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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 sectoral coverage has increased with each survey, so it is necessary to go to the

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

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 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 Inter-professional 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 ref-

erence 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 Wage Structure Survey (WSS) 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:

$$F_{1j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1; j \in i}^{N_h} D_i}{\sum_{i=1; j \in i}^{n_h} D_i} \quad \text{and} \quad F_{2j} = \frac{B_i}{b_i} \quad j \in i.$$

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:

$$\hat{H}_C = \sum_{j \in C} F_{1j} F_{2j} Y_j,$$

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:

$$\widehat{GH}_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{Z}_C}.$$

- Hourly gross earnings:

$$\widehat{GT}_C = \frac{\hat{X}_C}{\hat{H}_C}.$$

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:

$$\widehat{CV}(\hat{X}_C) = \frac{\sqrt{\widehat{V}(\hat{X}_C)}}{\hat{X}_C} 100.$$

Estimated variance $\widehat{V}(\hat{X}_C)$ is calculated approximately by the following expression:

$$\widehat{V}(\hat{X}_C) = \sum_h \widehat{V}(\hat{X}_{Ch}),$$

where $\hat{X}_{Ch} = \sum_{j \in C; C \in h} F_{1j} F_{2j} X_j$ y

$$\widehat{V}(\hat{X}_{Ch}) = \frac{N_h(N_h - n_h)}{n_h} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (\hat{X}_{C_i} - \hat{R}_{Ch} D_i)^2}{n_h - 1} + \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{B_i(B_i - b_i)}{b_i} \hat{S}_{C_i}^2,$$

siendo,

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

$$\hat{R}_{Ch} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{X}_{C_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} D_i},$$

$$\hat{S}_{C_i}^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{b_i} (X_j - \frac{1}{b_i} \sum_{j=1}^{b_i} X_j)^2}{b_i - 1}.$$

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-09² 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.

²On 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

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 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 y 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 CNAE-93

| | Units | Rate | Employees | Trabajadores | 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 optival 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 y 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 optival 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. Trasnport, storage and communications | 1,334 | 13,653 |
| J. Financial intermediation | 817 | 10,766 |
| K. Real estate and rental activities; business services | 1,799 | 21,100 |
| M. Education | 1,172 | 11,490 |
| N. Health and veterinary activities, social services | 1,117 | 15,370 |
| O. Other communtiy, social and personal service activities region; personal services | 1,186 | 11,100 |

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

| | Units | 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 y 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 CNAE-93

| | Units | 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 | 1117 | 94.18 | 10356 | 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 y 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

| | Unidades | Trabajadores |
|--|----------|--------------|
| 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 community, social and personal service activities region; 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 y 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 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 optival 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. Trasnport, 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 communtiy, social and personal service activities region; personal services | 1806 | 89.05 | 12324 | 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 y 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 quarrying industries | 329 | 2,029 |
| C Manufacturing industry | 6,361 | 54,008 |
| D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 243 | 2,269 |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 735 | 6,320 |
| F Construction | 2,679 | 15,836 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 2,110 | 18,574 |
| 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 quarryng 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 |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 693 | 94.29 | 6,075 | 96.12 |
| F Construction | 2,290 | 85.48 | 14,167 | 89.46 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,963 | 93.03 | 17,761 | 95.62 |
| 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 quarrying 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 | 6,646.00 |
| 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 Accommodation 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.

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

| | Units | Employees |
|---|--------|-----------|
| TODAS LAS ACTIVIDADES | 27,549 | 234,246 |
| B. Industrias extractivas | 309 | 1,843 |
| C. Industria manufacturera | 6,312 | 52,848 |
| D. Suministro de energía eléctrica, gas, vapor y aire acondicionado | 234 | 1,986 |
| E. Suministro de agua, actividades de saneamiento, gestión de residuos y descontaminación | 768 | 6,503.00 |
| F. Construcción | 2,611 | 14,330 |
| G. Comercio al por mayor y al por menor; reparación de vehículos de motor y motocicletas | 2,139 | 18,638 |
| H. Transporte y almacenamiento | 1,351 | 12,085 |
| I. Hostelería | 1,024 | 8,861 |
| J. Información y comunicaciones | 1,539 | 13,083 |
| K. Actividades financieras y de seguros | 1,022 | 9,417 |
| L. Actividades inmobiliarias | 538 | 1,945 |
| M. Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas | 2,647 | 17,307 |
| N. Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares | 2,141 | 22,534 |
| O. Administración Pública y defensa; Seguridad Social obligatoria | 677 | 10,648 |
| P. Educación | 589 | 8,601 |
| Q. Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales | 1,424 | 20,197 |
| R. Actividades artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento | 1,115 | 7,466 |
| S. Otros servicios | 1,109 | 5,954 |

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| TODAS LAS ACTIVIDADES | 24,710 | 89.69 | 216,726 | 92.52 |
| B. Industrias extractivas | 279 | 90.29 | 1,707 | 92.62 |
| C. Industria manufacturera | 5,826 | 92.30 | 49,451 | 93.57 |
| D. Suministro de energía eléctrica, gas, vapor y aire acondicionado | 222 | 94.87 | 1,916 | 96.48 |
| E. Suministro de agua, actividades de saneamiento, gestión de residuos y descontaminación | 706 | 91.93 | 6,115 | 94.03 |
| F. Construcción | 2,195 | 84.07 | 12,458 | 86.94 |
| G. Comercio al por mayor y al por menor; reparación de vehículos de motor y motocicletas | 1,930 | 90.23 | 17,668 | 94.80 |
| H. Transporte y almacenamiento | 1,203 | 89.05 | 11,226 | 92.89 |
| I. Hostelería | 871 | 85.06 | 8,192 | 92.45 |
| J. Información y comunicaciones | 1,369 | 88.95 | 11,988 | 91.63 |
| K. Actividades financieras y de seguros | 934 | 91.39 | 8,902 | 94.53 |
| L. Actividades inmobiliarias | 452 | 84.01 | 1,661 | 85.40 |
| M. Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas | 2,400 | 90.67 | 16,027 | 92.60 |
| N. Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares | 1,907 | 89.07 | 20,434 | 90.68 |
| O. Administración Pública y defensa; Seguridad Social obligatoria | 629 | 92.91 | 9,746 | 91.53 |
| P. Educación | 518 | 87.95 | 7,704 | 89.57 |
| Q. Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales | 1,340 | 94.10 | 19,250 | 95.31 |
| R. Actividades artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento | 953 | 85.47 | 6,756 | 90.49 |
| S.Otros servicios | 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 |

2022

The final sample size was 27,762 Social Security contribution accounts and 251,997 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 | 27,762 | 251,997 |
| B Mining and quarrying industries | 342 | 1,932 |
| C Manufacturing industry | 6,666 | 56,744 |
| D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 282 | 2,237 |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 930 | 7,533 |
| F Construction | 1,492 | 9,427 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,944 | 19,427 |
| H Transportation and storage | 1,483 | 13,787 |
| I Accommodation and food service activities | 1,137 | 10,362 |
| J Information and communication | 1,808 | 16,032 |
| K Financial and insurance activities | 1,043 | 9,498 |
| L Real estate activities | 500 | 2,004 |
| M Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2,374 | 18,489 |
| N Administrative and support service activities | 2,404 | 24,791 |
| O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security | 730 | 11,259 |
| P Education | 715 | 10,631 |
| Q Human health and social work activities | 1,694 | 23,519 |
| R Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,133 | 7,679 |
| S Other service activities | 1,085 | 6,646 |

Table 2. Sample sizes by Autonomous Community

| | Units | Employees |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| NATIONAL TOTAL | 27,762 | 251,997 |
| Andalucía | 2,451 | 23,560 |
| Aragón | 1,374 | 11,622 |
| Asturias (Principado de) | 1,170 | 8,756 |
| Balears (Illes) | 1,268 | 9,941 |
| Canarias | 1,434 | 11,969 |
| Cantabria | 1,016 | 7,311 |
| Castilla y León | 1,491 | 13,003 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 1,388 | 11,533 |
| Cataluña | 3,036 | 34,253 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 2,117 | 20,180 |
| Extremadura | 1,076 | 7,587 |
| Galicia | 1,566 | 13,615 |
| Madrid (Comunidad de) | 2,978 | 36,679 |
| Murcia (Región de) | 1,286 | 9,975 |
| Navarra (Comunidad Foral de) | 1,132 | 8,959 |
| País Vasco | 1,573 | 14,486 |
| Rioja (La) | 894 | 5,722 |
| Ceuta y Melilla | 512 | 2,846 |

Of the 27,762 units selected, those surveyable were 27,282 (25,353 surveyed and 1,929 refusals). Of the 480 unsurveyable companies, 443 were unreachable, 31 were closed or without business activity, and 6 were erroneously included or outside of the scope. The response rate was of 92%, in the first stage and 95.4% 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 | 25,553 | 92.04 | 240,490 | 95.43 |
| B Mining and quarryng industries | 322 | 94.15 | 1,853 | 95.91 |
| C Manufacturing industry | 6,294 | 94.42 | 54,510 | 96.06 |
| D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 267 | 94.68 | 2,190 | 97.90 |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 880 | 94.62 | 7,332 | 97.33 |
| F Construction | 1,308 | 87.67 | 8,632 | 91.57 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,793 | 92.23 | 18,859 | 97.08 |
| H Transportation and storage | 1,342 | 90.49 | 12,905 | 93.60 |
| I Accommodation and food service activities | 973 | 85.58 | 9,500 | 91.68 |
| J Information and communication | 1,643 | 90.87 | 15,198 | 94.80 |
| K Financial and insurance activities | 969 | 92.91 | 9,165 | 96.49 |
| L Real estate activities | 412 | 82.40 | 1,790 | 89.32 |
| M Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2,164 | 91.15 | 17,429 | 94.27 |
| N Administrative and support service activities | 2,208 | 91.85 | 23,495 | 94.77 |
| O Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security | 705 | 96.58 | 10,934 | 97.11 |
| P Education | 681 | 95.24 | 10,268 | 96.59 |
| Q Human health and social work activities | 1,619 | 95.57 | 23,031 | 97.93 |
| R Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,014 | 89.50 | 7,179 | 93.49 |
| S Other service activities | 959 | 88.39 | 6,220 | 93.59 |

Table 4. Sample collection and response rates by Autonomous Community

| | Units | Rate | Units | Rate |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| NATIONAL TOTAL | 25,553 | 92.04 | 240,490 | 95.43 |
| Andalucía | 2,169 | 88.49 | 22,138 | 93.96 |
| Aragón | 1,297 | 94.40 | 11,230 | 96.63 |
| Asturias (Principado de) | 1,108 | 94.70 | 8,454 | 96.55 |
| Balears (Illes) | 1,153 | 90.93 | 9,531 | 95.88 |
| Canarias | 1,277 | 89.05 | 11,174 | 93.36 |
| Cantabria | 959 | 94.39 | 7,106 | 97.20 |
| Castilla y León | 1,406 | 94.30 | 12,495 | 96.09 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 1,300 | 93.66 | 11,148 | 96.66 |
| Cataluña | 2,746 | 90.45 | 32,519 | 94.94 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 1,931 | 91.21 | 19,345 | 95.86 |
| Extremadura | 1,000 | 92.94 | 7,255 | 95.62 |
| Galicia | 1,478 | 94.38 | 13,209 | 97.02 |
| Madrid (Comunidad de) | 2,712 | 91.07 | 34,849 | 95.01 |
| Murcia (Región de) | 1,198 | 93.16 | 9,522 | 95.46 |
| Navarra (Comunidad Foral de) | 1,057 | 93.37 | 8,566 | 95.61 |
| País Vasco | 1,468 | 93.32 | 13,830 | 95.47 |
| Rioja (La) | 863 | 96.53 | 5,568 | 97.31 |
| Ceuta y Melilla | 863 | 96,53 | 5.568 | 97,31 |

6 Results

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