

3 October 2017

Labour Price Index (IPT). Base 2008
Year 2015

In 2015, the annual variation rate of the IPT was 0.7%.

The Autonomous Community with the highest growth in IPT was País Vasco (2.9%). The highest decrease was registered in Comunidad de Madrid (-2.4%).

The Labour Price Index is intended to measure the price of labour over time, without this measure being affected by changes in the quality and quantity of the labour factor. In this form the composition effect is deducted, which is due, among other factors, to the changes in the number of hours worked, contract type, worker characteristics as well as seniority and worker promotion drifts.¹

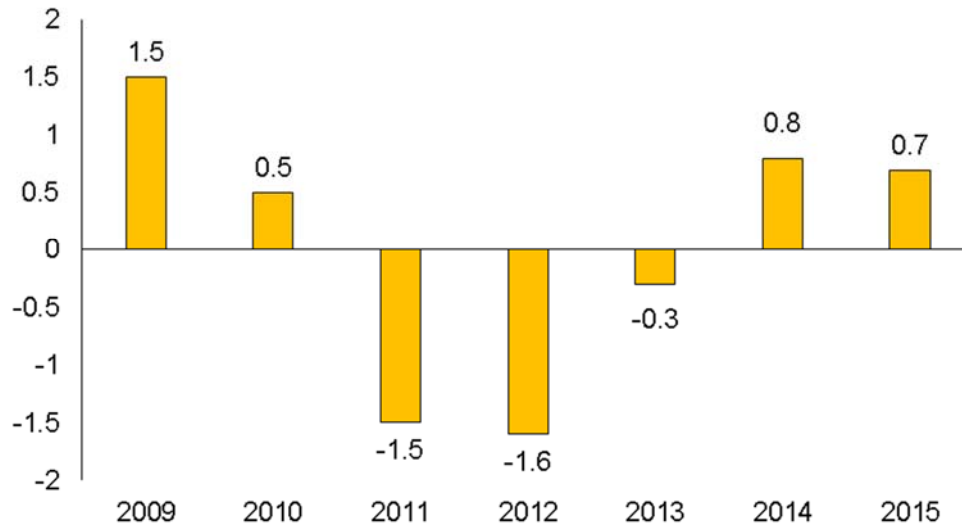
It is, therefore, a question of measuring the wage cost variation paid by employers for all existing jobs, assuming that the same composition of jobs of the previous year is maintained.

Annual evolution of labour prices

The annual variation of the Labour Price Index (IPT) was 0.7% in 2015. This rate is one tenth lower than that registered in 2014.

¹ Information from other statistical sources, such as the INE Quarterly Labour Cost Survey, the Annual Labour Cost Survey and those in the Wage Structure Survey, consist of a series of average values of the labour and wage cost per worker. These series include the cost variation and any changes in employment composition.

Annual evolution of the IPT. Overall annual rate(%)

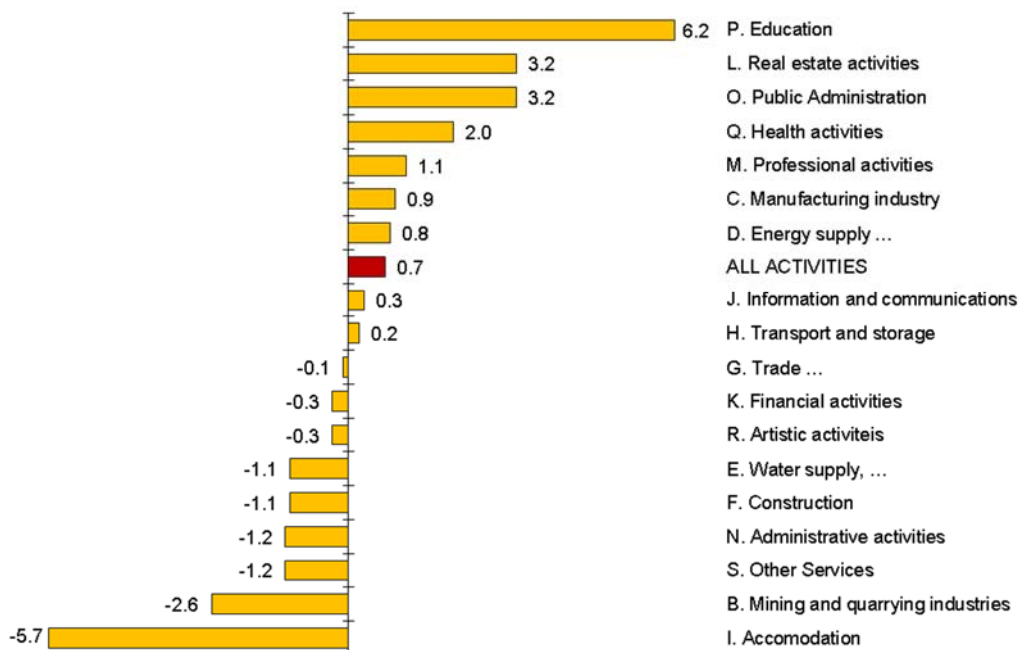


Results by job characteristics

The **economic activities** that registered the greatest increases in the price of labour in 2015 as compared with 2014 were: *Education* (6.2%), *Real Estate Activities* and *Public Administration and Defence*; *Compulsory Social Security* (both 3.2).

Conversely, the highest decreases were registered in *Accommodation* (-5.7%), *Extractive industries* (-2.6%) and *Other services* (-1.2%).

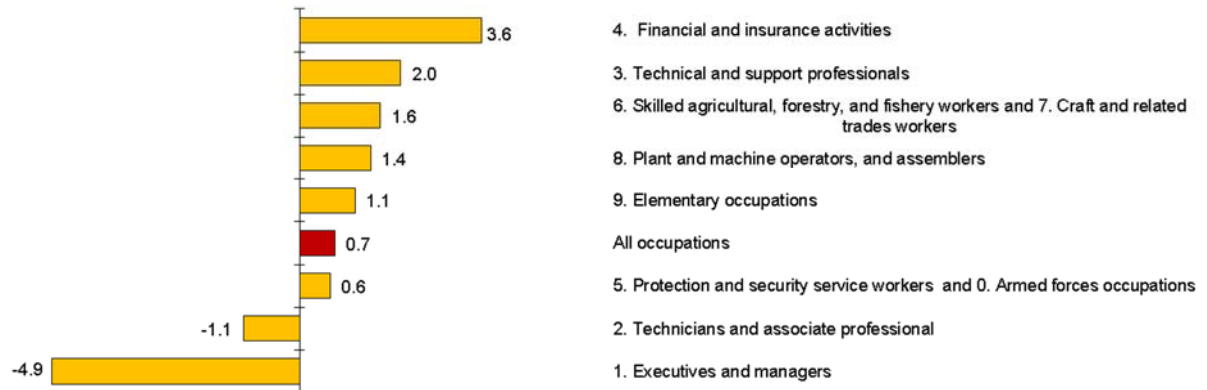
IPT by economic activity. Annual rate (%), year 2015



Occupation was one of the variables that most influenced the price of labour. *Accounting, administrative and other office employees* and *Technical and support professionals*, registered the highest annual rates in 2015 (3.6% and 2.0%, respectively)

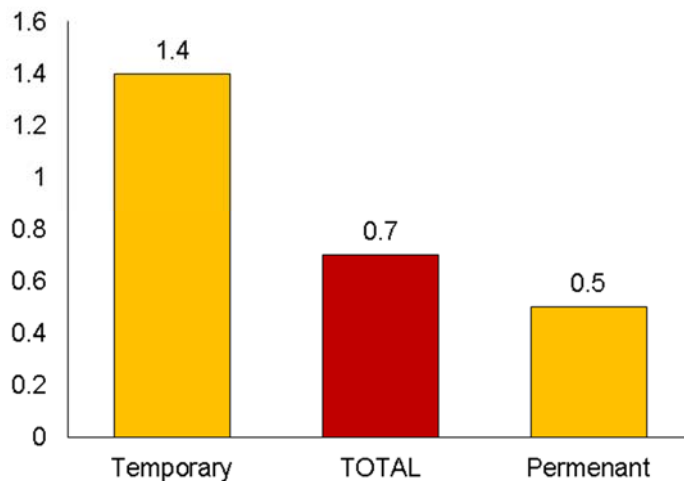
Conversely, the highest decreases were registered in *Executives and managers* (-4.9%) and *Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals* (-1.1%).

IPT by occupation. Annual rate(%), year 2015



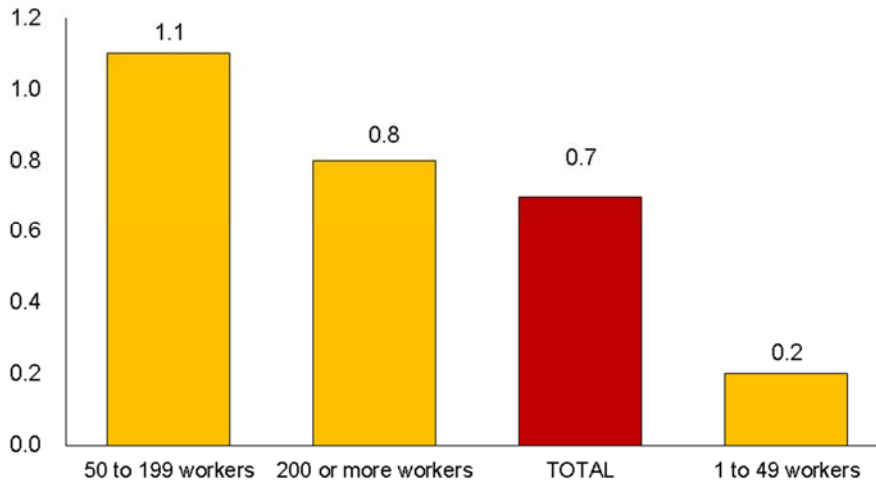
In terms of **contract type**, the annual variation rate in 2015 for temporary contracts was higher than that of permanent contracts (1.4% compared to 0.5%).

IPT by contract type. Annual rate (%), year 2015



In regards to the **workplace size**, the Index registered the highest increase in workplaces with 50 to 199 workers (1.1%). Smaller workplaces increased by 0.2% and those of 200 workers or more by 0.8%.

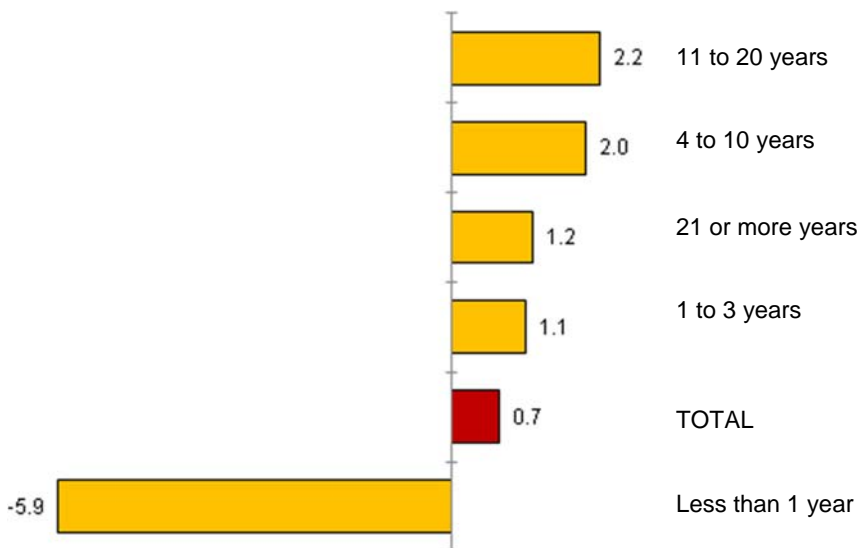
IPT by size of workplace. Annual rate (%), year 2015



In terms of **workplace seniority**, the annual variation rate in the IPT decreased in positions held by workers with less than one year of seniority (-5.9%).

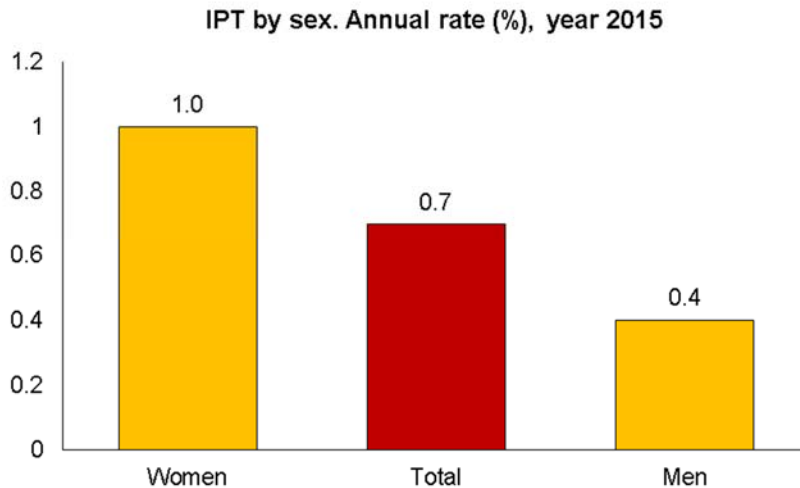
The rest of the brackets showed positive annual rates. The greatest increase was registered in seniority positions of between 11 and 20 years (2.2%).

IPT by seniority. Annual rate (%), year 2015



Results by worker characteristics

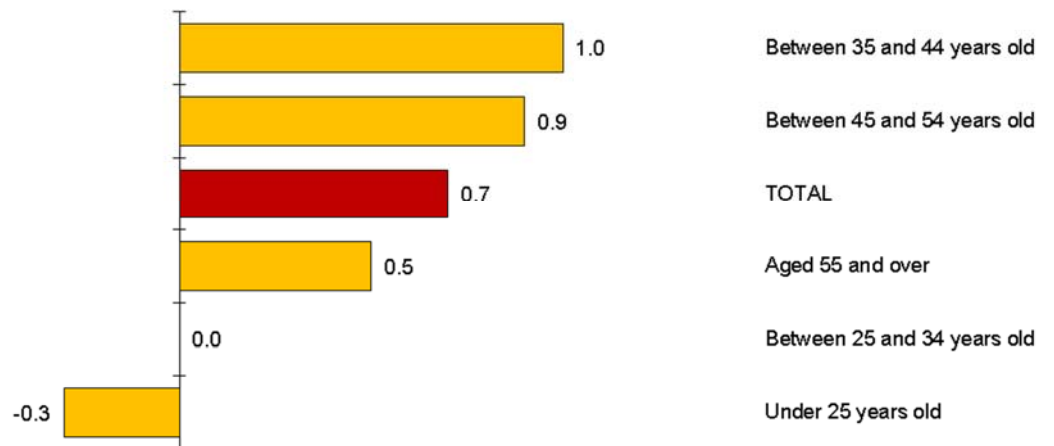
Taking the **sex variable** into account, the annual variation rate of the IPT, in 2015, was 0.4% for men and 1.0% for women.



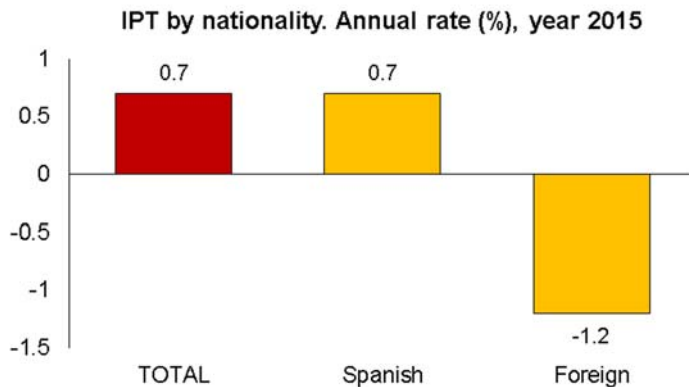
The variation rates of the IPT in 2015 compared to 2014 were positive in almost all **age groups**.

The greatest increase was registered in 35 to 44 years of age group (1.0%). In turn, the only negative rate was registered in those under the age of 25 years (-0.3%).

IPT by age group. Annual rate (%), year 2015



In regards to **nationality**, the IPT registered an annual rate of 0.7% for Spanish workers, while the variation for foreign workers was negative (-1.2%).



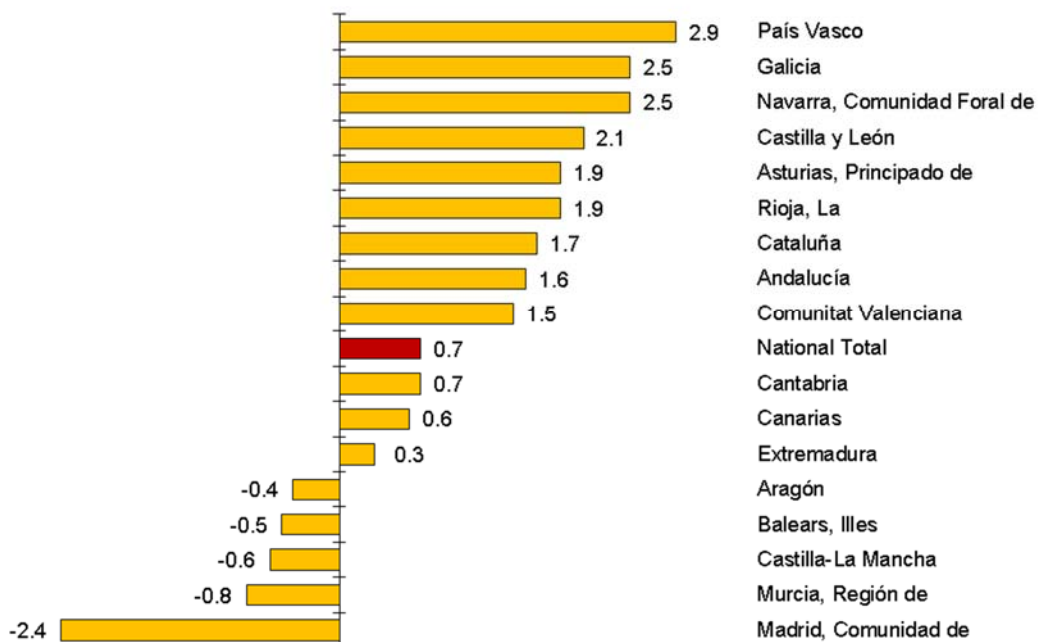
Results by Autonomous Communities

The variation rate for the IPT in 2015 compared to 2014 presented positive values in 12 Autonomous Communities and was negative in five (Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Castilla-La Mancha, Islas Baleares and Aragón).

The greatest increases were recorded in País Vasco (2.9%), Galicia (2.5%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (2.5%).

In turn, the greatest decreases were registered in the Comunidad de Madrid (-2.4%), Región de Murcia (-0.8%) and Castilla-La Mancha (-0.6%).

IPT by Autonomous Community. Annual rate (%), year 2015



Methodological note

The main objective of the annual Labour Price Index (IPT) is to measure the change in the price of labour over time, without this measure being affected by changes in the quality and quantity of the labour performed (for example, changes in the workforce composition, number of hours worked, contract type, employee characteristics, etc.) or, that which has remained the same, disregarding the composition effect.

The IPT completes the existing information in Spain, from the INE Quarterly Labour Cost Survey, the Annual Labour Cost Survey and those in the Wage Structure Survey. The information consists of series of average values of the labour and wage cost per worker. These series include the cost variation and any changes in employment composition.

A linked Laspeyres index was used in the processing of the IPT. Their selection is due to there being changes in the employment structure from one year to the next (emergence of new job types, disappearance of others) and this type of indicator allows the annual entry through weightings without having to wait for a base change.

The IPT is calculated as a weighted aggregation of simple indices, each of which represents a job group. These groups, comprising a set of job positions with common characteristics, form the basic elements for the IPT calculation. The set of such groups is the representative sample of jobs that exist in the economy.

For each group of jobs, their wage/hour is measured in the reference year. The weightings are measured based on the hourly earnings and hours worked by the workers associated with each job group in the previous year. The weightings structure establishes the importance of each job compared to the rest, based on wage costs by the employer.

The source of the information used in the IPT processing is the Wage Structure Surveys, which allowed the assignment of, based on individual employee data, earnings and hours worked to the sample of positions considered. In addition, the sample size of these surveys allows a very detailed study of worker characteristics. Conversely, the use of pre-existing sources does not increase the response burden on companies and minimises the statistical operation cost.

The population, geographical and sectoral areas of the IPT are the same as those of the Wage Structure Surveys.

Further information on the IPT processing can be consulted in the [Methodology](#) of this statistical operation.

Labour Price Index (LPI). Base 2008 Year 2015

1. Labour Price Index: General and by economic activity

	Index	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	99.9	0.7
B. Extractive industries	102.5	-2.6
C. Manufacturing industry	102.8	0.9
D. Supply of energy;	99.6	0.8
E. Supply of water	102.2	-1.1
F. Construction	99.3	-1.1
G. Trade.	100.6	-0.1
H. Transport and storage	102.3	0.2
I. Hospitality	108.3	-5.7
J. Information and communications	96.2	0.3
K. Financial activities	95.5	-0.3
L. Real estate activities	102.2	3.2
M. Professional activities...	97.3	1.1
N. Administrative activities...	100.2	-1.2
O. Public Administration...	95.9	3.2
P. Education	102.1	6.2
Q. Healthcare activities...	96.6	2.0
R. Artistic activities...	102.0	-0.3
S. Other services	103.0	-1.2

2. Labour Price Index: General and by occupation

	Index	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	99.9	0.7
1. Directors and managers	88.5	-4.9
2. Technicians and professionals...	99.3	-1.1
3. Technical support professionals in...	98.8	2.0
4. Accounting employees...	99.0	3.6
5. Protection and security service workers ... and 0. Armed forces occupations	103.9	0.6
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers... and		
7. Craft and related trades workers...	103.4	1.6
8. Operators...	102.1	1.4
9. Elementary occupations	104.8	1.1

3. Labour Price Index: General and by type of contract

	Index	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	99.9	0.7
Permanent	104.5	1.4
Temporary	99.3	0.5

4. Labour Price Index: General and by gender

	Index	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	99.9	0.7
Females	101.4	1.0
Males	99.0	0.4

5. Labour Price Index: General and by age groups

	Index	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	99.9	0.7
Under 25 years old	107.8	-0.3
Between 25 and 34 years of age	99.2	0.0
Between 35 and 44 years of age	99.3	1.0
Between 45 and 54 years of age	99.9	0.9
55 years old and over	101.2	0.5

6. Labour Price Index: National and by Autonomous Communities

	Index	Annual rate (%)
NATIONAL	99.9	0.7
Andalucía	97.5	1.6
Aragón	97.1	-0.4
Asturias, Principado de	98.0	1.9
Balears, Illes	102.0	-0.5
Canarias	101.6	0.6
Cantabria	100.3	0.7
Castilla y León	100.0	2.1
Castilla-La Mancha	100.7	-0.6
Cataluña	100.4	1.7
Comunitat Valenciana	102.5	1.5
Extremadura	97.3	0.3
Galicia	102.5	2.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	97.4	-2.4
Murcia, Región de	97.3	-0.8
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100.0	2.5
País Vasco	106.7	2.9
Rioja, La	100.4	1.9