

## APPENDIX A2

### INCOME, ESS5 - 2010 ed. 4.1

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## General information on the ESS income measure

Household income: F41 HINCTNTA

As of round 4 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 55) on income:

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

The ten rows on the Showcard display the income ranges selected and are presented by the ten letters above (or their equivalent when other alphabets are used) in order to ensure respondent confidentiality. For income deciles in source data, adjustment (if this is done) and income deciles used, see country specific reports item 2.

# Austria

## 1. Data source

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Name of data source for income categories: | European Social Survey Round 4 |
| Year of data source:                       | 2010                           |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |                                |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes                            |
| Register data:                             | No                             |
| Census data:                               | No                             |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles          |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 01 | < 300       |               | J | weniger als € 300       |
| 02 | 300 - 499   |               | R | € 300 bis unter € 500   |
| 03 | 500 - 999   |               | C | € 500 bis unter € 1000  |
| 04 | 1000 - 1499 |               | M | € 1000 bis unter € 1500 |
| 05 | 1500 - 1999 |               | F | € 1500 bis unter € 2000 |
| 06 | 2000 - 2499 |               | S | € 2000 bis unter € 2500 |
| 07 | 2500 - 2999 |               | K | € 2500 bis unter € 3000 |
| 08 | 3000 - 4999 |               | P | € 3000 bis unter € 5000 |
| 09 | 5000 - 7499 |               | D | € 5000 bis unter € 7500 |
| 10 | > 7500      |               | H | € 7500 oder mehr        |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 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

# Belgium

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU-SILC   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| Type of data                               |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (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 statistical population coverage includes all Belgian private households and they are drawn by a representative sample from the National Register (Rijksregister/Registre National). This is an official database that is continually being updated (births, deaths, immigration and emigration are continually recorded) and it provides the best sampling frame available in Belgium. The SILC survey is based on a stratified sample in two phases: the initial sampling units are the communities and according to the population size within those communities the secondary sampling units - the private households - were selected. Every year some 6.000 families agree to participate to the survey. A part of them (about 2/3) had already participated to the survey for one or more years, the others participated for the first time. |

| 2. Income deciles  |  |               |   |                |
|--|--|---------------|---|----------------|
|  | Source data  | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
| 01   | < 11036,08   |               | J | < 11040        |
| 02   | 11036,08 - 14097,00  |               | R | 11040 - 14160  |
| 03   | 14097,00 - 17600,00  |               | C | 14160 - 17640  |
| 04   | 17600,00 - 21382,00  |               | M | 17640 - 21360  |
| 05   | 21382,00 - 25502,58  |               | F | 21360 - 25560  |
| 06   | 25502,58 - 30597,06  |               | S | 25560 - 30600  |
| 07   | 30597,06 - 37466,53  |               | K | 30600 - 37440  |
| 08   | 37466,53 - 44923,09  |               | P | 37440 - 44880  |
| 09   | 44923,09 - 56787,85  |               | D | 44880 - 56760  |
| 10   | > 56787,85   |               | H | > 56760        |
| Income decile table refers to:   |  |               |   |                |
| Weekly   | No   |               |   |                |
| Monthly  | No   |               |   |                |
| Annual   | Yes  |               |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No   |               |   |                |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | The household income deciles were not to 2010 levels because this could not be accurately calculated. Inflation/wage has increased over time (a positive effect on household income) but employment rates decreased since the economic downturn (negative effect on household income). |               |   |                |
| 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 is Euro |

# Bulgaria

## 1. Data source

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Name of data source for income categories: | National Statistical Institute |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009                           |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |                                |
| Sample survey data:                        | No                             |
| Register data:                             | Yes                            |
| Census data:                               | No                             |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | 374         |               | J | Up to 400      |
| 02 | 445         |               | R | 401 - 450      |
| 03 | 487         |               | C | 451 - 500      |
| 04 | 548         |               | M | 501 - 550      |
| 05 | 626         |               | F | 551 - 650      |
| 06 | 700         |               | S | 651 - 700      |
| 07 | 828         |               | K | 701 - 830      |
| 08 | 952         |               | P | 931 - 1000     |
| 09 | 1140        |               | D | 1001 - 1200    |
| 10 | 1657        |               | H | 1201 and more  |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes   |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No  |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | It was not possible to predict inflation or income policy of the government during economic crises. |
| 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:   | There are not such official data in the country.  |
| 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 | 1,986 BGL = 1 Euro |
|--|--------------------|

# Croatia

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Households Budget Survey Croatian Bureau of Statistics.  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009, <a href="http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2010/SI-1426.pdf">http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2010/SI-1426.pdf</a>  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | The Household Budget Survey (HBS) as is an annual survey that has been carried out on the sample of private households in the Republic of Croatia. The Survey collects data on household consumption expenditures and data on income, as well as data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households. Since 1998, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with county offices responsible for official statistics, has carried out the Household Budget Survey based on the sample of households. The Survey is in line with the Eurostat's methodological recommendations and international standards and classifications. According to the methodology, the Survey covers only private households, while the population residing in institutions (such as homes, prisons, hospitals for long-term treatments) as well as the consumption made by foreign tourists is excluded. |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data      | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles   |
|----|------------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| 01 | up to 1.364 kuna |               | J | up to 1.364 kuna |
| 02 | 1.365 - 2.426    |               | R | 1.365 - 2.426    |
| 03 | 2.427 - 3.374    |               | C | 2.427 - 3.374    |
| 04 | 3.375 - 4.406    |               | M | 3.375 - 4.406    |
| 05 | 4.407 - 5.536    |               | F | 4.407 - 5.536    |
| 06 | 5.537 - 6.714    |               | S | 5.537 - 6.714    |
| 07 | 6.715 - 8.094    |               | K | 6.715 - 8.094    |
| 08 | 8.095 - 9.868    |               | P | 8.095 - 9.868    |
| 09 | 9.869 - 12.054   |               | D | 9.869 - 12.054   |
| 10 | 12.055 and more  |               | H | 12.055 and more  |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes   |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No  |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | We used income categories constructed on the basis of survey data form 2009, because these are most recent available data (published in 2011; <a href="http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2010/SI-1426.pdf">http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2010/SI-1426.pdf</a> ) |
| 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 = 0,1333 (September 20. 2011. Croatian National Bank) |
|--|---|

# Cyprus

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Department of Statistics- Cyprus Government   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| Type of data                               |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | Data source:<br>Annual Survey of the Government of Cyprus EU-SILC<br>The 2008 survey covered 3.355 households and 8.090 members in households age 16 and above.<br>The data were adjusted by an economist expert working at the Central Bank of Cyprus. |

| 2. Income deciles  |             |               |   |                |
|--|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
|  | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
| 01   |             |               | J | Less than 900  |
| 02   |             |               | R | 901-1500       |
| 03   |             |               | C | 1501-1950      |
| 04   |             |               | M | 1951-2200      |
| 05   |             |               | F | 2201-2600      |
| 06   |             |               | S | 2601-2900      |
| 07   |             |               | K | 2901-3250      |
| 08   |             |               | P | 3251-3600      |
| 09   |             |               | D | 3601-3950      |
| 10   |             |               | H | More than 3951 |
| Income decile table refers to:   |             |               |   |                |
| Weekly   | No          |               |   |                |
| Monthly  | Yes         |               |   |                |
| Annual   | No          |               |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 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 = € |

# Czechia

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU-SILC  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008   |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| 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  | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles     |
|--|--|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 01   | Up to 116459 (annual)  |               | J | till 9705 Kc       |
| 02   | 116460 - 151787 (annual)   |               | R | 9705 – 12 649 Kc   |
| 03   | 151788 - 200863 (annual)   |               | C | 12 650 – 16 739 Kc |
| 04   | 200864 - 233600 (annual)   |               | M | 16 740 – 19 467 Kc |
| 05   | 233600 - 275008 (annual)   |               | F | 19 468 – 22 917 Kc |
| 06   | 275009 - 323971 (annual)   |               | S | 22 918 – 26 998 Kc |
| 07   | 323972 - 375787 (annual)   |               | K | 26 999 – 31 316 Kc |
| 08   | 375788 - 440059 (annual)   |               | P | 31 317 – 36 672 Kc |
| 09   | 440060 - 556787 (annual)   |               | D | 36 673 – 46 399 Kc |
| 10   | 556788 and more (annual)   |               | H | 46 400 Kc and more |
| <b>Income decile table refers to:</b>  |  |               |   |                    |
| Weekly   | No   |               |   |                    |
| Monthly  | Yes  |               |   |                    |
| Annual   | No   |               |   |                    |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No   |               |   |                    |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | In the Round 4, answers in lower income categories were overrepresented. |               |   |                    |
| 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 | 24,2 Kč = 1 Euro |
|--|------------------|



# Denmark

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Statistics Denmark; Register data: (DISPON_NY for c-families 2008 adjusted with salaries in private sector 2008K4/2010K1) |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | No  |
| Register data:                             | Yes   |
| Census data:                               | No  |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data          | Adjusted data             |   | Income deciles    |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 01 | 0 - 117.156          | 0 - 121.040,754           | J | 0 - 120.999       |
| 02 | 117.157 - 154.492    | 121.041,787 - 159.615,240 | R | 121.000 - 159.999 |
| 03 | 154.493 - 193.032    | 159.615,288 - 199.432,195 | C | 160.000 - 198.999 |
| 04 | 193.032 - 234.357    | 199.432,448 - 242.128,000 | M | 199.000 - 241.999 |
| 05 | 234.358 - 288.724    | 242.129,164 - 298.297,498 | F | 242.000 - 297.999 |
| 06 | 288.724 - 351.833    | 298.297,745 - 363.499,382 | S | 298.000 - 363.999 |
| 07 | 351.835 - 410.513    | 363.501,431 - 424.125,154 | K | 364.000 - 423.999 |
| 08 | 410.513 - 470.824    | 424.125,339 - 486.436,189 | P | 424.000 - 485.999 |
| 09 | 470.825 - 559.410    | 486.436,555 - 577.959,271 | D | 486.000 - 577.999 |
| 10 | 559.410 - 85.332.096 | 577.959,812 -             | H | 578.000 -         |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | No   |
| Monthly  | No   |
| Annual   | Yes  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes  |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | Adjusted with index for salaries in private sector 2008 4 quarter 2010 first quarter<br>$X/114,6 \times 118,4$ |
| 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 | 7,44 DKK = 1€ |
|--|---------------|

# Estonia

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU-SILC   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2007  |
| Type of data                               |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>The sample comprised of three parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first part consists of households selected for the survey in 2004 and followed up in 2005, 2006, 2007 (in total 3850 households including fresh split-off households).</li> <li>2. The second part consists of households selected for the survey in 2005 and followed-up in 2006, 2007, 2008 (in total 648 household including fresh split-off households).</li> <li>3. As total household participated gave response at the survey was 5146</li> <li>4. Response rate was 80.8</li> </ol> <p>4. Type of sampling design</p> <p>The design used is one-stage stratified unequal probability sampling of households, with a household selected with probability proportional to the number of persons aged 14+ in it. It is because a sample of persons aged 14+ (so called address-persons) is selected first with equal probabilities within strata, and then the household of the selected person is identified, and all eligible persons in the household are interviewed. Stratification is done by geographical region.</p> <p>2.1.2. Sampling units</p> <p>One stage sampling design was used. Households are regarded as sampling units although selection was made using the sample of address-persons.</p> <p>2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria</p> <p>Geographical stratification was used. The counties (and capital Tallinn) were grouped into three strata by the population size:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. big counties: Tallinn, Harju (excluding Tallinn), Ida-Viru, Lääne-Viru, Pärnu, Tartu;</li> <li>2. small counties: Jõgeva, Järva, Lääne, Põlva, Rapla, Saare, Valga, Viljandi, Võru;</li> <li>3. Hiiu County formed a separate stratum as the smallest county with the population size times smaller of the next smallest.</li> </ol> <p>2.1.5. Sample selection schemes</p> <p>Systematic sampling of address-persons with foregoing sample sizes in each stratum. For households this procedure results in unequal probability sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to household size (number of persons aged 14+ in it).</p> |

| 2. Income deciles  |                     |   |   |                |
|--|---------------------|---|---|----------------|
|  | Source data         | Adjusted data   |   | Income deciles |
| 01   | up to 3403          | 0 – 3800  | J | 0 – 3800       |
| 02   | 3403-4229           | 3800- 4600  | R | 3800- 4600     |
| 03   | 4229-6145           | 4600-6500   | C | 4600-6500      |
| 04   | 6145-7436           | 6500-7800   | M | 6500-7800      |
| 05   | 7436-9240           | 7800-9600   | F | 7800-9600      |
| 06   | 9240-11300          | 9600-11700  | S | 9600-11700     |
| 07   | 11300-13727         | 11700-14100   | K | 11700-14100    |
| 08   | 13727-17631         | 14100-18000   | P | 14100-18000    |
| 09   | 17631-23778         | 18000-24200   | D | 18000-24200    |
| 10   | starting from 23778 | 24200 and more  | H | 24200 and more |
| Income decile table refers to:   |                     |   |   |                |
| Weekly   |                     | No  |   |                |
| Monthly  |                     | Yes   |   |                |
| Annual   |                     | No  |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |                     | No  |   |                |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  |                     | <p>In 2010 round Estonia uses the same income measurement tool, than in round 2008.</p> <p>Initial 2007 level was elevated a bit in order to cover inflation in round 2008. Experts evaluated in the beginning of 2010 (during a ESS preparation period), that the 2007 level might be relevant to 2010 in Estonia. So the initial adjusted level, used already in 2008 round by in Estonia was kept.</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 | 15,4646 EEK = 1 Euro |
|--|----------------------|

# Finland

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Income distribution statistics  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>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.</p> <p>The vast majority of data on income and on classification variables (e.g. level of education, marital status) are obtained from registers.</p> <p><a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tjt/index_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/tjt/index_en.html</a></p> |

## 2. Income deciles

|  | Source data   | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles     |
|--|---|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 01   | Less than 959 euro  |               | J | Less than 959 euro |
| 02   | 959 - 1231 euro   |               | R | 959 - 1231 euro    |
| 03   | 1232 - 1615 euro  |               | C | 1232 - 1615 euro   |
| 04   | 1616 - 1970 euro  |               | M | 1616 - 1970 euro   |
| 05   | 1971 - 2370 euro  |               | F | 1971 - 2370 euro   |
| 06   | 2371 - 2886 euro  |               | S | 2371 - 2886 euro   |
| 07   | 2887 - 3484 euro  |               | K | 2887 - 3484 euro   |
| 08   | 3485 - 4159 euro  |               | P | 3485 - 4159 euro   |
| 09   | 4160 - 5142 euro  |               | D | 4160 - 5142 euro   |
| 10   | At least 5143 euro  |               | H | At least 5143 euro |
| <b>Income decile table refers to:</b>  |   |               |   |                    |
| Weekly   | No  |               |   |                    |
| Monthly  | Yes   |               |   |                    |
| Annual   | No  |               |   |                    |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No  |               |   |                    |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | Both inflation rate and changes in wages have been very 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?                    | Yes   |               |   |                    |

## 3. Exchange rate

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork | National currency is Euro. |
|--|----------------------------|

# France

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Enquête Revenus fiscaux et sociaux (INSEE)  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2006  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | Yes   |
| 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.<br><br>Description available at <a href="http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/sources/pdf/Methodologie_ERFS.pdf">http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/sources/pdf/Methodologie_ERFS.pdf</a> . |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | - 12210     | - 13389       | J | - 13200        |
| 02 | 15700       | 17215         | R | 16800          |
| 03 | 19120       | 20695         | C | 21000          |
| 04 | 22950       | 25165         | M | 25200          |
| 05 | 27150       | 29770         | F | 30000          |
| 06 | 31690       | 34748         | S | 34800          |
| 07 | 36610       | 40144         | K | 39600          |
| 08 | 43780       | 48005         | P | 48000          |
| 09 | 56280       | 61712         | D | 61200          |
| 10 | 56281 -     | 61713 -       | H | 61201 -        |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | No  |
| Annual   | Yes   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes   |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | Adjustment for annual inflation and annual income increase (rates: 0.052; 0.032; 0.01). |
| 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 is Euro |
|--|---------------------------|

# Germany

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Mikrozensus   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| Type of data                               |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | No  |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | Yes   |
| Description of survey:                     | Mikrozensus is the official representative statistic in Germany. 1% of 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 10%. |

| 2. Income deciles  |   |               |   |   |
|--|---|---------------|---|---|
|  | Source data   | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles  |
| 01   | less than 945 € per month   |               | J | 0-220 (week) 0-945 (month) 0-11340 (year)                     |
| 02   | 946 €-1285 €  |               | R | 221-300 (week) 946-1290 (month) 11341-15420 (year)            |
| 03   | 1286 € - 1579 €   |               | C | 301-360 (week) 1291-1580 (month) 15421-18950 (year)           |
| 04   | 1580 € - 1886 €   |               | M | 361-430 (week) 1581-1890 (month) 18951-22630 (year)           |
| 05   | 1887 €- 2208 €  |               | F | 431-510 (week) 1891-2210 (month) 22631-26500 (year)           |
| 06   | 2209 € - 2558 €   |               | S | 511-590 (week) 2211-2560 (month) 26501-30700 (year)           |
| 07   | 2559 € - 2976 €   |               | K | 591-690 (week) 2561-2980 (month) 30701-35710 (year)           |
| 08   | 2977 € - 3532 €   |               | P | 691-820 (week) 2981-3530 (month) 35711-42380 (year)           |
| 09   | 3533 €- 4481 €  |               | D | 821-1030 (week) 3531-4480 (month) 42381-53770 (year)          |
| 10   | 4482 € or more  |               | H | 1031 or more (week) 4481 or more (month) 53771 or more (year) |
| Income decile table refers to:   |   |               |   |   |
| Weekly   | Yes   |               |   |   |
| Monthly  | Yes   |               |   |   |
| Annual   | Yes   |               |   |   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No  |               |   |   |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | Due to economic crisis, wages did not rise in Germany between 2008 and 2010 |               |   |   |
| 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 is Euro |

# Greece

| 1. Data source                             |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU SILC, 2008  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2007   |
| Type of data                               |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>The survey covered all the private households throughout the country, irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics. The survey is a simple rotational design survey, that was selected as most suitable for single cross sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members. EU-SILC survey is based on two stage stratified sampling of households from frame of sampling, that has been created with base the elements of population census of the year 2001 and covers completely the reference population.</p> <p>There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design:</p> <p>i) The first level is the geographical stratification based on the partition of the total country area into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens and Greater Thessalonica constitute separate major geographical strata;</p> <p>ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II administrative region by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:</p> <p>1. &gt;= 30.000 inhabitants;<br/> 2. 5.000-29.999 inhabitants;<br/> 3. 1.000-4.999 inhabitants;<br/> 4. 0-999 inhabitants.</p> <p>Sample size: In 2008, the survey is conducted in a final sample of 6,504 households and 16.869 members of those households, 14.123 of them are 16 years and over. The average is calculated in 2,6 members per household.</p> |

| 2. Income deciles  |                   |                              |   |                |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|
|  | Source data       | Adjusted data                |   | Income deciles |
| 01   | 0-7300            | 0-7610                       | J | less than 575  |
| 02   | 7300,01-9794      | 7610,01-10210                | R | 576-775        |
| 03   | 9794,01-12398     | 10210,01-12924               | C | 776-980        |
| 04   | 12398,01-15100    | 12924,01-15741               | M | 981-1190       |
| 05   | 15100,01-18045,8  | 15741,01-18812               | F | 1191-1425      |
| 06   | 18045,81-21528,96 | 18812,01-22443               | S | 1426-1700      |
| 07   | 21528,97-25860    | 22443,01-26957               | K | 1701-2040      |
| 08   | 25860,01-31750    | 26957,01-33097               | P | 2041-2500      |
| 09   | 31750,01-4100     | 33097,01-42740               | D | 2501-3230      |
| 10   | 4100,01 and over  | 42740,01 and over            | H | 3231 an over   |
| Income decile table refers to:   |                   |                              |   |                |
| Weekly   |                   | No                           |   |                |
| Monthly  |                   | Yes                          |   |                |
| Annual   |                   | No                           |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |                   | Yes                          |   |                |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  |                   | [value+((value*0.018))*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 (€)<br>at the time of fieldwork | National currency = € |
|---|-----------------------|



# Hungary

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | European social Survey (ESS) 2008/2009 for Hungary         |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008/2009  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | Repeated cross-sectional survey fielded every second year. |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data           | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles        |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 01 | -56.000,-Ft           |               | J | 75.000,-Ft            |
| 02 | 56.001 - 75.000,-Ft   |               | R | 75.001 - 100.000,-Ft  |
| 03 | 75.001 -100.000,-Ft   |               | C | 100.001 -125.000,-Ft  |
| 04 | 100.001 - 125.000,-Ft |               | M | 125.001 - 150.000,-Ft |
| 05 | 125.001 - 150.000,-Ft |               | F | 150.001 - 175.000,-Ft |
| 06 | 150.001 - 175.000,-Ft |               | S | 175.001 - 200.000,-Ft |
| 07 | 175.001 - 200.000,-Ft |               | K | 200.001 - 225.000,-Ft |
| 08 | 200.001 - 225.000,-Ft |               | P | 225.001 - 250.000,-Ft |
| 09 | 225.001 - 300.000,-Ft |               | D | 250.001 - 300.000,-Ft |
| 10 | 300.000, -            |               | H | 300.000, -            |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 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 | 276,11 Ft =1 Euro<br>(Fieldwork was between 21 October and 9 December, 2010, the official average MNB exchange rate was : 276,11 Ft = 1 € in this period) |
|--|---|

# Ireland

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU SILC, CSO report, 2009  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009   |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | EU SILC is an EU-level survey carried out in Ireland by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), with a large representative sample of households. Sample size in 2009 was 12,641 individuals in 5,183 households. |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | <268.86     | 272.55        | J | Less than 273  |
| 02 | 393.37      | 399.52        | R | 273 to 400     |
| 03 | 484.29      | 491.86        | C | 400 to 492     |
| 04 | 630.63      | 630.33        | M | 400 to 492     |
| 05 | 722.83      | 734.12        | F | 630 to 734     |
| 06 | 864.12      | 877.62        | S | 734 to 878     |
| 07 | 1038.59     | 1054.82       | K | 878 to 1055    |
| 08 | 1229.84     | 1249.06       | P | 1055 to 1249   |
| 09 | 1619.44     | 1644.74       | D | 1249 to 1645   |
| 10 | >1619.44    | >1644.74      | H | >1645          |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | Yes  |
| Monthly  | No   |
| Annual   | No   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes  |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | Adjustment for inflation uses the CPI increase from May 2009 to May 2011 (most recent available at the time) to account for the approximately two-year gap between EU-SILC and ESS fieldwork. Note also that the original figures are based on deciles of gross income with net-income cut-points estimated from figures on average net income within gross income deciles. Fuller details appended. |
| 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: | 2008 The Israeli CBS income survey   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008   |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | The Income Survey serves as a source of information on the income of households in Israel. It has been conducted annually since 1965, as part of the labour force survey. As of 1997, the data on income from the Household Expenditure Survey have been combined with those from the Income Survey into an Integrated Income Survey. The Income Survey and the Household Expenditure Survey cover all households in Israel, i.e., more than 2 million households (except collective localities and Beduins living outside of localities). The sample of the Household Expenditure Survey includes approximately 6,000 households, and the sample of the Integrated Income Survey includes approximately 14,500 households per year. |

## 2. Income deciles

|  | Source data  | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|--|--|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01   | 2821.00  |               | J | 0-2800         |
| 02   | 4236.60  |               | R | 2801-4200      |
| 03   | 5717.00  |               | C | 4201-5700      |
| 04   | 7272.00  |               | M | 5701-7200      |
| 05   | 8980.00  |               | F | 7201-9000      |
| 06   | 10974.00   |               | S | 9001-11,000    |
| 07   | 13265.00   |               | K | 11,001-13,000  |
| 08   | 16361.80   |               | P | 13,001-16,000  |
| 09   | 21515.60   |               | D | 16,001-21,500  |
| 10   | 139489.00  |               | H | 21,501 ה'לעמו  |
| <b>Income decile table refers to:</b>  |  |               |   |                |
| Weekly   | No   |               |   |                |
| Monthly  | Yes  |               |   |                |
| Annual   | No   |               |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No   |               |   |                |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | At time of fieldwork, the only updated data we had was the 2008 the CBS income 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 | 4.950154 ILS = 1 Euro [on average ] |
|--|-------------------------------------|

# Lithuania

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | ISSP 2010 survey conducted by the Fieldwork Organization   |
| Year of data source:                       | End of 2010/Beginning of 2011  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | Income deciles were derived from ISSP 2010 survey conducted by the Fieldwork Organization UAB RAIT in the end of 2010 and the beginning of 2011. Address register of the Republic of Lithuania was used as sampling frame and 3805 addresses (and single respondent per address/household using last birthday rule) selected using multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design. In total, 1023 respondents (18+) were interviewed.<br>The question was formulated as follows: "Kokios yra visų Jūsų namuose gyvenančių žmonių bendros vidutinės mėnesio pajamos, neatskaičius mokesčių ir kitų atskaitymų?" |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | 676.5       | 700           | J | <700           |
| 02 | 800         | 800           | R | 700-800        |
| 03 | 920         | 900           | C | 801-900        |
| 04 | 1080        | 1100          | M | 901-1100       |
| 05 | 1400        | 1400          | F | 1101-1400      |
| 06 | 1700        | 1700          | S | 1401-1700      |
| 07 | 2000        | 2000          | K | 1701-2000      |
| 08 | 2500        | 2500          | P | 2001-2500      |
| 09 | 3500        | 3500          | D | 2501-3500      |
| 10 |             |               | H | >3500          |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes   |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No  |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | The ISSP 2010 survey was conducted just before the start of the ESS R5 fieldwork in Lithuania, therefore, it seemed that no adjustments were necessary. |
| Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? | No  |
| 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 Litas is tied to the Euro. Fixed exchange rate: 1 EUR = 3.45 LTL. |
|--|---|

# Netherlands

## 1. Data source

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Name of data source for income categories: | CBS statline |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009         |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |              |
| Sample survey data:                        | No           |
| Register data:                             | Yes          |
| Census data:                               | No           |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | 16500       | 13200         | J | >13.200        |
| 02 | 22300       | 17000         | R | 13200-17000    |
| 03 | 28500       | 20500         | C | 17001-20500    |
| 04 | 36300       | 24200         | M | 20501-24200    |
| 05 | 45100       | 28600         | F | 24201-28600    |
| 06 | 55100       | 33500         | S | 28601-33500    |
| 07 | 66700       | 39100         | K | 33501-39100    |
| 08 | 81800       | 46400         | P | 39101-46400    |
| 09 | 106300      | 58200         | D | 46401-52800    |
| 10 | -           | -             | H | <52801         |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | No   |
| Monthly  | No   |
| Annual   | Yes  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 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? | No   |
| If no, please give the income definition used:   | The gross income figures (source data) comprises the primary income increased by: social insurance benefits, pension, soail asistance, housing allowances, study allowances, alimony. The adjusted figues, disposable income, comprise the gross income minus the following: social security contributions, healt care insurance contributions, taxes to income and capital. |
| 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 is Euro |
|--|---------------------------|

# Norway

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Statistics Norway's household income statistics |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | No  |
| Register data:                             | Yes   |
| Census data:                               | No  |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data       | Adjusted data     |   | Income deciles  |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 01 | 0 - 195 400       | 0 - 204 200       | J | 0 - 17 000      |
| 02 | 195 401 - 282 100 | 204 201 - 294 800 | R | 17 001 - 25 000 |
| 03 | 282 101 - 352 500 | 294 801 - 368 400 | C | 25 001 - 31 000 |
| 04 | 352 501 - 428 900 | 368 401 - 448 200 | M | 31 001 - 37 000 |
| 05 | 428 901 - 505 000 | 448 201 - 527 700 | F | 37 001 - 44 000 |
| 06 | 505 001 - 574 900 | 527 701 - 600 800 | S | 44 001 - 50 000 |
| 07 | 574 901 - 647 800 | 600 801 - 677 000 | K | 50 001 - 56 000 |
| 08 | 647 801 - 739 400 | 677 001 - 772 700 | P | 56 001 - 64 000 |
| 09 | 739 401 - 893 000 | 772 701 - 933 200 | D | 64 001 - 78 000 |
| 10 | 893 001 ->        | 933 201 ->        | H | 78 001 ->       |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes   |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes   |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | Statistics Norway's economic indicators as of June 10th 2010 show that wages increased by 4.5 percent in 2009. The income is adjusted for wage increases in 2009. |
| 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 | 7,9550 NOK = 1 Euro |
|--|---------------------|

# Poland

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2009, Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2010.  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>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 statistical offices, however the responsibility for the survey content and coordination lies with the Central Statistical Office, Labour and Living Conditions Division. 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>In HBS, the 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 and property 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. The available income comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– income from hired work,</li> <li>– income from a private farm in agriculture,</li> <li>– income from self-employment outside a private farm in agriculture, from free profession,</li> <li>– income from property,</li> <li>– income from rental of a property or land,</li> <li>– social insurance benefits,</li> <li>– other social benefits,</li> <li>– other income (including gifts and alimonies).</li> </ul> <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 average number of persons included in the household.</p> <p>The 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. In 2007 there were two subsamples participating in the survey consisted of 783 asp i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– subsample 1 – selected in 2007 for the surveys in 2008–2009,</li> <li>– subsample 2 – selected in 2008 for the surveys in 2009–2010.</li> </ul> <p>Both the subsamples were selected according to the same sampling scheme and since 2005 the second subsample has been increased by 50% of rural asp. 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 29 000 area survey points were set up. Prior to sample selection, the asp were stratified separately for every voivodship by class of locality. Big cities usually constituted separate strata. In Warsaw four strata were created by combining neighbouring districts. In rural areas the strata were composed of groups of asp comprising neighbouring, partly rural poviats. In total, 96 strata were created, out of which 31 were located in rural areas. It was assumed that each dwelling (household) should have the same sampling probability. That is why sample of 675 was divided approximately in proportion to the number of dwellings in these strata, while the selected number of dwellings per an asp was the same. Additionally the sample of 108 rural asp 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 asp, 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"> <li>the adopted model is full rotation with a monthly replacement of the sample;</li> <li>for each month 2 dwellings per asp are selected and all the households from these dwellings participate in the survey;</li> <li>every selected dwelling participates in the survey in the same month of the two consecutive years, i.e. 2008 and 2009 for subsample 1 and 2009 and 2010 for subsample 2;</li> <li>for every asp a reserve sample of dwellings is selected in order to replace dwellings inhabited by not participated households. The replacement is made in the order the dwellings were selected for the reserve.</li> </ol> <p>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 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 2002 National Census data broken by number of persons and urban and rural areas.</p> <p>In 2009 3132 dwellings were surveyed every month and thus the results for the whole year</p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | refer to households inhabiting 37 584 dwellings. Actually number of surveyed households was 37302.<br>(See:<br><a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbr/gus/PUBL_wz_budzety_gospodarstw_domowych_w_2009.pdf">www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbr/gus/PUBL_wz_budzety_gospodarstw_domowych_w_2009.pdf</a> ). |
|--|--|

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles       |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 01 | 1120        | 1154          | J | 1100 pln or less     |
| 02 | 1509        | 1555          | R | 1101 pln to 1500 pln |
| 03 | 1927        | 1985          | C | 1501 pln to 2000 pln |
| 04 | 2338        | 2408          | M | 2001 pln to 2400 pln |
| 05 | 2754        | 2836          | F | 2401 pln to 2800 pln |
| 06 | 32271154    | 3323          | S | 2801 pln to 3300 pln |
| 07 | 3792        | 3905          | K | 3301 pln to 3900 pln |
| 08 | 4560        | 4697          | P | 3901 pln to 4700 pln |
| 09 | 5862        | 6038          | D | 4701 pln to 6000 pln |
| 10 | no decile   | no decile     | H | More than 6000 pln   |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | No   |
| Monthly  | Yes  |
| Annual   | No   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes  |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | deciles in 2009 * 1.03<br>A coefficient 1.03 has been estimated by comparing the 2009 household income deciles with the same values for 2008 (source: "Employment, Wages and Salaries in National Economy. First Quarter 2010." Central Statistical Office, Warsaw 2010. |
| 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 readings:<br>– exchange rate for October 2010: 3.96 National currency (PLN) = 1 Euro<br>– exchange rate for November 2010: 3.95 National currency (PLN) = 1 Euro<br>– exchange rate for December 2010: 3.99 National currency (PLN) = 1 Euro<br>– exchange rate for January 2011: 3.90 National currency (PLN) = 1 Euro |
|--|---|



# Portugal

## 1. Data source

### Type of data

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Sample survey data: | No |
| Register data:      | No |
| Census data:        | No |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 |             |               | J |                |
| 02 |             |               | R |                |
| 03 |             |               | C |                |
| 04 |             |               | M |                |
| 05 |             |               | F |                |
| 06 |             |               | S |                |
| 07 |             |               | K |                |
| 08 |             |               | P |                |
| 09 |             |               | D |                |
| 10 |             |               | H |                |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Weekly   | No |
| Monthly  | No |
| Annual   | No |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |    |
| Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? |    |
| Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?                    |    |

## 3. Exchange rate

# Russian Federation

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | CESSI Monitoring of Social-Political situation in Russia from May 2010.   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2010  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| 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            | Adjusted data          |   | Income deciles         |
|----|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 01 | Less than 3000 rubles  | Less than 6000 rubles  | J | Less than 6000 rubles  |
| 02 | 3001-6000 rubles       | 6001-9000 rubles       | R | 6001-9000 rubles       |
| 03 | 6001-9000 rubles       | 9001-12000 rubles      | C | 9001-12000 rubles      |
| 04 | 9001-12000 rubles      | 12001-15000 rubles     | M | 12001-15000 rubles     |
| 05 | 12001-15000 rubles     | 15001-18000 rubles     | F | 15001-18000 rubles     |
| 06 | 15001-18000 rubles     | 18001-21000 rubles     | S | 18001-21000 rubles     |
| 07 | 18001-21000 rubles     | 21001-25000 rubles     | K | 21001-25000 rubles     |
| 08 | 21001-25000 rubles     | 25001-30000 rubles     | P | 25001-30000 rubles     |
| 09 | 25001-35000 rubles     | 30001-40000 rubles     | D | 30001-40000 rubles     |
| 10 | More than 35000 rubles | More than 40000 rubles | H | More than 40000 rubles |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Weekly   | No  |
| Monthly  | Yes |
| Annual   | No  |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes |
| 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 2010: 43,2 Russian rubles = 1 Euro<br>January 2011: 40,7 Russian rubles = 1 Euro |
|--|---|

# Slovakia

| 1. Data source                             |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | EU SILC   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2009  |
| Type of data                               |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | EU SILC Slovakia 1.4.2009 - 30.4.2009.<br>Sampling frame: The frame covers localities in all regions of Slovakia, over 300 municipalities selected by simple random sampling.<br>Sampling design: one-stage stratification, 8 regions * 7 levels of urbanization (minus empty strata) = 48 strata.<br>Sampling unit: households. Ngross = 5988 households, Nnet = 5264 households, 13 821 respondents aged 16+, Rr=88%. |

| 2. Income deciles  |             |   |   |                |
|--|-------------|---|---|----------------|
|  | Source data | Adjusted data   |   | Income deciles |
| 01   | 131         | -134  | J | -134 €         |
| 02   | 188         | 194   | R | 135-194 €      |
| 03   | 237         | 245   | C | 195-244€       |
| 04   | 286         | 295   | M | 245-294€       |
| 05   | 340         | 350   | F | 295-349€       |
| 06   | 393         | 405   | S | 350-405€       |
| 07   | 456         | 470   | K | 406-470€       |
| 08   | 528         | 544   | P | 471-543€       |
| 09   | 705         | 726   | D | 544-726€       |
| 10   | 706+        | 727+  | H | 727€ +         |
| Income decile table refers to:   |             |   |   |                |
| Weekly   |             | No  |   |                |
| Monthly  |             | Yes   |   |                |
| Annual   |             | No  |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |             | Yes   |   |                |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  |             | The deciles were adjusted according the the increase in cost of living - EU SILC 2009 deciles * 1,03. |   |                |
| 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 = € |

# 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 2008.   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008  |
| 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 2008. 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 | Adjusted data  |   | Income deciles |
| 01   | - 529       |  | J | - 550          |
| 02   | 815         |  | R | 800            |
| 03   | 1085        |  | C | 1000           |
| 04   | 1344        |  | M | 1300           |
| 05   | 1602        |  | F | 1600           |
| 06   | 1873        |  | S | 1900           |
| 07   | 2157        |  | K | 2200           |
| 08   | 2523        |  | P | 2500           |
| 09   | 3121        |  | D | 3100           |
| 10   | 3122 -      |  | H | 3101 -         |
| Income decile table refers to:   |             |  |   |                |
| Weekly   |             | No   |   |                |
| Monthly  |             | Yes  |   |                |
| Annual   |             | No   |   |                |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |             | No   |   |                |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  |             | Because income if the last two years have not significantly changed. |   |                |
| 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 is Euro |

# Spain

| 1. Data source                             |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Household Budget Survey 2006 (Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares)   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2006   |
| Type of data                               |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>The data used to create the income instrument used in the ESS questionnaire for Spain is the Household Budget Survey. This survey is carried out by the National Statistics Institute (INE) and collects information on the monthly household income of about 24,000 households. This sample is representative of the Spanish households.</p> <p>The sample size consists of 2,392 primary census units (PCU). Within each PCU, 10 dwellings (secondary units) are selected. Information is collected from all households residing on the selected houses. Each year half of the sample is renewed, so that each household remains in the sample for up to two years.</p> <p>On June 2010, the ESS Spanish Team responded to the consultation process on the income instrument undertaken by the ESS Data Archive at NSD. As the data for 2010 was not available at that moment, the ESS Spanish Team updated the income deciles and the income instrument using data from the 2008 Household Budget Survey (Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares) adjusted to the 2010 levels.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the showcard for the ESS R5 income variable was not updated in due time and, therefore, the showcard used in the R5 fieldwork is the same that it was used on ESS R4. Therefore, the survey used in the ESS R5 showcard for income variable is the 2006 Household Budget Survey (Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares) adjusted to the 2008 levels using the Consumer Price Index in 2007 (+2.7%) and 2008 (+4.5).</p> |

| 2. Income deciles  |             |  |   |                               |
|--|-------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Source data | Adjusted data  |   | Income deciles                |
| 01   | 641         |  | J | 700 or less                   |
| 02   | 850         |  | R | Between more than 700 & 900   |
| 03   | 1115        |  | C | Between more than 900 & 1200  |
| 04   | 1311        |  | M | Between more than 1200 & 1400 |
| 05   | 1570        |  | F | Between more than 1400 & 1700 |
| 06   | 1800        |  | S | Between more than 1700 & 1900 |
| 07   | 2118        |  | K | Between more than 1900 & 2300 |
| 08   | 2541        |  | P | Between more than 2300 & 2700 |
| 09   | 3213        |  | D | Between more than 2700 & 3500 |
| 10   |             |  | H | More than 3500                |
| Income decile table refers to:   |             |  |   |                               |
| Weekly   |             | No   |   |                               |
| Monthly  |             | Yes  |   |                               |
| Annual   |             | No   |   |                               |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   |             | No   |   |                               |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  |             | As explained in X1.4, the income variable showcard for ESS R5 was not updated in due time and, therefore, the showcard used in the R5 fieldwork is the same that it was used in ESS R4 |   |                               |
| 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 is Euro |

# Sweden

## 1. Data source

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Name of data source for income categories: | European Social Survey 2008 |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008                        |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |                             |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes                         |
| Register data:                             | No                          |
| Census data:                               | No                          |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data   | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles |
|----|---------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 01 | 0 - 10999     | 0 - 11499     | J | 0 - 11499      |
| 02 | 11000 - 13287 | 11500 - 13999 | R | 11500 - 13999  |
| 03 | 13288 - 15556 | 14000 - 16999 | C | 14000 - 16999  |
| 04 | 15557 - 18126 | 17000 - 19999 | M | 17000 - 19999  |
| 05 | 18127 - 21904 | 20000 - 23999 | F | 20000 - 23999  |
| 06 | 21905 - 25668 | 24000 - 27999 | S | 24000 - 27999  |
| 07 | 25669 - 29322 | 28000 - 31999 | K | 28000 - 31999  |
| 08 | 29323 - 32976 | 32000 - 35999 | P | 32000 - 35999  |
| 09 | 32977 - 40882 | 36000 - 43999 | D | 36000 - 43999  |
| 10 | 40883 -       | 44000 -       | H | 44000 -        |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | No   |
| Monthly  | Yes  |
| Annual   | No   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes  |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | Adjustments have been made with 5.1 % for inflation. Decile 3 has, in addition, been adjusted up with 500 SEK and deciles 4-10 with 1000 SEK due to recent tax reductions ("jobbskatteavdrag") and increasing net incomes. |
| 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 | 9.30 SEK = 1 Euro |
|--|-------------------|

# Switzerland

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Swiss Household Panel - income variable for the Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF)  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2007   |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | <p>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 (<a href="http://www.swisspanel.ch/?lang=en">http://www.swisspanel.ch/?lang=en</a>)</p> <p>The SHP is a yearly panel study following a random sample of households in Switzerland over time, interviewing all household members (CATI).</p> <p>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 2007 holds information from SHP_I et SHP_II</p> <p>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 of "new" households was injected in 2004 (SHPII) following the same methodology.</p> <p>The response rate for 2007 is 56% for SHP_I, and 58% for SHP_II.</p> |

## 2. Income deciles

|  | Source data   | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles                       |
|--|---|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 01   | 31778   | 32731         | J | less than CHF 32'500                 |
| 02   | 44161   | 45486         | R | CHF 32'500 to less than CHF 45'500   |
| 03   | 55015   | 56665         | C | CHF 45'500 to less than CHF 56'500   |
| 04   | 66200   | 68186         | M | CHF 56'500 to less than CHF 68'000   |
| 05   | 77158   | 79473         | F | CHF 68'000 to less than CHF 79'500   |
| 06   | 88815   | 91479         | S | CHF 79'500 to less than CHF 91'500   |
| 07   | 103173  | 106268        | K | CHF 91'500 to less than CHF 106'000  |
| 08   | 123905  | 127622        | P | CHF 106'000 to less than CHF 127'500 |
| 09   | 160946  | 165774        | D | CHF 127'500 to less than CHF 165'500 |
| 10   |   |               | H | more than CHF 165'500                |
| <b>Income decile table refers to:</b>  |   |               |   |                                      |
| Weekly   | No  |               |   |                                      |
| Monthly  | No  |               |   |                                      |
| Annual   | Yes   |               |   |                                      |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | Yes   |               |   |                                      |
| If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:  | <p>As the source comes from 2007, the deciles were adjusted according the the increase in cost of living.</p> <p>Increase in cost of living:</p> <p>2008: +2.4%</p> <p>2009 :-0.5%</p> <p>2010 (estimation in July 2010) : +1.1%</p> <p>Total adjustment: +3%</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 (€)<br>at the time of fieldwork | 1,313508 CHF = 1 Euro (rate in April 2010) |
|---|--|



# Ukraine

## 1. Data source

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Monitoring Survey of the Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Science of Ukraine   |
| Year of data source:                       | 2010  |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |   |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes   |
| Register data:                             | No  |
| Census data:                               | No  |
| Description of survey:                     | population – people in age 18+, sample cover the whole of Ukraine, sample is three stage (region, settlement, household), net sample size 1800, sample is representative for the whole of Ukraine |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data      | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles   |
|----|------------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| 01 | no more than 900 |               | J | no more than 900 |
| 02 | 901-1400         |               | R | 901-1400         |
| 03 | 1401-1800        |               | C | 1401-1800        |
| 04 | 1801-2100        |               | M | 1801-2100        |
| 05 | 2101-2500        |               | F | 2101-2500        |
| 06 | 2501-3000        |               | S | 2501-3000        |
| 07 | 3001-3600        |               | K | 3001-3600        |
| 08 | 3601-4500        |               | P | 3601-4500        |
| 09 | 4501-6000        |               | D | 4501-6000        |
| 10 | more than 6000   |               | H | more than 6000   |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | No   |
| Monthly  | Yes  |
| Annual   | No   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No   |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | Respondents was asked about family income (amount of money from all sources) after taxes and compulsory paument to state pension fund. |
| 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 | 1155.20 UAH = 100 € |
|--|---------------------|

# United Kingdom

## 1. Data source

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of data source for income categories: | Family Resources Survey  |
| Year of data source:                       | 2008/9   |
| <b>Type of data</b>                        |  |
| Sample survey data:                        | Yes  |
| Register data:                             | No   |
| Census data:                               | No   |
| Description of survey:                     | Continuous annual survey of households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The survey is funded by the Department for Work and Pensions. The sample is drawn from the Postal Address File (PAF), the sample size was 47,952 addresses based on a systematic random sample. Final response was 25,093. |

## 2. Income deciles

|    | Source data | Adjusted data |   | Income deciles      |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 01 | up to £180  |               | J | Less than £180      |
| 02 | £180-£240   |               | R | £180 to under £240  |
| 03 | £240-£299   |               | C | £240 to under £300  |
| 04 | £299-£362   |               | M | £300 to under £360  |
| 05 | £362-£440   |               | F | £360 to under £440  |
| 06 | £440-£528   |               | S | £440 to under £530  |
| 07 | £528-£634   |               | K | £530 to under £630  |
| 08 | £634-£788   |               | P | £630 to under £790  |
| 09 | £788-£1034  |               | D | £790 to under £1030 |
| 10 | from £1034  |               | H | £1030 or more       |

### Income decile table refers to:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Weekly   | Yes  |
| Monthly  | No   |
| Annual   | No   |
| Are the income figures adjusted to 2010 level?   | No   |
| If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:  | The data was from the most recent survey - did not consider the inflation change sufficient to necessitate adjustment for inflation. |
| 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 | Wednesday 1 September 2010. 0,8280 GBP = 1 Euro<br>Average exchange rate September to January 0,8547 GBP = 1 Euro |
|--|---|