

**18 November 2016****Labour Price Index (IPT). Base 2008  
2014. 2008-2014 Series****The INE for the first time publishes the Labour Price Index****The annual change of the IPT in 2014 was 0.8%.**

The National Statistics Institute (INE) today for the first time is publishing results of the new Labour Price Index (IPT), base 2008, covering the period 2008-2014. This statistical operation included in the current National Statistics Plan 2013-2016, in accordance with the recommendations of the Higher Statistical Council (CSE) prior to the formulation of the National Statistical Plan 2009-2012. Its methodological project was presented in September 2015 to the Standing Committee of the CSE, which issued a favourable opinion in February 2016.<sup>1</sup>

A labour price index is an indicator designed to measure the evolution of the price of labour over time, without this measurement being affected by changes in the quality and quantity of the labour input. Thus, there is discounting of the composition effect, which is due, among other factors, both to changes in the number of hours worked in the type of contract, the characteristics of workers, and to changes due to seniority and promotions of the workers.<sup>2</sup>

The aim is therefore to measure the change in wage costs paid by employers for all existing jobs, assuming the same composition of jobs from the previous year is maintained.

To do so, by analogy with the Consumer Price Index, which measures changes in the price of a standardised “basic basket” of consumer goods and services, a standardised “basic basket” of jobs has been established, whose price is measured at the different periods referred to in the Index. Each job is perfectly determined by a set of variables: branch of activity, employment, length of service, type of contract, age, etc.

To prepare the IPT, it has been decided to carry out annual monitoring of hourly wages associated with a sample of jobs which are representative of those in the overall economy, drawing on information provided by existing surveys, namely the Wage Structure surveys. With this, the indicator has been obtained without the additional cost of collecting information and without increasing the burden of response by companies.

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<sup>1</sup> The High Council on Statistics is the consultancy body for the state statistical services and for the social participation of respondents and statistics producers and users. The INE is grateful to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, the Trade Union Confederation of Workers' Commissions, the Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations and the General Union of Workers for issuing favourable reports on the project methodology, which have been the basis for the preparation of the opinion.

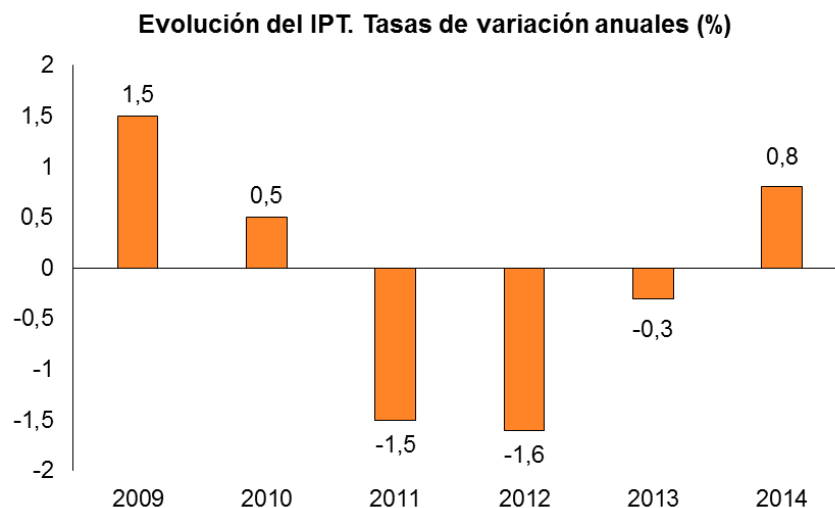
<sup>2</sup> The information currently existing in Spain, from the Quarterly Labour Cost Survey, the Annual Labour Cost Survey and Wage Structure Surveys of the INE consists of series of average results of labour and wage cost per worker. Such series include both the variation in cost and the changes in the composition of employment.

## Annual evolution of labour prices

The annual change in the Labour Price Index (IPT) in 2014 was 0.8%, more than one point above that of the previous year.

In 2009 and 2010 the annual rate of change in the IPT showed positive values (1.5% and 0.5%, respectively). By contrast, in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, negative values were observed (-1.5%, -1.6% and -0.3%, respectively).

The accumulated change in the period 2008-2014 was -0.7%. As at 2014 the IPT therefore stands at levels below those of the base year.



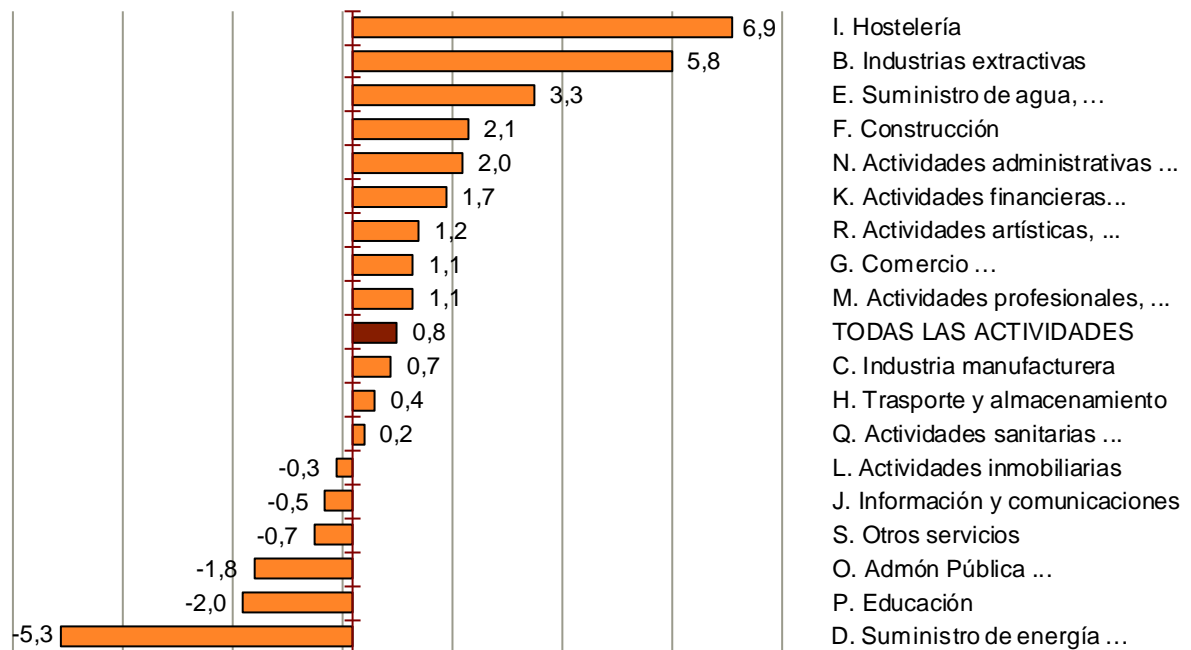
### Evolución del IPT en 2008-2014

2008	100,000
2009	101,499
2010	102,055
2011	100,504
2012	98,867
2013	98,529
2014	99,290

## Results according to the characteristics of the job

The economic activities that showed the largest increases in the price of labour in 2014 compared to 2013 were Hospitality (6.9%) and Extractive Industries (5.8%). By contrast, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply recorded the largest fall (-5.3%), followed by Education (-2.0%).

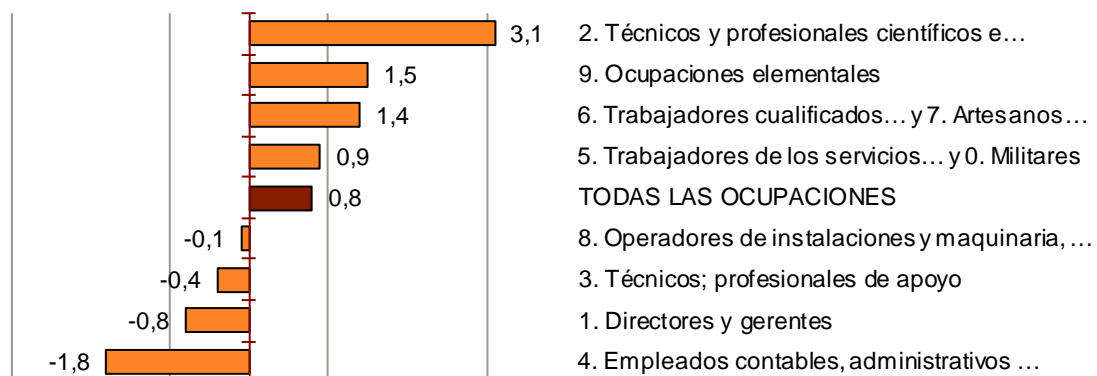
### IPT por actividad económica. Variación anual (%), año 2014



One's occupation is one of the variables that most influences the price of labour. Regarding 2013, the Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals and Elementary occupations had the highest rates of annual growth (3.1% and 1.5%, respectively).

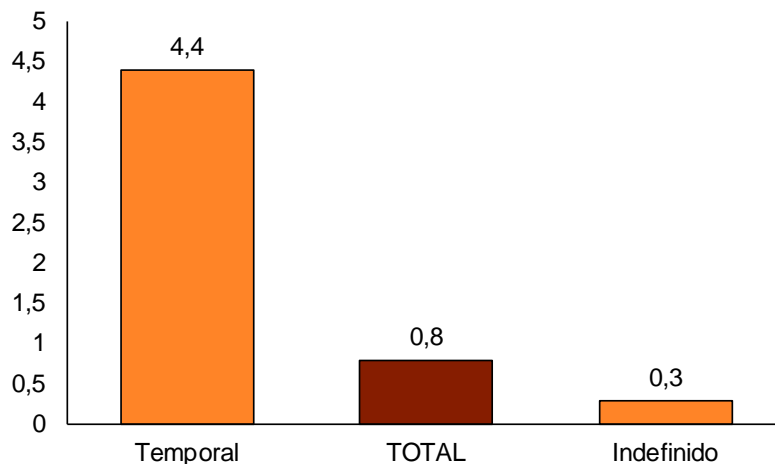
By contrast, the largest declines occurred in Accounting, administrative and other office employees (-1.8) and in Directors and managers (-0.8%).

### IPT por ocupación. Variación anual (%), año 2014



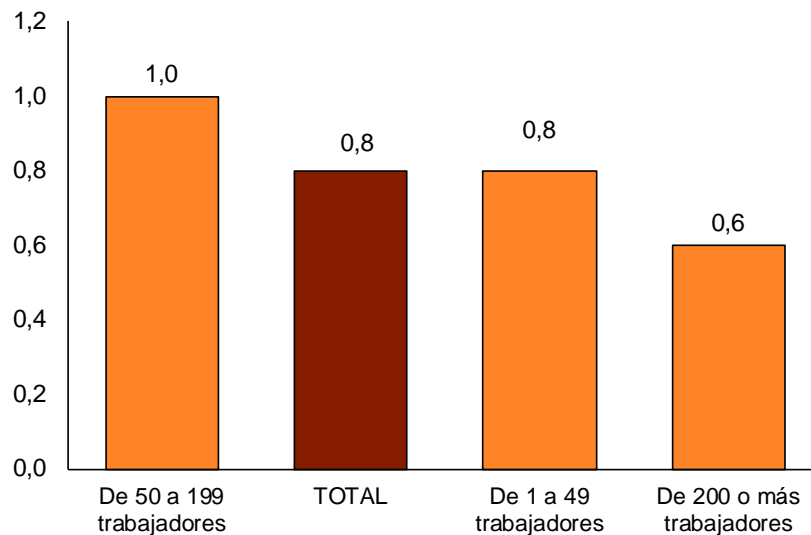
As for the type of contract, the annual rate of change in 2014 of temporary contracts was higher than that of permanent contracts (4.4% vs. 0.3%).

**IPT por tipo de contrato. Variación anual (%), año 2014**

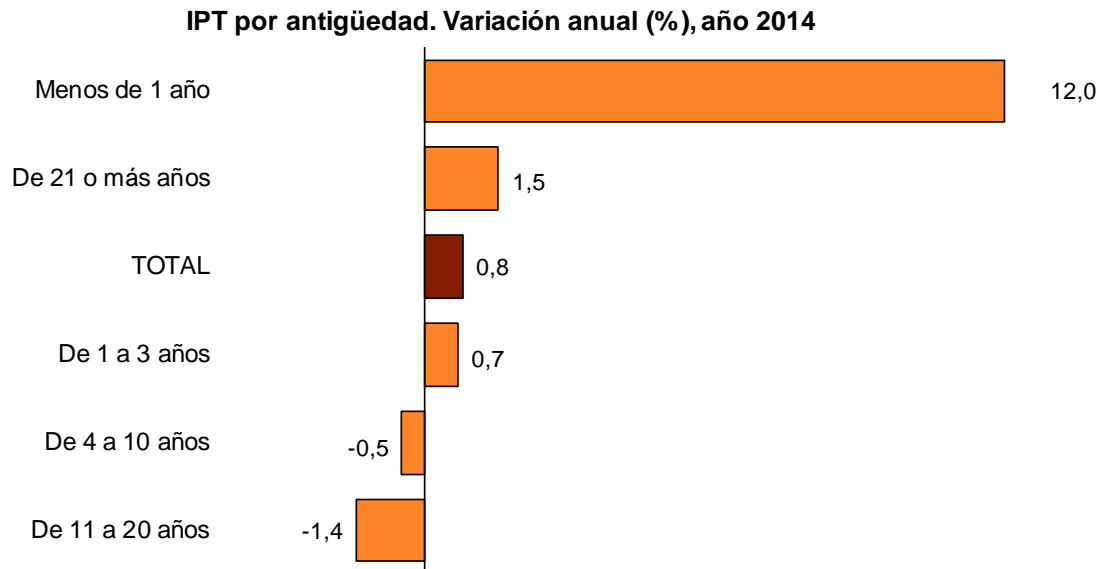


Regarding the size of the workplace, in 2014 the Index increased more in those with 50 to 199 workers (1.0%). In smaller workplaces it increased by 0.8% and in those of 200 or more workers it grew by 0.6%.

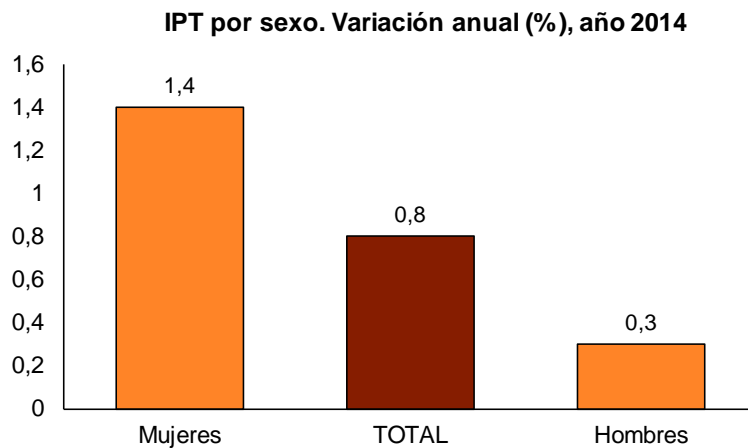
**IPT por tamaño del centro de trabajo. Variación anual (%), año 2014**



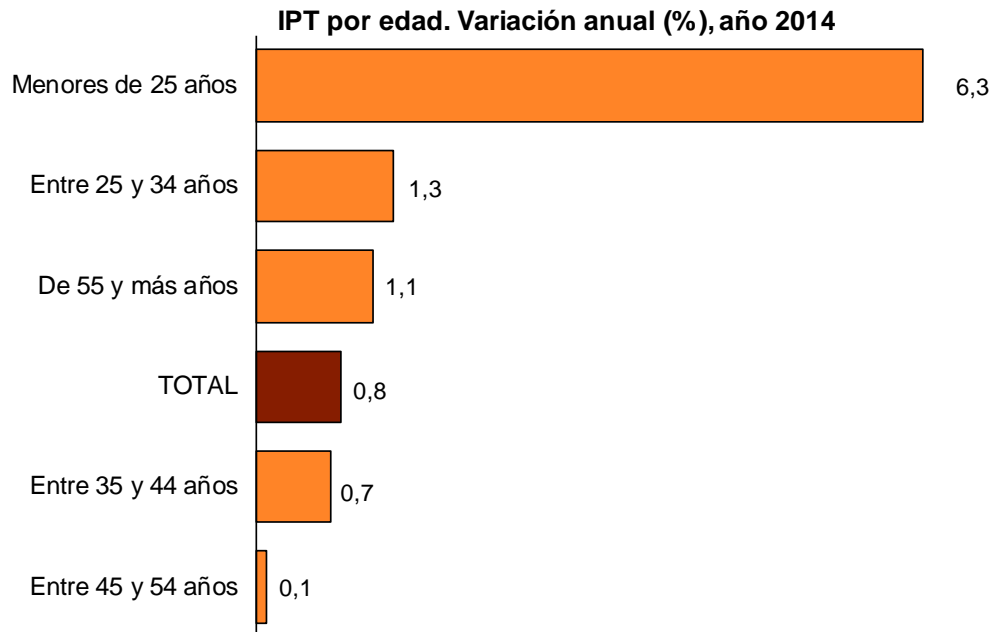
As for seniority in the workplace, the rate of change of the IPT in 2014 compared to 2013 registered the highest increase in jobs held by workers with less than one year of seniority (12.0%). The biggest drop was for positions with a seniority of between 11 and 20 years (-1.4%).



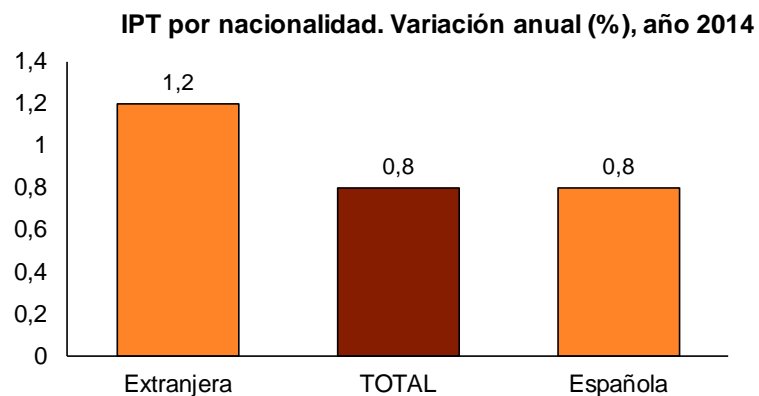
Considering the gender variable, the annual rate of change of the IPT in 2014 was 0.3% for men and 1.4% for women.



The rates of change of IPT in 2014 compared to 2013 were positive for all age groups. The biggest increase was in the group under 25 years of age (6.3%). And the most moderate growth was in that of 45 to 54 years of age (0.1%)



Regarding the nationality variable, the IPT recorded positive rates of change for both Spanish workers (0.8%) and foreigners (1.2%).

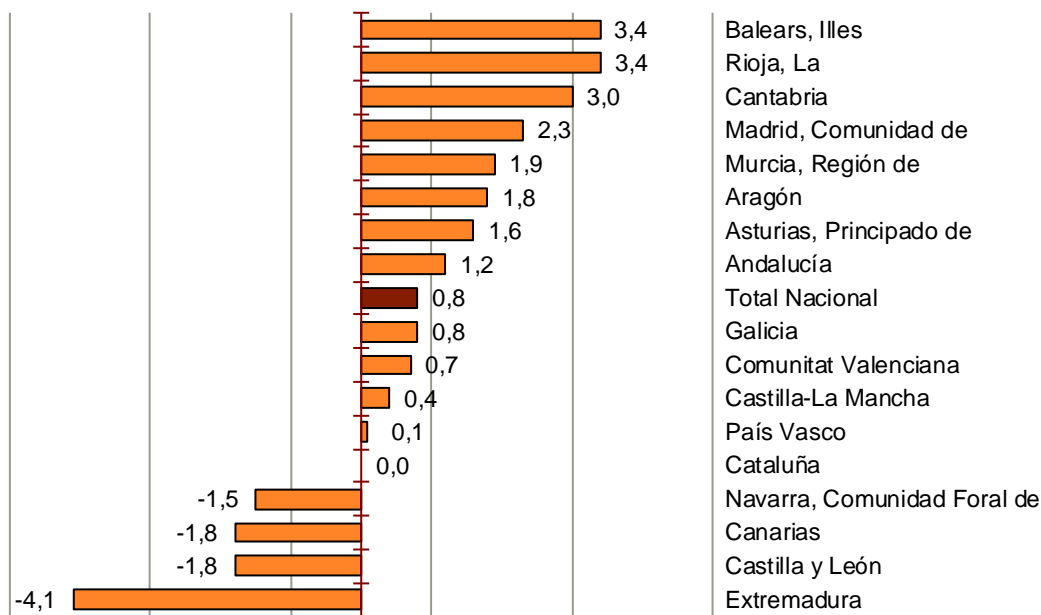


## Results by Autonomous Community

The rate of change of the IPT in 2014 compared to 2013 showed positive values in almost all regions. Only in four (Navarra, Canarias, Castilla y León and Extremadura) was this rate was negative, while in Catalonia there was no change.

Extremadura presented the sharpest decline (-4.1%), followed by Castilla y León and Canarias (-1.8% each). The largest increases occurred in Illes Balears and La Rioja (both 3.4%) and Cantabria (3.0%).

### IPT por comunidades autónomas. Variación anual (%), año 2014



## Methodological note

The Labour Price Index (IPT), published annually, aims to measure the change in the price of labour over time, without this measurement being affected by changes in the quality and quantity of work done (for example, by changes in the composition of the workforce, the number of hours worked, the type of contract, the characteristics of employees, etc.) or, in other words, discounting the composition effect.

The IPT completes existing information in Spain that comes from the Quarterly Labour Cost Survey, Annual Labour Cost Survey and Wage Structure Surveys of the INE. This information consists of series of average results of labour and wage cost per worker. Such series include both the variation in cost and the changes in the composition of employment.

By analogy with the Consumer Price Index, which measures changes in the price of a standardised “basic basket” of consumer goods and services, the IPT measures the changes in the price of a standardised “basic basket” of jobs.

To evaluate the change in the pure price of a group of items between two periods, the following conditions must be met: first, the set of basic elements must be the same, and secondly, the characteristics of all the items must remain unchanged.

These two conditions applied to the present case require a highly detailed study of work positions.

The best way to develop a labour price index is by organising a specific survey, in which data on the jobs included in the ‘basic basket’ are generally taken quarterly. The organisation of such a survey is expensive, so at the present time this is not feasible.

Therefore, the INE has chosen to conduct the annual monitoring of wages/hour associated with a sample of work positions which are representative of those in the overall economy, drawing on information provided by existing surveys, that is, without an additional cost for collecting information and without increasing the burden of response for companies.

### Information sources for the IPT

The Wage Structure Surveys is the source of information chosen for the preparation of the IPT, because they allow the above-mentioned monitoring of the basket or job sample.

They provide individual data of employees and their sample size allows the study of the characteristics of these in great detail.

### Population, geographical and sectoral scope of the IPT

The population scope is made up of all those workers who work for others (employees), who provide their services in enterprises, and who have been affiliated to Social Security for more than two months of the year, including October. The choice of this month has the advantage of being considered “normal”, in the sense that this is not affected much by seasonal variations or by payments which fall due in more than one month’s time, such as Christmas bonuses

It excludes all chairpersons, members of administrative boards, and in general, all personnel whose remuneration is not mainly in the form of wages, but rather commissions or benefits.

The geographical scope encompasses the entire country, with a breakdown of results by Autonomous Community. The information corresponding to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla is provided jointly with that corresponding to Andalucía.



As per sectorial coverage, the survey studies contribution centres, regardless of their size, whose economic activity is included in the three large sectors: Industry, Construction and Services. It excludes agricultural, livestock and fisheries, domestic staff and extraterritorial bodies and public sector employees belonging to the Passive Class System.

## Wage concepts

Wage earnings: These include the total wages received in cash and remunerations in kind. The gross accrued income is used, that is, before making deductions from Social Security contributions by the worker or Income Tax withholdings.

## Calculation methodology

For the preparation of IPT, a chained Laspeyres index has been used. It was chosen because there can be changes in the structure of employment from one year to another (appearance of new types of jobs, the disappearance of others) and this kind of indicator allows us to enter them annually through the 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 grouping of jobs. These clusters, formed from a set of common characteristics, constitute the basic elements for the calculation of the IPT.

The structure of the weightings establishes the importance of each job compared to the others based on the salary cost paid by the employer. For each year, the measuring of the weightings is done from hourly earnings and hours worked by employees associated with each type of job from the previous year.

For more detailed information on the preparation of the IPT, please see <http://www.ine.es/metodologia/t22/t2230185.pdf>

## The IPT compared to the Wage Structure Surveys

The power of the IPT to measure wage development by discounting the composition effect is evident when its results are compared with those of the Wage Structure Surveys, which measure the evolution of the average hourly wage without discounting said effect.

While these surveys show positive rates of change for hourly wages throughout the period 2008-2014, the IPT shows a cycle with falling rates until 2012 and rising rates from that year.

### Comparación del IPT con la Encuesta de Estructura Salarial. Variación anual (%)

	EES	IPT
2009	4,1	1,5
2010	3,1	0,5
2011	0,1	-1,5
2012	0,3	-1,6
2013	0,5	-0,3
2014	1,1	0,8

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### IPT. 1 National indices: general and by economic activity

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
B. Extractive industries	100	101.409	100.817	101.870	99.988	99.508	105.245
C. Manufacturing industry	100	99.754	99.689	101.220	101.014	101.212	101.898
D. Supply of energy;	100	101.305	97.342	100.620	102.814	104.350	98.855
E. Supply of water	100	100.973	101.247	102.987	100.153	100.032	103.297
F. Construction	100	101.014	100.110	99.199	99.348	98.274	100.356
G. Trade.	100	102.066	102.264	101.557	101.163	99.617	100.693
H. Transport and storage	100	101.870	104.227	102.560	101.475	101.609	102.035
I. Hospitality	100	103.054	111.406	105.154	106.767	107.451	114.828
J. Information and communications	100	102.875	101.189	99.856	97.827	96.426	95.956
L. Real estate activities	100	103.787	101.867	102.234	100.909	99.387	99.103
M. Professional activities...	100	102.054	98.976	98.490	95.534	95.169	96.243
N. Administrative activities...	100	101.686	103.244	99.499	100.015	99.438	101.454
O. Public Administration...	100	100.996	99.280	98.257	91.239	94.625	92.916
P. Education	100	100.538	104.310	97.823	96.890	98.152	96.167
Q. Healthcare activities...	100	103.054	103.514	100.145	95.273	94.600	94.749
R. Artistic activities...	100	100.191	107.356	102.484	99.877	101.153	102.319
S. Other services	100	102.154	105.658	104.896	106.270	104.948	104.228

#### IPT. 2 National indices: general and by occupation

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
1. Directors and managers	100	100.134	101.953	99.593	96.698	93.791	93.039
2. Technicians and professionals...	100	103.719	106.063	99.264	97.260	97.370	100.397
3. Technical support professionals in..	100	101.857	98.742	99.353	97.884	97.251	96.839
4. Accounting employees...	100	100.875	99.234	100.984	98.113	97.266	95.541
5. Workers in services...							
and 0. Military occupations	100	101.677	105.384	102.923	101.577	102.344	103.275
6. Skilled workers...							
and 7. Craftworkers...	100	100.010	101.027	102.221	101.638	100.441	101.825
8. Operators...	100	99.917	99.642	101.458	100.310	100.867	100.728
9. Elementary occupations	100	100.759	104.368	102.368	101.965	102.134	103.681

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### **IPT. 3 National indices: general and by type of contract**

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Permanent	100	101.286	100.768	100.319	98.726	98.522	98.778
Temporary	100	102.553	109.311	101.887	99.979	98.726	103.032

#### **IPT. 4 National indices: general and by size of establishment**

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
1 to 49 workers	100	101.335	101.469	100.687	100.188	100.135	100.950
50 to 199 workers	100	101.521	102.759	101.049	99.563	98.807	99.833
200 workers or more	100	101.743	102.555	100.183	97.392	96.918	97.534

#### **IPT. 5 National indices: general and by seniority**

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Less than 1 year	100	103.946	117.596	107.156	103.434	103.161	115.554
1 to 3 years	100	101.637	102.017	100.221	100.425	99.112	99.854
4 to 10 years	100	100.821	99.864	100.205	98.094	97.963	97.485
11 to 20 years	100	100.685	98.100	99.188	96.387	97.071	95.685
21 years and over	100	101.590	101.450	102.135	100.811	100.859	102.371

#### **IPT. 6 National indices: general and by gender**

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Females	100	101.674	103.995	101.164	99.224	98.943	100.350
Males	100	101.393	100.813	100.117	98.684	98.304	98.607

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### IPT. 7 National indices: general and by age groups

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Under 25 years old	100	101.913	109.099	101.172	101.952	101.695	108.122
Between 25 and 34 years of age	100	101.931	102.263	100.863	99.124	97.939	99.261
Between 35 and 44 years of age	100	101.349	100.666	99.909	98.389	97.598	98.323
Between 45 and 54 years of age	100	101.317	101.246	100.338	98.610	98.914	98.971
55 years old and over	100	101.189	104.809	101.141	99.186	99.624	100.716

#### IPT. 8 National indices: general and by nationality

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Spanish	100	101.271	101.677	100.240	98.514	98.029	98.767
Foreign national	100	105.318	109.050	105.501	105.587	108.451	109.742

#### IPT. 9 Indices by Autonomous Region

	Indices						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	100	101.499	102.055	100.504	98.867	98.529	99.290
Andalucía	100	102.196	99.787	98.231	95.847	94.860	96.043
Aragón	100	101.459	100.189	98.603	96.104	95.765	97.488
Asturias	100	101.392	98.819	98.922	97.320	94.643	96.157
Balears, Illes	100	102.277	102.175	98.321	99.743	99.142	102.532
Canarias	100	100.453	100.743	101.831	101.269	102.883	101.006
Cantabria	100	100.307	101.637	100.082	99.428	96.727	99.660
Castilla y León	100	101.040	103.527	101.323	100.392	99.759	97.962
Castilla-La Mancha	100	100.987	102.001	102.524	99.750	100.810	101.217
Cataluña	100	101.575	102.652	100.482	99.316	98.803	98.805
Comunitat Valenciana	100	100.621	102.614	103.909	100.665	100.301	100.987
Extremadura	100	101.228	100.162	101.637	101.210	101.289	97.102
Galicia	100	101.464	101.753	100.073	100.096	99.184	100.005
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	101.909	102.628	99.343	97.177	97.574	99.808
Murcia, Región de	100	103.723	105.848	101.438	98.239	96.322	98.134
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	97.797	98.324	98.893	97.350	99.070	97.565
País Vasco	100	101.362	104.262	104.173	104.087	103.569	103.636
Rioja, La	100	100.146	101.332	100.640	98.043	95.277	98.495

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### IPT. 10 Annual evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by sections of activity

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
B. Extractive industries	1.4	-0.6	1.0	-1.8	-0.5	5.8	5.2
C. Manufacturing industry	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.7	1.9
D. Supply of energy;	1.3	-3.9	3.4	2.2	1.5	-5.3	-1.1
E. Supply of water	1.0	0.3	1.7	-2.8	-0.1	3.3	3.3
F. Construction	1.0	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	-1.1	2.1	0.4
G. Trade...	2.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.5	1.1	0.7
H. Transport and storage	1.9	2.3	-1.6	-1.1	0.1	0.4	2.0
I. Hospitality	3.1	8.1	-5.6	1.5	0.6	6.9	14.8
J. Information and communications	2.9	-1.6	-1.3	-2.0	-1.4	-0.5	-4.0
L. Real estate activities	3.8	-1.8	0.4	-1.3	-1.5	-0.3	-0.9
M. Professional activities...	2.1	-3.0	-0.5	-3.0	-0.4	1.1	-3.8
N. Administrative activities...	1.7	1.5	-3.6	0.5	-0.6	2.0	1.5
O. Public Administration...	1.0	-1.7	-1.0	-7.1	3.7	-1.8	-7.1
P. Education	0.5	3.8	-6.2	-1.0	1.3	-2.0	-3.8
Q. Healthcare activities...	3.1	0.4	-3.3	-4.9	-0.7	0.2	-5.3
R. Artistic activities...	0.2	7.2	-4.5	-2.5	1.3	1.2	2.3
S. Other services	2.2	3.4	-0.7	1.3	-1.2	-0.7	4.2

#### IPT. 11 Annual evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by occupation

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
1. Directors and managers	0.1	1.8	-2.3	-2.9	-3.0	-0.8	-7.0
2. Technicians and professionals...	3.7	2.3	-6.4	-2.0	0.1	3.1	0.4
3. Technical support professionals in.	1.9	-3.1	0.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.4	-3.2
4. Accounting employees...	0.9	-1.6	1.8	-2.8	-0.9	-1.8	-4.5
5. Workers in services...							
and 0. Military occupations	1.7	3.6	-2.3	-1.3	0.8	0.9	3.3
6. Skilled workers...							
and 7. Craftworkers...	0.0	1.0	1.2	-0.6	-1.2	1.4	1.8
8. Operators...	-0.1	-0.3	1.8	-1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.7
9. Elementary occupations	0.8	3.6	-1.9	-0.4	0.2	1.5	3.7

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### IPT. 12 Annual Evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by type of contract

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Permanent	1.3	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.3	-1.2
Temporary	2.6	6.6	-6.8	-1.9	-1.3	4.4	3.0

#### IPT. 13 Annual Evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by size of the work centre

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
1 to 49 workers	1.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.9
50 to 199 workers	1.5	1.2	-1.7	-1.5	-0.8	1.0	-0.2
200 workers or more	1.7	0.8	-2.3	-2.8	-0.5	0.6	-2.5

#### IPT. 14 Annual Evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by seniority

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Less than 1 year	3.9	13.1	-8.9	-3.5	-0.3	12.0	15.6
1 to 3 years	1.6	0.4	-1.8	0.2	-1.3	0.7	-0.1
4 to 10 years	0.8	-0.9	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5
11 to 20 years	0.7	-2.6	1.1	-2.8	0.7	-1.4	-4.3
21 years and over	1.6	-0.1	0.7	-1.3	0.0	1.5	2.4

#### IPT. 15 Annual Evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by gender

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Females	1.7	2.3	-2.7	-1.9	-0.3	1.4	0.3
Males	1.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	-0.4	0.3	-1.4

## Labour Price Index (IPT)

### 2008-2014 Series

Base year 2008

#### IPT. 16 Annual Evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by age groups

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Under 25 years old	1.9	7.1	-7.3	0.8	-0.3	6.3	8.1
Between 25 and 34 years of age	1.9	0.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.2	1.3	-0.7
Between 35 and 44 years of age	1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	-1.7
Between 45 and 54 years of age	1.3	-0.1	-0.9	-1.7	0.3	0.1	-1.0
55 years old and over	1.2	3.6	-3.5	-1.9	0.4	1.1	0.7

#### IPT. 17 Annual evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by nationality

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Spanish	1.3	0.4	-1.4	-1.7	-0.5	0.8	-1.2
Foreign national	5.3	3.5	-3.3	0.1	2.7	1.2	9.7

#### IPT. 18 Annual evolution of the IPT. Rates of change by Autonomous Region

	Annual rates of change (%)						Period
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
TOTAL	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.7
Andalucía	2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-2.4	-1.0	1.2	-4.0
Aragón	1.5	-1.3	-1.6	-2.5	-0.4	1.8	-2.5
Asturias	1.4	-2.5	0.1	-1.6	-2.8	1.6	-3.8
Balears, Illes	2.3	-0.1	-3.8	1.4	-0.6	3.4	2.5
Canarias	0.5	0.3	1.1	-0.6	1.6	-1.8	1.0
Cantabria	0.3	1.3	-1.5	-0.7	-2.7	3.0	-0.3
Castilla y León	1.0	2.5	-2.1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.8	-2.0
Castilla-La Mancha	1.0	1.0	0.5	-2.7	1.1	0.4	1.2
Cataluña	1.6	1.1	-2.1	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-1.2
Comunitat Valenciana	0.6	2.0	1.3	-3.1	-0.4	0.7	1.0
Extremadura	1.2	-1.1	1.5	-0.4	0.1	-4.1	-2.9
Galicia	1.5	0.3	-1.7	0.0	-0.9	0.8	0.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	1.9	0.7	-3.2	-2.2	0.4	2.3	-0.2
Murcia, Región de	3.7	2.0	-4.2	-3.2	-2.0	1.9	-1.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-2.2	0.5	0.6	-1.6	1.8	-1.5	-2.4
País Vasco	1.4	2.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	3.6
Rioja, La	0.1	1.2	-0.7	-2.6	-2.8	3.4	-1.5