

STATISTICS

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**SURVEY
OF SPORTING
HABITS
IN SPAIN
2020**

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

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SURVEY OF SPORTING HABITS IN SPAIN 2020

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Introduction

The project presented here, the Survey of Sporting Habits in Spain 2020, official five-yearly statistics included in the National Statistical Plan, is a sample-based study carried out by the Division of Statistics and Studies of the General Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, along with the Higher Sports Council¹, and is directed towards a sample of persons aged 15 years and over. The sample was selected by the NSI², a body whose collaboration is appreciated by the Ministry. The purpose of the project is to provide the key indicators relating to the sporting habits and activities of the population resident in Spain.

The survey brings partial continuity to the work carried out in other editions³, taking into account that on this occasion, circumstances have prevented a substantial part of the sample from being obtained, only about 40% of the 12,000 units considered in its methodological project being achieved. Therefore, certain breakdowns provided in the initial project and available in the previous edition have not been included in this publication, particularly due to the fact it has not been possible to show breakdowns by autonomous community. However, the unprecedented nature of information relating to a reference point in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis has encouraged the dissemination of its main estimates.

The participation in the sporting world was researched, as on other occasions, with regard to interest in this sector, the practice of sports in various forms and attendance at sporting events, whether in person or via audiovisual media. In addition, research has been carried out into sports equipment available in the home and connections with sports federations or entities. The characteristics of the individual classification used are as follows: sex, age, education level and personal or professional situation. Furthermore, the results are presented according to the size of the individual's municipality of residence.

The Higher Sports Council, along with the Ministry of Culture and Sport would like to thank the people surveyed for their invaluable cooperation and provide users with the possible expansion of the information contained in the various tools for the dissemination of the survey, insofar as this is permitted by the limitations of the survey itself, arising from the sampling method which, on this occasion, are higher than the last edition of the project.

You can find your methodological details in the area dedicated to sports statistics available at www.culturaydeporte.gob.es next to the full survey results.

Brief reference of methodology

The collection of individual information began in September 2020 and ended in January 2021. A mixed collection system was used: web-based questionnaire, telephone interview, video conference and personal visit (CAWI, CATI, CAVI, CAPI), prioritising in this edition the

collection by telephone, which made 65,2% of the sample obtained. The rate of coverage was 43,6%.

From a theoretical point of view, the essential characteristics of the sampling design were the following: the type of sampling was two-stage with stratification of first-stage units, considering each autonomous region as a separate population. The first-stage sampling units were census sections and the second-stage units the population of 15 years and over. Within the autonomous regions a stratification was carried out of the first-stage units in accordance with the size of the municipality to which each section belongs. The size of the theoretical sample was about 12,000 second-stage units and initially the average number of interviews per section was set at 14, accounting for costs and efficiency. The theoretical allocation of the second-stage units in each of the different autonomous regions was made using a commitment criterion between the uniform and proportional allocation. The allocation of each autonomous region in various strata determined by the size of the municipality was carried out in a slightly higher way to the proportional one in those strata that contain larger size municipalities or provincial capitals.

The selection of first-stage unit samples, census areas, was carried out by applying systematic sampling with random start within each stratum, assigning a probability of proportional selection to their size, measured in number of inhabitants of the latter. Within each section, the selection of second-stage units was made with equal probability, also using the systematic sampling method with random start, after ordering the file by sex and age. The selection of the first and second-stage samples was carried out by NSI. Separate ratio estimations for stratified sampling were used, taking into account as auxiliary variables the estimations referred to at a time close to the reference period. The final estimator was obtained by applying calibration techniques using the population estimates of each autonomous region by age groups and sex. Ratio estimators were used to estimate the proportions. The estimated final sampling error was much higher than the one estimated theoretically and was 3.2% with a level of reliability of 95%.

All the phases of the survey were subjected to quality controls, which have affected the content and the consistency of the questionnaires and incidents that occurred throughout the field work. The questionnaires have been filtered in order to detect possible errors by individually analysing the invalid or inconsistent values of the questionnaire and the aggregate behavior of some variables, by studying their distribution according to classification variables. Once this was carried out, the questionnaires file underwent a series of treatments in order to obtain an elevation and adjustment factor and to constitute a file which would be ready for the full utilization of the results.

¹ This collaboration was agreed through a Management Commission between the Higher Sports Council and the Ministry of Culture and Sport.

² This collaboration was agreed through a collaboration agreement between the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and the National Statistics Institute (NSI).

³ In period prior to 2015 was developed as a result of a collaboration agreement between the Higher Sports Council and the Centre for Sociological Research.

Figure 1. People who practised sports in the last year according to frequency
(As a percentage of the surveyed population)

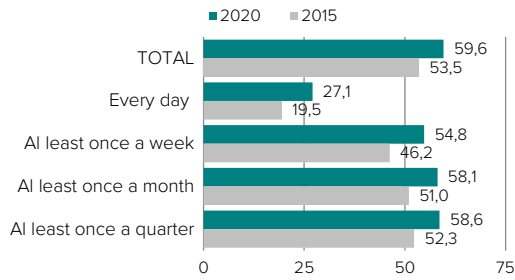


Figure 2. People who practised sports in the last year by sex, age and educational level
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

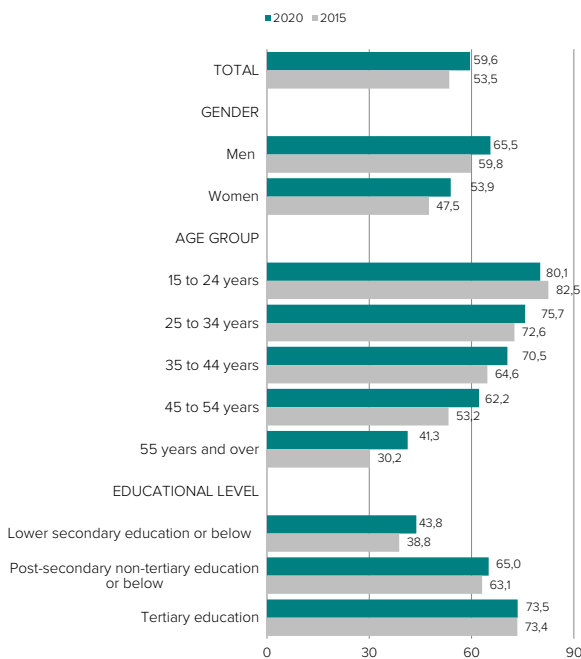
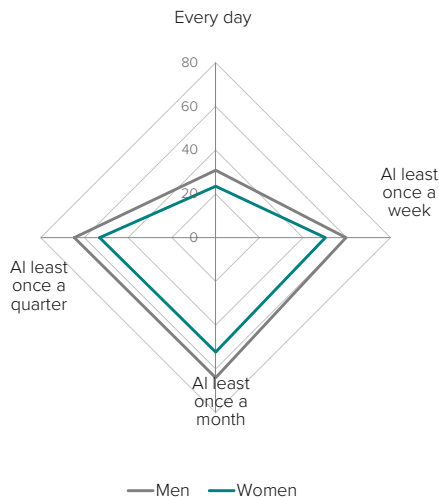


Figure 3. People who practised sports according to frequency and sex. 2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Sports practice and impact of COVID-19

Approximately 6 in every 10, 59.6%, of people aged 15 years old and over engaged in sport in the last year, whether on an occasional or regular basis, an increase of 6.1 percentage points on the 2015 figure.

Analysis of the participation rates for sport clearly shows that those who played sport usually do so frequently, 27.1% of the population daily and 54.8% at least once a week. 58.1% of the population play sport at least once a month and 58.6% at least once a quarter.

Notable increases have been observed in more frequent participation, daily and weekly, with regard to the previous edition of the survey, of 7.6 and 8.6 percentage points respectively. Those who played sport weekly dedicated an average total of 312.4 minutes per week, practically the same average observed in 2015 of 312.1 minutes.

Age, sex and educational level are determining factors. The annual rates of participation exceed 80% among the younger population and decrease with age until they reach 41.3% in people aged 55 or over.

With regard to 2015, except for persons under the age of 25, some general increases were observed in all age groups, with greater intensity in those groups with lower rates.

By sex, differences were observed showing that participation in sport continues to be greater in men than women regardless of the frequency, at around 65.5% and 53.9% respectively on an annual basis.

These figures show more intense increases compared to 2015 in women; therefore a slight decrease in the gap in annual rates was observed, which continues to be high, at 11.6 percentage points.

If we analyze the educational level, the highest sports participation rates were observed among those in higher education, at 73.5%, followed by those in higher secondary education, at 65%.

The lowest rates were recorded among those with lower education level, although this is the group that recorded better evolutionary performance compared to 2015.

Figure 4. People who practised sports according to frequency and age. 2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

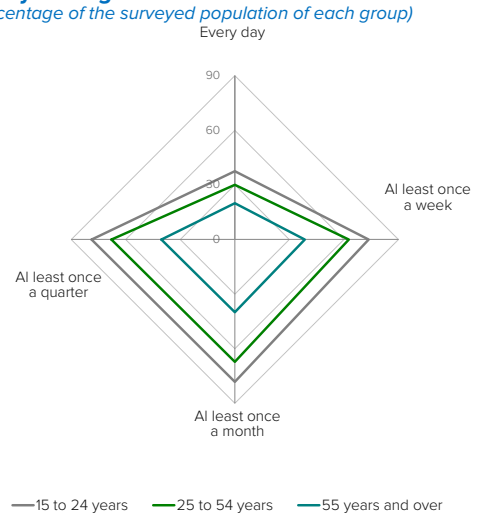


Figure 5. People who practised sports in the last year according to personal situation and professional status. 2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

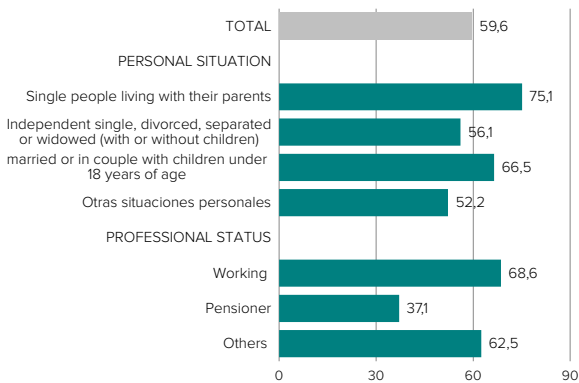


Figure 6. People who practised sports in the last year according to the day of the week in which sports are practised. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

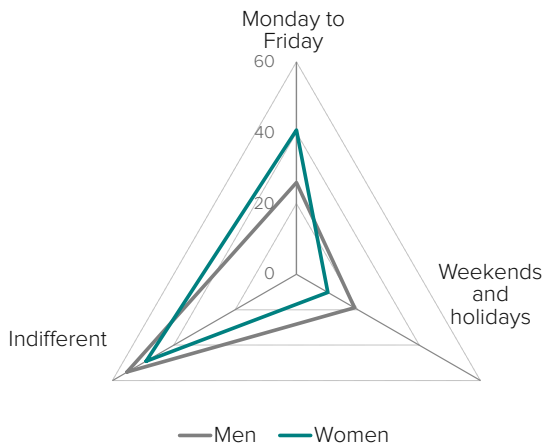
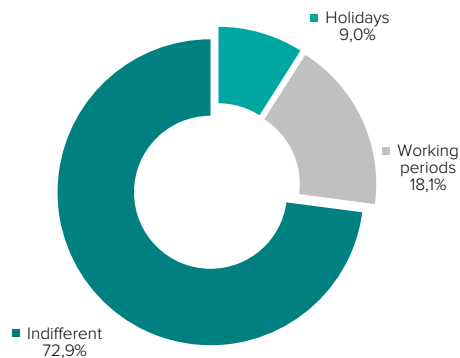


Figure 7. People who practised sports in the last year according to the time period in which sport is more frequently practised. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)



Professional status or personal situation also have a clear link to playing sports. Single people living with their parents, with annual rates of 75.1% or those married or in couple with children under 18 years of age may be mentioned here, at 66.5%.

In terms of the period in which sporting activity is carried out more regularly, in this edition of the survey 72.9% expressed indifference to the time of year: 18.1% prefer working periods and 9% holiday periods. Focusing attention on the days of the week, a higher percentage of women than men play sport between Mondays and Fridays while men play it more during the weekends and holidays.

In relation to the type of environment, 47.1% of those who play sport prefer outdoor spaces, 23.1% enclosed spaces and 29.8% prefer both environments interchangeably. The results show that in practically all groups, playing sport outdoors is the preferred option in this edition of the survey.

36.3% of the population who play sport stated that they only do so at home, a percentage that has nearly doubled since 2015, 17.2% in the learning center, 3% in the workplace and 3.1% make use of their journeys to work or their learning centre. 61.2% play sport in other places.

Moreover, taking into account people who played sport over the last year in outdoor spaces, it was observed that 72.7% did so in a public space, 48% in an urban environment, 11.1% in an aquatic environment and 30.7% in other, non-urban outdoor spaces with unrestricted use.

45.3% of people who play sport used facilities specifically for this purpose, a figure that shows a significant drop, 13.5 percentage points compared to the previous edition of this survey.

Figure 8. People who practised sports in the last year according to type of environment in which sport is more frequently practised. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

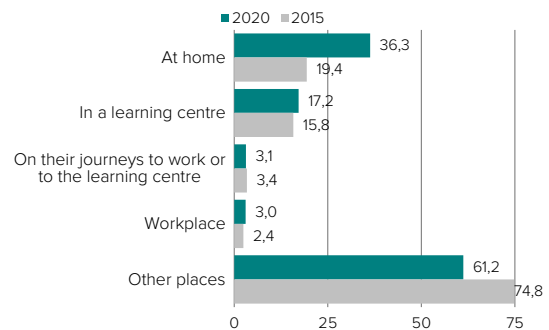


Figure 9. People who practised sports in the last year according to sports categories. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

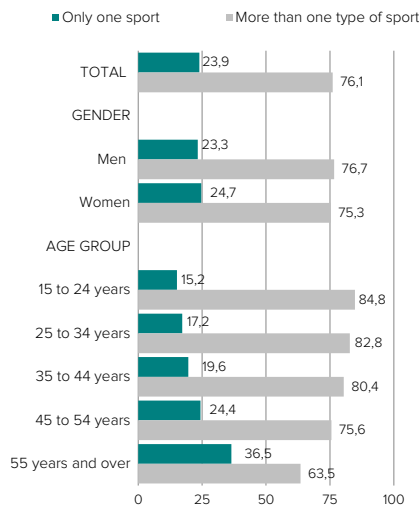


Figure 10. People who practised sports in the last year according to the practice of individual or team sports. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

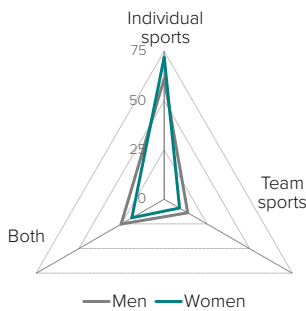
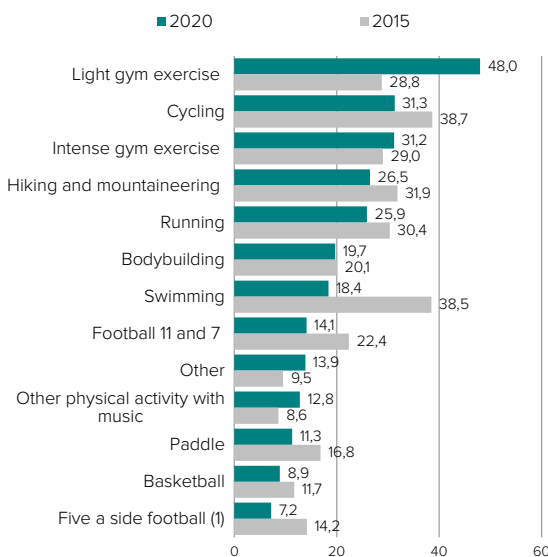


Figure 11. People who practised sports in the last year according to the sports categories most frequently practised
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)



(f) In 2020 include beach football

Impact of COVID-19 on various sporting activities

The figures show that on this occasion there was a significant increase in the numbers of people engaging in just one sporting discipline, 23.9% of which played sport, a 2.9 percentage points increase compared to 2015. In contrast, three out of every four people, 76.1% of those who played sport over the last year, engaged in more than one sporting discipline.

The practice of just one discipline continues to be more frequent among women than men, at 24.7% and 23.3% respectively. The practice of more than one sport is more frequent among the younger population, exceeding 80% in those under 45 years of age, with the lower frequency recorded in groups as the age range increases, the lowest value 63.5% among people aged 55 or over.

The preference for playing individual sports has increased to 66.1% of the population surveyed, with 11.6% inclined towards team sports, and 22.3% showing no preference. There continues to be notable differences due to sex, where preference for individual sport rises to 72% among women, compared to 61% in men. By age groups, among the youngest preference for team sports is most frequent.

Analysing the sporting disciplines practised over the last year, we can see across-the-board falls in practically all disciplines and significant increases in light gym exercise, with 48% of the population who played sport over the last year, compared to 28.8% recorded in 2015.

Among those who played sport during the year, intense gym exercise shows a rate of 31.2%, hiking and mountaineering 26.5%, running 25.9%, swimming 18.4%, football 11 and 7, the 14.1%.

Football, cycling, paddle, bodybuilding, basketball, tennis and fishing are most frequently engaged in by men, whereas higher rates were seen in women in any type of gym or swimming.

Figure 12. People who practised sports in the last year in the sport categories most frequently practiced according to sex. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

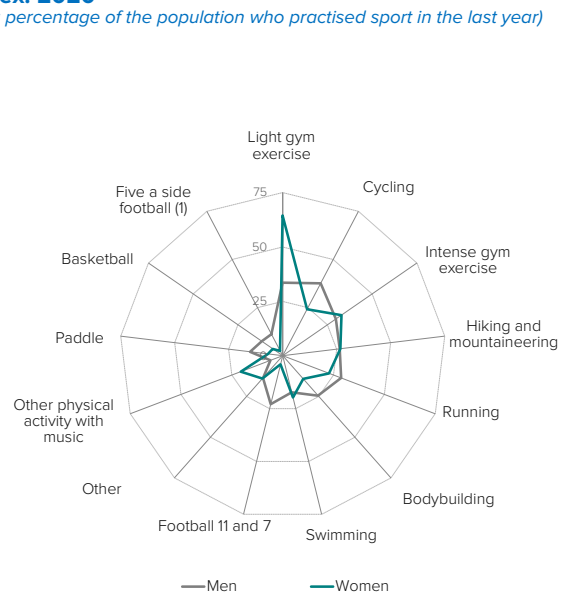


Figure 13. People who practised sports in the last year and during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to frequency
(As a percentage of the surveyed population)

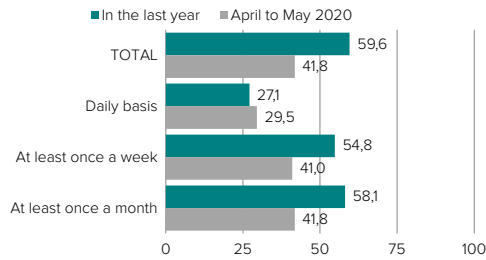


Figure 14. People who practised sports at least once a month, during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to sex, age and educational level
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

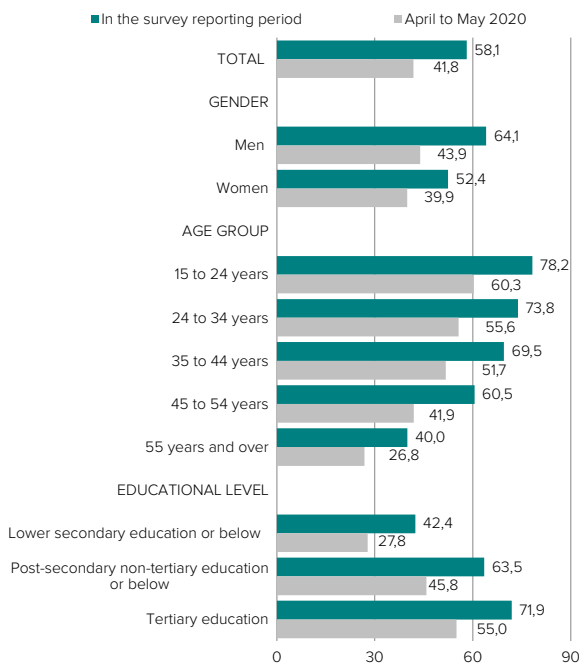
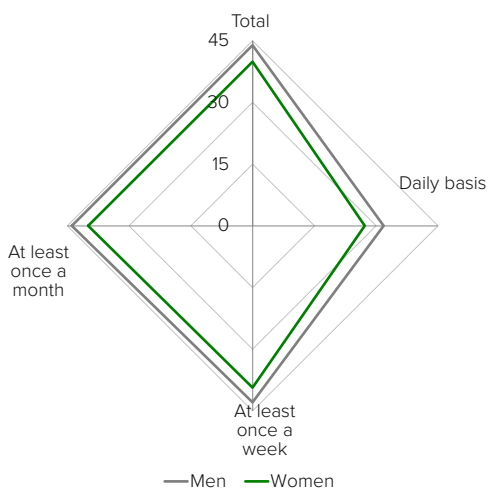


Figure 15. People who practised sports at least once a month during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to frequency and sex.
(As a percentage of the surveyed population)



Sports activity during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020

The field research of the survey began in September 2020 and ended in January 2021. To interpret the results of this edition of the survey properly, we have to take into account that all the indicators are affected by different lockdown situations resulting from COVID-19 that occurred during the reference year of the project and therefore constitute an example of their impact on sports activity.

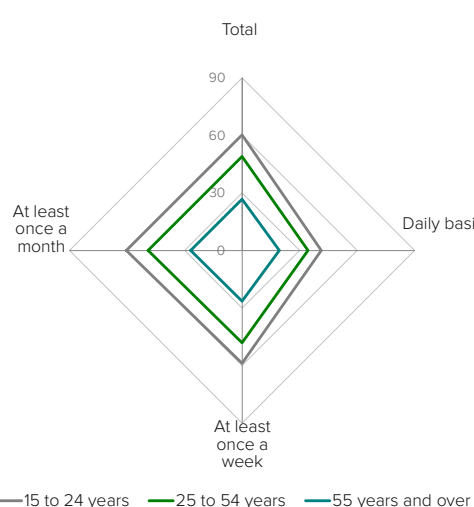
Nevertheless, the survey included a specific module on the practice of sporting activities during the months of April and May 2020, that enables us to evaluate practice during the period and whether or not the lockdown has meant a change of intentions relating to the sporting habits of those researched.

During April and May of the lockdown period in 2020 (hereinafter the lockdown period), 41% of the population played sport at least once a week, a lower figure by 13.8 percentage points to that observed for the group in the year researched for the survey. If we analyse the rates of those who practised at least once a month the conclusion is similar: 41.8% practised during the lockdown period compared to 58.1% during the period as a whole.

If we analyse the monthly rate by sex, the figures observed during the lockdown period show 43.9% for men and 39.9% for women, a difference of 4 percentage points, compared with the gap of 11.7 points observed in the year of the survey, noting that during the lockdown period in April and May of 2020, the gap in rates for men and women playing sport closed significantly.

The higher rates of sports activity during the lockdown period were to be witnessed in the youngest age group, at 60.3% in monthly terms, dropping with age until reaching 26.8% among those aged 55 and over. In all groups the reduction in sports activity was around a third of the activity in relation to the survey reporting period.

Figure 16. People who practised sports at least once a month during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to frequency and age.
(As a percentage of the surveyed population)



SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

Figure 17. People who practised sports during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to form and sex.

(As a percentage of the population who practised sport during April and May of the period in 2020)

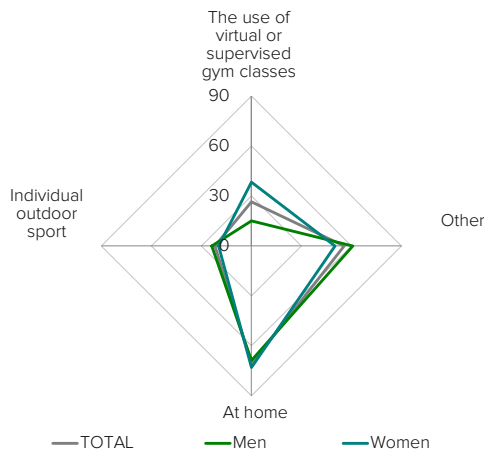


Figure 18. People who practised sports during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 according to sporting categories and sex.

(As a percentage of the surveyed population)

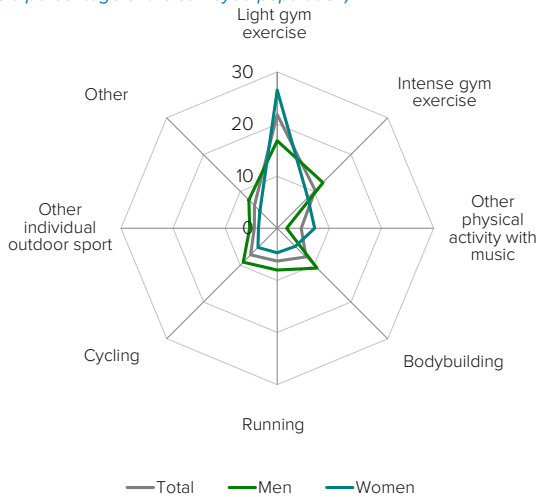
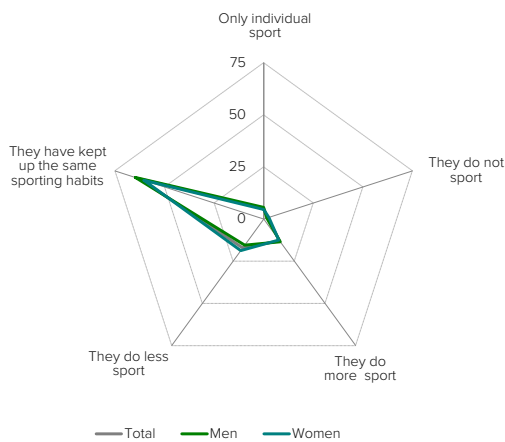


Figure 19. People who state that during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 has changed their sporting activity.

(As a percentage of the surveyed population)



70.9% of people who engaged in sporting activities during the lockdown period did so at home. One quarter, 26.4%, used virtual or supervised gym classes and 55.6% did so in free-form.

The use of virtual or supervised gym classes was much lower among men who played sport during this period, at 15%, compared with 38.3% for women who took part. This rate took its highest values in middle-aged people and in those surveyed with higher education.

During the lockdown period the most frequent activities were light gym exercise, with a monthly rate of 21.8% and intense gym exercise, at 10.3%. Following on in order of importance were bodybuilding, at 7.8%, cycling, at 7.2% and running at 6.3%.

With the exception of light gym exercise and other physical activities performed with music, which have the highest numbers among women, in other sporting activities analysed we observed the highest values among men. With very few exceptions, the maximum values were observed in the lowest age group and in the highest educational level.

With regard to possible changes in sporting habits, following the lockdown period, 62.4% of the population surveyed state that they have kept up the same sporting habits, 17.1% think that they do less sport and 12.9% that they have increased their sporting activity following the lockdown period.

One in every 10 surveyed stopped attending the gym in person following the lockdown period, and more specifically, 7% of the population surveyed suspended it temporarily and 2.2% state they have left it for good. In both cases the highest values were to be witnessed among women and middle-aged groups.

The percentage of those who keep up their habits increases with age, with the lowest number among young people aged between 15 and 24, at 47.9%, as opposed to 72% of the 55-years-and-over age group.

Figure 20. People who state that during the COVID-19 lockdown period from April to May 2020 has changed their sporting habits.

(As a percentage of the surveyed population)

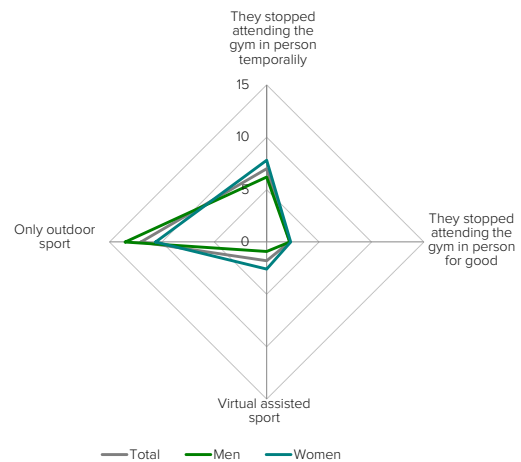
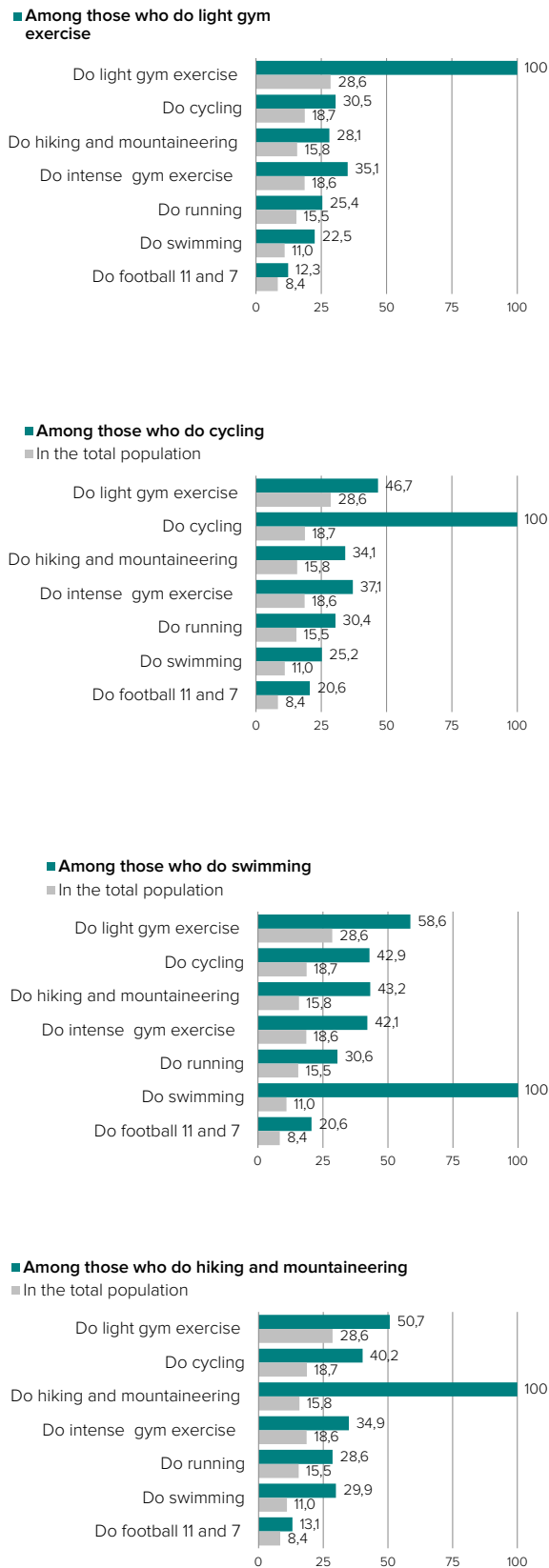


Figure 21. Indicators of annual sports practice in the population surveyed and in several groups of people. 2020

(As a percentage)



Interrelated indicators of participation

As in its previous edition, the survey includes indicators of sports activity assessed in groups of people in which a certain sporting practice was observed, which reveals the strong interrelationships between them. Shown below are some examples of this.

Among those who played light gym exercise during the last year, the rate of intense gym exercise nearly doubled, at 35.1% compared to 18.6% in the population analysed. The rates for hiking and mountaineering increased considerably to 28.1%, compared with 15.8% observed in the general population, with 22.5% doing swimming, double that of the whole population.

If we focus on the group doing cycling, in annual terms we observed a strong increase in their swimming rates, at 25.2% compared to 11% estimated for the overall research population. The rates for hiking more than doubled to 34.1%, compared to 15.8% observed in the total.

Among those doing swimming, there were also sharp increases in the practice of exercise, either light gym exercise, at 58.6% compared with 28.6% observed in the general population, or intense gym exercise, at 42.1% compared with 18.6%, and in the rates for hiking and cycling, which are around 42.9% and 43.2% respectively.

More than half of those who hike also do light gym exercise, at 50.7%, and among those, 40.2% go cycling, more than double those observed in the overall population surveyed and intense gym exercise nearly double at 34.9%.

Among those who played football 11 or 7 last year, the annual rates for cycling increased to 45.7% compared with 18.7% for the general population. Among them, the rates for swimming doubled to 26.9% compared to 11%. Annual foot racing activity increased significantly to 30.3% compared to 15.5% observed in the general population and hiking, 24.6% and 15.8% respectively. Among those who played football 11 or 7 in the last year, the rates for light gym exercise and intense gym exercise are similar at 41.8% and 41.4% respectively, with the values corresponding to the general population at 28.6% and 18.6% respectively.

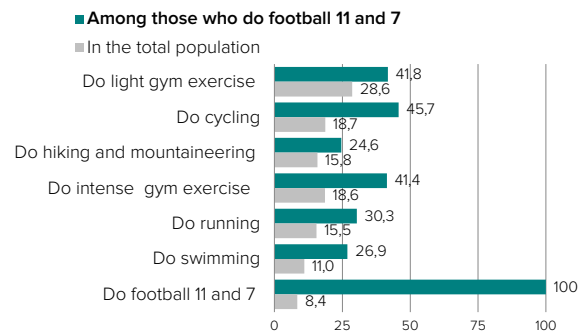


Figure 22. People who practised sports according to the starting age of sports practice. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

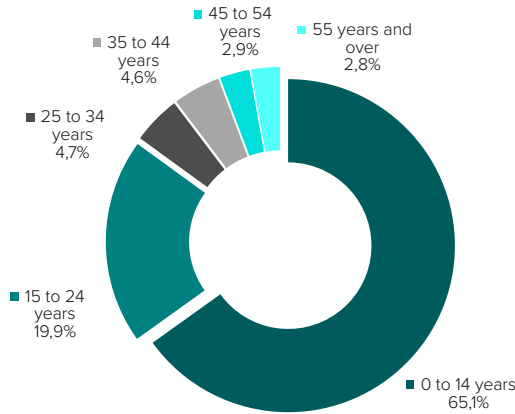


Figure 23. People who practised sports according to the starting age of sports practice and sex. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

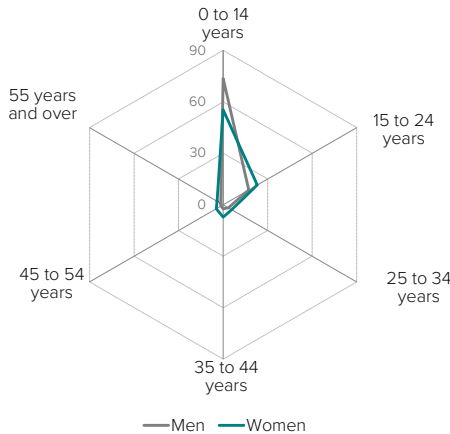


Figure 24. People according to the parental involvement in sports activities of their children. 2020
(As a percentage of the population with children under 18 years old)



The starting age of sports practice

The survey provides indicators relating to the starting age for playing sport, which reveal that 65.1% of the population who play sport began the activity before the age of 15, 19.9% between 15 and 24, 9.3% between 25 and 44 and only 5.7% began to play sport at the age of 45 or over.

The determining factor here is sex, as 73.6% of men began to do sport before the age of 15 compared with 55.3% of women.

The involvement of parents in sports practice

If we analyse the link between the sporting practices of those surveyed and that of their parents, we can see that, among those who play sport, 35.7% state that at least one of their parents practises or has practised this activity. The generational aspect is the determining factor in this indicator, observing that among the youngest, aged between 15 and 24, this figure increases to 61.3% and drops down to below 20% among people aged 55 and over.

If we analyse the sporting practices of the parents of the part of the population surveyed who play sport, we can see rates at 6.3 percentage points higher than those observed in the total population group under this study, in which it is estimated that in only 29.4% one or other of the parents played sport.

In relation to the parent participation in their children's sporting activities, an increase of nearly seven percentage points was observed in 2020 compared to 2015. 48.4% of the population with children under 18 years of age at home state that in 2020 they did partake in some sporting activity with them, 43.2% usually accompany them to their training sessions and 38.3% to their competitions.

Figure 25. People according to the sport practice of the parents. 2020

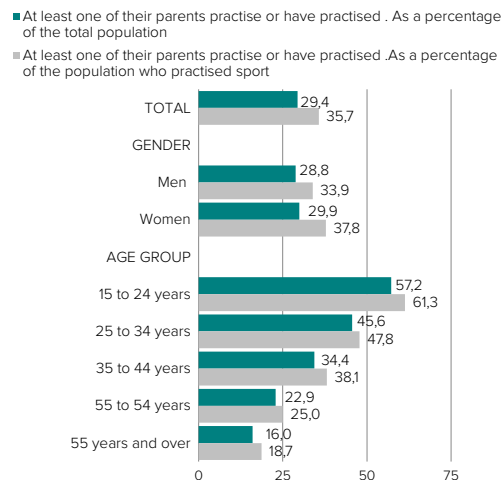


Figure 26. People who walked more or less quickly, for at least ten minutes non-stop in order to maintain or improve physical fitness according to the frequency
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

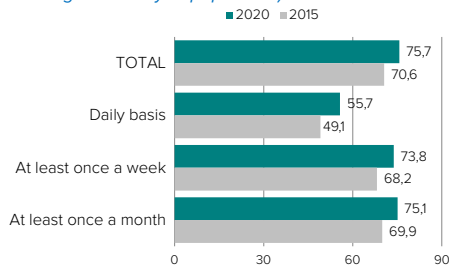


Figure 27. People who walked or practised sports at least once a week according to the state of health declared, existence of a chronic disease or limitations for the performance of physical activities. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

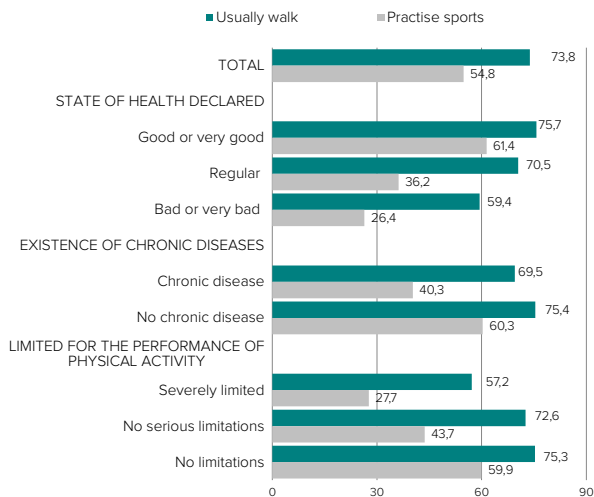
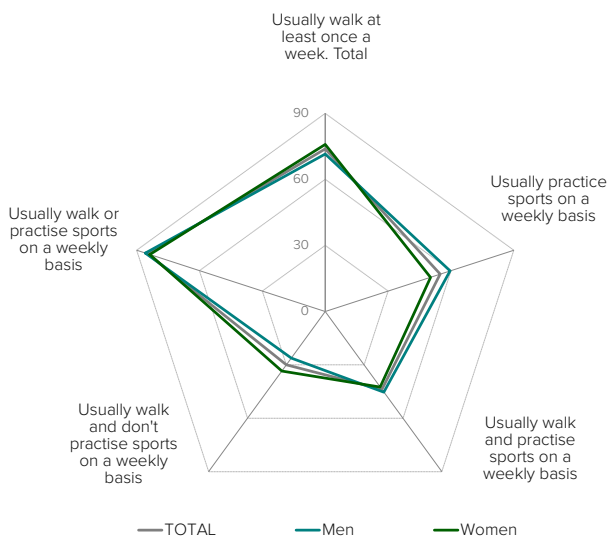


Figure 28. People who walked on a daily basis and link with sports practice. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population)



Walking

Because of its importance, the survey conducted some separate research into the practice of walking or strolling, more or less quickly, for at least ten minutes at a time in order to maintain or improve physical fitness. The figures show that 75.7% of the population usually perform this activity, which means a significant increase of 5.1 percentage points compared to 2015.

75.1% of the population perform this activity at least once a month, 73.8% at least once a week and 55.7% of those surveyed on a daily basis.

Compared to what was observed in the participation rates for sport, the habit of walking or strolling was most frequent among women at 78.6% than men, at 72.7%, matching the percentage of those who do it daily, at 55.7%. Similarly, while the participation rates for sport were declining with age, the habit of walking or strolling, which takes its minimum values among the younger population aged between 15 and 24, remains at practically 75% from this age.

If we analyse the link between this practice and the state of health declared by the individual, we can see that it is a frequent practice among those who say they have no limitations, or that they do not have a serious constraint, with weekly rates of 75.3% and 72.6% respectively, highlighting that 57.2% of those who state they are severely limited for undertaking any physical activity, usually walk or stroll at least once a week and 36.8% do it daily.

Combining the results for playing sport with the walking habit over the last year we can conclude that 87.8% of the population played some sport or walked, 28.2% only had the habit of walking and 47.5% participated in a sport and also walked.

Figure 29. People who practised sport and walk according to characteristics. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

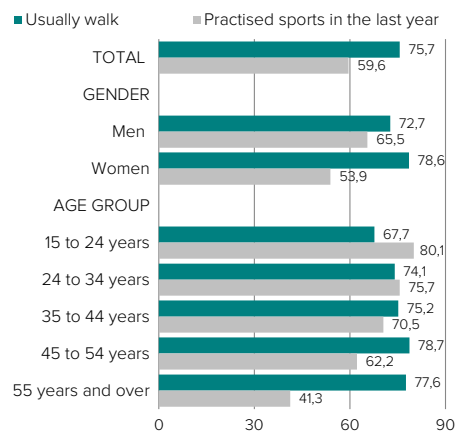


Figure 30. People who have had at least one sports license in effect in the last year according to characteristics. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

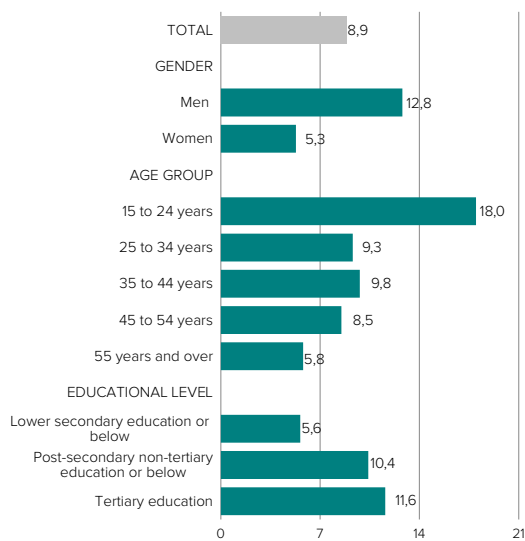


Figure 31. People who have been subscribers or members of gyms or sport clubs according to characteristics. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

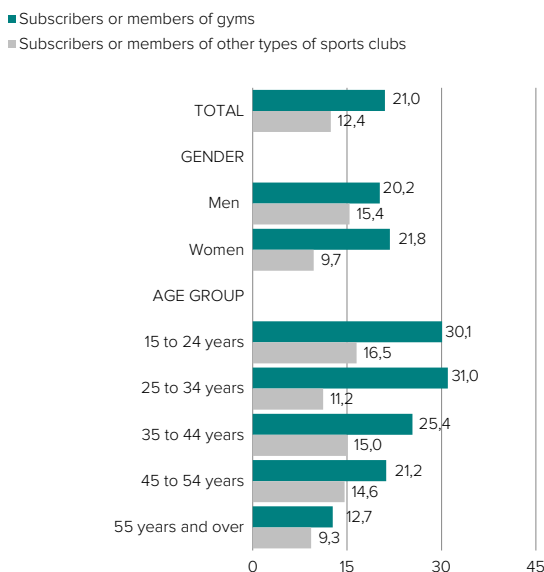


Figure 32. People according to the support of sports activities through voluntary work or donations by sex. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)



Link with sporting federations or organisations and support of sporting activities

8.9% of the population researched states having at least one valid sporting license, with men holding nearly double that of women, at 12.8% compared to 5.3%. The highest values are observed in the youngest, reaching their maximum in the 15-to-24-year-old group, at 18%. In the majority of cases, 92.2% only have one federation license and the remaining 7.8% more than one.

Looking at the group that played any sport, 13.6% had a valid license.

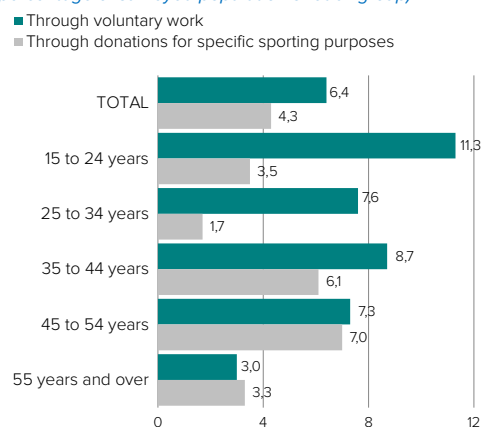
21% of people researched are subscribers or members of gyms.

Regarding performance according to sex, women have slightly higher rates than men in gym subscriptions or memberships, at 21.8% and 20.2% respectively. This rate increases significantly as the age goes down, reaching the maximum in the youngest group and rising with the level of education.

12.4% are subscribers or members of other types of sports clubs or associations. Differences due to sex are significant, and more frequently among men, 15.4% compared to 9.7% observed in women.

With regard to the participation in, or support for sporting activities through voluntary work or donations for specific sporting purposes, 6.4% have worked as a volunteer in this field, a higher figure among men and the youngest groups, and 4.3% have made some donation for specific sporting purposes over the last year, a figure that is above average in the middle-aged group aged between 35 and 54. Both voluntary work and donations are activities most frequent among those who play sport.

Figure 33. People who have supported sports activities through voluntary work or donations according to age group. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)



SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

Figure 34. Main motivations for sports practice
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

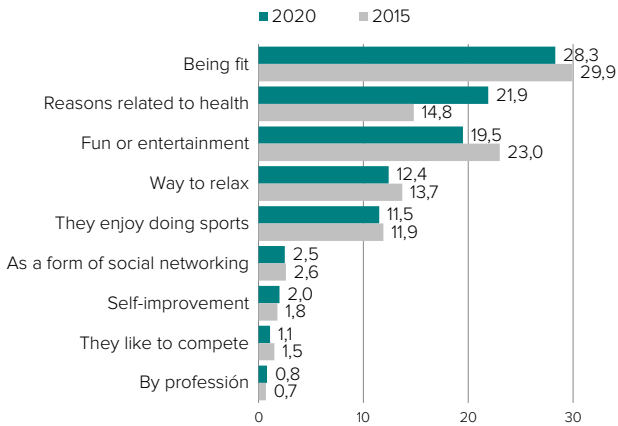


Figure 35. Main motivations for sports practice according to sex. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)

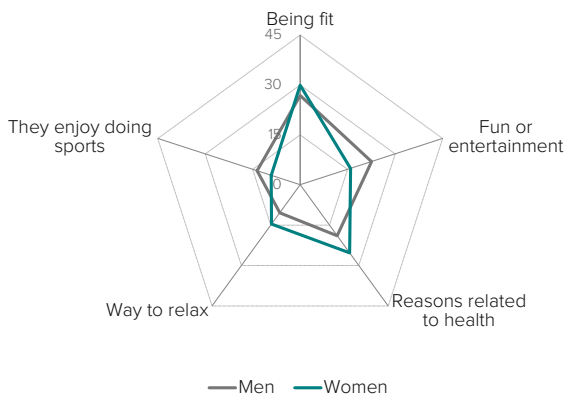


Figure 36. Main motivations for sports practice according to age groups. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)



Main motivations and barriers for playing sport

Among those who play sport, the survey investigated their motivations.

To be fit continues to be the main reason for doing sports, 28.3% in total with the highest proportion among women, at 29.9%, compared to 26.8% observed in men. These are followed in order of precedence by health reasons, 21.9%, with a notable increase of 7.1 percentage points compared to 2015, and with a higher proportion of women than men, at 25.3% and 18.9% respectively.

The third reason in order of precedence is fun or entertainment at 19.5%; in this case the percentages recorded among men at 22.6% were considerably higher than those among women at 15.9%. Relaxation appears to be the main reason for 12.4%, with the higher proportion among women at 14.6% compared to 10.4%. Of those who state that they like sport as the main reason, the proportion is highest among men. The remaining reasons are much less frequent, such as considering sport as a form of social interaction, at 2.5% or personal growth, at 2%.

Among the main barriers to playing sport, the reasons why the population does not usually play sport or do not it more often, lack of time is in first place, at 44%, followed at some distance by lack of interest, at 19.8%. Health reasons, 13.2%, or age, 11.9% are primary reasons in the population aged 55 or over.

4.7% consider lack of suitable facilities nearby as the main barrier and 3.9% economic reasons.

Figure 37. Main barriers to sports practice
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

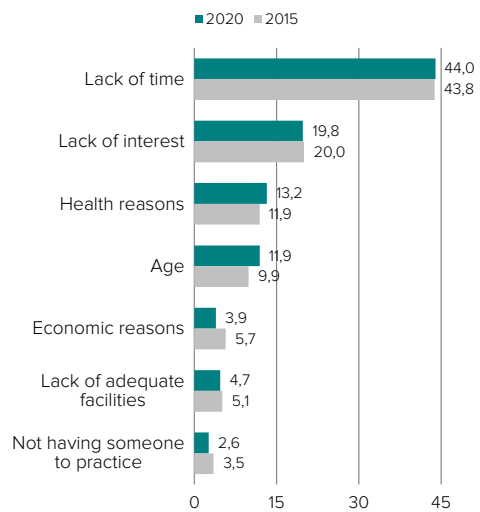


Figure 38. People according to the attendance in person or audiovisual media access to sports events in the last year
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

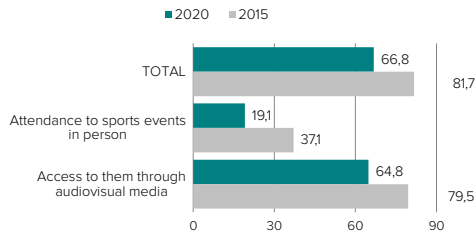


Figure 39. People who attended in person or accessed by audiovisual media to sports events in the last year according to characteristics
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

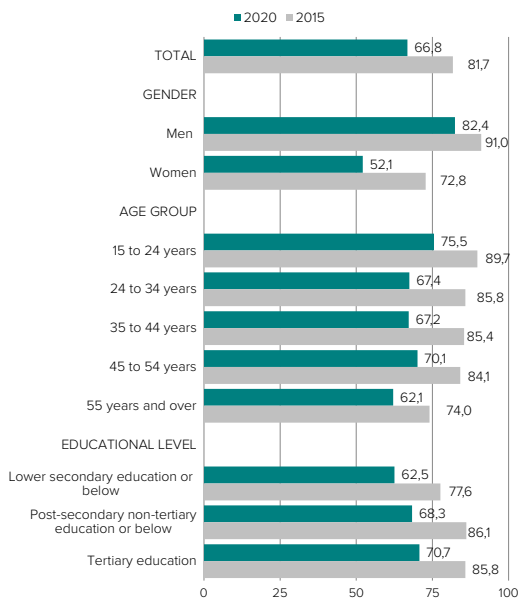
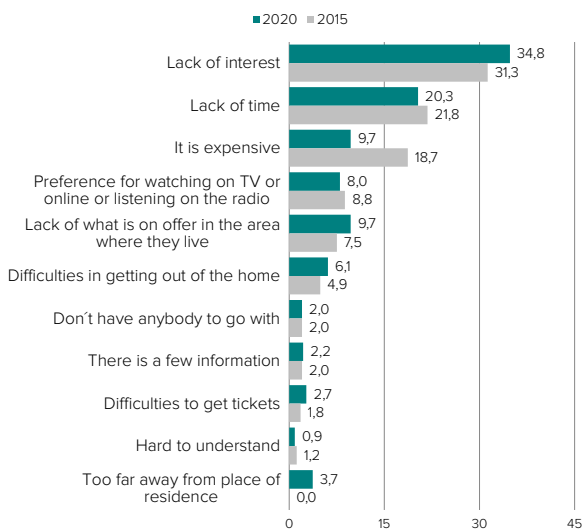


Figure 40. Main motivations for not attending in person, or not more often, to sports events
(As a percentage of surveyed population)



Impact of COVID-19 on attendance in person or audiovisual media access to sports events

As in the previous edition, the survey investigates attendance in-person at sporting events, as well as access to them through audiovisual media, making it clear that, on this occasion, 66.8% of the population attended a sporting event at least once per year, either in-person or via audiovisual media. More specifically, 19.1% of the population surveyed attended in-person and 64.8% accessed by audiovisual means.

The impact of COVID has led to considerable drops in these rates, specifically 18 percentage points in in-person attendance and 14.7 points in access by audiovisual media, reaching an overall decrease of almost 15 percentage points.

Access to these types of event, either in-person or via audiovisual media, is much higher among men at 82.4% than women at 52.1%. In fact, the gap is even wider than what was recorded in the previous period. The annual rate is above the average at 54 years of age, with the minimum value, about 62.1%, in the population aged 55 or over.

The falling annual rates have affected all the groups analysed.

The survey studies the main reasons why the population analysed does not usually attend a sporting event in-person, or does not do so more frequently. Lack of interest or time, at 34.8% and 20.3% respectively, are the key reasons. They are followed, in order of importance, by price and shortage of supply with identical percentages of 9.7%, followed by preference for watching it on television or Internet, or listening to it on the radio, at 8%.

Difficulty in leaving the house is stated by 6.1%, with the remainder of people having other options (no one to go with, not enough information, difficult to get tickets, difficult to understand, or too far away from place of residence), with very low incidences.

Figure 41. Main motivations for not attending in person, or not more often, to sports events according to sex
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

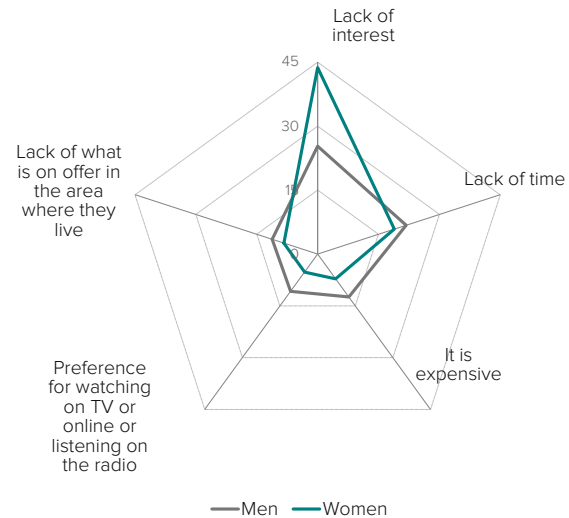


Figure 42. People who have attended sporting events in person in the last year. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

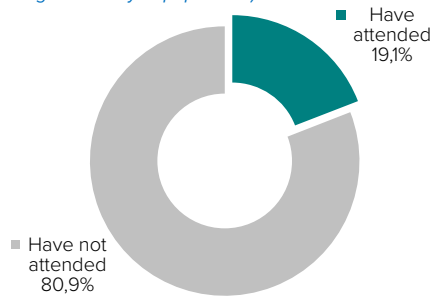


Figure 43. People who attended sporting events in person in the last year according to characteristics. 2020
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

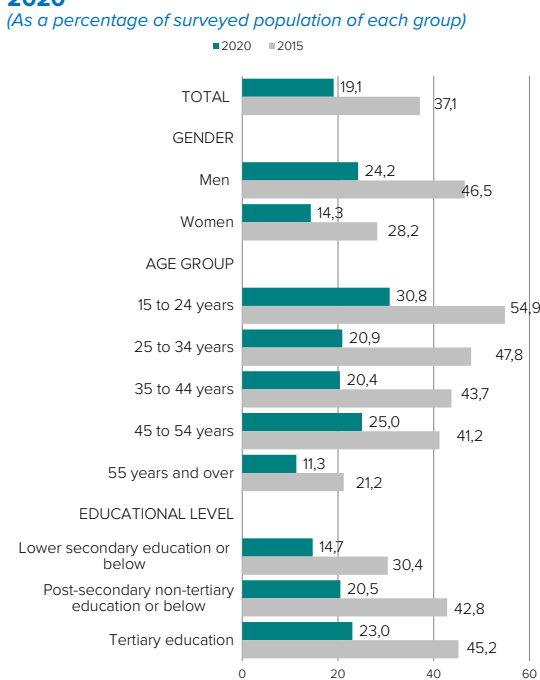
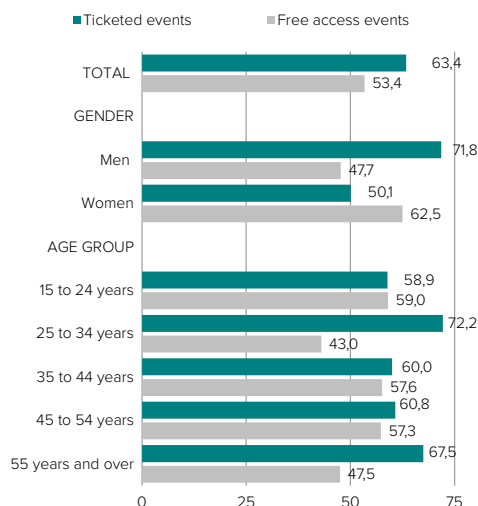


Figure 44. People who attended sporting events in the last year according to the access. 2020
(As a percentage of the population of each group who attended sporting event)



Impact on in-person attendance at sports events

The impact of Covid-19 has reduced the annual attendance rates at sporting events by half, from 37.1% in 2015 to 19.1% recorded in this edition of the survey.

This figure continues to be higher in men than women, at 24.2% and 14.3% respectively. By age groups, the highest annual rate corresponds to young people between 15 and 24, at 30.8%, falling sharply in the 55-year-old age group and over, standing at 11.3%.

Among those who attended sporting events last year, 53.4% did so at events with free access, and 63.4% at events with tickets. Higher rates were seen for women among the first ones, and among the second ones for men.

Regarding the type of event, 17.7% of the population surveyed attended events relating to team sports, such as football, basketball and others, and only 4% individual sports. The largest gatherings were at football matches, with an annual rate of 13.7%, and 4.6% of the population attended a basketball match.

Furthermore, of the total numbers attending sports events, 87.1% stated that it was a male category event, 20.2% a female category event and 14.3% mixed.

If we focus on the characterisation of the last time attended, nearly half of those who attended a football match with tickets, 48.4% paid the admission at the normal price, while 38% used subscription. Among those who entered with paid tickets, 23.3% purchased their ticket on the Internet.

Figure 45. People who attended sporting events in the last year according to sports categories. 2020
(As a percentage of the population of each group who attended sporting event)

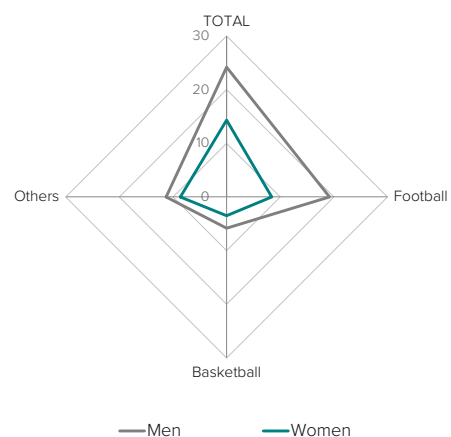


Figure 46. People who accessed to sporting events through audiovisual media in the last year according to characteristics
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

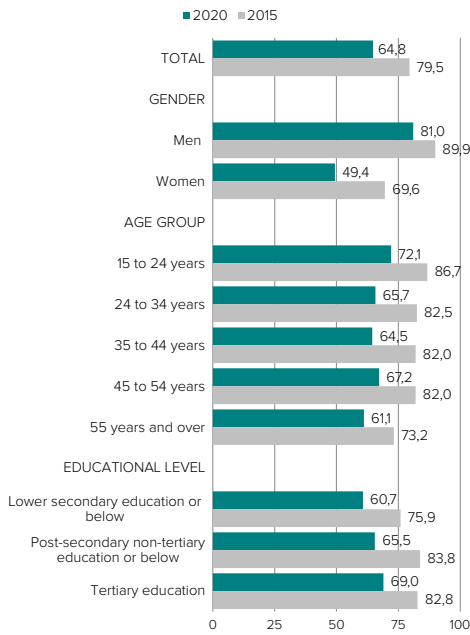


Figure 47. People who accessed to sporting events through audiovisual media in the last year according to sports categories
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

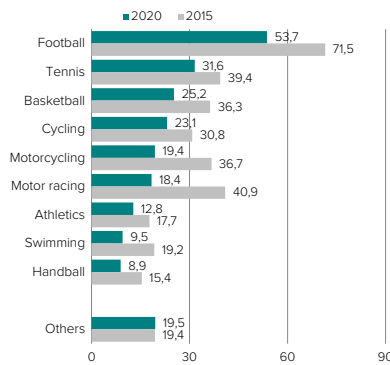
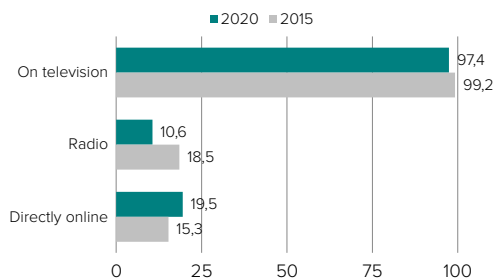


Figure 48. People who accessed to sporting events through audiovisual media in the last year according to audiovisual media used
(As a percentage of population who accessed through audiovisual media)



Entry to sporting events via audiovisual media

Two out of every three people of the population 64.8% studied entered sporting events last year via audiovisual media, such as television, radio or Internet, 14.7 percentage points less than the previous edition of the survey. Access by audiovisual media is higher among men, at 81%, compared to women, at 49.4% - a gap that has increased in this edition, taking its maximum values among the youngest, aged between 15 and 24, at 72.1%, and generally decreases with age, until taking its minimum value, 61.1%, among those aged 55 years and over.

Furthermore, of the total numbers attending sporting events via audiovisual media, 96.4% were linked to the male category, 32.2% the female category and 17.7% mixed.

If we analyse the audiovisual media used, 63.1% of the population surveyed access sporting events through television, 12.6% through the Internet and 6.9% through radio. For the group of people who accesses an event by audiovisual media, the percentages observed in the different media are: 97.4% watch it on television, 19.5% watch it online and 10.6% listened to the radio.

Significant differences were observed in the use of the Internet, with a difference of more than 10 percentage points between men and women, at 23.6% and 13% respectively, with maximum values in the younger population, reaching percentages above 31% in young people aged 35 and taking their minimum value, 7.2%, in the population aged 55 years or over.

By type of sporting event, football stands out at 53.7%, with access to this event via audiovisual media, followed at a great distance by motor racing at 18.4%, tennis at 31.6%, motorcycle racing at 19.4%, basketball at 25.2% and cycling at 23.1%. Lower rates were found in swimming, 9.5%, athletics, 12.8% and handball, 8.9%.

Figure 49. People who accessed to sporting events through audiovisual media in the last year according to the type of sports event. 2020
(As a percentage of population who accessed by audiovisual media)

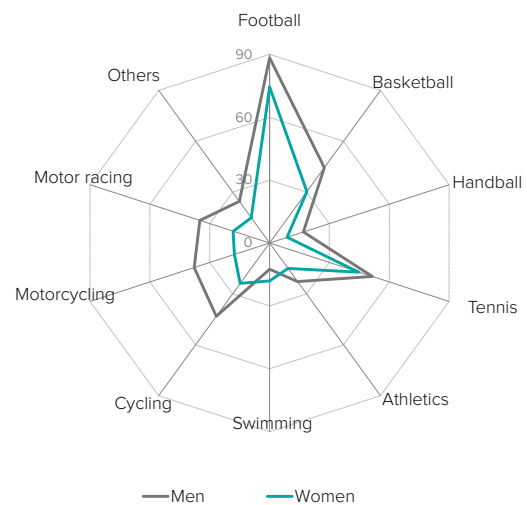


Figure 50. People who usually access to sports information through the press or audiovisual media according to frequency
(As a percentage of surveyed population)

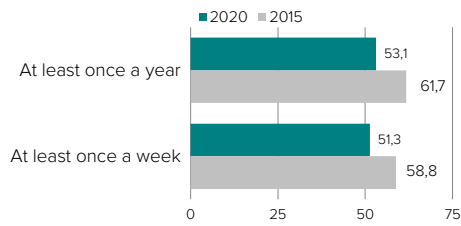


Figure 51. People who usually access to sports information through the press or audiovisual media at least once a year according to characteristics
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

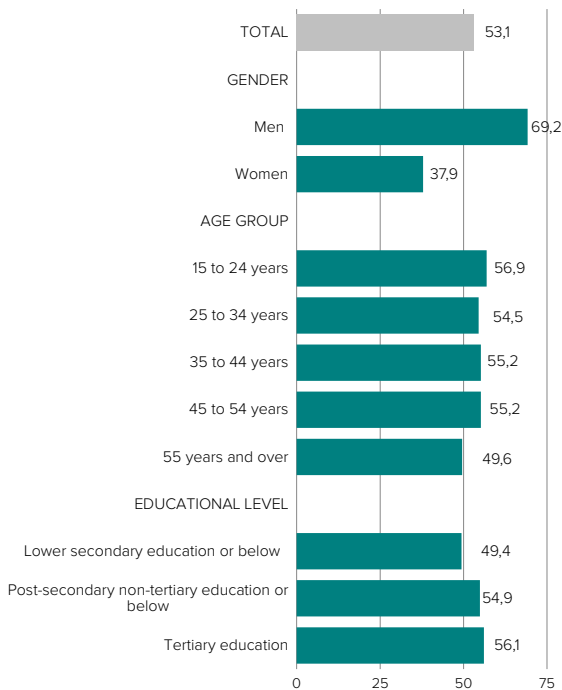
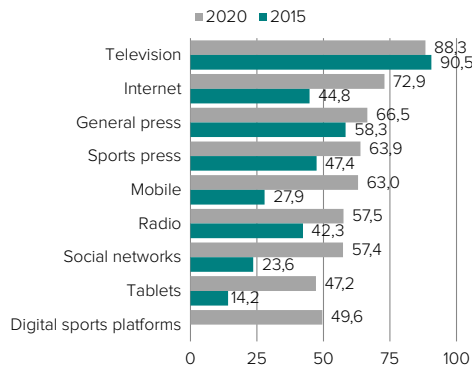


Figure 52. People who usually access to sports information through the press or audiovisual media according to type of media
(As a percentage of population who usually access to sports information)



Impact on access to sporting information by press or audiovisual media

A fall was recorded in the population who were informed about sport by the press or audiovisual media in the last year, with a rate of 53.1% of the population, most of them, 96.5%, on a weekly basis. The annual rate recorded a decrease of 8.6 percentage points.

The search for sporting information continues to be a practice much higher among men at 69.2%, compared with women, at 37.9%. By age groups, the figures were above average among those under the age of 55.

If we analyse the personal situation we do not see any notable differences between the categories studied, with the exception of the independent single, divorced, separated or widowed groups (with or without children) who have the lowest rates, at 48.6%, for accessing at least once a year.

The survey is interested in various media, press and audiovisuals used for finding information about sport. Among those who usually keep themselves informed about sport, the television was the most used medium, at 88.3%, followed by the Internet at 72.9%, the general press at 66.5% and sports press at 63.9%, mobile phone at 63% and radio and social networks almost equal at 57.5% and 57.4% respectively. Almost half used digital sports platforms to obtain sporting information, specifically 49.6%.

We therefore observe that the use of new technologies as instruments for accessing information in the sporting world has increased or is now at the same level as some of the more traditional media. Indeed, age is the determining variable when accessing sports information via these channels. So, in the case of the Internet, the highest values are recorded among the younger members of the population at 47.6%, a figure that drops to 29.1% as age increases in the population aged 55 years and over.

Figure 53. People who usually access to sports information by press or audiovisual media according to the media used and sex

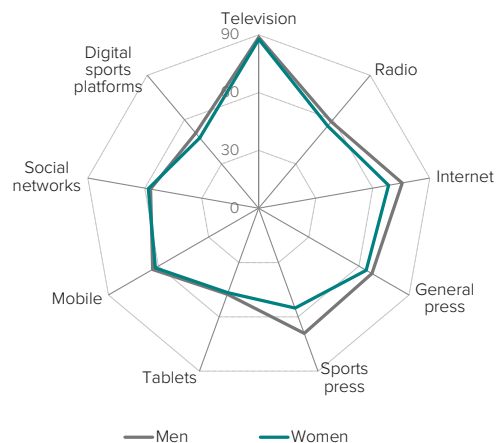


Figure 54. People who have sports equipment in the home according to the practice of sports. 2020

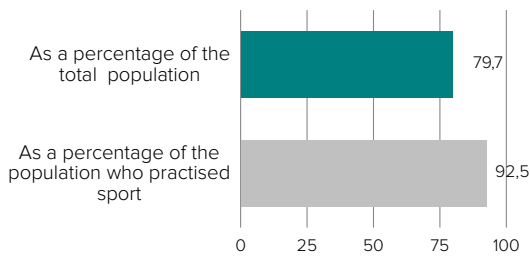


Figure 55. People who have sports equipment in the home according to the main characteristics. 2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

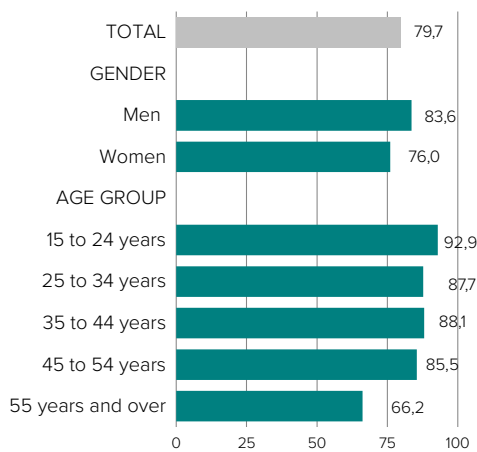
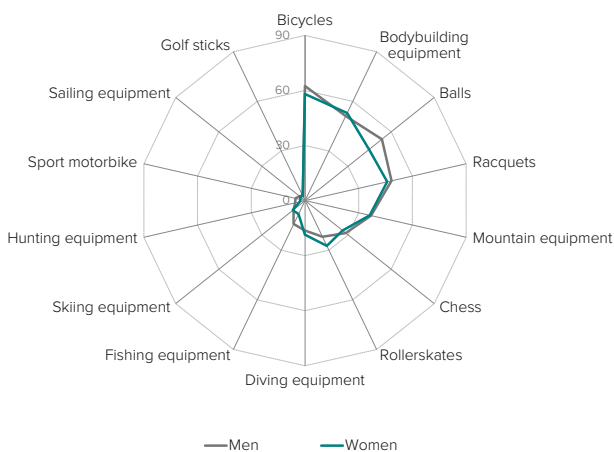


Figure 56. People who have sports equipment in the home according to the sports practice in the last year. 2020
(As a percentage of population who practised sports in the last year)



Main equipment available in the home

The vast majority of the population has sporting equipment in its homes, at 79.7%. The availability of equipment is almost universal, at 92.5%, among those who do sport.

The most frequently used equipment in the homes of the population studied are bicycles, bodybuilding equipment, balls, racquets, mountaineering equipment and chess boards.

More specifically, as far as bicycles are concerned, 49.8% of the population have them in their homes, 45.8% have adult bikes and 16.1% children's bikes.

41.4% of people surveyed have bodybuilding equipment and four out of every ten have a ball 40.4%, noting that 33.9% of the population studied have footballs and 17.2% basketballs. More than a third 36.7% have racquets, 20.8% have tennis racquets, 17.1% paddle racquets and 11.3% have table tennis bats. 26.9% of the population have mountaineering equipment in the home - 16.1% camping tents and 22.2% mountaineering material - and 22.1% chess.

This equipment is followed by skates, at 19.2%. Even with lower percentages, it can be seen that 12.4% have diving equipment or that 9.1% have fishing. Regarding specific skiing or hunting equipment, the percentages are around 6% and 3% respectively.

Figure 57. People who have sports equipment in the home according to the type. 2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population)

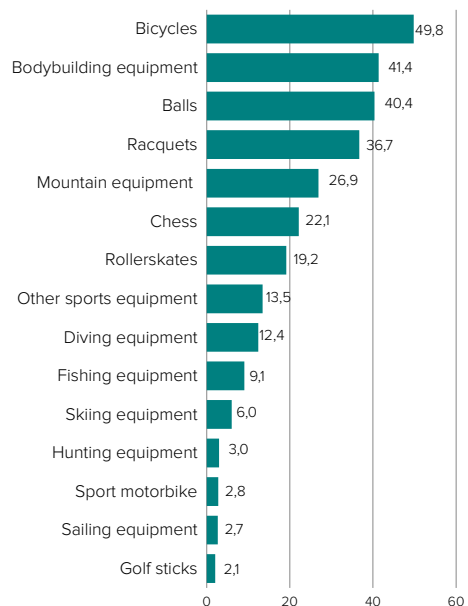


Figure 58. Evolution of sports practice on a weekly basis
(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

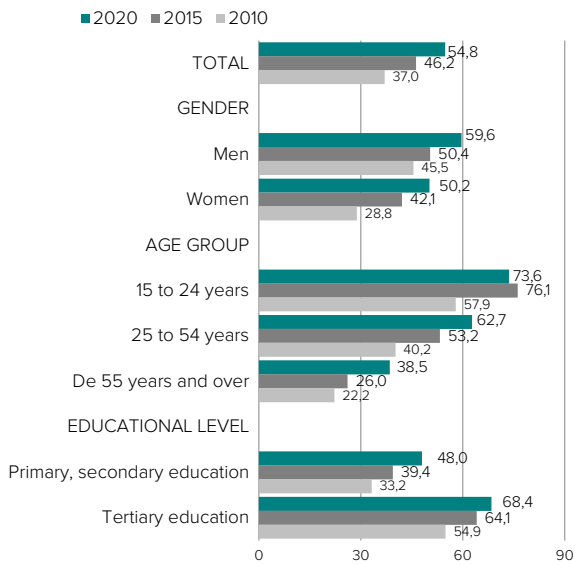
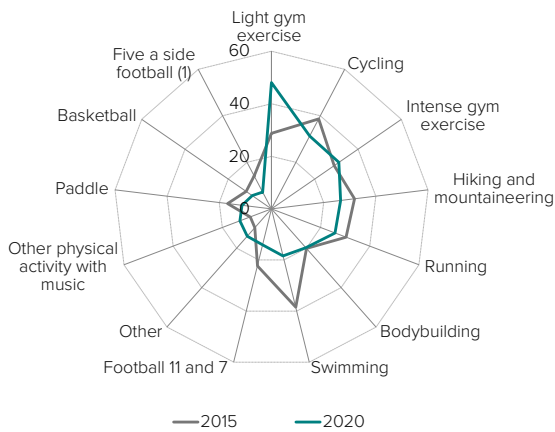


Figure 59 People who practised sport in the last year according to the most frequent sports categories. 2020
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)



(f) In 2020 include beach football

Evolution of the main indicators of participation in sports

As we have seen, the impact of Covid-19 was the determining factor in the evolution of sporting practice indicators.

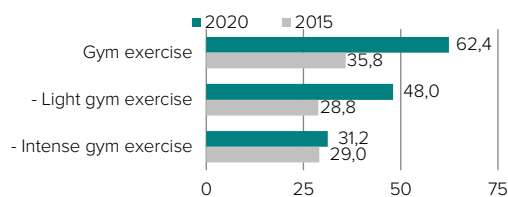
The results discussed relating to the practice of activities during the lockdown period of April and May 2020 (hereinafter the lockdown period) show a decline in the rates of sporting practice during this particular period, in which only 41% of the population played sport at least once a week, a lower figure by 13.8 percentage points than that observed in the overall year studied by the survey, 54.8%, with similar conclusions if we analyse the rates of those who participated less often.

This considerable drop, confirmed in the lockdown period, has not prevented the survey from estimating an annual rate for playing sport of 59.6%, a figure that represents an increase of 6.1 percentage points compared to 2015. The increase in the practice has significantly affected more frequent participation, daily and weekly, with increases of 7.6 and 8.6 percentage points respectively and were generalised in the various groups and higher in those groups that showed lower participation rates.

By categories, increases were observed in the frequent participation rates, in weekly terms, in gym and hiking. As has been indicated, among those who took part in sport over the last year, we can see across-the-board drops in practically all disciplines and significant increases in light gym exercise, with 48% of the population playing sport over the last year, compared to 28.8% recorded in 2015. The impact has also changed preferences, with a significant increase in those taking part in only one sporting discipline - 23.9% of those who did sport - or an increase in the preference for doing individual sports, which has increased to 66.1% of the population surveyed. The figures also show a notable increase in the population who usually walk. 75.7% usually perform this activity, 5.1 percentage points higher than in 2015.

The impact of Covid-19 has led to notable reductions in the rates of attendance at sporting events, both in-person and through audiovisual media. So, the annual rate of attendance at sporting events has plunged to 19.1% and access to sporting events by audiovisual media has dropped 14.7 percentage points compared with the previous edition of the survey.

Figure 60. Persons who practiced gym exercise in the last year.
(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year)



SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

R.1. AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST LINKED TO SPORTS

(Figures from 0 to 10)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
Sports in general	6,4	6,6	7,1	7,3	5,8	5,9
Sports practice	5,6	6,0	6,1	6,5	5,1	5,5
Attendance in person at sporting events	4,3	4,2	5,0	4,9	3,6	3,4
Audiovisual media access to sports events	5,4	5,0	6,5	6,3	4,3	3,8
Access to sports information	4,9	4,7	6,1	6,0	3,8	3,5

R.2. MAIN INDICATORS OF SPORTS PRACTICE

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
SPORTS PRACTICE FREQUENCY						
<i>(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100
At least once a year	53,5	59,6	59,8	65,5	47,5	53,9
At least once a quarter	52,3	58,6	58,4	64,6	46,6	53,0
At least once a month	51,0	58,1	57,0	64,1	45,3	52,4
At least once a week	46,2	54,8	50,4	59,6	42,1	50,2
On a daily basis	19,5	27,1	21,8	30,8	17,3	23,5
SPORTS PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS						
<i>(As a percentage of who practised sport in the last year of each group)</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Day of the week in which sports is more frequently practised						
<i>Monday to Friday</i>	40,7	32,8	30,3	25,9	53,2	40,7
<i>Weekend or holiday</i>	17,6	14,9	22,8	18,9	11,4	10,2
<i>Indifferent</i>	41,6	52,3	46,8	55,2	35,4	49,0
Time period in which sport is more frequently practised						
<i>Holidays</i>	10,5	9,0	11,1	8,8	9,7	9,3
<i>Working periods</i>	23,4	18,1	17,2	15,0	30,8	21,6
<i>Indifferent</i>	66,1	72,9	71,7	76,2	59,5	69,1
Type of environment in which sport is more frequently practised						
<i>Outdoor</i>	45,9	47,1	55,6	54,8	34,3	38,2
<i>Indoor</i>	24,0	23,1	14,9	16,1	34,9	31,2
<i>Indifferent</i>	30,1	29,8	29,5	29,1	30,8	30,6
<i>At home</i>	19,4	36,3	19,6	33,2	19,2	39,8
<i>In a learning centre</i>	15,8	17,2	11,1	14,2	21,5	20,7
<i>Workplace</i>	2,4	3,0	3,0	4,1	1,7	1,6
<i>On their journeys to work or to the learning centre</i>	3,4	3,1	2,8	3,0	4,2	3,3
<i>Other places</i>	74,8	61,2	80,0	65,9	68,6	55,8
Sporting facilities in which sports is more frequently practised						
<i>Specific sporting facilities</i>	58,8	45,3	53,7	42,9	64,9	48,1
<i>Open spaces for outdoor activities (park,...)</i>	69,9	72,7	78,1	75,4	60,0	69,5
<i>Other places</i>	19,1	30,4	18,5	27,2	19,7	34,1

R.3. PEOPLE WHO USUALLY WALK

(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
Usually walk	70,6	75,7	67,0	72,7	74,0	78,6
On a daily basis	49,1	55,7	46,3	55,7	51,8	55,7
At least once a week	68,2	73,8	64,7	71,5	71,6	75,9
At least once a month	69,9	75,1	66,4	72,3	73,3	77,7
Usually walk at least once a week						
Usually walk and practise sports on a weekly basis	33,4	43,8	33,6	45,3	33,1	42,4
Usually walk and don't practise sports on a weekly basis	34,9	30,0	31,1	26,2	38,5	33,5
Usually walk or practise sports on a weekly basis	81,1	84,7	81,6	85,8	80,6	83,7

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

R.4. PEOPLE WHO PRACTICED SPORTS IN THE LAST YEAR ACCORDING TO SPORTS CATEGORIES. Annual rates in relation to the population that practised sport in the year.*(As a percentage of the population who practised sport in the last year of each group)*

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Football f1 and 7	22,4	14,1	35,8	22,9	6,3	4,0
Five a side football ⁽¹⁾	14,2	7,2	23,3	11,2	3,3	2,6
Basketball	11,7	8,9	14,9	11,7	7,9	5,6
Handball	4,1	3,0	4,5	3,6	3,6	2,3
Volleyball	8,6	4,7	8,9	4,9	8,3	4,6
Rugby ⁽²⁾	1,8	2,5	2,4	3,4	1,2	1,4
Fronton, frontenis	6,6	3,5	9,0	4,0	3,6	3,0
Petanca or bowling	5,8	3,3	6,0	3,9	5,5	2,6
Skating, skateboarding	9,8	6,0	7,7	4,9	12,3	7,3
Cycling	38,7	31,3	47,1	37,6	28,5	24,2
Motorcycling	3,2	2,8	5,2	4,5	0,8	0,9
Motor racing	1,6	2,2	2,3	3,2	0,7	1,0
Aeronautical activities	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,5	1,0	1,1
Tennis	14,0	7,2	18,1	9,2	9,1	4,8
Table tennis	11,1	4,6	14,4	6,5	7,2	2,4
Paddle	16,8	11,3	21,7	15,1	11,0	6,9
Squash	1,9	1,9	2,6	2,3	1,1	1,5
Bádminton	-	2,7	-	3,0	-	2,3
Golf	2,6	2,2	3,2	3,0	1,7	1,3
Swimming	38,5	18,4	36,3	17,3	41,2	19,7
Surf	2,3	3,3	3,0	4,4	1,5	2,0
Sailing	1,9	1,9	2,6	2,4	1,0	1,3
Waterskiing	1,8	1,7	2,2	2,2	1,4	1,1
Canoeing, rowing	3,8	2,8	4,8	3,3	2,5	2,3
Underwater Activities	6,9	4,3	9,1	5,1	4,3	3,3
Winter sports	9,5	4,4	10,5	5,3	8,3	3,5
Hiking and mountaineering	31,9	26,5	32,1	26,4	31,6	26,7
Athletics	8,6	2,8	10,6	3,5	6,2	2,0
Running	30,4	25,9	33,4	28,7	26,7	22,8
Triathlon	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	0,8	1,2
Boxing	2,5	2,6	3,5	3,3	1,4	1,8
Martial arts	2,8	3,0	4,0	4,3	1,4	1,5
Wrestling or personal defence	1,1	1,8	1,5	2,7	0,7	0,9
Hunting	2,9	2,4	4,8	3,8	0,6	0,8
Fishing	9,2	3,9	14,2	5,9	3,1	1,6
Horse riding	2,4	1,9	2,1	1,8	2,8	2,1
Chess	11,3	4,8	15,6	6,5	6,2	2,9
Gym exercise	35,8	62,4	23,0	52,5	51,2	73,7
Light gym exercise	28,8	48,0	14,4	33,6	46,0	64,5
Intense gym exercise	29,0	31,2	22,9	29,7	36,3	32,9
Other physical activity with music	8,6	12,8	3,1	6,0	15,2	20,6
Bodybuilding	20,1	19,7	26,7	24,5	12,1	14,2
Other	9,5	13,9	9,5	13,7	9,6	14,0

*(1) In 2020 include beach football**(2) In 2020 include rugby 7*

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

R.5. PEOPLE WHO PRACTISED SPORTS IN THE LAST YEAR ACCORDING TO SPORTS CATEGORIES. Annual rates relative to the total population

(As a percentage of surveyed population of each group)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
TOTAL	53,5	59,6	59,8	65,5	47,5	53,9
Football 11 and 7	12,0	8,4	35,8	15,0	6,3	2,2
Five a side football ⁽¹⁾	7,6	4,3	23,3	7,3	3,3	1,4
Basketball	6,3	5,3	14,9	7,6	7,9	3,0
Handball	2,2	1,8	4,5	2,3	3,6	1,3
Volleyball	4,6	2,8	8,9	3,2	8,3	2,5
Rugby ⁽²⁾	1,0	1,5	2,4	2,3	1,2	0,7
Fronton, frontenis	3,5	2,1	9,0	2,6	3,6	1,6
Petanca or bowling	3,1	2,0	6,0	2,6	5,5	1,4
Skating, skateboarding	5,3	3,6	7,7	3,2	12,3	3,9
Cycling	20,7	18,7	47,1	24,6	28,5	13,0
Motorcycling	1,7	1,7	5,2	2,9	0,8	0,5
Motor racing	0,8	1,3	2,3	2,1	0,7	0,5
Aeronautical activities	0,9	1,1	2,2	1,6	1,0	0,6
Tennis	7,5	4,3	18,1	6,0	9,1	2,6
Table tennis	6,0	2,8	14,4	4,3	7,2	1,3
Paddle	9,0	6,7	21,7	9,9	11,0	3,7
Squash	1,0	1,2	2,6	1,5	1,1	0,8
Bádminton	-	1,6	-	2,0	-	1,3
Golf	1,4	1,3	3,2	1,9	1,7	0,7
Swimming	20,6	11,0	36,3	11,3	41,2	10,6
Surf	1,2	1,9	3,0	2,9	1,5	1,1
Sailing	1,0	1,1	2,6	1,6	1,0	0,7
Waterskiing	1,0	1,0	2,2	1,5	1,4	0,6
Canoeing, rowing	2,0	1,7	4,8	2,2	2,5	1,2
Underwater Activities	3,7	2,5	9,1	3,4	4,3	1,8
Winter sports	5,1	2,6	10,5	3,5	8,3	1,9
Hiking and mountaineering	17,0	15,8	32,1	17,3	31,6	14,4
Athletics	4,6	1,7	10,6	2,3	6,2	1,1
Running	16,3	15,5	33,4	18,8	26,7	12,3
Triathlon	0,7	0,9	1,8	1,2	0,8	0,6
Boxing	1,3	1,6	3,5	2,2	1,4	1,0
Martial arts	1,5	1,8	4,0	2,8	1,4	0,8
Wrestling or personal defence	0,6	1,1	1,5	1,8	0,7	0,5
Hunting	1,6	1,4	4,8	2,5	0,6	0,4
Fishing	4,9	2,3	14,2	3,9	3,1	0,9
Horse riding	1,3	1,1	2,1	1,2	2,8	1,1
Chess	6,1	2,9	15,6	4,3	6,2	1,6
Gyms	19,2	37,2	13,7	34,4	24,3	39,8
Light gym exercise	15,4	28,6	14,4	22,0	46,0	34,8
Intense gym exercise	15,5	18,6	22,9	19,5	36,3	17,8
Other physical activity with music	4,6	7,6	3,1	3,9	15,2	11,1
Bodybuilding	10,7	11,8	26,7	16,1	12,1	7,7
Other	5,1	8,3	9,5	9,0	9,6	7,6

R.6. MAIN INDICATORS REGARDING THE LINK WITH THE PARENTS SPORTING PRACTICE

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
<i>Total population</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>At least one of the parents have practised sports</i>	23,2	29,4	23,2	28,8	23,2	29,9
<i>None of the parents have practised sports</i>	76,8	70,6	76,8	71,2	76,8	70,1
<i>People who practised sports</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>At least one of the parents have practised sports</i>	34,2	35,7	32,7	33,9	36,0	37,8
<i>None of the parents have practised sports</i>	65,8	64,3	67,3	66,1	64,0	62,2

(1) In 2020 include beach football

(2) In 2020 include rugby 7

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

R.7. MAIN INDICATORS ACCORDING TO THE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN SPORTS OF THEIR CHILDREN

(As a percentage of the population with children under 18 years old)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
People with children under 18 years old	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do some kind of sports with them	41,6	48,4	50,4	56,4	33,9	42,0
Usually accompany them on their trainings	42,2	43,2	42,1	44,9	42,4	41,8
Usually accompany them to their competitions	35,2	38,3	35,9	40,8	34,6	36,2
People who practised sports and have children under 18 years old	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do some kind of sports with them	53,9	60,9	60,4	66,1	46,1	55,4
Usually accompany them on their trainings	45,4	50,3	44,2	50,8	46,9	49,7
Usually accompany them to their competitions	39,4	44,3	38,7	44,7	40,2	44,0

R.8. MAIN INDICATORS REGARDIN THE LINK TO SPORTS FEDERATIONS OR ORGANISATIONS

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
LINK TO SPORTS FEDERATIONS						
Have a sports license in effect (As a % of the surveyed population)	9,8	8,9	14,8	12,8	5,0	5,3
Have a sports license in effect (As a % of the people who practised sports)	16,1	13,6	22,1	17,7	8,9	8,9
LINK TO GYMS, SPORT CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS						
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total subscribers or members of gyms or sport clubs	28,1	29,7	29,0	30,7	27,3	28,7
Gyms	17,6	21,0	16,0	20,2	19,2	21,8
Other sports clubs or associations	12,7	12,4	15,8	15,4	9,8	9,7
SUPPORT OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES						
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Have supported sports activities						
Through voluntary work	7,4	6,4	9,5	8,6	5,3	4,4
Through donations	3,1	4,3	4,2	5,0	2,1	3,6

R.9. MAIN INDICATORS OF ATTENDANCE IN PERSON OR AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTS EVENTS

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)	100	100	100	100	100	100
ATTENDANCE IN PERSON OR AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTS EVENTS						
ATTENDED OR ACCESSED in the last year	81,7	66,8	91,0	82,4	72,8	52,1
Attended	37,1	19,1	46,5	24,2	28,2	14,3
Accessed through audiovisual media	79,5	64,8	89,9	81,0	69,6	49,4
ATTENDANCE IN PERSON TO SPORTS EVENTS						
Attended in the last year	37,1	19,1	46,5	24,2	28,2	14,3
Free access events	19,5	10,2	22,1	11,5	17,0	8,9
Ticketed events	23,0	12,1	31,8	17,3	14,6	7,2
Football	24,9	13,7	34,4	19,2	15,9	8,4
Basketball	5,8	4,6	7,4	5,8	4,3	3,5
Others	15,4	8,2	18,1	9,4	12,8	7,1
AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTS EVENTS						
Audiovisual media access in the last year	79,5	64,8	89,9	81,0	69,6	49,4
Television	78,8	63,1	88,9	79,1	69,3	47,9
Radio	14,7	6,9	22,9	11,1	6,9	2,9
Internet	12,2	12,6	19,3	19,1	5,5	6,4

R.10. MAIN INDICATORS OF ACCESS TO SPORTS INFORMATION THROUGH THE PRESS OR AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
Usually access to sports information at least once a year	61,7	53,1	77,6	69,2	46,5	37,9
Usually access to sports information at least once a week	58,8	51,3	75,9	67,8	42,6	35,7

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

R.11. PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SPORTING EQUIPMENT IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS*(As a percentage of the population of each group)*

	As a percentage of surveyed population		As a percentage of population who practised sports in the last year	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
HAVE SPORTING EQUIPMENT				
%	89,3	79,7	97,7	92,5
Balls	59,3	40,4	69,8	49,5
<i>Football</i>	51,3	33,9	60,5	41,1
<i>Basketball</i>	27,0	17,2	34,7	22,0
<i>Other balls</i>	23,9	11,3	29,9	15,2
Skates	31,7	19,2	39,7	24,4
Bicycles	63,0	49,8	75,1	60,4
<i>Adult bikes</i>	55,9	45,8	69,3	56,9
<i>Children's bikes</i>	28,1	16,1	31,7	18,7
Sports Motorbike	4,8	2,8	6,8	4,0
Racquets	54,1	36,7	69,0	47,2
<i>Paddle tennis bats</i>	21,9	20,8	31,2	27,7
<i>Tennis racquets</i>	35,3	17,1	45,9	22,8
<i>Table tennis bats</i>	22,0	11,3	29,6	14,9
<i>Badminton racquets and shuttlecocks</i>	-	7,6	-	10,0
<i>Other racquets or bats</i>	27,2	14,7	36,2	19,7
Golf sticks	3,4	2,1	4,8	2,9
Mountain equipment	33,1	26,9	45,1	36,6
<i>Tents</i>	26,0	16,1	34,9	21,0
<i>Mountaineering tools</i>	19,4	22,2	28,0	31,2
Hunting equipment	5,7	3,0	6,9	4,3
Fishing equipment	16,9	9,1	20,7	11,4
Diving equipment	19,1	12,4	27,8	17,4
Sailing equipment	4,0	2,7	6,1	3,6
Skiing equipment	9,1	6,0	13,9	8,2
Bodybuilding and fitness equipment	39,0	41,4	50,0	51,9
<i>Fitness equipment</i>	26,9	27,4	33,1	33,1
<i>Bodybuilding equipment</i>	23,5	26,3	33,2	35,2
Chess	40,3	22,1	49,6	27,3
Other sporting equipment	11,6	13,5	13,8	17,4

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

E.1. Main indicators of participation development

	2010	2015	2020
SPORTS PRACTICE ON A WEEKLY BASIS			
<i>(As a percentage of the surveyed population of each group)</i>			
TOTAL	37,0	46,2	54,8
SEX			
Men	45,5	50,4	59,6
Women	28,8	42,1	50,2
AGE GROUP			
15 to 24 years	57,9	76,1	73,6
25 to 54 years	40,2	53,2	62,7
55 years and over	22,2	26,0	38,5
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL			
Primary, secondary education	33,2	39,4	48,0
Tertiary education	54,9	64,1	68,4
	2010	2015	2020
LINK TO SPORTS FEDERATIONS			
Have a sports license in effect (As a % of the surveyed population)	-	9,8	8,9
Have a sports license in effect (As a % of the people who practised sports)	16,4	16,1	13,6

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

E2. Main indicators of participation development

	2010	2015	2020
SPORTS PRACTICE ON A WEEKLY BASIS	100	100	100
<i>(As a percentage of the surveyed population)</i>			
Football 11, 7 and five a side football ⁽¹⁾	8,0	7,2	5,0
Basketball	2,2	1,9	1,9
Handball ⁽²⁾	0,5	0,6	0,4
Volleyball	0,4	1,0	0,8
Rugby ⁽³⁾	0,1	0,3	0,3
Fronton, frontenis	0,5	0,9	0,3
Petanca or bowling	0,2	0,4	0,2
Skating, skateboarding	0,5	1,4	1,1
Cycling	6,7	10,3	10,8
Motorcycling	0,3	0,7	0,4
Motor racing	0,0	0,1	0,3
Aeronautical activities	0,0	0,1	0,1
Tennis	1,9	1,9	1,6
Table tennis	0,3	1,1	0,5
Paddle	1,7	3,7	3,5
Squash	0,2	0,3	0,2
Bádminton	-	-	0,3
Golf	0,4	0,3	0,4
Swimming	7,6	8,4	5,6
Surf	-	0,2	0,3
Sailing ⁽⁴⁾	0,2	0,2	0,1
Waterskiing	0,0	0,2	0,1
Canoeing, rowing	0,1	0,2	0,2
Underwater Activities	0,3	0,5	0,5
Winter sports	0,5	0,2	0,2
Hiking and mountaineering	1,8	4,9	8,9
Athletics	2,2	2,5	0,8
Running	4,8	10,6	10,5
Triathlon	0,0	0,3	0,1
Boxing	0,2	0,8	0,7
Martial arts	0,8	1,0	0,9
Wrestling or personal defence	0,2	0,4	0,3
Hunting ⁽⁵⁾	0,7	0,4	0,4
Fishing	0,7	1,0	0,6
Horse riding	0,1	0,5	0,3
Chess	-	1,0	0,8
Gym	12,5	19,2	21,9
Other physical activity with music	1,3	3,6	2,6
Bodybuilding	1,7	8,2	6,4

(1) In 2020 include beach football

(2) Includes beach handball

(3) In 2020 include rugby 7

(4) Includes navigation windsurf

(5) Shooting is included in 2010



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CULTURA
Y DEPORTE