

APPENDIX A2

INCOME, ESS9 - 2018 ed. 1.0

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General information on the ESS income measure

Household income: F41 HINCTNTA

As of ESS4 - 2008 a decile approach has been applied when measuring income in the ESS. The categories in variable HINCTNTA are national and based on deciles of the actual household income range in the given country.

These deciles are derived from different sources. For information on the sources used in specific countries, see item 1 in the country specific report for each country. The median income is the reference point and the 10 deciles are calculated with the median itself at the top of the fifth decile (category F). Minor rounding is applied where necessary. The deciles are documented in national currency. The national currency and exchange rate to Euro (€) are documented in item 3 in the country specific reports.

General setup of the showcard (CARD 44) on income:

YOUR <u>HOUSEHOLD</u> INCOME				
Showcard code	Approximate WEEKLY	Approximate MONTHLY	Approximate ANNUAL	Data file code
J	Less than €xx	Less than €xxx	Less than €xxx	01
R	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	02
C	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	03
M	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	04
F	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	05
S	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	06
K	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	07
P	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	08
D	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxx	09
H	More than €xx	More than €xxx	More than €xxx	10

Austria

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU SILC
Year of data source:	2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The EU SILC in Austria is based on a household sample representative for the population living in private residences. In 2015, 13,213 subjects were interviewed in 6,045 households, through personal interviews (either CAPI or CATI). The sampling frame is the central register of residents (ZMR). Except of income from self-employment, private pensions, rents, most components of the income data were imputed from register data.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	15.329	J	weniger als 15.300 Euro
02	21.139	R	15.300 bis unter 21.100 Euro
03	25.711	C	21.100 bis unter 25.700 Euro
04	31.015	M	25.700 bis unter 31.000 Euro
05	37.080	F	31.000 bis unter 37.100 Euro
06	43.219	S	37.100 bis unter 43.200 Euro
07	51.374	K	43.200 bis unter 51.400 Euro
08	60.589	P	51.400 bis unter 60.600 Euro
09	77.512	D	60.600 bis unter 77.500 Euro
10		H	mehr als 77.500 Euro
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Data is from 2017, thus there is no need to adjust.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	EURO

Belgium

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions and is an important tool for both the Belgian and European level for mapping social exclusion and poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The target population consists of all citizens living officially in Belgium. - Sampling frame: A sample of Belgian private households is drawn from the National Register (Rijksregister/Registre National), an official database of people residing in Belgium that is continually being updated. It is the best sampling frame available in Belgium. The sample is drawn one month before the start of the survey. People passing away or moving abroad before the start of the survey result in over-coverage. People moving into Belgium and people moving from a household to create a new household result in under-coverage. Under-coverage also results from diploms exempt from inscription in the register. Overall, the population coverage is good. - Sampling design: The Belgian EU-SILC is based on a stratified two-stage sampling sample. The 11 sampling strata are the 10 Belgian provinces (BE21-BE25, BE31-BE35) and the Brussels Capital Region (BE10). In the first stage (implemented in 2004 only), municipalities are drawn according to a systematic PPS (probability proportional to size) selection scheme. Some municipalities were selected repeatedly. The 275 PSU draws made in 2004 are maintained for the duration of the EU-SILC. In the second stage, a fixed number of households is selected for each PSU draw. Implicit stratification by age is achieved by sorting the households in selected PSUs by age of the reference person. In 2004, 40 households were selected for each PSU group. Households 1-10 constitute the first rotational group, households 11-20 constitute the second rotational group, households 21-30 constitute the third rotational group, and households 31-50 constitute the fourth rotational group. In each of the following years, one rotational group is replaced by newly selected households so that the sample is completely renewed every four years. The EU-SILC 2014 sample therefore consists of 'old' households drawn between 2011 and 2013 (5,196), and 'new' households drawn in 2014 and staying in the sample until 2017 (4,348). - Net sample size: 6,021 households agreed to participate in the EU-SILC 2014. <p>Additional information can be found in the EU-SILC 2014 quality report for Belgium (SILC_ESQRS_A_BE_2014_0000).</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	<=13385.37	J	<=14300
02	13385.37-16848	R	14300-18000
03	16848-20653	C	18000-22100
04	20653-25210.48	M	22100-27000
05	25210.48-30260.03	F	27000-32400
06	30260.03-36700	S	32400-39300
07	36700-44866.281612	K	39300-48100
08	44866.28612-54327.59	P	48100-58200
09	54327.59-67003.94	D	58200-71800
10	>=67003.94	H	>=71800
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	(Figures EU-SILC2014)*1.072		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from	Yes		

all sources?	
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes

3. Exchange rate

Bulgaria

1. Data source	
If EU-SILC used, please name the variable(s) used:	We used Total disposable household income (HY020) to calculate income categories for F41. Gross income from work for G10a. Net income from work for G12a. Compute var INKWRK (income from work)= (Gross/Net employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) + Gross/Net non-cash employee income (PY020G) + Gross/Net Self-employment income (PY050G). Income from pension for G12b. Compute var INKPENS (income from pension) = Old age benefits (PY100G)+Survivor's benefits (PY110G) + Disability benefits (PY130G). Income from social benefits for G12c. Compute var INKSOC (income from social benefits) = unemployment benefits (PY090G) + family/ children related allowances (HY050G) + housing allowances (HY070G) + targeted social benefits (HY060G).
Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
Year of data source:	2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The survey conducted according to a unified methodology defined by Regulation 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council and provides information on the current state (cross-sectional data) and longitudinal (longitudinal data) changes in income data, level and composition of poverty and social exclusion.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	0 - 347	J	0 - 350
02	348 - 546	R	351-550
03	547 - 720	C	551-750
04	721 - 925	M	751-950
05	926 - 1131	F	951-1150
06	1132 - 1373	S	1151-1400
07	1374 - 1640	K	1401-1650
08	1641 - 2021	P	1651-2100
09	2022 - 2716	D	2101-2750
10	> 2716	H	> 2750
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The data from the survey is the latest current data on the incomes of the population.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1,95583 BGN = 1 €

Cyprus

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Department of Statistics- Cyprus Government
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Survey of Incomes and Conditions of Living (Year of reference 2016)

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	Below 9774 €	J	Less than 750 €
02	9775 € up to 13000 €	R	751€ up to 1000€
03	13001 € up to 15966 €	C	1001€ up to 1200€
04	15967 € up to 19511 €	M	1201€ up to 1500€
05	19512 € up to 23742 €	F	1501€ up to 1800€
06	23743 € up to 28453 €	S	1801€ up to 2200€
07	28454 € up to 34367 €	K	2201€ up to 2600€
08	34368 € up to 42064 €	P	2601€ up to 3200€
09	42065 € up to 55147 €	D	3201€ up to 4200€
10	More than 55148 €	H	4201€ or more
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	This was done by experts at the Ministry of Finance.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate

Czechia

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. This instrument is anchored in the European Statistical System (ESS). The Czech Republic's participation in EU-SILC started in 2005.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	Up to 148 992	J	Up to 154 900
02	148 993 - 190 520	R	154 901 - 198 000
03	190 521 - 253 500	C	198 001 - 263 400
04	253 501 - 296 200	M	263 401 - 307 800
05	296 201 - 348 405	F	307 801 - 362 000
06	348 406 - 409 596	S	362 001 - 425 600
07	409 597 - 484 911	K	425 601 - 503 900
08	484 912 - 567 895	P	503 901 - 590 100
09	567 896 - 720 930	D	590 101 - 749 100
10	720 931 and more	H	749 101 and more
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	1,039		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	November 2018 = 25,855 December 2018 = 25,701 January 2019 = 25,477

Estonia

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	EU-SILC is a cross-sectional and longitudinal sample survey, coordinated by Eurostat, based on data from the EU member states. EU-SILC provides data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions in the European Union. EU-SILC stands for 'European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. We run ESS2016 and EU-SILC 2016 comparative analyses for methodological purposes. The method of extrapolation of a growth was used to make a forecast for 2016.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	0- 369	J	0- 400
02	370- 437	R	401-500
03	438- 718	C	501-750
04	719- 928	M	751-970
05	929- 1 208	F	971-1300
06	1209- 1 529	S	1301-1600
07	1530- 1 889	K	1601-1800
08	1890- 2 432	P	1801-2400
09	2433- 3 245	D	2401-3000
10	3246 -	H	3000 -
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	I used data from 2014-2017 by deciles and extrapolated the change to 2018 (assumption about the continuation of the same processes). Also ESS 2016 and EU-SILC comparative analyses were used for draw trajectories of estimations.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate

Finland

1. Data source	
If EU-SILC used, please name the variable(s) used:	The data which was used for employees' and self-employed persons' decile groupings was based on national IDS/EU-SILC data (IDS, Income distribution statistics). The personal income components, earned income subject to state taxation, earned and capital income subject to state taxation, disposable monetary income and gross income followed the IDS definitions. For income decile classifications, the persons of the weighted sample were ordered by the income level of each component. The decile points (.10, .20, ..., 100) of these income distributions were specified for classifying persons to decile groups. The income components are not available from the EU-SILC data. There are slight differences in gross income included in HY010 components and disposable monetary income included in HY020 components in EU-SILC. In addition the components are at household level.
Name of data source for income categories:	Survey on Income and living conditions
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Survey on income and living conditions collects data about Finnish households' income and living conditions. The survey collects data about, for example, the composition of households, the activities of the household members during the year, housing and housing costs, loans, economic livelihood and health. Annually some 10,000 households are interviewed for the survey on income and living conditions survey by telephone. In addition, data are derived from administrative registers available to Statistics Finland.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	less than 1157 EUR -1157 -1157	J	less than 1157 EUR
02	1157-1448 EUR	R	1157-1448 EUR
03	1449-1854 EUR	C	1449-1854 EUR
04	1855-2267 EUR	M	1855-2267 EUR
05	2268-2716 EUR	F	2268-2716 EUR
06	2717-3271 EUR	S	2717-3271 EUR
07	3272-3926 EUR	K	3272-3926 EUR
08	3927-4648 EUR	P	3927-4648 EUR
09	4649-5814 EUR	D	4649-5814 EUR
10	5815 EUR or more	H	5815 EUR or more
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Estimated income deciles have been adjusted by the index of wage and salary earnings between Q1/2016-Q2/2018 which translates as 2,1 percentage points increase in relative earnings by each decile group. Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Index of wage and salary earnings [e-publication]. ISSN=1798-7814. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred: 30.9.2019]. Access method: http://www.stat.fi/til/ati/index_en.html		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate

France

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Enquête revenus fiscaux et sociaux (INSEE)
Year of data source:	2015
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Data from both the survey of labor force by the national statistics institute and data from tax authorities merged into a single file. Sample size is about 90 000 households and is based on a sample frame directly drawn from census. Complete coverage households except for some overseas territories. Description available at http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/sources/pdf/Methodologie_ERFS.pdf

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	13282	J	Moins de 13 300 euros
02	19823	R	De 13 301 à 19 800 euros
03	23041	C	De 19 801 à 23 000 euros
04	26689	M	De 23 001 à 26 700 euros
05	30614	F	De 26 701 à 30 600 euros
06	34905	S	De 30 601 à 34 900 euros
07	39208	K	De 34 901 à 39 200 euros
08	44755	P	De 39 201 à 44 800 euros
09	54113	D	De 44 801 à 54 100 euros
10	67667	H	Plus de 54 100 euros
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	The data are adjusted to 2018 level. Annual disposable income growth rate : 0,011 (2016) / 0,019 (2017) / 0,016 (2018) The formula for adjustment =+the 2017 adjusted distribution of households' disposable income*(1+the 2018 annual disposable income growth rate).		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency = €

Germany

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Microcensus
Year of data source:	2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	No
Census data:	Yes
Description of survey:	The Microcensus forms the basis for most the official representative statistic in Germany. It is based on a random sample, in which all households have the same chance of getting selected, with a sampling fraction of 1% of the population. Unit-Nonresponse is at only 5%, partly because participation in Mikrozensus is obligatory, item-nonresponse at about 10%. English descriptions of the Microcensus can be found here: http://www.gesis.org/en/missy/metadata/MZ/ .

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	0-263 (week) 0-1139 (month) 0-13668 (year)	J	0-260 (week) 0-1140 (month) 0-13670 (year)
02	264-360 (week) 1140-1562 (month) 13669-18744 (year)	R	261-360 (week) 1141-1560 (month) 13671-18740 (year)
03	361-449 (week) 1563-1947 (month) 18745-23364 (year)	C	361-450 (week) 1561-1950 (month) 18741-23360 (year)
04	450-537 (week) 1948-2326 (month) 23365-27912 (year)	M	451-540 (week) 1951-2330 (month) 23361-27910 (year)
05	538-633 (week) 2327-2742 (month) 27913-32904 (year)	F	541-630 (week) 2331-2740 (month) 27911-32900 (year)
06	634-739 (week) 2743-3202 (month) 32905-38424 (year)	S	631-740 (week) 2741-3200 (month) 32901-38420 (year)
07	740-866 (week) 3203-3753 (month) 38425-45036 (year)	K	741-870 (week) 3201-3750 (month) 38421-45040 (year)
08	867-1032 (week) 3754-4473 (month) 45037-53676 (year)	P	871-1030 (week) 3751-4470 (month) 45041-53680 (year)
09	1033-1308 (week) 4474-5669 (month) 53677-68028 (year)	D	1031-1310 (week) 4471-5670 (month) 53681-68030 (year)
10	1309 or more (week) 5670 or more (month) 68029 or more (year)	H	1311 or more (week) 5671 or more (month) 68031 or more (year)
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	Yes		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	For ESS Round 9 income data from 2017 is used. These are the most recent figures available. Even though numbers from the nominal wage index are available for the first quarter of 2018, an adjustment on basis of the index will not be implemented. First, these numbers refer to income from wages only and do not include all sources of income. Second, the numbers are skewed because they only refer to income in the first quarter of the year and do not include special payments, such as Christmas or holiday bonuses payed in the following quarters. Therefore, the numbers of income from 2017 are more adequate to use.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency = €

Hungary

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	TÁRKI's quarterly omnibus survey
Year of data source:	2018
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Each quarter TARKI carries out its Omnibus survey with a simple size of 1000 individuals aged 18+. The survey is prepared using personal interviews, applies random selection sampling, and is representative of the Hungarian adult population.

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	0 - 135.583	J	less than 130.000 HUF
02	135.584 - 174.999	R	130.000 - 169.000 HUF
03	175.500 - 213.999	C	170.000 - 199.000 HUF
04	214.000 - 250.499	M	200.000 - 229.000 HUF
05	250.500 -	F	230.000 - 259.000 HUF
06	250.500 - 287.823	S	260.000 - 289.000 HUF
07	287.824 - 344.999	K	290.000 - 319.000 HUF
08	345.000 - 400.499	P	320.000 - 359.000 HUF
09	400.500 - 409.000	D	360.000 - 409.000 HUF
10	more than 410.000	H	more than 410.000 HUF
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The numbers are from 2018 omnibus surveys, so there was no need for adjustment.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1 EUR = 322 HUF 1 HUF = 0.0031 EUR

Ireland

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and also provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the 'at risk of poverty' rate, the consistent poverty rate and rates of enforced deprivation.</p> <p>Variables and syntax used: Total disposable household income (nat_dispinc). *Generating cutpoints for net disposable income _pctile nat_dispinc [pw = euroweight] if interview_hh==1, nq(10) ret li *again, adjust to weekly values by dividing by 52.18 *update by increase in average earnings *use to round the decile data</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	256.9	J	less than €270
02	305.05	R	€270 to under €385
03	435.75	C	€385 to under €510
04	554.9	M	€510 to under €635
05	690.38	F	€635 to under €785
06	841.05	S	€785 to under €930
07	979.54	K	€930 to under €1,115
08	1,181.05	P	€1,115 to under €1,340
09	1,444.56	D	€1,340 to under €1,680
10	1614.7	H	more than €1,680
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	Yes		
Monthly	No		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	The benchmark data from 2016 (most recent data available) was adjusted to 2018 level using the percentage increase in "average weekly earnings" (4%), from the first quarter of 2016 to the first quarter of 2018 (most recent available). The data comes from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) Earnings and Labour Costs Quarterly Survey.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency = €

Italy

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	IT SILC (Survey on Income and Living Conditions)
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	EU_SILC variable: HY020 Using the median income as the reference point, 10 deciles should be calculated with the median itself as the top of the fifth decile

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	<9000	J	Meno di 9000
02	8721	R	Da 9000 a 14000
03	13690	C	Da 14001 a 17500
04	17492	M	Da 17501 a 21000
05	20942	F	Da 21001 a 25000
06	24704	S	Da 25001 a 29500
07	29481	K	Da 29501 a 36000
08	35933	P	Da 36001 a 43500
09	43650	D	Da 43501 a 56000
10	56258	H	Più di 56000
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	2016 value * 2018 value price index where 2018 values Price Index =1.018		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency = €

Netherlands

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Integral income and wealth statistics, Statistics Netherlands https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83934NED/table?ts=1549903134940
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	13,100	J	<13000
02	17,200	R	13.000-17.000
03	20,300	C	17.000-20.000
04	24,100	M	20.000-24.000
05	28,300	F	24.000-28.000
06	32,800	S	28.000-33.000
07	39,200	K	33.000-39.000
08	45,900	P	39.000-46.000
09	58,300	D	46.000-58.000
10		H	58.000 of meer
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Net income figures are adjusted to 2017 levels, because no consumer price index available for 2018.: Divided by CPI 2016 * CPI 2017 (https://data.oecd.org/price/inflation-cpi.htm).		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency = €

Norway

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics Norway's household income statistics
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	0-250 800	J	0-261 000
02	250 801-355 000	R	261 000-369 000
03	355 001-447 400	C	369 001-465 000
04	447 4001-536 900	M	465 001-560 000
05	536 901-630 500	F	560 001-655 000
06	630 501-725 700	S	655 001-755 000
07	725 700-826 300	K	755 001-860 000
08	826 301-951 900	P	860 001-999 000
09	951 901-1 158 500	D	999 001-1 200 000
10	1 158 501-	H	1 200 001-
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Deciles from source multiplied by 1.04 and rounded		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1 EURO = 9.63 NOK

Poland

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2017. Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2018. Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2017. Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2018.
Year of data source:	2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>Household budget surveys (HBSs) are based on the sampling method which allows for the generalisation of the results to the whole population of households within a margin of error. The HBSs are conducted by regional statistical offices. However, the responsibility for the survey content and coordination lies with the Central Statistical Office, Social Surveys and Living Conditions Statistics Department in cooperation with Statistic Office in Łódź which specializes in living condition statistic.</p> <p>HBS is performed by interviewers – employees of statistical offices in voivodships. The monthly rotation of households assumes that every month of the year a different group of households participates in the survey. Each household participating in the survey keeps a special diary for a month.</p> <p>Household's available income is defined as a sum of household's current incomes from various sources reduced by prepayments on personal income tax made on behalf of a tax payer by tax-remitter (this is the case with income from hired work and social security benefits and other social benefits), by tax on income from property, taxes paid by self-employed persons, including those in free professions and individual farmers and by social security and health insurance premiums. The available income covers both income in cash and in kind, including natural consumption (consumer goods and services taken to satisfy household's needs from self-employment – in and outside farming) as well as goods and services received free of charge. Available income is allocated to expenditures and savings increase.</p> <p>The available income comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - income from hired work, - income from a private farm in agriculture, - income from self-employment other than a private farm in agriculture, from free profession, - income from property, - income from rental of a property or land, - social insurance benefits, - other social benefits, - other income (including gifts and alimonies). <p>The survey unit is a one-person or multi-person household. One-person household is defined as a self-sufficient person, i.e. not sharing his/her income with any other person, whether living alone or not. Multi-person household is defined as a group of persons living together and sharing their incomes and expenditures. The size of a household is understood as an total number of persons included in the household.</p> <p>The adopted sampling scheme was a geographically stratified and two-stage with different selection probabilities at the first stage. The sampling units for the first stage were the area survey points (asp) and those for the second stage were dwellings.</p> <p>The first stage sampling frame was based on the records of statistical areas (sets of areas) designed for the National Census purposes and updated annually by the changes resulting from the administrative division of the country as well as construction of new and dismantle of old houses. The sampling frame keeps in record information about every statistical area concerning address characteristics as well as the estimated numbers of inhabitants and dwellings. It was assumed that an urban area survey point should consist of at least 250 dwellings, while a rural one – 150 dwellings respectively. That is why small statistical areas were combined with the neighbouring ones. In total, about 30 000 area survey points were set up.</p> <p>In 2017 two subsamples, consisting of 783 asp each were used, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subsample 1 – selected in 2015 for the surveys in 2016–2017, - subsample 2 – selected in 2016 for the surveys in 2017–2018. <p>Both subsamples were selected according to the same sampling scheme, but with different numbers of strata. Prior to sample selection, the asps were stratified. Each of the large cities (i.e., ones with population greater than 100,000) usually constituted a separate strata. In Warsaw, Łódź, Kraków, Poznań and Wrocław several strata were created by combining neighbouring districts. In turn, smaller cities and rural areas were stratified according by sub-region (NTS 3). The number of strata by voivodship ranged from 5 in the Opolskie and Świętokrzyskie to 27 in the Silesian voivodship. In total, 191 strata were created, out of which 58 were located in rural areas. It was assumed that each dwelling (household) should have the same sampling probability. That is why a sample of 675 asps was divided approximately in proportion to the number of dwellings in these strata. Starting from the year 2005, for the more precise results concerning farmers' households, the number of asps in rural areas were increased by 50%. Additionally, a sample of 108 rural asps was drawn and divided in proportion to the number of dwellings in rural strata.</p> <p>The second stage sampling frame was based on the registers of inhabited dwellings in the selected asps, prepared by the regional statistical offices. The selection of dwellings was done in accordance with the following rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. the adopted model is full rotation with a monthly replacement of the sample; II. for each month 2 dwellings per asp are selected and all the households from these dwellings participate in the survey; III. every selected dwelling participates in the survey in the same month of the two consecutive years, i.e. 2016 and 2017 for subsample 1 and 2017 and 2018 for subsample 2;

	<p>IV. for every asp a supplementary sample of dwellings is selected in order to replace dwellings inhabited by households not participating in the survey. The dwellings from the supplementary sample are surveyed in the sequence of drawing as a replacement of not participating ones. Following the above guidelines, 24 dwellings were selected in every asp (2 for each month) and two supplementary samples with sizes depending on the size class of the locality: 250 dwellings in Warsaw, 200 dwellings in cities with population at least 500,000, 100 dwellings in all other cities, and 60 dwellings in rural areas..</p> <p>Because of non-participation of a number of households, there is a difference between a structure of the surveyed sample and that of selected one revealed by the socio-demographic traits. Therefore, the survey results were weighted with the 2011 National Census data broken by number of persons living in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>In 2017, there were 3132 dwellings surveyed every month. It was planned to obtain responses from households inhabiting 37 584 dwellings throughout the year 2017. The number of households actually surveyed was 36 665.</p> <p>(Source: "Household budget survey in 2017" Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2018. Available on the webpage: http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/warunki-zycia/dochody-wydatki-i-warunki-zycia-ludnosci/budzety-gospodarstw-domowych-w-2017-r-,9,12.html (access on March 3, 2019).</p>
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2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	1560,47	J	1700 pln zł or less
02	2120,60	R	between 1701 pln and 2300 pln
03	2764,66	C	between 2301 pln and 3000 pln
04	3371,00	M	between 3001 pln and 3600 pln
05	4000,00	F	between 3601 pln and 4300 pln
06	4692,67	S	between 4301 pln and 5000 pln
07	5500,00	K	between 5001 pln and 5900 pln
08	6503,70	P	between 5901 pln and 7000 pln
09	8200,00	D	between 7001 pln and 8800 pln
10	NA	H	more than 8801 pln
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	The 2017 HBS data were adjusted to the 2018 level. We compared mean earnings in May 2018 with mean earnings in May 2017. The difference was about 7%. All deciles of the household income in 2017 were increased by 7% and the resulting amounts were subsequently rounded.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	<p>The exchange rate did not change considerably throughout the time of the fieldwork. Below are monthly average readings based on publications of the central bank of the Republic of Poland: The National Bank of Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – monthly average exchange rate for October 2018: €1 = 4,3060 National currency (PLN), – monthly average exchange rate for November 2018: €1 = 4,3029 National currency (PLN), – monthly average exchange rate for December 2018: €1 = 4,2905 National currency (PLN), – monthly average exchange rate for January 2019: €1 = 4,2954 National currency (PLN) – monthly average exchange rate for February 2019: €1 = 4,3157 National currency (PLN)..

Serbia

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EUROPEAN UNION STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (EU-SILC)
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>"The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. This instrument is anchored in the European Statistical System (ESS)." https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions</p> <p>We have used variable "HY020: Total disposable household income" in EU SILC "h-file" (household database).</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	14000	J	10
02	23000	R	20
03	31000	C	30
04	39000	M	40
05	49000	F	50
06	59000	S	60
07	72000	K	70
08	90000	P	80
09	120000	D	90
10	120001 i više	H	100
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	We have adjusted data for 2018. We have used the average increase in total household income from 2016 to 2018, which was 6,8% (0,068). $\text{Income} = (\text{2016}) \times 1,07$ (Index of average net)		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	100 RSD = 0.87 EUR

Slovenia

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Data from Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia / Income and Living Conditions (SILC) for 2016. SILC is conducted on the basis of information obtained from a survey of living conditions and administrative and registry data for the year preceding the survey. National Statistical Office provides us relevant information in that regard as updated as possible. We checked data on the SILC 2016 data of Household's total net income.
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The basis is the raw information of the upper limits of deciles in household income in Slovenia calculated from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) for 2014 and 2016. SILC is conducted on the basis of information obtained from a survey of living conditions and administrative and registry data for the year preceding the survey. Households were classified in deciles according to the size of their annual disposable income. Monthly fee = annual amount / 12th

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	< 556 €	J	< 550 €
02	556 € - 793 €	R	551 € - 800 €
03	794 € - 1037 €	C	801 € - 1000 €
04	1038 € - 1293 €	M	1001 € - 1300 €
05	1294 € - 1571 €	F	1301 € - 1600 €
06	1572 € - 1878 €	S	1601 € - 1900 €
07	1879 € - 2208 €	K	1901 € - 2200 €
08	2209 € - 2612 €	P	2201 € - 2500 €
09	2613 € - 3247 €	D	2501 € - 3100 €
10	> 3247 €	H	> 3100 €
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	Yes		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	As we calculated afterwards the adjustment of the data from 2016 to 2018 should be only 6,6% and, after rounding for showcard, it is pretty small effect on final deciles.		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate

Switzerland

1. Data source	
If EU-SILC used, please name the variable(s) used:	HY010, PY090G ,PY110G, PY120G, PY130G
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2015/2016 (EU-SILC 2016)
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) is a representative survey of households in Switzerland. This instrument aims at studying poverty, social exclusion and living conditions on the basis of indicators that are comparable at the European level.</p> <p>This yearly survey (from January to June) is carried out through telephone interviews (CATI). The persons who participate in the survey are interviewed for several years. This setting aims at describing the important stages in individual trajectories and at studying changes in living conditions.</p> <p>The FSO carries out a random sample register to conduct household surveys. This draws mainly from official cantonal and communal population registers. In order to make contact, the sample was completed as much as possible with telephone numbers that must be provided to the FSO by telephone providers. This list contains all private telephone connections, including those that do not appear in the publicly available telephone directory.</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	38'514	J	Less than CHF 39'000
02	51'735	R	CHF 39'000 to less than CHF 52'000
03	64'035	C	CHF 52'000 to less than CHF 64'000
04	76'710	M	CHF 64'000 to less than CHF 77'000
05	89'633	F	CHF 77'000 to less than CHF 90'000
06	103'955	S	CHF 90'000 to less than CHF 104'000
07	121'499	K	CHF 104'000 to less than CHF 121'000
08	144'298	P	CHF 121'000 to less than CHF 144'000
09	184'128	D	CHF 144'000 to less than CHF 184'000
10	max	H	CHF 184'000 or more
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	No		
Monthly	No		
Annual	Yes		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	No		
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	<p>In exchange with the Statistical Office (SILC data), we agreed not to provide adjusted numbers as salaries in Switzerland are very stable and changes occur only for the very rich and the very poor, thus, an overall adjustment would just add bias. Furthermore, the confidence intervals of the estimates will be bigger than the adjustment of approximately 1%. Also, the estimate for the change of salaries includes only the employed, not the independent workers and it would be based on an estimate for 2018 based on information on the first quarter of 2018.</p>		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	No		
If no, please give the income definition used:	<p>In principle, yes, the data refer to household's total income after tax and compulsory deductions. However, with the caveat that "after tax" means mainly after compulsory deductions only, as in Switzerland, taxes are based on wealth, income etc. of two years before more or less, and people do not know their income after taxes. On the other hand, what might be counted as tax in other countries, is in Switzerland based on insurance models which will be deducted as it is automatically deducted from salaries (or not even visible as employers pay it).</p>		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate

National currency versus the Euro (€)
at the time of fieldwork

1 EUR = 1.14 CHF (30. Sept. 2018)

United Kingdom

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Family Resources Survey
Year of data source:	2016/17
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The FRS is a continuous annual survey of households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The survey is funded by the Department for Work and Pensions and produces National statistics on income. The sample is drawn from the Postal Address File (PAF).

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	UP to £218 per week	J	Less than £229
02	£218 to £294 per week	R	£229 to under £308
03	£294 to £367 per week	C	£308 to under £385
04	£367 to £447 per week	M	£385 to under £469
05	£447 to £536 per week	F	£469 to under £562
06	£536 to £636 per week	S	£562 to under £667
07	£636 to £758 per week	K	£667 to under £795
08	£758 to £936 per week	P	£795 to under £982
09	£936 to £1,208 per week	D	£982 to under £1,267
10	£1,208 per week or more	H	£1,267 or more (equivalent amounts for monthly and annual were also shown on the show card)
Income decile table refers to:			
Weekly	Yes		
Monthly	No		
Annual	No		
Are the income figures adjusted to 2018 level?	Yes		
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	<p>The FRS income data is from 2016/17. This was collected between April 2016 and March 2017 i.e. with a mid-point of October 2016. This was uprated for two years earnings growth to get to a figure for October 2018, during ESS 9 fieldwork. We used average earnings data to calculate the uprating factor.</p> <p>We used the average earnings index KAB9 weekly total earnings (including bonuses). We compared how the level increased across a 2-year period. In order to smooth out any monthly variations in the index, we took the average of the monthly index between Nov 2015 and April 2016 and compared this with the average of the monthly index between Nov 2017 and Apr 2018. The average index increased 4.91% over these two years. FRS income thresholds were therefore be uprated by 4.91%.</p>		
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes		
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes		

3. Exchange rate	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1st September 2018 £1 = 1.12 Euros