South Korean Data: What we have and what we want

* At the last meeting Rebecca and I decided that we should just look for as much information as possible that relates to the concepts we want to measure in order to open up the possibilities for composite and index measures of the institutions. I first tried to look through the two Korean government data sites of KOSIS and CCJS but wasn’t able to find much for even the initial ideas we came up with based on previous works (particularly Kim & Pridemore). So this is my current state and will likely move to looking at more international organization data and see what I can find.
* Measure of crime: serious/violent, property, homicide, any?
  + Currently: Homicide, robbery, & misc violent felonies from 1987-2013
  + Want: More years and consider more crimes
    - The categories are weird so I think we should just decide what we want to focus on or start with this and add more if we like since they do seem to have a fair amount of years available across crimes (just not as many years as I wanted)
* Institutional anomie measures:
  + Polity:
    - Proportion of registered voters who voted in elections (K&P)
    - Currently we have from IDEA:
      * Parliamentary 1967-2016
      * Presidential 1997-2017
      * https://www.idea.int/data-tools/country-view/163/40
    - Corruption index- Heritage foundation (Government integrity)
    - ~Corruption Perception Index- 2012-2017 from Transparency International
  + Economy:
    - Have: A bunch of weird economic measures on KOSIS that I haven’t downloaded yet. Likely might just want to pull from the World Bank as much as possible but will continuing searching!
    - Want: GDP, privatization, foreign investment (K&P)
    - Most important so might need to create index
    - Economic freedom index? We have heritage foundation data as an alternative.
    - \*Econ dominance is what we want to measure so how do we best capture it?
  + Education:
    - Have: edu enrollment survey 2007-2017 at KOSIS
    - ~~KOSIS has a bunch of weird measures for education i.e. private edu expenditure, private edu consciousness~~
    - ~~Want: At least the rate per 1,000 enrolled in college? (K&P)~~
      * College education from 1971- 2016 from World Bank
  + Family:
    - Want?: Proportion of all households with a single parent and at least one child under 18 (K&P)
    - On KOSIS in Health/Society/Welfare🡪Social Survey🡪Family there are a bunch of interesting surveys but they’re only given every other year from 2008-2016 so probably not helpful
    - Downloaded Vital Stats (1970-2017) from KOSIS which has marriages, births, etc. but I know that’s not really what we want. Figured it might come in handy
  + Religion:
    - Nothing on KOSIS about religion so would have to look elsewhere
    - Religion as an institutional measure? From where?
    - Previous studies used religious heterogeneity as a control
      * Only 2001 data available from Fractionalization data (Harvard)
        + The dataset is not that great and an extremely limited timeframe
* Controls:
  + % under poverty line/econ inequality🡪potentially could confound with economy
    - Byunggu used the amount of citizens being funded by a welfare bill for this so I have to look and see if I can find the info or ask him
  + I’ll be on the lookout for any other potential issues specifically with certain provinces or years or other types of outliers
  + The vital stats from 1970-2017 could be useful here too.

OVERALL: I’m frustrated with the available data available directly from the Korean govt so I think we should decide if we want to either:

* ~~Stick with these databases, make a list of the other information and years we would like and contact the KIC to see what they say/can give us or~~
* ~~Use entirely/mostly international organization datasets like the UN, WHO, World Bank, etc. to get the info we need or~~
* A combo of the two above options where we use as much as possible available from the direct Korean govt databases and supplement with other organizational data as needed though this would likely make creating composite measures for the institutions more difficult
  + While it makes the comparison more difficult, it assists in capturing the institutions themselves.