# South Korea 2013

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2013

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

**Sample:** The KLIPS 2013 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 13,306 individuals in the total sample and 8,691 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)

---

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

# 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2013

|  | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
|  | (N=8,691) | (N=13,306) |
| **Gender** | | |
| 1 [1] Male | 4,094 (47.1%) | 6,364 (47.8%) |
| 2 [2] Female | 4,597 (52.9%) | 6,942 (52.2%) |
| **Ethnicity** | | |
| 1 [1] None | 4,748 (54.6%) | 7,332 (55.1%) |
| 2 [2] Buddhist | 1,590 (18.3%) | 2,412 (18.1%) |
| 3 [3] Protestant | 1,709 (19.7%) | 2,602 (19.6%) |
| 4 [4] Catholic | 565 (6.5%) | 855 (6.4%) |
| 5 [5] Confucian | 6 (0.1%) | 9 (0.1%) |
| 6 [6] Won Buddhist | 15 (0.2%) | 17 (0.1%) |
| 7 [7] Chondo Faith | 1 (0.0%) | 1 (0.0%) |
| 9 [9] Daesoon Faith | 4 (0.0%) | 7 (0.1%) |
| 10 [10] Other | 53 (0.6%) | 71 (0.5%) |
| **Region of upbringuing** | | |
| 1 [1] Seoul | 1,194 (13.7%) | 1,775 (13.3%) |
| 2 [2] Busan | 562 (6.5%) | 793 (6.0%) |
| 3 [3] Daegu | 298 (3.4%) | 437 (3.3%) |
| 4 [4] Daejeon | 131 (1.5%) | 177 (1.3%) |
| 5 [5] Incheon | 276 (3.2%) | 384 (2.9%) |
| 6 [6] Gwangju | 120 (1.4%) | 190 (1.4%) |
| 7 [7] Ulsan | 151 (1.7%) | 189 (1.4%) |
| 8 [8] Gyeonggi-do | 922 (10.6%) | 1,329 (10.0%) |
| 9 [9] Gangwon-do | 345 (4.0%) | 601 (4.5%) |
| 10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do | 386 (4.4%) | 695 (5.2%) |
| 11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do | 703 (8.1%) | 1,076 (8.1%) |
| 12 [12] Jeollabuk-do | 655 (7.5%) | 1,017 (7.6%) |
| 13 [13] Jeollanam-do | 881 (10.1%) | 1,407 (10.6%) |
| 14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do | 924 (10.6%) | 1,449 (10.9%) |
| 15 [15] Gyeonsangnam-do | 1,006 (11.6%) | 1,392 (10.5%) |
| 16 [16] Jeju-do | 28 (0.3%) | 153 (1.1%) |
| 17 [17] North Korea | 58 (0.7%) | 100 (0.8%) |
| 18 [18] Overseas | 51 (0.6%) | 100 (0.8%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 42 (0.3%) |

Table 2: Parental education - 2013

|  | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
|  | (N=8,691) | (N=13,306) |
| **Father's education (levels)** | | |
| 1 [1] No schooling | 1,956 (22.5%) | 3,155 (23.7%) |
| 2 [2] Elementary school | 2,315 (26.6%) | 3,411 (25.6%) |
| 3 [3] Middle school | 1,385 (15.9%) | 1,971 (14.8%) |
| 4 [4] High school | 2,092 (24.1%) | 2,906 (21.8%) |
| 5 [5] Community college | 220 (2.5%) | 303 (2.3%) |
| 6 [6] College/University | 641 (7.4%) | 877 (6.6%) |
| 7 [7] Graduate degree | 82 (0.9%) | 110 (0.8%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 573 (4.3%) |
| **Mother's education (levels)** | | |
| 1 [1] No schooling | 3,191 (36.7%) | 4,685 (35.2%) |
| 2 [2] Elementary school | 2,347 (27.0%) | 3,131 (23.5%) |
| 3 [3] Middle school | 1,244 (14.3%) | 1,568 (11.8%) |
| 4 [4] High school | 1,573 (18.1%) | 1,972 (14.8%) |
| 5 [5] Community college | 101 (1.2%) | 126 (0.9%) |
| 6 [6] College/University | 219 (2.5%) | 268 (2.0%) |
| 7 [7] Graduate degree | 16 (0.2%) | 17 (0.1%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 1,539 (11.6%) |

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2013

|  | N | Mean | SD | Median | Min | Max | Missing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analisis sample | 8,691 | 17,283 | 16,596 | 14,368 | 0 | 569,151 | 0 |
| Total sample | 13,306 | NA | NA | 14,063 | 0 | 569,345 | 48 |

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2013

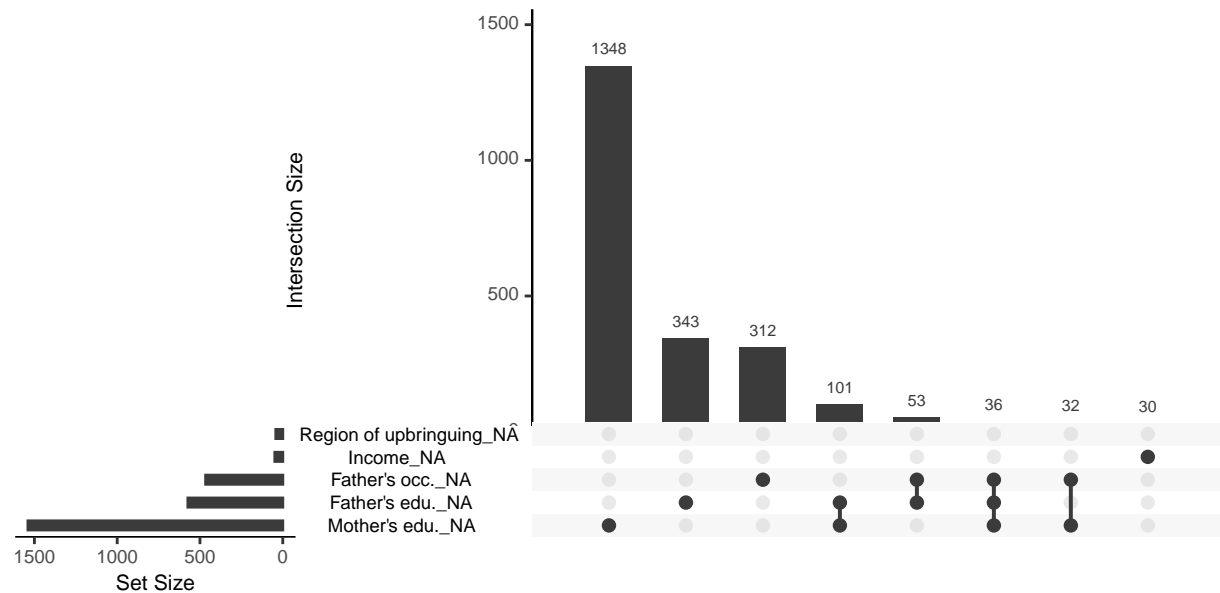|  | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
|  | (N=8,691) | (N=13,306) |
| **Father's occupation** | | |
| 1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker | 2,310 (26.6%) | 3,163 (23.8%) |
| 2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker | 597 (6.9%) | 856 (6.4%) |
| 3 [3] Employer (with employees) | 875 (10.1%) | 1,264 (9.5%) |
| 4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee) | 4,669 (53.7%) | 7,152 (53.8%) |
| 5 [5] Family worker | 169 (1.9%) | 272 (2.0%) |
| 6 [6] No job/housewife | 71 (0.8%) | 133 (1.0%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 466 (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

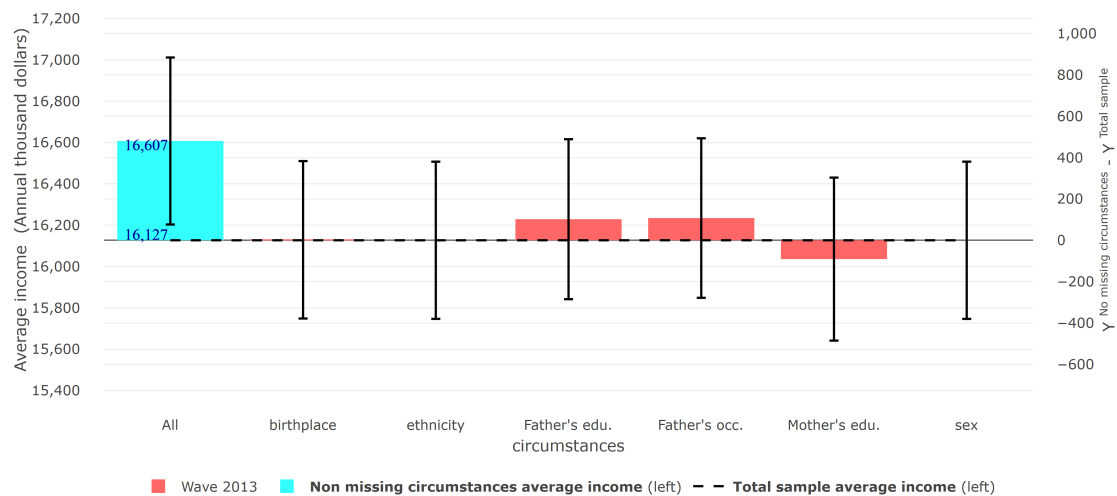## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples



Figure 2: Differences in expected 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 2013 | Analysis sample | 0.360 | 0.339 | 0.363 | 16,607 |
| Wave 2013 | Total sample | 0.362 | 0.348 | 0.374 | 16,127 |

## 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