

## Original survey information, LWS - Norway 2010

<b>Generic information</b>	
Main objective	Present income measurements as living standard indicators and data that measure the economic resources households have for saving and consumption, as well as general income trends and income distribution among different types of households.
Structure of data source	Census-like register data
Frequency	Annual
Survey year / Wave	2010
Coverage	All persons residing in Norway and resident in private households as of 31st December of the income year.
<b>Sampling</b>	
Sampling procedure	Not applicable (from and including the income year 2005, the Norwegian income statistics are based on a totally register based census for both demographic and income data). Note: A 10% sample has been extracted for LIS.
Sample size	Not applicable (census data). Note: the 10% extraction for LIS includes 228,200 households.
<b>Collection</b>	
Collection period	During first quarter two years after the income year.
Collection mode	Data are collected from various administrative registers. All information on financial wealth is collected from tax registers, while data on non-financial wealth (private dwellings) are estimated on the basis of a model where information on characteristics of the dwelling is used to calculate the market value.
Description of instruments	Income data are received by linking different administrative registers and statistical data sources for the whole population as of 31st of December of the income year. Income and biographical data are collected from the following sources: - data from tax returns (wages and salaries, entrepreneurial income, pensions etc.) - Tax Register (taxes) - End of the Year Certificate Register (unemployment benefit, various tax-free transfers) - Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (family allowances, basic/additional amounts, cash benefit, etc.) - KOSTRA (social assistance) - State Educational Loan Fund (loans to students, scholarships) - State Housing Bank (dwelling support) - Education statistics from Statistics Norway (highest level of completed education etc.) - Family statistics from Statistics Norway (family type etc.) - FD-Trygd, Statistics Norway's event database (maternity benefit and sickness benefit)
<b>Definitions</b>	
Household	A household is regarded as all persons who live permanently in the same dwelling and have common housekeeping. The statistics include only persons in private households. The main source of information in establishing the households is the Central Population Register. Actual households are derived after performing certain adjustments to the formal household. These include omitting people living in institutions and removing students that no longer reside with their parents. Other administrative sources of are used to identify more cohabiting couples that belong to the same household.
Household head	The data provider uses two concepts: - main income earner of the household: the person in the household who has the highest gross income of the income earners in the household; in those cases where there is no income earner in the household, the oldest person is the main income earner. - head of the family unit (note that a household unit can contain one or several family units). Note: LIS has used the concept of family head; in the multi-family households, the head is defined as the head of the family of the main income earner.
<b>Data quality aspects</b>	
Non-response error	Not applicable (fully register-based data).
Item non-response / imputation	Not applicable (fully register-based data).
Weighting	Not applicable (census data). Note: the 10% extraction used for the LIS file is a self-weighted sample.
<b>Labour market information</b>	
Eligibility	All individuals.
Employment	A person is economically active if his or her annual income from business activities and from employment is greater than the minimum benefit from the National Insurance Scheme paid to old age and disabled pensioners. The economically active population is divided into self-employed and employees. If income from self-employment is greater than income from employment, the person is classified as self-employed, and vice versa.
<b>Income</b>	
Reference period	Calendar year 2010
Unit of time	Annual amounts
Unit of collection	Individual
Taxes and contributions	Incomes are recorded gross of taxes and contributions, the latter two are reported separately.
Restrictions	-
<b>Wealth</b>	
Wealth	-
Reference period	31st of December 2010.
Unit of collection	Individual
Restrictions	-
<b>Additional remarks</b>	
Additional remarks	-

Source: [1] Wealth Distribution in Norway, Evidence from a New Register-Based Data, Jon Epland and Mads Ivar Kirkeber, Report 35/2012, Statistics Norway.  
[2] Data provider.