

Data sources and characteristics

	Source	Organisation undertaking the survey	Frequency of collection	Years used in the analysis	Sample size (number of households)	Response rate	Oversampling of rich households	Effective oversampling rate of the top 10% ¹	Imputation for item non-response
Australia	Survey of Income and Housing (SIH)	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Every 2 years	2006, 2012, 2014, 2018	~ 14 000	0.74	No	–	Yes
Austria	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-AT) ³	Oesterreichische Nationalbank	Every 2 or 3 years	2011, 2014, 2017	~ 3 000	0.50	Yes	–	Yes
Belgium	Survey of the Financial Behaviour of Households (HFCS-BE) ³	National Bank of Belgium	Every 2 or 3 years	2010, 2014, 2017	~ 11 400	0.38	Yes	0.02	Yes
Canada	Survey of Financial Security (SFS)	Statistics Canada	Every 3 years	1999, 2005, 2012, 2016, 2019	~ 20 000	0.60	No	–	Yes
Chile	Survey of Household Finances	Central Bank of Chile	Every 3 years	2011, 2014, 2017	~4 500	0.55	Yes	0.08	Yes
Denmark	Assets and liabilities	Statistics Denmark	Annual	2015, 2019	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-EE) ²	Eesti Pank	Every 2 or 3 years	2013, 2017	~ 2 200	0.73	Yes	0.05	Yes
Finland	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-FN) ³	Bank of Finland / Statistics Finland	Every 2 or 3 years	2009, 2013, 2016	~ 13 500	0.77	Yes	0.08	Yes
France	Enquête Patrimoine (HFCS-FR) ³	INSEE	Every 2 or 3 years	2009, 2014, 2017	~ 24 000	0.64	Yes	0.20	Yes
Germany	German Panel on Household Finances (HFCS-DE) ³	Deutsche Bundesbank	Every 2 or 3 years	2011, 2014, 2017	~ 20 000	0.32	Yes	0.10	Yes
Greece	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-GR) ³	Bank of Greece	Every 2 or 3 years	2009, 2014, 2018	~ 6 500	0.39	Yes	-0.01	Yes
Hungary	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-HU) ³	Hungarian National Bank / Hungarian Central Statistical Office	Every 2 or 3 years	2014, 2017	~ 6 200	0.44	Yes	0.02	Yes
Ireland	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-IE) ³	Central Bank of Ireland / Central Statistics Office	Every 2 or 3 years	2013, 2018	~ 5 400	0.39	Yes	0.04	Yes
Italy	Survey of Household Income and Wealth (HFCS-IT) ³	Bank of Italy	Every 2 or 3 years	2006, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2016	~ 15 500	0.50	No	–	Yes
Japan	National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal affairs and communication	Every 5 years	2014, 2019	~75 000	0.85	No	–	Yes
Korea	Survey of Household Finances (SHF)	Statistics Korea	Annual	2013, 2015, 2019	~ 20 000	0.90	Yes	..	No

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Latvia	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-LV) ³	Latvijas Banka	Every 2 or 3 years	2014, 2017	~ 1 200	0.45	Yes	0.09	Yes
Lithuania	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-LT) ³	Lietuvos Bankas	Every 2 or 3 years	2016	~ 1 700	0.45	Yes	0.03	Yes
Luxembourg	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-LX) ³	Banque Centrale du Luxembourg	Every 2 or 3 years	2011, 2014, 2018	~ 5 000	0.25	Yes	0.10	Yes
Netherlands	Wealth Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Annual	2011, 2015, 2019	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	Household Economic Survey (HES)	Statistics New Zealand	Every 3 years	2014, 2018	~ 5 500	0.76	No	–	Yes
Norway	Income Statistics for Households	Statistics Norway	Annual	2012, 2014, 2018	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-PL) ³	National Bank of Poland / Central Statistical Office of Poland	Every 2 or 3 years	2014, 2016	~ 3 500	0.53	Yes	-0.03	Yes
Portugal	Survey on the Financial Situation of Households (HFCS-PG) ³	Banco de Portugal / Statistics Portugal	Every 2 or 3 years	2010, 2013, 2017	~ 8 000	0.86	Yes	0.07	Yes
Slovak Republic	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-SK) ³	Národná banka Slovenska	Every 2 or 3 years	2010, 2014, 2017	~ 2 000	0.56	Yes	0.02	Yes
Slovenia	Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS-SI) ³	Banka Slovenije	Every 2 or 3 years	2014, 2017	~ 2 500	0.38	Yes	-0.04	Yes
Spain	Financial Survey of Households (HFCS-ES) ³	Banco de España	Every 2 or 3 years	2012, 2014, 2018	~ 6 500	0.57	Yes	0.13	Yes
United Kingdom ²	Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS)	Office for National Statistics	Every 2 years	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017	~ 18 000	0.63	Yes	0.06	Yes
United States	Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF)	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	Every 3 years	2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019	~ 6 000	0.60	Yes	0.16	Yes

Note: “.” means “not available”; “-” means “does not apply”. Data for ‘around 2018’ refer to: 2014 for Japan; 2016 for Finland, Italy and Poland; 2017 for Austria, Belgium, Chile, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the United Kingdom; 2018 for Australia, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Norway; 2019 for Canada, Denmark, Korea, the Netherlands and the United States. Data for ‘around 2010’ refer to: 2009 Finland, Greece and the United Kingdom; 2010 for Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United States; 2011 for Austria, Chile, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

1. The effective oversampling rate is calculated as $(S90 - 10)/100$, where S90 is the share of sample households in the wealthiest 10%. If the share of rich households in the sample is exactly 10%, then the effective oversampling rate of the top 10% is 0. If the share of households in the wealthiest decile is 20%, then the effective oversampling rate is 0.10. An effective negative oversampling rate indicates that the share of sample households in the top wealth quintile is smaller than 10%.

2. Data on the United Kingdom are limited to Great Britain.

3. These national sources are part of the Eurosystem Household Finance and Consumption Survey conducted by the Household Finance and Consumption Network.

Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database, [oe.cd/wealth](https://data.oecd.org/wealth/).