

South Korea 1999

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 1999

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

Sample: The KLIPS 1999 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 11,359 individuals in the total sample and 7,927 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 - 1999

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,927)	(N=11,359)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	3,695 (46.6%)	5,434 (47.8%)
2 [2] Female	4,232 (53.4%)	5,925 (52.2%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	5,613 (70.8%)	7,846 (69.1%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,048 (13.2%)	1,547 (13.6%)
3 [3] Protestant	978 (12.3%)	1,492 (13.1%)
4 [4] Catholic	259 (3.3%)	422 (3.7%)
5 [5] Confucian	9 (0.1%)	11 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	5 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	3 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
10 [10] Other	10 (0.1%)	20 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	872 (11.0%)	1,394 (12.3%)
2 [2] Busan	386 (4.9%)	550 (4.8%)
3 [3] Daegu	222 (2.8%)	346 (3.0%)
4 [4] Daejeon	85 (1.1%)	120 (1.1%)
5 [5] Incheon	168 (2.1%)	265 (2.3%)
6 [6] Gwangju	111 (1.4%)	160 (1.4%)
7 [7] Ulsan	69 (0.9%)	91 (0.8%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	718 (9.1%)	1,030 (9.1%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	374 (4.7%)	563 (5.0%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	384 (4.8%)	569 (5.0%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	715 (9.0%)	985 (8.7%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	674 (8.5%)	939 (8.3%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	973 (12.3%)	1,289 (11.3%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,014 (12.8%)	1,486 (13.1%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	998 (12.6%)	1,300 (11.4%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	25 (0.3%)	39 (0.3%)
17 [17] North Korea	90 (1.1%)	150 (1.3%)
18 [18] Overseas	49 (0.6%)	73 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10 (0.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 1999

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,927)	(N=11,359)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,568 (32.4%)	3,239 (28.5%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,539 (32.0%)	3,307 (29.1%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,117 (14.1%)	1,560 (13.7%)
4 [4] High school	1,138 (14.4%)	1,707 (15.0%)
5 [5] Community college	114 (1.4%)	185 (1.6%)
6 [6] College/University	389 (4.9%)	626 (5.5%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	62 (0.8%)	86 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	649 (5.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	4,088 (51.6%)	4,666 (41.1%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,367 (29.9%)	2,604 (22.9%)
3 [3] Middle school	822 (10.4%)	885 (7.8%)
4 [4] High school	538 (6.8%)	569 (5.0%)
5 [5] Community college	22 (0.3%)	26 (0.2%)
6 [6] College/University	86 (1.1%)	88 (0.8%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,517 (22.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 1999

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	7,927	8,985	8,310	7,304	0	151,481	0
Total sample	11,359	9,043	8,743	7,304	0	151,481	305

Table 3: Parental occupation - 1999

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,927)	(N=11,359)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	1,683 (21.2%)	2,392 (21.1%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	447 (5.6%)	616 (5.4%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	697 (8.8%)	1,049 (9.2%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,926 (62.1%)	6,664 (58.7%)
5 [5] Family worker	171 (2.2%)	245 (2.2%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	3 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	388 (3.4%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

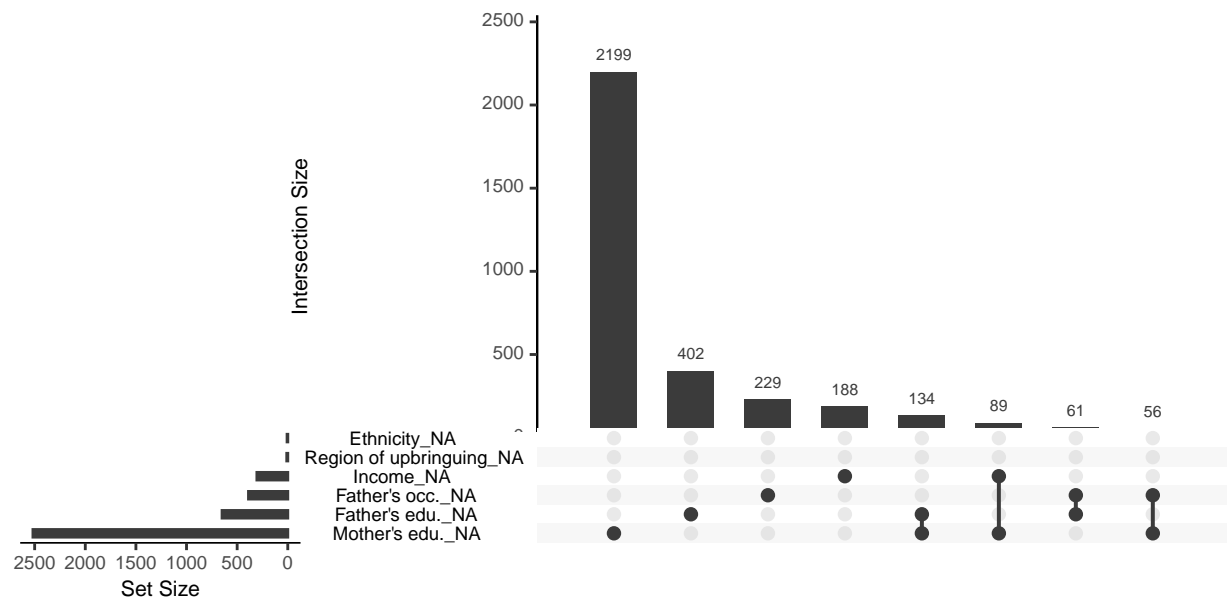


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

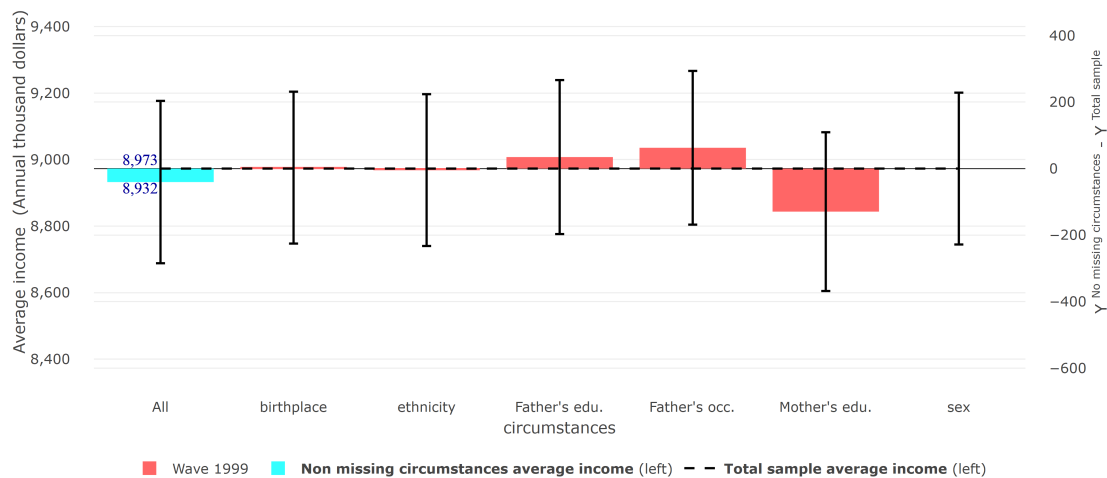


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 1999	Analysis sample	0.388	0.381	0.400	8,932
Wave 1999	Total sample	0.393	0.386	0.402	8,973

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

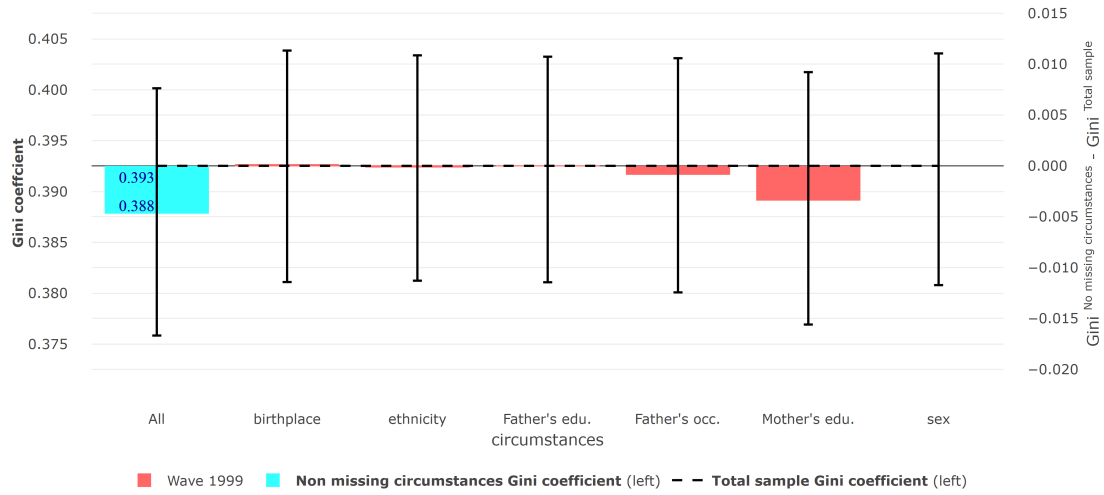


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample