

**Book Publishing Activity**  
Year 2014

**In Spain, 56,030 titles were published in 2014, that is, 0.7% less than in the previous year**

**The majority of the titles published correspond to the subjects of literature (33.6%), social sciences (16.1%) and applied sciences (13.7%)**

During 2014, 56,030 titles published in Spain were **deposited in the National Library**, from which 48,755 were books and 7,275 leaflets.

This implies a decrease of 0.7% (405 less titles) in the volume of titles published, as compared with 2013. The number of books registered a 0.5% decrease and that of leaflets did so by 2.1%

**Evolution in the number of titles deposited in the Spanish National Library. Year 2014**

**2005-2014 Series**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Titles (thousands)	63.6	66.3	72.9	86.3	74.5	76.2	74.2	69.7	56.4	56.0
Annual evolution (%)	5.1	4.3	10.0	18.4	-13.7	2.3	-2.6	-6.2	-19.0	-0.7

Note: As of 2012, with the entry into force of Law 23/2011, of 29th July, on Legal Deposit, these Statistics include publications published in Spain, independently of where they were printed, whereas until 2011 only publications published in Spain were included.

As in previous years, the most common size of titles stood at between 101 and 200 pages (3.0% of the total).

The only format to increase as compared to the previous year was that of titles at between 501 and 1000 pages, with a 3.7% increase. In turn, the largest volumes (with more than 1,000 pages) registered a 3.7% decrease.

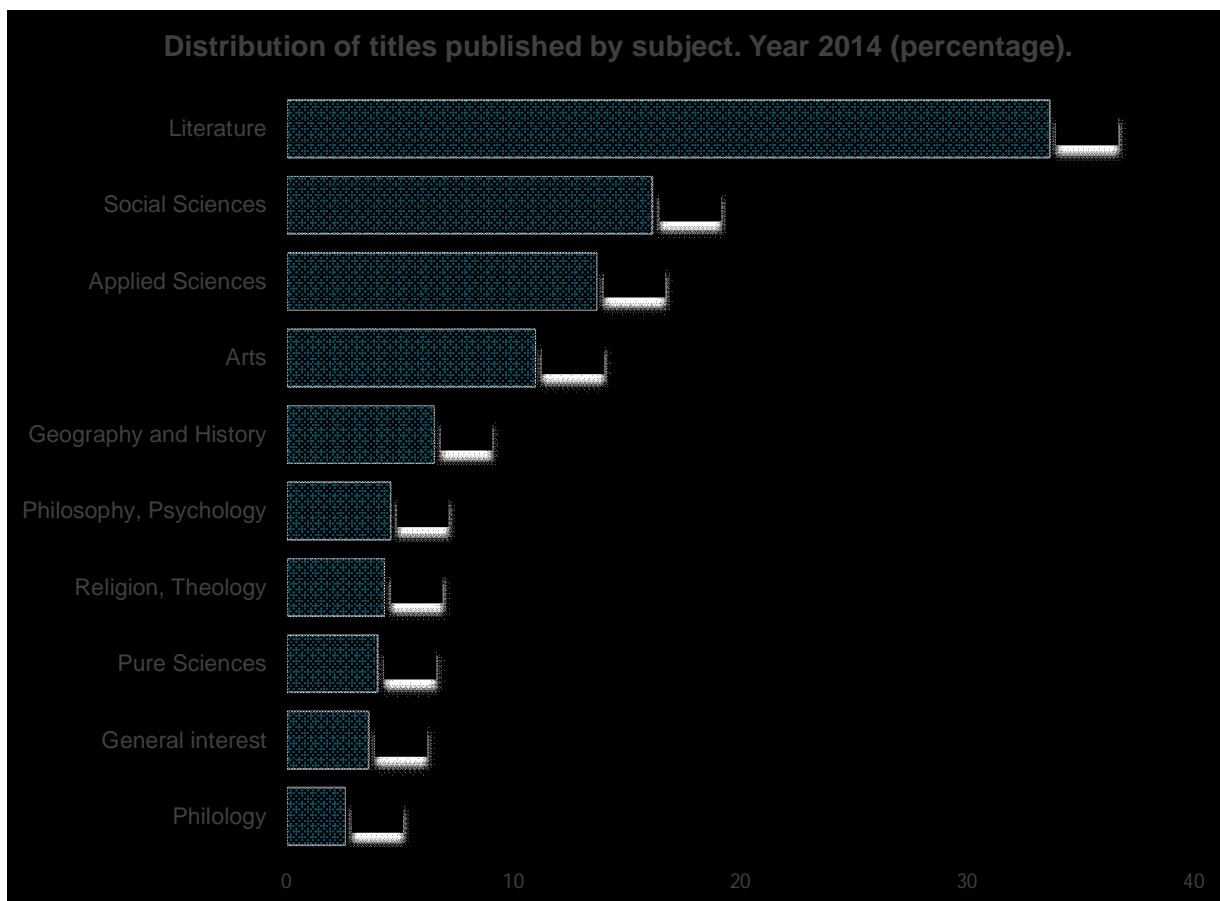
In 2014, out of the total number of titles published in Spain, 99.4% were first editions and 0.6% re-editions.

Literature was the most published subject, with three out of ten titles and a 0.6% increase as compared to the previous year. It was followed by social sciences (with 16.1% of the total) and by applied sciences (with 13.7%).

## Number of titles published by subject. Year 2014 (\*)

	Total Titles	Interannual variation (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,030</b>	<b>-0.72</b>
Literature	18,846	0.55
Social Sciences (Education, Economics, Law...)	9,032	-1.40
Applied Science (Medicine, Engineering , Technology...)	7,656	-12.14
Arts (Plastic and graphic arts, Music, Sports...)	6,145	10.32
Geography and History	3,640	-0.46
Philosophy, Psychology	2,575	-6.30
Religion, Theology	2,414	10.23
Pure Sciences (Mathematics, Natural Sciences)	2,250	-14.51
General interest	2,024	12.69
Philology	1,448	18.20

(\*) Simplified UNESCO classification



The Autonomous Communities with the largest publishing production in 2014 were Comunidad de Madrid (with 31.2% of the total), Cataluña (28.7%) and Andalucía (10.9%). All of them registered percentages similar to those of the last year.

Regarding 2013, publishing production decreased by 4.0% in Comunidad de Madrid and by 1.9% in Andalucía. In Cataluña it remained the same (0.0% variation).

For the Autonomous Communities as a group, the greatest increases as compared to 2013 were recorded in the Autonomous City of Ceuta (175.0% more), in Aragón (34.2%) and in Galicia (22.8%).

Conversely, the greatest decreases were registered in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-26.5%), Extremadura (-22.4%) and Illes Balears (-16.0%).

#### **Titles published by Autonomous Community. Year 2014**

	Total titles	Percentage over national total	Interannual variation (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.72</b>
Madrid, Comunidad de	17,474	31.19	-3.96
Cataluña	16,079	28.70	-0.04
Andalucía	6,129	10.94	-1.89
Comunitat Valenciana	3,178	5.67	-1.61
Galicia	2,295	4.10	22.79
País Vasco	1,895	3.38	6.94
Castilla y León	1,699	3.03	-4.50
Aragón	1,376	2.46	34.24
Asturias, Principado de	882	1.57	9.16
Castilla-La Mancha	868	1.55	12.58
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	820	1.46	-26.52
Canarias	748	1.33	-5.91
Murcia, Región de	673	1.20	12.35
Balears, Illes	602	1.07	-16.04
Extremadura	602	1.07	-22.42
Cantabria	422	0.75	7.93
Rioja, La	244	0.44	12.96
Melilla	33	0.06	-15.38
Ceuta	11	0.02	175.00

As for topics, Comunidad de Madrid stood out with the publication of 43.6% of pure science titles and 40.4% of both applied science and religion and theology. In turn, 37.0% of all the literature was published in Cataluña.

## Publishing production by language of publication and Autonomous Community

Regarding official languages, Castilian represented 77.7% of the total titles published in 2014. Catalan accounted for 9.3%, Galician for 1.5%, Euskera for 1.4% and Valencian for 1.3%.

**When analysing the total production of each Autonomous Community** we observed that in all of them the greatest amount of titles were published in Castilian, except for Illes Balears (with 36.7% of its production in Castilian).

In Illes Balears almost half of the publishing production was in Catalan (48.5%), while in Cataluña it was 27.9%.

In País Vasco almost a third of the titles published were in Euskera (32.6%). In Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Euskera accounted for 5.6% of the titles.

Lastly, in Galicia, Galician accounted for a third of the titles published (33.0%), and in Comunitat Valenciana, Valencian did so for 17.1% of the publishing production.

Of the remaining languages (8.7%), titles in foreign languages accounted for 4.1% of the total. Worth noting were publications in English (with 66.1% of the titles in foreign languages) and in French (14.4%).

Translated titles reached 14.3% of publishing activity. More than a half of them (53.9%) were translated from English.

### **Distribution of titles published in each language by Autonomous Community. Year 2014 (percentage)**

	Total	Castilian	Catalan	Galician	Basque	Valencian	Other languages (*)
<b>TOTAL (Percentage)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Andalucía	10.94	13.09	0.38	0.35	0.26	0.54	8.22
Aragón	2.46	2.72	1.03	0.35	1.15	0.40	2.48
Asturias, Principado de	1.57	1.81	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.93
Balears, Illes	1.07	0.51	5.59	0.12	0.00	0.13	1.78
Canarias	1.33	1.38	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	3.01
Cantabria	0.75	0.85	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Castilla y León	3.03	3.61	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.00	2.52
Castilla-La Mancha	1.55	1.89	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
Cataluña	28.70	23.41	85.78	3.14	1.92	10.39	26.29
Comunitat Valenciana	5.67	5.20	1.01	0.00	0.00	73.41	6.52
Extremadura	1.07	1.28	0.21	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.59
Galicia	4.10	2.88	0.44	88.02	0.77	0.00	5.25
Madrid, Comunidad de	31.19	35.71	5.13	7.67	10.26	15.11	28.61
Murcia, Región de	1.20	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.46	1.57	0.00	0.00	5.90	0.00	1.83
País Vasco	3.38	2.10	0.06	0.00	79.10	0.00	7.36
Rioja, La	0.44	0.51	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
Ceuta	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Melilla	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06

(\*) Other languages. It includes other national languages (Asturian dialect, Aran Valley dialect), foreign languages and two or more languages (foreign or national).

In turn, **when analysing the total production for each language** we observed that the titles in Castilian were mainly published in Comunidad de Madrid (35.7%) and in Cataluña (23.4%).

Titles in co-official languages were published mainly in their origin Autonomous Communities, although it is worth noting their presence in Comunidad de Madrid.

Of the total titles in Catalan, most of them (85.8%) were published in Cataluña, followed by Illes Balears (5.6%) and Comunidad de Madrid (5.1%).

88.0% of the titles in Galician were published in Galicia, 7.7% in Comunidad de Madrid and 3.1% in Cataluña.

79.1% of the titles in Euskera were published in País Vasco, 10.3% in Comunidad de Madrid and 5.9% in Comunidad Foral de Navarra.

Lastly, 73.4% of the titles in Valencian were published in Comunitat Valenciana, 15.1% in Comunidad de Madrid and 10.4% in Cataluña.

### **Distribution of titles published in each Autonomous Community by language. Year 2014 (percentage)**

	Total	Castilian	Catalan	Galician	Euskera	Valencian	Other languages (*)
<b>TOTAL (Percentage)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77.72</b>	<b>9.33</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>8.70</b>
Andalucía	100	92.98	0.33	0.05	0.03	0.07	6.54
Aragón	100	86.19	3.92	0.22	0.65	0.22	8.79
Asturias, Principado de	100	89.23	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	10.66
Balears, Illes	100	36.71	48.50	0.17	0.00	0.17	14.45
Canarias	100	80.08	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	19.65
Cantabria	100	87.91	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.85
Castilla y León	100	92.47	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.00	7.24
Castilla-La Mancha	100	94.59	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49
Cataluña	100	63.41	27.87	0.17	0.09	0.48	7.97
Comunitat Valenciana	100	71.21	1.67	0.00	0.00	17.12	10.01
Extremadura	100	92.69	1.83	0.00	0.66	0.00	4.82
Galicia	100	54.60	1.00	32.98	0.26	0.00	11.15
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	89.01	1.53	0.38	0.46	0.64	7.98
Murcia, Región de	100	90.34	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.51
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	83.54	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	10.85
País Vasco	100	48.34	0.16	0.00	32.56	0.00	18.94
Rioja, La	100	90.98	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.38
Ceuta	100	90.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Melilla	100	87.88	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09

(\*) Other languages. It includes other national languages (Asturian dialect, Aran Valley dialect), foreign languages and two or more languages (foreign or national).

Regarding foreign languages, almost half of the publications in English were published in Comunidad de Madrid (47.7%), and one out of five titles in other foreign languages (19.2%).

In turn, one out five publications in English were published in Cataluña (20.0%) and half (50.0%) of those in the remaining foreign languages.

## Children's publications

Children's publications represented 8.1% of the titles published in 2014, with a 7.3% increase as compared to 2013.

This type of publication is worth noting due to its lower number of pages. In fact, 63.9% were leaflets (five to 48 pages).

The main subject (76.0%) corresponded to literature.

The Autonomous Communities that published the greatest number of children's publications were Cataluña (45.2% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (28.7%) and País Vasco (6.5%).

Regarding official languages, in titles in Euskera there was a greater proportion of children's books than in the remaining languages, as they represented 30.5% of the total publishing in Euskera. Next there were Catalan (19.8%), Valencian (13.1%) and Galician (12.7%). Lastly, 6.3% of the total books published in Castilian were for children.

### Percentage of publications for children as compared to the total titles for each official language. Year 2014

	<u>Euskera</u>	<u>Catalan</u>	<u>Valencian</u>	<u>Galician</u>	<u>Castilian</u>
<u>Percentage (%)</u>	30.51	19.77	13.09	12.67	6.26

24.9% were translated titles, being English the most translated language (46.5%).

## Textbooks

The publications of textbooks represented 3.2% of the titles published during 2014 and registered a 51.3% increase as compared to 2013. The most common size stood at between 101 and 200 pages (49.2% of the total).

The most published topics were social sciences (27.0%), pure sciences (20.3%) and languages (18.8%).

The Autonomous Communities that published the greatest number of textbooks were Comunidad de Madrid (48.2%), Cataluña (25.4%) and País Vasco (8.0%).

## Official publications

Official publications represented 12.8% of the titles published in 2014, with a 14.9% increase as compared to the previous year.

The most common size stood at between 101 and 200 pages (28.5%). Two out of three titles were published in Castilian.

Worth noting were the following topics: social sciences (25.7% of the total), applied sciences (20.3%) and arts (18.4%).

By Autonomous Communities, it is worth mentioning Andalucía (with 20.2% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (18.3%) and Cataluña (15.6%).

### Methodological note

The Book Publishing Production Statistics are carried out annually in accordance with the norms set out in the revised Recommendation on the international normalisation of statistics relating to the production and distribution of books, newspapers and other periodical publications, approved by the UNESCO General Conference in November 1985.

The objective of these Statistics is to obtain information on the number and characteristics of books and leaflets, that is, on the non-periodical print publications published in the country.

The analysis unit are books and leaflets. These Statistics do not cover Internet files, in other words, the titles that are only published or disseminated via the Internet. Books are differentiated from leaflets by the number of pages, which cannot be fewer than 49 in the case of books, and not fewer than five nor more than 48 in the case of leaflets. The reference period is the calendar year.

The primary data used for the preparation of these statistics are taken directly from the books registered in the Copyright Section of the Acquisitions Department of the National Library.

The Law 23/2011, of 29 July, on Legal Deposit introduces a change in order to adapt the publishing world to the new reality. This change is based in the new role given to the publisher: the presence of the publisher as the main depositor subject (as compared with the presence of the printer, as it used to be before the above said law). This implies a modification in the statistics scope, due to the fact that it is now addressed exclusively to **publications published in Spain**, independently of where they were printed (in previous editions the research was focused on the total of publications printed in Spain, even if their origin was a foreign editorial).

Since 2012, due to the adaptation to the statistics methodological changes, information on reprints, printed copies and average print run is not included.