

South Korea 2009

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2009

Link to the document: <https://www.kli.re.kr/menu.es?mid=a50101000000>

Sample: The KLIPS 2009 is a nationally representative longitudinal study of South Korean households conducted by the Korean Labor Institute and Hankook Research. The survey follows a two-stage stratified clustering method which selects 1,000 Census enumeration districts (EDs) in cities nationwide and randomly samples 5 households from each EDs. It interviews household members over the age of 15 years old and collects information on economic activities, household characteristics and social activities. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 years and above with information about income, religion, sex, place of birth, father's education, mother's education and parental occupation.. There are 13,810 individuals in the total sample and 8,751 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The sample weights were computed by estimating the probability of participation. (hh_weight)

Outcome: The outcome variable is annualised household disposable income per capita in USD PPP 2017¹

Circumstances:

- Ethnicity (various religions described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringing (categories described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (Several work status categories, described in Table 3)

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,751)	(N=13,810)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,103 (46.9%)	6,582 (47.7%)
2 [2] Female	4,648 (53.1%)	7,228 (52.3%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	4,583 (52.4%)	7,191 (52.1%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,727 (19.7%)	2,753 (19.9%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,808 (20.7%)	2,850 (20.6%)
4 [4] Catholic	551 (6.3%)	890 (6.4%)
5 [5] Confucian	9 (0.1%)	22 (0.2%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	14 (0.2%)	17 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	8 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)
10 [10] Other	50 (0.6%)	72 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,209 (13.8%)	1,836 (13.3%)
2 [2] Busan	516 (5.9%)	759 (5.5%)
3 [3] Daegu	287 (3.3%)	446 (3.2%)
4 [4] Daejeon	115 (1.3%)	163 (1.2%)
5 [5] Incheon	242 (2.8%)	349 (2.5%)
6 [6] Gwangju	115 (1.3%)	193 (1.4%)
7 [7] Ulsan	120 (1.4%)	161 (1.2%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	885 (10.1%)	1,332 (9.6%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	374 (4.3%)	683 (4.9%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	373 (4.3%)	689 (5.0%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	726 (8.3%)	1,138 (8.2%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	686 (7.8%)	1,084 (7.8%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	926 (10.6%)	1,513 (11.0%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	981 (11.2%)	1,578 (11.4%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,042 (11.9%)	1,470 (10.6%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	28 (0.3%)	135 (1.0%)
17 [17] North Korea	67 (0.8%)	125 (0.9%)
18 [18] Overseas	59 (0.7%)	116 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	40 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,751)	(N=13,810)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,162 (24.7%)	3,528 (25.5%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,434 (27.8%)	3,689 (26.7%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,387 (15.8%)	2,060 (14.9%)
4 [4] High school	1,893 (21.6%)	2,677 (19.4%)
5 [5] Community college	188 (2.1%)	274 (2.0%)
6 [6] College/University	598 (6.8%)	841 (6.1%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	89 (1.0%)	121 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	620 (4.5%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	3,499 (40.0%)	5,211 (37.7%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,435 (27.8%)	3,351 (24.3%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,237 (14.1%)	1,583 (11.5%)
4 [4] High school	1,303 (14.9%)	1,648 (11.9%)
5 [5] Community college	71 (0.8%)	96 (0.7%)
6 [6] College/University	195 (2.2%)	230 (1.7%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	11 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,679 (12.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2009

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,751	15,322	12,756	12,543	0	488,356	0
Total sample	13,810	NA	NA	12,393	0	488,356	99

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,751)	(N=13,810)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,263 (25.9%)	3,153 (22.8%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	568 (6.5%)	853 (6.2%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	856 (9.8%)	1,296 (9.4%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,848 (55.4%)	7,599 (55.0%)
5 [5] Family worker	167 (1.9%)	277 (2.0%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	49 (0.6%)	117 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	515 (3.7%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

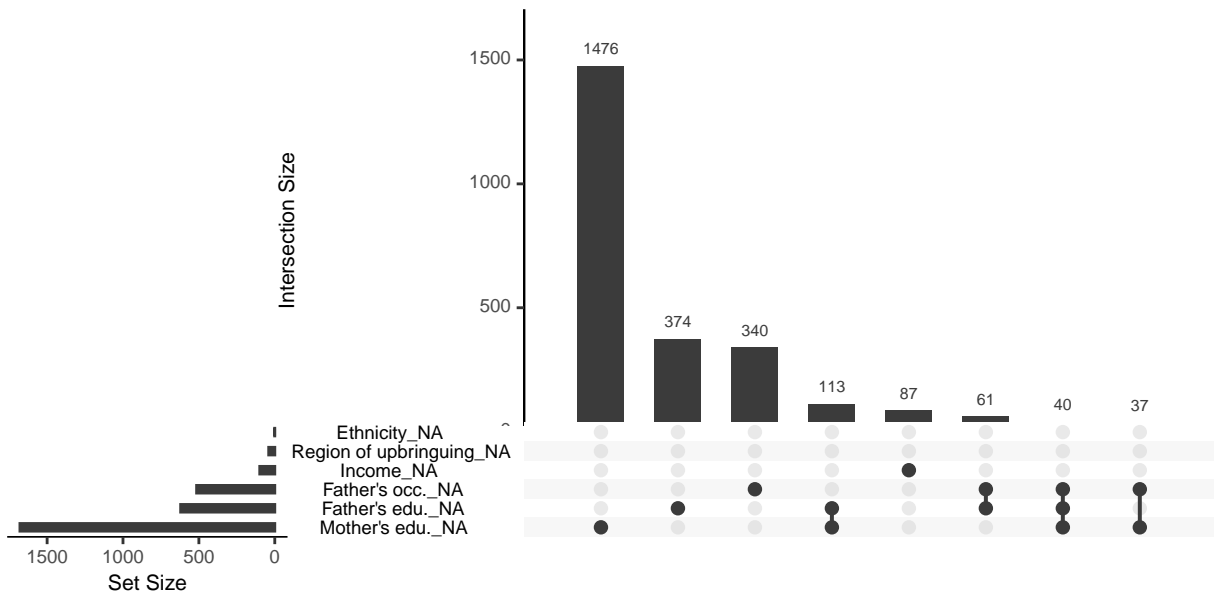


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

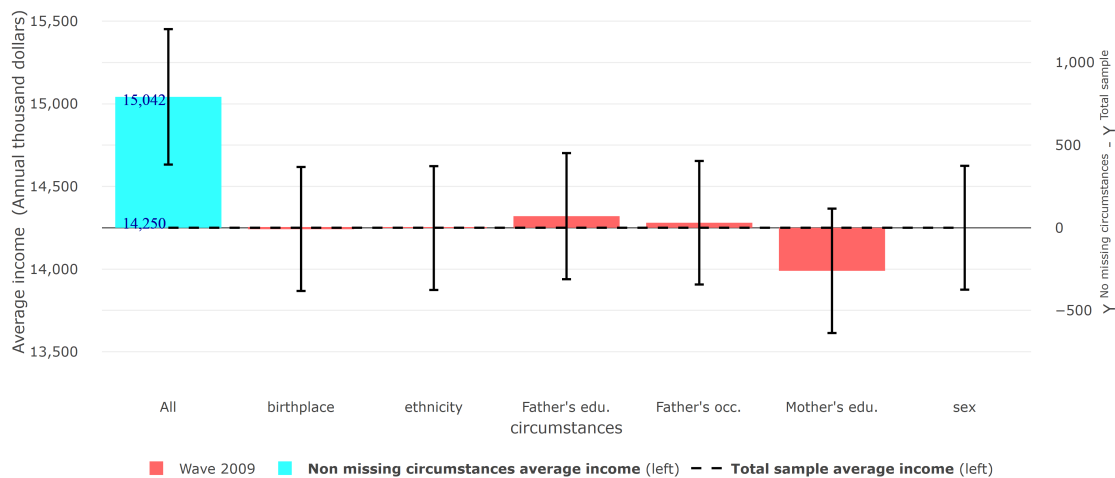


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2009	Analysis sample	0.377	0.372	0.394	15,042
Wave 2009	Total sample	0.381	0.394	0.418	14,250

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

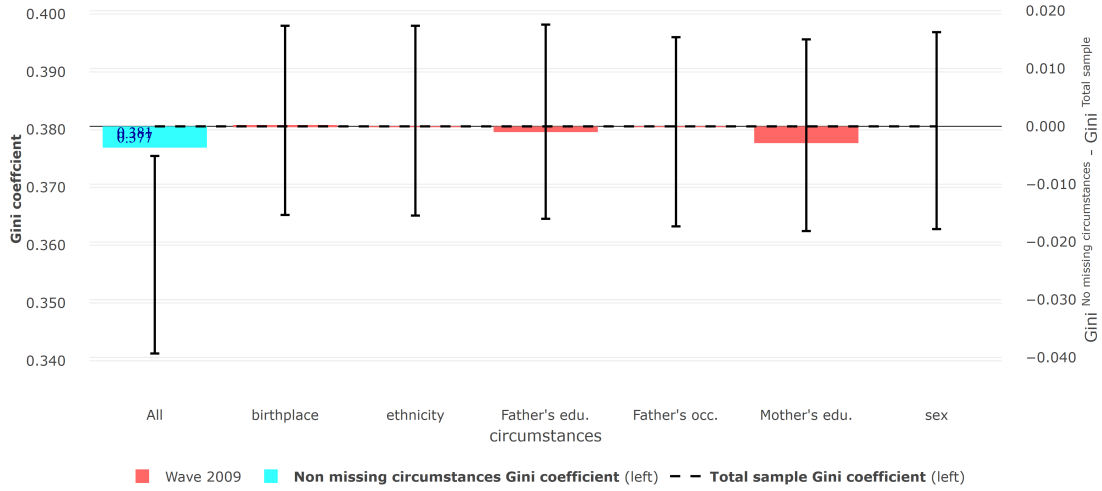


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample