

South Korea 2005

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2005

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

Sample: The KLIPS 2005 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 11,023 individuals in the total sample and 8,616 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 - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,616)	(N=11,023)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,011 (46.6%)	5,269 (47.8%)
2 [2] Female	4,605 (53.4%)	5,754 (52.2%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	6,490 (75.3%)	8,288 (75.2%)
2 [2] Buddhist	893 (10.4%)	1,114 (10.1%)
3 [3] Protestant	996 (11.6%)	1,291 (11.7%)
4 [4] Catholic	213 (2.5%)	278 (2.5%)
5 [5] Confucian	5 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	5 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
10 [10] Other	10 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	22 (0.2%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,049 (12.2%)	1,440 (13.1%)
2 [2] Busan	488 (5.7%)	611 (5.5%)
3 [3] Daegu	275 (3.2%)	369 (3.3%)
4 [4] Daejeon	118 (1.4%)	144 (1.3%)
5 [5] Incheon	212 (2.5%)	275 (2.5%)
6 [6] Gwangju	127 (1.5%)	175 (1.6%)
7 [7] Ulsan	89 (1.0%)	103 (0.9%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	812 (9.4%)	1,040 (9.4%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	345 (4.0%)	475 (4.3%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	384 (4.5%)	499 (4.5%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	758 (8.8%)	938 (8.5%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	678 (7.9%)	860 (7.8%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	988 (11.5%)	1,205 (10.9%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,068 (12.4%)	1,392 (12.6%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,071 (12.4%)	1,228 (11.1%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	27 (0.3%)	39 (0.4%)
17 [17] North Korea	73 (0.8%)	106 (1.0%)
18 [18] Overseas	54 (0.6%)	73 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	51 (0.5%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,616)	(N=11,023)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,406 (27.9%)	2,738 (24.8%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,516 (29.2%)	3,002 (27.2%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,374 (15.9%)	1,676 (15.2%)
4 [4] High school	1,566 (18.2%)	2,021 (18.3%)
5 [5] Community college	155 (1.8%)	200 (1.8%)
6 [6] College/University	519 (6.0%)	682 (6.2%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	80 (0.9%)	91 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	613 (5.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	3,848 (44.7%)	4,311 (39.1%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,457 (28.5%)	2,664 (24.2%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,166 (13.5%)	1,252 (11.4%)
4 [4] High school	957 (11.1%)	1,013 (9.2%)
5 [5] Community college	42 (0.5%)	47 (0.4%)
6 [6] College/University	139 (1.6%)	146 (1.3%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	7 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,583 (14.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,616	13,596	13,706	10,776	0	367,773	0
Total sample	11,023	13,484	13,306	10,776	0	367,773	93

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,616)	(N=11,023)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,068 (24.0%)	2,569 (23.3%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	532 (6.2%)	648 (5.9%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	795 (9.2%)	1,038 (9.4%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	5,021 (58.3%)	6,110 (55.4%)
5 [5] Family worker	165 (1.9%)	212 (1.9%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	35 (0.4%)	39 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	407 (3.7%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

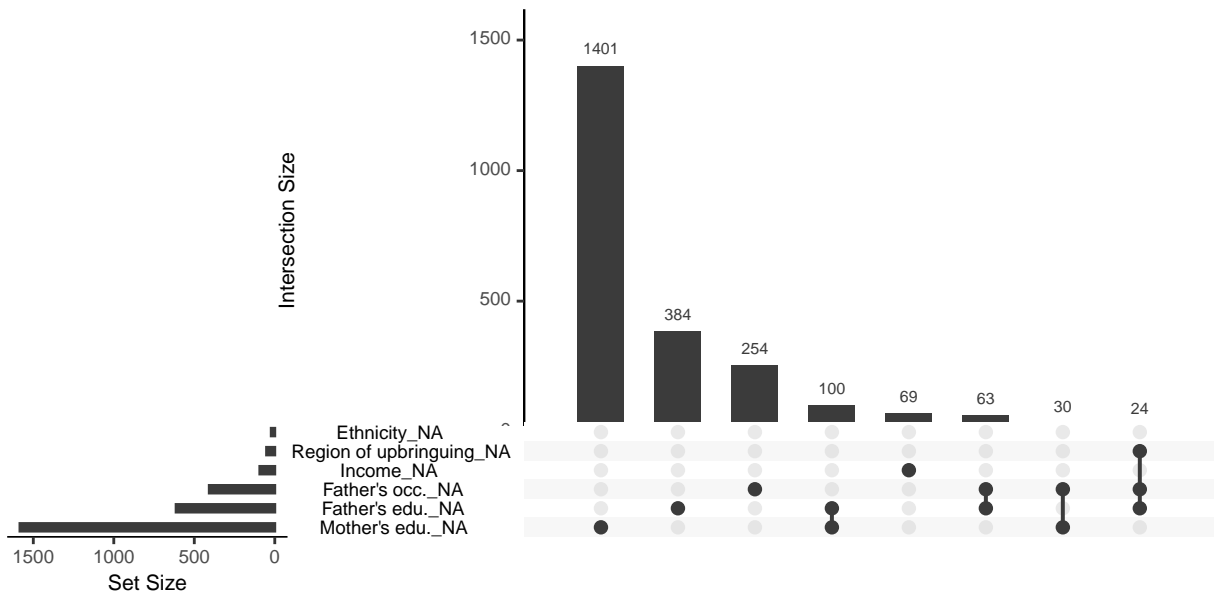


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

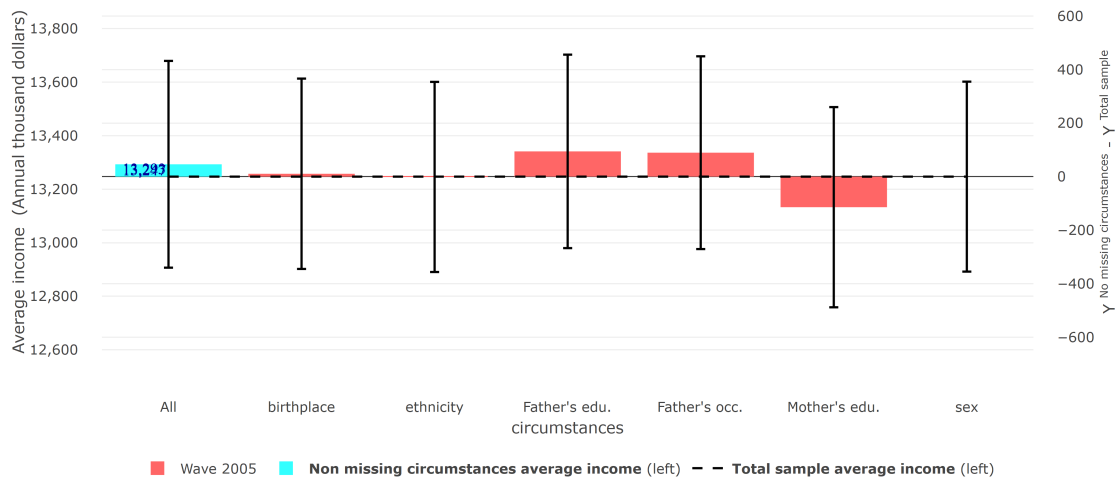


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2005	Analysis sample	0.388	0.378	0.402	13,293
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.388	0.379	0.399	13,247

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

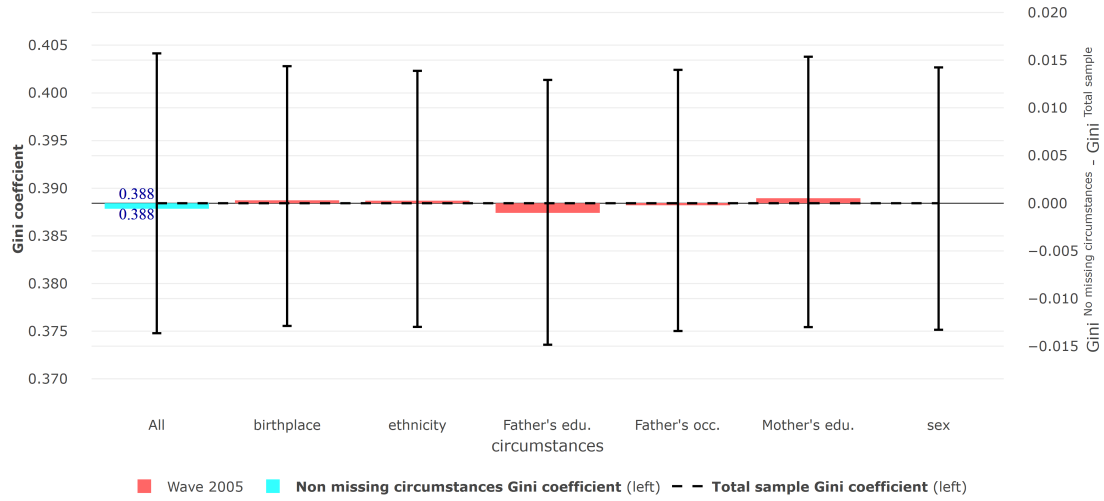


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample