

STATISTICS

20

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**SURVEY
OF SPORTING
HABITS
IN SPAIN
2022**

SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

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SURVEY OF SPORTING HABITS IN SPAIN 2022

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Introduction

The project presented here, the Survey of Sporting Habits in Spain 2022, is an official statistic, included in the National Statistical Plan, that has been produced on a five-year basis until the 2020 edition. Is a sample-based study carried out by the Division for Statistics and Studies of the Technical General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, along with the High Council of Sports, and is directed towards a sample of people aged 15 years old and over. The sample was selected by the Spanish National Statistics Institute (NSI) and the Ministry is grateful for their collaboration. 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 provides continuity to the work carried out in other editions, taking into account that in the previous edition 2020 the circumstances derived from the COVID-19 prevented a substantial part of the sample from being obtained. Therefore, certain breakdowns provided in the initial project and available before 2020, could not be included in that edition, being particularly relevant the impossibility to present breakdowns by autonomous region. This is the reason for reducing the time period between the two latest editions of the survey.

The participation in the sporting world was researched, as on other occasions, regarding the interest in this sector, the practice of sports in different modalities and the attendance to sporting events, whether in person or via audiovisual media. In addition, the sporting equipment available in households and the involvement in sports federations or entities have been researched. The population has been classified according to the following personal characteristics: sex, age, education level and personal or professional situation. Furthermore, the results are presented according to the place of residence, considering the size of the municipality and the autonomous region.

In order to interpret the results correctly, it should be noted that the fieldworks of the survey were started in May 2022 and finished in September 2022. As a result, the indicators in the present edition of the survey might be affected by the circumstances derived from the COVID-19 stage.

The High Council of Sports and the Ministry of Culture and Sport would like to thank the people surveyed for their invaluable cooperation and would like to make available to users the possible expansion of the information included in the various dissemination tools of the survey, wherever allowed by the limitations of the survey derived from the sampling method.

The methodological details can be consulted in the section dedicated to sport statistics, available at www.culturaydeporte.gob.es along with the full results of the survey.

Brief methodological reference

The collection of individual information started in May 2022 and finished in September 2022. A mixed collection system was used: online questionnaires, telephone interviews, video conferences, mail interviews and personal visits. Telephone data collection reached 56.6% of the sample obtained. The rate of coverage was 90.1%.

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 aged 15 years old and over. Within the autonomous regions a stratification of first-stage units was used, according to 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 uniform and proportional allocation. In each autonomous region, the allocation of sections in the different strata, determined by the corresponding municipality size, was slightly higher than proportional for those strata with larger municipality sizes and for provincial capitals.

The selection of the sample of first-stage units, census sections, was made applying systematic sampling with random start within each stratum, assigning a proportional to size probability of selection, measured in number of inhabitants. 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 the NSI. Separate ratio estimations for stratified sampling were used, considering as auxiliary variables those estimations referred to a time close to the reference period. The final estimator was obtained by applying calibration techniques using the population estimates for each autonomous region by groups of age and sex. Ratio estimators were used to estimate the proportions. The estimated final sampling error was 1.1%.

All the stages of the survey were subject to quality controls, which have affected the content and consistency of the questionnaires and the incidents occurred throughout the fieldwork. The questionnaires have been edited by analysing individually the invalid or inconsistent values of the questionnaire and the aggregate behavior of some variables, studying their distribution according to classification variables. Once this was carried out, the file was processed in order to obtain a raising and adjustment factor and to create a file ready for the full utilization of the results. The final results of the survey along with the methodology are available at www.culturaydeporte.gob.es.

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

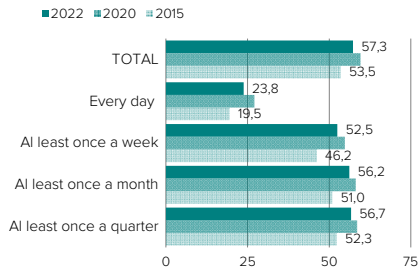


Figure 2. People who practised sports in the last year by sex, age and education level
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

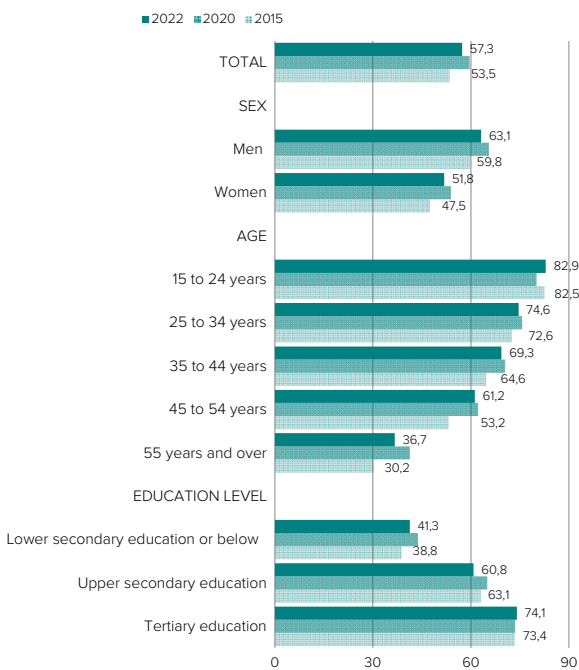
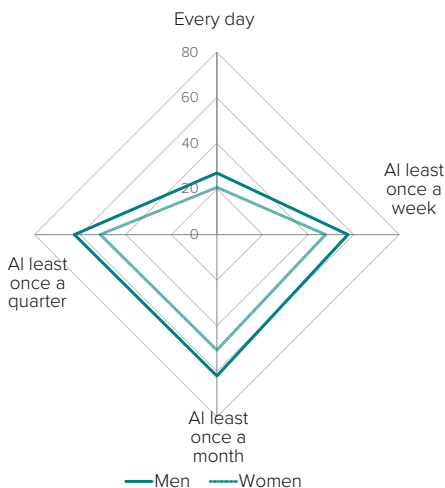


Figure 3. People who practised sports according to frequency and sex. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Sports practice

The results in the 2022 edition of the Survey of Sporting Habits indicate that approximately 6 out of 10 people aged 15 years old and over practised sports in the last year, 57.3%, either on a regular basis or occasionally. This figure represents an increase in 3.8 percentage points in relation to 2015, a period prior to COVID-19 when this percentage stood at 53.5%. When comparing the results with those in the 2020 edition, immersed in the COVID-19 crisis, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points is observed.

The participation rates in sports clearly show that those who usually play sports do it frequently, 23.8% of the population do it daily and 52.5% at least once a week. 56.2% of the population play sports at least once a month and 56.7% at least once a quarter.

In relation to 2015 (pre-COVID-19 edition), all the frequencies considered present increases. If the results are compared with those for 2020, decreases in frequencies are observed. Those who practised sports weekly dedicated 326 minutes on average a week overall.

Age, sex and education level are determining variables in the practice of sports. The annual participation rates are over 80% in the youngest population and decrease with age down to around 16% for the group aged 75 years old and over. In relation to the pre-COVID-19 stage, almost all age groups present increases.

By sex, differences are observed, showing participation in sports remains higher in men than in women, regardless of the frequency, standing at 63.1% and 51.8% in annual terms, respectively. The gap, of 11.3 percentage points, is lower than the one registered in 2015, of 12.3 percentage points.

According to education level, the highest sports participation rates are observed among those with tertiary education, 74.1%, followed by those with upper secondary education, 60.8%. The lowest rates were recorded among those with lower education levels.

Figure 4. People who practised sports according to frequency and age. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

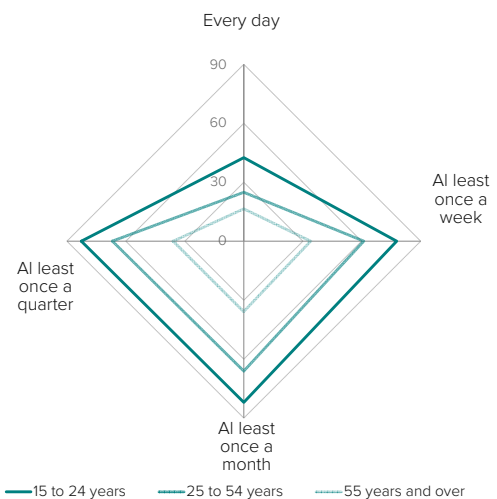


Figure 5. People who practised sports in the last year according to personal situation and professional status. 2022

(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

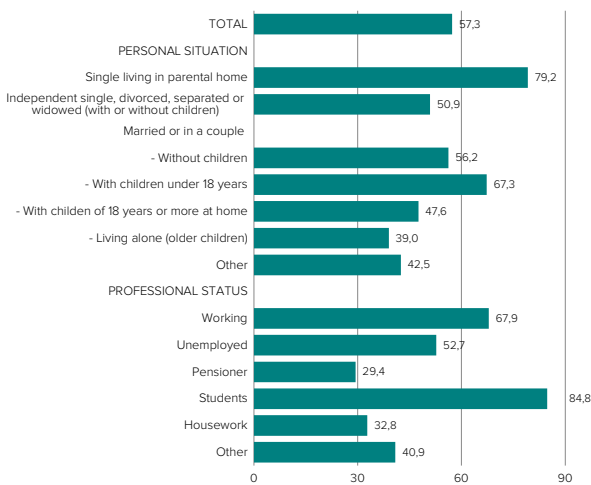


Figure 6. People who practised sports in the last year according to the days in which they use to practise. 2022

(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

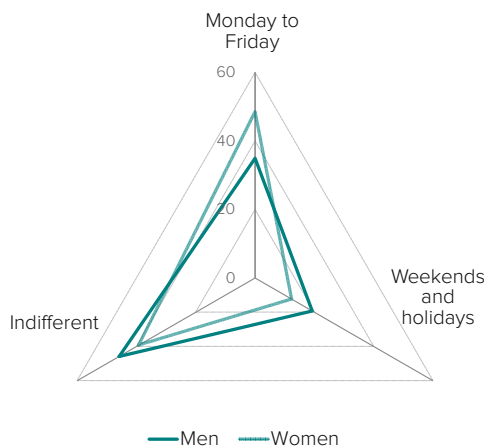
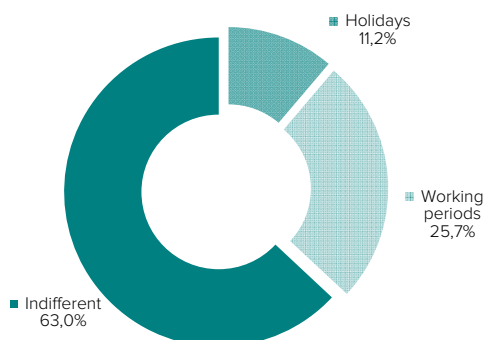


Figure 7. People who practised sports in the last year according to the periods in which sports are more frequently practised. 2022

(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)



Professional status and personal situation are also clearly linked to sports practice. Single people living with their parents, with an annual rate of 79.2%, and those married or in a couple with children under 18 years old, with 67.3%, may be mentioned.

Regarding the periods in which sporting activities are regularly performed, in this edition of the survey 63% expressed indifference, 25.7% prefer working periods and the remaining 11.2% holidays. Focusing on the days of the week, a higher percentage of women than men practice sports from Monday to Friday, while men practice more on weekends and holidays.

Concerning the environment, 45.3% of those who practice sports prefer outdoor spaces, 22.3% indoor spaces and 32.4% prefer both, equally. The results show that in almost in all groups, outdoor practice is the preferred option in this edition of the survey.

27.4% of the population who practise sports reported they usually do it at home, which is 8.9 percentage points below the percentage observed in 2020. 15.8% use to practise in education centres, 2.5% at workplaces and 3.6% take advantage of the journeys to work or to education centres. 69.7% practise sports in other places.

Furthermore, considering those people who practised sports in the last year in open spaces for outdoor activities, 45.3% use open spaces in urban areas, 18.7% in water environments and 34.8% in other non-urban open spaces for outdoor activities.

More than half of the population who practise sports use specific facilities, 52.8%, representing an increase of 7.5 percentage points in relation to the 2020 edition of the survey.

Figure 8. People who practised sports in the last year according to usual place for practising. 2022

(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)

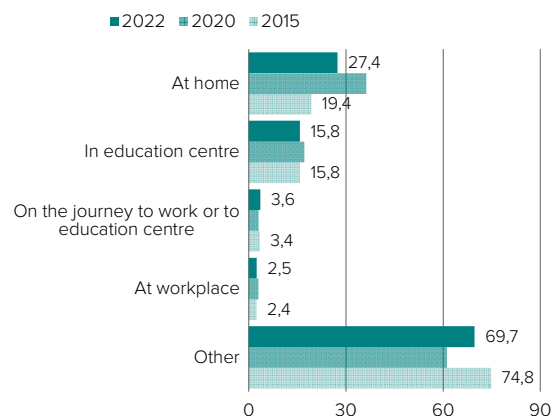


Figure 9. People who practised sports in the last year according to number of sports. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

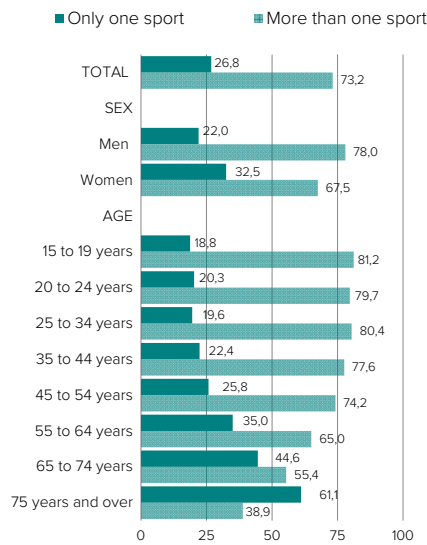


Figure 10. People who practised sports in the last year according to the practice of individual or team sports. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

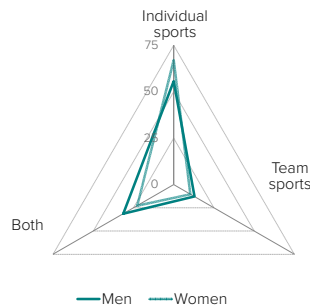
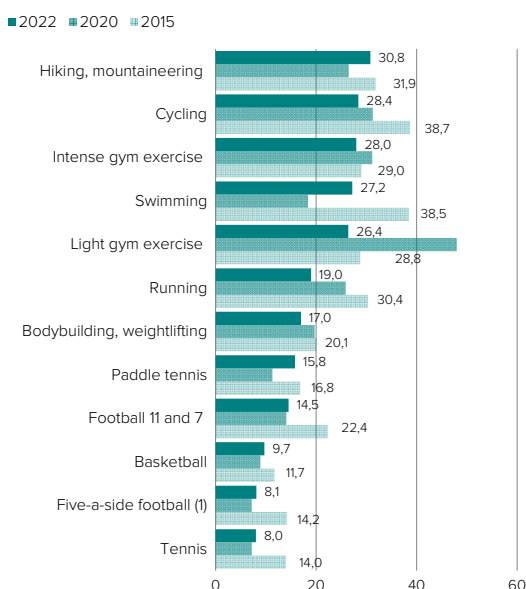


Figure 11. People who practised sports in the last year according to most frequent sports.
(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)



(f) In 2015 beach football is not included

Sporting disciplines

The figures continue showing increases for those who practised one only sport category, 26.8% of those who did sports, which is 2.9 percentage points higher than the percentage registered in 2020 and close to 6 percentage points higher than in 2015. In comparison, approximately three out of four people, 73.2% of those who practiced sports in the last year, did it in more than one sports category.

The practice of only one sport continues being more frequent among women than men, with percentages of 32.5% and 22%, respectively. The practice of more than one sport is more frequent among the younger population, exceeding 80% for those under 45 years old, and the frequencies decrease as age increases, being the lowest value 38.9% for the people aged 75 and over.

The preference for practising individual sports increases in 2.9 points in relation to 2015, standing at 60.9% of the population surveyed, in comparison to the 11.7% who were inclined towards team sports or the 27.4% who did not show any preference. Significant differences by sex remain being registered. The preference for individual sports stands at 66.9% for women, compared to the 55.7% registered for men. By age groups, the preference for team sports is more frequent in the youngest groups.

According to the sports practised in the last year, the development of certain disciplines stands out, namely soft gym exercise, with 26.4% of those who practised sports in the last year, and swimming, with 27.2%.

Among those who played sports in the year, hiking and mountaineering present a rate of 30.8%, cycling 28.4%, intense gym exercise 28%, and running and walking 19%.

Football, cycling, paddle tennis, bodybuilding and weightlifting, basketball, tennis and fishing are most frequently practised by men, whereas women present higher rates for all types of gym and swimming.

Figure 12. People who practised sports in the last year according to most frequent sports by sex. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

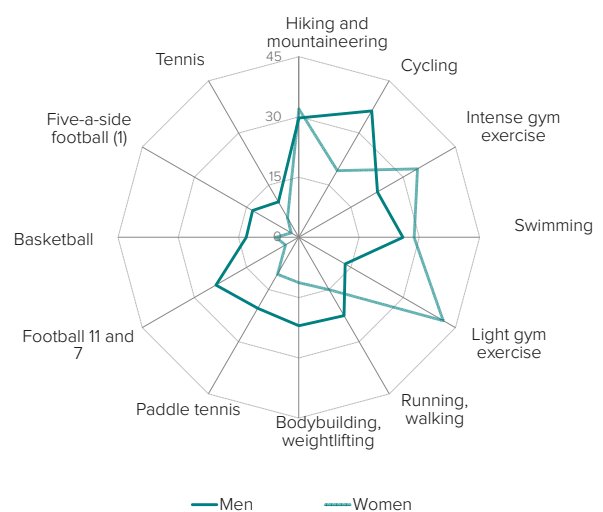


Figure 13. People who reported having stopped sports practice temporarily after the COVID-19 crisis. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

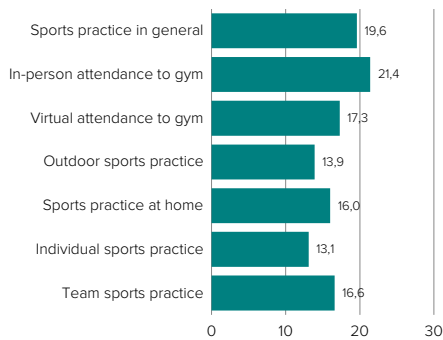


Figure 14. People who reported having maintained the frequency of sporting habits after the COVID-19 crisis according to frequency by sex. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

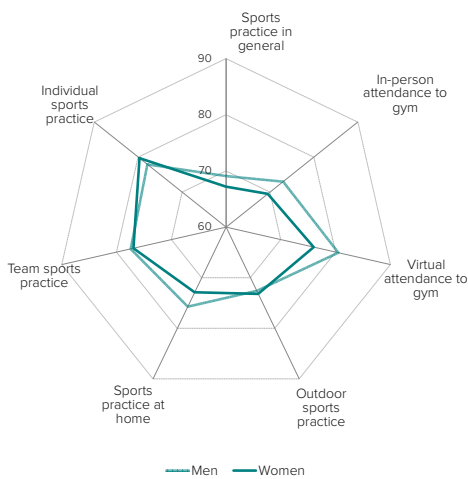
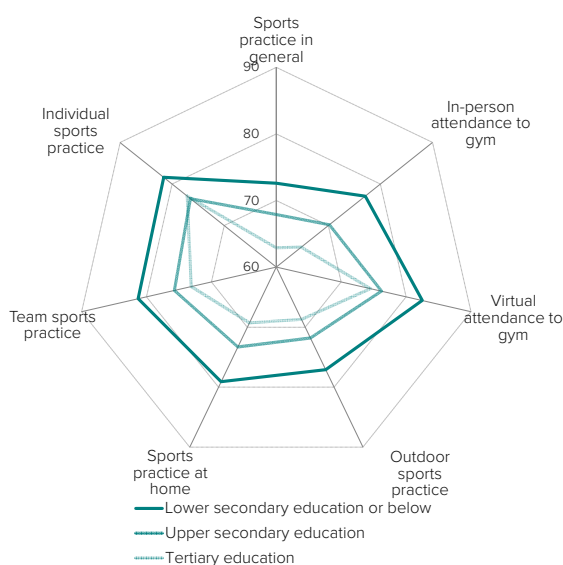


Figure 15. People who reported having maintained the frequency of sporting habits after the COVID-19 crisis according to activity by education level. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Opinions of respondents regarding changes in sporting habits in relation to periods prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A specific module was included in the survey in 2022 to register the opinions of respondents about the changes in their sporting habits as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

68.1% of the surveyed population reported the COVID-19 crisis did not affect the frequency of their sporting practices, for 19.6% it did and they stopped practising temporarily, and 12.3% reported having increased their practices after the confinement period.

Seven out of 10 of those surveyed, 71.2% reported they maintained their frequency of in-person attendance to the gym after the confinement, 21.4% of the investigated population stopped temporarily and 7.4% stated they increased the frequency of such practice. In the case of online attendance to a virtual gym, the corresponding percentages are 78.2%, 17.3% and 4.5%.

Regarding outdoor practice of sports, 72.9% of the researched population stated it did not change, 13.9% stopped temporarily after the confinement and 13.2% increased the frequency. For sports practice at home, the percentages are 74.3%, 16% and 9.7%, respectively.

Figure 16. People who reported having maintained the frequency of sporting habits after the COVID-19 crisis according to characteristics. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

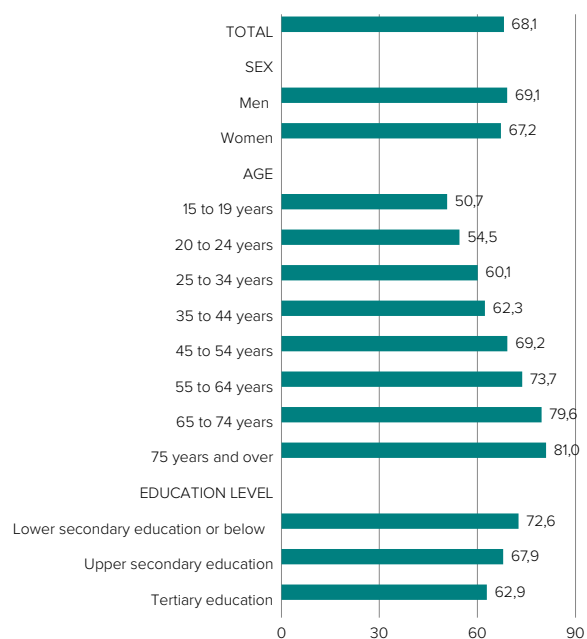


Figure 17. Indicators of annual sports practice in the population surveyed and in several groups of people. 2022
(In percentage)



Interrelated indicators of participation

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. Some examples are explained below.

Among those who practiced intense gym exercise in the last year, the rate of hiking and mountaineering increases significantly, standing at 35.3% in comparison to the 17.6% observed in the overall population; the rate of light gym exercise, 34%, is 19 percentage points higher than the one observed for the overall population analysed, 15.1%. They also present a rate of 29.9% for swimming.

Focusing on those who practise cycling, in annual terms, the rate of hiking and mountaineering more than doubles, reaching 45.4% compared to the 17.6% registered for the total, and a strong increase in the swimming practice is also observed, 38.5% compared to the 15.6% estimated for the overall population researched.

Among those who do swimming, strong increases are also registered for hiking and cycling practices, standing at 44.2% and 40.2%, respectively, as well as for light gym exercise, 33.4% compared to the 15.1% observed in the general population, and intense gym exercise, with 30.7% in comparison with the 16% for the general population.

Among those who practice hiking or mountaineering, cycling is also practised by 41.9%, more than double of the percentage observed for the total population researched, swimming by 39.1%, light gym exercise by 33.8% and intense gym exercise by 32.1%, percentages that double those for the general population, of 15.6%, 15.1% and 16%, respectively.

Among those who practiced football 11 or 7 in the last year, the annual rates of practice of cycling amounted to 35.8%, compared to the 16.3% of the general population. For them, there were significant increases in the annual rates of practising paddle tennis, 33.1% in comparison to 9.1%, and the rate of swimming more than doubled, 32.4% compared to 15.6%. Among those who practiced football 11 and football 7 in the last year, the rates of hiking and running stood at 28% and 25.3%, respectively, being the corresponding values for the overall population 17.6% and 10.9%.

Figure 18. People who practised sports according to starting age. 2022
(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)

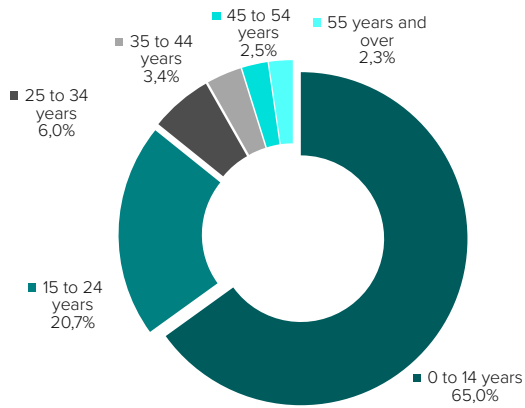


Figure 19. People who practised sports according to starting age and sex. 2020
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

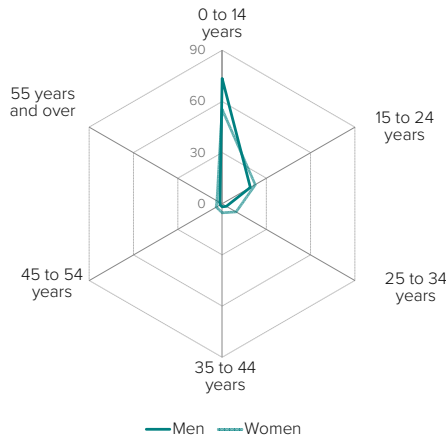
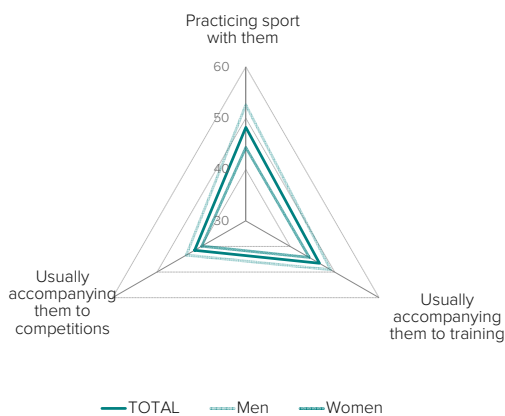


Figure 20. People according to parental involvement in sports activities of children. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group with children under 18 years old)



Starting age of sports practice

The survey provides indicators relating to the starting age of sports practice, which reveal that 65% of the population who practise sports started the activity before the age of 15, 20.7% between 15 and 24, 9.4% between 25 and 44 and only 4.8% started at the age of 45 or over.

Sex is a determining factor in it, 73.5% of men began to do sport before the age of 15 compared to the 55.3% of women.

Parental involvement in sports practice

The analysis of the link between the sports practices of those surveyed and of their parents shows that, among those who do sports, 40% state at least one of their parents practises or has practised this activity. The generational aspect is a determining factor in this indicator, since the percentage reaches 78.5% for the youngest, aged between 15 and 19 years old, and goes down to less than 15% for those people aged 75 and over.

Regarding the sports practices of parents within the group of those who do sports in the surveyed population, the rate is 11.7 percentage points higher than the one registered in the overall population under study, for which the corresponding percentage is estimated in only 28.3%.

In relation to 2015, a significant improvement is observed in the involvement of parents in the sporting activities of children. In 2022, 48.2% of the population with children under 18 years old living at home report they practise some sports with them, 46.6% usually accompany them to trainings and 41.5% to competitions. The latest two percentages are slightly higher than those observed in 2020.

Figure 21. People who practised sports in the last year with at least one of their parents having practised sports, according to characteristics. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

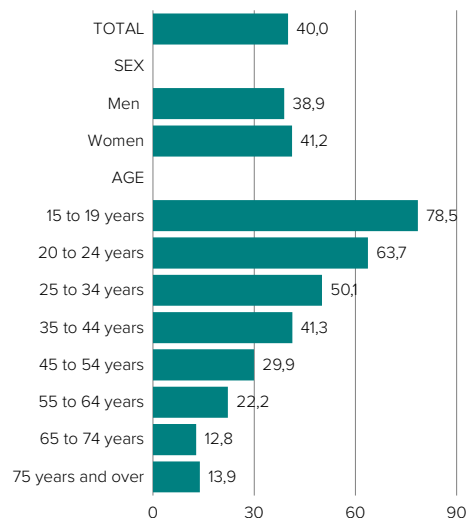


Figure 22. People who usually walk or stroll, more or less quickly, for at least ten minutes non-stop in order to maintain or improve fitness, according to frequency
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

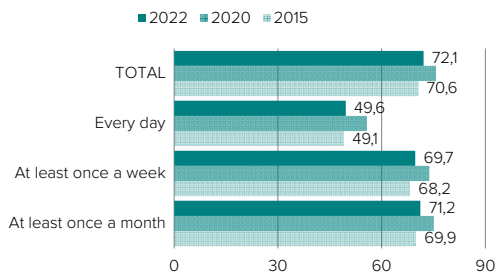


Figure 23. People who usually walk or practise sports at least once a week, according to state of health declared, existence of chronic diseases or limitations for performing physical activities. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

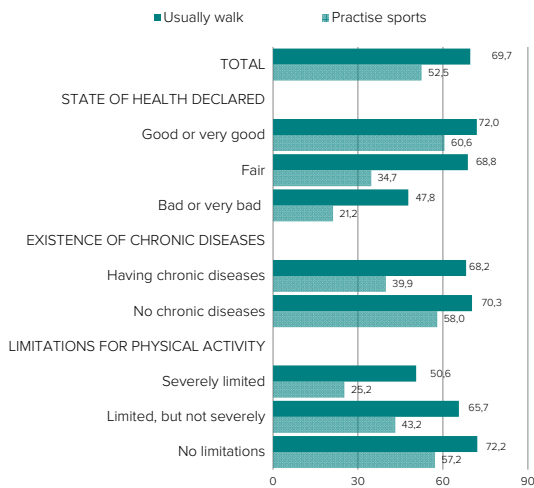
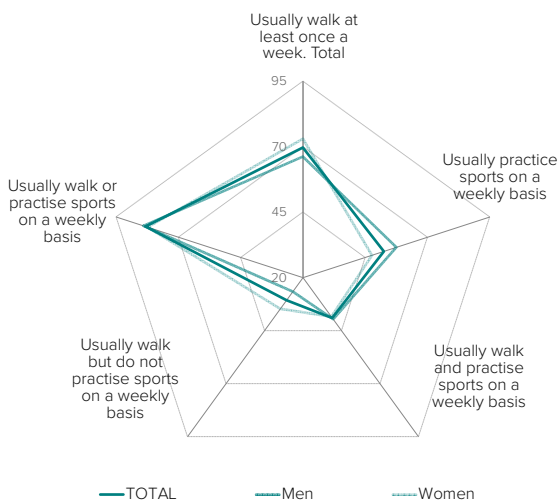


Figure 24. People who usually walk or stroll weekly and link with sports practice. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Walking and strolling

Because of its importance, the survey includes separate research into the practices of walking and strolling, more or less quickly, for at least ten minutes at a time in order to maintain or improve fitness. The figures show that 72.1% of the population usually perform this activity, representing a decrease of 3.6 percentage points in relation to 2020 and remaining above the percentage observed in 2015 (pre-COVID-19 period), 70.6%.

71.2% of the population perform this activity at least once a month, 69.7% at least once a week and almost half of those surveyed, 49.6%, daily.

Unlike what was observed in the overall participation rates for sport, the habits of walking or strolling were more frequent among women, with 75.9%, than men, 68.2%. Similarly, while participation rates for sport decrease with age, the habits of walking or strolling reach the minimum values for the youngest population, those aged from 15 to 24, and remains practically above 70% from that age on.

When analysing the link between this practice and the state of health declared by respondents, it is observed the practice is frequent among those who report having no limitations or no severe limitations, with weekly rates of 72.2% and 65.7%, respectively. It may be highlighted that 50.6% of those who state they are severely limited for undertaking any physical activity, are used to walk or stroll at least once a week and 37.4% do it daily.

Combining the results of sports practice with walking habits in the last year, it may be concluded that 86.4% of the population played some sport or walked, 29.1% had only the habit of walking and 43% participated in sports and also walked.

Figure 25. People who practise sports and usually walk or stroll according to characteristics. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

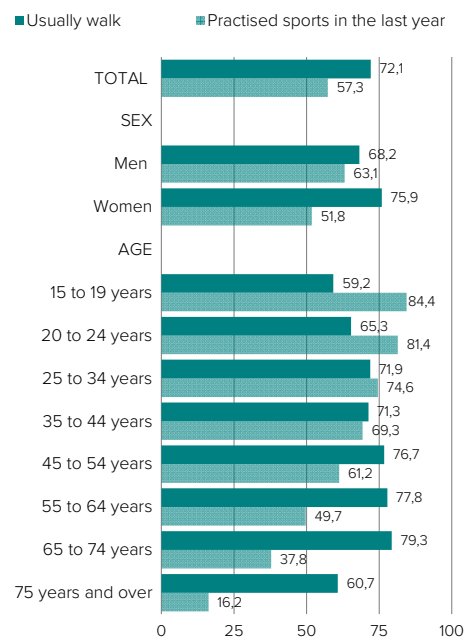


Figure 26. People holding at least one sports license in effect in the last year according to characteristics. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

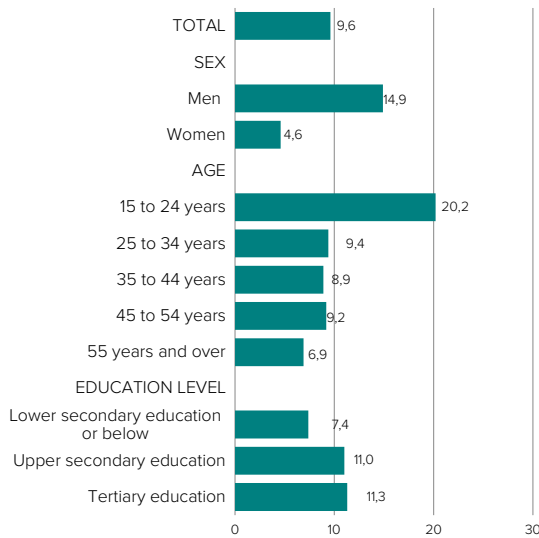


Figure 27. People who are subscribers or members of gyms or sport clubs according to characteristics. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

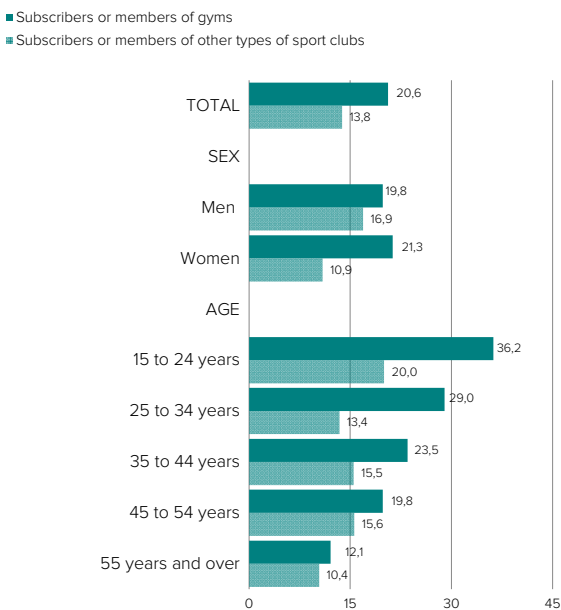


Figure 28. People according to the support of sports activities through voluntary work or donations by sex. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Involvement in sports federations or organisations and support of sporting activities

9.6% of the population researched state having at least one valid sports license, being the percentage of men more than triple of the percentage of women, namely 14.9% compared to 4.6%. The highest values are observed in the youngest, reaching the maximum in the 15-to-24-year-old group, at 20.2%. In most cases, 87.9% have only one federation license and the remaining 12.1% more than one.

Focusing on the group of those who practised sports, 15% had a valid license.

20.6% of the people researched are subscribers or members of gyms. Regarding the behaviour according to sex, women have slightly higher rates than men in gym subscriptions or memberships, with 21.3% and 19.8% respectively. This rate increases significantly as age goes down, reaching the maximum in the youngest group and rising with the level of education.

13.8% are subscribers or members of other types of sports clubs or associations and differences by sex are significant, being the percentage higher among men, 16.9% compared to the 10.9% observed in women.

Regarding the participation or support of sporting activities through voluntary work or donations for specific sporting purposes, 8.2% have worked as volunteers in this field, especially men and those in the youngest groups, and 4.8% have made donations for specific sporting purposes in the last year, a figure that is above average in the middle-aged group, aged from 35 to 54. Both voluntary work and donations are more frequent among those who play sports.

Figure 29. People according to the support of sports activities through voluntary work or donations by age. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

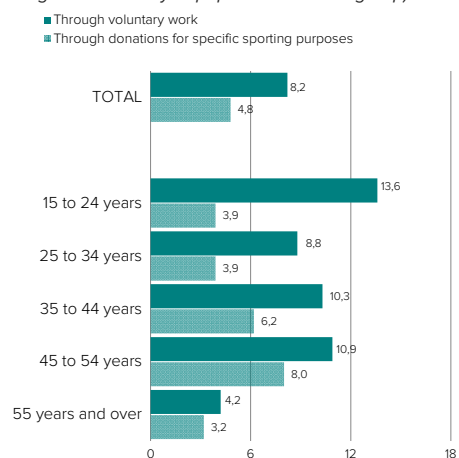


Figure 30. Main motivations for sports practice. 2022
(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)

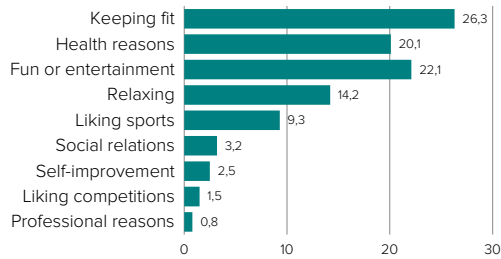


Figure 31. Main motivations for sports practice according to sex. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)

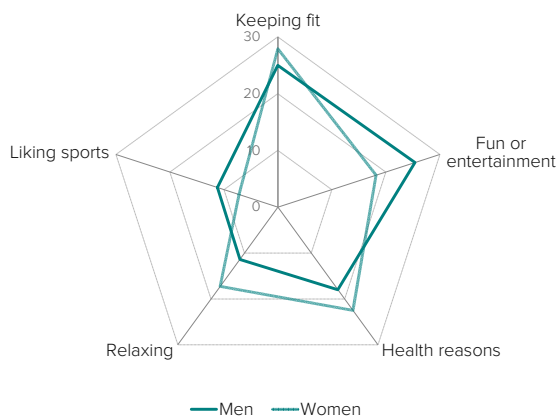
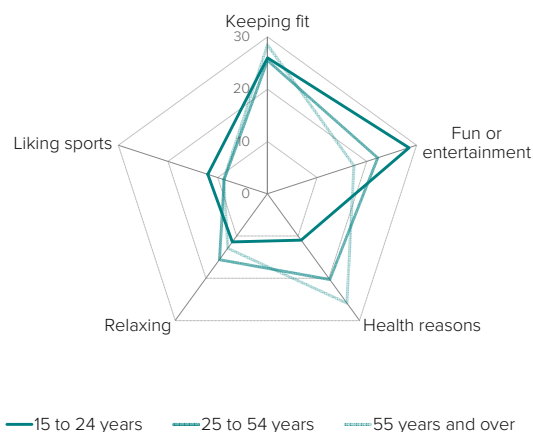


Figure 32. Main motivations for sports practice according to age groups. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)



Main motivations and barriers for sports practice

The motivations of those who play sports are investigated in the survey. Being fit continues to be the main reason for doing sports, 26.3% in total with the highest proportion among women, 27.9%, compared to the 25% observed for men. It is followed in order of precedence by fun or entertainment, 22.1%, being the percentage for men much higher than the one registered for women, 25.4% and 18.2%, respectively.

In order of importance health reasons go third, with 20.1%, being the percentage for women higher than for men, 22.5% and 18%, respectively. Relaxing is the main reason for 14.2%, with a higher proportion among women, 17.3% compared to 11.4% among men. Of those who reported liking sports as the main reason, the proportion is higher among men. The remaining reasons are much less frequent, such as considering sport as a form of social interaction, 3.2%, and personal growth, 2.5%.

Regarding the main barriers for practising sports, the reasons for not playing sports usually or not doing it more often, lack of time goes first, with 34.6%, followed at some distance by lack of interest, 25.4%. Health reasons, 11%, and age, 10.8%, are determining in the population aged 55 and over.

7.3% consider the lack of suitable facilities nearby as the main barrier, 5.8% economic reasons and 5.2% not having company for practicing sports.

Figure 33. Main barriers to sports practice. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

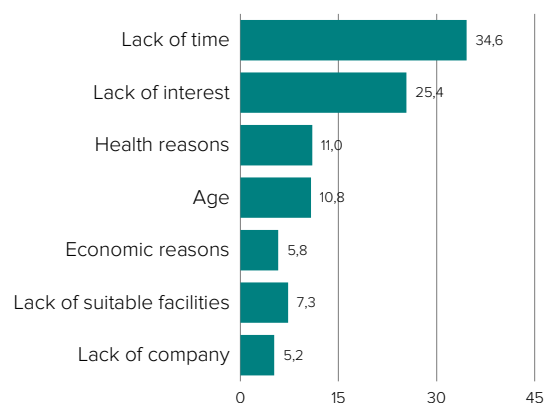


Figure 34. People according to in-person attendance or audio-visual media access to sporting events in the last year
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

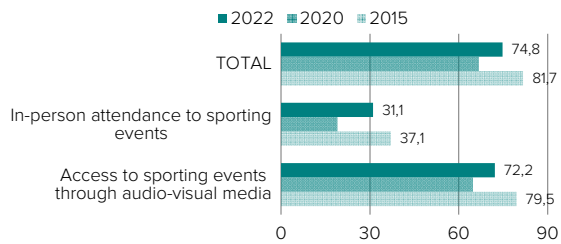


Figure 35. People according to in-person attendance or audio-visual media access to sporting events in the last year by characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

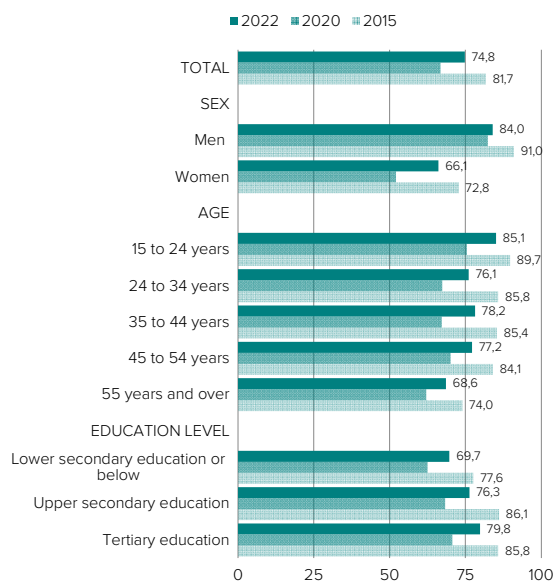
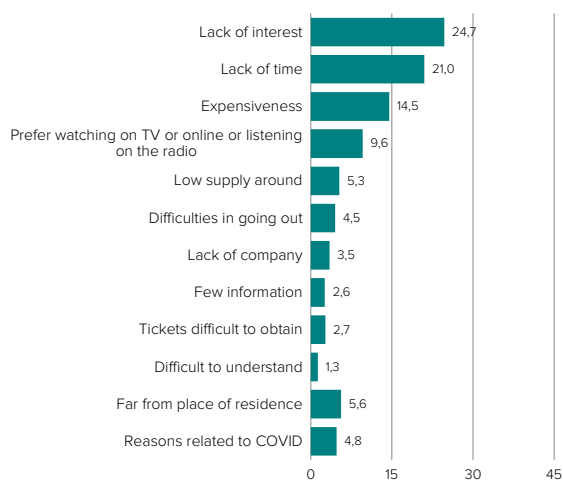


Figure 36. Main reasons for not attending in person, or not doing it more often, to sporting events. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)



In-person attendance or audio-visual media access to sporting events

As in the previous edition, in-person attendance to sporting events is investigated in the survey, as well as the access to them through audio-visual media, revealing that, on this occasion, 74.8% of the population attended a sporting event at least once a year, either in-person or via audio-visual media. In particular, 31.1% of the population surveyed attended in-person and 72.2% accessed by audio-visual means.

After the decreases registered in 2020 due to the impact of COVID, in 2022 there is an increase of 12 percentage points for in-person attendance and of 7.4 for accessing through audio-visual media, resulting in an overall increase of 8 percentage points. Nevertheless, in 2022 the figures of 2015 (pre-COVID-19 stage) are not reached, being in-person attendants 37.1% of those surveyed and those accessing through audio-visual media 79.5%.

Access to sporting events, either in-person or via audio-visual media, is much higher among men, 84%, than women, 66.1%. The annual rate is above the average up to those aged 54 years old, reaching the minimum value, 61.2%, for the population aged 75 and over.

The main reasons why the surveyed population is not used to attend sporting events in-person or do not do it more often are studied in the survey. Lack of interest and lack of time are the main reasons, with 24.7% and 21% respectively. They are followed in order of importance by the prices, 14.5%, and preferring watching them on the television or the Internet or listening to them on the radio, 9.6%. At some distance, the reasons are being far from the place of residence, 5.6%, and low supply, 5.3%. 4.8% argue reasons related to COVID-19, 4.5% difficulties in going out from home and the remaining reasons (lack of company, few information, tickets are difficult to obtain and having difficulties in understanding) present very low incidences.

Figure 37. Main reasons for not attending in person, or not doing it more often, to sporting events, according to sex. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

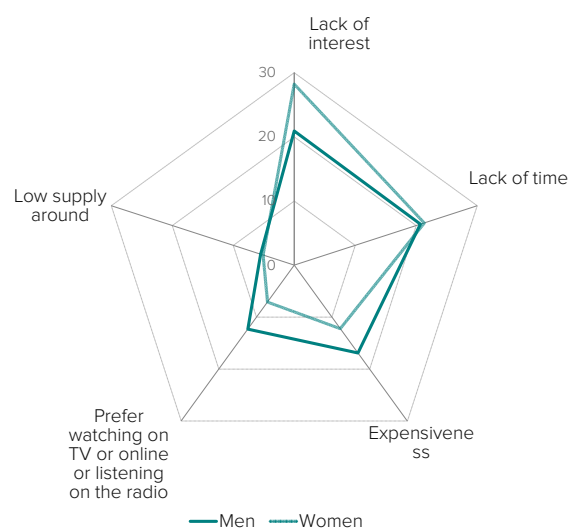


Figure 38. People according to in-person attendance to sporting events in the last year. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

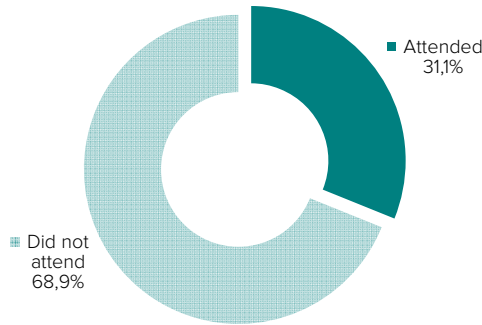


Figure 39. People who attended sporting events in person in the last year according to characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

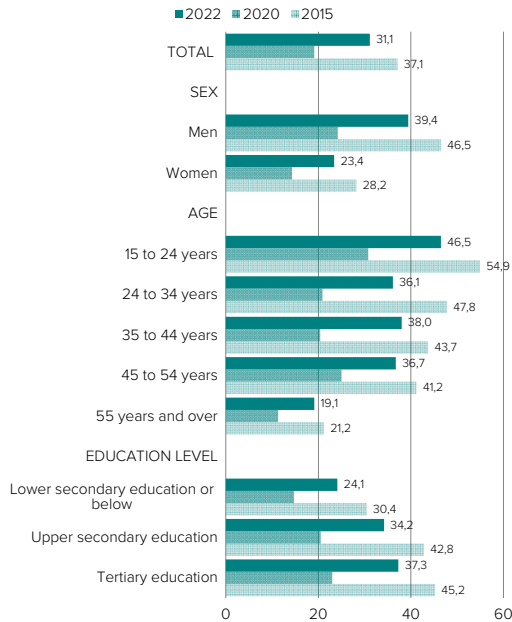
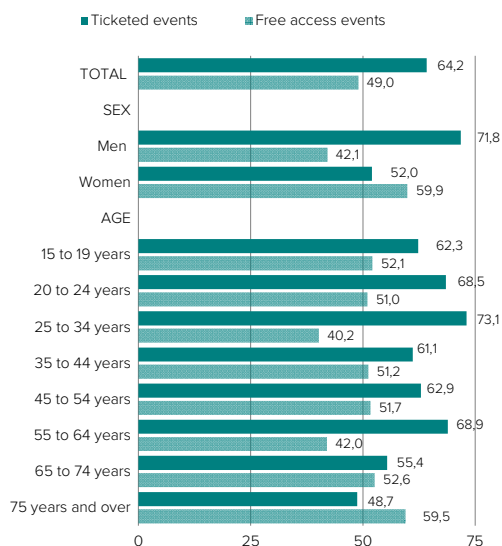


Figure 40. People who attended sporting events in the last year according to access. 2022
(In percentage of the population who attended of each group)



In-person attendance to sporting events

After the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on sporting events and, consequently, the sharp decrease registered in 2020 in the annual rate of attendance, in 2022 the observed rate is 31.1%, 12 points higher than the one registered in 2020, although still not very close to the percentage registered in 2015 (pre-COVID-19 period), 37.1%.

The annual rate continues being higher for men than women, 39.4% and 23.4%, respectively. By age groups, the highest annual rate corresponds to young people aged from 15 to 19, 48.2%, decreasing significantly for the 55-year-old age group and standing at 10.4% for the age range of 75 years old and over.

Among those who attended sporting events in the last year, 49% did it with free access, and 64.2% to ticketed events. Higher rates were observed for women among the former, and for men among the latter.

Regarding the type of event, 27.8% of the population surveyed attended events related to team sports, such as football, basketball and others, and 7.9% individual sports. The highest percentage corresponds to football matches, with an annual rate of 20.7%, and 6% of the population attended basketball matches.

Furthermore, in the total group of attendants to sporting events, 85.5% stated that it was a men's category event, 24% a women's category event and 15.4% mixed-sex.

Focusing on the characterisation of the attendance last time, half of those who attended a ticketed football match, 50.3%, paid the regular price, while 31.7% used a subscription. Among those who paid for the entrance tickets, one third, 33%, purchased them on the Internet.

Figure 41. People who attended sporting events in the last year according to type of sport. 2022
(In percentage of the population who attended of each group)

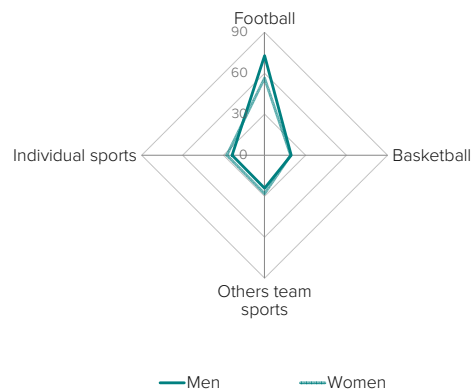


Figure 42. People who accessed sporting events through audio-visual media in the last year according to characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

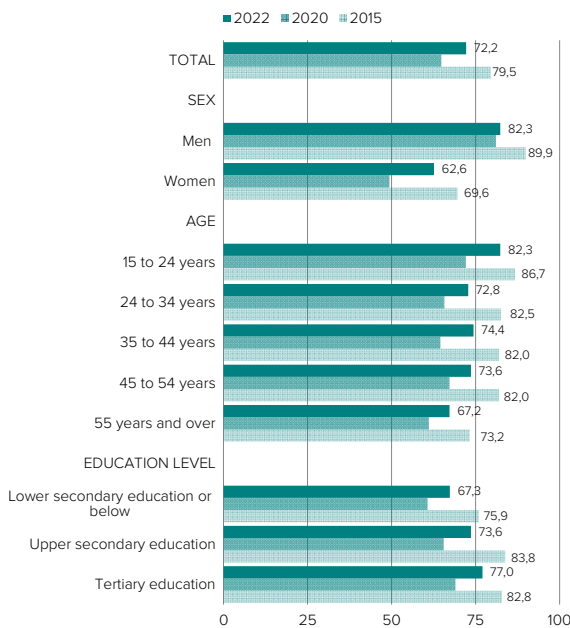


Figure 43. People who accessed sporting events through audio-visual media in the last year according to sports
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

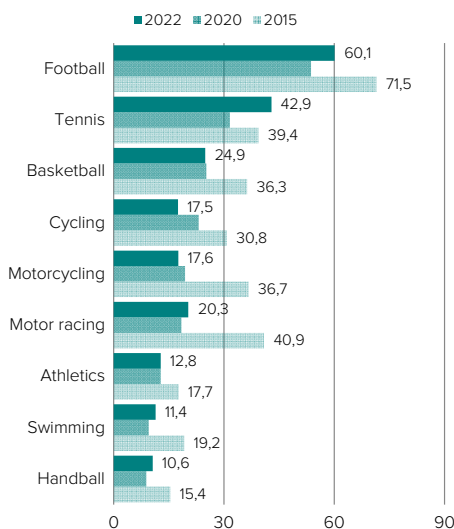
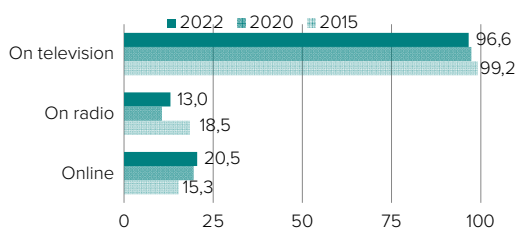


Figure 44. People who accessed sporting events through audio-visual media in the last year according to media used
(In percentage of the population who accessed through audio-visual media)



Access to sporting events via audio-visual media

Seven out of ten people of the population studied, 72.2%, accessed sporting events in 2022 via audio-visual media, such as television, radio or Internet, 7.4 percentage points more than in 2020, but still 7.3 percentage points below the percentage registered in 2015 (pre-COVID-19 stage), 79.5%. Access by audio-visual media is higher among men, 82.3%, compared to women, 62.6%, a gap that has reduced in this edition. The rate reaches the maximum value among the youngest, aged from 15 to 19, 85.2%, and generally decreases with age, down to the minimum value, 60.1%, among those aged 75 years and over.

In most cases, 96.5%, the attendance to sporting events through audio-visual media was related to men's categories, 36.9% to women's categories and 13.6% to mixed-sex.

According to the audio-visual media used, 69.7% of the population surveyed access sporting events through television, 14.8% through the Internet and 9.4% through radio. For the group of people who access events by audio-visual media, the percentages registered in the different media are: 96.6% on television, 20.5% online and 13% on 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, 25.7% and 14.1% respectively, with maximum values in the youngest population, reaching percentages above 33% for those aged under 35 and the minimum value, 4.1%, in the population aged 75 years and over.

By type of sporting event, football stands out with 60.1% of the population accessing this type of events via audio-visual media, followed at some distance by tennis, 42.9%, basketball, 24.9%, motor racing, 20.3%, motorcycle racing, 17.6%, and cycling, 17.5%. Lower rates were found for swimming, 11.4%, athletics, 12.8%, and handball, 10.6%.

Figure 45. People who accessed sporting events through audio-visual media in the last year according to sporting event. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who accessed through audio-visual media)

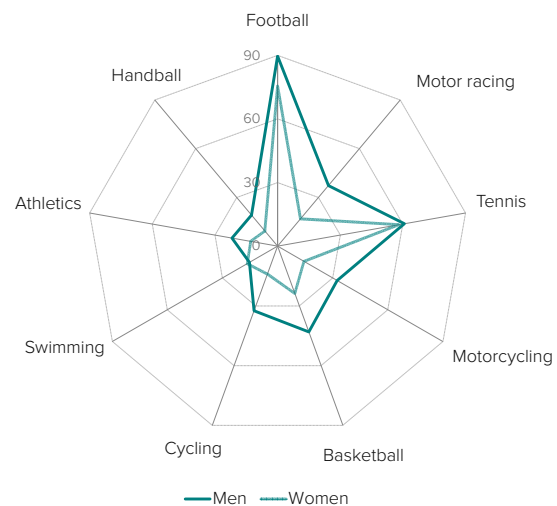


Figure 46. People who usually access sports information through press or audio-visual media according to frequency
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

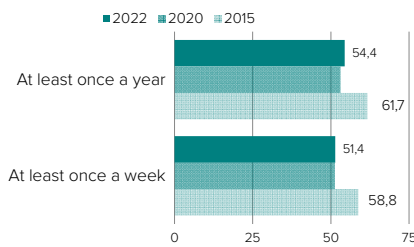


Figure 47. People who usually access sports information through press or audio-visual media at least once a year according to characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

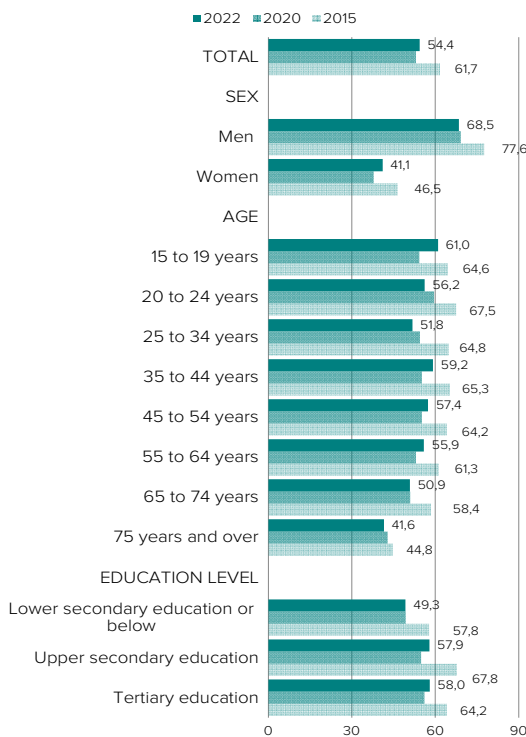
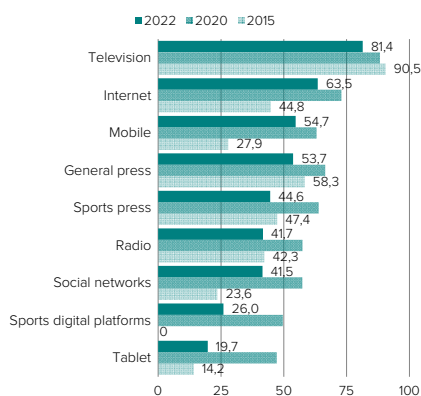


Figure 48. People who usually access sports information through press or audio-visual media according to media
(In percentage of the population who usually access sports information)



Access to sports information through press and audio-visual media

The search for sports information continues being more frequent among men, 68.5%, compared to women, 41.1%. By age groups, the figures are above average among those aged under 65, except for the age range from 25 to 34 years old.

According to personal situation, there are no noticeable differences between categories, except for the group of those independent single, divorced, separated or widowed (with or without children), who present the lowest rate for accessing at least once a year, 48.4%.

The different media used for being informed about sports, press and audio-visual media, are investigated in the survey. Among those who usually keep informed about sports, the television is the medium used most, by 81.4%, followed by the Internet, 63.5%, general press, 53.7%, sports press, 44.6%, mobile phones, 54.7% and radio and social networks that almost equal, 41.7% and 41.5%, respectively.

One quarter of people use sports digital platforms to gather information related to sports, namely 26%.

Therefore, the use of new technologies for accessing information about sports exceeds or equals the levels of more traditional media. Indeed, age is the most determining variable in accessing sports information through these channels. Thus, for the Internet the highest values are recorded among the youngest members of the population, 51.2%, decreasing with age down to 7.1% for the group of population aged 75 years old and over.

Figure 49. People who usually access sports information through press or audio-visual media according to media and sex. 2022

(In percentage of the population of each group who usually access sports information)

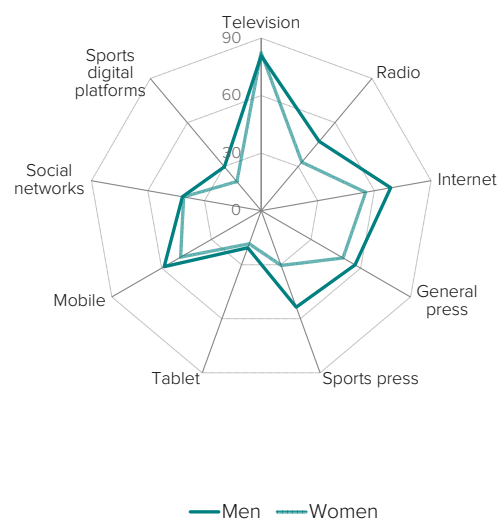


Figure 50. People who have sports equipment at home according to sports practice

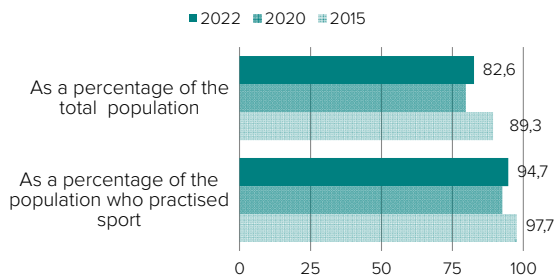


Figure 51. People who have sports equipment at home according to characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)

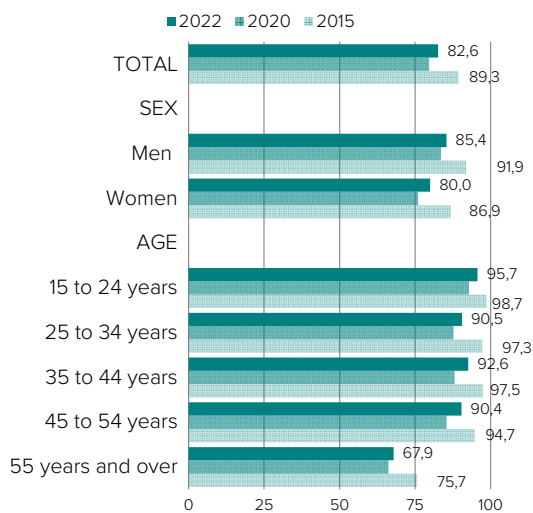
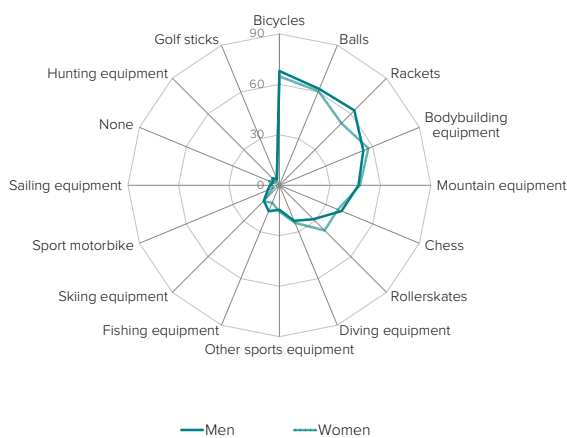


Figure 52. People who practiced sports in the last year, according to sports equipment at home, by sex. 2022
(In percentage of the population of each group who practised sports in the last year)



Main equipment available in households

Most of the population have sporting equipment in their households, 82.6%. The availability of equipment is almost universal, 94.7%, among those who practise sports.

The most frequent equipment in households of the population surveyed are bicycles, balls, rackets, bodybuilding equipment, mountaineering equipment and chess boards.

Regarding bicycles, 54.3% of the population have them at home, 49.4% have adult bikes and 20% children's bikes.

Nearly half of the population investigated have a ball at home, 47.3%, in particular 39.2% have football balls and 22.1% basketball balls. A similar percentage, 47.1%, have racquets, 25.5% tennis racquets, 23.5% paddles and 16% table tennis paddles. 43.8% of the surveyed people have bodybuilding and fitness equipment, 34.5% have mountain equipment – 20.7% tents and 28.3% mountaineering tools – and 31.3% have chess sets.

This equipment is followed by skates, 25.5%, and even with lower percentages, 16.5% have diving equipment and 11.7% equipment for fishing. Regarding specific skiing and hunting equipment, the percentages stand at 8.5% and 3.9%, respectively.

Figure 53. People who have sports equipment at home according to type. 2022
(In percentage of the surveyed population)

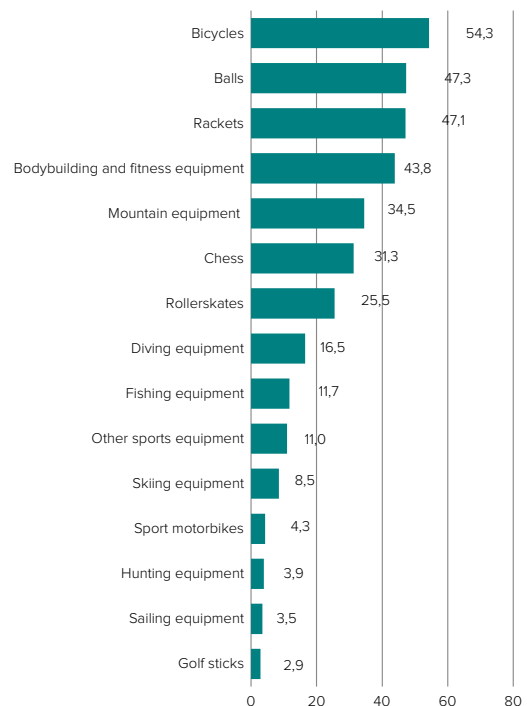
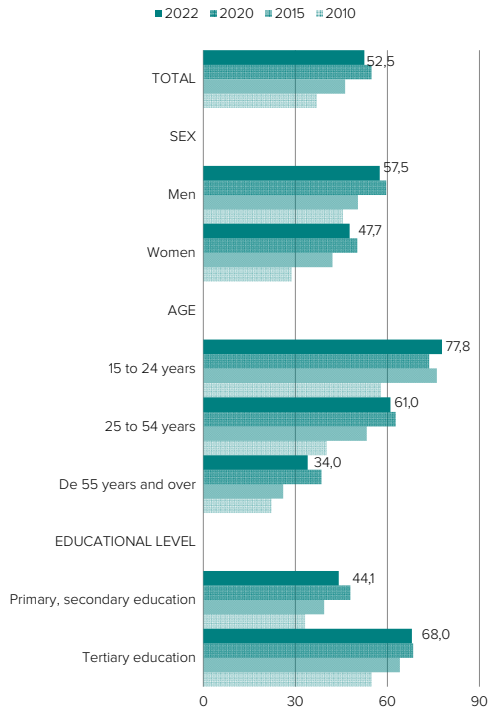


Figure 54. Evolution of weekly sports practice according to characteristics
(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)



Evolution of the main indicators of participation in sports

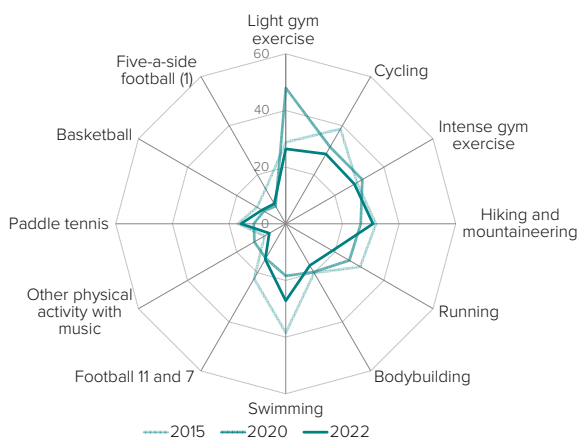
As stated above, the impact of COVID-19 was determining in the evolution of the indicators of sports practice.

The results already commented on the practice of sports activities in 2022 show the notable increase in the rates of participation in sports in relation to 2015, with 57.3% of the population practicing sports at least once a year compared to the 53.5% registered in 2015. The increase in the sports practice in comparison to the pre-COVID-19 stage is present in all the frequencies and mostly for weekly and monthly participation, with increases of 6.3 and 5.2 percentage points, respectively.

When comparing the results with those registered in 2020, in the middle of the COVID-19 crisis, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points is observed for those who practiced sports on a weekly basis. According to sports, in 2022 there were small increases in the weekly practices of bodybuilding, intense gym and swimming, along with the decreases registered in light gym and hiking. Among those who practiced sports in the last year, the largest increases in annual practices correspond to paddle tennis, swimming and hiking.

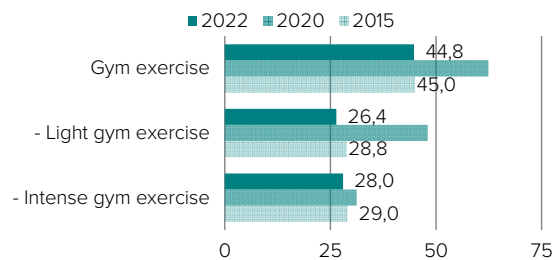
After the impact of the COVID-19, there are increases in the attendance to events, both in-person and through audio-visual media. Thus the annual rate of attendance to sporting events has increased in 12 percentage points, standing at 31.1%, and the access to sporting events through audio-visual media has been 7.4 percentage points higher than in the previous edition of the survey. Nevertheless, the rates of 2015 (pre-COVID-19 stage) have not been reached yet, when the attendance rate to sporting events in person stood at 37.1% and the access through audio-visual media to 79.5%.

Figure 55. People who practised sports in the last year according to the most frequent sports
(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)



(1) In 2015 beach football is not included

Figure 56. People who practised gym exercise in the last year
(In percentage of the population who practised sports in the last year)



R.1. AVERAGE RATING OF LEVEL OF INTEREST IN SPORTS*(From 0 to 10)*

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
Sports in general	6,4	6,6	6,4	7,1	7,3	7,0	5,8	5,9	5,8
Sports practice	5,6	6,0	5,7	6,1	6,5	6,2	5,1	5,5	5,3
In-person attendance to sporting events	4,3	4,2	4,1	5,0	4,9	4,7	3,6	3,4	3,5
Audio-visual media access to sporting events	5,4	5,0	5,0	6,5	6,3	6,1	4,3	3,8	4,1
Access to sports information	4,9	4,7	4,7	6,1	6,0	5,8	3,8	3,5	3,7

R.2. MAIN INDICATORS OF SPORTS PRACTICE

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
SPORTS PRACTICE FREQUENCY									
<i>(In percentage of surveyed population of each group)</i>									
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
At least once a year	53,5	59,6	57,3	59,8	65,5	63,1	47,5	53,9	51,8
At least once a quarter	52,3	58,6	56,7	58,4	64,6	62,5	46,6	53,0	51,2
At least once a month	51,0	58,1	56,2	57,0	64,1	62,0	45,3	52,4	50,7
At least once a week	46,2	54,8	52,5	50,4	59,6	57,5	42,1	50,2	47,7
On a daily basis	19,5	27,1	23,8	21,8	30,8	27,0	17,3	23,5	20,7
SPORTS PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS									
<i>(In percentage of those who practised sport in the last year of each group)</i>									
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Day of the week in which sports are practised most frequently									
Monday to Friday	40,7	32,8	41,2	30,3	25,9	34,9	53,2	40,7	48,5
Weekends or holidays	17,6	14,9	16,0	22,8	18,9	19,3	11,4	10,2	12,3
Indifferent	41,6	52,3	42,8	46,8	55,2	45,8	35,4	49,0	39,2
Time period in which sports are practised most frequently									
Holidays	10,5	9,0	11,2	11,1	8,8	10,9	9,7	9,3	11,6
Working periods	23,4	18,1	25,7	17,2	15,0	21,7	30,8	21,6	30,3
Indifferent	66,1	72,9	63,0	71,7	76,2	67,3	59,5	69,1	58,1
Type of environment in which sports are practiced most frequently									
Outdoors	45,9	47,1	45,3	55,6	54,8	52,5	34,3	38,2	37,0
Indoors	24,0	23,1	22,3	14,9	16,1	15,8	34,9	31,2	29,7
Indifferent	30,1	29,8	32,4	29,5	29,1	31,6	30,8	30,6	33,3
At home	19,4	36,3	27,4	19,6	33,2	24,0	19,2	39,8	31,4
In education centre	15,8	17,2	15,8	11,1	14,2	12,3	21,5	20,7	19,8
In workplace	2,4	3,0	2,5	3,0	4,1	3,0	1,7	1,6	1,9
On the journey to work or to education centre	3,4	3,1	3,6	2,8	3,0	3,2	4,2	3,3	4,0
Other places	74,8	61,2	69,7	80,0	65,9	75,7	68,6	55,8	62,8
Sporting facilities in which sports are practised most frequently									
Specific sporting facilities	58,8	45,3	52,8	53,7	42,9	49,5	64,9	48,1	56,7
Open spaces for outdoor activities (park, countryside...)	69,9	72,7	70,2	78,1	75,4	72,3	60,0	69,5	67,8
Other places	19,1	30,4	26,7	18,5	27,2	24,4	19,7	34,1	29,3

R.3. PEOPLE WHO USUALLY WALK*(In percentage of surveyed population of each group)*

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
Usually walk	70,6	75,7	72,1	67,0	72,7	68,2	74,0	78,6	75,9
On a daily basis	49,1	55,7	49,6	46,3	55,7	46,7	51,8	55,7	52,3
At least once a week	68,2	73,8	69,7	64,7	71,5	66,2	71,6	75,9	73,0
At least once a month	69,9	75,1	71,2	66,4	72,3	67,6	73,3	77,7	74,5
Usually walk at least once a week									
Usually walk and practise sports on a weekly basis	33,4	43,8	39,0	33,6	45,3	39,6	33,1	42,4	38,4
Usually walk but do not practise sports on a weekly basis	34,9	30,0	30,7	31,1	26,2	26,6	38,5	33,5	34,7
Usually walk or practise sports on a weekly basis	81,1	84,7	83,2	81,6	85,8	84,0	80,6	83,7	82,4

R.4. PEOPLE WHO PRACTISED SPORTS IN THE LAST YEAR ACCORDING TO SPORTS CATEGORIES.

Annual rates in relation to the population that practised sports in the year

(In percentage of the population who practiced sports in the last year of each group)

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Football 11 and 7	22,4	14,1	14,5	35,8	22,9	23,8	6,3	4,0	3,8
Five-a-side football ⁽¹⁾	14,2	7,2	8,1	23,3	11,2	13,3	3,3	2,6	2,2
Basketball	11,7	8,9	9,7	14,9	11,7	13,1	7,9	5,6	5,7
Handball	4,1	3,0	2,7	4,5	3,6	3,3	3,6	2,3	2,0
Volleyball	8,6	4,7	6,2	8,9	4,9	6,5	8,3	4,6	6,0
Rugby ⁽²⁾	1,8	2,5	1,3	2,4	3,4	1,7	1,2	1,4	0,9
Pelota, frontenis	6,6	3,5	3,0	9,0	4,0	4,0	3,6	3,0	1,9
Petanque, bowling	5,8	3,3	3,2	6,0	3,9	3,7	5,5	2,6	2,7
Skating, skateboarding	9,8	6,0	5,8	7,7	4,9	4,9	12,3	7,3	6,9
Cycling	38,7	31,3	28,4	47,1	37,6	36,3	28,5	24,2	19,2
Motorcycling	3,2	2,8	2,0	5,2	4,5	3,4	0,8	0,9	0,5
Motor racing	1,6	2,2	1,3	2,3	3,2	1,9	0,7	1,0	0,5
Aeronautical activities	1,7	1,9	1,4	2,2	2,5	1,8	1,0	1,1	0,9
Tennis	14,0	7,2	8,0	18,1	9,2	10,2	9,1	4,8	5,6
Table tennis	11,1	4,6	7,2	14,4	6,5	8,9	7,2	2,4	5,3
Paddle tennis	16,8	11,3	15,8	21,7	15,1	20,4	11,0	6,9	10,6
Squash	1,9	1,9	1,0	2,6	2,3	1,2	1,1	1,5	0,7
Badminton	-	2,7	3,6	-	3,0	3,3	-	2,3	3,8
Golf	2,6	2,2	2,1	3,2	3,0	3,1	1,7	1,3	1,0
Swimming	38,5	18,4	27,2	36,3	17,3	25,9	41,2	19,7	28,7
Surfing	2,3	3,3	2,5	3,0	4,4	3,1	1,5	2,0	1,9
Sailing	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,6	2,4	2,3	1,0	1,3	1,5
Waterskiing	1,8	1,7	1,3	2,2	2,2	1,9	1,4	1,1	0,6
Canoeing, rowing	3,8	2,8	3,2	4,8	3,3	3,8	2,5	2,3	2,5
Underwater activities	6,9	4,3	4,7	9,1	5,1	5,8	4,3	3,3	3,4
Winter sports	9,5	4,4	5,7	10,5	5,3	6,5	8,3	3,5	4,8
Hiking, mountaineering	31,9	26,5	30,8	32,1	26,4	29,7	31,6	26,7	32,0
Athletics	8,6	2,8	2,8	10,6	3,5	3,9	6,2	2,0	1,6
Running, walking	30,4	25,9	19,0	33,4	28,7	22,5	26,7	22,8	15,0
Triathlon	1,3	1,6	0,8	1,8	1,9	1,1	0,8	1,2	0,3
Boxing	2,5	2,6	3,3	3,5	3,3	4,2	1,4	1,8	2,3
Martial arts	2,8	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,3	4,2	1,4	1,5	1,9
Wrestling, personal defence	1,1	1,8	1,1	1,5	2,7	1,3	0,7	0,9	0,8
Hunting	2,9	2,4	2,1	4,8	3,8	3,5	0,6	0,8	0,5
Fishing	9,2	3,9	4,6	14,2	5,9	7,5	3,1	1,6	1,3
Horse riding	2,4	1,9	1,3	2,1	1,8	1,1	2,8	2,1	1,6
Chess	11,3	4,8	6,6	15,6	6,5	8,9	6,2	2,9	4,0
Gym exercise	45,0	62,4	44,8	30,8	52,5	30,5	62,0	73,7	61,4
Light gym exercise	28,8	48,0	26,4	14,4	33,6	13,3	46,0	64,5	41,5
Intense gym exercise	29,0	31,2	28,0	22,9	29,7	22,6	36,3	32,9	34,1
Other physical activity with music	8,6	12,8	6,7	3,1	6,0	1,9	15,2	20,6	12,1
Bodybuilding, weightlifting	20,1	19,7	17,0	26,7	24,5	22,0	12,1	14,2	11,3
Other or n/a	9,5	13,9	16,9	9,5	13,7	16,9	9,6	14,0	16,9

*(1) In 2015 beach football is not included**(2) In 2015 rugby 7 is not included*

R.5. PEOPLE WHO PRACTISED SPORTS IN THE LAST YEAR ACCORDING TO SPORTS CATEGORIES.

Annual rates in relation to the total population

(In percentage of surveyed population of each group)

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
TOTAL	53,5	59,6	57,3	59,8	65,5	63,1	47,5	53,9	51,8
Football 11 and 7	12,0	8,4	8,3	21,4	15,0	15,0	3,0	2,2	2,0
Five-a-side football ⁽¹⁾	7,6	4,3	4,7	13,9	7,3	8,4	1,6	1,4	1,1
Basketball	6,3	5,3	5,5	8,9	7,6	8,3	3,7	3,0	2,9
Handball	2,2	1,8	1,5	2,7	2,3	2,1	1,7	1,3	1,0
Volleyball	4,6	2,8	3,6	5,3	3,2	4,1	3,9	2,5	3,1
Rugby ⁽²⁾	1,0	1,5	0,8	1,4	2,3	1,1	0,5	0,7	0,5
Pelota, frontenis	3,5	2,1	1,7	5,4	2,6	2,5	1,7	1,6	1,0
Petanque, bowling	3,1	2,0	1,8	3,6	2,6	2,3	2,6	1,4	1,4
Skating, skateboarding	5,3	3,6	3,3	4,6	3,2	3,1	5,8	3,9	3,5
Cycling	20,7	18,7	16,3	28,2	24,6	22,9	13,6	13,0	10,0
Motorcycling	1,7	1,7	1,2	3,1	2,9	2,2	0,4	0,5	0,2
Motor racing	0,8	1,3	0,7	1,4	2,1	1,2	0,3	0,5	0,3
Aeronautical activities	0,9	1,1	0,8	1,3	1,6	1,1	0,5	0,6	0,5
Tennis	7,5	4,3	4,6	10,8	6,0	6,4	4,3	2,6	2,9
Table tennis	6,0	2,8	4,1	8,6	4,3	5,6	3,4	1,3	2,8
Paddle tennis	9,0	6,7	9,1	13,0	9,9	12,9	5,2	3,7	5,5
Squash	1,0	1,2	0,5	1,6	1,5	0,7	0,5	0,8	0,4
Badminton	-	1,6	2,0	-	2,0	2,1	-	1,3	2,0
Golf	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	0,8	0,7	0,5
Swimming	20,6	11,0	15,6	21,7	11,3	16,4	19,6	10,6	14,9
Surfing	1,2	1,9	1,4	1,8	2,9	1,9	0,7	1,1	1,0
Sailing	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,6	1,5	0,5	0,7	0,8
Waterskiing	1,0	1,0	0,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	0,7	0,6	0,3
Canoeing, rowing	2,0	1,7	1,8	2,9	2,2	2,4	1,2	1,2	1,3
Underwater activities	3,7	2,5	2,7	5,4	3,4	3,7	2,1	1,8	1,8
Winter sports	5,1	2,6	3,3	6,3	3,5	4,1	4,0	1,9	2,5
Hiking, mountaineering	17,0	15,8	17,6	19,2	17,3	18,7	15,0	14,4	16,6
Athletics	4,6	1,7	1,6	6,4	2,3	2,4	2,9	1,1	0,8
Running, walking	16,3	15,5	10,9	20,0	18,8	14,2	12,7	12,3	7,8
Triathlon	0,7	0,9	0,4	1,1	1,2	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,1
Boxing	1,3	1,6	1,9	2,1	2,2	2,7	0,6	1,0	1,2
Martial arts	1,5	1,8	1,8	2,4	2,8	2,6	0,6	0,8	1,0
Wrestling, personal defence	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,9	1,8	0,9	0,3	0,5	0,4
Hunting	1,6	1,4	1,2	2,9	2,5	2,2	0,3	0,4	0,3
Fishing	4,9	2,3	2,6	8,5	3,9	4,7	1,5	0,9	0,7
Horse riding	1,3	1,1	0,8	1,2	1,2	0,7	1,3	1,1	0,9
Chess	6,1	2,9	3,8	9,3	4,3	5,6	2,9	1,6	2,1
Gym exercise	24,1	37,2	25,7	18,5	34,4	19,3	29,4	39,8	31,8
Light gym exercise	15,4	28,6	15,1	8,6	22,0	8,4	21,9	34,8	21,5
Intense gym exercise	15,5	18,6	16,0	13,7	19,5	14,3	17,3	17,8	17,7
Other physical activity with music	4,6	7,6	3,8	1,9	3,9	1,2	7,2	11,1	6,3
Bodybuilding, weightlifting	10,7	11,8	9,8	16,0	16,1	13,9	5,7	7,7	5,9
Other or n/a	5,1	8,3	9,7	5,7	9,0	10,7	4,6	7,6	8,7

R.6. MAIN INDICATORS IN RELATION WITH PARENTAL SPORTS PRACTICE

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
<i>Total population</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>At least one of the parents practised sports</i>	23,2	29,4	28,3	23,2	28,8	28,5	23,2	29,9	28,1
<i>None of the parents practised sports</i>	76,8	70,6	71,7	76,8	71,2	71,5	76,8	70,1	71,9
<i>People who practised sports</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>At least one of the parents practised sports</i>	34,2	35,7	40,0	32,7	33,9	38,9	36,0	37,8	41,2
<i>None of the parents practised sports</i>	65,8	64,3	60,0	67,3	66,1	61,1	64,0	62,2	58,8

*(1) In 2015 beach football is not included**(2) In 2015 rugby 7 is not included*

R.7. MAIN INDICATORS OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN SPORTS PRACTICE OF CHILDREN*(In percentage of the population with children under 18 years old)*

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
<i>People with children under 18 years old</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Practicing sports with them	41,6	48,4	48,2	50,4	56,4	52,6	33,9	42,0	44,3
Usually accompanying them to trainings	42,2	43,2	46,6	42,1	44,9	49,1	42,4	41,8	44,3
Usually accompanying them to competitions	35,2	38,3	41,5	35,9	40,8	43,4	34,6	36,2	39,9
<i>People who practised sports and have children under 18 years old</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Practicing sports with them	53,9	60,9	59,0	60,4	66,1	61,2	46,1	55,4	56,3
Usually accompanying them to trainings	45,4	50,3	53,7	44,2	50,8	55,4	46,9	49,7	51,8
Usually accompanying them to competitions	39,4	44,3	47,6	38,7	44,7	48,4	40,2	44,0	46,7

R.8. MAIN INDICATORS OF INVOLVEMENT IN SPORTS FEDERATIONS OR ORGANISATIONS

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
INVOLVEMENT IN SPORTS FEDERATIONS									
Holding a sports license in effect (in % of the surveyed population)	9,8	8,9	9,6	14,8	12,8	14,9	5,0	5,3	4,6
Holding a sports license in effect (in % of the people who practised sports)	16,1	13,6	15,0	22,1	17,7	21,3	8,9	8,9	7,9
INVOLVEMENT IN GYMS, SPORT CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS <i>(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)</i>									
Total subscribers or members of gyms or sport clubs	28,1	29,7	31,2	29,0	30,7	32,7	27,3	28,7	29,8
<i>Gyms</i>	17,6	21,0	20,6	16,0	20,2	19,8	19,2	21,8	21,3
<i>Other sport clubs or associations</i>	12,7	12,4	13,8	15,8	15,4	16,9	9,8	9,7	10,9
SUPPORT OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES <i>(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)</i>									
Supporting sports activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Through voluntary work</i>	7,4	6,4	8,2	9,5	8,6	10,2	5,3	4,4	6,3
<i>Through donations</i>	3,1	4,3	4,8	4,2	5,0	5,3	2,1	3,6	4,3

R.9. MAIN INDICATORS OF IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE OR AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTING EVENTS

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
<i>(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE OR AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTING EVENTS									
ATTENDING OR ACCESSING in the last year	81,7	66,8	74,8	91,0	82,4	84,0	72,8	52,1	66,1
<i>Attending</i>	37,1	19,1	31,1	46,5	24,2	39,4	28,2	14,3	23,4
<i>Accessing through audio-visual media</i>	79,5	64,8	72,2	89,9	81,0	82,3	69,6	49,4	62,6
IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE TO SPORTING EVENTS									
Attending in the last year	37,1	19,1	31,1	46,5	24,2	39,4	28,2	14,3	23,4
<i>Free access events</i>	19,5	10,2	15,2	22,1	11,5	16,6	17,0	8,9	14,0
<i>Ticketed events</i>	23,0	12,1	20,0	31,8	17,3	28,3	14,6	7,2	12,2
<i>Football</i>	24,9	13,7	20,7	34,4	19,2	28,7	15,9	8,4	13,2
<i>Basketball</i>	5,8	4,6	6,0	7,4	5,8	7,7	4,3	3,5	4,5
<i>Other</i>	15,4	8,2	13,5	18,1	9,4	15,8	12,8	7,1	11,3
AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA ACCESS TO SPORTING EVENTS									
Audio-visual media access in the last year	79,5	64,8	72,2	89,9	81,0	82,3	69,6	49,4	62,6
<i>Television</i>	78,8	63,1	69,7	88,9	79,1	78,8	69,3	47,9	61,1
<i>Radio</i>	14,7	6,9	9,4	22,9	11,1	14,7	6,9	2,9	4,3
<i>Internet</i>	12,2	12,6	14,8	19,3	19,1	21,1	5,5	6,4	8,8

R.10. MAIN INDICATORS OF ACCESS TO SPORTS INFORMATION THROUGH PRESS OR AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA*(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)*

	TOTAL			MEN			WOMEN		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
Usually accessing sports information at least once a year	61,7	53,1	54,4	77,6	69,2	68,5	46,5	37,9	41,1
Usually accessing sports information at least once a week	58,8	51,3	51,4	75,9	67,8	66,1	42,6	35,7	37,6

R.11. PEOPLE ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF SPORTING EQUIPMENT IN HOUSEHOLD

	In percentage of surveyed population			In percentage of population who practised sports in the last year		
	2015	2020	2022	2015	2020	2022
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
HAVING SPORTING EQUIPMENT						
%	89,3	79,7	82,6	97,7	92,5	94,7
Balls	59,3	40,4	47,3	69,8	49,5	57,9
<i>Football</i>	51,3	33,9	39,2	60,5	41,1	48,0
<i>Basketball</i>	27,0	17,2	22,1	34,7	22,0	29,3
<i>Other balls</i>	23,9	11,3	15,9	29,9	15,2	21,7
Skates	31,7	19,2	25,5	39,7	24,4	32,9
Bicycles	63,0	49,8	54,3	75,1	60,4	66,4
<i>Adult bikes</i>	55,9	45,8	49,4	69,3	56,9	62,0
<i>Children's bikes</i>	28,1	16,1	20,0	31,7	18,7	24,0
Sports motorbikes	4,8	2,8	4,3	6,8	4,0	5,9
Rackets	54,1	36,7	47,1	69,0	47,2	61,3
<i>Paddles</i>	21,9	20,8	25,5	31,2	27,7	33,5
<i>Tennis rackets</i>	35,3	17,1	23,5	45,9	22,8	32,8
<i>Table tennis paddles</i>	22,0	11,3	16,0	29,6	14,9	21,9
<i>Badminton rackets and shuttlecocks</i>	-	7,6	10,2	-	10,0	14,2
<i>Other rackets, paddles or bats</i>	27,2	14,7	19,9	36,2	19,7	27,0
Golf sticks	3,4	2,1	2,9	4,8	2,9	4,0
Mountain equipment	33,1	26,9	34,5	45,1	36,6	47,4
<i>Tents</i>	26,0	16,1	20,7	34,9	21,0	28,5
<i>Mountaineering tools</i>	19,4	22,2	28,3	28,0	31,2	40,0
Hunting equipment	5,7	3,0	3,9	6,9	4,3	4,6
Fishing equipment	16,9	9,1	11,7	20,7	11,4	14,2
Diving equipment	19,1	12,4	16,5	27,8	17,4	23,5
Sailing equipment	4,0	2,7	3,5	6,1	3,6	5,3
Skiing equipment	9,1	6,0	8,5	13,9	8,2	13,2
Bodybuilding and fitness equipment	39,0	41,4	43,8	50,0	51,9	55,5
<i>Fitness equipment</i>	26,9	27,4	27,9	33,1	33,1	33,5
<i>Bodybuilding equipment</i>	23,5	26,3	29,9	33,2	35,2	41,5
Chess	40,3	22,1	31,3	49,6	27,3	38,9
Other sporting equipment	11,6	13,5	11,0	13,8	17,4	15,1

E.1. Main indicators of participation development

	2010	2015	2020	2022
SPORTS PRACTICE ON A WEEKLY BASIS				
<i>(In percentage of the surveyed population of each group)</i>				
TOTAL	37,0	46,2	54,8	52,5
SEX				
Men	45,5	50,4	59,6	57,5
Women	28,8	42,1	50,2	47,7
AGE GROUP				
15 to 24 years	57,9	76,1	73,6	77,8
25 to 54 years	40,2	53,2	62,7	61,0
55 years and over	22,2	26,0	38,5	34,0
EDUCATION LEVEL				
Primary, secondary education	33,2	39,4	48,0	44,1
Tertiary education	54,9	64,1	68,4	68,0
	2010	2015	2020	2022
INVOLVEMENT IN SPORTS FEDERATIONS				
Holding a sports license in effect (in % of the surveyed population)	-	9,8	8,9	9,6
Holding a sports license in effect (in % of the people who practised sports)	16,4	16,1	13,6	15,0

E2. MAIN INDICATORS OF PARTICIPATION DEVELOPMENT.

Weekly rates in relation to the total population

	2010	2015	2020	2022
SPORTS PRACTICE ON A WEEKLY BASIS	100	100	100	100
<i>(In percentage of the surveyed population)</i>				
Football 11, 7 and five-a-side football ⁽¹⁾	8,0	7,2	5,0	5,4
Basketball	2,2	1,9	1,9	2,3
Handball ⁽²⁾	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,5
Volleyball	0,4	1,0	0,8	1,0
Rugby ⁽³⁾	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3
Pelota, frontenis	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,4
Petanque, bowling	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2
Skating, skateboarding	0,5	1,4	1,1	0,9
Cycling	6,7	10,3	10,8	8,5
Motorcycling	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,5
Motor racing	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1
Aeronautical activities	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tennis	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,5
Table tennis	0,3	1,1	0,5	0,7
Paddle tennis	1,7	3,7	3,5	4,2
Squash	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
Badminton	-	-	0,3	0,4
Golf	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4
Swimming	7,6	8,4	5,6	6,7
Surfing	-	0,2	0,3	0,3
Sailing ⁽⁴⁾	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Waterskiing	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1
Canoeing, rowing	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
Underwater activities	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3
Winter sports	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2
Hiking, mountaineering	1,8	4,9	8,9	7,8
Athletics	2,2	2,5	0,8	1,0
Running, walking	4,8	10,6	10,5	8,3
Triathlon	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1
Boxing	0,2	0,8	0,7	1,2
Martial arts	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,2
Wrestling, personal defence	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3
Hunting ⁽⁵⁾	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,5
Fishing	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,7
Horse riding	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,4
Chess	-	1,0	0,8	1,1
Gym exercise	12,5	19,2	21,9	21,6
Other physical activity with music	1,3	3,6	2,6	2,6
Bodybuilding, weightlifting	1,7	8,2	6,4	8,2

(1) From 2020 beach football is included

(2) Beach handball is included

(3) From 2020 rugby 7 is included

(4) Navigation and windsurfing are included

(5) Shooting is included in 2010



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CULTURA
Y DEPORTE