

# South Korea 2015

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2015

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

**Sample:** The KLIPS 2015 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 13,499 individuals in the total sample and 8,831 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 - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,831)	(N=13,499)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 [1] Male	4,165 (47.2%)	6,443 (47.7%)
2 [2] Female	4,666 (52.8%)	7,056 (52.3%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 [1] None	4,752 (53.8%)	7,335 (54.3%)
2 [2] Buddhist	1,597 (18.1%)	2,432 (18.0%)
3 [3] Protestant	1,824 (20.7%)	2,747 (20.3%)
4 [4] Catholic	576 (6.5%)	870 (6.4%)
5 [5] Confucian	5 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	16 (0.2%)	19 (0.1%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	4 (0.0%)	7 (0.1%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	4 (0.0%)	9 (0.1%)
10 [10] Other	52 (0.6%)	70 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
<b>Region of upbringing</b>		
1 [1] Seoul	1,219 (13.8%)	1,787 (13.2%)
2 [2] Busan	599 (6.8%)	839 (6.2%)
3 [3] Daegu	323 (3.7%)	473 (3.5%)
4 [4] Daejeon	126 (1.4%)	178 (1.3%)
5 [5] Incheon	272 (3.1%)	375 (2.8%)
6 [6] Gwangju	125 (1.4%)	200 (1.5%)
7 [7] Ulsan	160 (1.8%)	210 (1.6%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	942 (10.7%)	1,354 (10.0%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	355 (4.0%)	618 (4.6%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	367 (4.2%)	656 (4.9%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	700 (7.9%)	1,073 (7.9%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	651 (7.4%)	1,022 (7.6%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	884 (10.0%)	1,423 (10.5%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	950 (10.8%)	1,488 (11.0%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,029 (11.7%)	1,427 (10.6%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	27 (0.3%)	140 (1.0%)
17 [17] North Korea	53 (0.6%)	93 (0.7%)
18 [18] Overseas	49 (0.6%)	99 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	44 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,831)	(N=13,499)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 [1] No schooling	1,886 (21.4%)	3,045 (22.6%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,302 (26.1%)	3,402 (25.2%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,383 (15.7%)	1,990 (14.7%)
4 [4] High school	2,190 (24.8%)	3,076 (22.8%)
5 [5] Community college	251 (2.8%)	339 (2.5%)
6 [6] College/University	706 (8.0%)	951 (7.0%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	113 (1.3%)	135 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	561 (4.2%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 [1] No schooling	3,096 (35.1%)	4,541 (33.6%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,331 (26.4%)	3,132 (23.2%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,252 (14.2%)	1,603 (11.9%)
4 [4] High school	1,750 (19.8%)	2,227 (16.5%)
5 [5] Community college	117 (1.3%)	148 (1.1%)
6 [6] College/University	263 (3.0%)	320 (2.4%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	22 (0.2%)	23 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,505 (11.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2015

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,831	18,099	15,701	15,453	211.3	660,377	0
Total sample	13,499	NA	NA	15,215	116.2	742,264	135

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,831)	(N=13,499)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,422 (27.4%)	3,298 (24.4%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	643 (7.3%)	926 (6.9%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	899 (10.2%)	1,298 (9.6%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	4,627 (52.4%)	7,132 (52.8%)
5 [5] Family worker	168 (1.9%)	268 (2.0%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	72 (0.8%)	131 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	446 (3.3%)

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

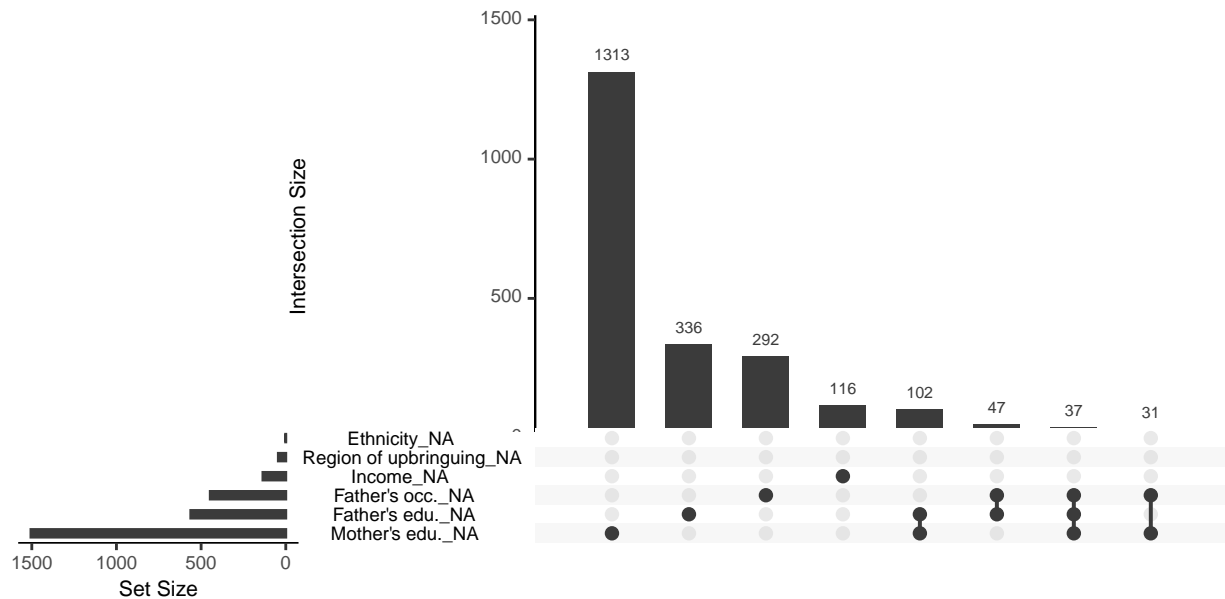


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

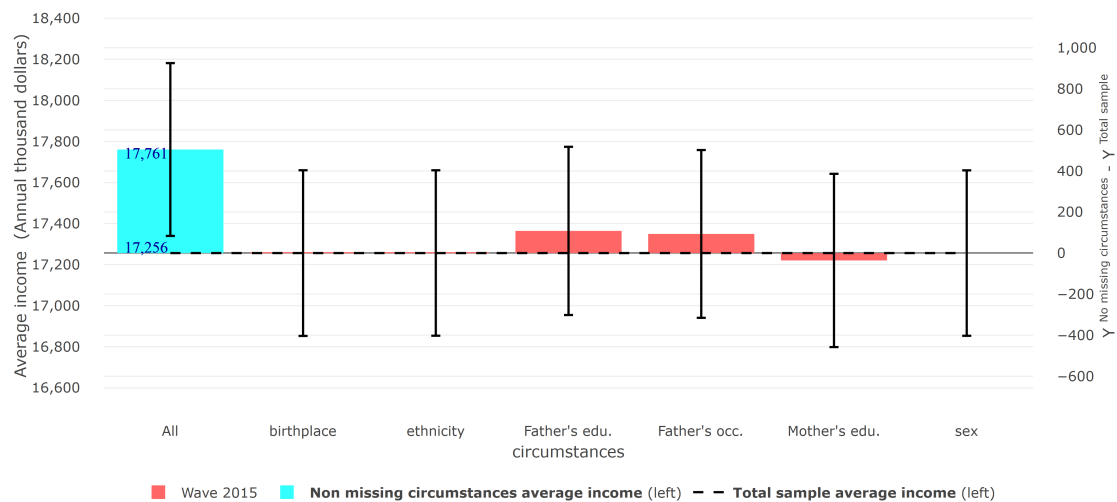


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2015	Analysis sample	0.346	0.336	0.36	17,761
Wave 2015	Total sample	0.347	0.344	0.37	17,256

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

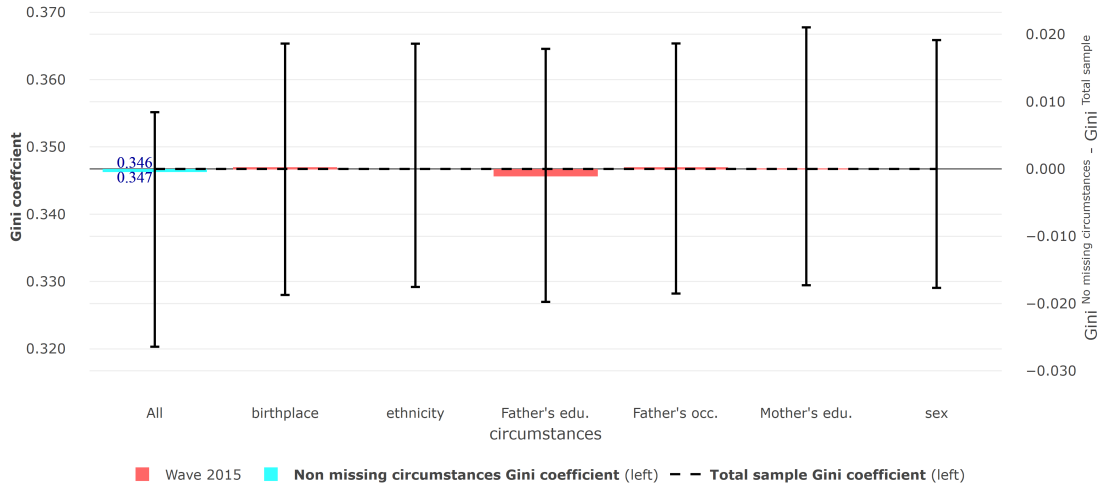


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample