

28 June 2013

Annual Wage Structure Survey Year 2011

Main results

- Average annual earnings per worker are 22,899.35 euros in 2011, for a 0.5% increase as compared with the previous year.
- Average annual female wages represent 77.0% of male wages, a slightly worse situation than last year (77.5%). The difference in pay between men and women decreases when considering similar situations with regard to variables such as occupation, or type of working day or contract, among others.
- País Vasco, with 26,370.36 euros per worker per year, is the Autonomous Community with the highest average annual wage. Canarias, with 19,516.96 euros, has the lowest.
- The economic activity with the highest remuneration is *Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning* (50,371.41 euros). Wage-earners in *Accommodation* receive the lowest remuneration (14,234.55).
- Executives and managers constitute the occupational group with the highest average annual wages (54,396.44 euros), more than twice average annual wages.
- Workers with a fixed-term contract have an average annual salary of 16,463.14 euros, 32.8% lower than that of employees with a permanent contract (24,494.96).

Gross annual earnings

Average annual earnings per worker were 22,899.35 euros in 2011, for a 0.5% increase as compared with the previous year.

One feature of the functions of wage distribution was that many more workers were registered in the lowest values than in the highest salaries. This fact caused average wages to be higher than both the median wages and the most frequent wages.

Thus, median wages (that is, the wage figure that divides the number of workers into two equal parts, those whose wages are higher and those whose wages are lower) registered a value of 19,287.24 euros. The most frequent salary stood at around 15,500 euros.

By sex, the average annual earnings were 25,667.89 euros for men, and 19,767.59 euros for women. Therefore, the female average annual earnings represented 77.0% of male earnings. This difference was reduced when considering similar situations with regard to variables such as type of contract, type of working day, occupation, seniority, etc.

Nevertheless, wage distribution inequality between sexes was significant. Thus, in the year 2011, a total of 16.38% of women had wages lower than or equal to the Interprofessional Minimum Wage (IMW), as compared with 6.8% of men.

Bearing in mind the highest wages, 9.97% of men received wages five times higher than the IMW, as compared with 4.41% of women.

Two further measurements completed the description of wage distribution inequality: The Proportion of workers with low earnings (Low pay rate)¹ was 18.9%, 64.25% of these workers being women².

Wages by economic activity section

The economic activity with the highest average annual wage was the *Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning*, with 50,371.41 euros per worker per year on average. This figure was 119.9% higher than the national average.

The next activity with the highest wage corresponded to *Financial and insurance activities*, with 41,124.22 euros.

Conversely, *Accommodation* and *Administrative and support services activities* received the lowest average annual wages, with 14,234.54 and 16,199.14 euros, respectively. These figures were 37.8% and 29.2% below the average.

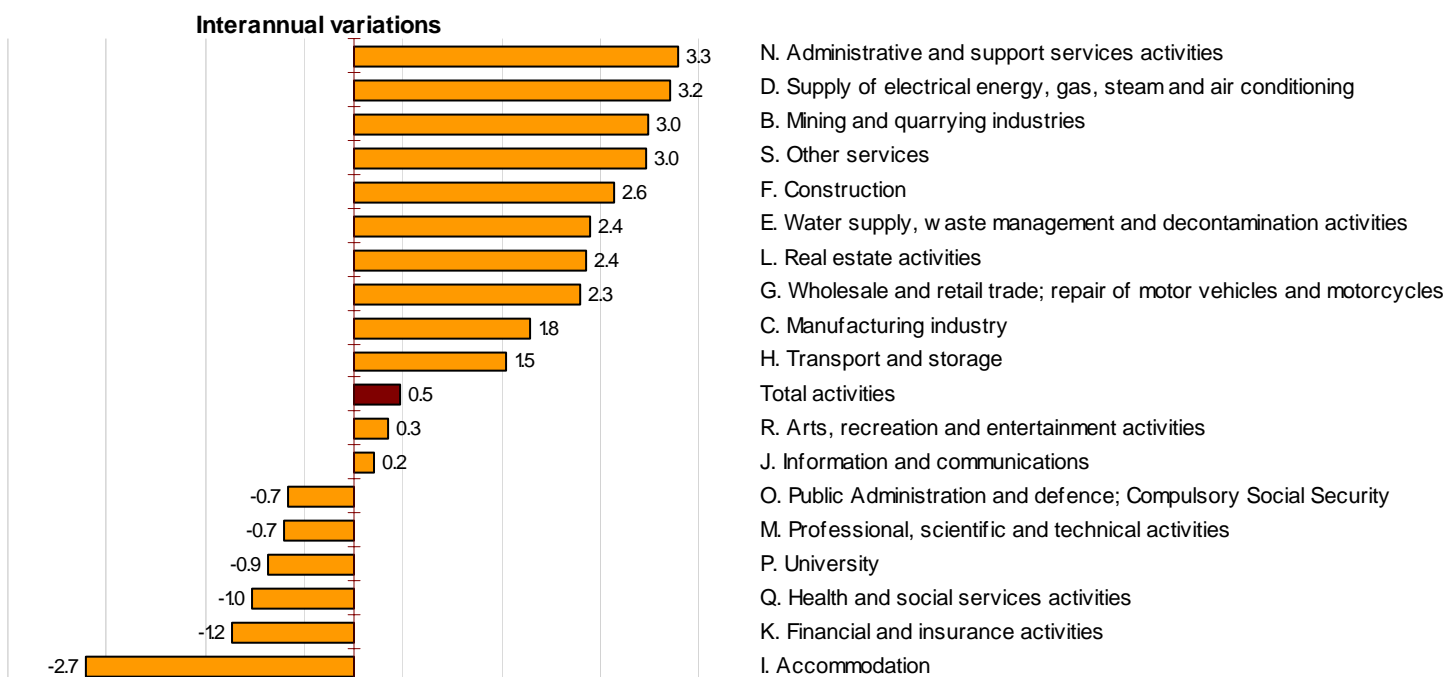
As regards wage differences by sex and economic activity, it was worth noting that the ranking of activities for each sex remained largely unaltered with only slight modifications. Thus, *Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning* was the activity that registered the highest wages, both for men and for women, and *Accommodation* received the lowest. In all economic activities, women earned wages lower than those of men. This inequality was partly due to the differences in type of working day and contract.

Annual earnings per worker

	Euros
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	50,371.41
K. Financial and insurance activities	41,124.22
J. Information and communications	32,491.04
B. Mining and quarrying industries	29,223.47
O. Public Administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	27,816.09
Q. Health and social services activities	26,058.28
E. Water supply, waste management and decontamination activities	25,570.26
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,350.42
C. Manufacturing industry	25,308.11
H. Transport and storage	23,346.59
Total activities	22,899.35
F. Construction	22,541.00
P. University	21,564.58
L. Real estate activities	20,349.10
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,444.62
R. Arts, recreation and entertainment activities	18,106.28
S. Other services	17,035.17
N. Administrative and support services activities	16,199.14
I. Accommodation	14,234.54

¹ Proportion of wage earners whose earnings per hour were less than 2/3 of the median earnings.

² Proportion of women, out of the total wage earners, with low earnings.



By activity sections, increases in annual earnings were greatest in *Administrative and support service activities*, *Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning* and *Mining and quarrying industries*.

In contrast, *Accommodation*, *Financial and insurance activities* and *Health and social services activities* registered the greatest decreases.

Wages by occupation

Occupation was one of the variables that most influenced the wage level. Worth noting was the large difference between wages from the group *Directors and managers* and the rest of occupations. The wage for said group was 137.5% higher than the average wage.

The occupations of the groups *Technicians and professionals*, *Technicians; support professionals* and *Protection and security services workers* were also above the average wage.

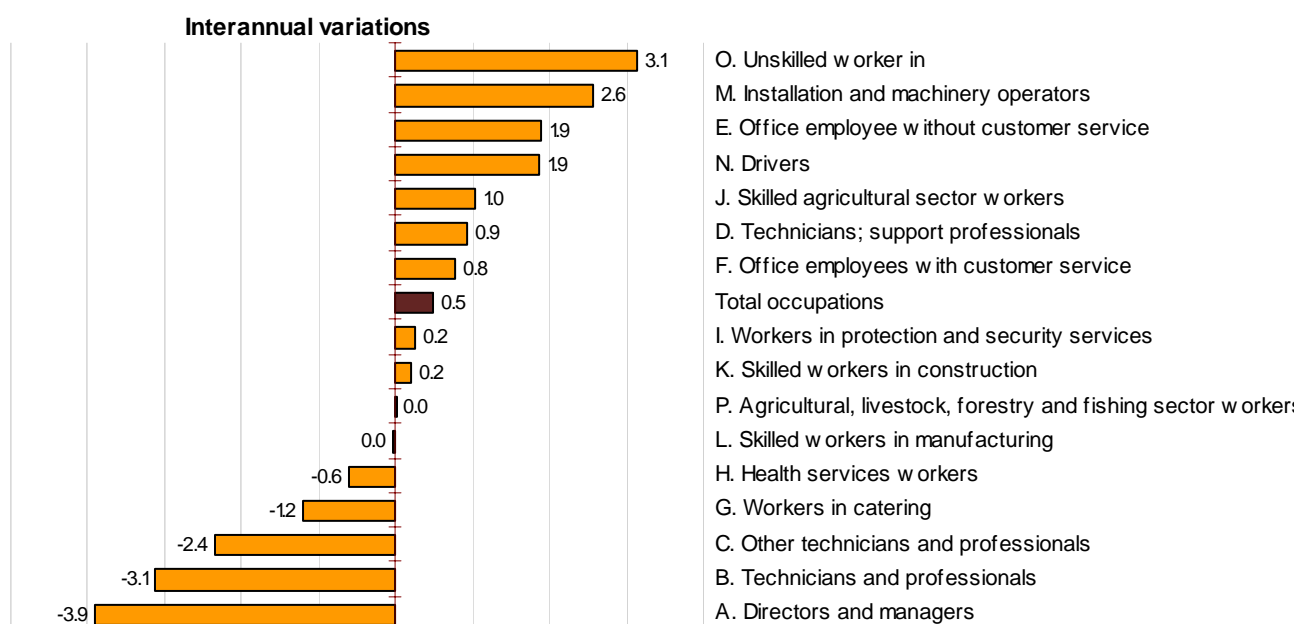
The remaining occupations had average wages that were below the national average, with the least paid corresponding to *Unskilled service workers (except transport)* and *Catering and trade services workers*.

By sex, the occupations with the highest pay were the same for men and women, and in the same order. The Main Groups with the lowest pay also coincided in men and in women, but in a different order.

Women had a wage below that of men in all occupations. The wage difference between men and women was lowest in the group *Skilled construction workers, except machine operators*. In turn, the greatest difference occurred in the group *Unskilled service workers (except transport)*.

Average wage per worker

	Euros
A. Directors and managers	54,396.44
C. Other scientific and intellectual professionals	34,368.77
B. Scientific technicians and professionals and intellectuals in health and education	30,087.55
D. Technical support professionals	28,176.89
I. Protection and security service workers	26,474.05
Total occupations	22,899.35
L. Skilled workers in manufacturing, except installations and machine operators	22,029.94
M. Installation and fixed machinery operators and assemblers	21,707.59
E. Office employees who do not deal with the public	21,646.35
N. Mobile machinery drivers and operators	20,157.54
K. Skilled construction workers, except machine operators	19,253.58
F. Office employees who deal with the public	18,013.83
J. Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers	17,935.07
P. Unskilled agricultural, fishing, construction, manufacturing and transport industry labourers	16,053.35
H. Health service and care workers	15,767.31
G. Catering and trade services workers	14,562.06
O. Unskilled service workers (except transport)	12,945.54



In terms of wage increases, the groups that registered the greatest wage increase in 2011 were *Unskilled service workers (except transport)*, *Fixed installation and machinery operators and assemblers* and *Office employees who do not deal with the public*.

In contrast, *Directors and managers*, *Scientific technicians and professionals and intellectuals in health and education* and *Other scientific and intellectual professionals* registered the most significant decreases in wages.

Wages by type of working day

The type of working day was the variable that determined the wage level. Annual average wages in 2001 for part-time work was less than 50% of total average wages, both for men and for women.

Nevertheless, this comparison, which was valid considering workers' earnings, was not pertinent on comparing wages as "workforce costs", since full-time wages correspond to more working hours than part-time. Consequently, earnings per hour became a relevant variable.

In this sense, annual full-time earnings grew 0.1% in 2011, whereas annual part-time earnings did so by 0.6%.

By sex, in both types of working day, average annual earnings increased for men and decreased for women.

Average annual wage by type of working day. 2011

	Both sexes		Women		Men	
	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	22,899.35	0.5	19,767.59	0.2	25,667.89	0.7
Full-time	25,970.86	0.1	23,692.76	-1.0	27,595.54	1.0
Part-time	10,442.90	0.6	10,077.81	-0.5	11,232.73	2.5

The earnings per hour for part-time workers were lower than average earnings per hour, regardless of sex, with those of women being 22.4% lower.

Nevertheless, whereas earnings per hour for men in full-time employment were 13.8% higher than average earnings, those of women were 6.7% lower.

Wage per hour by type of working day. 2011

	Both sexes		Women		Men	
	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	14.53	0.1	13.12	-0.9	15.68	0.8
Full-time	15.21	-0.3	13.55	-0.9	16.54	0.2
Part-time	11.48	-1.8	11.27	-2.7	11.66	-1.1

The wage difference between men and women decreased when comparing earnings per hour. Whereas the average wages for women were, as commented previously, 77.0% those of men, this difference decreased to 83.6% when considering wages per hour.

In comparison with the year 2010, earnings per hour decreased for both types of working day, with the drop for part-time earnings per hour being greater than the drop for full-time earnings per hour, especially in the case of women.

Wages by type of contract

For the purposes of the survey, two types of contract have been considered: permanent contracts and fixed-term (temporary) contracts.

So as to be able to compare workers with permanent contracts and workers with fixed-term contracts, adjustments were made as regards the wages paid to workers who did not stay the whole year at the workplace. To this end, they were assigned equivalent annual wages to

those they would have been paid, had they worked for the entire year under the same conditions.

Average annual wage by type of contract. 2011

	Both sexes		Women		Men	
	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	22,899.35	0.5	19,767.59	0.2	25,667.89	0.7
Permanent	24,494.96	-0.3	20,854.66	-0.6	27,683.85	0.0
Fixed-term	16,463.14	-1.4	15,487.40	-0.4	17,357.99	-2.2

In general, workers with a fixed-term contract had average annual wages that were 32.8% lower than those of persons with permanent contracts.

As regards sex differences, men earned wages 20.9% higher or 24.2% lower than the average annual wages, depending on whether they had a permanent or a fixed-term contract. Women received wages that were lower than the average wage, regardless of the type of contract. In this case, the difference was 8.9% for permanent contracts, and 32.4% for fixed-term contracts.

Regarding the variation of annual earnings compared with the previous year, earnings decreased in both types of contract, this drop being more significant in fixed-term contracts. By sex, worth noting was the drop in fixed-term contracts for men.

Wages by nationality

Spanish workers were the only ones to have above-average wages. For the remainder of workers from the European Union, wages were 18% lower than average, whereas other nationalities received wages that were 25% to 35% below the average.

Average annual wage by nationality. 2011

	Both sexes	Women	Men
TOTAL	22,899.35	19,767.59	25,667.89
Spain	23,429.41	20,166.43	26,361.30
EU excluding Spain(27)	17,892.96	15,165.30	20,160.88
Rest of Europe	16,518.28	*14,663.64	*19,415.56
Latin America	14,713.39	13,059.22	16,115.95
Rest of World	14,732.66	*11,957.38	15,640.89

CELL SAMPLE SIZE: When the box is marked with an asterisk (*), this indicates that the number of sample observations is between 100 and 500, by which the figure is fairly insignificant and it is subject to variability.

Wages by age

There was a positive relationship between the age of workers and their wage level, which reflected the fact that older workers were generally likely to be those with the greatest seniority and most experience in the workplace.

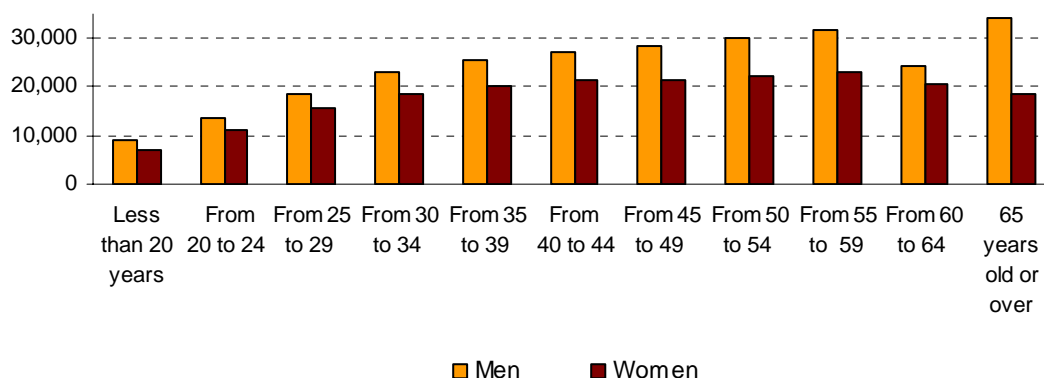
It is worth noting that wage differences by sex were greater, the older the workers. This was largely explained by younger women being better qualified (occupation, education, etc.) than older women.

Average annual wage by age groups. 2011

	Both sexes		Women		Men	
	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	22,899.35	0.5	19,767.59	0.2	25,667.89	0.7
Less than 20 years	*8,148.49	-20.2	*6,952.69	--	*8,861.57	--
From 20 to 24	12,210.47	-8.5	10,913.35	-8.3	13,491.76	-8.9
From 25 to 29	16,928.96	4.0	15,552.44	4.2	18,429.65	2.5

In terms of wage increases, worth noting were the decreases in the annual wages of the youngest workers in 2011.

Comparison of the annual average wage by age and sex group



Wages by Autonomous Community

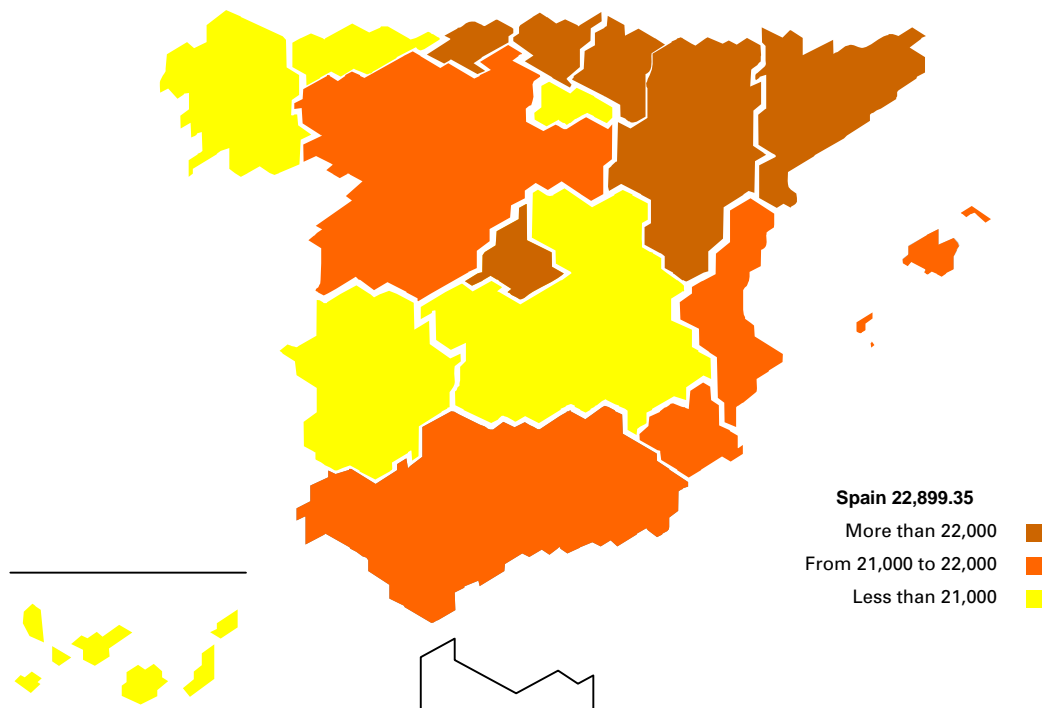
The highest wages in the year 2011 corresponded to País Vasco (26,370.36 euros per worker per year), Comunidad de Madrid (25,845.20) and Cataluña (24,499.32).

These three Autonomous Communities, together with Comunidad Foral de Navarra, registered average annual earnings above the national average.

The remaining Autonomous Communities recorded average wages below the national average. Canarias (19,516.96 euros), Extremadura (19,879.46 euros) and Galicia (19,970.29 euros) recorded the lowest.

Average annual earnings per worker. 2011

(in euros)



The wage difference between men and women varied by Autonomous Community. The different employment structure and occupation in each of them was the fundamental factor explaining such variability. Despite this, **the average wages for women were lower than for men in all Autonomous Communities.**

Thus, Extremadura, presented the least deviation, followed by Canarias and Illes Balears, whereas Comunidad Foral de Navarra recorded the greatest divergence, followed by Principado de Asturias and Cantabria.

Considering the annual growth of earnings, Comunitat Valenciana, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Extremadura presented the greatest increases, whilst Galicia, Illes Balears and Cantabria registered the greatest decreases. The annual variation rates of País Vasco, Comunidad de Madrid and La Rioja were also negative.

Main results by Autonomous Community. 2011

	Both sexes		Women		Men	
	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate	Euros	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	22,899.35	0.5	19,767.59	0.2	25,667.89	0.7
Andalucía	21,350.98	1.8	18,389.21	2.6	23,815.22	1.5
Aragón	22,333.53	0.1	18,831.38	-0.1	25,258.68	0.0
Asturias, Principado de	22,286.48	0.2	18,721.59	-0.3	25,346.39	0.7
Balears, Illes	21,351.00	-1.2	19,377.39	-2.2	23,188.80	-0.1
Canarias	19,516.96	1.0	17,824.94	1.3	21,090.86	0.5
Cantabria	20,931.68	-1.1	17,606.84	-1.6	23,793.64	-0.5
Castilla y León	21,029.37	0.3	18,193.91	2.9	23,482.58	-0.7
Castilla-La Mancha	20,664.90	1.5	18,001.99	0.5	22,771.53	2.1
Cataluña	24,499.32	0.2	20,799.94	-1.2	28,025.61	1.5
Comunitat Valenciana	21,316.34	2.9	18,052.49	1.6	24,171.87	3.6
Extremadura	19,879.46	2.0	18,060.80	1.0	21,318.32	2.6
Galicia	19,970.29	-1.3	17,291.96	-2.3	22,381.85	-1.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	25,845.20	-0.6	22,585.38	-0.6	28,896.67	-0.4
Murcia, Región de	21,077.49	1.0	18,053.61	1.2	23,460.47	-0.1
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	24,384.92	2.4	19,977.24	0.3	27,834.48	3.2
País Vasco	26,370.36	-0.8	22,449.59	-1.1	29,492.66	-0.7
Rioja, La	20,996.76	-0.2	18,328.41	1.1	23,512.09	-0.5

Methodological Annex

The main objective of the Annual Wage Structure Survey (AWSS) is to obtain estimates of the gross annual earnings per worker, classified by type of working day, sex, section of the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-09) and occupation to one digit of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO-94).

The information is obtained through the combined processing of the Social Security General Affiliation File (SS) and Model 190 statements: Annual Summary of Withholdings and Advance Payments on Personal Income Taxes by the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT) and the Treasury of Comunidad Foral de Navarra, along with the occupation and work time variables provided by the survey attached to the INE Quarterly Labour Cost Survey (QLCS).

In this sense, the collaboration of the General Social Security Treasury, the State Tax Administration Agency, the Treasury of Comunidad Foral de Navarra and the Statistics Institute of Navarra has been fundamental in this statistical operation.

The population scope of the AWSS comprises all workers who work for others included in Social Security. This includes all of the units (contribution accounts), regardless of their size. It excludes all chairpersons, members of boards of directors and, in general, all personnel whose remuneration is not mainly in the form of wages, but rather commissions or benefits.

It covers the whole country. The design allows for offering results by Autonomous Community for the main variables.

The sectoral coverage extends to industry, construction and services, except Domestic Service. It covers sections B to S of the National Classification of Economic Activities, CNAE-09.

Wage concepts All wage concepts are collected as gross values, that is, before carrying out withholdings or advance payments on personal income taxes or contributions to Social Security on the part of the worker.