

Study Description: South Korea

Study title: World Values Survey 2005

Fieldwork dates: Start: 01 December 2005
Finish: 15 December 2005

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Sample type: Koreans over 20 years old

Fieldwork Institute: Korean Social Science Data Center(KSDC)

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

Sample size: 1200

Response rates:

	A - Total issued
	B – Not eligible (ill, dead, non-English speaking, not at this address)
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total questionnaires received
	E - non-responses (including non-contact; see note above under “sample type”)
	F - Refusals (including questionnaires less than half filled in)
	G - Non-contact (included in “E”)
	H – Other non-response (included in “E”)

Language: Korean

Weighted: Yes

Weighting Procedure: On the basis of age, sex and schooling distributions of target population

(2000 Korean Census data),
the observations were weighted. Age and schooling distribution were
divided into five groups:

Age group 1) 20 – 29 years old

2) 30 – 39 years old

3) 40 – 49 years old

4) 50 – 59 years old

5) 60 years and older

Schooling group 1) primary school, and under

2) middle school

3) high school

4) university-level education without degree

5) university level education with degree and over

Known Systematic

Properties:

Deviations from WVS- Yes

questionnaire:

Publications:

1) The study description

	Face-to-face interview
	2005/12/01 ~ 2005/12/14 (14 days)
	Koreans over 20 years old
	1,200 sample
1	Purposive Quota Sampling
	Interview was carried out by the Korean Social Science Data Center(KSDC)

2) Country current situation

The population of Korea at the end of 2004 was composed of 35,573,173. The ratio of sex was as follows: male 49.3%; 17,536,268 and female 50.7%; 18,036,905. The proportion of sex by age was as follows in the box.

	Male	Female
20~29 age	3,937,603(11.1%)	3,747,497(10.5%)
30~39 age	4,481,977(12.6%)	4,313,841(12.1%)
40~49 age	4,168,682(11.7%)	4,020,466(11.3%)
50~59 age	2,421,275(6.8%)	2,423,110(6.8%)
60~height	2,526,731(7.1%)	3,531,991(9.9%)
Total	17,536,268(49.3%)	18,036,905(50.7%)

The administrative units of South Korea is composed of one metropolis(Seoul) and 9 provinces. There are 6 metropolitan cities, 16 large cities, many small/medium cities, and many *Gun*(villages) in the 9 provinces.

The sampling for 2005 WVS in Korea is based on the regional

proportions in the following box

		Population	Percentile(%)
Seoul Metropolis		7,778,840	21.867
Busan Metropolitan city		2,803,919	7.882
Daegu Metropolitan city		1,857,832	5.223
Incheon Metropolitan city		1,868,430	5.252
Gwangju Metropolitan city		989,531	2.782
Daejeon Metropolitan city		1,039,048	2.921
Ulsan Metropolitan city		762,702	2.144
Gyeonggi Province	Cities	7,280,191	20.465
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	224,141	0.630
Gangwon Province	Cities	802,775	2.257
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	340,694	0.958
North Chungchong Province	Cities	698,124	1.963
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	400,389	1.126
South Chungchong Povince	Cities	917,827	2.580
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	540,998	1.521
North Jeolla Province	Cities	1,129,227	3.174
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	288,696	0.812
South Jeolla Province	Cities	757,060	2.128
	Village(<i>Gun</i>)	741,891	2.086
North Gyeongsang Province	Cities	1,572,273	4.420
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	471,128	1.324
South Gyeongsang Province	Cities	1,882,079	5.291
	Villages(<i>Gun</i>)	425,302	1.196
Total		35,573,097	100%

As of August 11, 2006, Korea has five major political parties; the *Uri* Party (government party), the Grand National Party, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Labor Party, and People-Center-Party which was formerly the Liberal Democratic Party. After the interview for 2005 WVS had started, the Liberal Democratic Party changed its name as the People-Center-Party in early December 2005. Even though the party had changed its name, our study could not change its name because the interview had already begun.

The distribution of seats in the Korean National Assembly is as follows as of August 11, 2006: the *Uri* Party, 142; the Grand National Party, 126; the Democratic Party, 12; the Democratic Labor Party, 9; the Liberal Democratic Party(People-Center-Party), 5. There are another 5 seats of non-party members in the parliament. The distribution of seats in the parliament may be changed because a few assembly members have been charged of violating the election law. Korean society has experienced frequent re-election after the general elections in 2004.