

**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY - REGIONS- 2011**

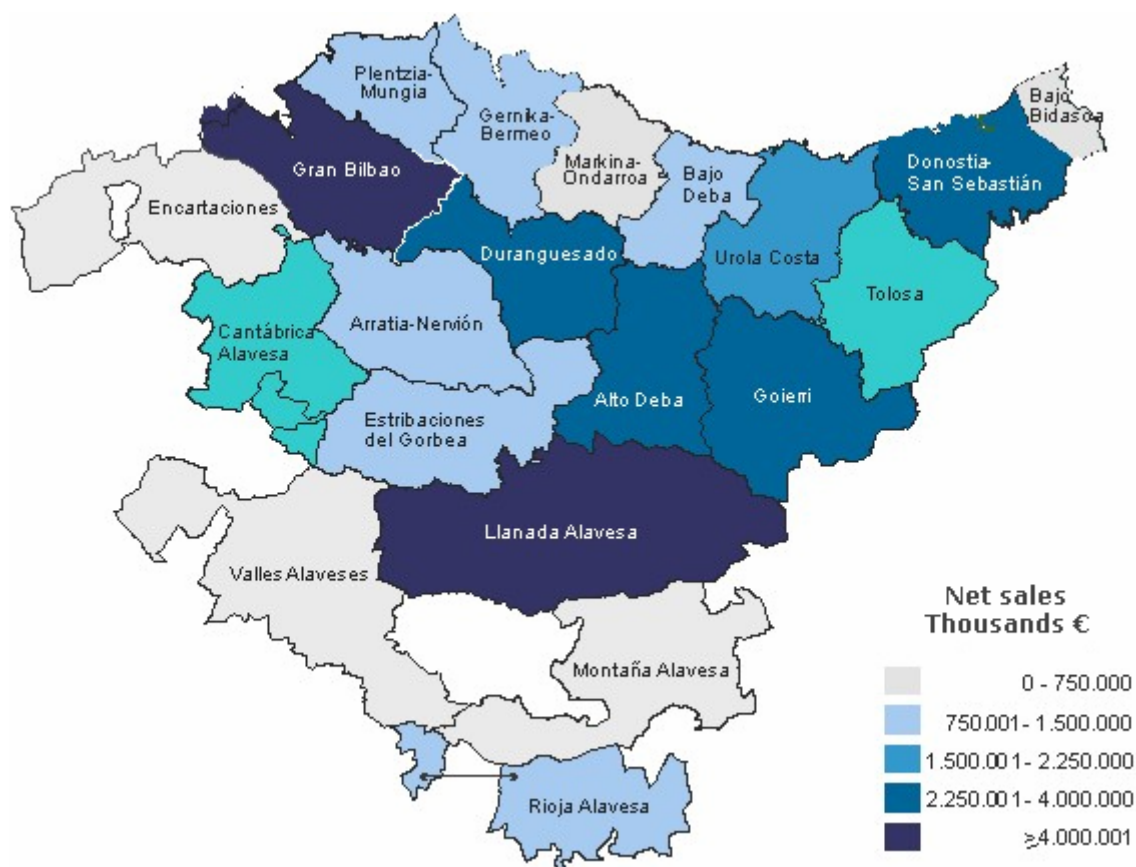
## In nineteen of the Basque regions industry showed a positive evolution in sales for 2011

***Employed personnel, however, continued to register negative evolutions in sixteen regions***

The evolution of net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry was positive for nineteen of the twenty regions in the Basque Country, according to Eustat data. Only the Urola Costa region showed a negative evolution compared to 2010 (-3.8%).

The Basque extraction and manufacturing industry as a whole registered a growth in sales of 9.7%. By province, in Álava the increase was higher, 14.2%, with all regions showing positive growth. Three regions grew above the average for the territory and the Autonomous Region: Valles Alaveses (16.4%), Cantábrica Alavesa (16.3%) and above all, for its relative size, accounting for 65% of sales in the territory, growth in Llanada Alavesa (15.8%) particularly stood out.

**Distribution of net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry by regions. 2011. Thousands of euros**



Source: EUSTAT. Industrial Statistics of the Basque Country

In the province of Bizkaia, with growth in sales of 11.6%, the seven regions that make it up also showed positive growth rates. The highest growth was recorded in the region of Gernika-Bermeo (13.9%), followed by Gran Bilbao, with a rate of 12.6%, and Markina Ondarroa (12.5%), all of them also above the average for Basque industry overall. The lowest growth in sales was recorded in the region of Arratia-Nervión, with a rate of 1.1%.

In Gipuzkoa the average rise was 4.2%, with three regions exceeding this rate; Bajo Deba with growth of 14.3%, Tolosaldea with 13.1% and Donostia-San Sebastián with 8.9%. This province was the location for the only region to suffer a drop in sales in 2011: Urola Costa, which was down by 3.8%.

**Employed personnel and net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry. 2011.**  
**Thousands of euros**

	Personnel employed (Number)			Net sales		
	2010	2011	Δ 11/10	2010	2011	Δ 11/10
<b>Basque Country</b>	<b>210.616</b>	<b>204.613</b>	<b>-2,9</b>	<b>46.639.906</b>	<b>51.168.793</b>	<b>9,7</b>
<b>Araba / Álava</b>	<b>42.940</b>	<b>42.003</b>	<b>-2,2</b>	<b>10.067.661</b>	<b>11.493.482</b>	<b>14,2</b>
Arabako Ibarak/Valles Alaveses	2.303	2.283	-0,9	427.459	497.450	16,4
Arabako Lautada/Llanada Alavesa	26.716	26.146	-2,1	6.460.657	7.480.610	15,8
Arabako Mendialdea/Montaña Alavesa	387	343	-11,4	70.574	75.414	6,9
Errioxa Arabarra/Rioja Alavesa	3.706	3.533	-4,7	820.447	848.212	3,4
Gorbeia Inguruak/Estribac. del Gorbea	2.895	2.741	-5,3	769.608	825.651	7,3
Kantauri Arabarra/Cantábrica Alavesa	6.933	6.957	0,3	1.518.917	1.766.146	16,3
<b>Bizkaia</b>	<b>85.867</b>	<b>82.430</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>21.270.989</b>	<b>23.738.683</b>	<b>11,6</b>
Arratia Nerbioi/Arratia-Nervión	4.288	4.141	-3,4	870.921	880.530	1,1
Bilbo Handia/Gran Bilbao	48.253	45.696	-5,3	14.432.620	16.244.477	12,6
Durangaldea/Duranguésado	18.858	18.584	-1,5	3.486.518	3.855.148	10,6
Enkartzioak/Encartaciones	1.686	1.638	-2,8	287.330	300.854	4,7
Gernika-Bermeo	3.764	3.787	0,6	810.460	922.826	13,9
Markina-Ondarroa	3.624	3.599	-0,7	518.208	582.740	12,5
Plentzia-Mungia	5.394	4.985	-7,6	864.933	952.108	10,1
<b>Gipuzkoa</b>	<b>81.809</b>	<b>80.180</b>	<b>-2,0</b>	<b>15.301.256</b>	<b>15.936.628</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Bidasoa Beherea/Bajo Bidasoa	4.795	4.650	-3,0	726.349	726.562	0,0
Deba Beherea/Bajo Deba	8.878	8.619	-2,9	1.220.128	1.394.505	14,3
Deba Garaia/Alto Deba	15.553	15.500	-0,3	3.032.441	3.053.165	0,7
Donostialdea/Donostia-San Sebastián	20.877	20.213	-3,2	3.694.024	3.754.200	1,6
Goierri	13.055	12.693	-2,8	2.964.216	3.228.723	8,9
Tolosaldea/Tolosa	7.761	7.780	0,2	1.501.784	1.699.082	13,1
Urola-Kostaldea/Urola Costa	10.890	10.725	-1,5	2.162.314	2.080.390	-3,8

Source: Eustat – Industrial Statistics of the Basque Country

Employed personnel had a less favourable evolution, falling on average 2.9% in the Autonomous Region, and with a relatively homogenous provincial performance, revealing a sharper drop in Bizkaia (-4.0%) than in Álava (-2.2%) and Gipuzkoa (-2.0%).

In Álava the only region to see employment growth was Cantábrica Alavesa, where industrial employment remained more or less the same, with a rise of 0.3%. Attention should be drawn, for its relative importance, to the fall in employment in Llanada Alavesa (-2.1%) as well as in Rioja Alavesa (-4.7%) and Estribaciones del Gorbea, down by 5.3%.

In Bizkaia there was also one region that maintained a positive rate for industrial employment, the region of Gernika-Bermeo, with growth of 0.6%. On the other hand the largest fall in industrial employment was in the region of Plentzia-Mungia, which was down by 7.6%. In this province the evolution of employment produced in the region of Gran Bilbao (-5.3%) stood out, with a downturn above the average for the province, taking into account that it is the region with the highest number of industrial workers in the Basque Country.

In Gipuzkoa the same situation was repeated as for the other two provinces, where there was one region with a positive evolution in employment: the region of Tolosa with growth of 0.2. The region that lost the most employment is also that with the most industrial employment in Gipuzkoa, Donostia-San Sebastián, with a fall of 3.2%. It was followed by Bajo Bidasoa (-3.0%) and Bajo Deba with a drop of 2.9%.

**Methodological note:**

The sectorisation used is the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-2009), with the B (extraction industries) and C (manufacturing industries) being the only sections included in this disaggregation by regions.

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**For further information:**

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