

# South Korea 2017

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2017

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

**Sample:** The KLIPS 2017 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 13,941 individuals in the total sample and 9,248 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<sup>1</sup>

**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)

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<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,248)	(N=13,941)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 [1] Male	4,394 (47.5%)	6,709 (48.1%)
2 [2] Female	4,854 (52.5%)	7,232 (51.9%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 [1] None	5,044 (54.5%)	7,613 (54.6%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,596 (17.3%)	2,413 (17.3%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,931 (20.9%)	2,900 (20.8%)
4 [4] Catholic	612 (6.6%)	922 (6.6%)
5 [5] Confucian	6 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	16 (0.2%)	19 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	5 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
10 [10] Other	36 (0.4%)	55 (0.4%)
<b>Region of upbringing</b>		
1 [1] Seoul	1,357 (14.7%)	1,940 (13.9%)
2 [2] Busan	632 (6.8%)	884 (6.3%)
3 [3] Daegu	350 (3.8%)	492 (3.5%)
4 [4] Daejeon	150 (1.6%)	201 (1.4%)
5 [5] Incheon	309 (3.3%)	420 (3.0%)
6 [6] Gwangju	128 (1.4%)	187 (1.3%)
7 [7] Ulsan	170 (1.8%)	218 (1.6%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	1,028 (11.1%)	1,446 (10.4%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	361 (3.9%)	626 (4.5%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	388 (4.2%)	690 (4.9%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	715 (7.7%)	1,097 (7.9%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	665 (7.2%)	1,031 (7.4%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	885 (9.6%)	1,430 (10.3%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	968 (10.5%)	1,502 (10.8%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,015 (11.0%)	1,406 (10.1%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	26 (0.3%)	147 (1.1%)
17 [17] North Korea	44 (0.5%)	79 (0.6%)
18 [18] Overseas	57 (0.6%)	103 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	42 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,248)	(N=13,941)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 [1] No schooling	1,823 (19.7%)	2,939 (21.1%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,338 (25.3%)	3,444 (24.7%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,452 (15.7%)	2,050 (14.7%)
4 [4] High school	2,429 (26.3%)	3,353 (24.1%)
5 [5] Community college	282 (3.0%)	372 (2.7%)
6 [6] College/University	791 (8.6%)	1,069 (7.7%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	133 (1.4%)	156 (1.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	558 (4.0%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 [1] No schooling	3,030 (32.8%)	4,426 (31.7%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,375 (25.7%)	3,172 (22.8%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,318 (14.3%)	1,669 (12.0%)
4 [4] High school	2,022 (21.9%)	2,542 (18.2%)
5 [5] Community college	157 (1.7%)	193 (1.4%)
6 [6] College/University	323 (3.5%)	391 (2.8%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	23 (0.2%)	25 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,523 (10.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2017

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	9,248	19,318	16,891	15,808	615.9	390,831	0
Total sample	13,941	NA	NA	15,551	256.6	827,957	68

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,248)	(N=13,941)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,639 (28.5%)	3,568 (25.6%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	692 (7.5%)	1,006 (7.2%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	948 (10.3%)	1,331 (9.5%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,703 (50.9%)	7,175 (51.5%)
5 [5] Family worker	170 (1.8%)	263 (1.9%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	96 (1.0%)	155 (1.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	443 (3.2%)

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

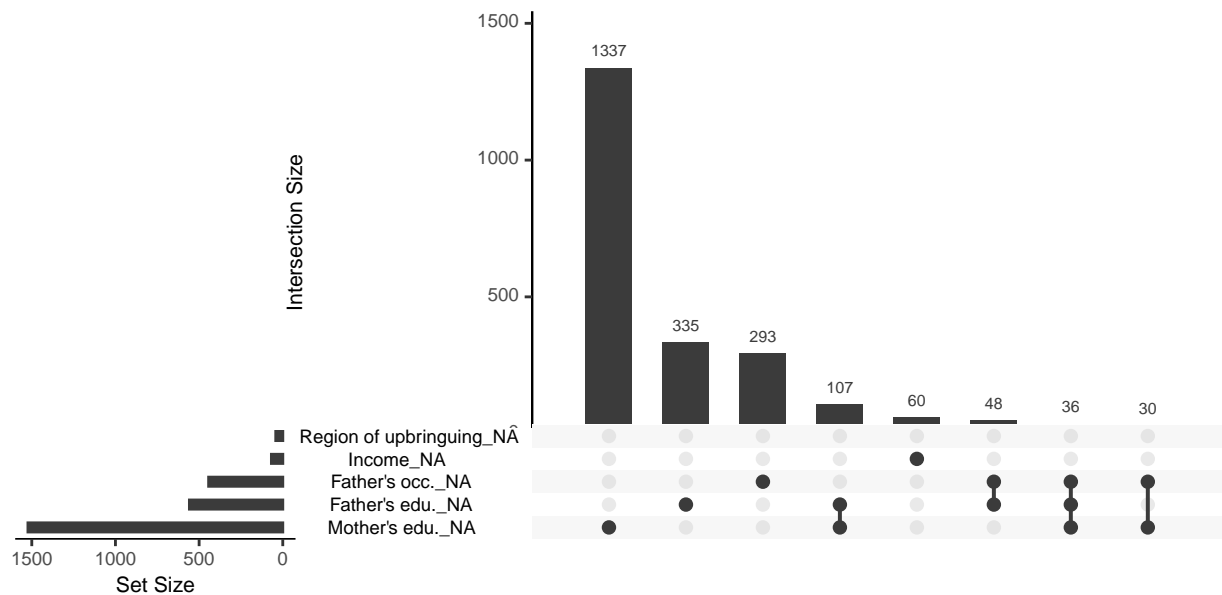


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

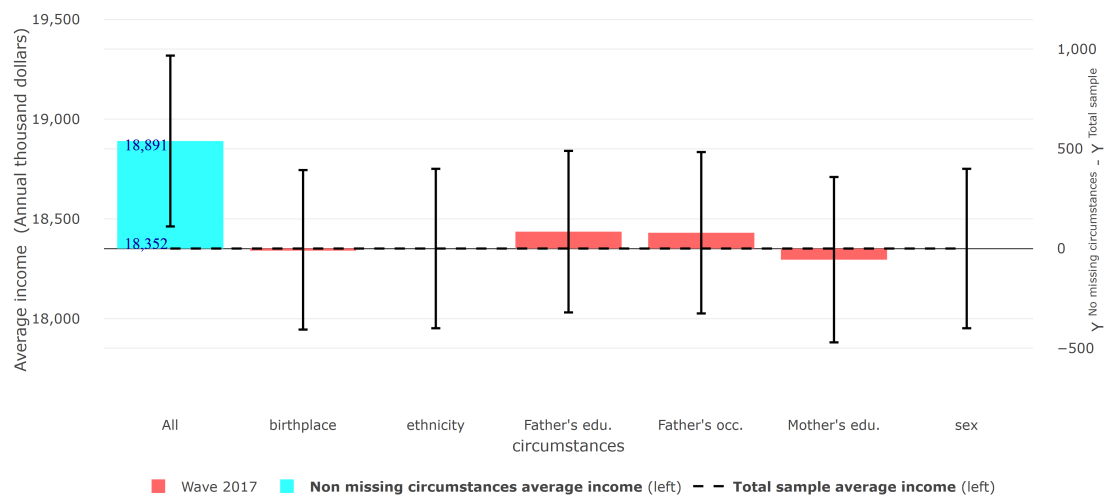


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2017	Analysis sample	0.364	0.333	0.359	18,891
Wave 2017	Total sample	0.363	0.339	0.365	18,352

### 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