

South Korea 2003

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2003

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

Sample: The KLIPS 2003 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 10,985 individuals in the total sample and 8,566 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 - 2003

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,566)	(N=10,985)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,028 (47.0%)	5,274 (48.0%)
2 [2] Female	4,538 (53.0%)	5,711 (52.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	6,255 (73.0%)	8,003 (72.9%)
2 [2] Buddhist	995 (11.6%)	1,259 (11.5%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,039 (12.1%)	1,335 (12.2%)
4 [4] Catholic	245 (2.9%)	331 (3.0%)
5 [5] Confucian	8 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
10 [10] Other	14 (0.2%)	18 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	19 (0.2%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,026 (12.0%)	1,421 (12.9%)
2 [2] Busan	489 (5.7%)	620 (5.6%)
3 [3] Daegu	279 (3.3%)	384 (3.5%)
4 [4] Daejeon	117 (1.4%)	140 (1.3%)
5 [5] Incheon	203 (2.4%)	259 (2.4%)
6 [6] Gwangju	137 (1.6%)	165 (1.5%)
7 [7] Ulsan	92 (1.1%)	105 (1.0%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	769 (9.0%)	998 (9.1%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	326 (3.8%)	453 (4.1%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	391 (4.6%)	511 (4.7%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	729 (8.5%)	910 (8.3%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	699 (8.2%)	880 (8.0%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	1,006 (11.7%)	1,223 (11.1%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,047 (12.2%)	1,389 (12.6%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,091 (12.7%)	1,249 (11.4%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	28 (0.3%)	41 (0.4%)
17 [17] North Korea	84 (1.0%)	122 (1.1%)
18 [18] Overseas	53 (0.6%)	71 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	44 (0.4%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2003

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,566)	(N=10,985)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,481 (29.0%)	2,854 (26.0%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,570 (30.0%)	3,066 (27.9%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,309 (15.3%)	1,602 (14.6%)
4 [4] High school	1,486 (17.3%)	1,887 (17.2%)
5 [5] Community college	139 (1.6%)	186 (1.7%)
6 [6] College/University	507 (5.9%)	682 (6.2%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	74 (0.9%)	93 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	615 (5.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	3,930 (45.9%)	4,484 (40.8%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,525 (29.5%)	2,754 (25.1%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,079 (12.6%)	1,176 (10.7%)
4 [4] High school	846 (9.9%)	897 (8.2%)
5 [5] Community college	40 (0.5%)	46 (0.4%)
6 [6] College/University	140 (1.6%)	145 (1.3%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,477 (13.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2003

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,566	12,675	14,088	10,036	0	372,773	0
Total sample	10,985	12,540	13,654	10,036	0	372,773	229

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2003

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,566)	(N=10,985)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,008 (23.4%)	2,482 (22.6%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	547 (6.4%)	651 (5.9%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	795 (9.3%)	1,036 (9.4%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	5,023 (58.6%)	6,154 (56.0%)
5 [5] Family worker	176 (2.1%)	223 (2.0%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	17 (0.2%)	21 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	418 (3.8%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

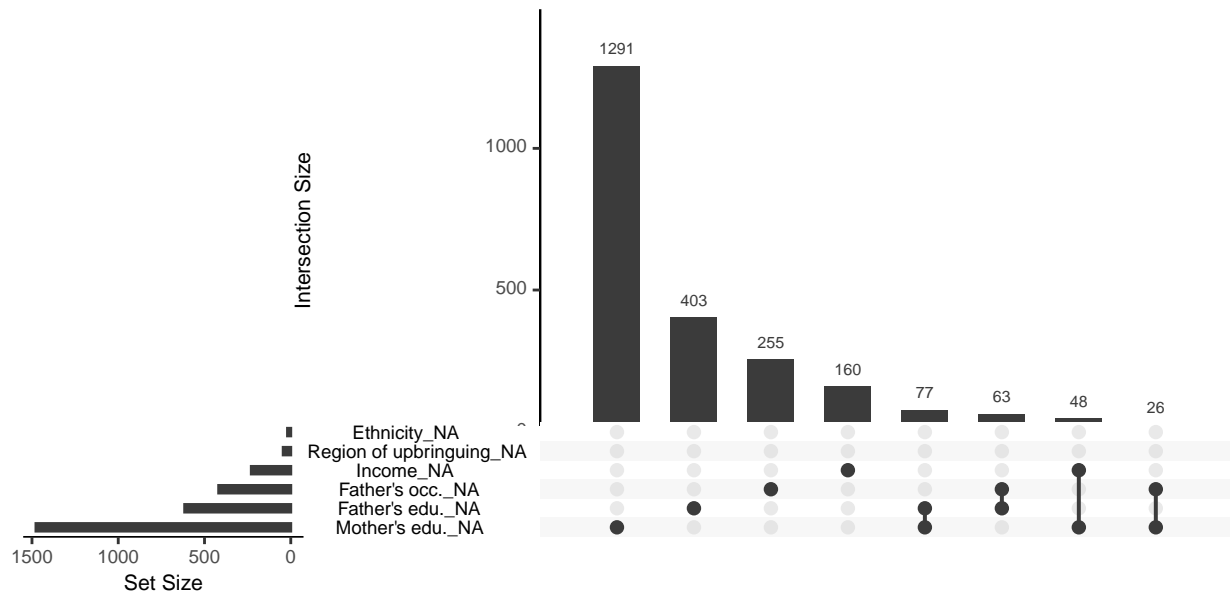


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

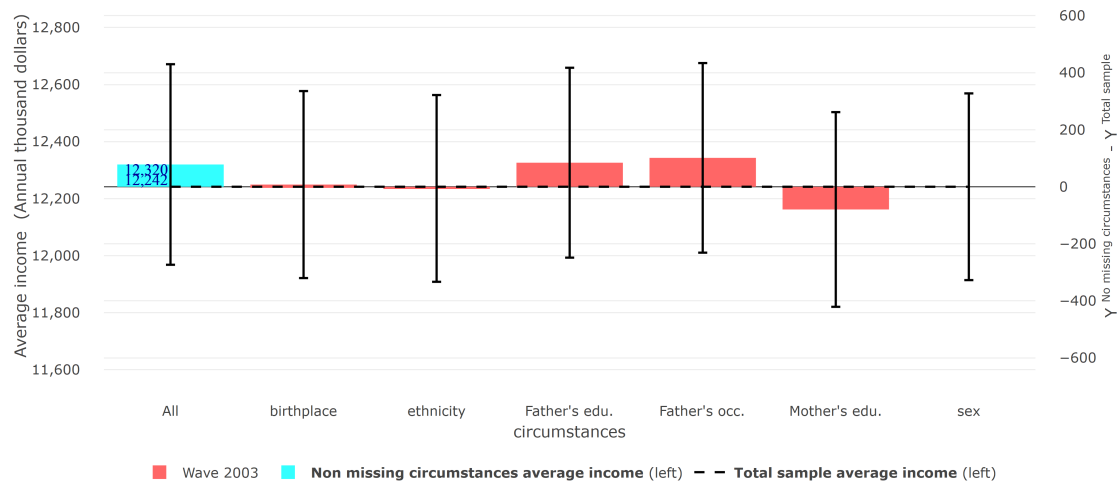


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2003	Analysis sample	0.395	0.378	0.4	12,320
Wave 2003	Total sample	0.395	0.382	0.4	12,242

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

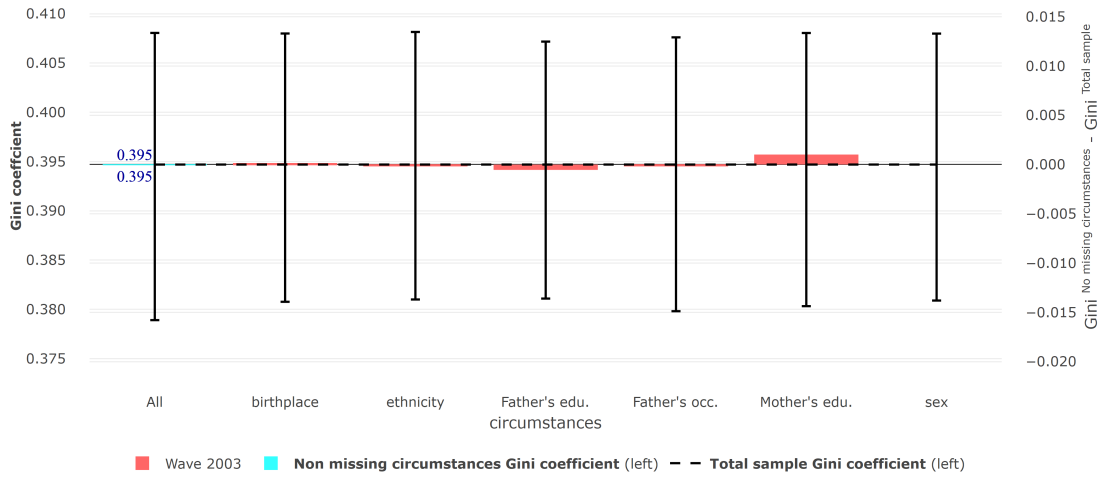


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample