

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA



Wage Structure Survey (WSS)

Methodology

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Introduction

The project on wage structure and distribution statistics was started in 1994-1995 by the National Statistics Institute (INE) with the objective of filling gaps in existing information and fulfilling the Community regulation passed in 1995 to carry out such survey.

The initial project only considered the preparation of the Wage Structure Survey with reference to the year 1995. Once the results were obtained, the viability of the survey was verified, along with its high quality and wealth of information, thereby embarking on a study and discussion process with all Member States in conjunction with Eurostat, culminating in the passing of new Community regulations to perform this type of survey periodically. In this way, the undertaking of this statistical process is anticipated following the publication referring to the year 2002, and at four-yearly intervals.

The Wage Structure Survey is, therefore, carried out within the framework of the European Union (EU), with common criteria of methodology and content, in order to obtain comparable results regarding the level, structure and distribution of wages between Member States. To do this, the same reference period, coverage scope, information requested and characteristics thereof, data collection method, representation and processing and transmission of results are used, in accordance with EU regulations no. 530/1999 and no. 1738/2005, which all Member States must comply with. However, the survey is also adapted to the specific case of each country.

1. Methodological Description

1.1 Objectives

The Wage Structure Survey is a four-yearly investigation into the structure and distribution of wages, carried out in all Member States of the European Union.

The main new feature it provides compared to other surveys on this subject is that wages are collected in the questionnaire individually, and together with these, a large amount of variables related to the worker. This allows establishing relationships between wages and some of the variables that may contribute to determining their amount, such as the level of studies attained, seniority, type of contract or occupation, among others.

In addition, the wage level is related to other variables collectively affecting workers of an establishment or a company: the market for which the company is producing, whether or not there is a collective agreement, and its scope where applicable, or whether it is publicly or privately owned.

Another contribution of the survey is that not only are average earnings values provided, but also their distribution. Consequently, this facilitates the study of wage inequality. The tables largely provide percentiles¹.

The principal objectives of the survey may be summarised as twofold:

- Knowledge of wage levels, not only average levels but also their distribution.
- The determination of the wage structure, both from the point of view of composition and of the variables that have an influence on wages and to what extent.

1.2 Scope, coverage and reference period

The **geographical scope** of the study encompasses the entire country.

The **population scope** is made up of all workers employed by others and rendering services at contribution centres, regardless of their size, and who have been affiliated to Social Security during the whole month of October for the relevant year. 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.

As per sectorial coverage, the survey studies contribution centres whose economic activity is included in the three large sectors: Industry, Construction and Services. The sectorial coverage has increased with each survey, so it is necessary to go to the specific section of each year to know exactly which economic activities are included. Currently, the survey excludes agricultural, livestock and fishing activities; partially, Public Administration, Defence and

¹ The distribution value is said to occupy percentile x if the x% of the population researched has a value equal to or lower than x.

compulsory Social Security (public employees belonging to the General Security Regime are included Social); domestic personnel and extraterritorial bodies.

The survey distinguishes between two reference periods. Most of the questions refer to October during the reference year. 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. Other data refers to the whole year. Monthly and annual earnings are obtained in this manner.

2. Concepts and definitions

2.1. 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 used, that is, before Social Security contributions on behalf of the worker have been deducted, or income tax payments made.

On the other hand, delays corresponding to previous years are not included, nor are non-wage payments, such as allowances, compensation or travel expenses.

The following concepts are of note within salary payments:

Base salary, which is the basic and fixed part of the wage and which is defined as the minimum payment agreed in collective agreements and generally calculated as euros/month or euros/day. If there is no collective agreement or other agreement between the employer and the worker, the base salary is understood to be the Interprofessional Minimum Wage (IMW).

Overtime payments, which correspond to payments for both structural and non-structural overtime hours. Work that represents additional work undertaken outside normal working hours is therefore paid. Overtime payment is open to collective negotiation and can, as usually happens, be established at a higher rate than a normal hour's payment. Overtime may also be offset with time off.

Wage supplements, which are defined as the set of remunerations paid at a higher level than basic remunerations (base wage and extraordinary payments) that the employer usually pays in accordance with the collective agreement.

They can be of different types, do not usually have the same name and can be called bonuses, premiums, supplements or rewards. The most important of these are: personal supplements, where the worker's seniority or continued service is valued, or the worker's qualifications, both academic and professional, knowledge of languages, IT, etc.; supplements related to the job, which are set in terms of the specific circumstances in which the job is carried out. There are night time bonuses, bank holiday bonuses, as well as those for danger, difficulty and toxicity. Other bonuses include supplements for quality and quantity of work, which reward attendance and punctuality, and productivity incentives that reward work performance above certain minimum achievements that are awarded each month.

Extraordinary payments, which include all payments with a due date later than the current payment period (generally the current month), even if they are of an irregular nature. A distinction is made between two basic categories:

- Fixed extraordinary payments: basically consisting of extra bonuses or Christmas or summer payments (regulated by law) and profit bonuses. The amount is known in advance and does not depend on the worker's or the company's results. The amount granted in the special Christmas and summer payments is set out in the collective agreements and usually corresponds to a normal month's salary. Profit bonuses reward the employees' participation in the company's profit. Most collective agreements establish in advance a known amount that can amount to one month's salary.
- Variable extraordinary payments: Payments for incentives or outcomes, i.e. payments that are linked to individual or company results. The sum is not known beforehand, since it depends on performance, goals achieved, level of production achieved, etc. These payments should not be confused with other fixed supplements or with overtime payments, as in these cases the amount is known in advance.
- Payments in kind (this variable was only taken into account from 2006 onwards): this entails the consideration of all wage payments made to the worker by any means other than monetary, such as goods, rights, benefits or services paid in exchange for the work performed.

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

- Hourly earnings. This is necessary for studying, under equal conditions, workers with different working days, especially part-time workers.
- Monthly earnings. It is of unquestionable interest as a reference variable for payments. The accrued amount is usually received on a monthly basis in Spain. The monthly wage has been requested in the questionnaire, distinguishing between: the base salary, overtime payments, extraordinary payments and the total of wage supplements; in 2002 and 2006, from this total, the shift work, weekend or night work supplements and variable salary supplements (i.e. supplements received every month that do not have a fixed amount, as they are related to the quantity or quality of work or the results of the company) were distinguished; as of 2010, only shift work, weekend or night work supplements were distinguished. Income tax withholdings have also been requested, as have Social Security contributions corresponding to the worker, in order to obtain the net earnings available in the reference month.
- Annual earnings. Total gross earnings are collected, including payments in kind and the extraordinary gratifications. In 2002 and 2006, bonuses were classified as fixed and variable; as of 2010, no such distinction has been made. The annual earnings are the ones used for salary comparison according to the characteristics of the workers.

The survey is aimed at all workers affiliated to Social Security during the month of October of the reference year. This fact, together with fact that the month of October is not characterised by either payments or periods of absence of a seasonal nature (payments due that do not follow a monthly basis or holiday periods), makes it possible to obtain "normal or ordinary" monthly earnings, minimising the incidences in response to the questionnaire, due to the start or end of the labour activity during this month.

For an adequate interpretation of the earnings, we must bear in mind that it does not include the earnings of any second and third jobs for the same worker, but instead includes those earnings in the company through which the worker has been selected. Furthermore, in order to be able to draw comparisons between workers, monthly earnings of those who have not received a full month's wages due to unpaid leave have been adjusted, taking into account the days of full wages. Likewise, in order to obtain comparable annual earnings, wages have been adjusted for workers who have not been in the workplace an entire year. 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 have been estimated as monthly earnings divided by hours worked (normal and extraordinary) in the reference month.

2.2. Working time

This variable is among the most difficult to obtain from a statistical perspective. The concept internationally accepted as the optimum one is that of hours effectively worked, which is basically made up of the hours in a normal working day (those entailed by the worker's usual working day), plus extra hours, minus hours lost for a wide variety of reasons.

This survey is not intended to exhaustively investigate work time, since this would have excessively overloaded the questionnaire, and for this reason a more straightforward solution has been adopted that is common to all European Union countries and consists of only taking normal hours plus overtime hours. Only where the worker is absent during the reference period, the number of hours collected differs from the hours effectively worked. In practice, the method used in case of absence is as follows:

- If the absences do not affect the wages (as in the case of remunerated absences such as annual holidays), it is considered that the worker has carried out the normal working day given that the wages correspond to a normal month's work.
- If the absences affected the wages, only the wages corresponding to the period not affected by such absences is considered, and is adjusted to the entire reference period (consequently, the period considered for the calculations is that really worked).

2.3. Occupation

The classification of occupations used is the current National Classification of Occupations.

2.4. Organisational responsibility and supervision of other workers

The aim of this variable (studied since 2002) is to ascertain whether or not supervision of other worker's work thus supplements the Occupation variable information.

Not all employees included in large group 1 of the NCO have a supervisory role (they may be dedicated to the design, planning or organisation of the large operational lines of the company without being directly in charge of staff). Conversely, many employees whose occupation belongs in group 2 or 3 (professionals and technicians) have the aforementioned duties. In fact, this type of responsibility may occur in any occupation, including unskilled workers.

2.5. Level of studies

This is perhaps the most important contribution of this type of survey. Its inclusion gives rise to a whole host of crossed tables of indisputable interest, such as the cross of studies with occupation, which enables analysis of the underemployment.

This is also the variable which has posed the most technical problems in the survey, since the person responsible for providing the information is generally not the actual worker and is thus unaware of the qualifications held by the latter.

Until the year 2010, the National Classification of Education 2000 (CNED 2000) has been used and adapted to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCE-97) required by the Regulation.

The categories considered for this variable were:

- Without studies or incomplete primary
- Complete primary education
- 1st Cycle Secondary education
- 2nd Cycle Secondary education
- Intermediate vocational training (VTI)
- Advanced vocational training (VTII)
- University diplomas
- Higher degrees (including doctorates)

The National Classification of Education 2014 has been used since the 2014 survey (CNED-2014) with the following categories:

- Less than primary
- Primary education
- Lower secondary education
- Upper secondary education
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Tertiary education (up to 4 years)
- Tertiary education (more than 4 years)

2.6. 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. The latter is defined, in turn, as a full-time worker of the same company and workplace, with the same type of work contract, and carrying out identical or similar work. If there are no comparable full-time workers in the company, the full-time working day foreseen in the applicable collective agreement is considered, or failing that, the maximum legal working day.

In practice, the type of working day appears in the work contract, and is requested from informants.

2.7. Type of work contract

The EU Regulation requires information on three general types of work contract: indefinite duration, temporary or determined duration, and apprenticeship contracts.

Although each country has its own employment regulation and the case of Spain is particularly complex, these three large groups are common in all EU States. However, the results gathered from apprentices in 2004 (last year in which specific data was gathered for this type of contract) produces the following conclusions: Workers with apprentice contracts form a group with specific characteristics within the labour market, since they are not very representative of the labour market and are concentrated largely in educational and special group social services (disabled persons, drug addicts...) activities in which the wages fulfil a social function.

This is why workers with apprenticeship contracts were no longer included after 2006, and only indefinite and determined duration contracts are considered.

2.8. Other variables considered

Other features associated with the worker taken into account, which require no comment but which are equally important when explaining salary differences, are sex, age, nationality and years of service in the company.

In addition to the previous characteristics, directly associated to each worker, information has also been collected on the variables regarding the Social Security contribution account, such as the main activity, the number of workers, the type of property (public or private), its main market and the type of collective agreement, since these are considered to be directly related to the wages received by workers.

This list is not exhaustive, nor is it intended to be. When designing a survey, a compromise must always be reached between the quality of the information desired and the effort that this requires. On designing the questionnaire, a number of variables of indisputable interest have deliberately been excluded. These would add variety to the wage differences. The set of variables

considered, however, is in response to a strict selection process, as a result of the consensus among EU Member States.

3. Survey design

3.1. Survey framework

The Annual Structure of Earnings Survey (EAES) has two frameworks, one for contribution accounts (CC) and the other for employees registered in the CC.

The framework for the local units (CC) is the General Register of Social Security Contribution Accounts, issued by the Social Security General Treasury and updated at 30 September of each year. The framework has the advantage of its constant updating, in addition to the fact that its unit is the survey unit itself.

The sample of employees is obtained from the list of employees of the CC that have been selected in the first stage. Once the contribution accounts (CC) sample is obtained, we ask the Social Security General Treasury for the list of employees affiliated to said contribution accounts during the reference year.

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 employees who will be a part of this investigation.

3.2. 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 employees.

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 first stage units are stratified according to the following variables:

- Region (Comunidad autónoma)
- Economic activity according to CNAE-09 at two digit level
- Size of the unit in terms of number of employees

The CC with more than 500 employees are studied exhaustively in the first stage (are selected with probability 1)

For CC with less than 500 employees, a sample size is calculated by stratum applying an optimum allocation.

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 employees who were affiliated during the reference year. We selected the employees from this list, in which the employees to be selected in each centre depend on the total number of employees in said centre who were

affiliated to Social Security at least 2 months including October. The number of employees that meet this characteristic is the total number of employees in each CC.

We have randomly selected a nominal and representative list of employees in the second stage. The number of employees to be selected in each CC depends on the total number of employees in said centre:

Size group	Number of employees	Employees selected
1	1 - 4	All
2	5 - 9	4
3	10 -19	5
4	20 - 49	7
5	50 - 99	10
6	100 -199	16
7	200 - 499	22
8	More than 500	25 ó 50*

* In some very large contribution centres, 50 workers were selected.

The sample of employees is obtained in a random way applying positive coordination in the CC present in both years (last and current years). For the CC new this year, a simple random sample is obtained.

3.3. 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.

As it is a stratified two-stage sampling, being the first stage a simple random sampling and the second stage systematic random sampling, we have a grossing up factors at each stage. Let h be the crossing of the region (CCAA) r , branch of activity (according to CNAE-09 division) s and size group t . Then, the first and second stage grossing up factors for the j -th employee are following:

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

where, subscripts 1 and 2 indicate first and second stage; N_h is the number of units in the population in the stratum h to which the j -th employee belongs; n_h is the number of units in the first stage sample in the stratum h to which the j -th employee belongs; D_i is the number of workers in the frame in i -th unit; B_i is the number of workers in the i -th establishment to which the j -th employee belongs in the frame and b_i is the number of workers in the i -th establishment to which the j -th employee belongs according to the sample collected.

- The estimator of total annual gross earnings, for a given domain C, any crossed of the variables (economic activity, occupation, sex, Autonomous Community), is given by the following expression:

$$\hat{X}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} * X_j$$

Where X_j is annual gross earnings of the j-th employee.

- The estimator of the total number of employees for a given domain C is:

$$\hat{Z}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j}$$

- And the estimator for total annual hours worked for a given domain C is:

$$\hat{Y}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} * F_{2j} * Y_j$$

Where Y_j is annual hours worked of the j-th employee.

Estimators for gross annual earnings per employee and per hour come given as follows:

- Gross annual earnings per employee:

$$GH_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{Y}_C}$$

- Hourly gross earnings

$$GT_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{Z}_C}$$

3.4. Sampling errors

Estimates of relative sampling errors or coefficients of variation in % are calculated and published for the main variables (gross annual earnings) and domains (section of CNAE-09 by gender and Autonomous Community by gender).

The relative sampling error, for the gross annual earnings estimator in a given C domain, is given by the following expression:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Peculiarities of each reference year

4.1. Population scope

In 1995 the population scope was formed by all workers employed by others in contribution centres of 10 or more workers and who are recorded on the payroll on 31 October 1995.

In 2002, instead of taking workers on the payroll on 31 October as the reference, it was the workers who were registered throughout the entire month of October who were considered. This step was taken in order to minimise the number of workers who started or finished working during the month and therefore obtain the monthly wages in order to obtain the annual figures. The reason for choosing the month of October is that it is a "normal" month in all EU countries regarding seasonal variations, as explained in Section 2.

In 2006 the scope investigated increased by also including workers for contribution centres with 1 to 9 workers.

4.2. Coverage by sectors

In 1995 only centres with economic activities comprised in sections C to K of the CNAE-93 were considered.

2002 saw the inclusion of units whose main activity was that included in the following CNAE-93 sections: M, Education; N, Health and veterinary activities,

social services; O, Other social activities and services provided to the community; personal services.

In 2006 the same sector coverage was used as for the 2002 survey.

Since 2010, the contribution centres of the General Regime have been included of the social security system whose economic activity is covered by the sections B to S of CNAE-09¹ and in the Special Regime for Sea Workers and whose economic activity is sea transport (Division 50 of CNAE-09).

4.3. Occupation

The National Classification of Occupations 1994 (CNO-94) has been used in the 1995, 2002 and 2006 surveys. From 2010 onwards, the National Classification Occupations 2011 (CNO-11) is used.

4.4. Wage concepts

The 1995 survey was aimed at all workers registered on 31 October 1995. Therefore, the figures for annual earnings must be interpreted with caution. It does not indicate what a worker has earned in a year, but what the worker has earned in the company selected for 1995. This can be of importance in the case of temporary workers, especially if we take into account that 23% of the annual wages included in the survey correspond to a full year's work. There are salaries corresponding to only a few days work in the entire year, thus producing very low annual earnings. A worker in such conditions may have been working throughout 1995 for another company, but such worker's earnings will not be recorded unless also contributing to Social Security for the other company in October 1995.

After 2002, in order to be able to draw comparisons between workers, monthly earnings of those who have not received a full month's wages due to unpaid leave have been adjusted, taking into account the days of full wages. Likewise, in order to obtain comparable annual earnings, wages have been adjusted for workers who were not at the workplace for an entire year. To do this they are assigned equivalent annual wages that they would have been paid, had they worked for the entire year under the same conditions.

One of the novelties of the 2002 survey was the inclusion of the variable *Contract included in a Job Creation Scheme*, indicating whether or not the contract was covered by any Government Job Creation Scheme. 2002 was the only year in which said variable was analysed.

Finally, remuneration in kind was not considered until the 2006 survey, and was not taken into account in the 2 previous surveys.

The variable part of wages was investigated in the surveys with reference to the years 2002 and 2006. To this end, the salary supplements were broken down into those whose amount varied every month, and likewise, it was required the variable part of the bonuses. Due to the fact that the weight of this wage component was not very high (less than 3% in 2006) and with the objective of

¹ On 1 January 2009 the National Classification of Economic Activities 2009 (CNAE-09) came into force, so from this date this classification applies to all official statistics.

reducing the information burden of the survey, as of 2010 this distinction was eliminated.

4.5. Questionnaire

The form and appearance of the questionnaires is maintained throughout of the all waves the survey. The first sheet includes then questions for the contribution centre and the following are for employees, in horizontal (matrix) form where one line per worker is used.

The 3 questions about the quotation centre are kept: Public or private control, market destination of production and on the collective agreement. The latter has been reformulated in the 2010 survey according to the conclusions of the Working Group of the Collective Bargaining Statistics created within the High Council on Statistics. In the first section, the situation of existence of collective bargaining is clearly differentiated from the other forms of labour relations. In a second, in the case of the existence of a collective agreement, four different types according to their scope (industry agreement, industry of lower scope, of the company or group of companies and of the workplace) are identified. Finally, it is requested that the type of agreement is described in case "other form" has been answered.

With regard to workers, the questionnaires from 1995 to 2006 are very similar: in 2002, the nationality of the workers was included.

In 2010 the questionnaire has been updated as follows:

- 1) Those variables that can be obtained from the administrative information of the Social security such as sex, year of birth and nationality have been removed.
- 2) New questions have been introduced to locate special situations of workers that impact on their wages (such as situations of temporary disability, maternity, paternity, risk during breastfeeding, etc.) and the old ones, where it was the informant who assessed the working time to which the salary figures referred have been deleted.
- (3) The questions relating to the personal characteristics of the worker have been retained that are not in the records, those that refer to the job and those relating to salaries and their monthly and annual components.

In 2014 the questionnaire has been kept the same as in 2010.

In 2018, the questionnaire has been updated to include the breakdown of monetary compensation and valuation in kind between those derived from work incapacity and those not derived from work incapacity, according to the Certificate of deductions and income on account of Personal Income Tax of the State Agency of the Tax Administration (AEAT).

5. Sampling plan

1995

The final sample size was 19,070 Social Security contribution accounts and 185,226 workers, distributed with optimum allocation according to the size stratum to which the contribution account belongs.

The following tables show a summary of the sample sizes per Autonomous Community and branches of activity.

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

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	19,070	185,226
C. Mining and quarrying industries	410	3,470
D. Manufacturing industry	10,219	97,723
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,262	13,003
DB. Textile and clothing industry	817	7,906
DC. Leather and footwear industry	476	3,487
DD. Wood and cork industry	627	4,490
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	779	7,721
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	53	1,100
DG. Chemical industry	722	8,015
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	566	4,922
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	926	8,589
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	1,044	10,071
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	719	6,565
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	747	7,662
DM. Manufacture of transport material	673	7,886
DN. Various manufacturing industries	808	6,306
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	512	5,624
F. Construction	1,503	13,855
G. Trade and repairs	1,792	18,016
H. Accommodation	1,145	10,320
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,186	11,894
J. Financial intermediation	1,181	13,686
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	1,122	10,638

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	19,070	185,226
Andalucía	1,576	15,883
Aragón	1,038	9,413
Asturias (Principado de)	829	7,206
Balears (Illes)	730	5,977
Canarias	1,018	9,323
Cantabria	588	4,831
Castilla y León	1,001	8,751
Castilla-La Mancha	1,163	11,169
Cataluña	2,175	26,041
Comunitat Valenciana	1,609	15,877
Extremadura	561	4,314
Galicia	1,197	11,192
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,939	23,200
Murcia (Región de)	889	7,183
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	771	6,631
País Vasco	1,315	13,437
Rioja (La)	575	4,153
Ceuta and Melilla	96	645

The following tables show the response rates, which were very high.

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

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	18,139	95.1	177,168	95.6
C. Mining and quarrying industries	395	96.3	3,371	97.1
D. Manufacturing industry	9,763	95.5	93,714	95.9
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,212	96.0	12,512	96.2
DB. Textile and clothing industry	771	94.4	7,485	94.7
DC. Leather and footwear industry	452	95.0	3,344	95.9
DD. Wood and cork industry	604	96.3	4,338	96.6
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	747	95.9	7,424	96.2
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	52	98.1	1,035	94.1
DG. Chemical industry	699	96.8	7,863	98.1
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	537	94.9	4,689	95.3
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	880	95.0	8,243	96.0
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	996	95.4	9,569	95.0
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	685	95.3	6,232	94.9
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	711	95.2	7,331	95.7
DM. Manufacture of transport material	643	95.5	7,568	96.0
DN. Various manufacturing industries	774	95.8	6,081	96.4
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	490	95.7	5,413	96.2
F. Construction	1,387	92.3	12,867	92.9
G. Trade and repairs	1,702	95.0	16,968	94.2
H. Accommodation	1,091	95.3	9,946	96.4
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,126	94.9	11,773	99.0
J. Financial intermediation	1,137	96.3	13,256	96.9
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	1,048	93.4	9,860	92.7

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	18,139	95.1	177,168	95.6
Andalucía	1,513	96.0	15,357	96.7
Aragón	1,000	96.3	9,190	97.6
Asturias (Principado de)	783	94.5	6,852	95.1
Balears (Illes)	695	95.2	8,748	96.2
Canarias	909	89.3	8,412	90.2
Cantabria	563	95.7	4,588	95.0
Castilla y León	1,127	96.9	10,935	97.9
Castilla-La Mancha	966	96.5	8,470	96.8
Cataluña	2,052	94.3	24,780	95.2
Comunitat Valenciana	1,539	95.6	15,296	96.3
Extremadura	539	96.1	4,157	96.4
Galicia	1,154	96.4	10,784	96.4
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,784	92.0	21,562	92.9
Murcia (Región de)	868	97.6	7,073	98.5
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	754	97.8	6,530	98.5
País Vasco	1,242	94.4	12,722	94.7
Rioja (La)	562	97.7	4,083	98.3
Ceuta and Melilla	89	92.7	629	97.5

2002

The final sample size was of 23,156 Social Security contribution accounts, of which 368 were for apprentices, and 231,401 for workers, of which 1535 were apprentices, distributed with optimal allocation according to the size stratum to

which the contribution account belongs. As mentioned above, apprentices were surveyed separately and a specific table plan was prepared for them.

Shown below are the sample sizes by sections and subsections of the CNAE-93 and by Autonomous Community, without taking into account the apprentices.

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

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	22,788	229,866
C. Mining and quarrying industries	442	3,583
CA. Extraction of Energy products	67	820
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	375	2,763
D. Manufacturing industry	9,230	87,955
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,119	11,315
DB. Textile and clothing industry	710	6,255
DC. Leather and footwear industry	367	2,771
DD. Wood and cork industry	611	4,709
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	716	6,771
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	43	758
DG. Chemical industry	594	6,278
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	534	5,263
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	806	7,399
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	1,091	10,322
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	691	6,365
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	648	6,788
DM. Manufacture of transport material	577	7,205
DN. Various manufacturing industries	723	5,756
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	437	4,829
F. Construction	1,940	17,316
G. Trade and repairs	1,942	20,181
H. Accommodation	1,372	12,492
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,334	13,653
J. Financial intermediation	817	10,768
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	1,799	21,103
M. Education	1,172	11,498
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	1,117	15,371
O. Other social activities and services provided to the community; personal services	1,186	11,117

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Animal	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	22,788	229,866
Andalucía	1,965	20,483
Aragón	1,170	11,082
Asturias (Principado de)	938	8,823
Balears (Illes)	927	8,231
Canarias	1,142	11,263
Cantabria	708	6,372
Castilla y León	1,349	13,146
Castilla-La Mancha	1,167	10,799
Cataluña	2,650	30,817
Comunitat Valenciana	1,992	20,225
Extremadura	738	6,302
Galicia	1,401	13,667
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2,315	28,012
Murcia (Región de)	1,060	9,566
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	889	8,457
País Vasco	1,536	16,042
Rioja (La)	658	5,197
Ceuta and Melilla	183	1,382

In terms of field incidents, of the 22,788 units selected, there were 22,568 surveyable companies (21,621 surveyed and 947 refusals). Of the non surveyable companies, which totaled 220, 189 were unreachable, 25 closed and 6 were erroneously included.

The response rate was therefore very high, as can be seen below.

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

	Animal	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	21,621	94.88	215,697	93.84
C. Mining and quarrying industries	426	96.38	3,365	93.92
CA. Extraction of Energy products	66	98.51	763	93.05
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	360	96.00	2,602	94.17
D. Manufacturing industry	8,873	96.13	83,694	95.16
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,064	95.08	10,584	93.54
DB. Textile and clothing industry	672	94.65	5,845	93.45
DC. Leather and footwear industry	350	95.37	2,618	94.48
DD. Wood and cork industry	596	97.55	4,579	97.24
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	690	96.37	6,467	95.51
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	43	100.00	741	97.76
DG. Chemical industry	579	97.47	6,039	96.19
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	509	95.32	5,019	95.36
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	783	97.15	7,130	96.36
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	1,055	96.70	9,857	95.50
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	669	96.82	6,093	95.73
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	619	95.52	6,459	95.15
DM. Manufacture of transport material	552	95.67	6,813	94.56
DN. Various manufacturing industries	692	95.71	5,450	94.68
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	416	95.19	4,632	95.92
F. Construction	1,748	90.10	15,527	89.67
G. Trade and repairs	1,850	95.26	18,947	93.89
H. Accommodation	1,287	93.80	11,560	92.54
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,250	93.70	12,545	91.88
J. Financial intermediation	796	97.43	10,437	96.93
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	1,655	92.00	19,057	90.30
M. Education	1,138	97.10	11,115	96.67
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	1,065	95.34	14,462	94.09
O. Other community, social and personal service activities region; personal services	1,117	94.18	10,356	93.15

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	21,621	94.88	215,697	93.84
Andalucía	1,864	94.86	19,143	93.46
Aragón	1,132	96.75	10,600	95.65
Asturias (Principado de)	910	97.01	8,464	95.93
Balears (Illes)	863	93.10	7,692	93.45
Canarias	1,070	93.70	10,407	92.40
Cantabria	675	95.34	6,046	94.88
Castilla y León	1,295	96.00	12,447	94.68
Castilla-La Mancha	1,124	96.32	10,302	95.40
Cataluña	2,520	95.09	29,000	94.10
Comunitat Valenciana	1,912	95.98	19,186	94.86
Extremadura	715	96.88	6,088	96.60
Galicia	1,354	96.65	13,155	96.25
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2,187	94.47	26,394	94.22
Murcia (Región de)	1,006	94.91	9,017	94.26
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	813	91.45	7,533	89.07
País Vasco	1,368	89.06	13,903	86.67
Rioja (La)	645	98.02	5,049	97.15
Ceuta and Melilla	168	91.80	1,271	91.97

2006

The final sample size was 30,346 Social Security contribution accounts and 261,309 workers, distributed with optimum allocation according to the size stratum to which the contribution account belongs.

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

	Units	Employees
ALL ACTIVITIES	30,346	261,309
C. Mining and quarrying industries	571	3,793
CA. Extraction of Energy products	103	837
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	468	2,956
D. Manufacturing industry	10,651	89,275
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,264	11,623
DB. Textile and clothing industry	698	5,154
DC. Leather and footwear industry	345	2,106
DD. Wood and cork industry	664	4,534
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	882	7,134
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	70	842
DG. Chemical industry	670	6,529
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	600	5,506
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	883	7,673
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	1,296	10,899
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	755	6,443
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	908	7,143
DM. Manufacture of transport material	700	7,539
DN. Various manufacturing industries	916	6,150
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	569	5,152
F. Construction	2,872	21,552
G. Trade and repairs	2,919	24,700
H. Accommodation	1,760	14,053
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,898	16,256
J. Financial intermediation	1,217	11,745
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	3,080	28,432
M. Education	1,379	13,560
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	1,402	18,954
O. Other social activities and services provided to the community; personal services	2,028	13,837

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	30,346	261,309
Andalucía	2,604	23,114
Aragón	1,559	12,634
Asturias (Principado de)	1,277	9,798
Balears (Illes)	1,261	9,295
Canarias	1,533	12,583
Cantabria	1,005	7,405
Castilla y León	1,812	15,408
Castilla-La Mancha	1,597	12,794
Cataluña	3,396	34,046
Comunitat Valenciana	2,581	22,717
Extremadura	1,124	7,657
Galicia	1,887	15,875
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2,982	32,465
Murcia (Región de)	1,442	10,925
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	1,189	9,543
País Vasco	1,968	17,490
Rioja (La)	933	6,071
Ceuta and Melilla	196	1,489

Of the 30,346 units selected, those surveyable were 29,517 (27,301 surveyed and 2,216 refusals). Of the 829 unsurveyable companies, 725 were unreachable, 57 were closed or without business activity, and 47 were erroneously included or outside of the scope.

The response rate was of 90%, in both the first and second stages.

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

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
ALL ACTIVITIES	27,301	89.97	235,272	90.04
C. Mining and quarrying industries	523	91.59	3,545	93.46
CA. Extraction of Energy products	96	93.20	789	94.27
CB. Extraction of other ores except energy products	427	91.24	2,756	93.23
D. Manufacturing industry	9,838	92.37	82,438	92.34
DA. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry	1,186	93.83	10,910	93.87
DB. Textile and clothing industry	631	90.40	4,691	91.02
DC. Leather and footwear industry	316	91.59	1,911	90.74
DD. Wood and cork industry	624	93.98	4,297	94.77
DE. Paper industry; publishing, graphic arts and reproduction	795	90.14	6,495	91.04
DF. Refinement of petroleum and treatment of nuclear fuels	68	97.14	821	97.51
DG. Chemical industry	617	92.09	6,018	92.17
DH. Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	549	91.50	4,988	90.59
DI. Other non-metallic ore product industries	832	94.22	7,237	94.32
DJ. Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	1,216	93.83	10,243	93.98
DK. Construction of machinery and mechanical equipment industry	699	92.58	5,838	90.61
DL. Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment industry	811	89.32	6,405	89.67
DM. Manufacture of transport material	634	90.57	6,769	89.79
DN. Various manufacturing industries	860	93.89	5,815	94.55
E. Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply	538	94.55	4,856	94.25
F. Construction	2,393	83.32	18,304	84.93
G. Trade and repairs	2,653	90.89	22,482	91.02
H. Accommodation	1,530	86.93	12,299	87.52
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,666	87.78	14,535	89.41
J. Financial intermediation	1,116	91.70	11,047	94.06
K. Real estate and rental activities; business services	2,686	87.21	24,103	84.77
M. Education	1,268	91.95	12,363	91.17
N. Health and veterinary activities, social services	1,284	91.58	16,976	89.56
O. Other community, social and personal service activities region; personal services	1,806	89.05	12,324	89.07

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Employees	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	27,301	89.97	235,272	90.04
Andalucía	2,250	86.41	20,120	87.05
Aragón	1,443	92.56	11,649	92.20
Asturias (Principado de)	1,213	94.99	9,337	95.29
Balears (Illes)	1,096	86.92	8,314	89.45
Canarias	1,288	84.02	10,781	85.68
Cantabria	960	95.52	7,051	95.22
Castilla y León	1,681	92.77	14,340	93.07
Castilla-La Mancha	1,466	91.80	11,759	91.91
Cataluña	2,992	88.10	29,950	87.97
Comunitat Valenciana	2,305	89.31	20,322	89.46
Extremadura	1,016	90.39	6,877	89.81
Galicia	1,722	91.26	14,346	90.37
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2,574	86.32	28,189	86.83
Murcia (Región de)	1,389	96.32	10,550	96.57
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	1,069	89.91	8,672	90.87
País Vasco	1,805	91.72	16,120	92.17
Rioja (La)	865	92.71	5,676	93.49
Ceuta and Melilla	167	85.20	1,219	81.87

2010

The final sample size was 27,482 Social Security contribution accounts and 232,366 workers, distributed with optimum allocation according to the size stratum to which the contribution account belongs. The following tables show the sample sizes by section and subsection of CNAE-09 and by Autonomous Community.

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

	Units	Employees
All Activities	27,482	232,366
B Mining and quarryng industries	329	2,029
C Manufacturing industry	6,361	54,008
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	243	2,269
	735	6,320
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		
F Construction	2,679	15,836
	2,110	18,574
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		
H Transportation and storage	1,328	11,959
I Accommodation and food service activities	968	7,951
J Information and communication	1,549	12,664
K Financial and insurance activities	1,056	10,398
L Real estate activities	512	1,649
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,602	16,299
N Administrative and support service activities	2,108	21,431
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	717	11,637
P Education	543	7,221
Q Human health and social work activities	1,390	19,255
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,090	6,548
S Other service activities	1,162	6,318

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	27,482	232,366
Andalucía	2,588	22,256
Aragón	1,251	9,853
Asturias, Principado de	1,097	8,288
Balears, Illes	1,106	7,902
Canarias	1,337	10,410
Cantabria	909	6,297
Castilla y León	1,491	11,846
Castilla-La Mancha	1,299	9,978
Cataluña	3,581	35,440
Comunitat Valenciana	2,195	17,773
Extremadura	989	6,352
Galicia	1,582	12,599
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,306	37,334
Murcia, Región de	1,162	8,281
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	987	7,374
País Vasco	1,584	14,173
Rioja, La	794	4,687
Ceuta y Melilla	224	1,523

Of the 27,482 units selected, those surveyable were 26,912 (25,104 surveyed and 1,808 refusals). Of the 570 unsurveyable companies, 466 were unreachable, 79 were closed or without business activity, and 25 were erroneously included or outside of the scope.

The response rate was of 91%, in the first stage and 93% in the second stage.

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

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
All Activities	25,104	91.35	216,769	93.29
B Mining and quarrying industries	308	93.62	1,871	92.21
C Manufacturing industry	5,942	93.41	50,920	94.28
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	213	87.65	2,011	88.63
	693	94.29	6,075	96.12
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities				
F Construction	2,290	85.48	14,167	89.46
	1,963	93.03	17,761	95.62
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles				
H Transportation and storage	1,214	91.42	11,445	95.70
I Accommodation and food service activities	843	87.09	7,289	91.67
J Information and communication	1,419	91.61	11,877	93.79
K Financial and insurance activities	983	93.09	9,808	94.33
L Real estate activities	437	85.35	1,478	89.63
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,417	92.89	15,557	95.45
N Administrative and support service activities	1,923	91.22	19,825	92.51
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	644	89.82	10,018	86.09
P Education	507	93.37	6,747	93.44
Q Human health and social work activities	1,302	93.67	18,106	94.03
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	963	88.35	5,902	90.13
S Other service activities	1,043	89.76	5,912	93.57

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	25,104	91.35	216,769	93.29
Andalucía	2,298	88.79	20,262	91.04
Aragón	1,180	94.32	9,367	95.07
Asturias, Principado de	1,028	93.71	7,881	95.09
Balears, Illes	993	89.78	7,476	94.61
Canarias	1,162	86.91	9,567	91.90
Cantabria	845	92.96	5,973	94.85
Castilla y León	1,412	94.70	11,326	95.61
Castilla-La Mancha	1,198	92.22	9,443	94.64
Cataluña	3,289	91.85	33,349	94.10
Comunitat Valenciana	1,998	91.03	16,768	94.35
Extremadura	919	92.92	6,068	95.53
Galicia	1,465	92.60	11,832	93.91
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,024	91.47	34,902	93.49
Murcia, Región de	1,048	90.19	7,767	93.79
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	899	91.08	6,622	89.80
País Vasco	1,422	89.77	12,474	88.01
Rioja, La	737	92.82	4,359	93.00
Ceuta y Melilla	187	83.48	1,333	87.52

2014

The final sample size was 27,339 Social Security contribution accounts and 227,830 workers, distributed with optimum allocation according to the size stratum to which the contribution account belongs. The following tables show the sample sizes by section and subsection of CNAE-09 and by Autonomous Community.

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

	Units	Employees
All Activities	27,339	227,830
B Mining and quarryng industries	328	1,990
C Manufacturing industry	6,275	52,225
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	246	2,186
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	770	6,646
F Construction	2,583	14,089
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,115	18,635
H Transportation and storage	1,339	11,710
I Accomodation and food service activities	966	7,724
J Information and communication	1,521	12,371
K Financial and insurance activities	1,049	9,952
L Real estate activities	533	1,926
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,619	16,699
N Administrative and support service activities	2,110	21,314
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	708	11,195
P Education	558	7,418
Q Human health and social work activities	1,388	19,170
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,095	6,620
S Other service activities	1,136	5,960

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	27,339	227,830
Andalucía	2,623	21,886
Aragón	1,221	9,404
Asturias, Principado de	1,052	7,581
Balears, Illes	1,104	7,634
Canarias	1,342	10,176
Cantabria	890	5,948
Castilla y León	1,470	11,595
Castilla-La Mancha	1,281	9,530
Cataluña	3,567	35,211
Comunitat Valenciana	2,209	17,938
Extremadura	968	6,184
Galicia	1,576	12,307
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,313	37,216
Murcia, Región de	1,150	7,977
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	971	7,221
País Vasco	1,583	13,852
Rioja, La	792	4,686
Ceuta y Melilla	227	1,484

Of the 27,339 units selected, those surveyable were 26,534 (25,087 surveyed and 1,447 refusals). Of the 805 unsurveyable companies, 722 were unreachable, 39 were closed or without business activity, and 44 were erroneously included or outside of the scope.

The response rate was of 92%, in both the first and second stages.

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

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
All Activities	25,087	91.76	209,436	91.93
B Mining and quarrying industries	302	92.07	1,849	92.91
C Manufacturing industry	5,917	94.29	49,270	94.34
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	228	92.68	1,875	85.77
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	725	94.16	6,264	94.25
F Construction	2,294	88.81	12,916	91.67
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,958	92.58	17,583	94.35
H Transportation and storage	1,242	92.76	10,940	93.42
I Accommodation and food service activities	826	85.51	7,081	91.68
J Information and communication	1,384	90.99	11,526	93.17
K Financial and insurance activities	980	93.42	9,141	91.85
L Real estate activities	478	89.68	1,730	89.82
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,449	93.51	15,743	94.28
N Administrative and support service activities	1,899	90.00	18,502	86.81
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	623	87.99	9,404	84.00
P Education	525	94.09	6,905	93.08
Q Human health and social work activities	1,265	91.14	17,077	89.08
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	969	88.49	6,051	91.40
S Other service activities	1,023	90.05	5,579	93.61

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	25,087	91.76	209,436	91.93
Andalucía	2,352	89.67	19,028	86.94
Aragón	1,149	94.10	8,859	94.20
Asturias, Principado de	985	93.63	7,107	93.75
Balears, Illes	1,010	91.49	7,222	94.60
Canarias	1,168	87.03	8,992	88.36
Cantabria	831	93.37	5,518	92.77
Castilla y León	1,361	92.59	10,722	92.47
Castilla-La Mancha	1,178	91.96	8,449	88.66
Cataluña	3,278	91.90	32,898	93.43
Comunitat Valenciana	2,019	91.40	16,787	93.58
Extremadura	894	92.36	5,568	90.04
Galicia	1,485	94.23	11,717	95.21
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,995	90.40	33,780	90.77
Murcia, Región de	1,055	91.74	7,466	93.59
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	907	93.41	6,599	91.39
País Vasco	1,490	94.13	13,074	94.38
Rioja, La	745	94.07	4,432	94.58
Ceuta y Melilla	185	81.50	1,218	82.08

2018

The final sample size was 27,549 Social Security contribution accounts and 234,246 workers, distributed with optimum allocation according to the size stratum to which the contribution account belongs. The following tables show the sample sizes by section and subsection of CNAE-09 and by Autonomous Community.

	Units	Employees
All Activities	27,549	234,246
B Mining and quarryng industries	309	1,843
C Manufacturing industry	6,312	52,848
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	234	1,986
	768	6,503
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		
F Construction	2,611	14,330
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,139	18,638
H Transportation and storage	1,351	12,085
I Accomodation and food service activities	1,024	8,861
J Information and communication	1,539	13,083
K Financial and insurance activities	1,022	9,417
L Real estate activities	538	1,945
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,647	17,307
N Administrative and support service activities	2,141	22,534
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	677	10,648
P Education	589	8,601
Q Human health and social work activities	1,424	20,197
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,115	7,466
S Other service activities	1,109	5,954

	Units	Employees
NATIONAL TOTAL	27,549	234,246
Andalucía	2,641	22,623
Aragón	1,231	9,713
Asturias, Principado de	1,056	7,651
Balears, Illes	1,149	8,643
Canarias	1,352	10,357
Cantabria	914	6,153
Castilla y León	1,461	11,596
Castilla-La Mancha	1,296	9,869
Cataluña	3,568	36,046
Comunitat Valenciana	2,255	19,170
Extremadura	984	6,438
Galicia	1,568	12,544
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,297	37,601
Murcia, Región de	1,167	8,273
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	987	7,313
País Vasco	1,573	13,810
Rioja, La	806	4,876
Ceuta y Melilla	244	1,570

Of the 27,549 units selected, those surveyable were 27,130 (24,710 surveyed and 2,420 refusals). Of the 419 unsurveyable companies, 398 were unreachable, 10 were closed or without business activity, and 11 were erroneously included or outside of the scope.

The response rate was of 89.7%, in the first stage and 92.5% in the second stage.

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

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
All Activities	24,710	89.69	216,726	92.52
B Mining and quarrying industries	279	90.29	1,707	92.62
C Manufacturing industry	5,826	92.30	49,451	93.57
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	222	94.87	1,916	96.48
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	706	91.93	6,115	94.03
F Construction	2,195	84.07	12,458	86.94
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,930	90.23	17,668	94.80
H Transportation and storage	1,203	89.05	11,226	92.89
I Accommodation and food service activities	871	85.06	8,192	92.45
J Information and communication	1,369	88.95	11,988	91.63
K Financial and insurance activities	934	91.39	8,902	94.53
L Real estate activities	452	84.01	1,661	85.40
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,400	90.67	16,027	92.60
N Administrative and support service activities	1,907	89.07	20,434	90.68
O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	629	92.91	9,746	91.53
P Education	518	87.95	7,704	89.57
Q Human health and social work activities	1,340	94.10	19,250	95.31
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	953	85.47	6,756	90.49
S Other service activities	976	88.01	5,525	92.79

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
NATIONAL TOTAL	24,710	89.69	216,726	92.52
Andalucía	2,293	86.82	20,356	89.98
Aragón	1,149	93.34	9,248	95.21
Asturias, Principado de	980	92.80	7,213	94.28
Balears, Illes	1,012	88.08	8,045	93.08
Canarias	1,150	85.06	9,334	90.12
Cantabria	838	91.68	5,786	94.04
Castilla y León	1,364	93.36	11,049	95.28
Castilla-La Mancha	1,185	91.44	9,282	94.05
Cataluña	3,160	88.57	33,193	92.09
Comunitat Valenciana	2,003	88.82	17,614	91.88
Extremadura	911	92.58	6,097	94.70
Galicia	1,454	92.73	11,807	94.12
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,886	87.53	34,269	91.14
Murcia, Región de	1,055	90.40	7,793	94.20
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	903	91.49	6,865	93.87
País Vasco	1,430	90.91	12,819	92.82
Rioja, La	755	93.67	4,692	96.23
Ceuta y Melilla	182	74.59	1,264	80.51

6. Resultados

The results of the survey are published in the form of provisional results 18 months after the reference year, at the same time as they are transmitted to Eurostat. Once the validation process between Eurostat and the NSI has been completed, the final results are published in detail and are available in [this linkage](#).

The tables can be classified into three categories:

- Wage distribution :
 - o Averages and percentiles of annual earnings by worker and sex
 - o Inequality indicators (from 2010)
- Average annual earnings per worker and sex and:
 - o Economic activity
 - o Occupation
 - o Studies
 - o Age
 - o Nationality
 - o Seniority
 - o Type of workday
 - o Contract type
 - o Type of market where the production is destined
 - o Scope of the collective agreement
 - o Control of the company
 - o Unit size
- Average profit per hour worked by:
 - o Economic activity
 - o Occupation
 - o Contract type
- Sampling errors.