

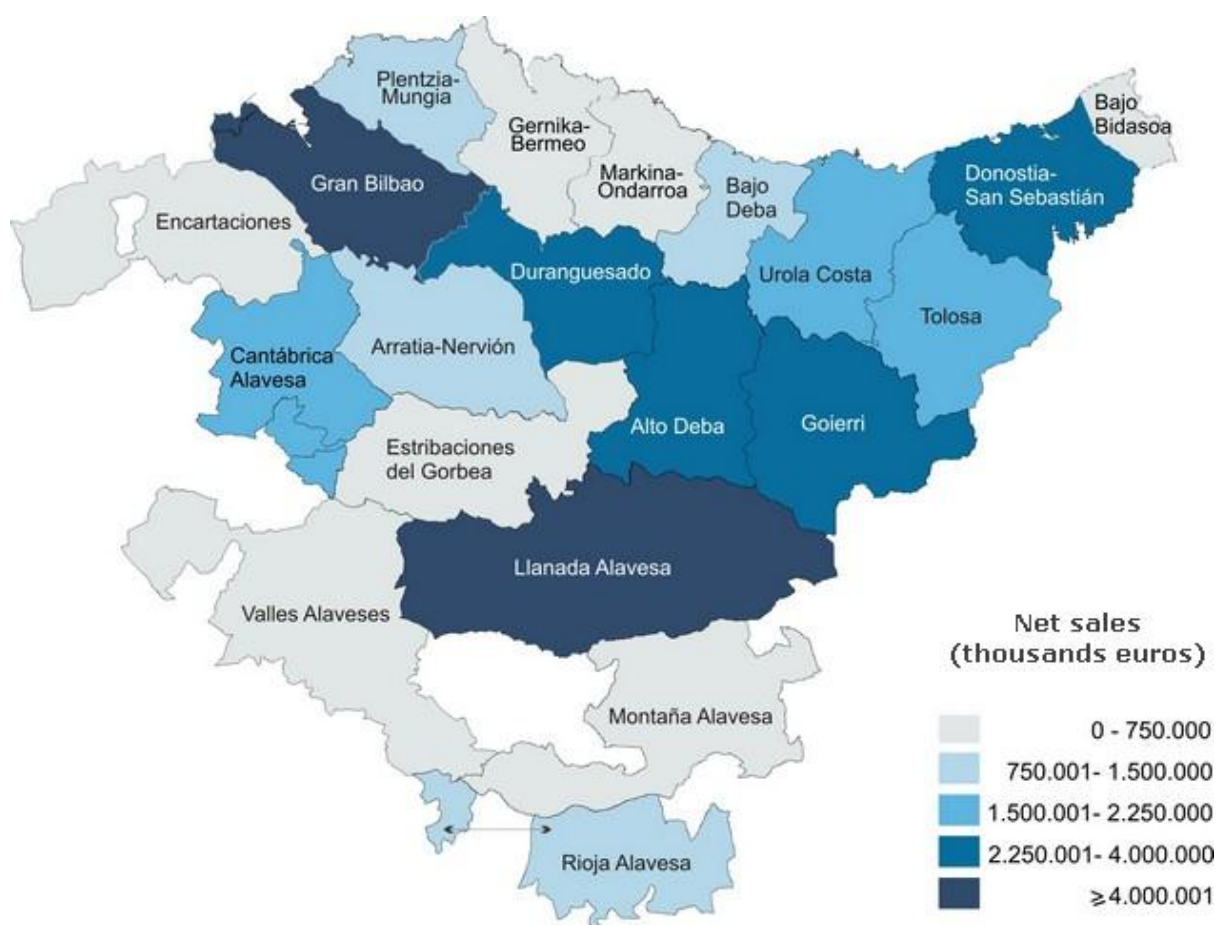
## Industrial activity registered general downturns in almost all Basque regions in 2012

***Nineteen of the twenty regions showed negative evolutions in the number of people employed in the extraction and manufacturing industry***

The evolution of net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry was negative for seventeen of the twenty regions in the Basque Country, according to Eustat data. Only the regions Encartaciones (+5.6%), Goierri (+1.6%) and Cantábrica Alavesa (+0.2%) presented a positive evolution with respect to 2011.

The Basque extraction and manufacturing industry as a whole registered a fall in sales of 6.0%. By province, Bizkaia presented the worst evolution with a drop of 7.7%, followed by Álava which was down 7.0% and Gipuzkoa, where sales fell by 2.8%.

**Distribution of net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry by regions. 2012.**  
Thousands of euros



Source: EUSTAT. Industrial Statistics of the Basque Country

In Álava, only one region posted a positive growth rate, Cantábrica Alavesa, with 0.2%. On the other hand, there were significant falls in sales in Etribaciones del Gorbea and Montaña Alavesa, with reductions of 16.7% and 16.3%, respectively. The region of Llanada Alavesa, whose sales account for 64% of those of the province, saw its sales drop by 8.5%.

Also in the Province of Bizkaia, where sales were down 7.7%, only one region, Encartaciones, posted a positive growth rate of 5.6%. The steep drop in Gernika-Bermeo is noteworthy, with a rate of -34.5% with respect to 2011.

In Gipuzkoa the average fall was 2.8%. Bajo Bidasoa was the region with the greatest fall in sales, of 11.9%, while Goierri was the only region where values were up on the previous year, by 1.6%.

### **Employed personnel and net sales in the extraction and manufacturing industry. 2012.** **Thousands of euros**

	Personnel employed (Number)			Net sales		
	2011	2012	Δ 12/11	2011	2012	Δ 12/11
<b>Basque Country</b>	<b>204.613</b>	<b>194.664</b>	<b>-4,9</b>	<b>51.168.793</b>	<b>48.077.044</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
<b>Araba / Álava</b>	<b>42.003</b>	<b>39.953</b>	<b>-4,9</b>	<b>11.493.482</b>	<b>10.683.712</b>	<b>-7,0</b>
Arabako Ibarak/Valles Alaveses	2.283	2.191	-4,0	497.450	473.090	-4,9
Arabako Lautada/Llanada Alavesa	26.146	24.423	-6,6	7.480.610	6.847.032	-8,5
Arabako Mendialdea/Montaña Alavesa	343	330	-3,8	75.414	63.098	-16,3
Errioxa Arabarra/Rioja Alavesa	3.533	3.570	1,0	848.212	843.500	-0,6
Gorbeia Inguruak/Etribac. del Gorbea	2.741	2.578	-5,9	825.651	687.780	-16,7
Kantauri Arabarra/Cantábrica Alavesa	6.957	6.861	-1,4	1.766.146	1.769.212	0,2
<b>Bizkaia</b>	<b>82.430</b>	<b>78.093</b>	<b>-5,3</b>	<b>23.738.683</b>	<b>21.910.009</b>	<b>-7,7</b>
Arratia Nerbioi/Arratia-Nervión	4.141	3.930	-5,1	880.530	849.166	-3,6
Bilbo Handia/Gran Bilbao	45.696	43.179	-5,5	16.244.477	15.124.083	-6,9
Durungaldea/Duranguésado	18.584	17.886	-3,8	3.855.148	3.586.897	-7,0
Enkartzioak/Encartaciones	1.638	1.628	-0,6	300.854	317.784	5,6
Gernika-Bermeo	3.787	3.339	-11,8	922.826	604.848	-34,5
Markina-Ondarroa	3.599	3.523	-2,1	582.740	560.657	-3,8
Plentzia-Mungia	4.985	4.608	-7,6	952.108	866.574	-9,0
<b>Gipuzkoa</b>	<b>80.180</b>	<b>76.618</b>	<b>-4,4</b>	<b>15.936.628</b>	<b>15.483.323</b>	<b>-2,8</b>
Bidasoa Beherea/Bajo Bidasoa	4.650	4.315	-7,2	726.562	640.337	-11,9
Deba Beherea/Bajo Deba	8.619	8.202	-4,8	1.394.505	1.291.347	-7,4
Deba Garaia/Alto Deba	15.500	15.260	-1,5	3.053.165	3.017.354	-1,2
Donostialdea/Donostia-San Sebastián	20.213	19.032	-5,8	3.754.200	3.625.778	-3,4
Goierri	12.693	12.337	-2,8	3.228.723	3.281.403	1,6
Tolosaldea/Tolosa	7.780	7.455	-4,2	1.699.082	1.625.163	-4,4
Urola-Kostaldea/Urola Costa	10.725	10.017	-6,6	2.080.390	2.001.941	-3,8

**Source: Eustat – Industrial Statistics of the Basque Country**

The number of people employed also evolved poorly, as nineteen of the twenty regions posted negative rates. The Autonomous Region saw an average drop of 4.9%, with a relatively homogenous provincial performance, but with a slightly steeper downturn in Bizkaia (-5.3%) than in Álava (-4.9%) and in Gipuzkoa (-4.4%).

In Álava there was growth in employment only in the region of Rioja Alavesa, where it was up by 1.0%. The fall in employment in Llanada Alavesa (-6.6%) is noteworthy because of its relative importance, as 61% of the personnel in those sectors are employed in that region.

In Bizkaia, all regions saw a reduction in the number of people employed. There was a significant negative evolution of employment in the region Gernika-Bermeo, where it fell by 11.8%, while the least negative rate was seen in Encartaciones (-0.6%).

The situation in Gipuzkoa was the same as in Bizkaia, with a negative evolution in employment in all regions. The region of Bajo Bidasoa lost the most employment, with a fall of 7.2%, while Alto Deba lost the least, at 1.5%.

### **Methodological note:**

The sectorisation used is the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-2009), with the B (extractive 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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