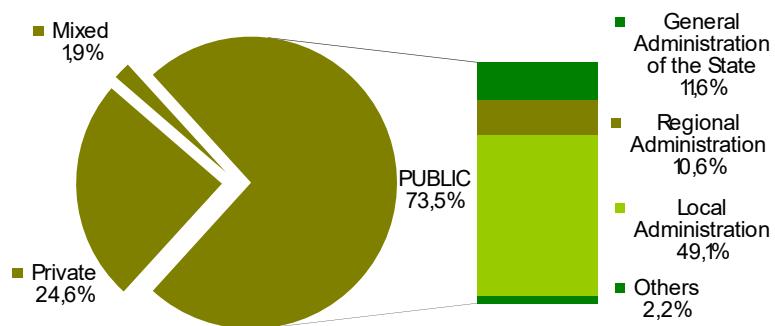


FIGURE 2  
Museums and Museum Collections by ownership.2018  
(In percentage of the total)





### List of References

The methodological aspects can be consulted in the section of Culture Statistics at the website of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, [www.culturaydeporte.gob.es](http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es), along with the full results.

#### **Statistic on Museums and Museum Collections in Spain**

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/em/portada.html>

In addition, the data from Museums and Museum Collections in Spain are complemented, in terms of cultural participation, with the latest available results of the **Survey on Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain** for the period **2018-2019**. A brief reference to attendance to museums based on the results of the survey is included as an ANNEX.

#### **Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain**

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/ehc/2018-2019/presentacion.html>

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/encuesta-de-habitos/resultados-habitos.html>

#### **Yearbook of Cultural Statistics 2019** A data selection is included

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/naec/2019.html>

#### **CULTURABase**

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/portada.html>

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/museos-y-colecciones-museograficas/resultados-museos.html>

All these data are available on the website of the Ministry:

*Ministry of Culture and Sport. Spain*

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura.html>

### **ANNEX**

The Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2018-2019, is an official statistics produced on a four-year basis that is included in the National Statistics Plan. It is a sample survey that is conducted by the Division for Statistics and Studies of the General Technical Secretariat from the Spanish Ministry of Culture and Sport and directed towards a sample of 16,000 people aged 15 and over. The sample was selected by the Spanish National Statistics Institute and the Ministry is grateful for their collaboration. The survey has several objectives: firstly, evaluating the development of the main indicators for cultural habits and practices of the Spanish population over time; secondly, analysing relevant aspects in the field of culture, especially concerning the consumption of culture, and studying in depth the ways of obtaining specific cultural products subject to intellectual property rights, such as books, recorded music, video and software. Similarly to previous four-year editions of the survey, cultural participation has been investigated across different cultural activities: museums, art galleries, archives and monuments; reading of books and periodicals and visiting libraries; performing and musical arts: theatre, opera, operetta, ballet or dance and circus; classical music and contemporary music; the audio-visual and new technologies sector: cinema, video, television and radio, video games, as well as other activities related to culture and leisure. Activities vulnerable to the infringement of intellectual property rights have been investigated in the areas of books, music, video and software. The main classification characteristics used in the project are: sex, age, educational level and personal or professional status. The results were also presented according to the individual's place of residence: the size of the municipality and the autonomous region. The Ministry of Culture and Sport appreciates the invaluable collaboration of the respondents and offers users the possible expansion of the information contained in the different instruments of dissemination, wherever allowed by the limitations of the survey derived from the sampling method. The methodological details related to the survey can be found at [www.culturaydeporte.gob.es](http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es), along with the full results of the survey.

**Main results:** The results of the survey indicate that the most common cultural activities, in annual terms, are listening to music, reading and going to the cinema, with rates of 87,2%, 65,8% and 57,8%, respectively. These activities were followed in popularity by visiting historical monuments or archaeological sites, overall 50,8% of the population, 49,3% for monuments and 21,8% for archaeological sites.



**Museums, exhibitions and art galleries:** Regarding the attendance at museums, exhibitions or art galleries, the annual rates stood at 46,7% of the surveyed population.

**Museums:** Overall, 46,7% of the population analysed visited a museum, exhibition or art gallery in the last year. 40,5% visited a museum in the last year. Visits were slightly higher for women, and this increased significantly as age decreased and education level rose. Visitors were satisfied. Their average satisfaction rate was 8,2 points. A total of 92,8% of the people who visited a museum in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 7,2% reported that their visit was for professional or educational reasons. 98,7% of museum visitors saw either a permanent or a temporary exhibition, and 14,2% performed some other activity. More than half of museum visits, 51,7%, were made on weekends or public holidays. 26,2% of those who visited museums in the last year did so in their own city, 22,5% in their autonomous region, 30,6% in the rest of Spain and 20,7% abroad. Whereas 47,7% of visitors paid the standard entrance fee, 20,3% used a discounted fee or a season ticket and 32% had free admission. 1,2% of the total number of visits analysed took place on open days. Among those who paid an entrance fee, 16,8% purchased their ticket online. There was a remarkable increase in the population who carried out virtual visits to museums websites, a total of 8,3% of the population under study in the last year.

**Exhibitions:** 29,8% of the population under study visited an exhibition in the last year. As far as the frequency of visits was concerned, those who visited an exhibition in the last quarter did so, on average, 2,3 times each. 92,1% of the people who went to an exhibition in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 7,9% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons. More than half of the visits, 50,9%, were made at weekends or public holidays.

**Art Galleries:** There were considerably fewer visits to art galleries than to museums and exhibitions. 16% of the surveyed population had visited an art gallery in the last year. A total of 90,6% of the people who visited an art gallery in the last year did so for leisure or entertainment, whereas 9,4% reported that their visit was for professional or study reasons. 47,7% of visits were made at weekends or public holidays, compared to 52,3% that took place on working days.

In relation to the *art market*, 1,6% of the population attended an auction or art fair last year, 1,2% made a purchase and 0,6% regarded themselves as art collectors.

**Results by sex, age and educational level.** The indicators showed significant differences by sex. Women had above-average rates of visits to museums, exhibitions or art galleries, whereas men scored higher in visits to monuments and archaeological sites. Young people had the highest cultural participation rates in virtually all cultural fields and they visited more museums and monuments. Educational level was undoubtedly the most decisive variable in cultural participation, rising systematically along with educational level.

**Interrelated indicators of cultural participation.** The survey also provides indicators of the cultural participation evaluated in groups of people where particular cultural behavior is observed. These indicators show the strong interrelationships between them. Looking at the group of visits to museums, galleries or exhibitions in the last year, their reading rates, 85,9%, were much higher those for the total population analysed, 65,8%. The annual theatre attendance rate was doubled in this group, 42,1%, and their attendance rate at the cinema was 79%. Among those who read a book in the last year, the museum attendance rate reached 53,4%, 33,3% attended the theatre every year and 38,7% contemporary music concerts.