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**SURVEY
ON CULTURAL
HABITS
AND PRACTICES
IN SPAIN
2010-2011**

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

SURVEY ON CULTURAL HABITS AND PRACTICES IN SPAIN 2010-2011

Synthesis of results

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**Survey on Cultural
Habits and
Practices in Spain
2010 – 2011**

Introduction and brief methodological reference

Comments on main results

Summary tables

Introduction

The project presented, Survey on Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2010-2011, official statistics included in the National Statistics Plan, is a research work done from a sample base of 16 thousand people over the age of 15 carried out by the Ministry of Culture. The sample was selected by the NSI, institution to which the Ministry appreciates its collaboration

The survey has many objectives, on the one hand, to assess the evolution of the main indicators of the cultural habits and practices of Spaniards, and on the other to analyse other significant aspects of the field of culture, especially with regard to cultural consumption, with a closer look being taken at the modes of acquisition of certain cultural products that are subject to intellectual property rights, such as books, recorded music, video and software

The survey gives continuity to the work done in 2006-2007 and again becomes a vehicle for dealing with part of the statistical information needs of the Government's Integral Plan for the Reduction and Elimination of Activities that Violate Intellectual Property Rights

The cultural participation has been investigated in various cultural activities: museums, art galleries, archives and monuments, reading of books and periodic publications and libraries, performing and musical arts: theatre, opera, operetta,

ballet or dance, classical music, contemporary music concerts, audiovisual sector: cinema, video, television and radio, new technologies, computer and Internet, as well as other practices related to leisure and culture.

Activities that may violate intellectual property rights have been studied in the fields of books, music, video and software.

The classification characteristics used in the project are the following: gender, age, level of education, personal situation and work situation. It also provides results according to the individual's place of residence, and size of municipality and autonomous region.

The Ministry of Culture is grateful for the invaluable cooperation of respondents and offers users the possibility of extending the information contained in this volume, if the limitations of the survey derived from the sampling method allow it.

We hope that the results will be a tool to better understand the cultural participation of the Spanish and its evolution

Its methodological details can be found, along with the results of the survey, at www.mcu.es

Brief methodological reference

The gathering of individual information began in June 2010 and it was done in the month following each of the quarterly periods to which most of the information refers, in order to register the activity of the quarter prior to the moment of the survey, thereby reducing the possible negative effect of a more long term memory of certain activities, and at the same time capturing the variability that plays out across a natural year

The quarterly reference periods encompass, overall, a natural year between March 2010 and February 2011, and correspond to unnatural quarters, that being considered more appropriate for the study of the variables which are the object of this project.

A two-stage sampling type was used, with a stratification of first-phase units, selected census areas, with each autonomous region being considered an independent population.

First phase units were stratified within each autonomous region, in keeping with the size of the municipality to which each section belongs

The selection of first phase units, selected census areas, was done via random beginning systematic sampling within each stratus, with the sections being organised prior to that, depending on the province, and municipality to which they belong

Each section was assigned a selection probability proportional to the number of inhabitants. Within each section, the selection of second phase units, individuals, was done with equal probability, also via the random beginning systematic sampling method, with files being previously ordered in terms of age and gender

The total sample was spread out into four quarterly sub-samples, in order to appropriately estimate the differences derived from cultural behaviour patterns linked with different times of the year.

Ratio estimators, separated for stratified sampling, were used - stratus being the crossed differences between autonomous regions and size ranges of municipalities. Population projections per autonomous region and municipality size at the central moment of the reference period were used as auxiliary variables.

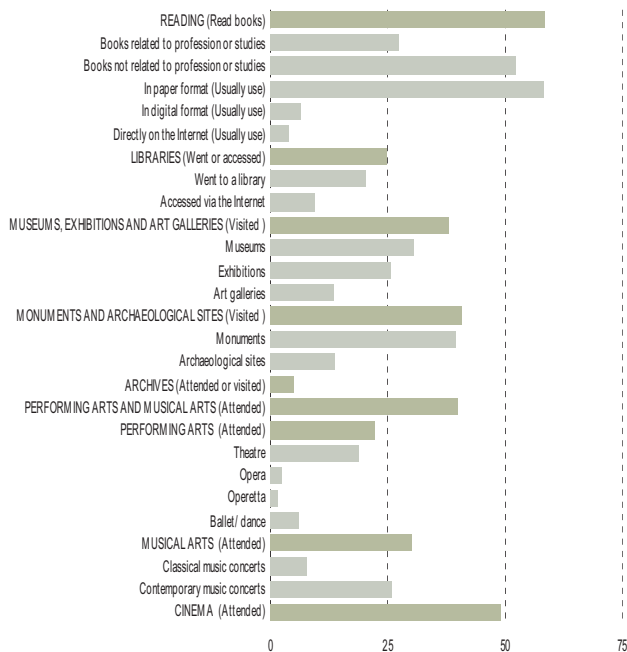
The final estimator is obtained by applying balancing techniques to the previous estimator in each autonomous region, with the population projection of each autonomous region by age group and sex being used as an external source. The sampling error, under the $P=Q=0,5$ hypothesis, is in the region of 0,8%, with a 95% degree of accuracy.

All the phases of the survey were subject to strict quality control, which has great bearing on the content and solidity of the questionnaires and any possible difficulties encountered in the course of data collection and in the treatment of the same.

The questionnaires were carefully looked at in order to detect any possible errors: the valid and invalid values were analysed, as was the aggregated behaviour of some variables and their distribution was studied according to classification variables and comparisons were made with other statistical sources.

Beyond that task, the questionnaire file was subjected to a series of procedures in order to secure factors of elevation and adjustment and so constitute a file whose results could be fully exploited.

Figure 1.
Main annual indicators on cultural participation
(As a percentage)



More frequent cultural practices according to the results of the survey

The results of the survey indicate that the most frequent cultural practices, in annual terms, are listening to music, reading and going to the cinema, with rates of 84,4%, 58,7% and 49,1% respectively.

These practices are followed in intensity by the visits to monuments, carried out each year by 39,5% of the population, visits to museums or exhibitions, 30,6% and 25,7% respectively and contemporary music concerts, 25,9%.

Annual visits to libraries can be found in intermediate positions, 20,5%, theatre, 19,0%, archaeological sites, 13,9%, art galleries, 13,6%, and classical music concerts, with annual rates of 7,7% of the population. Among the less frequently performed activities can be found the attendance at ballet or dance spectacles, 6,1%, opera, 2,6%, or operetta, 1,6% and visits to archives, held every year by 5% of the group under study.

As regards other active cultural practices, the most frequent in annual terms are: making photos, 29,1%, painting or drawing 13,2%, writing 7,1% and those related to musical arts, 8% playing an instruments and 2,4% singing in a choir. 2,1% making theatre and 3,9% ballet or dance.

Figure 2.
People who have practiced artistic activities in the last year
(As a percentage)

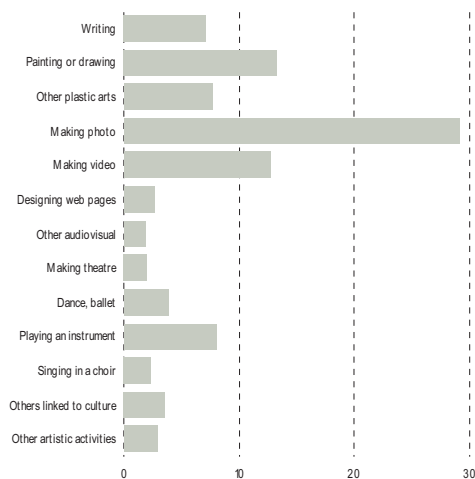


Figure 3.
People according to the visits to museums
(As a percentage)

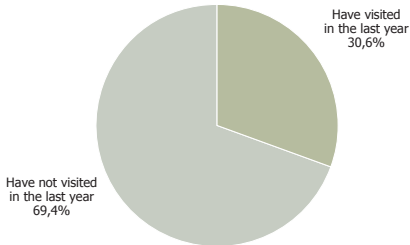
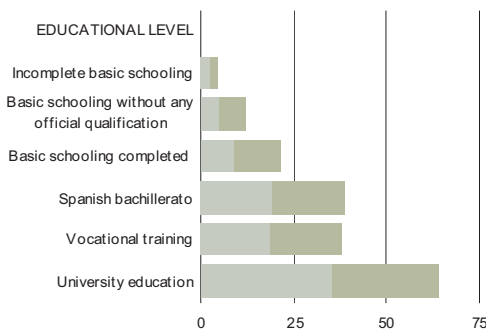
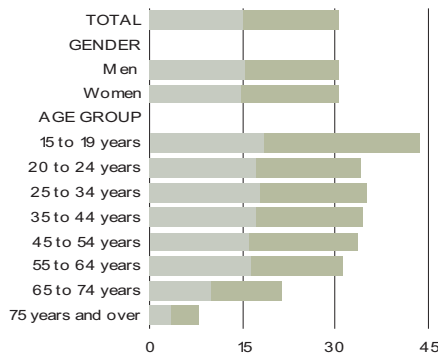


Figure 4.
People according to the visits to museums in the last year by characteristics.
(As a percentage)

■ In the last three months ■ Between three months and one year



Museums, exhibitions and art galleries

30,6% of people surveyed have visited a museum during the last year. With regard to the frequency of attendance, people who visited a museum in the last quarter did so 2,2 times on average.

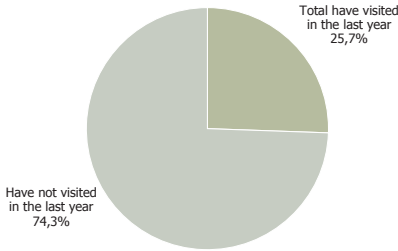
Attendance rates are slightly higher in men, grow significantly when the age decreases and the educational level increases. It is a satisfied public with an average of 8,2 points of satisfaction

92,2% of people who visited museums in the last year did so for leisure and entertainment, compared to 7,8% who said that the main reason of the visit was the profession or studies. Most visits took place on a weekend or holiday, 52% compared to 48% on a working day

Nearly half of the people who visited a museum, 49,4%, paid a full price ticket, while 14,4% paid a ticket with some discount or have a subscription and 36,2% got a free entry. Among those who didn't get free entry, 5,1% bought the tickets online

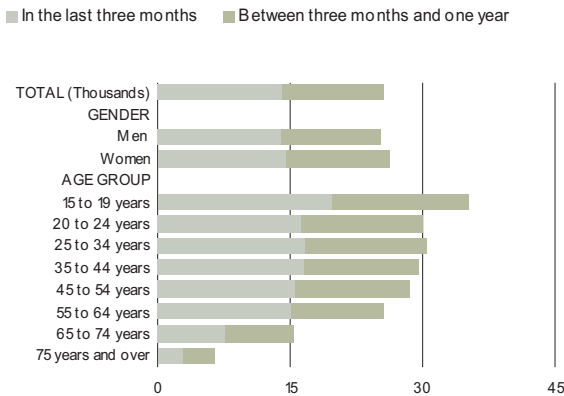
28,3% of people visited a museum located in their city in the last year, 23,9% in the Autonomous Region, 28,4% in the rest of Spain and 19,4% abroad.

Figure 5.
People according to the visits to exhibitions
(As a percentage)



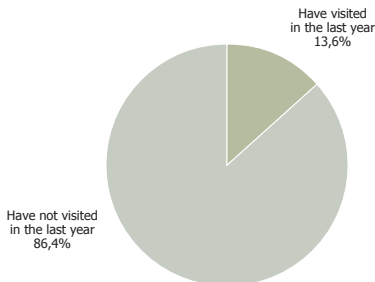
25,7% of the people surveyed have visited an exhibition in the last year. With regard to the frequency of attendance, people who visited an exhibition in the last quarter did so 2,1 times on average

Figure 6.
People according to the visits to exhibitions in the last year by characteristics
(As a percentage)



91,2% of people who visited an exhibition in the last year did so for leisure and entertainment, compared to 8,8% who said that the main reason of the visit was the profession or studies. Nearly half of the visits took place on a weekend or holiday, 48% compared to 52% which took place in a working day

Figure 7.
People according to the visits to art galleries
(As a percentage)



The attendance rates to art galleries are well below those seen in museums and exhibitions. 13,6% of the people surveyed visited an art gallery in the last year

92,3% of people who visited an art gallery in the last year did so for leisure and entertainment, compared to 7,7% who said that the main reason of the visit was the profession or studies. Nearly half of the visits took place on a weekend or holiday, 46,3% compared to 53,7% which took place on a working day

Figure 8.
People according to the visits to monuments
(As a percentage)

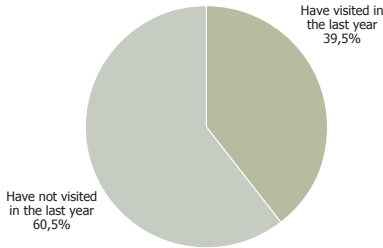


Figure 9.
People according to the visits to monuments in the last year by characteristics
(As a percentage)

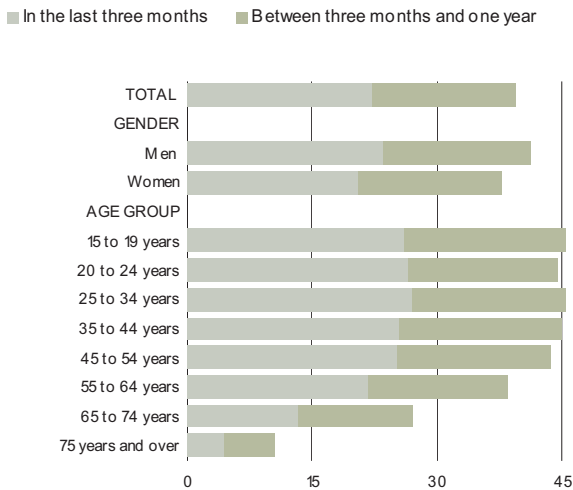
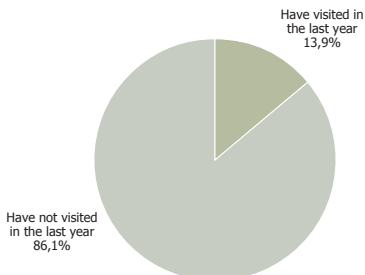


Figure 10.
People according to the visits to archaeological sites
(As a percentage)



Monuments and archaeological sites

39,5% of the population visited a monument in the last year. These rates are at their highest in males, those with higher education and in the autonomous communities of Madrid and La Rioja. Those who visited monuments in the last quarter did so with a high frequency, 4,3 times on average

94,1% of people visited a monument in the last year for leisure and entertainment, compared to 5,9% who said that the main reason of the visit was the profession or studies. More than half of the visits took place on a weekend or holiday, 53,6% compared to 46,4% which took place on a working day.

29,3% of the population has a high interest in archaeological sites. 13,9% of the population visited an archaeological site in the last year. Nearly all, 92,5% did so for leisure and entertainment, compared to 7,5% who said that the main reason of the visit was the profession or studies. More than half of the visits took place on a weekend or holiday, 53,5% compared to 46,5% which took place on a working day

Figure 11.
People according to the attendance to libraries in the last year
(As a percentage)

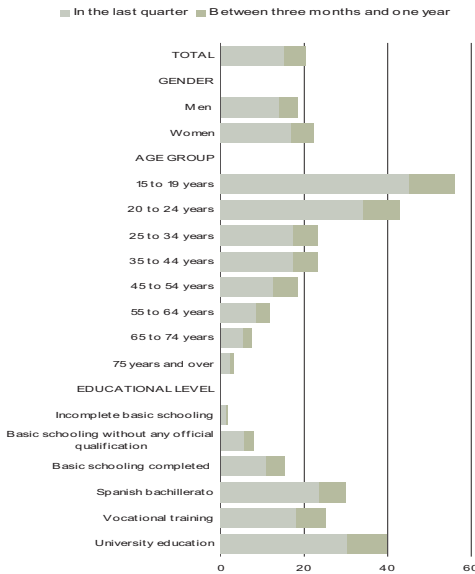


Figure 12.
People according to the access to libraries via the Internet in the last year
(As a percentage)

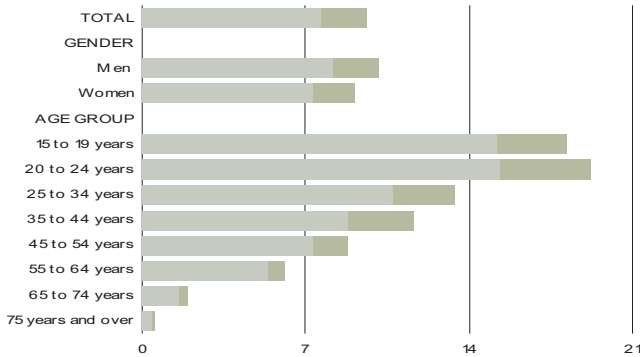
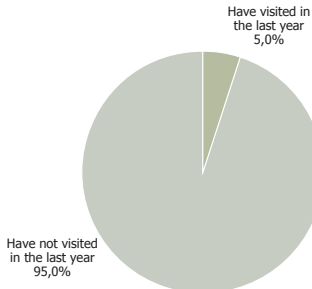


Figure 13.
People according to the visits to archives
(As a percentage)



Libraries and archives

Each year one out of every four people, 24,9% of the population surveyed, visited a library or accessed it online. Visits to libraries is estimated to be 20,5% in annual terms compared to access via the Internet, 9,6%.

The work status of student, age and educational level are determining in visits to libraries and online access.

Those who visited libraries in the last quarter did, on average, 11,7 times, and those who accessed libraries via the Internet 22,9 times.

The majority of those who visited libraries went to them in working days, 96,7%, and they declared having taken their own books.

Although visits to archives is not one of the most common activities among the population surveyed, 5% declared having made such visits in the last year, a figure which rises significantly among the student population. Those who visited archives declared having done it with great intensity, 6 visits per quarter on average.

39,8% of people who visited an archive in the last year declared that the visit was motivated by their profession or studies

Figure 14.
People according to the reading of books not related to the profession or studies in the last year
(As a percentage)

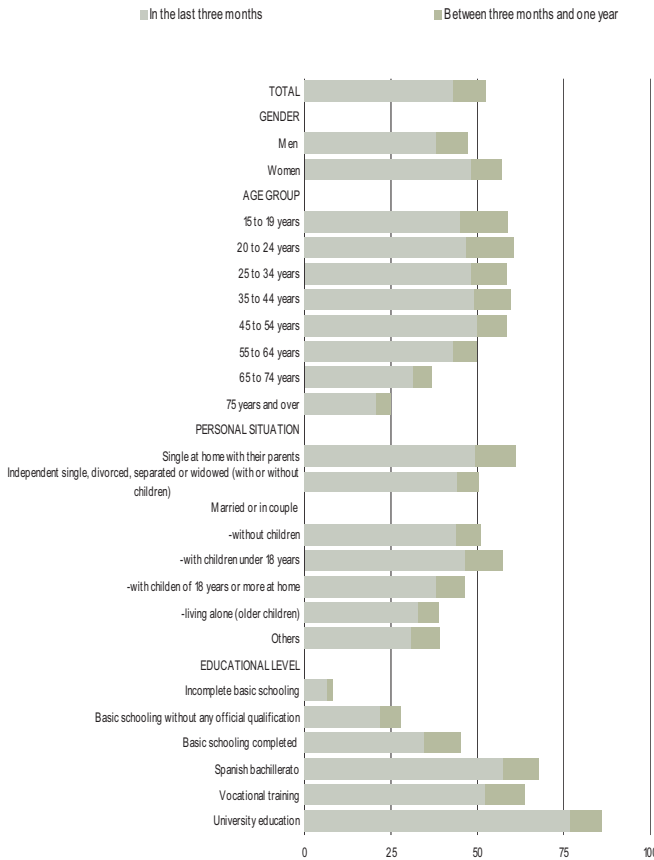
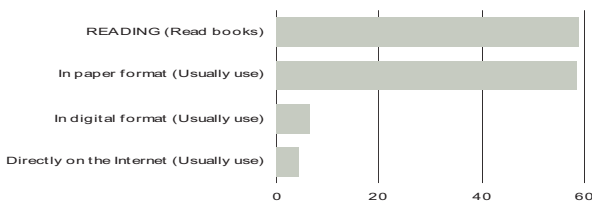


Figure 15.
People who have read books for reasons not related to the profession or studies in the last year according to the formats usually used
(As a percentage)



Reading

Regarding reading books, 58,7% of the people surveyed declared having read at least one book a year. The survey distinguishes between reading books for professional reasons or studies and reading books for other reasons: entertainment or leisure time.

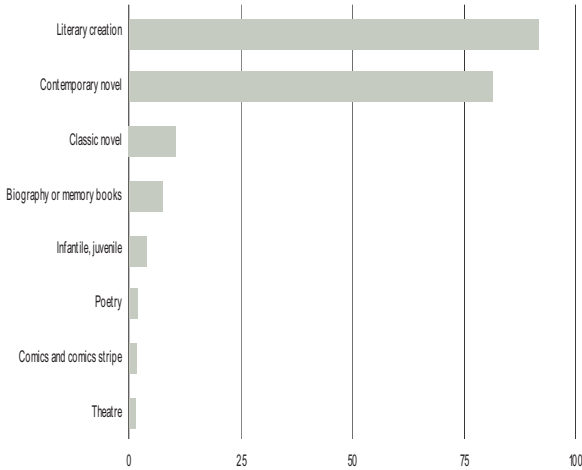
The results show the extent to which non-professional reasons are important drivers of reading with an average annual readers for this reason of 52,3% of people surveyed, compared to 27,4% of the population who read for reasons related to the profession or studies.

These indicators of reading books rise significantly when increasing the educational level, decrease with age and are higher in women

The survey investigates for the first time the book format used by annual readers: 58,3% of the population read books on paper in the last year and 6,5% in digital format.

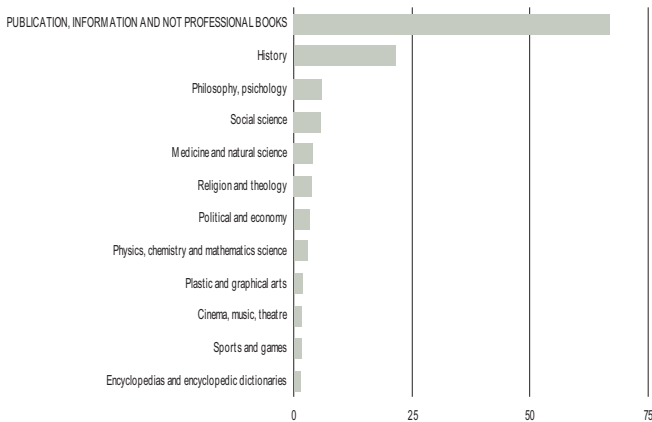
It should also be highlighted that 4,1% of the population declared having read books directly on the Internet.

Figure 16.
People who have read books not related to the profession or studies in a quarter according to the subject of the books read
(As a percentage)



Among those who read every year for other reasons than profession, 91,6% preferred literary creation compared to 66,9% which focused on publication, information and not professional books. Among the first one stands out contemporary novel, 81,5% followed by classic novel, 10,6% and biographies or memory books, 7,5%

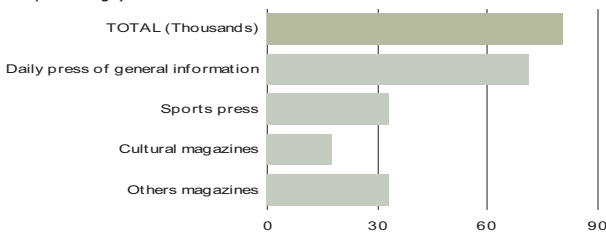
80,4% of the population usually read press or periodic publications at least once a month, 14,4% of them read via the Internet



Reading press or periodicals on paper remains the preferred option, with a 76,8% of people who declared having read at least once a month. Press for free is read monthly by 37,5% of people surveyed

With regard to the daily press of general information, 39,5% of the population declared having read it daily, 66,4% at least once a week or weekend and 71,5% at least once a month

Figure 17.
People who usually read press or periodic publications at least once a month according to the type
(As a percentage)



The monthly habit is much higher in men, in the central ages from 20 to 74 years and in workers. The educational level is again a determining factor and this indicator reached a value of 90,1% in those with university education

Figure 18.
People according to the attendance at the theatre
(As a percentage)

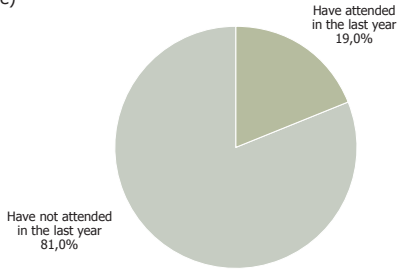


Figure 19.
People according to the attendance at the theatre in the last year
(As a percentage)

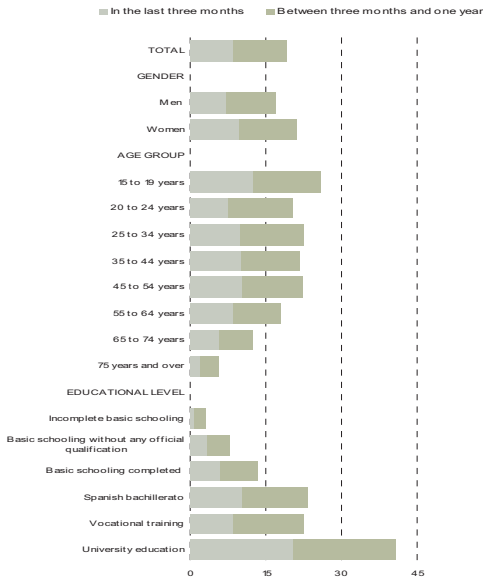
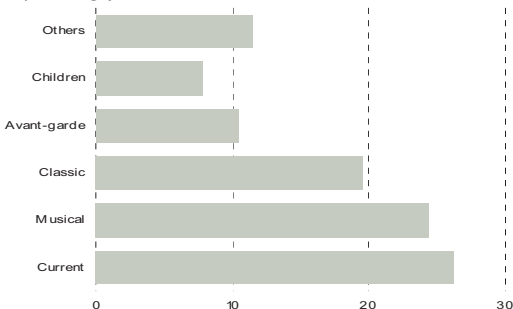


Figure 20.
People who have attended at the theatre in the last year according to the theatrical gender of the last attendance
(As a percentage)



Musical Arts and Performing Arts.

Each year, 40% of the population declared having attended live cultural performances. It can be highlighted among them contemporary music concerts, with rates of 25,9%, and with a lower frequency attendance to classical music concerts

If we focus on spectacles of performing arts such as theatre, opera, dance and operetta it can be highlighted the attendance to the theatre, with 19% of annual fans. This activity is most common in women and in younger population

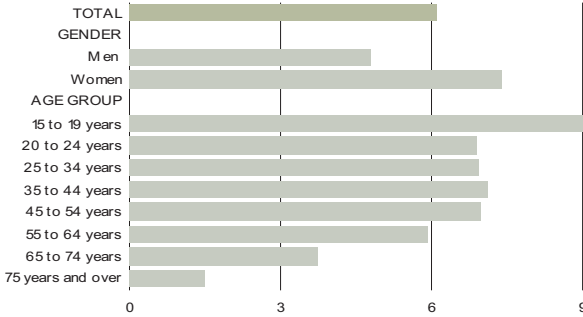
Among those who attended the theatre in the last year 26,3% attended at current theatre, 19,6% attended at classical theatre, 24,4% attended at musical theatre, 10,5% attended at avant-garde theatre and 7,8% attended at children's theatre

More than half of the people declared having attended in a weekend, 57,7%. Three out of every ten declared having attended with free tickets, 16,8% with a subscription or with a ticket with some discount, 12,2% and nearly all, 94,8% declared having attended to facilities dedicated to this purpose

Among those who didn't get a free ticket 24,5% used the Internet to its purchased.

Among those who attended, the level of satisfaction with this activity is high, reaching 8,2 on a scale from 0 to 10.

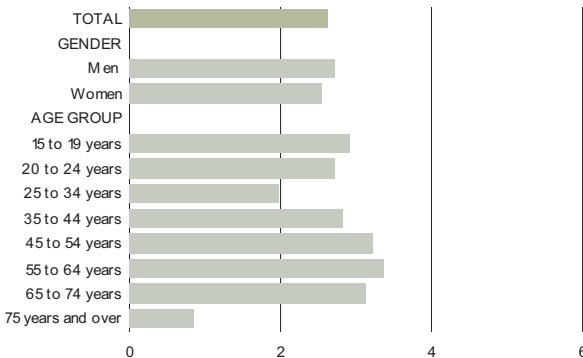
Figure 21.
People according to the attendance at the ballet/dance in the last year
(As a percentage)



After the theatre, the dance is the spectacle of performing arts which arises more interest and has higher rates of attendance, 6,1% of the population declared having attended a show of this kind in the last year

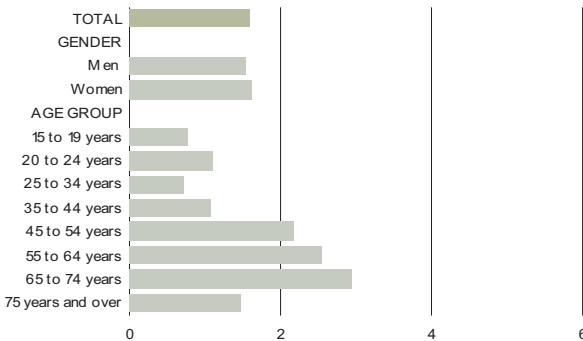
Also in this activity the rates are higher in women, 7,4%. It is the spectacle of performing arts with the best rates of attendance regarding the previous survey

Figure 22.
People according to the attendance at the opera in the last year
(As a percentage)



More than half of the people declared having attended in a weekend, 54,9%. 37,2% did so with free ticket, 7,7% with a subscription or ticket with some discount and 79,6% went to facilities dedicated to this purpose. Among those who didn't have a free ticket, 21,1% used the Internet to its purchased.

Figure 23.
People according to the attendance at the operetta in the last year
(As a percentage)



Among those who attended this activity, the level of satisfaction with this activity was high, reaching 8,5 on a scale from 0 to 10.

With lower rates it can be found indicators regarding the attendance to opera and operetta performances, having recorded 2,6% and 1,6% of participants in the last year respectively

Figure 24.
People according to the attendance to classical music concerts
(As a percentage)

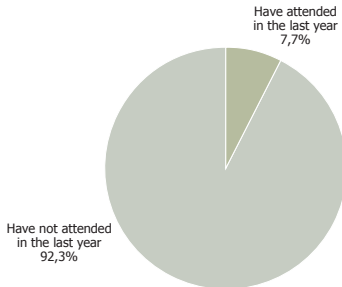


Figure 25.
People according to the attendance to contemporary music concerts
(As a percentage)

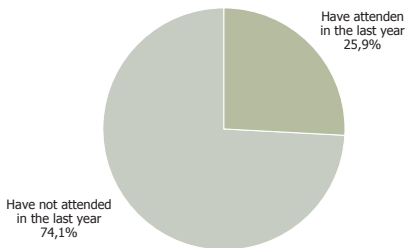
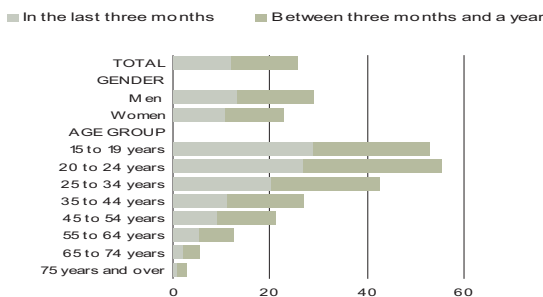


Figure 26.
People according to the attendance to contemporary music concerts in the last year by characteristics
(As a percentage)



7,7% of the population attended a concert of classical music in the last year, this rate is slightly higher in women. The public is very satisfied, with an average score of 8,5.

Nearly half of those who attended classical music concerts, 42,5%, got free tickets. Among those who didn't get a free ticket 16,6% used the Internet to its purchased

One out of every four people declared having attended contemporary music concerts in the last year, 25,9%. The rates of attendance to contemporary music concerts are higher in men and in young people

35,2% of people who attended them in the last year used free tickets. Among those who didn't have a free ticket, 23,3% used the Internet to its purchased

Among the favourite genres it can be highlighted the pop / Spanish rock, with 47,3% of the population

Those who attended in the last year have high satisfaction rates, with an estimated value of 8,4

Figure 27.
People according to frequency of the habit of listening to music
(As a percentage)

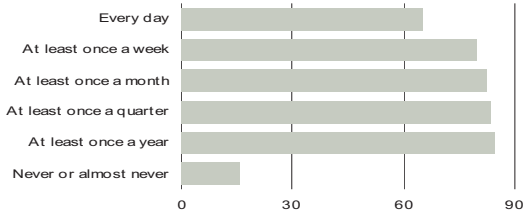
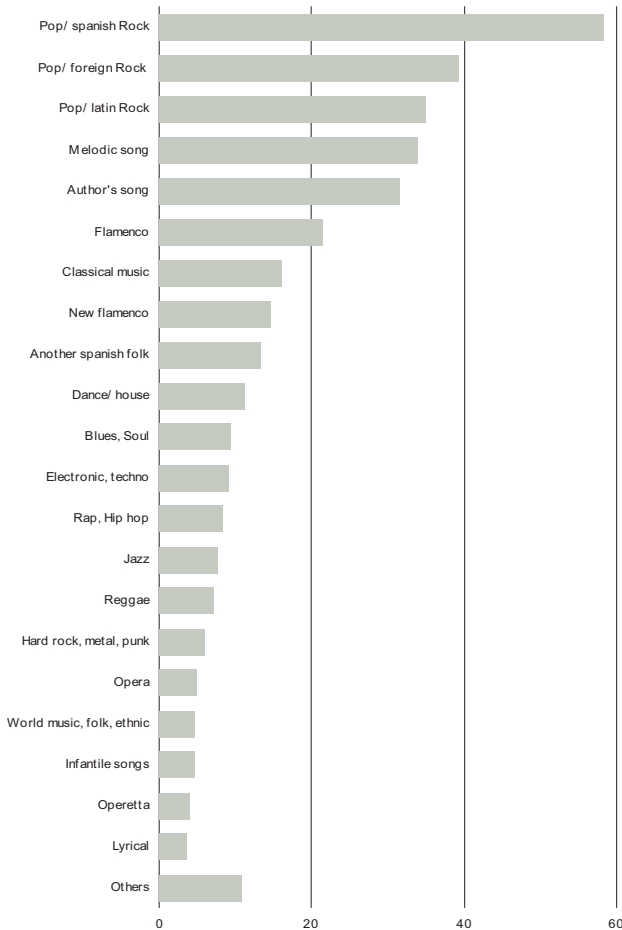


Figure 28.
People who have listened to music in the last quarter according to the musical gender
(As a percentage)



Music

64,8% of the population listen to music every day, 79,8% at least once a week, more than 83,7% of the population at least once a quarter and 84,4% at least once a year. Males listen more often to music but the most significant differences are observed by age

The survey studies the different media used to listen to music. The radio remains being one of the media most widely used, 80,7%, followed by media such as CD or DVD, 32,4%. 22,8% of the population listens to music on their computer or devices connected to their computer, and 9,8% uses the mobile

Regarding the place where people usually listen to music, 83,3% listen to music at home, 43,6% in the car, 16,8% at work and 6,2% in public transport.

Among the favourite music genres of people who usually listen to music at least once a quarter it can be highlighted the pop-Spanish rock, with 58,2% of the population, the pop-foreign rock with 39,2% of the population, pop-latin rock with 35%, the melodic song with 33,9%, the author's song, with 31,6%, the flamenco with 21,5% and classical music with 16,1%.

Figure 29.
People according to the attendance to the cinema
(As a percentage)

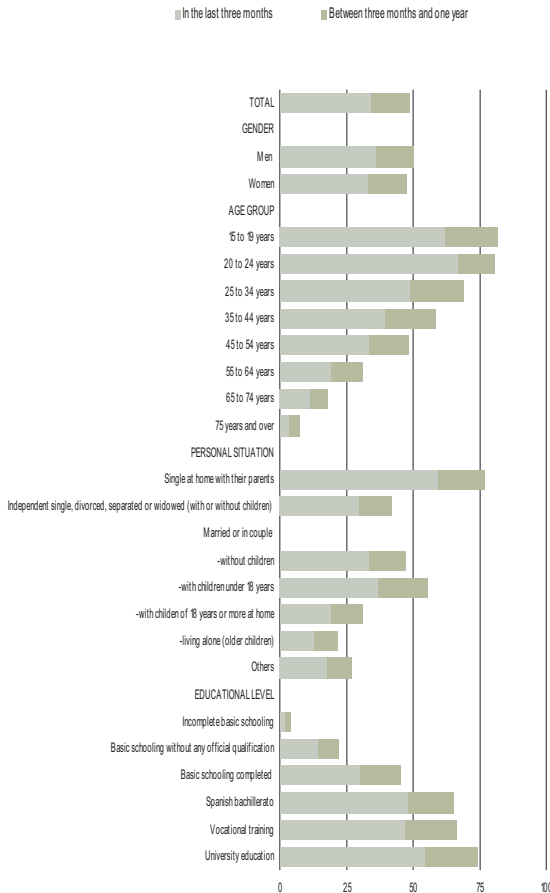
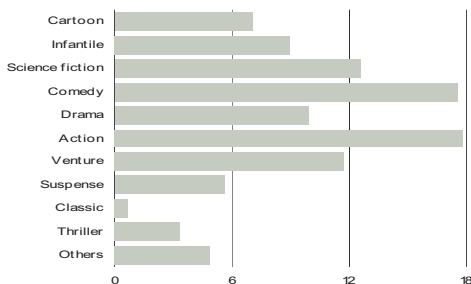


Figure 30.
People who have gone to the cinema in a year according to the kind of movie of the last visit
(As a percentage)



Cinema

Among the cultural spectacles, the cinema remains having a large following by far, nearly half of the population, 49,1% attend this kind of spectacle each year. This rate is higher in men and in younger. The public is satisfied with an average satisfaction value of 7,7.

Nearly all, 87,2% of the people purchased a full price ticket, this rate is greater in younger population of less than 25 years, and the older population of over 54. 3,3% of those who didn't have free tickets used the Internet in its purchase

The preferences lean towards comedies, 17,5%, action movies, 17,8% or science fiction, 12,6%. 11,7% were of adventure, drama, 9,9% and suspense movies, 5,6%. It is notable the population that chooses films for children, 8,9%, or cartoon 7%.

In the last year 4,7% of the population has gone to a cinema to see other type of spectacles. The most frequent are sport spectacles, 20,1%, followed by concerts, 17,3% or other performing arts spectacles, 11,1%.

Half of the population, 49,6% usually watch videos at least once a month. 25,2% of the population usually watch them in their computer or in equipments connected to it and 12,6% directly on the Internet.

Figure 31.
People according to frequency of the habit of watching TV
(As a percentage)

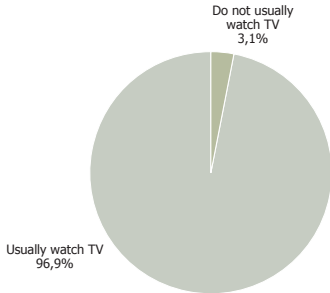


Figure 32.
People according to frequency of the habit of listening to the radio
(As a percentage)

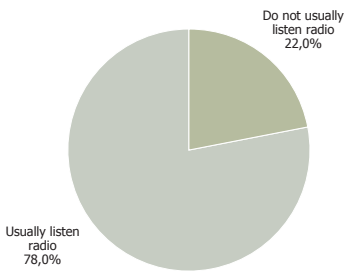
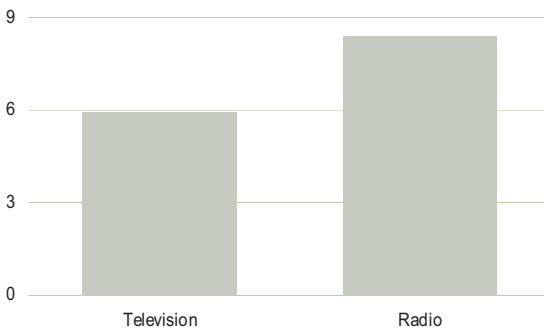


Figure 33.
People who have watch TV or have listened to the radio directly on the Internet in the last month
(As a percentage)



Audiovisual and new technologies

Almost the whole population, 96,9%, usually watches television. This habit is observed in all groups – of whatever personal characteristics or municipality of residence is- with very similar intensities.

Among the population who usually watches television, and regarding the type of program, 81,9% of the population watches news immediately followed by the percentage of those who watch films and movies, 69,9%. In third place there are the series, 61% and sports, 37,1%. 26,2% of the population sees documentaries and cultural programs and 13,2% cultural competitions.

4,6% of those who usually watch TV declared having used the computer to watch TV and 5,9% of the population declared having watched TV directly on the Internet in the last month.

78% of people surveyed usually listen to the radio. They have a clear preference for music programs, 70,3%, and the news, 58,5%, being well below the preference for talk shows, 20,5%, sports programs, 18,9%, and with very low incidence the documentaries and cultural programs, 2,6%

9,1% of those who usually listens to the radio declared they usually use the computer and 8,4% of the population declared having listened the radio directly on the Internet last month.

Figure 34.
People who usually use the Internet for entertainment or leisure
(As a percentage)

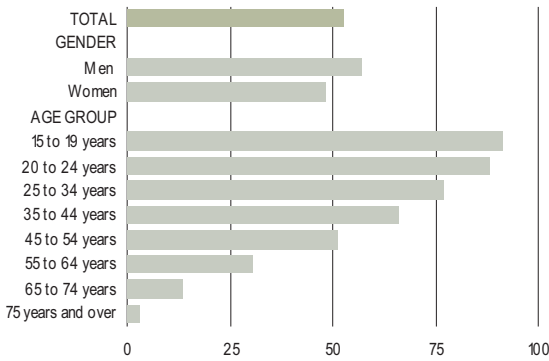
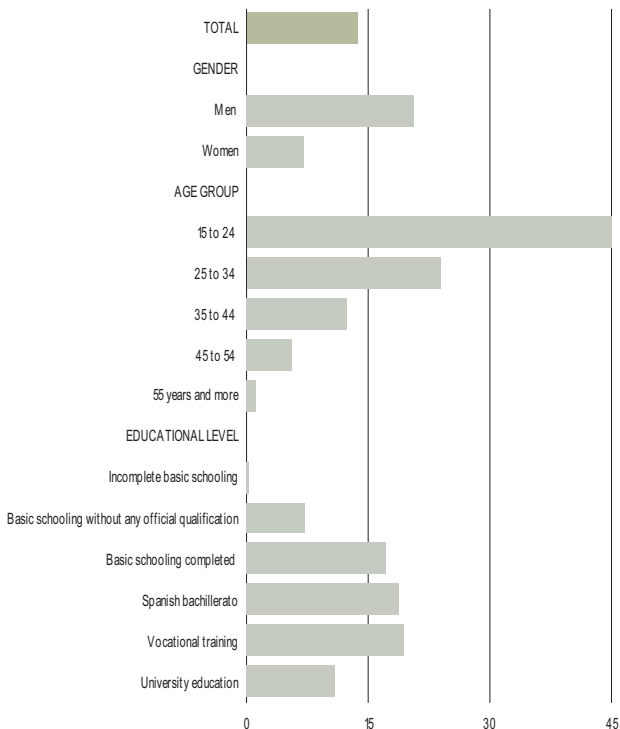


Figure 35.
People who usually play with video games at least once a month
(As a percentage)



Computer and Internet

More than half of the population, 53,6% usually uses the computer for leisure reasons at least once a month. The higher rates are observed in men and young people

This indicator shows the importance of reasons related to leisure or free time as drivers of the use of new technologies

It can be observed similarly an intense use of Internet for non-professional reasons, every month 52,5% of the population. This habit is stronger in men and younger people

Video games

13,7% of the population uses video games every month, this rate is much higher among males and younger people

Half of the population prefer video games of action or adventure, 50,2%, video games of sports, 42,1 and strategy games, 39,9%.

Figure 36.
People who have practiced artistic activities in the last year
(As a percentage)

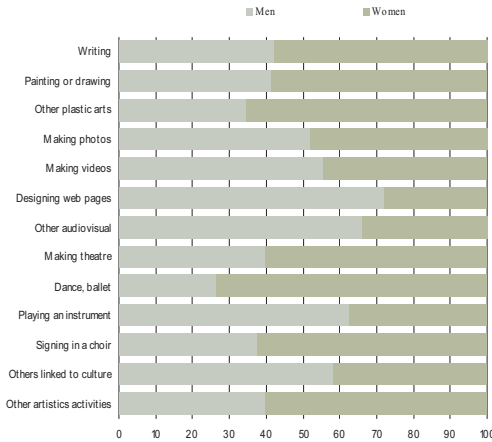
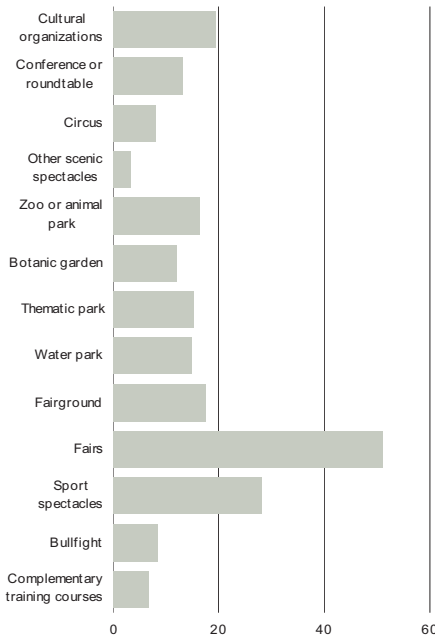


Figure 37.
People who have attended other activities related to culture and leisure in the last year
(As a percentage)



Active Cultural Practices and other practices related to leisure and culture

The survey also investigates what kind of artistic activities are carried out annually by the people surveyed, what we might call active cultural practices. It can be highlighted among the practices with highest frequencies the practices related to visual arts such as photography, 29,1%, or painting or drawing, 13,2%, writing, 7,1%, and those related to musical arts, playing an instrument, 8%, singing in a choir, 2,4%, and regarding performing arts, making theatre, 2,1%, and ballet or dance, 3,9%.

On average 13,1% of people surveyed attended a conference or round tables at least once a year. 19,2% of the population declared having gone to cultural organizations every year.

8,2% of the population attended to the circus at least once a year and 28% to sport spectacles. The annual attendance to bullfights is 8,5% of the population, reaching 10,6% in males

16,5% of people surveyed visited a zoo or animal park at least once a year, botanical gardens, 12,1% and thematic parks, 15,1%.

In the last year 6,7% of the population did some complementary training course related to culture. Regarding the subject of the course it can be highlighted: dancing, 16,4%, drawing, 11,4% or playing a musical instrument, 10,8 %.

Modes of acquisition of certain cultural products that are subject to intellectual property rights.

Regarding the book sector, the percentage of persons who have bought books each quarter was 34,9% of people surveyed, most of them where acquired in a establishment, being observed much lower rates in the purchase from new-stand, from post, phone or subscription and practically with null rates in purchase on the Internet. The incidence of other modes of acquisition different than purchase, such as download on the Internet for free or photocopies are practically nonexistent in this sector, with shares of 0,6% of the population in both cases.

In relation with the purchase of recorded music, 11,7% of people surveyed have bought in the last quarter, most of them at an establishment. The indicators obtained indicate a recess in the purchase of unbranded music at flea or itinerant markets, which stands at 0,4% of the people surveyed. In comparison to the incidence of music downloads for free from the Internet every quarter which is carried out by 17,7% of the population, which represent a rise over the previous period investigated.

Figure 38.
People who have bought unbranded music or have got recorded music by free downloading on the Internet in a quarter according to the reasons
(As a percentage)

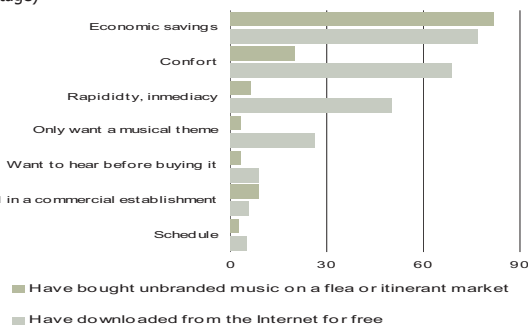
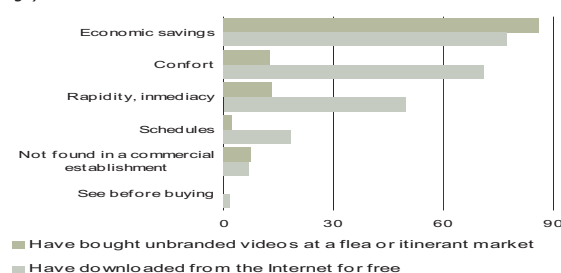


Figure 39.
People who have bought unbranded videos or have got videos by free downloading on the Internet in the last quarter according to the reasons
(As a percentage)



Among those who download for free, the main reason is the economic savings, 76,7%, with no great distance from other reasons such as comfort, 68,9%, and the rapidity and immediacy, 50,1%

On average each quarter 10,7% of people surveyed have bought videos. As in other sectors most of them states having bought in an establishment. 0,6% of the people bought unbranded videos at a flea or itinerant market compared with the estimated value in the previous survey, 1%. The quarterly percentage of people who have downloaded videos from the Internet for free is estimated at 17,4% of the population. With regards to the reasons expressed by those who have downloaded from the Internet for free, it can be highlighted, as happened in music, the economic savings, followed at a short distance by the comfort, rapidity and immediacy

With regards to the modes of acquisition used by those who have bought software, including software of video games, if it is considered those who do not keep original copies of programs, along with those who said they have acquired through a friend's copies and those who have downloaded programs that are not free use programs (free software, in test, etc..) from Internet for free, 7,9% of the population acquired software in the last year using some of the irregular ways mentioned.

Results by gender, age and educational level

The indicators provided by the survey indicate significant cultural behaviour differences regarding gender. Thus, among women the love of writing and reading is higher, with the exception of professional reading, digital reading and press, activities which are more frequent for males.

Women attend more often to libraries, although males have higher rates of Internet access to them.

Table 1. People who have practiced some activities according to gender.
(As a percentage).

	Total	Men	Women
Have visited museums in the last year	30,6	30,7	30,5
Have visited exhibitions in the last year	25,7	25,2	26,2
Have visited art galleries in the last year	13,6	13,5	13,7
Have painted or drawn in the last year	13,2	11,2	15,1
Have visited monuments in the last year	39,5	41,2	37,8
Have visited archaeological sites in the last year	13,9	15,6	12,3
Have gone to an archive in the last year	5,0	5,3	4,6
Have gone to a library in the last year	20,5	18,6	22,3
Have accessed libraries via the Internet in the last year	9,6	10,2	9,1
Have read books in the last year	58,7	56,0	61,2
Have read books for profession or studies in the last year	27,4	30,3	24,5
Have read books for other reasons in the last year	52,3	47,2	57,2
Have read books in digital format in the last year	6,5	8,2	4,8
Have attended the theatre in the last year	19,0	17,0	21,0
Have made theatre in the last year	2,1	1,7	2,4
Have attended the opera in the last year	2,6	2,7	2,5
Have attended the operetta in the last year	1,6	1,5	1,6
Have attended a dance or ballet performance in the last year	6,1	4,8	7,4
Have danced in the last year	3,9	2,1	5,7
Have listened to music in the last month	82,7	84,7	80,7
Have attended classical music concerts in the last year	7,7	7,6	7,8
Have attended contemporary music concerts in the last year	25,9	29,0	22,9
Have played a musical instrument in the last year	8,0	10,2	5,9
Have sung in a choir in the last year	2,4	1,8	2,9
Have gone to the cinema in the last year	49,1	50,5	47,7
Have made videos in the last month	49,6	53,5	46,0
Have made photos in the last year	29,1	30,9	27,3
Have made videos in the last year	12,8	14,5	11,1
Have downloaded music in the last quarter (free)	17,7	20,4	15,1
Have downloaded videos in the last quarter (free)	14,6	13,1	16,8
Have played videogames in the last month	13,7	20,6	7,1
Have used the computer for entertainment in the last month	53,6	58,5	49,0
Have used Internet for entertainment in the last month	52,5	56,9	48,3

Women do more intensely artistic activities like painting or drawing and have rates of visits to exhibitions or art galleries higher than the average, being observed, in men, greater intensity in visits to museums, monuments and archaeological sites.

Playing a musical instrument, making photographs or videos are artistic activities more common among males, who also have higher rates of annual attendance to concerts of contemporary music and movies.

If we focus on the group of those who make theatre or dance, the higher rates are observed among women, being also them the most assiduous to this type of performances.

Young people have highest rates of cultural participation in almost all cultural spheres: they visit more museums, monuments, etc., they attend more performing arts or musical spectacles, they read more, they go more to libraries, they buy more, they do more cultural practices. This high participation decreases with greater or lesser extent when the age increases in a systematic way. Among the few exceptions to this rule, it can be mentioned reading for non-professional reasons and reading of press, listening to the radio or attending concerts of classical music.

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

Inter-cultural participation indicators

The survey also provides cultural participation indicators which are evaluated in groups of people where there is a certain cultural behaviour, which reflect the strong interrelationships between them. The table comprises a selection of these indicators

As shown in the table, if we focus on the group of those who have visited museums, galleries and exhibitions in the last year, it can be observed a strong increase in their rates of reading, 84,9%, compared to 58,7 % of the overall population surveyed. They doubled the annual rate of attendance at the theatre, reaching 38,6%, and those who went to the cinema reached 71,9% in this group. Among those who have read a book in the last quarter, the museum attendance rate reaches 47,5%, 30% have attended at the theatre every year and 35,5% have attended at concerts of contemporary music.

The attendance rate to museums is twice among those who have attended live shows of performing arts, which increases to 63,2% in this group and reaches the highest value in reading and annual attendance to the cinema, with percentages of 85,6% and 74,6% respectively. If the analysis focuses on those who attended in the last year to some kind of concert, it can be observed a high rate of people who read, 80,1% in annual terms, and in attendance to the cinema, 71,4%. Nearly all of them listen to music at least once a month, 96%.

The rate among those who attend the cinema each year is 16 percentage points higher than the average rate of attendance to museums, nearly 20 percentage points higher than the annual rate of people who read, and among them the rate of attendance to the theatre reaches 29,9%.

With regard to the relationship between new technologies and culture, the survey provides cultural indicators for those who often use the computer and which show, for example, that among those who use the computer is much more frequent the attendance to the cinema or the love of music or reading, with rates which reach 69,8%, 94,4% and 78,1% respectively in this group.

Table 2. Inter-cultural participation indicators.
(As a percentage).

	Have attended a museum (year)	Have read (year)	Have attended the theatre (year)	Have attended contemporary music concerts (year)	Have gone to the cinema (year)	Have listened to music (month)
TOTAL	30,6	58,7	19,0	25,9	49,1	82,7
People who have attended to museums, art galleries or exhibitions	80,7	84,9	38,6	40,4	71,9	93,6
People who have read (quarter)	47,5		30,0	35,5	66,5	92,9
People who have attended to performing arts spectacles	63,2	85,6	84,7	45,6	74,6	94,1
People who have attended to concerts	50,2	80,1	36,2	85,6	71,4	96,0
People who have gone to the cinema	46,4	77,8	29,9	38,2		94,1
People who have listened to music (month)	34,5	65,8	21,7	30,2	55,9	
People who usually use the computer (month)	44,0	78,1	27,5	37,4	69,8	94,4

Table 3. Evolution of main indicators of cultural participation.
(As a percentage).

	2002-2003	2006-2007	2010-2011
	In the last year		
MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS AND ART GALLERIES (Visited)		38,2	37,9
Museums	27,5	31,2	30,6
Exhibitions		24,7	25,7
Art Galleries		13,7	13,6
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (Visited)		35,6	40,7
Monuments	28,8	34,1	39,5
Archaeological sites		13,0	13,9
ARCHIVES (Attended or visited)	3,5	3,9	5,0
LIBRARIES (Went or accessed)		19,2	24,9
Go to a library	20,0	17,6	20,5
Access via the Internet		4,6	9,6
READING (Read books)		57,7	58,7
Books related to profession or studies		25,1	27,4
Books not related to profession or studies	45,5	52,5	52,3
PERFORMING AND MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)		40,9	40,0
PERFORMING ARTS (Attended)		22,1	22,5
Theatre	23,4	19,1	19,0
Opera	3,0	2,7	2,6
Operetta	2,6	1,9	1,6
Ballet or dance	4,6	5,1	6,1
MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)		31,2	30,2
Classical music concerts	8,4	8,4	7,7
Contemporary music concerts	24,6	26,4	25,9
CINEMA (Attended)	55,6	52,1	49,1
OTHER CULTURAL PRACTICES			
Cultural organizations (Went)	14,1	22,9	19,2
Conferences (Went)	9,3	13,8	13,1
	In the last month		
LISTEN TO MUSIC (Usually listen)	83,0	86,9	82,7
PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS (Usually read)			
Daily press of general information	60,5	73,8	71,5
Sports press	29,8	25,1	32,8
Cultural magazines	13,2	15,2	17,7
AUDIOVISUAL (Usually watch or listen)			
Radio	78,6	81,6	77,1
Video	42,6	51,9	49,6
Television(*)	98,0	98,2	96,7
NEW TECHNOLOGIES (Usually use)			
Computer	30,3	45,1	57,0
For entertainment or leisure		37,7	53,6
Internet	21,8	39,5	55,2
For entertainment or leisure		33,1	52,5

(*)2006-2007, Total usually use

Evolution of main indicators of cultural participation

It is important to note that since the last survey, with reference year 2006-2007, there has been an increase in the rates of annual attendance to exhibitions, monuments, archaeological sites and archives. Similarly there is a notable increase in attendance to libraries, especially in Internet access and an increase in the annual rates of reading. With regard to performing arts it should be highlighted the favourable evolution of attendance to ballet or dance. Compared to this, a slight decrease has been observed in annual rates of assistance to theatre, opera, operetta or concerts. Although there has been a decrease in the rates of people who have gone to the cinema, it remains being by far the most popular cultural spectacle.

Comparing the results of the survey with the available results for the period 2002-2003, there has been an increase in the rates of annual attendance to museums, monuments and archives. Similarly there has been an increase in the attendance to libraries, and an increase in the annual rates of reading. With regard to performing arts and musical arts it should be highlighted the favourable evolution of the attendance to ballet or dance spectacles and concerts of contemporary music.

R1. People who did or usually do certain cultural activities

(As a percentage of the population of each group)

	IN THE LAST QUARTER			IN THE LAST YEAR		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS AND ART GALLERIES (Visited)	20,6	21,0	20,3	37,9	38,1	37,6
Museums	15,1	15,5	14,7	30,6	30,7	30,5
Exhibitions	14,2	13,9	14,5	25,7	25,2	26,2
Art galleries	6,9	7,0	6,8	13,6	13,5	13,7
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (Visited)	23,2	25,0	21,4	40,7	42,7	38,8
Monuments	22,1	23,6	20,6	39,5	41,2	37,8
Archaeological sites	6,3	7,2	5,4	13,9	15,6	12,3
ARCHIVES (Attended or visited)	2,8	3,0	2,6	5,0	5,3	4,6
LIBRARIES (Went or accessed)	19,3	18,4	20,2	24,9	23,7	26,0
Go to a library	15,4	13,9	16,8	20,5	18,6	22,3
Access via the Internet	7,7	8,2	7,3	9,6	10,2	9,1
READING (Read books)	51,1	48,0	54,0	58,7	56,0	61,2
Books related to profession or studies	22,4	24,7	20,2	27,4	30,3	24,5
Books not related to profession or studies	43,3	38,0	48,4	52,3	47,2	57,2
In paper format (Usually use)				58,3	55,5	60,9
In digital format (Usually use)				6,5	8,2	4,8
Directly on the Internet (Usually use)				4,1	5,0	3,2
PERFORMING ARTS AND MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)	21,4	21,2	21,6	40,0	41,1	39,0
PERFORMING ARTS (Attended)	11,0	9,3	12,7	22,5	19,9	24,9
Theatre	8,6	7,4	9,8	19,0	17,0	21,0
Opera	0,9	0,9	0,9	2,6	2,7	2,5
Operetta	0,6	0,4	0,7	1,6	1,5	1,6
Ballet/ dance	2,9	2,2	3,5	6,1	4,8	7,4
MUSICAL ARTS (Attended)	14,4	15,5	13,3	30,2	32,9	27,6
Classical music concerts	3,5	3,5	3,6	7,7	7,6	7,8
Contemporary music concerts	11,9	13,1	10,7	25,9	29,0	22,9
CINEMA (Attended)	34,5	36,2	32,9	49,1	50,5	47,7

	IN THE LAST WEEK			IN THE LAST MONTH		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
LISTEN TO MUSIC (Usually listen)	79,8	82,1	77,5	82,7	84,7	80,7
In a computer or directly on the Internet	17,0	19,4	14,8	17,3	19,6	15,0
PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS (Usually read)				80,4	85,9	75,1
Directly on the Internet				14,4	19,0	10,0
For free				37,5	41,6	33,6
Daily press of general information	66,4	74,4	58,7	71,5	78,3	64,9
Sports press	30,6	53,9	8,3	32,8	57,0	9,6
Cultural magazines	9,3	10,5	8,2	17,7	19,1	16,3
AUDIOVISUAL (Usually watch or listen)						
Radio	75,4	78,2	72,6	77,1	79,6	74,7
Directly on the Internet				8,4	10,2	6,7
Video	31,8	35,5	28,2	49,6	53,5	46,0
Directly on the Internet				6,8	8,1	5,6
Television	96,6	96,6	96,6	96,7	96,8	96,7
Directly on the Internet				5,9	7,1	4,7
VIDEO GAMES (Usually play)	10,0	15,5	4,6	13,7	20,6	7,1
NEW TECHNOLOGIES (Usually use)						
Computer	55,3	60,1	50,7	57,0	61,8	52,4
For entertainment or leisure	51,4	56,4	46,6	53,6	58,5	49,0
Internet	53,6	58,2	49,2	55,2	59,7	50,9
For entertainment or leisure	50,6	55,1	46,3	52,5	56,9	48,3

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

(As a percentage of the population of each group)

	Total	Men	Women
Writing	7,1	6,1	8,1
Painting or drawing	13,2	11,2	15,1
Other plastic arts	7,7	5,4	9,9
Making photos	29,1	30,9	27,3
Making videos	12,8	14,5	11,1
Designing web pages	2,6	3,9	1,4
Other audiovisual arts	1,9	2,6	1,3
Making theatre	2,1	1,7	2,4
Dance, ballet	3,9	2,1	5,7
Playing a musical instrument	8,0	10,2	5,9
Singing in a choir	2,4	1,8	2,9
Others linked to the music	3,6	4,3	2,9
Other artistic activities	2,9	2,4	3,5

R3. People who have attended to another practices related to leisure and culture in the last year

(As a percentage of the population of each group)

	Total	Men	Women
Cultural organizations	19,2	19,2	19,2
Conference or roundtable	13,1	13,9	12,3
Complementary training courses related to culture	6,7	5,1	8,3
Zoo or animal park	16,5	16,4	16,6
Botanical park	12,1	12,8	11,5
Thematic park	15,1	15,9	14,3
Water park	14,8	15,5	14,1
Fairground	17,5	18,2	16,9
Circus	8,2	7,7	8,6
Other performing arts spectacles(*)	3,4	3,5	3,2
Fairs	51,0	53,4	48,7
Sports spectacles	28,0	39,5	16,9
Bullfight	8,5	10,6	6,4

(*) Except theatre, opera, operetta, dance, ballet and circus

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

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL (As a percentage of the population of each group)	6,7	5,1	8,3
Percentage distribution	100	100	100
Writing workshop	4,5	4,0	4,8
Painting or drawing	11,4	9,8	12,4
Other plastic arts	7,7	3,3	10,4
Not professional photography	7,8	12,6	5,0
Other audiovisual arts	4,0	6,0	2,8
Design	4,5	5,6	3,8
Theatre	4,0	3,0	4,5
Dance	16,4	8,6	21,0
Other performing arts	0,4	0,6	0,3
Playing an instrument	10,8	15,2	8,2
Another musical training	4,3	5,5	3,6
Other matters linked to the culture	33,6	36,2	32,1

R5. People who have bought certain cultural equipment in the last quarter

(As a percentage of the population of each group)

	Total	Men	Women
Books	34,9	32,3	37,4
<i>Related to profession or studies</i>	11,1	11,5	10,7
<i>Not related to profession or studies</i>	29,1	25,8	32,2
Recorded music	11,7	13,2	10,3
Videos	10,7	12,3	9,1

R6. People who have obtained books, music or videos by modes of acquisition

(As a percentage of the population)

	Books	Music	Video		Books	Music	Video
PURCHASE				MODES OF ACQUISITION DIFFERENT FROM PURCHASE			
Establishment	32,1	10,0	7,7	Download from the Internet for free	0,6	17,7	17,4
News-stand	1,5	0,3	2,2	Photocopy	0,6	-	-
Post, phone or by subscription	1,9	0,1	0,1	Recorded from TV or radio	-	0,2	0,9
Flea market or itinerant market (branded)	-	0,3	0,3	Copy from a friend	-	1,7	1,3
Flea market or itinerant market (unbranded)	-	0,4	0,6	Loan	4,5	-	-
On the Internet	1,1	1,3	0,4	Gift	5,9	0,2	0,5

R7. People according to the availability of cultural equipment in their households

(As a percentage of the population)

BOOKS AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS		AUDIOVISUAL	
Books	93,7	Television	99,7
<i>More than 25</i>	68,3	Video or DVD	87,3
<i>In digital format</i>	4,6	VHS	37,0
Encyclopedias	65,6	DVD, Blue-ray	81,4
<i>Paper</i>	64,2	Digital video player	13,3
<i>CD ROM</i>	7,6	Supports of video (VHS, DVD, Blue-Ray)	84,1
		<i>More than 25</i>	53,8
MUSIC		COMPUTER AND INTERNET	
Sounds systems in which music can be listened	97,1	Equipment to make photographs or videos	83,8
<i>Radio</i>	91,3	Photo camera	68,4
<i>CD's</i>	83,8	Video camera	30,4
<i>Cassettes</i>	52,1	Mobile	38,8
<i>Vinyl records</i>	26,4		
Walkman/diskman	25,2	Computer	72,2
Digital music player (MP3)	52,2	Internet access	64,0
Mobile phone with music player	55,2	<i>Broad band</i>	57,8
Sound record media	87,2	PDA	7,4
<i>CD's, DVDs, Blue Ray</i>	83,6	Console video games	39,7
<i>More than 25</i>	51,2	Software	
<i>More than 50</i>	30,9	<i>Games software</i>	37,5
<i>Cassettes or disks</i>	51,8	<i>Educational software</i>	29,7
<i>More than 25</i>	26,1		
<i>More than 50</i>	13,4		
<i>Other files of digital music</i>	24,5		
Musical instruments	39,7		



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