

South Korea 2011

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2011

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

Sample: The KLIPS 2011 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 13,298 individuals in the total sample and 8,662 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 - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,662)	(N=13,298)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,038 (46.6%)	6,307 (47.4%)
2 [2] Female	4,624 (53.4%)	6,991 (52.6%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	4,735 (54.7%)	7,330 (55.1%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,593 (18.4%)	2,436 (18.3%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,696 (19.6%)	2,595 (19.5%)
4 [4] Catholic	558 (6.4%)	828 (6.2%)
5 [5] Confucian	5 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	17 (0.2%)	17 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	6 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)
10 [10] Other	47 (0.5%)	66 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,198 (13.8%)	1,788 (13.4%)
2 [2] Busan	536 (6.2%)	767 (5.8%)
3 [3] Daegu	286 (3.3%)	429 (3.2%)
4 [4] Daejeon	119 (1.4%)	165 (1.2%)
5 [5] Incheon	266 (3.1%)	371 (2.8%)
6 [6] Gwangju	114 (1.3%)	176 (1.3%)
7 [7] Ulsan	131 (1.5%)	168 (1.3%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	936 (10.8%)	1,343 (10.1%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	356 (4.1%)	627 (4.7%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	374 (4.3%)	689 (5.2%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	721 (8.3%)	1,103 (8.3%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	654 (7.6%)	1,027 (7.7%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	886 (10.2%)	1,418 (10.7%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	932 (10.8%)	1,443 (10.9%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,013 (11.7%)	1,409 (10.6%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	21 (0.2%)	124 (0.9%)
17 [17] North Korea	63 (0.7%)	108 (0.8%)
18 [18] Overseas	56 (0.6%)	107 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	36 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,662)	(N=13,298)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,037 (23.5%)	3,282 (24.7%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,342 (27.0%)	3,476 (26.1%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,400 (16.2%)	1,987 (14.9%)
4 [4] High school	1,969 (22.7%)	2,748 (20.7%)
5 [5] Community college	206 (2.4%)	286 (2.2%)
6 [6] College/University	615 (7.1%)	841 (6.3%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	93 (1.1%)	117 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	561 (4.2%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	3,322 (38.4%)	4,865 (36.6%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,360 (27.2%)	3,171 (23.8%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,229 (14.2%)	1,534 (11.5%)
4 [4] High school	1,454 (16.8%)	1,794 (13.5%)
5 [5] Community college	77 (0.9%)	95 (0.7%)
6 [6] College/University	204 (2.4%)	241 (1.8%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	16 (0.2%)	16 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,582 (11.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,662	16,043	14,015	13,244	0	446,770	0
Total sample	13,298	NA	NA	13,052	0	446,770	57

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,662)	(N=13,298)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,256 (26.0%)	3,081 (23.2%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	591 (6.8%)	856 (6.4%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	869 (10.0%)	1,270 (9.6%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,711 (54.4%)	7,218 (54.3%)
5 [5] Family worker	170 (2.0%)	277 (2.1%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	65 (0.8%)	127 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	469 (3.5%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

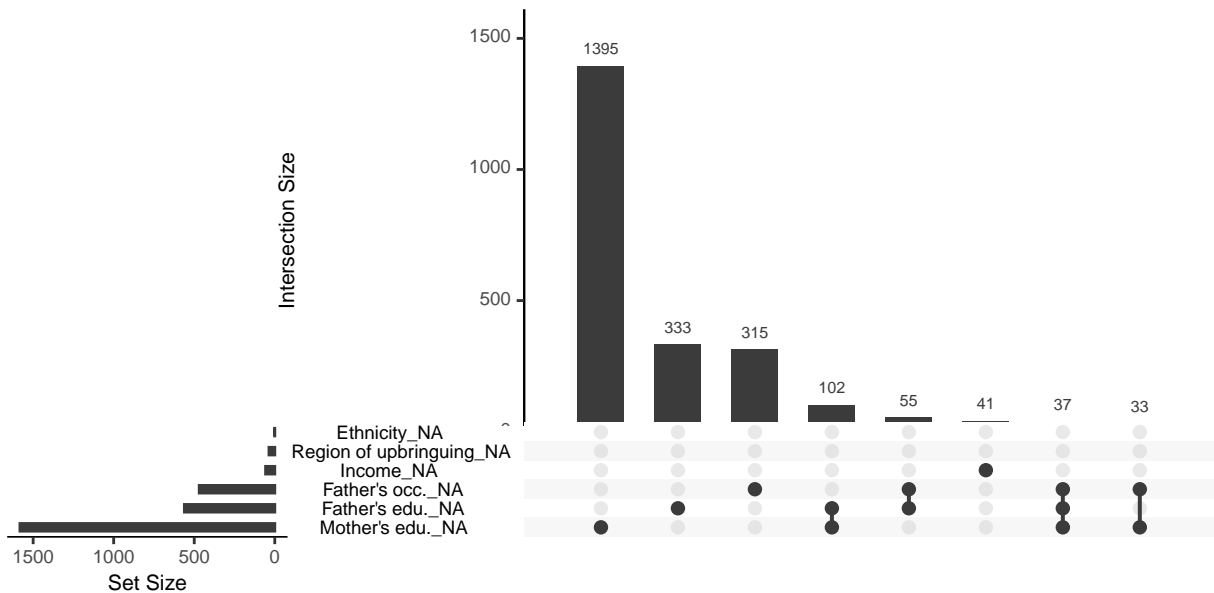


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

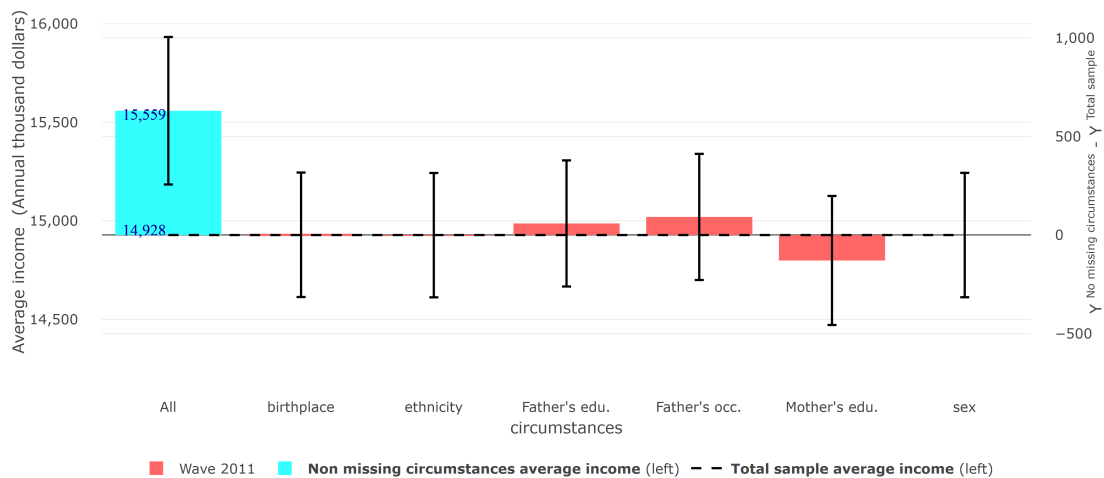


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2011	Analysis sample	0.370	0.360	0.382	15,559
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.371	0.362	0.380	14,928

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

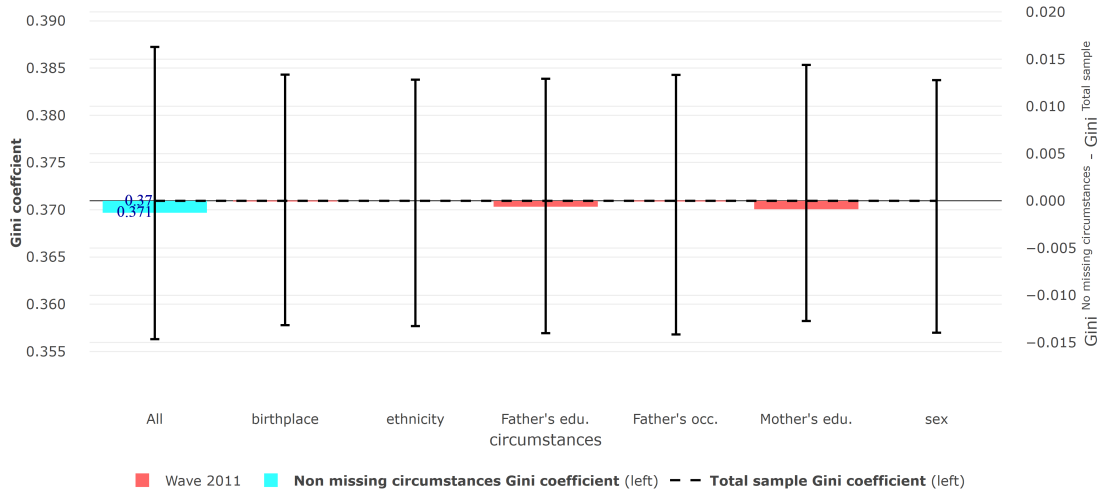


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample