

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA



Annual Wage Structure Survey (AWSS)

Methodology

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Index

Introduction	3
Methodological Description	4
Objectives	4
Scope, coverage and reference period	4
Concepts and definitions	4
Survey design	5
Peculiarities of each reference year	9
Results	10
Appendix	11

Foreward

The Annual Wage Structure Survey (AWSS) is an annual statistical operation that arises out of the need to have information available on annual wages, classified by sex.

The predecessors of this survey can be found in the previous Wage Survey in Industry and Services, in which information was requested, broken down by sex, for the four quarters of each year from 1989 to 2000.

The need to include in the questionnaire the rest of the labour costs other than wages (to fulfil the requirements of the European Regulations on the Labour Cost Index), and the elevated informational load on companies that is implied by requesting this breakdown of information, gave rise to the suppression of the breakdown by sex in the Quarterly Labour Cost Survey beginning in the year 2000.

On the other hand, by virtue of Regulation No. 530/1999 regarding the structural statistics of Labour Costs and Wage Income of the EU, which is mandatory for all Member States, every four years the Wage Structure Survey (WSS) is carried out. This survey collects the wages of individual workers, and together with them, a large number of variables, such as age, education, years of service in the company, type of contract... and of course, sex. Given the large volume of information requested, it has been carried out every four years since 2002.

Thus, an information gap remained for the years in which the WSS was not performed. The Annual Wage Structure Survey arose for the purpose of filling said gap. In addition, the AWSS uses the information from the administrative registers of Social Security and income taxes, together with a simple survey carried out by the INE, in order to obtain this information in the least costly way possible for the companies.

Methodological Description

1 Objectives

The main objective of the Annual Wage Structure Survey is to ascertain gross annual earnings, classified by different characteristics of the worker, such as sex, occupation, economic activity, age, etc.

2 Scope, coverage and reference period

The population scope is made up of all those workers who work for others, who provide their services in contribution centres, and who have been affiliated to Social Security for more than two months of the year, including October. The inclusion of this month has the advantage of being considered "normal" in all EU countries, 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 Ceuta and Melilla is provided jointly with that corresponding to Andalucía.

As per sectoral coverage, the survey studies contribution centres whose economic activity is included in the three large sectors: Industry, Construction and Services.

The survey excludes agricultural, livestock and fishing activities, Public Administration, Defence and compulsory Social Security, domestic personnel and extraterritorial bodies.

For the temporal scope, the reference period is the calendar year.

3 Concepts and definitions

Wage concepts

In general, throughout this publication, we refer to wage earnings or simply earnings, which include the total wage payments in cash and remunerations in kind. The gross accrued income is counted, in other words, before worker social security contributions have been deducted and income tax payments made.

As a whole, two types of wage earnings are published:

- **Earnings per hour.** This is necessary for studying, under equal conditions, workers with different working days, especially part-time workers.

- **Annual earnings.** This includes gross total earnings. This is used for the wage comparison according to worker characteristics.

The survey is aimed at all those workers who have been affiliated to Social Security for more than two months of the year, including October.

For an adequate interpretation of the earnings, we must bear in mind that it does not collect the earnings of second and third jobs of the same worker, but instead collects those earnings in the company through which the worker has been selected. In addition, in order to make comparisons between workers, we have adjusted the wages of those workers who did not spend the entire year in the workplace. For this purpose, they are assigned equivalent annual wages that they would have been paid, had they worked for the entire year under the same conditions.

Finally, earnings per hour are estimated as the annual earnings divided among the agreed hours of the reference year.

Occupation

The classification of occupations used is National Classification of Occupations valid in each reference period.

Type of working day

Two types of working day are considered: full-time and part-time. In accordance with the current labour legislation, a part-time worker is defined as any worker whose habitual working day is shorter than the working day of a comparable full-time worker. A comparable full-time worker is defined as a full-time worker in the same company and workplace, with the same type of work contract, and who carries out identical or similar work. If there were no comparable full-time workers in the company, the full-time working day foreseen in the applicable collective agreement would be considered, or failing that, the maximum legal working day.

In practice, the type of working day appears in the work contract, and has been obtained from the contract included in the Social Security Affiliation File.

Type of work contract

The information available is from two general types of work contract: permanent contracts, temporary and determined duration contracts, and they have been obtained from the contract that appears in the Social Security Affiliation File.

4 Survey design

Survey framework

The starting point is the General Register of Social Security Contribution Accounts, issued by the Social Security General Treasury and updated at 30 October of each year, this framework, which has the advantage of its constant updating, in addition to the fact that its unit is the survey unit itself.

In January of each year, we update the sample of the Quarterly Labour Cost Survey (QLCS) from the Social Security Contribution Accounts File, dated 30 September of the previous year. Once the contribution accounts (CA) sample is obtained, we ask the Social Security General Treasury for the list of workers affiliated to said contribution accounts during the reference year of the previous file.

From these lists, and after performing a series of controls and filtering criteria, we obtain the framework from which we will select a sample of workers who will be a part of this investigation.

Unit sampling plan

The random unit selection procedure corresponds to a stratified two-stage sampling, in which the first stage units are the Social Security contribution accounts, and the second stage units are the workers. From the contribution account sample, we have randomly selected a nominal and representative list of workers, which will be submitted together with the questionnaires, and of whom the informers must supply the required data: occupation and tasks performed during the reference year and, in the case of País Vasco, three more variables related to annual gross wages.

The sample to investigate in the first stage is the same as for the QLCS, therefore the sample design of the survey is similar to that of the QLCS (for further information please consult the QLCS methodology).

The list of units selected in the first stage is sent again to the Social Security General Treasury, as mentioned previously, which obtains the list of workers who were affiliated during the reference year.

We selected the workers from this list, in which the workers to be selected in each centre depend on the total number of workers in said centre who were affiliated to Social Security at least 2 months including October. The following strata are distinguished:

Stratum	Number of employees	Workers selected
1.	1 to 4 workers	All
2.	5 to 9 workers	4
3.	10 to 19 workers	5
4.	20 to 49 workers	7
5.	50 to 99 workers	10
6.	100 to 199 workers	16
7.	200 to 499 workers	22
8.	More than 500 workers	25

This last stratum was studied exhaustively, and in some very large contribution centres, 50 workers were selected.

In the first stage, the selection was made with the optimum allocation, according to the size strata to which the contribution account belongs. In the second stage, the selection was made via a systematic sampling, within each contribution account, with the lists of workers previously organised, first by Social Security contribution group, and by sex within each contribution group, so as to ensure the representativity of the sample.

Information request, collection method and field work

Together with the issue of the QLCS questionnaires corresponding to the months of October, September and November, we include an annex questionnaire with the sample of workers selected in each CA, identified by their Social Security number. The questionnaire will contain only two questions regarding occupation, except in País Vasco, where we will also request the information provided in Model 190 of the income tax documents. Due to the conditions that the workers must verify to be included in the sample (days of affiliation to Social Security, and number of contracts, the sample does not coincide exactly with the quarterly survey.

The unit in charge of performing the field work carried out the collection and first filtering of all of the information required, via post, telephone and fax.

For each worker, the following information from the General Affiliation File is included: Tax Identification Number (NIF), Nationality, Sex, Date of birth, Date of affiliation, Date removed from affiliation, Social Security contract key.

Once the occupation variable has been coded from the descriptions given in the questionnaires, said information is sent to the State Tax Administration Agency and to the Statistics Institute of Navarra, to be crossed with the Annual Summary of Withholdings and Advance Payments on Personal Income Taxes (Model 190).

The crossing is carried out in the following manner: for each "declaring NIF" (NIF from the CA), the data is obtained from the statements of said "declaring NIF" regarding the payments corresponding to key A of the "NIF of the recipients" included in their list of workers.

This is, for each recipient (worker on the list), we will only include the payments stated by the "declaring NIF" to whom he/she is associated, according to the information from Social Security.

Because the samples are from random contribution accounts and workers, through an elevation process, we will obtain the average values of the annual earnings, by activity, Autonomous Community, etc., we will also be able to obtain wage distributions.

Estimators

Separated ratio estimators are used, with the auxiliary variable being the number of workers in each establishment, according to the directory of Social Security Contribution Accounts.

The estimators for the economic data of worker j of establishment i, in activity r, of size h and Autonomous Community t are formed as follows:

The elevation factors of the first and second stages are, respectively:

$$F_{1j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{rh}} D_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{rh}} D_i} \quad \text{and} \quad F_{2j} = \frac{B_i}{b_i}$$

where, D_i is the number of workers in the directory in i , B_i is the number of workers in establishment i affiliated to Social Security for at least 2 months of the reference year, including October and b_i is the number of workers according to the sample collected.

Then:

$$GH_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{Y}_C} \quad \text{and} \quad GT_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{Z}_C}$$

are the earnings per hour and the earnings per worker for any cell C of the table to be created (by activity, occupation, sex, Autonomous Community, etc.).

In which:

$$\hat{X}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} * X_j \quad \text{(Annual earnings)}$$

$$\hat{Y}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} * Y_j \quad \text{(Hours)}$$

$$\hat{Z}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} \quad \text{(Workers)}$$

j refers to the Registers who fulfil the conditions of cell C.

Sample errors

Calling h the crossing of the Autonomous Community, activity and size variables, gives:

$$\varepsilon(\hat{X}_C) = \sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{X}_C)} / \hat{X}_C * 100$$

where,

$$\hat{V}(\hat{X}_C) = \sum \hat{V}(\hat{X}_{Ch}), \quad \hat{X}_{Ch} = \sum_{j \in h, C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} * X_j \quad \text{and}$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{X}_{Ch}) = \frac{N_h(N_h - n_h)}{n_h} * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (\hat{X}_{C_i} - R_{C_h} * D_i)^2}{n_h - 1} + \frac{N_h}{n_h} * \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{B_i(B_i - b_i)}{b_i} * S_{C_i}^2$$

where

$$\hat{X}_{C_i} = \frac{B_i}{b_i} * \sum_{j=1}^{b_i} X_j \quad \text{where } =0 \text{ if } j$$

$$R_{C_h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{X}_{C_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} D_i}$$

$$S_{C_i}^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{b_i} (X_j - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{b_i} X_j}{b_i})^2}{b_i - 1}$$

Tables of the most relevant estimator variation coefficients are published.

5 Peculiarities of each reference year

Coverage by sectors

Since the start of this survey in 2004 until 2007, the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-93 has been used.

In the year 2008 it moved to the CNAE-2009 and the Public Administration was included in the study, in other words, salaries of public employees belonging to the General Social Security Regime were collected.

6 Results

The survey results are published 18 months after the reference year, and are available at

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t22/p133&file=inebase&L=1>

Appendix

Sample sizes and rates of response for the different reference years

2004

Table 1. Sample sizes by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	18,369	161,454
C. Mining and quarrying industries	371	2,579
CA. Extraction of Energy products	105	862
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	266	1,717
D. Manufacturing industry	5,749	49,652
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	558	5,654
DB. Textile and clothing industry	486	3,814
DC. Leather and footwear industry	220	1,529
DD. Wood and cork industry	305	2,027
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	525	4,142
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	67	645
DG. Chemical industry	335	3,438
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	262	2,360
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	319	2,986
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	630	5,778
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	304	2,731
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	712	5,596
DM. Manufacture of transport material	512	5,591
DN. Various manufacturing industries	514	3,361
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	454	3,864
F. Construction	1,883	14,716
G. Trade and repairs	1,850	16,592
H. Accommodation	635	5,492
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,165	9,974
J. Financial intermediation	1,049	9,882
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,339	21,649
M. Education	476	5,378
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	727	10,914
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	1,671	10,762

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	18,369	161,454
Andalucía	1,489	13,860
Aragón	918	7,382
Asturias (Principado de)	847	6,555
Balears (Illes)	773	5,980
Canarias	980	8,231
Cantabria	670	4,669
Castilla y León	1,025	8,475
Castilla-La Mancha	915	7,177
Cataluña	2,112	22,334
Comunitat Valenciana	1,443	13,173
Extremadura	753	5,021
Galicia	1,127	9,259
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,960	22,708
Murcia (Región de)	844	6,476
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	726	5,673
País Vasco	1,197	10,607
Rioja (La)	590	3,874

Table 3. Sample collection and response rates by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	16,780	91.35	140,556	87.06
C. Mining and quarrying industries	335	90.30	2,245	87.05
CA. Extraction of Energy products	94	89.52	736	85.38
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	241	90.60	1,509	87.89
D. Manufacturing industry	5,305	92.28	44,126	88.87
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	523	93.73	5,084	89.92
DB. Textile and clothing industry	443	91.15	3,383	88.70
DC. Leather and footwear industry	197	89.55	1,312	85.81
DD. Wood and cork industry	275	90.16	1,810	89.29
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	491	93.52	3,744	90.39
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	64	95.52	578	89.61
DG. Chemical industry	310	92.54	3,004	87.38
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	240	91.60	2,057	87.16
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	297	93.10	2,728	91.36
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	589	93.49	5,200	90.00
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	273	89.80	2,356	86.27
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	660	92.70	4,943	88.33
DM. Manufacture of transport material	476	92.97	4,925	88.09
DN. Various manufacturing industries	467	90.86	3,002	89.32
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	417	91.85	3,366	87.11
F. Construction	1,693	89.91	12,550	85.28
G. Trade and repairs	1,689	91.30	14,398	86.78
H. Accommodation	560	88.19	4,483	81.63
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,124	96.48	9,564	95.89
J. Financial intermediation	987	94.09	9,065	91.73
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,109	90.17	17,845	82.43
M. Education	444	93.28	4,793	89.12
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	624	85.83	8,896	81.51
O. Other community, social and personal service activities Autonomous Community; personal services	1,493	89.35	9,225	85.72

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	16,780	91.35	140,556	87.06
Andalucía	1,367	91.81	12,235	88.28
Aragón	860	93.68	6,568	88.97
Asturias (Principado de)	804	94.92	6,024	91.90
Balears (Illes)	690	89.26	5,010	83.78
Canarias	804	82.04	6,538	79.43
Cantabria	612	91.34	4,004	85.76
Castilla y León	969	94.54	7,797	92.00
Castilla-La Mancha	851	93.01	6,339	88.32
Cataluña	1,928	91.29	19,018	85.15
Comunitat Valenciana	1,343	93.07	11,839	89.87
Extremadura	699	92.83	4,477	89.17
Galicia	1,082	96.01	8,596	92.84
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,771	90.36	19,240	84.73
Murcia (Región de)	747	88.51	5,431	83.86
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	606	83.47	4,578	80.70
País Vasco	1,097	91.65	9,477	89.35
Rioja (La)	550	93.22	3,385	87.38

2005**Table 1. Sample sizes by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93**

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	18,585	166,206
C. Mining and quarrying industries	374	2,570
CA. Extraction of Energy products	104	861
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	270	1,709
D. Manufacturing industry	5,728	49,400
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	561	5,641
DB. Textile and clothing industry	484	3,725
DC. Leather and footwear industry	223	1,544
DD. Wood and cork industry	293	2,031
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	537	4,149
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	66	639
DG. Chemical industry	336	3,460
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	266	2,469
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	317	2,939
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	635	5,776
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	300	2,725
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	698	5,459
DM. Manufacture of transport material	498	5,385
DN. Various manufacturing industries	514	3,458
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	459	3,930
F. Construction	1,967	15,369
G. Trade and repairs	1,865	17,001
H. Accommodation	642	5,620
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,293	11,981
J. Financial intermediation	1,068	10,023
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,372	22,621
M. Education	476	5,479
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	727	11,168
O. Other social activities and services provided to the community; personal services	1,614	11,044

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	18,585	166,206
Andalucía	1,524	14,414
Aragón	945	7,907
Asturias (Principado de)	854	6,647
Balears (Illes)	775	6,098
Canarias	984	8,418
Cantabria	695	4,915
Castilla y León	1,052	8,937
Castilla-La Mancha	917	7,426
Cataluña	2,098	22,457
Comunitat Valenciana	1,454	13,487
Extremadura	762	5,264
Galicia	1,131	9,509
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,994	23,578
Murcia (Región de)	876	6,817
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	735	5,824
País Vasco	1,188	10,618
Rioja (La)	601	3,890

Table 3. Sample collection and response rates by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	16,543	89.01	141,158	84.93
C. Mining and quarrying industries	340	90.91	2,259	87.90
CA. Extraction of Energy products	94	90.38	734	85.25
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	246	91.11	1,525	89.23
D. Manufacturing industry	5,222	91.17	43,744	88.55
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	518	92.34	5,031	89.19
DB. Textile and clothing industry	438	90.50	3,294	88.43
DC. Leather and footwear industry	199	89.24	1,318	85.36
DD. Wood and cork industry	272	92.83	1,799	88.58
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	493	91.81	3,711	89.44
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	64	96.97	626	97.97
DG. Chemical industry	311	92.56	3,109	89.86
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	237	89.10	2,162	87.57
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	292	92.11	2,637	89.72
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	583	91.81	5,209	90.18
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	273	91.00	2,423	88.92
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	626	89.68	4,762	87.23
DM. Manufacture of transport material	445	89.36	4,647	86.30
DN. Various manufacturing industries	471	91.63	3,016	87.22
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	405	88.24	3,332	84.78
F. Construction	1,724	87.65	12,572	81.80
G. Trade and repairs	1,714	91.90	15,152	89.12
H. Accommodation	566	88.16	4,527	80.55
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,106	85.54	9,650	80.54
J. Financial intermediation	985	92.23	9,125	91.04
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,032	85.67	17,814	78.75
M. Education	443	93.07	4,853	88.57
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	624	85.83	9,239	82.73
O. Other community, social and personal service activities Autonomous Community; personal services	1,382	85.63	8,891	80.51

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	16,543	89.01	141,158	84.93
Andalucía	1,343	88.12	12,332	85.56
Aragón	858	90.79	6,889	87.13
Asturias (Principado de)	813	95.20	6,203	93.32
Balears (Illes)	661	85.29	4,868	79.83
Canarias	755	76.73	6,038	71.73
Cantabria	605	87.05	4,024	81.87
Castilla y León	967	91.92	7,945	88.90
Castilla-La Mancha	865	94.33	6,698	90.20
Cataluña	1,865	88.89	18,869	84.02
Comunitat Valenciana	1,298	89.27	11,538	85.55
Extremadura	696	91.34	4,698	89.25
Galicia	1,039	91.87	8,368	88.00
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,746	87.56	19,153	81.23
Murcia (Región de)	704	80.37	5,134	75.31
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	695	94.56	5,236	89.90
País Vasco	1,068	89.90	9,704	91.39
Rioja (La)	565	94.01	3,461	88.97

2007**Table 1. Sample sizes by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93**

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	19,544	163,484
C. Mining and quarrying industries	379	2,363
CA. Extraction of Energy products	109	794
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	270	1,569
D. Manufacturing industry	5,933	48,117
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	550	5,088
DB. Textile and clothing industry	481	3,414
DC. Leather and footwear industry	224	1,332
DD. Wood and cork industry	297	1,956
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	566	4,294
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	70	676
DG. Chemical industry	355	3,505
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	272	2,452
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	321	2,820
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	645	5,573
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	330	2,835
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	741	5,463
DM. Manufacture of transport material	535	5,322
DN. Various manufacturing industries	546	3,387
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	483	4,001
F. Construction	2,029	13,838
G. Trade and repairs	1,927	16,555
H. Accommodation	708	5,156
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,361	11,724
J. Financial intermediation	1,104	9,864
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,612	22,566
M. Education	518	5,834
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	820	12,442
O. Other social activities and services provided to the community; personal services	1,670	11,024

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	19,544	163,484
Andalucía	1,628	14,313
Aragón	1,000	7,780
Asturias (Principado de)	879	6,411
Balears (Illes)	851	6,160
Canarias	1,016	7,780
Cantabria	727	4,955
Castilla y León	1,085	8,618
Castilla-La Mancha	980	7,348
Cataluña	2,190	22,146
Comunitat Valenciana	1,499	12,882
Extremadura	804	5,171
Galicia	1,183	9,394
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2,156	24,460
Murcia (Región de)	921	6,489
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	786	5,697
País Vasco	1,204	10,103
Rioja (La)	635	3,777

Table 3. Sample collection and response rates by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-93

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	18,087	92.55	151,286	92.54
C. Mining and quarrying industries	339	89.45	2,082	88.11
CA. Extraction of Energy products	92	84.40	652	82.12
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	247	91.48	1,430	91.14
D. Manufacturing industry	5,553	93.60	44,911	93.34
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	525	95.45	4,862	95.56
DB. Textile and clothing industry	444	92.31	3,147	92.18
DC. Leather and footwear industry	204	91.07	1,192	89.49
DD. Wood and cork industry	279	93.94	1,814	92.74
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	535	94.52	4,074	94.88
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	62	88.57	610	90.24
DG. Chemical industry	326	91.83	3,233	92.24
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	259	95.22	2,324	94.78
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	299	93.15	2,631	93.30
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	600	93.02	5,195	93.22
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	307	93.03	2,616	92.28
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	690	93.12	5,004	91.60
DM. Manufacture of transport material	500	93.46	4,979	93.56
DN. Various manufacturing industries	523	95.79	3,230	95.36
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	440	91.10	3,562	89.03
F. Construction	1,774	87.43	12,202	88.18
G. Trade and repairs	1,811	93.98	15,464	93.41
H. Accommodation	652	92.09	4,709	91.33
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,276	93.75	11,556	98.57
J. Financial intermediation	1,033	93.57	9,164	92.90
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,392	91.58	20,380	90.31
M. Education	488	94.21	5,405	92.65
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	762	92.93	11,515	92.55
O. Other community, social and personal service activities Autonomous Community; personal services	1,567	93.83	10,336	93.76

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	18,087	92.55	151,286	92.54
Andalucía	1,523	93.55	13,608	95.07
Aragón	960	96.00	7,479	96.13
Asturias (Principado de)	849	96.59	6,213	96.91
Balears (Illes)	814	95.65	5,914	96.01
Canarias	851	83.76	6,606	84.91
Cantabria	691	95.05	4,716	95.18
Castilla y León	1,020	94.01	8,199	95.14
Castilla-La Mancha	889	90.71	6,611	89.97
Cataluña	2,097	95.75	21,206	95.76
Comunitat Valenciana	1,422	94.86	12,308	95.54
Extremadura	762	94.78	4,888	94.53
Galicia	1,000	84.53	7,779	82.81
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,944	90.17	21,734	88.86
Murcia (Región de)	875	95.01	6,224	95.92
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	717	91.22	5,206	91.38
País Vasco	1,078	89.53	9,078	89.85
Rioja (La)	595	93.70	3,517	93.12

2008

Table 1. Sample sizes by section and activity subsections of the CNAE-09

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	27,710	241,577
B. Mining and quarrying industries	336	2,119
C. Manufacturing industry	6,553	58,582
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	237	2,275
E. Water supply, waste management and decontamination activities	715	6,040
F. Construction	2,895	18,581
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,101	19,361
H. Transport and storage	1,321	12,503
I. Accommodation	912	7,909
J. Information and communications	1,473	12,675
K. Financial and insurance activities	1,100	10,855
L. Real estate activities	525	1,808
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,599	16,175
N. Administrative and support service activities	2,052	21,703
O. Public Administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	680	11,225
P. Education	550	7,342
Q. Health activities and social services	1,331	18,851
R. Arts, recreation and entertainment activities	1,138	7,113
S. Other services	1,192	6,460

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	27,710	241,577
Andalucía	2,561	22,853
Aragón	1,311	10,879
Asturias (Principado de)	1,126	8,662
Balears (Illes)	1,174	8,699
Canarias	1,391	11,261
Cantabria	959	6,821
Castilla y León	1,472	12,508
Castilla-La Mancha	1,312	10,382
Cataluña	3,515	35,449
Comunitat Valenciana	2,209	18,812
Extremadura	1,044	6,966
Galicia	1,579	13,057
Madrid (Comunidad de)	3,322	38,158
Murcia (Región de)	1,220	8,994
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	1,036	7,920
País Vasco	1,641	15,125
Rioja (La)	838	5,031

Table 3. Sample collection and response rates by Section and activity subsections of the CNAE-09

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	26,308	94.94	228,146	94.44
B. Mining and quarrying industries	323	96.13	2,030	95.80
C. Manufacturing industry	6,300	96.14	56,163	95.87
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	229	96.62	2,194	96.44
E. Water supply, sanitation activities, waste management and decontamination activities	691	96.64	5,850	96.85
F. Construction	2,656	91.74	17,119	92.13
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,045	97.33	18,641	96.28
H. Transport and storage	1,246	94.32	11,878	95.00
I. Accommodation	870	95.39	7,598	96.07
J. Information and communications	1,365	92.67	11,769	92.85
K. Financial and insurance activities	1,068	97.09	10,532	97.02
L. Real estate activities	474	90.29	1,645	90.98
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,472	95.11	15,216	94.07
N. Administrative and support service activities	1,925	93.81	19,995	92.13
O. Public Administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	605	88.97	9,580	85.35
P. Education	539	98.00	7,058	96.13
Q. Health activities and social services	1,288	96.77	17,986	95.41
R. Arts, recreation and entertainment activities	1,075	94.46	6,771	95.19
S. Other services	1,137	95.39	6,121	94.75

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	26,308	94.94	228,146	94.44
Andalucía	2,424	94.65	21,732	95.09
Aragón	1,274	97.18	10,535	96.84
Asturias (Principado de)	1,087	96.54	8,322	96.07
Balears (Illes)	1,125	95.83	8,246	94.79
Canarias	1,275	91.66	10,374	92.12
Cantabria	927	96.66	6,498	95.26
Castilla y León	1,422	96.60	11,971	95.71
Castilla-La Mancha	1,254	95.58	9,852	94.90
Cataluña	3,332	94.79	33,927	95.71
Comunitat Valenciana	2,085	94.39	17,823	94.74
Extremadura	1,013	97.03	6,674	95.81
Galicia	1,492	94.49	12,031	92.14
Madrid (Comunidad de)	3,102	93.38	35,300	92.51
Murcia (Región de)	1,178	96.56	8,714	96.89
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	976	94.21	7,366	93.01
País Vasco	1,530	93.24	13,930	92.10
Rioja (La)	812	96.90	4,851	96.42