APPENDIX A2

INCOME, ESS8 - 2016 ed. 2.1

Version Notes, ESS8 Appendix A2 INCOME

ESS8 edition 2.1 (published 01.12.18):

Czechia: Country name changed from Czech Republic to Czechia in accordance with change in ISO 3166 standard.

ESS8 edition 2.0 (published 30.05.18):

Changes from previous edition:

Additional countries:
Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain.

Finland:
1. Data source, Year of data source: Information corrected

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 acutal 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 neccesary. The deciles are domumented 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 69) on income:

YOUR HOUSEHOLD 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:	ES SILK
Year of data source:	2015
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	14,806		J	weniger als € 14,800
02	19,802		R	€ 14,800 to under € 19,800
03	24,224		C	€ 19,800 to under € 24,200
04	29,382		M	€ 24,200 to under € 29,400
05	34,988		F	€ 29,400 to under € 35,000
06	41,001		S	€ 35,000 to under € 41,000
07	47,978		K	€ 41,000 to under € 48,000
08	56,511		P	€ 48,000 to under € 56,500
09	70,749		D	€ 56,500 to under € 70,700
10			H	mehr als €70,700

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
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 = €

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:	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. - 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 diplomts 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 sratification 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 unitl 2017 (4,348). Net sample size: 6,021 households agreed to participate in the EU-SILC 2014. Additional informaion can be found in the EU-SILC 2014 quality report for Belgium (SILC_ESQRS_A_BE_2014_0000).

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	< 13385		J	< 13390
02	13385 - 16848		R	13390 - 16850
03	16848 - 20653		C	16850 - 20650
04	20653 - 25210		M	20650 - 25210
05	25210 - 30260		F	25210 - 30260
06	30260 - 36700		S	30260 - 36700
07	36700 - 44866		K	36700 - 44870
08	44866 - 54328		P	44870 - 54330
09	54328 - 67004		D	54330 - 67000
10	67004 <		H	67000 <

Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The household income deciles were not adjusted to 2016 levels because this could not be accurately calculated.

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 = €

Czechia

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:	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 137 972		J	Up to 141 299
02	137 973 – 179 472		R	141 300 – 183 799
03	179 473 – 233 539		C	183 800 – 239 099
04	233 540 – 274 892		M	239 100 – 281 499
05	274 893 – 320 102		F	281 500 – 327 799
06	320 103 – 375 153		S	327 800 – 384 099
07	375 154 – 443 561		K	384 100 – 454 199
08	443 562 – 522 179		P	454 200 – 534 699
09	522 180 – 655 799		D	534 700 – 671 499
10	655 800 and more		H	671 500 and more

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	Income2016 = Income2014*1,024
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	October 2016 = 27,021 November 2016 = 27,032 December 2016 = 27,030

Estonia

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC 2014
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	We run ESS2012 and EU-SILC 2012 comparative analyses for methodological purposes. The method of extrapolation of a growth was used to make a forecast for 2016. The data were adjusted with ESS pilot study results from 2016 spring. 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.' See: http://www.eui.eu/Research/Library/ResearchGuides/Economics/Statistics/DataPortal/EU-SILC.aspx

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	0–4640		J	0–4599
02	4641–7634		R	4600–7599
03	7635–9729		C	7600–9699
04	9730–12543		M	9700–12499
05	12544–15353		F	12500–14999
06	15354–18672		S	15000–17999
07	18673–22376		K	18000–21999
08	22377–27637		P	22000–26999
09	27638–36149		D	27000–35999
10	36150+		H	36000+

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	We run ESS2012 and EU-SILC 2012 comparative analyses for methodological purposes. The method of extrapolation of a growth was used to make a forecast for 2016. The data were adjusted with ESS pilot study results from 2016 spring.
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 = €

Finland

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Income distribution statistics
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The income distribution statistics describe the distribution of the annual income of households and income differentials between different population groups. The statistics describe the amount of disposable income and its formation from different sources when taking taxation and income transfers into consideration. Income and its distribution are also examined by groups according to level of income, socio-economic status, stage in life cycle and area of residence. The statistics also describe the earned and entrepreneurial incomes of household members. Income distribution statistics represent a sample survey whose final sample size is approximately 10,000 households. The data on households and their members are collected with interviews and from administrative registers. In the interviews, the size and structure of households are established and background data are collected on the household members' occupations, activity on the labour market, dwelling, untaxed income and other matters that have a bearing on the subsistence of households. The vast majority of data on income and on classification variables (e.g. level of education, marital status) are obtained from registers.

2. Income deciles

	Source data		Income deciles
01	Under 1 115 EUR	J	Under 1 115 EUR
02	1 115 - 1 376 EUR	R	1 115 - 1 376 EUR
03	1 377 - 1 749 EUR	C	1 377 - 1 749 EUR
04	1 750 - 2 165 EUR	M	1 750 - 2 165 EUR
05	2 166 - 2 646 EUR	F	2 166 - 2 646 EUR
06	2 647 - 3 211 EUR	S	2 647 - 3 211 EUR
07	3 212 - 3 840 EUR	K	3 212 - 3 840 EUR
08	3 841 - 4 580 EUR	P	3 841 - 4 580 EUR
09	4 581 - 5 709 EUR	D	4 581 - 5 709 EUR
10	Minimum 5 710 EUR	H	Minimum 5 710 EUR

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Finland has followed the same procedure as in previous ESS Rounds.
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 = €

France

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Enquête revenus fiscaux et sociaux (INSEE)
Year of data source:	2013
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	13 530	J	Moins de 13 550 euros
02	17 420	R	13 551 à 17 400 euros
03	21 100	C	17 401 à 21 100 euros
04	25 340	M	21 101 à 25 350 euros
05	30 040	F	25 351 à 30 050 euros
06	35 420	S	30 051 à 35 400 euros
07	41 920	K	35 401 à 41 900 euros
08	50 400	P	41 901 à 50 400 euros
09	65 210	D	50 401 à 65 200 euros
10		H	Plus de 65 201 euros

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	The data are adjusted to 2016 level. Annual disposable income growth rate : 0,008 (2014) / 0,007 (2015) / 0,012 (2016) The formula for adjustement =+the 2015 adjusted distribution of households' disposable income*(1+the 2016 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:	Mikrozensus
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	No
Census data:	Yes
Description of survey:	Mikrozensus forms the basis for most the official representative statistic in Germany. 1% of the population gets asked. It is based on a random sample, in which all households have the same chance of getting selected. 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	Less than 1,060 € per month		J	0-240 (week) 0-1,060 (month) 0-12,710 (year)
02	1,061 - 1,440 € per month		R	241-330 (week) 1,061-1,440 (month) 12,711-17,290 (year)
03	1,441 - 1,790 € per month		C	331-410 (week) 1,441-1,790 (month) 17,291-21,460 (year)
04	1,791 - 2,140 € per month		M	411-490 (week) 1,791-2,140 (month) 21,461-25,660 (year)
05	2,141 - 2,520 € per month		F	491-580 (week) 2,141-2,520 (month) 25,661-30,280 (year)
06	2,521 - 2,960 € per month		S	581-680 (week) 2,521-2,960 (month) 30,281-35,500 (year)
07	2,961 - 3,470 € per month		K	681-800 (week) 2,961-3,470 (month) 35,501-41,650 (year)
08	3,471 - 4,150 € per month		P	801-960 (week) 3,471-4,150 (month) 41,651-49,780 (year)
09	4,151 - 5,250 € per month		D	961-1,210 (week) 4,151-5,250 (month) 49,781-63,050 (year)
10	5,251 € or more per month		H	1,211 or more (week) 5,251 or more (month) 63,051 or more (year)

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	Yes
Monthly	Yes
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Income figures match the 2014 Mikrozensus data, as it was the most recent information on income development available, no more recent data or information for adjustment was available at the moment of preparing the ESS questionnaire. Other adjustments were avoided because the differences between deciles in 2014 and 2016 are likely to be small.
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?	No
If no, please give the household definition used:	Data refer to income for all households with reported information. Income deciles were calculated referring to the population aged 15 or older (place of main residence); minor roundings.

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 regular omnibus survey
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Each month 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	less than 125.000 HUF		J	less than 125.000 HUF
02	126000 – 156000 HUF		R	126000 – 156000 HUF
03	157000 - 180000 HUF		C	157000 - 180000 HUF
04	181000 - 210000 HUF		M	181000 - 210000 HUF
05	211000 - 240000 HUF		F	211000 - 240000 HUF
06	241000 - 255000 HUF		S	241000 - 255000 HUF
07	256000 - 300000 HUF		K	256000 - 300000 HUF
08	301000 - 380000 HUF		P	301000 - 380000 HUF
09	381000 - 400000 HUF		D	381000 - 400000 HUF
10	more than 400000 HUF		H	more than 400000 HUF

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The numbers are from 2016 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 = 312 HUF 1 HUF = 0.00320 EUR

Iceland

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics Iceland
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Tax returns in 2014.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	0 - 191968 ISK		J	0 - 225.000
02	191968 - 245756 ISK		R	225.000 - 290.000 ISK
03	245756 - 318332 ISK		C	290.000 - 375.000 ISK
04	318332 - 395499 ISK		M	375.000 - 465.000 ISK
05	395499 - 479534 ISK		F	465.000 - 565.000 ISK
06	479534 - 565096 ISK		S	565.000 - 665.000 ISK
07	565096 - 664624 ISK		K	665.000 - 780.000 ISK
08	664624 - 768631 ISK		P	780.000 - 905.000 ISK
09	768631 - 941667 ISK		D	905.000 - 1.100.000 ISK
10	More than 941667 ISK		H	More than 1.100.000 ISK

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	income decile x (wage index Dec 2014/ wage index July 2016)
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	1000 ISK = 8,66 euros 1 euro = 116 ISK

Ireland

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:	The primary focus of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is the collection of information on the income and living conditions of different types of households in Ireland, in order to derive indicators on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. It is a voluntary (for selected households) survey of private households. Information is collected in the field by a team of face-to-face interviewers using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) on tablet computers (using a Blaise application). Information is collected from households surveyed throughout the year. The total annual sample is designed to be 9,800 households. The actual achieved sample varies over time depending on the level of response.
	The basic units of observation are individuals normally resident in Ireland and Irish households. Household data is collected from the nominated head of household and personal data is collected from individuals. In some cases, personal data is aggregated to household level prior to analysis. The survey population is all private households and their current members residing in the state at the time of the data collection. The initial sample is a sample of households, taken from the population of households. However, data is collected on each individual within the household. The sample excludes individuals living in institutions or communal accommodation and persons of no fixed abode. The sampling frame is the register of all private households occupied on the night of the 2011 Census of Population.
	The sample is designed to meet Eurostat's cross-sectional and longitudinal effective sample size requirements. Eurostat require for Ireland a minimum effective sample size of 3,750 households in the cross-sectional sample. Eurostat require for Ireland a minimum effective sample size of 2,750 households in the longitudinal sample. The overall design effect was assumed to be 1.6 and the overall response rate was assumed to be 67%.
	The CSO has conducted a review of the sample design to try to improve the design effect of the SILC sample. However, there are a number of constraints, including:
	- The design clusters tend to be homogenous. This implies that SILC requires more clusters with less households per cluster to achieve a representative sample.
	- The sample frame doesn't seem to have a variable that is effectively correlated with the primary SILC variables
	- There is a limited capacity in the interviewer field force. The field force is currently shared with the QNHS and so the number of hours available to SILC is limited.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	<191.84		J	Less than €245
02	289.56		R	€245 to €360
03	423.35		C	€360 to €480
04	518.50		M	€480 to €590
05	636.36		F	€590 to €700
06	735.83		S	€700 to €820
07	866.99		K	€820 to €955
08	1006.15		P	€955 to €1180
09	1304.40		D	€1180 to €1620
10	1877.69		H	More than €1620

Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	Yes
Monthly	No
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	Adjustment for inflation uses the CPI increase from July 2015 to July 2016 (most recent data available) of 2.1% to account for the two year gap (approx.) between EU-SILC and ESS fieldwork.
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 = €

Israel

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Household expenditure survey
Year of data source:	2013
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The Income Survey has been conducted regularly since 1965. The findings below pertain to the income of households in which the head of household worked as an employee, was self-employed or did not work; and also include income from wages of individuals (employees and cooperative members only). The data are based on findings from the last survey, which was conducted during 2007. Until 1984 income was investigated on an annual measurement basis, and the data were processed and presented in the same manner. In the survey conducted in 1985, substantial changes were made in research and processing methods, and since then income has been investigated on a three-month measurement basis and presented as monthly income. In 1995, the income survey population was broadened to include households in Arab urban localities with population of 2,000-9,999. Since 1997, the income estimates have been based on combined income data elicited from two surveys: the Income Survey and the Household Expenditure Survey. The combined survey covers most of the population of Israel, in all types of localities excluding collective moshavim, kibbutzim and Bedouin who live outside localities. During 2000-2001 problems arose in surveying the residents of East Jerusalem; therefore, the data for these years do not include this population. As of 2012, following the transition of the Labour Force Survey from a quarterly survey to a monthly one, the Income Survey was discontinued as part of the Labour Force Survey, i.e., the method of income data collection was changed from two sources to one source. Thus, the Household Expenditure Survey was expanded by about 3,000 households. Improving and expanding the survey also included enlarging the sample by surveying renewed kibbutzim (that have been privatized) and collective moshavim (expanding the coverage of the surveyed population from 95% in previous years to 97%). Additionally, the Arab population sample was strengthened as well, and the level of detail of the data in the survey was increased.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	-9391 - 5482		J	0-5500
02	5483 - 7973		R	5501-8000
03	7980 - 10308		C	8001-10,300
04	10309 - 12781		M	10,301-12,800
05	12783 - 15447		F	12,801-15,500
06	15451 - 18786		S	15,501-18,800
07	18793 - 22842		K	18,801-22,900
08	22845 - 28581		P	22,801-28,600
09	28583 - 38971		D	28,601-39,000
10	38972 - 651706		H	39,001 +

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	At the time of the survey, we did not have a source to adjust to.
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	4.0 NIS= 1 €

Italy

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	IT SILC (Survey on Income and Living Conditions)
Year of data source:	2015
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 Italian sample was used to calculate the deciles for the income categories. Population converage: two stage sampling design (stage 1 are minucipalities; stage two households) Initial units: households Net sample size: 17,985 households and 42,987 individuals The sample is representative of the Italian population

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	<9000		J	Meno di 9000
02	9036		R	Da 9000 a 13500
03	13434		C	Da 13501 a 17000
04	16929		M	Da 17001 a 20500
05	20488		F	Da 20501 a 24000
06	24190		S	Da 24001 a 29000
07	28784		K	Da 29001 a 34500
08	34684		P	Da 34501 a 42500
09	42289		D	Da 42501 a 54500
10	>54457		H	Più di 54500

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	2015 value * 2015 price index
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 = €

Lithuania

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Omnibus surveys 'Lithuanian Barometer' conducted by the fieldwork organisation
Year of data source:	February and March, 2017
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Net income deciles were derived from two national omnibus (18+, no upper age limit) surveys conducted by the Fieldwork Organization in February and March, 2017. In both surveys random route sampling from 112 randomly selected PSUs was used. PSUs were selected proportionally to the population size in the strata (10 counties * 4 types of settlements according to their size). One respondent (selected following 'last-birthday' rule) per household was interviewed. In total, 2018 respondents were interviewed in the two surveys (slightly more than 1000 in each). The question was formulated as follows: 'Kokios vidutinės jūsų šeimos (namų ūkio) pajamos per mėnesį? Sudėkite visų šeimos narių, kurie kartu su jumis veda bendrą ūkį, atlyginimus, pensijas, stipendijas, pašalpas ir nurodykite sumą eurais'. It asked about monthly average net family (household) income after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources. It also provided more elaborate description of what should be considered as net family income (wages, salaries, pensions, stipends, benefits etc. of all the household members). Data collected in the surveys refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type. The entries in table X2.1 (Source data) are rounded means of the deciles in the two surveys.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	320 EUR		J	<350 EUR
02	435 EUR		R	350-450 EUR
03	550 EUR		C	451-550 EUR
04	640 EUR		M	551-650 EUR
05	755 EUR		F	651-750 EUR
06	900 EUR		S	751-900 EUR
07	1030 EUR		K	901-1050 EUR
08	1200 EUR		P	1051-1200 EUR
09	1370 EUR		D	1201-1350 EUR
10			H	>1350 EUR

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Since the surveys used to calculate income deciles were conducted in 2017, they seem to already contain the most up-to-date information about household income distribution in Lithuania for year 2017.
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	Lithuanian currency is Euro.

Netherlands

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	CBS Statline (Statistics Netherlands)
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	n.a.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	13 200		J	< 13 200
02	17 300		R	13 200 - 17 300
03	20 800		C	17 300 - 20 800
04	24 500		M	20 800 - 24 500
05	28 700		F	24 500 - 28 700
06	33 900		S	28 700 - 33 900
07	40 100		K	33 900 - 40 100
08	47 800		P	40 100 - 47 800
09	60 100		D	47 800 - 60 100
10	x		H	> 60 100

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The figures are based on income in nominal prices (that is, CBS does not adjust to inflation nor wages. For all households applies the same deflator (consumerprice index), and therefore, the distribution does not change across the decile categories.
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:	2015
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	0 - 251 000		J	0 - 251 000
02	251 001 - 356 000		R	251 001 - 356 000
03	356 001 - 448 000		C	356 001 - 448 000
04	448 001 - 537 000		M	448 001 - 537 000
05	537 001 - 634 000		F	537 001 - 634 000
06	634 001 - 729 000		S	634 001 - 729 000
07	729 001 - 830 000		K	729 001 - 830 000
08	830 001 - 955 000		P	830 001 - 955 000
09	955 001 - 1 162 000		D	955 001 - 1 162 000
10	1 162 001 ->		H	1 162 001 ->

Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	1,034, adjusted for income per capita.
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 NOK = 0,109 EURO

Poland

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2015. Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2016.
Year of data source:	2015
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Household budget surveys (HBS) are based on the sampling method which allows for the generalisation of the results to the whole population of households within a margin of an error. The HBS is 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 Lodz which specializes in living condition statistic. 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. 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. The available income comprises: - 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). 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 average number of persons included in the household. The adopted sampling scheme was a geographically stratified and two-stage one with different selection probability 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. 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. In 2015 two subsamples, consisting of 783 asp each were used, i.e. - subsample 1 – selected in 2013 for the surveys in 2014–2015, - subsample 2 – selected in 2014 for the surveys in 2015–2016. Both the subsamples were selected according to the same sampling scheme, but with different number of strata. Prior to sample selection, the asp were stratified separately for every voivodship by 6 class of locality. Big cities usually constituted separate strata. In Warsaw six strata were created by combining neighbouring districts. In rural areas the strata were composed of groups of asp comprising neighbouring, partly rural poviats. The number of strata by voivodship ranged from 5 in the Opolskie and Świętokrzyskie to 21 in Mazowieckie 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 sample of 675 asp 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 asp in rural areas were increased by 50%. Additionally the sample of 108 rural asp was drawn and divided in proportion to the number of dwellings in rural strata. The second stage sampling frame was based on the registers of inhabited dwellings in the selected asp, prepared by the regional statistical offices. The selection of dwellings was done in accordance with the following rules: 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. 2015 and 2016 for subsample 2 and 2014 and 2015 for subsample 1; IV. for every asp a reserve sample of dwellings is selected in order to replace dwellings inhabited by households not participating in the survey. The dwellings from the reserve sample are surveyed in the sequence of drawing as a replacement of not participating ones.

Following the above guideline, 24 dwellings were selected in every asp (2 for each month) and a reserve sample consisting up to 150 dwellings.

Because of non – participation of number of part 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.
In 2015 there were 3132 dwellings surveyed every month and thus it was planned to achieve the results for the whole year from households inhabiting 37 584 dwellings. Actually number of surveyed households was 37 148.
(Source: "Household budget survey in 2015" Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2016. Available on the webpage: http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/household-budget-survey-in-2015,2,10.html (5.04.2017)

Note: In 2016 Polish government introduced a subsidy programme called "Family 500+" (Rodzina 500 plus). A monthly allowance of 500 zlotys (PLN) – equivalent of €114 – is paid for all second and subsequent child up to the age of 18, including those already born. That income has not been included in the estimation.

2. Income deciles

	Source data		Income deciles
01	1375,88	J	1400 pln or less
02	1840,00	R	between 1401 pln and 1900 pln
03	2320,00	C	between 1901 pln and 2400 pln
04	2812,69	M	between 2401 pln and 2900 pln
05	3301,50	F	between 2901 pln and 3400 pln
06	3873,90	S	between 3401 pln and 4000 pln
07	4521,50	K	between 4001 pln and 4700 pln
08	5414,00	P	between 4701 pln and 5600 pln
09	6880,00	D	between 5601 pln and 7100 pln
10	no decile	H	more than 7100 pln

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	In ESS 8 the data from 2015 has been adjusted to 2016 based on the comparison of household incomes from 2014 and 2015 for each decile. For year 2016 the same increase was assumed in relation to 2015, as it was between 2014 and 2015. For particular deciles it was from 1.031 up to 1.044.
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	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: – monthly average exchange rate for November 2016: €1 = 4,3839 National currency (PLN), – monthly average exchange rate for December 2016: €1 = 4,4371 National currency (PLN), – monthly average exchange rate for January 2017: €1 = 4,3706 National currency (PLN).

Portugal

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR) - National Statitic Institute (INE)
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The sample is selected from a sampling frame that the National Statistic Institutes uses to conduct serveys to families. The sampling frame is constituted by houselds and was selected from the data colected on 2001 Census. The sampling units are households. The sample is constituted by 7374 households distributed by NUTSII, representing 16422 individuals.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	3.603 euro		J	Less than 4.960 euro
02	6.314 euro		R	Between 4.961 and 7.200 euro
03	8.246 euro		C	Between 7.201 and 9.200 euro
04	10.266 euro		M	Between 9.201 and 11.400 euro
05	12.659 euro		F	Between 11.401 and 13.900 euro
06	15.155 euro		S	Between 13.901 and 16.500 euro
07	17.915 euro		K	Between 16.501 and 19.700 euro
08	21.607 euro		P	Between 19.701 and 24.450 euro
09	27.312 euro		D	Between 24.451 and 37.000 euro
10	47.063 euro		H	More than 37.000 Euros

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
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 = €

Russian Federation

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	CESSI Monitoring of Social-Political situation in Russia from spring 2016
Year of data source:	2016
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	National sample 18 years old and over, personal interviews in respondent's homes based on probability random sample

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	Less than 12000 rubles (9%)		J	Less than 12000 rubles (or less than 144 th rubles a year)
02	12'001-15'000 rubles (9,5%)		R	12'001-15'000 rubles (144-180 th rubles a year)
03	15'001-18'000 rubles (9,5%)		C	15'001-18'000 rubles (180-216 th rubles a year)
04	18'001-21'000 rubles (10,5%)		M	18'001-21'000 rubles (216-252 th rubles a year)
05	21'001-25'000 rubles (10%)		F	21'001-25'000 rubles (252-300 th rubles a year)
06	25'001-30'000 rubles (10,5%)		S	25'001-30'000 rubles (300-360 th rubles a year)
07	30'001-40'000 rubles (11%)		K	30'001-40'000 rubles (360-480 th rubles a year)
08	40'001-60'000 rubles (11%)		P	40'001-60'000 rubles (480-720th rubles a year)
09	60'001-80'000 rubles (11%)		D	40'001-60'000 rubles (720-960 th rubles a year)
10	More than 80'001 rubles (9%)		H	More than 80'001 rubles (more than 960 th rubles a year

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Source data are from 2016 therefore it was not adjusted
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 = RUSSIAN RUBLES 1 euro=63,2 Russian rubles

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 2014. 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 2014 data of Household's total net income.
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
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 2012 and 2014. 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	(upper limit of the decile in EUR)		J	< 550
02	804		R	800
03	1030		C	1000
04	1271		M	1300
05	1551		F	1600
06	1853		S	1900
07	2182		K	2200
08	2580		P	1600
09	3232		D	3200
10	> 3270		H	> 3200

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	The higher categories (8-10) of Income deciles have higher upper limit, that led us to adjust (increase) the upper level of the 8th for 100 €, consequently both levels in the 9th and lower level for the 10th should be raised for 100 EUR.
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 = €

Spain

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Household Budget Survey (HBS) - Persons Database
Year of data source:	2015
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	This survey is conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE). It provides annual information on the Spanish households' consumption expenses, as well as on a range of features related to household living conditions The sample size is approximately 24.000 households per year. It consists of 2,275 primary census units. Within each PCU, 10 dwellings (secondary units) are selected. Information is collected from all the households within each dwelling. Each household remains in the sample for two consecutive years, with half of the sample renewed each year.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	Up to 782€		J	Less than 780€
02	783 to 1016€		R	780€ to under 1000€
03	1018 to 1257€		C	1000€ to under 1250€
04	1258 to 1524€		M	1250€ to under 1500€
05	1525 to 1774€		F	1500€ to under 1800€
06	1775 to 2201€		S	1800€ to under 2200€
07	2202 to 2443€		K	2200€ to under 2500€
08	2444 to 2828€		P	2500€ to under 2850€
09	2829 to 3717€		D	2850€ to under 3700€
10	3718€ or more		H	3700€ or more

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	Data from 2015 survey were adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (2015-2016).
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

Sweden

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	European Social Survey
Year of data source:	2012
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	Upp till 10 999		J	Upp till 11 999
02	11 000 - 14 999		R	12 000 - 15 999
03	15 000 - 18 999		C	16 000 - 19 999
04	19 000 - 21 999		M	20 000 - 23 999
05	22 000 - 24 999		F	24 000 - 26 999
06	25 000 - 28 999		S	27 000 - 30 999
07	29 000 - 32 999		K	31 000 - 35 999
08	33 000 - 39 999		P	36 000 - 42 999
09	40 000 - 48 999		D	43 000 - 52 999
10	49 000 eller mer		H	53 000 eller mer

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	The income deciles were adjusted for inflation and increased wage levels in Sweden. We increased each category by 8-9% (rounded downwards or upwards)
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 SEK = 0.10 € (20.11.16)

Switzerland

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	CNEF Income data, surveyed by the Swiss Household Panel
Year of data source:	2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The principal aim of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) is to observe social change, in particular the dynamics of changing living conditions and representations in the population of Switzerland (http://www.swisspanel.ch/?lang=en) The SHP is a yearly panel study following a random sample of households in Switzerland over time, interviewing all household members (CATI). Data collection started in 1999 with a sample of 5,074 households containing 12,931 household members (SHP_I). In 2004 a second sample of 2,538 households with a total of 6,569 household members was added (SHP_II). The SHP database of 2014 holds information from SHP_I et SHP_II SHP_I is a stratified random sample (by major geographical region - NUTS II), of private household whose members represent the non-institutional residents population in Switzerland. The sample covered over 95% of all private households and is representative of the various social groups in all regions of Switzerland. However, as the interviews are carried out in the three official national languages (German, French, and Italian), there might be a certain bias concerning how population groups who have recently migrated to Switzerland are represented. In order to compensate for the erosion of the original 1999-sample, a refreshment random sample of "new" households was injected in 2004 (SHPII) following the same methodology. The response rate for 2014 on the household level is 55% for SHP_I, and also 55% for SHP_II.

2. Income deciles

	Source data			Income deciles
01	33036		J	0 to less than 33000
02	49144		R	33000 to less than 49000
03	62369		C	49000 to less than 62000
04	75823		M	62000 to less than 75000
05	89480		F	75000 to less than 88000
06	105213		S	88000 to less than 104000
07	124215		K	104000 to less than 122000
08	148190		P	122000 to less than 146000
09	190158		D	146000 to less than 187000
10			H	187000 or more

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	They are corrected for inflation (measured by the "Landesindex der Konsumentenpreise", consumer price index) as a proxy for changes in income. Income decile 2014 + (Income decile 2014 * (Inflation 2015 (-0.011) + estimated Inflation 2016 (-0.002))) = Income decile 2016
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes
If no, please give the income definition used:	In Switzerland income taxes are not deduced at source (from gross income). They are paid annually or on a trimester basis. This leads to the fact that people in Switzerland have a very low consciousness for their after-tax income. Therefore, a survey of total net income tends to be an unreliable measure. The definition used for the benchmark data INCLUDES labour income, asset income, private transfers, public transfers, social security pensions, windfall income but EXCLUDES social security taxes.
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	Rate 2016/09 monthly average: 1 CHF = 0.9156 €

United Kingdom

1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Family Resources Survey
Year of data source:	2013/14
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 £208	J	Less than £220
02	£208 to £279	R	£220 to under £295
03	£279 to £346	C	£295 to under £366
04	£346 to £418	M	£366 to under £442
05	£418 to £498	F	£442 to under £527
06	£498 to £595	S	£527 to under £630
07	£595 to £710	K	£630 to under £751
08	£710 to £867	P	£751 to under £917
09	£867 to £1147	D	£917 to under £1214
10	Over £1147	H	£1214 or more

Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	Yes
Monthly	No
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2016 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustmemt:	Increased by 5.8% using national statistics data on the increase in average earnings. We used the average earnings index KAB9 weekly total earnings (including bonuses). We calculated the percentage increase in the index for six separate 3-year periods to March 2016 (e.g. Oct 2012 to Oct 2015 Nov 2012 and Nov 2015 and so on) and took an average, which is 5.8%. FRS thresholds were therefore be uprated by 5.8%.
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?	

3. Exchange rate

National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1st September 2016 £1 = 1.186 euro 31st December 2016 £1 = 1.172 euro Average for main fieldwork was £1 = 1.18 euro