

Labour Price Index (LPI). Base 2016
Year 2019

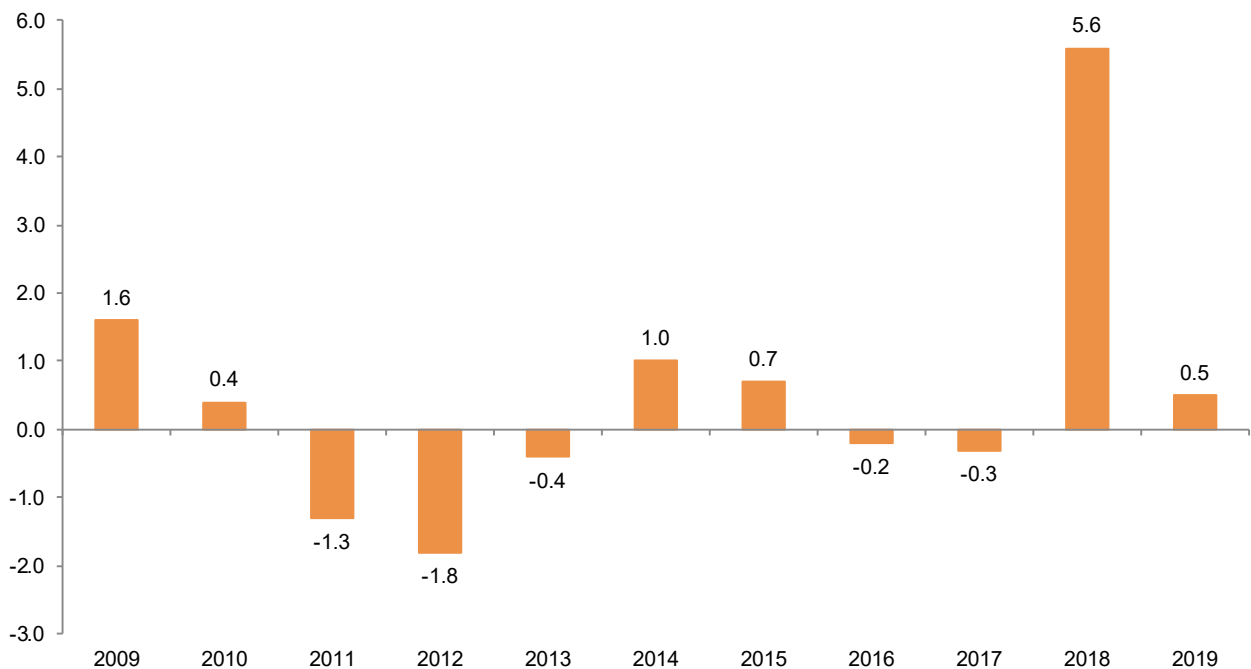
The Labour Price Index rose by 0.5% in 2019

Cantabria showed the greatest increase (2.9%) while Extremadura had the most pronounced decline (-1.0%)

Annual evolution of labour prices

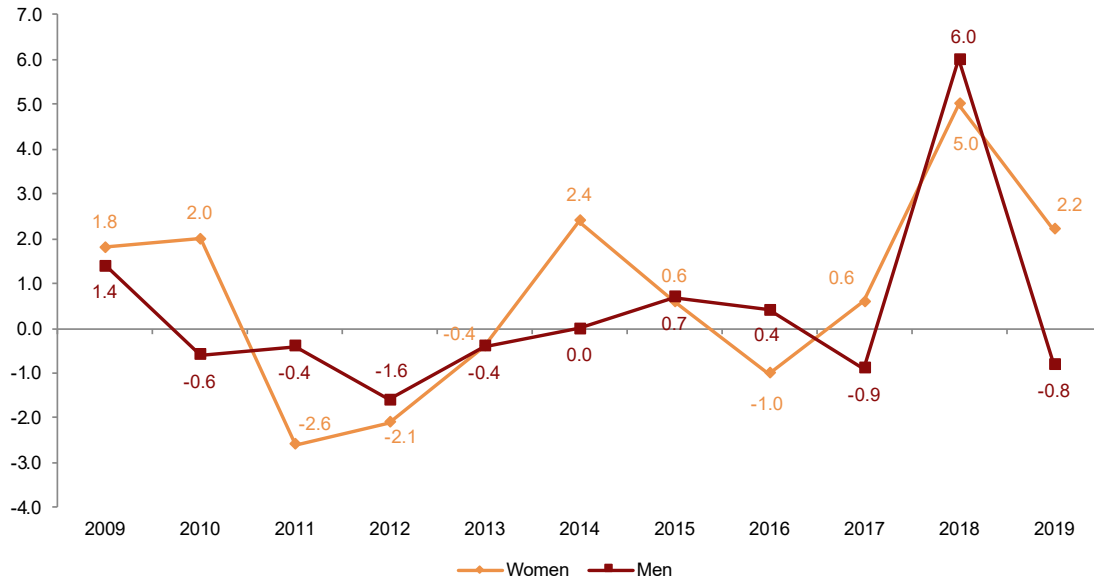
The annual variation of the Labour Price Index (IPT) was 0.5% in 2019. This rate was 5.1 points lower than that registered the previous year, which was 5.6%.

Annual evolution of the LPI
Overall annual rate (%)



By sex, the LPI registered an annual increase of 2.2% in women and a decrease 0.8% in men.

Annual evolution of the LPI
Annual rate by sex (%)

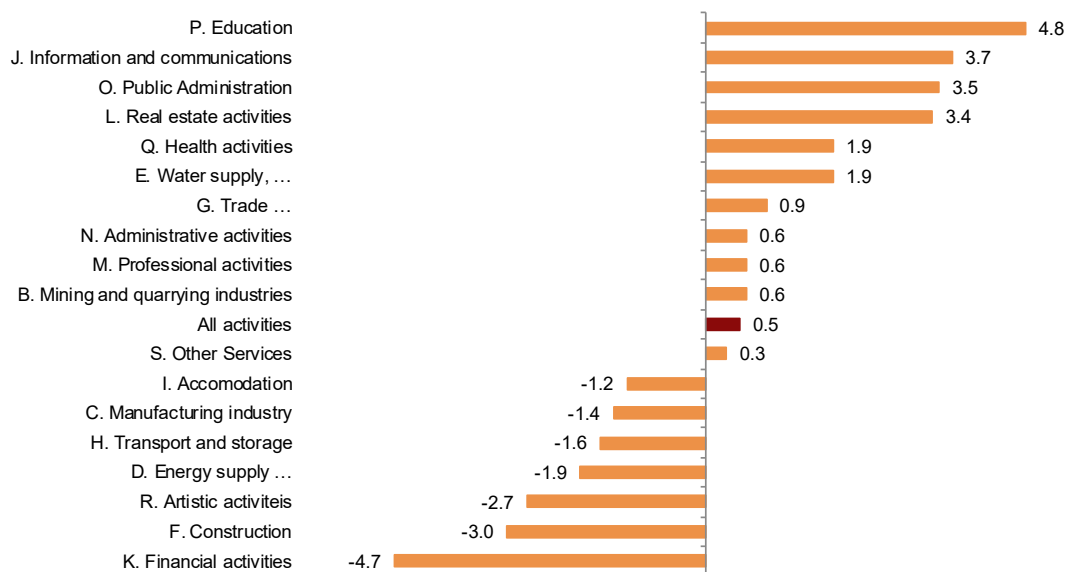


Results according to the characteristics of the job position

The economic activities with the largest increases in the price of work in 2019 were *Education* (4.8%) and *Information and communication* (3.7%).

In turn, the greatest decreases occurred in *Financial and insurance activities* (-4.7%) and *Construction* (-3.0%).

LPI by economic activity
Annual rate (%), year 2019



Occupation type was one of the variables that most influenced the price of labour. In 2019, the highest increases in the IPT occurred in the groups *Elementary occupations* (2.7%) and *Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons. Armed forces occupations* (2.4%).

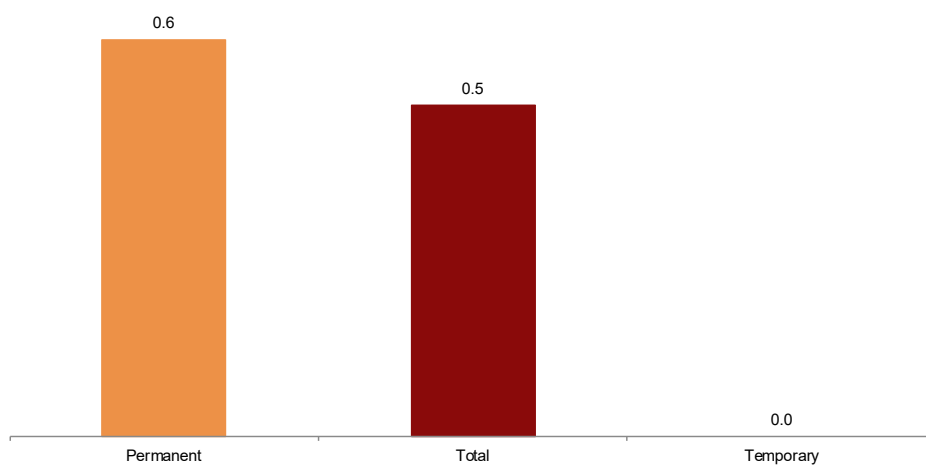
On the other hand, the greatest decreases were registered in the *Technicians; support professionals* (−1.3%) and *Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals* (−0.7%).

LPI by occupation
Annual rate (%), year 2019



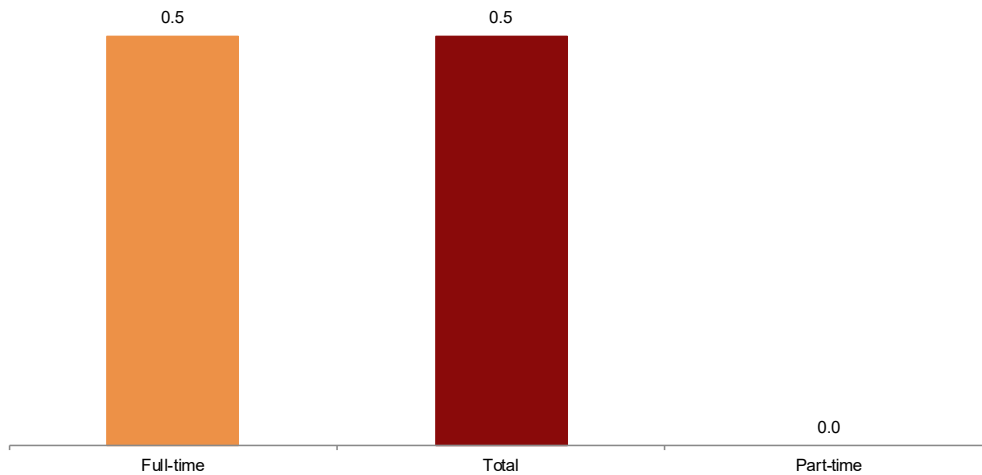
By contract type, the IPT rose 0.6% for permanent contracts and remained stable for temporary contracts.

LPI by contract type
Annual rate (%), year 2019



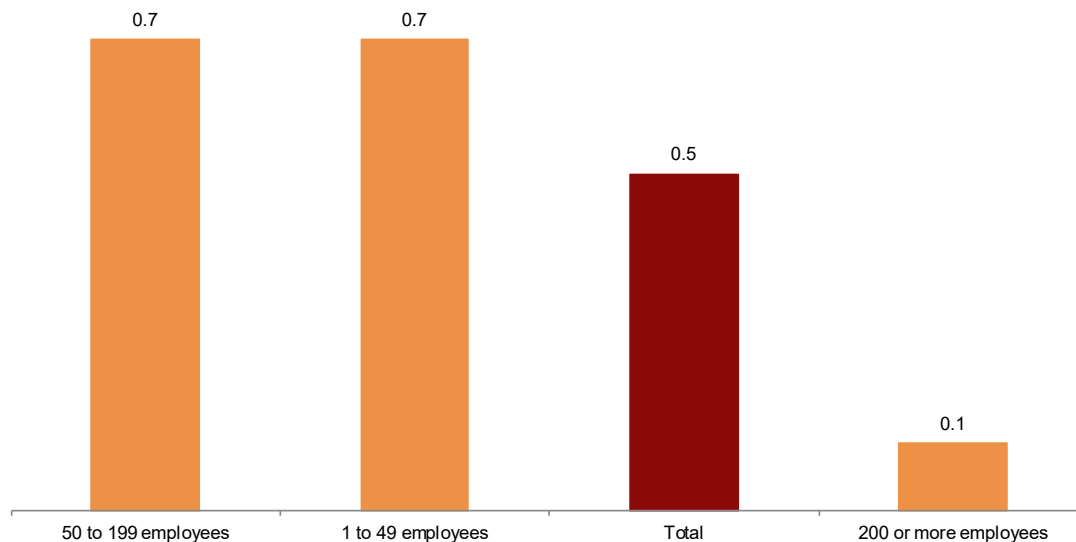
By type of working day, the LPI grew by 0.5% in workers with full-time hours and did not vary in those who had part-time hours.

LPI by type of working day
Annual rate (%), year 2019



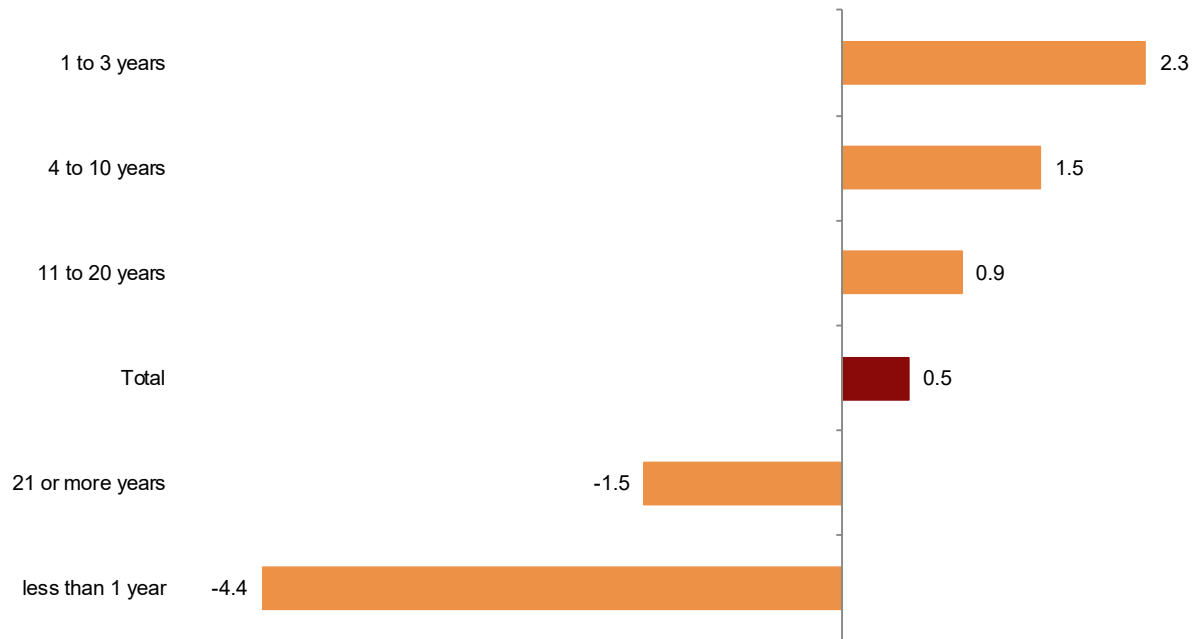
As for workplace size, the LPI increased by 0.7% in both workplaces with 50 to 199 workers and in those with 1 to 49 workers. In workplaces with 200 or more workers, the increase was 0.1%.

LPI by size of workplace
Annual rate (%), year 2019



By length of time in the workplace, the highest increase in the LPI was recorded in jobs held by workers for one to three years (2.3%). On the other hand, workers with less than one year of seniority showed the greatest annual decrease (-4.4%).

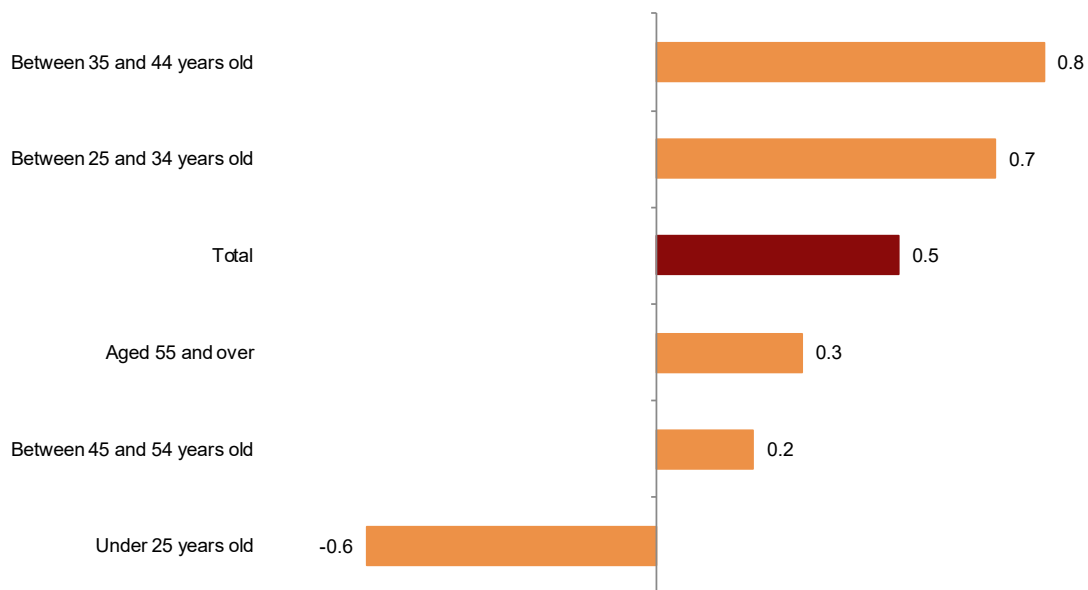
LPI by seniority Annual rate (%), year 2019



Results by Worker Characteristics

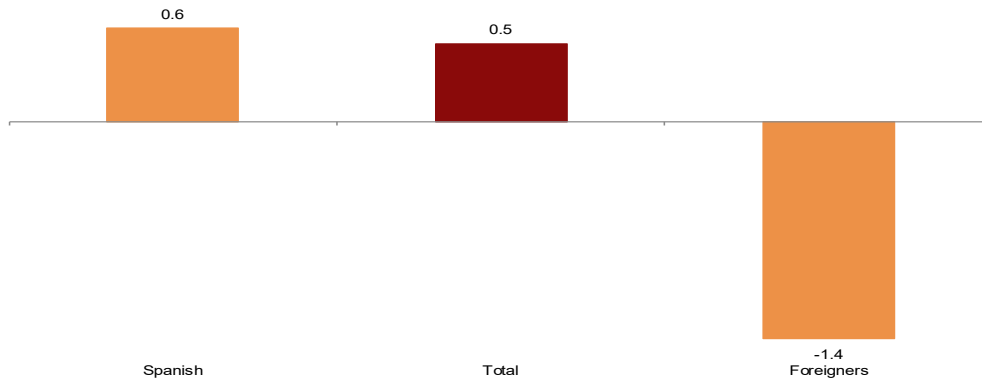
By age group, the largest increase in labour prices was registered in 2019 among workers between 35 and 44 years old (0.8%). The only decrease occurred in the group under 25 years of age, with a variation of -0.6% .

LPI by age group Annual rate (%), year 2019



By nationality, the LPI registered an increase of 0.6% for workers who are Spanish nationals, and a decrease of 1.4% for foreigners.

LPI by nationality
Annual rate (%), year 2019



Results by Autonomous Communities

The largest LPI increases occurred in Cantabria (2.9%), Principado de Asturias (2.2%) and Aragón (1.3%).

In turn, the greatest decreases were registered in Extremadura (-1.0%), Castilla – La Mancha (-0.9%) and Galicia (-0.7%).

Data Review and Update

The data published today are final. The results are available at INEBase.

Methodological note

The objective of the Labour Price Index (LPI) 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 labour force composition, number of hours worked, type of contract, characteristics of the employees, etc.) or, in other words, disregarding the composition effect.

The LPI completes the existing information in Spain that comes from the Quarterly Labour Cost Survey, the Annual Labour Cost Survey and the Wage Structure Survey of the INE, operations that provide series of average results of labour and wage costs per worker. These series include the cost variation and any changes in employment composition.

Type of operation: statistics presented in index form.

Base year: 2016.

Reference period of the results: the calendar year.

Reference period of the weightings: the year preceding the current year

Population scope: salaried workers in local units.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Calculation method: Laspeyres' Chain Index.

The LPI is calculated as a weighted aggregation of simple indices, each of which represents a grouping of job positions. These groupings, made up of a set of job with common characteristics, constitute the basic elements for the calculation of the LPI. All these groups together constitute a representative sample of job positions in the economy.

For each grouping of job positions, their wage/hour in the reference year is measured. 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 incurred by the employer. The Salary Structure Surveys provide the information used to prepare the LPI.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

<https://www.ine.es/metodologia/t22/t2230185.pdf>

The standardized methodological report is at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30189>

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices on the INE website.

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Labour Price Index. Base 2016 Year 2019

1. Labour Price Index: Overall and by activity sector

	Index	Annual rate (%)
ACTIVITY TOTAL	105,8	0,5
B. Mining and quarrying industries	102,7	0,6
C. Manufacturing industry	103,5	-1,4
D. Energy supply	95,6	-1,9
E. Water supply	104,1	1,9
F. Construction	103,4	-3,0
G. Trade	106,8	0,9
H. Transport and storage	105,1	-1,6
I. Accommodation	107,7	-1,2
J. Information and communications	106,9	3,7
K. Financial activities	105,0	-4,7
L. Real estate activities	106,3	3,4
M. Professional activities	105,2	0,6
N. Administrative activities	105,5	0,6
O. Public Administration	105,4	3,5
P. Education	111,8	4,8
Q. Health activities	105,3	1,9
R. Artistic activities	103,6	-2,7
S. Other Services	109,0	0,3

2. Labour Price Index: Overall and by occupation

	Index	Annual rate (%)
All occupations	105,8	0,5
1. Executives and managers	109,6	0,2
2. Technicians and associate professional	104,2	-0,7
3. Technical and support professionals	103,2	-1,3
4. Financial and insurance activities	108,1	1,9
5. Protection and security service workers and 0. Armed forces occupations	108,1	2,4
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers and 7. Craft and related trades workers	102,0	-0,1
8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	107,2	0,1
9. Elementary occupations	108,0	2,7

3. Labour Price Index: Overall and by contract type

	Index	Annual rate (%)
TOTAL	105,8	0,5
Temporary	107,7	0,0
Permanent	105,5	0,6

4. Labour Price Index: Overall and by Working time

	Índice	Tasa Anual (%)
TOTAL	105,8	0,5
Full time	105,7	0,5
Part time	106,5	0,0

5. Labour Price Index: Overall and by sex

	Index	Annual rate (%)
TOTAL	105,8	0,5
Women	107,9	2,2
Men	104,2	-0,8

6. Labour Price Index: Overall and by age group

	Index	Annual rate (%)
TOTAL	105,8	0,5
Under 25 years old	113,7	-0,6
Between 25 and 34 years old	108,1	0,7
Between 35 and 44 years old	106,3	0,8
Between 45 and 54 years old	104,9	0,2
Aged 55 and over	104,3	0,3

7. Labour Price Index: Overall and by Autonomous Community

	Index	Annual rate (%)
NATIONAL	105,8	0,5
Andalucía	105,0	0,4
Aragón	106,7	1,3
Asturias, Principado de	107,3	2,2
Balears, Illes	103,7	0,0
Canarias	106,7	0,4
Cantabria	107,4	2,9
Castilla y León	104,2	-0,6
Castilla-La Mancha	105,5	-0,9
Cataluña	106,8	0,5
Comunitat Valenciana	106,2	0,6
Extremadura	104,4	-1,0
Galicia	105,6	-0,7
Madrid, Comunidad de	106,0	1,2
Murcia, Región de	105,9	0,3
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	105,0	1,2
País Vasco	104,0	0,1
Rioja, La	102,9	-0,6