

## APPENDIX A2

### **INCOME, ESS7 - 2014 ed. 3.1**

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## General information on the ESS income measure

Household income: F41 HINCTNTA

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

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

General setup of the showcard (CARD 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 €xxxx	01
R	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	02
C	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	03
M	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	04
F	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	05
S	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	06
K	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	07
P	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	08
D	€xx to under €xx	€xxx to under €xxx	€xxx to under €xxxx	09
H	More than €xx	More than €xxx	More than €xxxx	10

# Austria

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU SILC
Year of data source:	2012
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>The EU SILC in Austria is based on a household sample representative for the population living in private residences. In 2012, 13,910 subjects were interviewed in 6,232 households, through personal interviews (either CAPI or CATI). The sampling frame is the central register of residents (ZMR)</p> <p>Except of income from self-employment, private pensions, rents. Most components of the income data were imputed from register data.</p> <p>The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables: For the majority of income components register information is used. The following components are calculated mainly on the basis of register information: (PY010) employment income, (PY090) Unemployment benefits, (PY100) Old-age benefits, (PY110) Survivor' benefits, (PY120) Sickness benefits, (PY130) Disability benefits, (PY140) Education related benefits, (HY050) Family related benefits, (HY110) Income received by people aged under 16, (HY145) Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment. If there is no income information from registers available, this information asked from the respondents. To collect the required information to fill the EU-SILC target variables, the income components are split into more differentiated sub-components. These sub-components are defined according to the Austrian regulations and benefit system.</p> <p>The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained: For income components where register information could be used gross and net values could be directly obtained or calculated from the registers. For all variables where no register information was available the net and the gross values were asked from the respondents, except for self-employment incomes, for which only the net income was asked.</p> <p>The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form: For all variables the net and the gross values are in the dataset. If either the net or the gross value was missing for PY010 or PY100, the missing value was calculated on the basis of a net-gross conversion and vice versa. Missing gross values for incomes from self-employment (PY050) were calculated on the basis of the tax payments and social contributions stated by the respondents, missing values for income from employment (PY010) or pension incomes (PY100) are calculated on the basis of the wage tax statistics. For persons over the standard retirement age (women 60; men 65) the values for PY100 were taken from wage tax register, all values for PY110 were taken from the wage tax register and the accident benefits register.</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	12640.92	J	weniger als € 12,600
02	18069.29	R	€ 12,600 bis unter € 18,100
03	22800.14	C	€ 18,100 bis unter € 22,800
04	27146.74	M	€ 22,800 bis unter € 27,100
05	32840.30	F	€ 27,100 bis unter € 32,800
06	38930.61	S	€ 32,800 bis unter € 38,900
07	45559.96	K	€ 38,900 bis unter € 45,600
08	54941.27	P	€ 45,600 bis unter € 54,900
09	70750.18	D	€ 54,900 bis unter € 70,800
10		H	mehr als €70,800

## Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	The income data used is fairly up to date. We decided not to adjust these figures because a comparison between 2012 and 2011 EU-SILC-figures suggests that the change is different in different deciles: thresholds in the lower deciles did increase less compared to the higher deciles (or, like q10, have even decreased)
Do the national benchmark data refer	Yes

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?	Yes

### 3. Exchange rate

# Belgium

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2012
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 fases: 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	Income deciles
01 < 12552	J < 12560
02 12552 – 15417	R 12560 – 15420
03 15417 – 19154	C 15420 – 19160
04 19154 – 23194	M 19160 – 23200
05 23194 – 27988	F 23200 – 28000
06 27988 – 33893	S 28000 – 33900
07 33893 – 40872	K 33900 – 40880
08 40872 – 49796,62	P 40880 – 49800
09 49796,62 – 62358,5	D 49800 – 62360
10 62358,5 >	H 62360 >

## Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	We did not adjust the household income deciles to 2014 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

<b>1. Data source</b>	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC
Year of data source:	2013
<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.

<b>2. Income deciles</b>			
	<b>Source data</b>		<b>Income deciles</b>
01	Up to 137 339	J	Up to 137 999
02	137 340 – 175 488	R	138 000 – 176 399
03	175 489 – 232 440	C	176 400 – 232 799
04	232 441 – 267 924	M	232 800 – 268 799
05	267 925 – 309 329	F	268 800 – 309 599
06	309 330 – 360 686	S	309 600 – 361 199
07	360 687 – 420 003	K	361 200 – 421 199
08	420 004 – 498 993	P	421 200 – 499 199
09	498 994 – 621 193	D	499 200 – 621 599
10	621 194 and more	H	621 600 and more

## Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	In the Czech Republic, people underestimate their incomes. In order to avoid cumulation of cases in lower categories we decided not to adjust the benchmark data.
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

<b>3. Exchange rate</b>	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	November 2014 = 27,666 December 2014 = 27,634 January 2015 = 27,895 February 2015 = 27,608

# Denmark

<b>1. Data source</b>	
Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics Denmark; Register data: (DISPON_NY for c-families 2008 adjusted with salaries in private sector 2008K4/2014K1)
Year of data source:	2008
<b>Type of data</b>	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

<b>2. Income deciles</b>			
	<b>Source data</b>		<b>Income deciles</b>
01	0 - 117.156	J	< 132.000
02	117.157 - 154.492	R	132.000 - 173.999
03	154.493 - 193.032	C	174.000 - 216.999
04	193.032 - 234.357	M	217.000 - 263.999
05	234.358 - 288.724	F	264.000 - 325.999
06	288.724 - 351.833	S	326.000 - 396.999
07	351.835 - 410.513	K	397.000 - 462.999
08	410.513 - 470.824	P	463.000 - 530.999
09	470.825 - 559.410	D	531.000 – 630.999
10	559.410 - 85.332.096	H	> 631.000

<b>Income decile table refers to:</b>	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Adjusted with index for salaries in private sector 2008 4 quarter 2014 1. quarter X*1.1275.
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

<b>3. Exchange rate</b>	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1 DKK = 0.133 EURO

# Estonia

## 1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	EU-SILC 2012
Year of data source:	2012
<b>Type of data</b>	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	EU-SILC is a cross-sectional and longitudinal sample survey, coordinated by Eurostat, based on data from the EU member states. EU-SILC provides data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions in the European Union. EU-SILC stands for 'European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions'. There are two EU-SILC data types: See <a href="http://www.eui.eu/Research/Library/ResearchGuides/Economics/Statistics/DataPortal/EU-SILC.aspx">http://www.eui.eu/Research/Library/ResearchGuides/Economics/Statistics/DataPortal/EU-SILC.aspx</a>

## 2. Income deciles

	Source data	Income deciles
01	0-3800	J 0-5000
02	3800-5850	R 5000-104000
03	5850-7400	C 10400-12000
04	7400-9000	M 12000-13500
05	9000-11100	F 13500-18000
06	11100-13300	S 18000-20000
07	13300-15900	K 20000-23000
08	15900-19100	P 23000-27000
09	19100-24700	D 27000-35000
10	24700+	H 35000+

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	<p>Data are adjusted to 2014 level using decile specific growth between 2011 and 2012 and income predictions for 2014 in Estonia by Swedbank</p> <p>Yearly household income in 2012 in decile y + 2*(Yearly household income in 2012 in decile y – yearly household income 2011 decile y) + (Yearly household income in 2012 in decile y – yearly household income 2011 decile y)/2</p> <p>NOTE: The Estonian income categories as shown above under "Income deciles" and on the Estonian show card do not represent income deciles. Please see item 46 in the Country reports in the ESS7-2014 Documentation Report.</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

# Finland

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Income distribution statistics
Year of data source:	2012
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>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.</p> <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>

2. Income deciles	
Source data	Income deciles
01 Less than 1075 euro	J Less than 1075 euro
02 1075 - 1366 euro	R 1075 - 1366 euro
03 1367 - 1808 euro	C 1367 - 1808 euro
04 1809 - 2215 euro	M 1809 - 2215 euro
05 2216 - 2627 euro	F 2216 - 2627 euro
06 2628 - 3157 euro	S 2628 - 3157 euro
07 3158 - 3824 euro	K 3158 - 3824 euro
08 3825 - 4555 euro	P 3825 - 4555 euro
09 4556 - 5673 euro	D 4556 - 5673 euro
10 More than 5673 euro	H More than 5673 euro

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 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
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# France

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Enquête Revenus fiscaux et sociaux (INSEE)
Year of data source:	2011
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 <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		Income deciles
01	13 070	J	MOINS de 13 200 euros
02	16 830	R	13 201 à 17 040 euros
03	20 380	C	17 041 à 20 580 euros
04	24 470	M	20 581 à 24 600 euros
05	29010	F	24 601 à 29 400 euros
06	34210	S	29 401 à 34 560 euros
07	40490	K	34 561 à 40 800 euros
08	48680	P	40 801 à 49 200 euros
09	62980	D	49 201 à 63 600 euros
10		H	PLUS DE 63 601 euros

## Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	The data are adjusted to 2014 level (however the forecast for 2014 growth rate is 0%). Annual disposable income growth rate : 0,005 (2012) / 0,006 (2013) / 0 (2014) The formula for adjustment =+the 2013 adjusted distribution of households' disposable income*(1+the 2014 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:	2012
<b>Type of data</b>	
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 <a href="http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data-analysis/official-microdata/microcensus/">http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data-analysis/official-microdata/microcensus/</a> .

## 2. Income deciles

	Source data	Income deciles
01	Less than 1,003 € per month	J 0-1,000
02	1,004 - 1,377 € per month	R 1,001-1,380
03	1,378 - 1,702 € per month	C 1,381-1,700
04	1,703 - 2,038 € per month	M 1,701-2,040
05	2,039 - 2,395 € per month	F 2,041-2,400
06	2,396 - 2,801 € per month	S 2,401-2,800
07	2,802 - 3,277 € per month	K 2,801-3,280
08	3,278 - 3,913 € per month	P 3,281-3,910)
09	3,914 - 4,961 € per month	D 3,911-4,960
10	4,962 € or more per month	H 4,961 or more

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Income figures match the 2012 Mikrozensus data, as it is 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 2012 and 2014 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

# Hungary

<b>1. Data source</b>	
Name of data source for income categories:	TÁRKI's regular omnibus survey
Year of data source:	2014
<b>Type of data</b>	
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.

<b>2. Income deciles</b>			
	<b>Source data</b>		<b>Income deciles</b>
01	less than 72 000 HUF	J	less than 72 000 HUF
02	72 001 - 90 000 HUF	R	72 001 - 90 000 HUF
03	90 001 - 110 000 HUF	C	90 001 - 110 000 HUF
04	110 001 - 135 000 HUF	M	110 001 - 135 000 HUF
05	135 001 - 160 000 HUF	F	135 001 - 160 000 HUF
06	160 001 - 175 000 HUF	S	160 001 - 175 000 HUF
07	175 001 - 200 000 HUF	K	175 001 - 200 000 HUF
08	200 001 - 250 000 HUF	P	200 001 - 250 000 HUF
09	250 001 - 280 000 HUF	D	250 001 - 280 000 HUF
10	more than 280 001 HUF	H	more than 280 001 HUF

**Income decile table refers to:**

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 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

<b>3. Exchange rate</b>	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1 EUR = 312 HUF 1 HUF = 0.00320 EUR

# Ireland

<b>1. Data source</b>	
Name of data source for income categories:	EU SILC 2012, provided by the Central Statistics Office of Ireland
Year of data source:	2012
<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 2012 was 11,891 individuals in 4,592 households.

<b>2. Income deciles</b>	
	<b>Source data</b>
01	<246.24
02	342.27
03	466.32
04	588.50
05	716.66
06	912.25
07	1165.87
08	1519.22
09	2104.17
10	>2104.17
	<b>Income deciles</b>
	J Less than €246
	R €246 to €340
	C €340 to €453
	M €453 to €554
	F €554 to €644
	S €644 to €775
	K €775 to €926
	P €926 to €1129
	D €1129 to €1444
	H More than €1444

**Income decile table refers to:**

Weekly	Yes
Monthly	No
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Adjustment for inflation uses the CPI increase from mid-Dec 2012 to mid-month 6 2014 (most recent data available) to account for the two year gap (approx.) between EU-SILC and ESS fieldwork. Note also that the figures are based on deciles of gross income with net-income cut-points estimated from figures on average net income within gross income deciles.
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes

**3. Exchange rate**

National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	National currency is Euro.
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# 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:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

2. Income deciles	
Source data	Income deciles
01 -9391 - 5482	J 0-5400
02 5483 - 7973	R 5401-8000
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 18,801-22,800
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 2014 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	
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National currency versus the Euro (€)  
at the time of fieldwork

4.25 NIS= 1 €

# Lithuania

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Omnibus surveys 'Lithuanian Barometer' conducted by the fieldwork organisation
Year of data source:	November & December, 2014
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	No
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	Net income deciles were derived from three national omnibus (15+, no upper age limit) surveys conducted by the Fieldwork Organization in November & December 2014. In both surveys random route sampling from 127 randomly selected PSUs was used. PSUs were selected proportionally to the population size in the stratas (10 counties * 4 types of settlements according to their size). One respondent (selected following 'last-birthday' rule) per household was interviewed. In total, 2192 respondents were interviewed (1096 in each). The question was formulated as follows: 'Kokios vidutinės jūsų šeimos pajamos per mėnesį? Sudėkite visu šeimos narių, kurie kartu su jumis veda bendrą ūkį, atlyginimus, pensijas, stipendijas, pašalpas ir pasakykite, kiek tai sudaro'. It asked about monthly average net family (household) income. 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). The entries in table X2.1 (Source data) are rounded means of the deciles in the two surveys (in Litas, Lithuanian national currency till January 1st, 2015, when Euro was introduced).

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	810 LTL	J	<230 EUR / <800 LTL
02	1050 LTL	R	230-290 EUR / 800-1000 LTL
03	1240 LTL	C	291-350 EUR / 1001-1200 LTL
04	1570 LTL	M	351-440 EUR / 1201-1500 LTL
05	1790 LTL	F	441-520 EUR / 1501-1800 LTL
06	2040 LTL	S	521-610 EUR / 1801-2100 LTL
07	2430 LTL	K	611-700 EUR / 2101-2400 LTL
08	3040 LTL	P	701-870 EUR / 2401-3000 LTL
09	3520 LTL	D	871-1020 EUR / 3001-3500 LTL
10		H	>1020 EUR / >3500 LTL

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 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 2014, there seemed to be no reasons to adjust the decile figures.
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	Entries in table 2 (Income deciles) are provided in both Litas and Euro as figures in both currencies were provided for the respondents on Card 69. Euro figures were derived from figures in Litas (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 3.4528 LTL).

# Netherlands

## 1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	CBS Statline (Statistics Netherlands)
Year of data source:	2012

## Type of data

Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

## 2. Income deciles

	Source data	Income deciles
01	13,000	J < 13,000
02	17,000	R 13,000 - 17,000
03	20,500	C 17,000 - 20,500
04	24,200	M 20,500 - 24,200
05	28,500	F 24,200 - 28,500
06	33,500	S 28,500 - 33,500
07	39,200	K 33,500 - 39,200
08	46,400	P 39,200 - 46,400
09	58,200	D 46,400 - 58,200
10	x	H > 58,200

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 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

# Norway

## 1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics Norway's household income statistics
Year of data source:	2013
<b>Type of data</b>	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No

## 2. Income deciles

	<b>Source data</b>	<b>Income deciles</b>
01	0 - 235 000	J 0 - 245000
02	235 001 - 335 000	R 245 001 - 345 000
03	335 001 - 420 000	C 345 001 - 435 000
04	420 001 - 505 000	M 435 001 - 520 000
05	505 001 - 595 000	F 520 001 - 615 000
06	595 001 - 680 000	S 615 001 - 705 000
07	680 001 - 770 000	K 705 001 - 795 000
08	770 001 - 885 000	P 795 001 - 915 000
09	885 001 - 1 075 000	D 915 001 - 1 110 000
10	1 075 001 ->	H 1 110 001 ->

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	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 = 0,118 EURO
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# Poland

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2013. Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2014.
Year of data source:	2013
Type of data	
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 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.</p> <p>HBS is performed by interviewers – employees of statistical offices in voivodships. The monthly rotation of households assumes that every month of the year a different group of households participates in the survey. Each household participating in the survey keeps a special diary for a month.</p> <p>Household's available income is defined as a sum of household's current incomes from various sources reduced by prepayments on personal income tax made on behalf of a tax payer by tax-remitter (this is the case with income from hired work and social security benefits and other social benefits), by tax on income from property, taxes paid by self-employed persons, including those in free professions and individual farmers and by social security and health insurance premiums. The available income covers both income in cash and in kind, including natural consumption (consumer goods and services taken to satisfy household's needs from self-employment – in and outside farming) as well as goods and services received free of charge. Available income is allocated to expenditures and savings increase.</p> <p>The available income comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- income from hired work,</li> <li>- income from a private farm in agriculture,</li> <li>- income from self-employment other than 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 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.</p> <p>The first stage sampling frame was based on the records of statistical areas (sets of areas) designed for the National Census purposes and updated annually by the changes resulting from the administrative division of the country as well as construction of new and dismantle of old houses. The sampling frame keeps in record information about every statistical area concerning address characteristics as well as the estimated numbers of inhabitants and dwellings. It was assumed that an urban area survey point should consist of at least 250 dwellings, while a rural one – 150 dwellings respectively. That is why small statistical areas were combined with the neighbouring ones. In total, about 30 000 area survey points were set up.</p> <p>In 2013 two subsamples, consisting of 783 asp each were used, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- subsample 1 – selected in 2011 for the surveys in 2012–2013,</li> <li>- subsample 2 – selected in 2012 for the surveys in 2013–2014.</li> </ul> <p>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 poviat. 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.</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>I. the adopted model is full rotation with a monthly replacement of the sample;</li> <li>II. for each month 2 dwellings per asp are selected and all the households from these dwellings participate in the survey;</li> <li>III. every selected dwelling participates in the survey in the same month of the two consecutive years, i.e. 2012 and 2013 for subsample 1 and 2013 and 2014 for subsample 2;</li> <li>IV. for every asp a reserve sample of dwellings is selected in order to replace dwellings</li> </ol>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2013 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 37 181</p> <p>(Source: "Household budget survey in 2013" Central Statistical Office (CSO), Warsaw 2014. Available on the webpage: <a href="http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/household-budget-survey-in-2013,2,8.html">http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/household-budget-survey-in-2013,2,8.html</a> (5.10.2015)</p>
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## 2. Income deciles

Source data	Income deciles
01 1267	J 1300 pln or less
02 1700	R between 1301 pln and 1700 pln
03 2131	C between 1701 pln and 2200 pln
04 2600	M between 2201 pln and 2700 pln
05 3042	F between 2701 pln and 3100 pln
06 3580	S between 3101 pln and 3700 pln
07 4200	K between 3701 pln and 4300 pln
08 5015	P between 4301 pln and 5100 pln
09 6480	D between 5101 pln and 6600 pln
10 -	H more than 6600 pln

Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	In ESS 7 the data from 2013 has been adjusted to 2014 based on the comparison of household incomes from 2012 and 2013 for each decile. For year 2014 the same increase was assumed in relation to 2013, as it was between 2012 and 2013. For particular deciles it was from 1.02 up to 1.04.
Do the national benchmark data refer to the household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources?	Yes
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes

## 3. Exchange rate

National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	<p>Euro</p> <p>The exchange rate did not change considerably throughout the time of the fieldwork. Below are monthly average readings based on publications of the central bank of the Republic of Poland: The National Bank of Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– monthly average exchange rate for April 2015: €1 = 4,03 National currency (PLN),</li> <li>– monthly average exchange rate for May 2015: €1 = 4,08 National currency (PLN),</li> <li>– monthly average exchange rate for June 2015: €1 = 4,16 National currency (PLN),</li> <li>– monthly average exchange rate for July 2015: €1 = 4,15 National currency (PLN),</li> <li>– monthly average exchange rate for August 2015: €1 = 4,19 National currency (PLN).</li> </ul>
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# Portugal

## 1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR) - National Statistics Institute (INE)
Year of data source:	2012
<b>Type of data</b>	
Sample survey data:	No
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	<p>The sample is selected from a sampling frame that the National Statistics Institute uses to conduct surveys to families. The sampling frame is constituted by households and was selected from the data collected in 2001 Census. The sampling units are households.</p> <p>The sample is constituted by 7374 households distributed by NUTSII, representing 16422 individuals.</p>

## 2. Income deciles

	Source data		Income deciles
01	3803 euro	J	Less than 5099 euro
02	6395 euro	R	5100 - 7400 euro
03	8370 euro	C	7401 - 9400 euro
04	10477 euro	M	9401 - 11600 euro
05	12856 euro	F	11601 - 14000 euro
06	15301 euro	S	14001 - 16750 euro
07	18212 euro	K	16751 - 20100 euro
08	22063 euro	P	20101 - 24900 euro
09	27745 euro	D	24901 - 37800 euro
10	47814 euro	H	More than 37800 euro

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Data were not adjusted because salaries did not change.
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

# 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 2012. 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 2012 data of Household's total net income. Lower deciles are almost the same as we used in ESS questionnaire. The middle ones are already pretty much the similar as in SILC survey. The higher categories could somehow have higher upper limit but then we could get even smaller proportion of the respondents in it as we are facing pretty slim frequency already. Salaries in Slovenia due to the persistent economic crisis are not changed much (or not changed at all). Taking into account all information and data we have we conclude that we reasonably can use the same decile categorisation as it was used in round 6.
Year of data source:	2012
Type of data	
Sample survey data:	Yes
Register data:	Yes
Census data:	No
Description of survey:	The basis is the raw information of the upper limits of deciles in household income in Slovenia calculated from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) for 2010 and 2012. 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
01 561 (upper limit of the decile in EUR)	J 0 - 550
02 782	R 551 - 800
03 1039	C 801 - 1000
04 1320	M 1001 - 1300
05 1591	F 1301 - 1600
06 1883	S 1601 - 1900
07 2227	K 1901 - 2200
08 2649	P 2201 - 2500
09 3269	D 2501 - 3100
10 above	H over 3100

## Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	Income in the last few 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
If no, please give the income definition used:	Disposable income includes cash income households and part bonus. Cash disposable income equals net income of all household members (employee, including compensation for meals and transport to work, from self-employment, pensions, unemployment benefits, compensation for sick leave, scholarships, family and social benefits, interest, dividends received cash transfers from other households), less regular transfers paid to other households, and tax on property, including compensation for building site. Cash income is counted as a credit rating of the use of company cars for private purposes and part of its self-production - the value of products transferred to the household from their own workshops, business or trade
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes

### **3. Exchange rate**

# Spain

## 1. Data source

Name of data source for income categories:	Household Budget Survey (HBS) - Persons Database
Year of data source:	2012
<b>Type of data</b>	
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 747€	J	Less than 750€
02	748 to 925€	R	750€ to under 950€
03	926 to 1220€	C	950€ to under 1200€
04	1221 to 1400€	M	1200€ to under 1400€
05	1401 to 1717€	F	1400€ to under 1700€
06	1718 to 2100€	S	1700€ to under 2100€
07	2101 to 2311€	K	2100€ to under 2300€
08	2312 to 2751€	P	2300€ to under 2750€
09	2752 to 3556€	D	2750€ to under 3550€
10	3557€ or more	H	3550€ or more

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	To create the instrument we have used the latest data available: the Household Budget Survey for 2013. The data comes from 2012.
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	0 - 10 999	J	0 - 10 999
02	11 000 - 14 999	R	11 000 - 14 999
03	15 000 - 18 999	C	15 000 - 18 999
04	19 000 - 21 999	M	19 000 - 21 999
05	22 000 - 24 999	F	22 000 - 24 999
06	25 000 - 28 999	S	25 000 - 28 999
07	29 000 - 32 999	K	29 000 - 32 999
08	33 000 - 39 999	P	33 000 - 39 999
09	40 000 - 48 999	D	40 000 - 48 999
10	49 000 or more	H	49 000 or more

### Income decile table refers to:

Weekly	No
Monthly	Yes
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	No
If no, please give the reason for not adjusting the benchmark data:	We did not adjust the income deciles for 2014, so the showcard was the same as in wave 6. The inflation in Sweden was zero (0.0%) during 2013 and -0.2% for 2014.
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 = 0.11€
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# Switzerland

1. Data source	
Name of data source for income categories:	CNEF Income data, surveyed by the Swiss Household Panel
Year of data source:	2012
Type of data	
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 2012 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.</p> <p>In order to compensate for the erosion of the original 1999-sample, a refreshment random sample of "new" households was injected in 2004 (SHP_II) following the same methodology.</p> <p>The response rate for 2012 on the household level is 59% for SHP_I, and 55% for SHP_II.</p>

2. Income deciles			
	Source data		Income deciles
01	35109	J	0 to less than 35000
02	48875	R	35000 to less than 49000
03	61799	C	49000 to less than 62000
04	74598	M	62000 to less than 75000
05	88027	F	75000 to less than 88000
06	103569	S	88000 to less than 103000
07	122513	K	103000 to less than 122000
08	146032	P	122000 to less than 146000
09	190023	D	145000 to less than 190000
10		H	190000 and more

Income decile table refers to:	
Weekly	No
Monthly	No
Annual	Yes
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	<p>They are corrected for inflation (measured by the "Landesindex der Konsumentenpreise", consumer price index) as a proxy for changes in income.</p> <p>Income decile 2012 + (Income decile 2012 * (Inflation 2013 (-0.002) + estimated Inflation 2014 (0.001))) = Income decile 2014</p>
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:	<p>In Switzerland income taxes are not deducted 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.</p>
Do the national benchmark data refer to household income for all households, unadjusted for size or type?	Yes

### **3. Exchange rate**

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

Rate 2014/09 monthly average: 1 CHF = 0.828 €

# United Kingdom

<b>1. Data source</b>	
Name of data source for income categories:	Family Resources Survey
Year of data source:	2012/13
<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 and produces National statistics on income. The sample is drawn from the Postal Address File (PAF),

<b>2. Income deciles</b>	
Source data	Income deciles
01 Up to £203	J Less than £208
02 £208 to £272	R £208 to under £279
03 £272 to £339	C £279 to under £348
04 £339 to £406	M £348 to under £416
05 £406 to £486	F £416 to under £499
06 £486 to £575	S £499 to under £590
07 £575 to £686	K £590 to under £704
08 £686 to £836	P £704 to under £858
09 £836 to £1,096	D £858 to under £1,124
10 Over £1,096	H £1,124 or more

**Income decile table refers to:**

Weekly	Yes
Monthly	No
Annual	No
Are the income figures adjusted to 2014 level?	Yes
If income data are adjusted, please provide the formula for adjustment:	Increased by 2.6% using national statistics data on the increase in average earnings. We used the average earnings index KAB9 weekly total earnings (including bonuses) from April 2012 (466) and April 2014 (478) which implies a 2.6% increase over the period. FRS thresholds were therefore uprated by 2.6%.
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

<b>3. Exchange rate</b>	
National currency versus the Euro (€) at the time of fieldwork	1st September 2014 £1 = 1.27 Euros 31st December 2014 £1 = 1.29 Euros Average for main fieldwork was £1 = 1.28 Euros 1st October 2015 £1 = 1.36 Euros 1st December 2015 £1 = 1.42 Euros Average for second fieldwork wave was £1 = 1.39 Euros