

South Korea 2007

1 Survey Description

Survey: Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 2007

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

Sample: The KLIPS 2007 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 11,273 individuals in the total sample and 8,817 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 - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,817)	(N=11,273)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,169 (47.3%)	5,447 (48.3%)
2 [2] Female	4,648 (52.7%)	5,826 (51.7%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] None	6,797 (77.1%)	8,685 (77.0%)
2 [2] Buddhist	831 (9.4%)	1,029 (9.1%)
3 [3] Protestant	971 (11.0%)	1,261 (11.2%)
4 [4] Catholic	197 (2.2%)	257 (2.3%)
5 [5] Confucian	2 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
6 [6] Won Buddhist	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
7 [7] Chondo Faith	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 [8] Daejong Faith	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
9 [9] Daesoon Faith	2 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
10 [10] Other	10 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	15 (0.1%)
Region of upbringing		
1 [1] Seoul	1,124 (12.7%)	1,507 (13.4%)
2 [2] Busan	527 (6.0%)	649 (5.8%)
3 [3] Daegu	282 (3.2%)	389 (3.5%)
4 [4] Daejeon	113 (1.3%)	136 (1.2%)
5 [5] Incheon	227 (2.6%)	292 (2.6%)
6 [6] Gwangju	122 (1.4%)	170 (1.5%)
7 [7] Ulsan	94 (1.1%)	106 (0.9%)
8 [8] Gyeonggi-do	854 (9.7%)	1,079 (9.6%)
9 [9] Gangwon-do	357 (4.0%)	510 (4.5%)
10 [10] Chungcheongbuk-do	397 (4.5%)	519 (4.6%)
11 [11] Chungcheongnam-do	752 (8.5%)	929 (8.2%)
12 [12] Jeollabuk-do	718 (8.1%)	920 (8.2%)
13 [13] Jeollanam-do	958 (10.9%)	1,187 (10.5%)
14 [14] Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,056 (12.0%)	1,377 (12.2%)
15 [15] Gyeongsangnam-do	1,079 (12.2%)	1,239 (11.0%)
16 [16] Jeju-do	28 (0.3%)	37 (0.3%)
17 [17] North Korea	77 (0.9%)	109 (1.0%)
18 [18] Overseas	52 (0.6%)	72 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	46 (0.4%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,817)	(N=11,273)
Father's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	2,321 (26.3%)	2,670 (23.7%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,538 (28.8%)	3,051 (27.1%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,411 (16.0%)	1,725 (15.3%)
4 [4] High school	1,743 (19.8%)	2,190 (19.4%)
5 [5] Community college	172 (2.0%)	225 (2.0%)
6 [6] College/University	553 (6.3%)	711 (6.3%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	79 (0.9%)	92 (0.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	609 (5.4%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 [1] No schooling	3,735 (42.4%)	4,199 (37.2%)
2 [2] Elementary school	2,480 (28.1%)	2,687 (23.8%)
3 [3] Middle school	1,260 (14.3%)	1,348 (12.0%)
4 [4] High school	1,134 (12.9%)	1,203 (10.7%)
5 [5] Community college	51 (0.6%)	57 (0.5%)
6 [6] College/University	148 (1.7%)	161 (1.4%)
7 [7] Graduate degree	9 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,609 (14.3%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2007

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,817	15,829	19,279	12,060	33.41	653,679	0
Total sample	11,273	15,666	19,511	12,013	33.41	653,679	110

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,817)	(N=11,273)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Regular/standard wage worker	2,211 (25.1%)	2,688 (23.8%)
2 [2] Irregular/nonstandard wage worker	560 (6.4%)	681 (6.0%)
3 [3] Employer (with employees)	821 (9.3%)	1,077 (9.6%)
4 [4] Self-employed(with no employee)	5,014 (56.9%)	6,119 (54.3%)
5 [5] Family worker	172 (2.0%)	222 (2.0%)
6 [6] No job/housewife	39 (0.4%)	47 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	439 (3.9%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

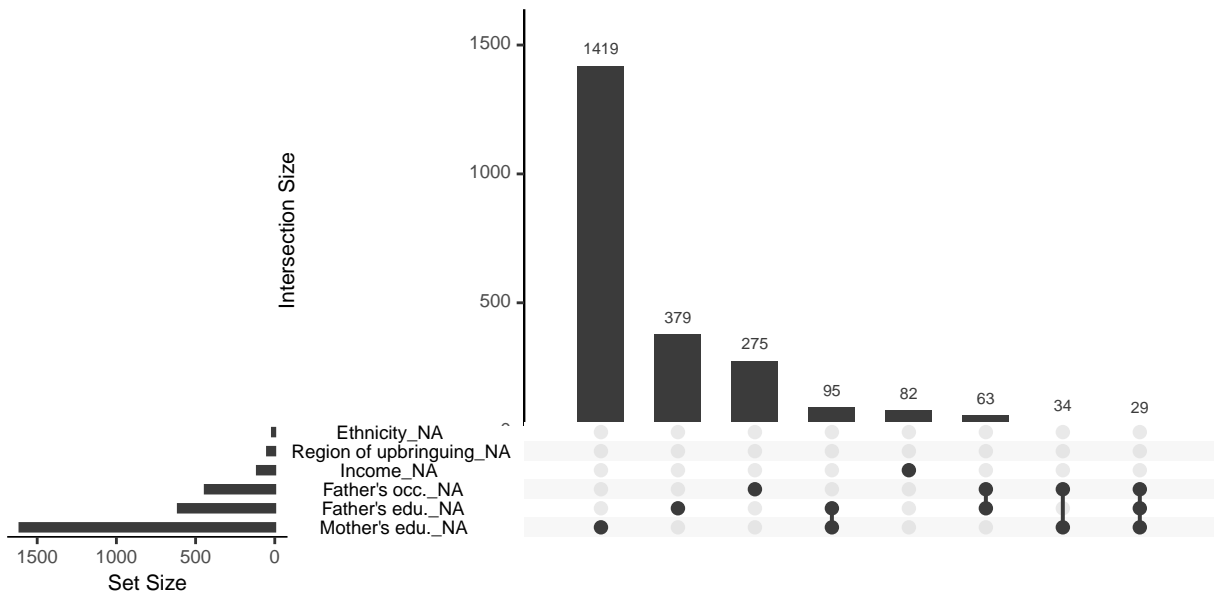


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

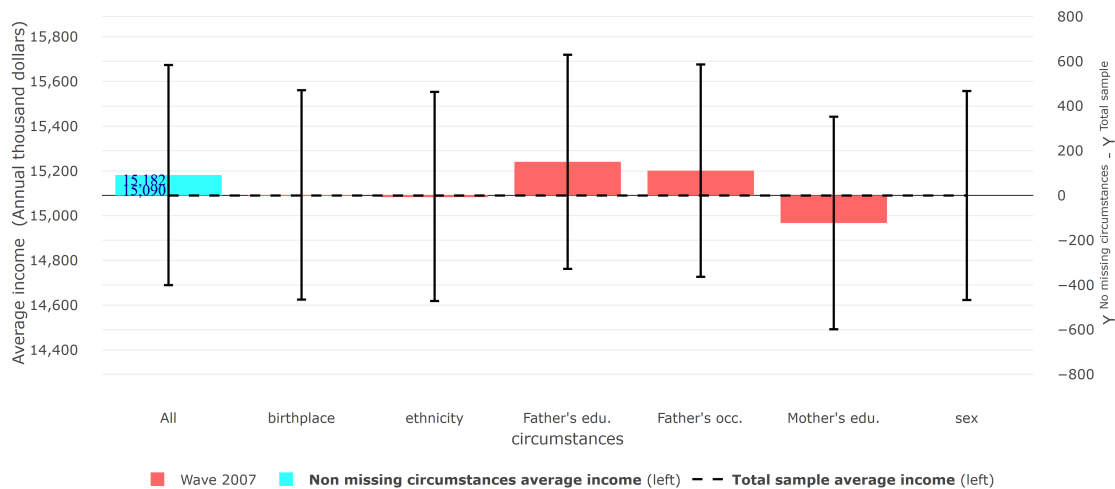


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2007	Analysis sample	0.400	0.378	0.407	15,182
Wave 2007	Total sample	0.402	0.381	0.405	15,090

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

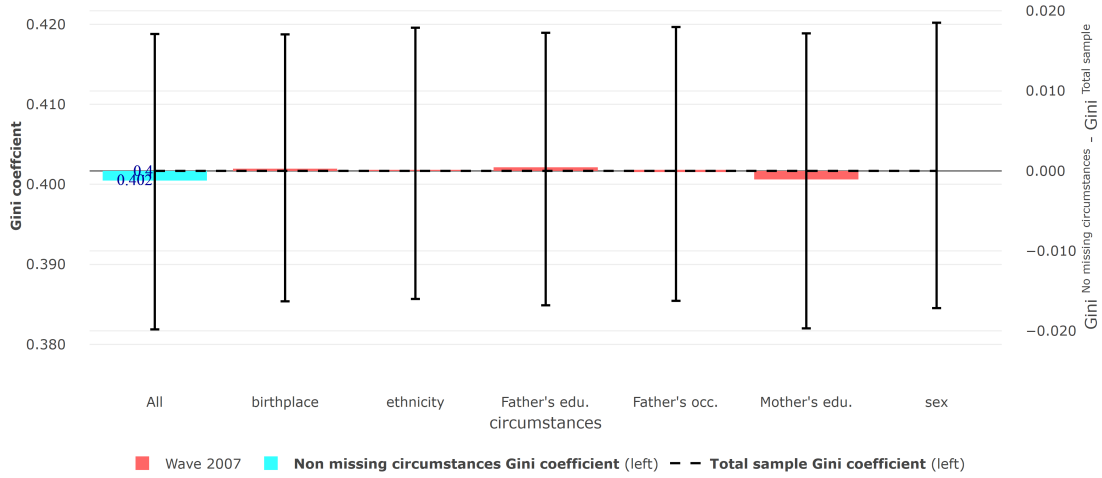


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample