

27 March 2012

## **Publishing Activity Statistics Year 2011**

### **The number of copies published decreases 2.6% in 2011**

### **24.4% less titles are published and the average print run decreases 22.4%**

Publishing activity decreased 24.4% in 2011, standing in the lowest level of the last 10 years, with 99.8 million.

The number of titles published was 74,244, that is, 2.6% less than the previous year. The first editions dropped 0.5% and re-editions decreased 25.3%.

Differentiating between books and leaflets, the number of titles published dropped 1.5%, and leaflets registered a 11.1% decrease.

In turn, the publication of textbooks increased 42.9% and children's publications increased 10.2%.

### **Evolution of the number of titles and copies published. 2002-2011 Series**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Titles (thousands)	66.8	72.1	60.5	63.6	66.3	72.9	86.3	74.5	76.2	74.2
Copies (millions)	229	239	214	281	256	227	256	184	132	100
Average print run (thousands)	3.42	3.31	3.53	4.42	3.86	3.11	2.96	2.47	1.73	1.34

The average print run decreased, accentuating the decreasing trend of recent years, standing at 1,345 copies per title, 22.4% less than last year.

As a matter of fact, 37.4% of titles had a print run of between 1,000 and 1,999 copies, and only 1.9% achieved print run greater than 5,000 copies.

The greatest decreases in the average print run were observed in *Literature* (-34.1) and in *Plastic and graphic arts and photography* (-28.2%).

Although for the purposes of these statistics, reprints are not accounted for in the total computation of titles, 13,445 publications were reprinted in 2011, a figure representing 15.3% of the total publications edited in Spain.

By subject category, 30.8% of the published titles (29.2%) and 38.0% of the printed copies corresponded to the category of *Literature*. Following at a distance were those titles dedicated to *Law, public administration, social prevision and work and insurance* (6.2% of the titles).

Most publishing activity was carried out by private companies. In turn, public publishing companies were responsible for 10.2% of published titles, as compared with 12.3% of the previous year.

The most common size of the titles stood at between 101 and 200 pages (29.6% of the total). The largest volumes (with more than 1,000 pages) decreased 12.2%.

### Number of titles and average print run. Year 2011 (\*)

	Total titles	Average print run	Interannual variation Titles (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,244</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>-2.57</b>
General Interest	2,227	733	-12.97
Philosophy, Psychology	4,291	1,089	5.72
Religion, Theology	2,812	1,514	5.44
Social Sciences (Sociology, Political Science, Economics, etc...)	13,595	797	-11.71
Pure sciences (Mathematics, Natural Sciences)	2,911	1,578	-9.71
Applied sciences (Medicine, Engineering, Technology, etc...)	10,164	1,297	-0.89
Arts	7,577	1,093	-5.37
Philology	2,024	2,150	16.46
Literature	22,882	1,657	2.81
Geography and History	5,761	1,753	-4.67

(\*) Simplified UNESCO classification

### Editorial production by language of publication

Castilian represented 78.9% of the total titles (2.4% less than in 2010) and 78.1% of the copies published in 2011.

10.5% of the titles were published in Catalan, Valencian and Balearic, 1.5% less than the previous year. 1.9% were published in Galician (0.1% more) and 1.1% in Basque (8.7% less).

The highest percentages of titles in all national languages were recorded for *Literature*. The greatest differences occurred among languages in children's publications, reaching 4.1% of the total in publications in Castilian, 13.2% in Catalan, 13.2% in Valencian and Balearic, 13.1% in Galician and 25.2% in Basque.

	Total	Castilian	Catalan, Valencian and Balearic	Galician	Basque	Other languages
Titles	74,244	58,615	7,804	1,430	794	5,601
Percentage	100.00	78.95	10.51	1.93	1.07	7.54
Copies (millions)	99.83	78.01	9.85	2.08	1.13	8.75
Percentage	100.00	78.15	9.87	2.08	1.13	8.77

## Titles and copies by language of publication. Year 2011

Titles in foreign languages accounted for 3.9% of the total number of titles published. Of note were books in English (with 47.3% of the total) and in Portuguese (17.4%). Translated titles reached 13.7% of publishing activity. The translated to English was 57.7% of the total.

## Publishing activity by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest publishing activity during the year 2011 were Comunidad de Madrid (with 23,443 published titles, 6.2% less than the previous year) and Cataluña (with 20,234, that is, 1.0% less).

In Comunidad de Madrid, 31.6% of the total titles and 32.4% of the copies were published. Cataluña accounted for 27.4% of the titles and 37.0% of the copies.

## Total by Autonomous Community. Year 2011

	Total titles
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,244</b>
Andalucía	10,712
Aragón	1,473
Asturias (Principado de)	923
Balears, Illes	900
Canarias	876
Cantabria	524
Castilla y León	2,374
Castilla-La Mancha	1,064
Cataluña	20,324
Comunitat Valenciana	4,211
Extremadura	540
Galicia	2,866
Madrid Comunidad de	23,443
Murcia Región de	693
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	809
País Vasco	2,197
Rioja, La	249
Ceuta	33
Melilla	33

## 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, as well as the print materials available to the public in Spain that stem from foreign publishers.

The analysis unit are books and leaflets. 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 5 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, as well as from the accompanying documentation: Copyright number application form, and for books subject to ISBN (International Standard Book Number) registration, the corresponding application card.