South Korea 2019

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2019

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

Sample: The KLIPS 2019 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 22,467 individuals in the total sample and 9,275 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 2017[1]

Circumstances:

- Ethnicity (various religions described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringuing (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)

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[1]Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,275)	(N=22,467)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,353 (46.9%)	10,552 (47.0%)
2 [2] Female	4,922 (53.1%)	11,915 (53.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	5,094 (54.9%)	13,034 (58.0%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,534 (16.5%)	3,552 (15.8%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,967 (21.2%)	4,381 (19.5%)
4 [4] Catholic	615 (6.6%)	1,364 (6.1%)
5 [5] Confucian	5 (0.1%)	11 (0.0%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	14 (0.2%)	24 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	5 (0.1%)	9 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	5 (0.1%)	11 (0.0%)
10 [10] Other	36 (0.4%)	80 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
Region of upbringuing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,396 (15.1%)	3,073 (13.7%)
2 [2] Busan	630 (6.8%)	1,371 (6.1%)
3 [3] Daegu	359 (3.9%)	872 (3.9%)
4 [4] Daejeon	159 (1.7%)	352 (1.6%)
5 [5] Incheon	321 (3.5%)	666 (3.0%)
6 [6] Gwangju	128 (1.4%)	378 (1.7%)
7 [7] Ulsan	175 (1.9%)	319 (1.4%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	1,037 (11.2%)	2,447 (10.9%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	350 (3.8%)	1,096 (4.9%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	379 (4.1%)	1,088 (4.8%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	718 (7.7%)	1,743 (7.8%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	646 (7.0%)	1,646 (7.3%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	893 (9.6%)	2,290 (10.2%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	966 (10.4%)	2,413 (10.7%)
15 [15] Gyeonsangnam-do	993 (10.7%)	2,059 (9.2%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	27 (0.3%)	252 (1.1%)
17 [17] North Korea	39 (0.4%)	144 (0.6%)
18 [18] Overseas	59 (0.6%)	204 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	54 (0.2%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,275)	(N=22,467)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	1,720 (18.5%)	5,150 (22.9%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,292 (24.7%)	5,973 (26.6%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,420 (15.3%)	3,104 (13.8%)
4 [4] High school	2,552 (27.5%)	5,183 (23.1%)
5 [5] Community college	299 (3.2%)	599 (2.7%)
6 [6] College/University	858 (9.3%)	1,644 (7.3%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	134 (1.4%)	206 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	608 (2.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,886 (31.1%)	7,285 (32.4%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,330 (25.1%)	5,680 (25.3%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,305 (14.1%)	2,630 (11.7%)
4 [4] High school	2,176 (23.5%)	4,281 (19.1%)
5 [5] Community college	186 (2.0%)	352 (1.6%)
6 [6] College/University	368 (4.0%)	691 (3.1%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	24 (0.3%)	42 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,506 (6.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	9,275	20,217	15,809	17,383	100.8	382,922	0
Total sample	22,467	NA	NA	16,929	100.8	760,301	262

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

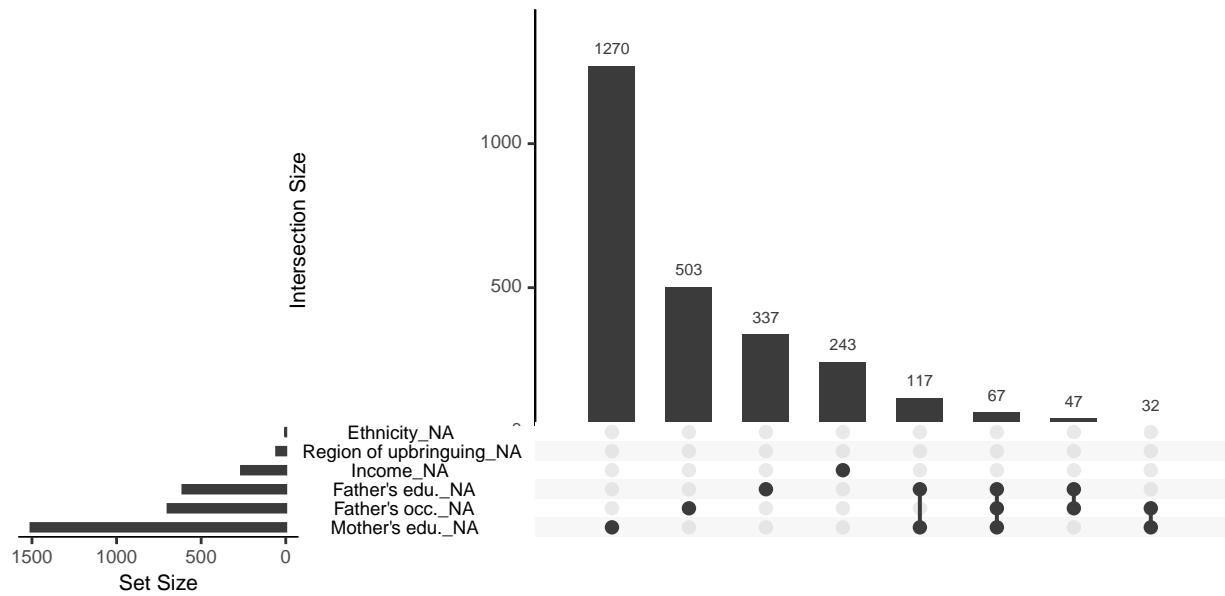|	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,275)	(N=22,467)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,747 (29.6%)	5,343 (23.8%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	733 (7.9%)	1,801 (8.0%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	937 (10.1%)	1,826 (8.1%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,601 (49.6%)	12,010 (53.5%)
5 [5] Family worker	169 (1.8%)	506 (2.3%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	88 (0.9%)	285 (1.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	696 (3.1%)

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

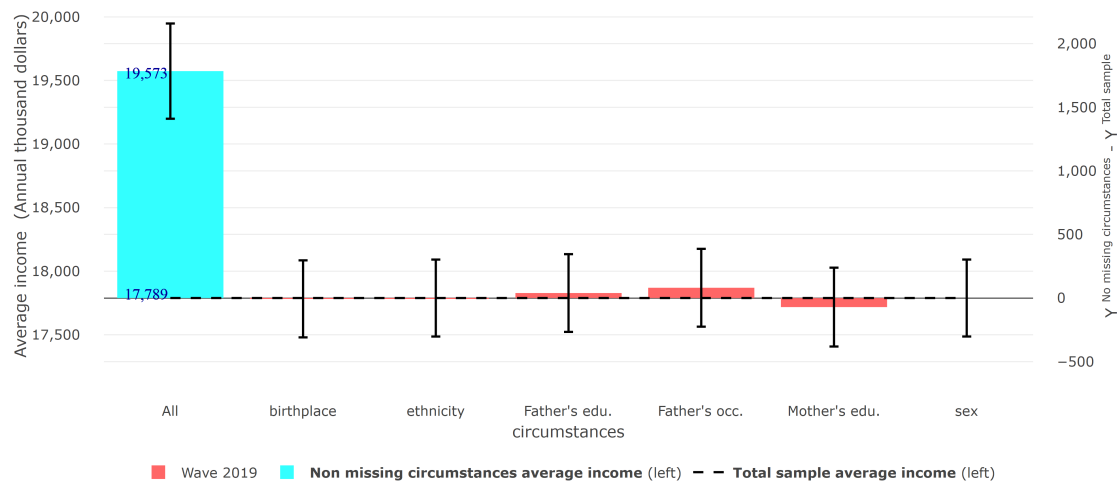## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

Figure 2: Differences in expected 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 2019	Analysis sample	0.337	0.320	0.345	19,573
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.339	0.334	0.361	17,789

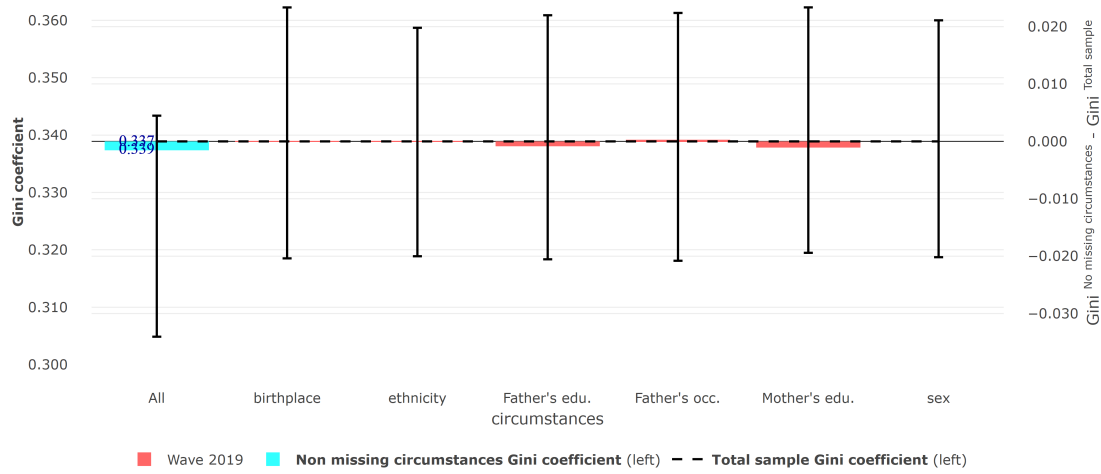## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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