

Equivalised disposable income, percentiles 2004-2014

	Amount											CI, +/-										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
10%	96800	104000	112400	126100	141100	160400	160000	157900	164500	172800	192800	2800	3500	3600	3900	5200	4300	5200	5700	4400	4400	4700
20%	115700	125600	135600	153000	172100	190600	193400	189700	194900	209700	225800	2800	2500	2800	4000	3500	4200	3200	3000	4100	4800	4400
30%	133400	140900	153700	172500	193700	216600	216300	212700	216300	233400	249900	3600	2600	2900	3300	3800	4300	3700	3700	3600	3700	5200
40%	147800	156800	168900	191300	214700	238700	238400	232700	237000	258300	277900	2300	3000	2500	3100	4400	4700	3900	3900	3900	4900	4600
50%	161500	171900	185500	210500	235200	268000	263600	256000	260400	284400	304300	2500	2700	2900	3900	4700	6000	5000	4400	5700	5200	5300
60%	177100	188200	203500	233800	262000	297200	291000	280800	289200	311500	333800	3200	2900	3900	5700	5800	6100	5500	4300	5600	5400	5300
70%	196500	206700	225900	263500	292400	330200	322400	309600	323900	344400	365300	3900	5000	4300	5400	6000	7300	5100	5900	6600	7600	6200
80%	220700	236400	255700	299900	332100	381200	368800	346100	363000	393700	413100	4400	4900	6400	7100	6200	8800	8000	7400	5700	7500	8300
90%	261000	283200	314700	375600	417600	486400	456000	409700	432400	472400	501700	5300	8700	9200	14100	14900	17000	15100	8700	10000	12700	13800

According to Eurostat procedures the years of the table refer to the survey year, the year the survey was implemented. The income reference period is the previous tax year.

The deciles show the proportion of persons who have lower equivalised disposable income than the given amount. For instance there are 50% of persons with lower equivalised disposable income than 256,000. The EU-SILC is a sample survey which must be taken into account when looking at the results. In order to evaluate the uncertainty due to sampling error confidence interval is calculated (CI). The interval reaches equally far below and above the number it applies to and is added to and subtracted from the number. If evaluated at-risk-of-poverty rate is 10% and the confidence interval is +/- 1.2 the lower limit is 8.8 and the upper limit is 11.2 given 95% confidence level and therefore it can be stated that in 95% of samples of equal size the result would fall within the given interval. When comparing two numbers in order to see if the difference between them is large enough to be statistically significant one needs to look at the confidence interval of both numbers and see if they cross each other.