Austria

Sources:
Guger 1989
Gusenleitner et al 1996
European Commission 2005
Luxembourg Income Study (for more information about the surveys used please look at http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/at/atindex.htm)

Surveys:
Microcensus 1983
The survey is used by Guger (1989) and excludes self-employed households.

Austrian Social Security Records 1972, 1977, 1991
This source is used by Gusenleitner et al (1996). The data resulted from a two-step sampling. At first, 5000 firm codes were sampled at random from the files of the social security administration. This gave a full employment history of all the workers ever employed in these firms, regardless of how long they stayed with the initially chosen firm. The second sampling scheme used every employed worker on the 31 of May of any year. This procedure results in a representative sample of the whole working population on a point in time, thus avoiding over-representation of workers with short employment spells. The resulting sample size was between 40524 persons in 1972 and 58936 persons in 1991. Apprentice trainees and people earning below the minimum social security level were excluded (these were mainly part-time workers). In the data files available to the authors, the incomes were top coded affecting about 9% of the sample. This problem was handled using extrapolation.

The income concept is pre-tax earnings. For workers holding more than one employment contract, all income from non self-employed work were added.

The European Community Household Panel Survey
The survey is an input-harmonized longitudinal panel survey conducted by Eurostat together with institutions in the EU member states. The questionnaires are standardized and weighting and imputation was done by Eurostat. The surveys have national coverage and a common set of definitions are used in all the countries. The income concept is disposable income with and extensive coverage of income items.