***Korean Welfare State Data Set***

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Most of the variables are based on reports or data sets from international institutions such as the OECD, ILO, and IMF. When there is no equivalent data for Korea in such international data sets, for example, variables from the data sets such as the Cost of Social Security (COSS) from the ILO and Social Expenditure Statistics (SOCX) from the OECD for the period before 1990, data were assembled based on the various data sources mostly published by Korean government authorities. In addition, data for political variables were calculated from a special research project on Korean politics in which the Delphi method was applied.

**Citation:** In any work using Korean data from this data set, please cite both the data set and, where appropriate, the original source. Please cite the Korean data set as Sang-Hoon Ahn, Korean Welfare State Data Set, Seoul National University, 2011.

1. WAGE AND SALARY DATA

MIWSEPPP Mean income of wage and salaried employees in U.S. purchasing power parity dollars at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2007.

MIWSENC Mean income of wage and salaried employees in national currency units at current prices. Source: KOSIS (http://www.kosis.kr).

COMPENS Compensation of Employees in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2007.

EARNPROD Average earnings of production workers in national currency units at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2007.

WAGES Wage index (2000=100). Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics Database*, Geneva: 2006.

P90P50 The ratio of the gross earnings received by the worker at the 90th percentile to the wage received by the worker at the 50th percentile. Source: OECD, "OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics."

P50P10 The ratio of the gross earnings received by the worker at the 50th percentile to the wage received by the worker at the 10th percentile. Source: OECD, "OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics."

2. SOCIAL SPENDING, REVENUE, AND WELFARE STATE INSTITUTIONS DATA

SWAGES Summary measure of the social wage. Source : OECD Indicators, Benefits and Wages 2007: Gross Replacement Rates (GRR). Notes: unemployment benefit program was implemented by the second half of 1995.

SSBEN Total social security benefits expenditure, in millions of national currency units. Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SSEXP Total social security expenditures (benefits plus administrative expenses and transfers to other schemes), in millions of national currency units. Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SSREV Total social security receipts (contributions, taxes, general state revenues, other state participation, capital income), in millions of national currency units. Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SIFAMBEN Total benefits expenditure relating to "Social Insurance and Assimilated Schemes" and "Family Allowance" programs. Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SIFAMREV Total receipts relating to "Social Insurance and Assimilated Schemes" and "Family Allowance" programs, including transfers from other programs. Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SIKBEN Benefit expenditure on sickness and maternity (including medical care and cash benefits) as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

ACCBEN Benefit expenditure on employment injuries (including medical care and cash benefits) as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

PENBEN Benefit expenditure on pensions as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

UNMBEN Benefit expenditure on unemployment as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

FAMBEN Benefit expenditure on family allowances as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry. Notes: there is not family allowance program in Korea.

PAYREV Revenue from workers' contributions as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

EMPREV Revenue from employers' contributions as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

TAXREV Revenue from special taxes allocated to social security as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

GENREV Revenue from state funds, plus contributions from other public authorities, as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

CAPLREV Revenue from income from capital as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: calculated based on The Cost of Social Security 1987-89 (ILO) inquiry.

SSTRAN Social security transfers as a percentage of GDP. Consists of benefits for sickness, old-age, family allowances, etc., social assistance grants and welfare. Source: OECD Historical Statistics 1997, 2001 Table 6.3. Notes: The 1985-88 data presented in OECD Historical Statistics, 1997. Others presented in OECD Historical Statistics, 2001. For missing data of 1971-73, 1975-79, and 1980-84 in OECD Historical statistics table, the average of 1970-73, 1974-79, and 1980-89 was used respectively.

HLPUBNEW Public expenditures on health in millions of national currency units. Source: OECD Health Data.

TOTHEAL Total expenditures on health in millions of national currency units. Source: OECD Health Data.

PENONCU Public expenditure on age, disability and survivors pension in national units millions. Source: calculated based on statistics yearbooks of each program.

PENDNI Public expenditure on Old Age, Disability and Survivors pensions in percent of national income. Source: see PENONCU. Notes: using net national disposable income.

PENOGNP Total public expenditures on old age, disability and survivors pensions in percent of gross domestic product. Source: see PENONCU. Notes: using Gross National Product from OECD Health Data.

TPUBEXNC Total public expenditure, in millions NCU. Source: OECD National Accounts.

PUBREVNC Public revenue, in millions NCU. Source: OECD National Accounts.

GVDEFNC General government deficit, in millions NCU. Source: see PUBREVNC, and TPUBEXNC.

TMEDCV Share of population with total medical coverage. Source: OECD Health Data.

AMBCV Share of population with ambulatory care coverage. Source: OECD Health Data.

INPATCV Share of population with in-patient services coverage. Source: OECD Health Data.

PCREXNC Current public expenditure on health, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data.

TINPAT Total expenditure on in-patient care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data.

PINPAT Public expenditure on in-patient care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data.

TAMBUL Total expenditure on ambulatory care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data.

PAMBUL Public expenditure on ambulatory care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data.

PTOTHEAL Public expenditures on health as a percent of total expenditures on health. Source: OECD Health Data.

SOCX Gross public social expenditures as percentages of current GDP. Source: OECD social expenditure statistics in 1990-2005, calculated based on OECD SOCX inquiry before 1990.

OLDCASH Old age cash benefits as percentages of current GDP. Source: see SOCX. Notes: using Gross National Product from OECD Health Data.

3. LABOR FORCE AND LABOR INSTITUTIONS DATA

MWRATIO Ratio of minimum wage to average production wage. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

MWGLAW Minimum wage law = 1. Notes: minimum wage law was implemented by 1988.

INMWLAW Minimum wage law automatically adjusted for inflation = 1.

WCOORD Wage Setting Coordination scores. Source: Data Base on Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts, 1960-2010 (ICTWSS).

STUNEMR Standardized Unemployment Rate. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

STMUNEMR Standardized male unemployment rate. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

STFUNEMR Standardized Female unemployment rate. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

MDIVTEAM N.A.

WRKRTEAM N.A.

LABMGMT N.A.

COMPFIRM N.A.

PURCHSUP N.A.

INVFIRMS N.A.

TNCHS N.A.

TNCLC N.A.

GOVTINTS N.A.

WAGECOOR N.A.

BUSCONF N.A.

NEOCORP N.A.

FLCOOP N.A.

AGEMPN Agricultural employment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

INEMPN Industrial employment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

SREMPZ Employment in service, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

TLABFONW Total Labor Force in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

ARMED Total number of armed forces, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

TCEMPNEW Total civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

EMPOWN Employers and persons working on own account, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

UNPFMW Unpaid family workers, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

WAGSALNW Wage and salaried employees, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

MLABFO Male labor force, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

MCVEMP Male civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

FLABFO Female labor force, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

FCVEMP Female civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

TUNEMP Total labor force unemployed, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

MUNEMP Male unemployment, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

FUNEMP Female unemployment, in tho usands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics.

NLD Number of industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts). Source: ILO laborsta.

WI Workers involved in labor disputes, in thousands. Source: ILO laborsta.

WDL Working-days lost, in thousands. Source: ILO laborsta.

STRIKES Working days lost per 1000 workers.

GOVEMP N.A.

CGEWAP N.A.

GROSSU Total reported union members, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics. Notes: In Korea, GROSSU=ACTU, NETU.

ACTU Active union membership, in thousands (gross minus retired members). Source: see GROSSU.

NETU Net union membership, in thousands (gross minus retired and unemployed members). Source: see GROSSU.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

POPNEW Population, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

PLT15 Total population under 15 years, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

P1564 Total population from 15 to 64 years, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

PO65NEW Total population 65 years and over, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

FEMALEN Total female population, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

MALENEW Total male population, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data

MLT15 Male population under 15 years, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics

M1564 Male population between 15 and 64 years, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics

MO65 Male population 65 years and older, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics

P15ONEW Total population 15 years and over. Source: the computed value (P1564+PO65NEW)

LIFEXP Life expectancy at birth for total population, in years. Source: OECD Health Data

FLIFEXP Female life expectancy at birth, in years. Source: OECD Health Data

MLIFEXP Male life expectancy at birth, in years. Source: OECD Health Data

INFMORTN Number of deaths, 0-1 years of age per thousand births. Source: OECD Health Data

BIRTHS Number of births, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics

DEATHS Number of deaths, in thousands. Source: OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics

5. MACRO-ECONOMIC DATA : Penn World Table Mark 6.1 (PWT)

POPPWT Population in thousands.

XRAT Exchange rate (US=1)

CC Consumption Share (in %) of CGDP

CG Government Share (in %) of CGDP.

CI Investment Share (in %) of CGDP.

KC Consumption Share (in %) of RGDPL

KG Government Share (in %) of RGDPL.

KI Investment Share (in %) of RGDPL.

OPENC Current-prices economic openness (exports + imports as % of current GDP).

OPENK Constant-prices economic openness (exports + imports as % of real GDP in constant prices).

CSAVE Current Savings defined as the percentage share of current savings to GDP and is derived by subtracting CC and CG from 100.

RGDPCH Real GDP per capita in 1996 international dollars (Chain).

RGDPL Real GDP per capita in 1996 international dollars (Laspeyres).

CGDP Real gross domestic product per capita, in current prices.

RGDPTT Gross Domestic Income. RGDPTT is the 1996 international price value of domestic absorption of a country in a given year plus current exports minus current imports deflated by the deflator and the 1996 PPP of domestic absorption.

Y CGDP relative to the United States (US=1). This is the current per capita GDP expressed relative to the United State (US=100) in each year.

P Price Level of Gross domestic product. Price Level of GDP (P) is the PPP over GDP divided by the exchange rate times 100.

PC Price Level of Consumption.

PG Price Level of Price Level of Government Consumption.

PI Price Level of Investment.

RGDPEQA Real GDP chain per equivalent adult. The equivalent measure used here assigns a weight of 1.0 to all persons over 15, and 0.5 for those under age 15.

RGDPWOK Real GDP chain per worker. Worker for this variable is usually a census definition based of economically active population.

6. MACROECONOMIC DATA: OTEHRS

EXTPI Portfolio Investment Assets (Outward/External Portfolio Investment). Unit: Millions of US dollars. Note: This variable is coded in positive values unlike the negative values it is reported in (reflecting the negative value for balance of transfers). Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

INWPI Portfolio Investment Liabilities (Inward/Internal Portfolio Investment). Unit: Millions of US dollars. Source: See EXTPI.

OFDI Outward FDI flows (direct investment abroad). Unit: Millions of US dollars. Note: This variable is coded in positive values unlike the negative values it is reported in (reflecting the negative value for balance of transfers). Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

IFDI Inward FDI flows (direct investment in reporting economy). Unit: Millions of US dollars. Source: See OFDI.

DINVIC Direct investment inflows as percentages of current GDP. Source: calculated data, DINVIC= IFDI/GDPUSD \* 100.

DINVOC Direct investment outflows as percentages of current GDP. Source: calculated data, DINVOC= OFDI/GDPUSD \* 100.

CAPITAL N.A.

CURRENT N.A.

AGREE N.A.

EGROWTH Economic growth adjusted for purchasing power parity and inflation. Source: OECD, General Statistics

GDPPP Gross domestic product in millions PPP of US dollars. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

GDPNCU Gross domestic product, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

GDPNC Gross domestic product, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

GDPNCN Gross domestic product, in millions of 2000 NCU. Note:　The unit of Korean data is millions of 2000 NCU, but the unit of original GDPNCN is millions of 1995 NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

GDPPC Gross domestic product per capita (in US dollars) at current prices and exchange rates. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

GDPUSD GDP at current prices and current exchange rates, in millions of US dollars. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

XCUSD Exchange rate, in national currency units per US dollar. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

CPI Consumer price index, as percent change from prior year. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database.

CPI2 Consumer price index on scale such that 1995=100. Source: IMF 2003. International Financial Statistics.

GROSSK Gross fixed capital formation, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database (until 1970); OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005. (since 1970)

EXPORT Value of exports, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

IMPORT Value of imports, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: See EXPORT.

GEXPGDP Total current disbursements for general government (including central, state, and local government) as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD Historical Statistics 1997, 2001 Table 6.4. Notes: The 1985-88 data presented in OECD Historical Statistics, 1997. Others presented in OECD Historical Statistics, 2001. For missing data of 1971-73, 1975-79, and 1980-84 in OECD Historical statistics table, the average of 1970-73, 1974-79, and 1980-89 was used respectively.

GREVGDP Total current receipts for general government (including central, state, and local government) as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD Historical Statistics 1997, 2001 Table 6.6. Notes: see GEXPGDP.

GOVCONS Government consumption expenditure, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

CGOVREV Central government revenue, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

CGOVEXP Central government expenditure in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Database

MIL Military expenditure as s percentage of GDP. Source: SIPRI Yearbook, 1975, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1999 and 2003 volumes titled Armaments, Disarmament and International Security New York: Oxford University Press.

GVCONSNC General government final consumption, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2005.

7. POLITICAL VARIABLES

The left, central, and right parties are classified by the standard and method of F. Castle and Peter Mair (1984) based on a survey of political scientists. In Korea, secular/Catholic/Christian parties were ignored because religious parties did not obtain significant votes.

Notes: In Korea, political activities were prohibited and the National Assembly was dissolved as of May 1961. The next national assembly election was held in 1963. Therefore, the data for 1961 (-VOT, -SEAT, -CAB, -MAJOR and FEMPAR) means the figures measured just before the dissolution of the National Assembly; also, the data for 1962 is missing.

VTURN Voter turnout in each national election, in percentages of electorate that voted. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (www.ipu.org)

LEFTVOT Left vote: Percentage of total votes for left parties.

LEFTSEAT Left seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for left parties.

LEFTCAB Left seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

LEFTMAJ Left seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 + 1)

LTCABCUM Cumulative LEFTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

CNVOT Center vote: Percentage of total votes for center secular parties.

CNSEAT Center seats: Percentages of total seats in parliament for center secular parties.

CNCAB Center seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

CNMAJ Center seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 + 1)

CNCABCUM Cumulative CNCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

CNCRVOT Center, Christian vote: Percentage of total votes for center, Christian parties.

CNCRSEAT Center, Christian seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for center, Christian parties.

CNCRCAB Center, Christian seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

CNCRMAJ Center, Christian seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 + 1).

CNCRCUM Cumulative CNCRCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

CNCTVOT Center, Catholic vote: Percentage of total votes for center, Catholic parties.

CNCTSEAT Center, Catholic seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for center, Catholic parties.

CNCTCAB Center, Catholic seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

CNCTMAJ Center, Catholic seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 plus 1).

CNCTCUM Cumulative CNCTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

RTVOT Right vote: percentage of total votes for right secular parties.

RTSEAT Right seats; percentage of total seats in parliament for right secular parties.

RTCAB Right seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

RTMAJ Right seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 plus 1).

RTCABCUM Cumulative RTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

RTCRVOT Right, Christian vote: percentage of total votes for right, Christian parties.

RTCRSEAT Right, Christian seats: percentage of total seats in parliament for right, Christian Parties.

RTCRCAB Right, Christian seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

RTCRMAJ Right, Christian seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 plus 1).

RTCRCUM Cumulative RTCRCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

RTCTVOT Right Catholic vote: percentage of total votes for Right Catholic parties.

RTCTSEAT Right, Catholic seats: percentage of total seats in parliament for right Catholic Parties.

RTCTCAB Right, Catholic seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties.

RTCTMAJ Right, Catholic seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 plus 1).

RTCTCUM Cumulative RTCTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

FED Federalism coded 0 = no, 1 = weak, 2 = strong.

PRES Presidential system coded 0 = parliamentary, 1 = president or collegial executive.

SINGMEMD Electoral system-single member districts, or Proportional representation coded 0 = proportional representation, 1 = modified proportional representation, 2 = singlemember, simple plurality systems.

STRBIC Strength of bicameralism coded 0 = no second chamber or second chamber with very weak powers, 1 = weak bicameralism.

REFEREN Referendum coded 0 = none or infrequent, 1 = frequent.

JUDREV Judicial review 0=no, 1=yes.

AUTHLEG Authoritarian legacies. Political regime in 1900. 1=full democracies, 2=cabinet responsibility but significant portion of the adult male population without suffrage rights, 3= neo-absolutist government (in which the principle of cabinet responsibility to the parliamentary majority has not been established).

FEMPAR Seats held by women as a percentage of total seats in parliament. Source: for years until 1995, Kim (1996), *A Study of Female Candidates for National Assembly Elections*, KWDI, Seoul (in Korean); for years since 1996, see http://www.ipu.org/.

FEMPARCA Cumulative average in FEMPAR from 1948 to current year. Source: see FEMPAR. Notes: The [Korean National](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Republic_of_South_Korea) Assembly was established in 1948.