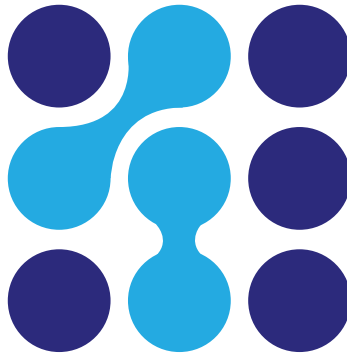


Annual Report 2012

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ANNUAL REPORT





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HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ANNUAL REPORT

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Annual Report 2012

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Foreword



The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) has been a leading research institute on health and social policy. In 2012, under the banner of policy development for active welfare, KIHASA focused its research efforts on mapping out national strategy for a transition into a sustainable society, on ways to raise equity for a cohesive growth, and on the establishment of the national safety management system for a safer society.

With 108 research papers and 130 policy papers published last year, KIHASA has presented policy analysis and suggestions in healthcare, social security, and social welfare for informed policy making. It has also conducted a wide variety of policy monitoring and evaluations.

The Annual Report 2012, a compilation of the summaries of main research projects KIHASA carried out last year, provides an opportunity for KIHASA to look back at its research performance and to use it as a reference for its future research activities. The Annual Report also informs of some of the important activities, including international conferences and seminars, policy forums, publication of periodicals, and national surveys which were conducted for the continuous refining of health and welfare statistics.

By promoting proactive and evidence-based research, KIHASA is committed to providing insights to the decision-makers of national strategies and policies for people's happiness and better quality of life. To that end, KIHASA is undertaking rigorous policy studies in search of sustainable policy alternatives to meet continuously changing socio-economic, demographic, and labor market challenges.

I am deeply grateful to the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and other government ministries and offices, and the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences for their continuous support. My thanks also go to researchers of other government affiliated research institutes who have shared their knowledge and experience with us in our collaborative research projects. Lastly, I thank researchers and staff at KIHASA for their contribution to this Annual Report.

2013. 3.

KIHASA President Tchoe, Byoung-ho



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KIHASA

Objectives

KIHASA strives to achieve improved quality of life for the Korean population by promoting the nation's health and welfare system through systematic research and evaluation of national policies and programs related to health care, social welfare, social insurance and population. These works provide the government with vital information and guidelines for implementing health and welfare policies.

History

- 1971.7. 1** Korea Institute for Family Planning (KIFP), established on July 1, 1971 (Law 2270).
- 1976.4.19** Korea Health Development Institute (KHDI), established on April 19, 1976 (Law 2857).
- 1981.7. 1** Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH) Formed through the merger of KIFP and KHDI (Act 3417) on July 1, 1981.
- 1989.12.30** Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA). The former KIPH was renamed KIHASA on December 30, 1989 (Law 4181) with its additional function of research in social security.
- 1999.1.29** Transferred on January 29, 1999 to the Office of State Affairs Coordination pursuant to the Law on the Establishment, Operation and Promotion of State-Sponsored Organizations (Law 5733).

Functions

- Annually conducts approximately fifty short-and long-term research projects to accumulate a wide range of research experience
- Studies and evaluates the primary issues of national health services, health and medical industries, social insurance, social security, family welfare, and population.
- Conducts joint research projects and active information exchange programs with related domestic and international organizations through seminars and conferences.

- Executes specific research and development projects according to the government's requests
- Educates and trains people domestically and abroad by disseminating a wide-range of information on health and social affairs
- Conducts national household surveys on areas of fertility, health and medical care of the disabled, the elderly and low-income earners.

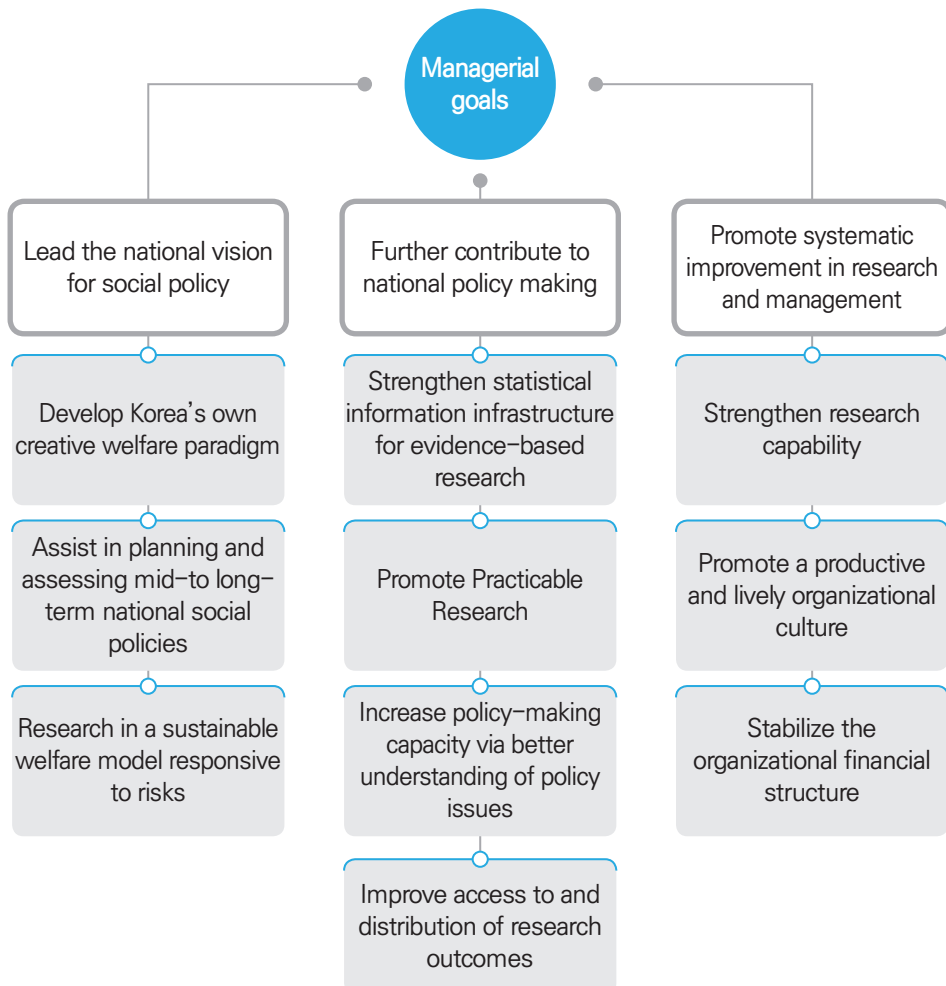
Mission & Vision

Mission

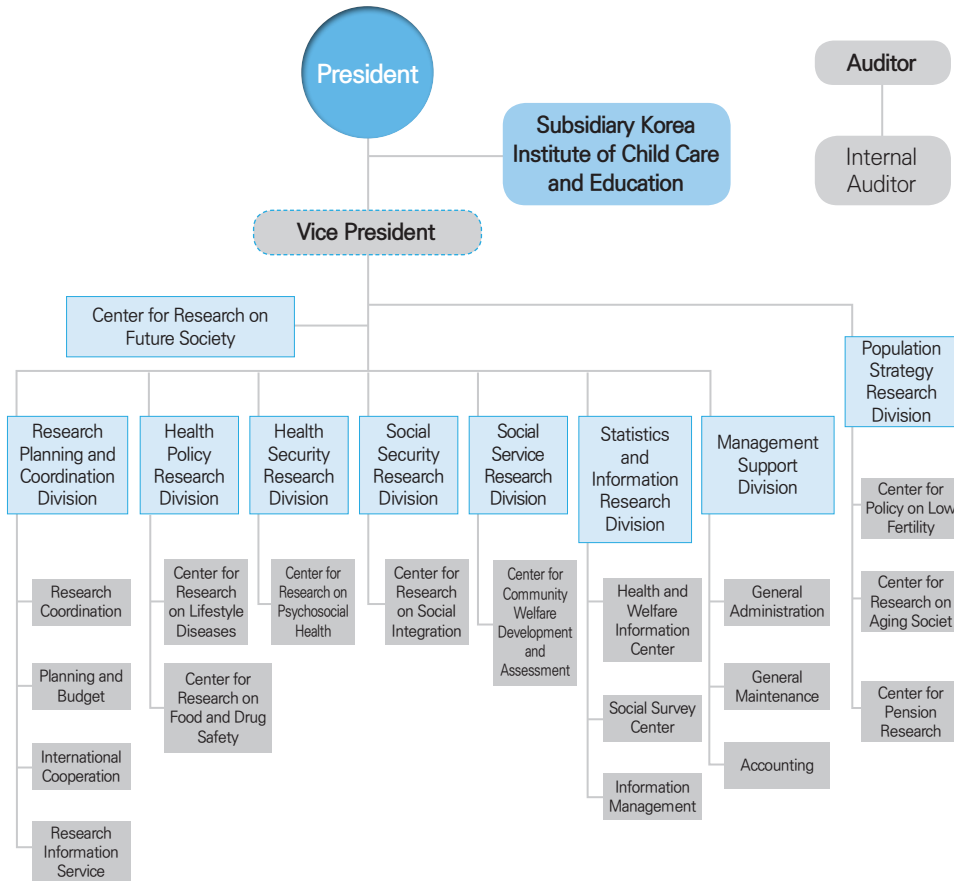
- Carry out research and analysis in health care, national pension, social welfare, and social policy
- Bring together different policy views of the public and facilitate their understanding of social policy issues
- Contribute to short-to-long-term development of health and welfare policies

VISION

A global go-to think tank for a healthy welfare society



Organization Chart



KIHASA Staff

| Categories | | Number | Subtotal |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------|
| Chief Officer | President | 1 | 1 |
| | Senior Research Fellows | 7 | 89 |
| Research Staff | Research Fellows | 39 | |
| | Associate Research Fellows | 24 | |
| | Researchers | 19 | |
| Specialist Staff | Senior Specialists | 7 | 8 |
| | Specialists | 1 | |
| Managerial Staff | Senior Managerial Staff | 10 | 17 |
| | Managerial Staff | 7 | |
| Total | | | 115 |

Research Divisions and Staff

Population Strategy Research Division

■ Research Areas

- Mid- to long-term national population policy planning and assessment
- Demographic changes and their socioeconomic impact
- Mid- to long-term planning in response to low fertility and population aging
- Pension and long-term care programs
- Elder-friendly industries and funeral policy
- Directions of pension schemes in the changing socioeconomic environment
- Multi-pillar old age income protection for the socially vulnerable population
- Financial evaluation for sustainable pension
- Mid-to long-term operation of pension funds in response to socioeconomic changes

| Name | Position | Areas of research interest |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Samsik Lee, Ph.D | Director/ Director, Center for Policy on Low Fertility | Population Analysis, Policy on Low Fertility and Aging Population, Multi-culture, North Korea |
| Kyunghee Chung, Ph.D | Director, Center for Research on Aging Society | Welfare for the Elderly, Family Welfare, Long-Term Care Service, Family Assistance |
| Suk-myung Yun, Ph.D | Director, Center for Pension Research | Public Pension, Social Insurance, Multi-pillar Income Protection, Welfare Finance, Effective Preparation for Post-retirement Life |
| Duk Sunwoo, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Long-Term Care Policy, Health and Social Welfare for the Elderly, Support for the Social Participation of the Elderly |
| Yoon-Jeong Shin, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Fertility, Family Policy, Childcare |
| Young-Hee Oh, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Welfare for the Elderly, Health Care for the Elderly, Leisure Welfare Policy for the Elderly, Policy on Population Aging |
| Eun-Jung Kim, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Low Fertility, Family Economics, Childcare, Household Consumption, Family Policy, Consumer Economics |
| Jongseo Park, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Policy on Low Fertility, Family Sociology, Policy on Work-Family Balance |
| Joohee Yum, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Welfare for the Elderly, Social Participation of the Elderly, Research Methodology |
| Sang-lim Lee, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Demography, Health Promotion, Migration & Migrant, Marriage, Family, Multi-culture |
| So-Young Lee, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Social Policy, Healthcare Policy, Pro-natal Policies, Social Survey Methodology |
| Yunkyung Lee, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Elderly Long-term Care, Elderly Welfare, Policy Design and Assessment |

Center for Research on Future Society

■ Research Areas

- Analysis of policy issues and staying responsive to research demands
- Production of statistical data on health and welfare expenditures
- Projection of health and welfare expenditures
- Health and welfare finance

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Jongwook Won, Ph.D | Director | National Pension, Welfare Finance, Operation of Pension Funds, Economic Evaluation |
| Kyeong-hoan Gho, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Social Welfare, Welfare Management, OECD SOCX |
| Gun-Chun Ryu, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Economics Social Expenditure and Finance, Health Economics and Policy, Economic Evaluation |
| Jayee Ko, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Tax Policy, Projection of Tax Revenues, Welfare Finance, Micro-simulation Model |
| Hwa-yeon Shin, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Public Pension Actuarial Valuation, Public Pension Policy, Long-term Projection of Social Expenditure, Income Protection for Disabled |

Health Policy Research Division

■ Research Areas

- Healthcare policies
- Mid- to long-term plans for the advancement of healthcare
- Survey research on national health expenditure and health service use
- System of healthcare delivery
- Climate change and environment-related health policy
- Public healthcare policy
- Policies on the healthcare industry
- Drug safety and drug use behavior
- Food safety and food safety measures

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Young-Ho Jung, Ph.D | Director | Health Economics, Health Policy, Health Finance, Health Expenditure, Health Promotion, Health Industry |
| KeeHey Chung, Ph.D | Senior Research Fellow | Food Policy and Evaluation, Nutrition Policy, Public Hygiene |
| Nam Soon Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Informed Health Policy, Quality of Health Care, Women's Health, Climate Change and Health |
| Jeong Seon Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Food Policy, Food Safety Management, Food Hazard Analysis |
| Hye-Ryun Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Promotion, Public Health Nutrition, Health of Multi-cultural Families |
| Mee-Kyung Suh, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Education, Health Promotion |
| Youngho Oh, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Policy, Health Resources Management, Health Workforce |
| Eun Jin Choi, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Tobacco Control Policy, Health Education, Health Promotion, Health Impact Assessment |
| JeongSoo Choi, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Policy, Health Promotion, Public Health, Maternal and Child Health |
| Nami Hwang, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Maternal and Child Health, Community Health Nursing, ODA on Low Fertility, Health Policy in Preparation for Korean Unification |
| Sukja Ko | Associate Research Fellow | Health Economics, Health Policy, Health Promotion |
| No-Seong Kwak, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Food Safety Policy, Food Administration, Food Regulations, Nutraceuticals |
| Daejung Kim, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Health Economics, Industrial Organization, Assistive Device |
| Kang Jae Yun | Associate Research Fellow | Health Policy, Korean Traditional Medicine, Public Health |

Health Security Research Division

■ Research Areas

- National Health Insurance
- Medical Aid program
- Optimal demand and supply of health resources
- Health expenditure and healthcare finance
- Drug regulations and drug pricing
- Sources of social conflicts and social pathology
- Cure for social pathology and promotion of social mental health

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Young-Seok Shin, Ph.D | Vice President | Health Insurance Medical Aid, Social Expenditure Financing |
| Sangyoung Lee | Director | Health Policy, Health Security, Health Economics, Health Promotion |
| Hee-Chung Kang, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Insurance and Reimbursement Rules, Fraudulent Claims and Follow-up Management, Profiling and assessment of Care Providers |
| Jinsoo Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Health Economics, National Health Insurance, Long-term Care Insurance, Financing |
| Sylvia Park, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Pharmaceutical Policy, Pharmaceutical Industry, Health Security |
| Hyun-Woung Shin, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Social Insurance, Health Insurance, Medical Aid, Mental Health, Health Policy |
| Dongjin Kim, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Health Promotion, Health Education, Health Equity, Health Impact Assessment |
| Eun-Ja Park, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Pharmaceutical Policy, Drug Epidemiology, Elderly Health |
| DoKyung Hwang | Associate Research Fellow | Health Insurance, Medical Aid |

Social Security Research Division

■ Research Areas

- National Basic Social Security and public assistance programs
- Self-support programs for the working poor
- Poverty and income inequality
- Korea Welfare Panel Survey
- Social, inter-generational, inter-group conflicts and ways to resolve them
- Survey research on social integration and related programs
- Social integration index for social policies
- Cash and in-kind benefit programs for low-income households

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Dae-Myung No, Ph.D | Director | Social Integration, Public Assistance, National Basis Social Security, Self-support Programs |
| MeeGon Kim, Ph.D | Director, Research Planning and Coordination Division | Public Assistance, Poverty Public Assistance, Poverty, Income Distribution, Income Protection |
| Shin-Wook Kang, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Policy on Poverty, Income Distribution, Social Integration |
| Taewan Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Poverty, Social Redistribution, Public Assistance, Social Policy, Non-urban Community Welfare |
| Sang-Ho Nam, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Income/Asset Distribution, CGE Modeling, Economic Fluctuations, Welfare Financing, Policy on Aging Population |
| Eugene Yeo, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Education Inequality, Income Redistribution, Policy on Poverty, Public Assistance |
| Taejin Lee, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Public Assistance Assessment, House Poor, Homeless Assistance |
| Hyon Joo Lee, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Poverty, Social Assistance Administration, Social Cohesion, Community Welfare |
| Seokpyo Hong, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Social Safety Nets Capacity Building, Medical Insurance, Medical Aid |
| Moon-kil Kim | Associate Research Fellow | Poverty, Inequality, Population Aging, Social Insurance |
| HyunSoo Choi, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Social Welfare Policy, Poverty, Income Inequality, Social Policy Monitoring, Social Welfare Management Network |

Social Service Research Division

■ Research Areas

- Supply and demand for social services
- Social service delivery and governance
- Employment, organizational structures and industries in the social service sector
- Research and assessment of social service enterprises and facilities
- Research on the welfare of the family, children, youth, the disabled and communities
- Community welfare planning and assessment
- Assessment of welfare policies in provinces, cities and smaller localities
- Community social safety nets and the delivery of social safety net programs

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Hyekyu Kang, Ph.D | Director | Social Service Delivery System, Social Welfare Administration |
| Seung Kwon Kim, Ph.D | Senior Research Fellow | Family Welfare, Population Policy, Policy Evaluation, Child Welfare |
| Yong-Chan Byun, Ph.D | Senior Research Fellow | Welfare for the Disabled, Family Welfare |
| Meesook Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Child Welfare, Social Service, Family Welfare, Social Service Jobs, Child Poverty |
| SeongHee Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Social Welfare, Welfare for the Disabled, Survey on Disabled Persons, Occupational Rehabilitation |
| Yu-Kyung Kim, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Family and women Welfare, Childcare and Child Welfare, Evaluation of Policy and Facility, Policy on Unmarried Mothers and Single Parents, Policy on Multi-cultural Families |
| SeKyung Park, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Social Service Policy, Child and Family Welfare |
| Cheol Seon Lee, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Workfare Programs, Social Service Job, Social Services Industry |
| Hongwon Chung, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Policy Analysis and Design, Welfare Delivery System, Income Protection Policy |
| Susie Park, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Social Service Policy, Workfare Policy, Service for the Disabled |
| Eunhee Joung, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Child Poverty, Case Management, Childcare |
| Ju Hee Hwang, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Welfare Policy on the Disabled, Occupational Rehabilitation |

Statistics and Information Research Division

■ Research Areas

- Production of evidence-based statistics and statistical indicators in the changing socioeconomic environments
- Promotion of the applicability of data and the exchange of statistical outcomes with international organizations
- Establishment, operation and management of health and welfare statistical information systems
- Health and welfare information technology
- Social surveys and analysis thereof

| Name | Position | Areas of Research Interest |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Tae-min Song, Ph.D | Director | Information System Development, Health Information, Health and Welfare Statistics |
| Young-sik Chang, Ph.D | Senior Research Fellow | Applied Statistics, Health Statistics, Social Indicators, Population Statistics |
| Serok Doh, Ph.D | Research Fellow | Statistical Computing, Health and Welfare Statistics, Non-response Imputation |
| Miae Oh, Ph.D | Associate Research Fellow | Statistical Learning, Data Mining, Sampling design |
| Youngchul Chung, Ph.D | Director, Health and Welfare Information Center | Development of Health and Social Welfare Information System, Information Strategies Planning |
| Yeon hee Lee | Director, Social Survey Center | Health and Welfare Information Digitization, Management Information |
| Dae Soon Park | Head, Information Management | - |

Research Planning and Coordination Division

■ Responsibilities

- Short-to long-term planning for research and management
- Budget allocation
- Coordination and management of research projects and employee evaluation
- Evaluation of organizational performance
- Management of research contract
- Management of organizational capitals and resources
- Encumbrance basis accounting and budget management
- Analysis of domestic and foreign policy issues, publicity and distribution of research outcomes
- Technical exchanges and cooperation with foreign organizations
- Training programs for experts from developing countries
- Publishing
- Archiving of research outcomes and materials

| Name | Position | Name | Position |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| MeeGon Kim, Ph.D | Director | | |
| Jong-Don Park | Head, Research Coordination | Yuku Kang | Head, International Cooperation |
| Eun-Ho Seong | Head, Planning and Budget | So Seon Kang | Head, Research Information Service |

Management Support Division

■ Responsibilities

- Personnel and employment management
- Overall budget execution and accounting
- Purchases, construction, repair, contract
- Facility and equipment management
- Employee compensation and benefits
- Event planning and support
- Management of organizational regulations
- Management of organizational expenses
- In-house security and emergency response planning

| Name | Position | Name | Position |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Chun-Wha Park | Director | Sun Kyung Chang | Head, Accounting |
| Nam Joo Cho | Head, General Administration | Sangwook Kim | Head, General Maintenance |

Outreach and Collaboration

We take the outreach of our research seriously. It is because our work is not only for our clients, but for the public as a whole, the ultimate “end-users.” Making the work we do known to the public is integral in translating it into policy and practice. We want our reports to be occasions for increasing the public’s knowledge base concerning issues that concern them. Going beyond merely publishing our work for an audience of clients and peers, we sponsor and hold policy forums and hearings on a regular basis to exchange ideas and facilitate a better public understanding of our work and government policies. Also, our researchers frequently contribute op-ed articles to major newspapers and disseminate their research findings via media comments, lectures, and interviews.

Further, KIHASA has actively promoted and engaged in joint research projects with a broad range of research organizations and academic communities from around the world, sharing and exchanging ideas, experience and knowledge. Our recent research partners include: East-West Center (EWC), Hawaii; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); International Social Security Association (ISSA); National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR), Japan; National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Japan; Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning (TPIFP); World Health Organization (WHO); the World Bank (IBRD); the OECD; the Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China; Population Research Center, University of Texas at Austin; National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; UCLA Center for Health Policy Research; and Oregon State University.

Library

KIHASA's library holds a large collection of professional publications and academic journals on health care, social welfare, social security, population and family planning. It maintains nearly 50,000 volumes of monographs, research papers, dissertations, and conference proceedings, and a collection of over 750 periodicals in 25,000 volumes and 300 CD-ROM titles. The library also provides a database of more than 9,000 journals. The library is open to the public, 9am to 6pm, Monday to Friday, by appointment. Visitors may make reference use of the library holdings and have online access to articles in the database collection.

For appointment and help:

Phone: 02-380-8229

E-mail: library@kihasa.re.kr

Publications

KIHASA produces over 200 publications yearly in a variety of formats. They cover the gamut of social policy issues that require consideration and solutions.

- **Research Reports** serve as a contribution to the state of knowledge. Their forte is that they are theoretically-grounded and methodologically rigorous. They define problems and present the findings to academics, the research community, and policymakers, helping them see issues from multiple perspectives.
- Intended to contribute to informed decision making, **Policy Reports** explore current policy issues and provide analyses and solutions that are highly specific to the needs of policymakers and lawmakers.
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- **Health and Social Welfare Review** is an academic quarterly open to submissions written in English and Korean.
- **Health and Welfare Forum** is a monthly designed to share with readers the latest findings from KIHASA's current research projects.
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KIHASA Websites

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Korea Welfare Panel Study (<http://koweps.re.kr>)

- ⊙ The Korea Welfare Panel Website is loaded with a wide range of resources including sampling techniques, questionnaires and database(SPSS, SAS, and STATA), analysis reports, and seminar proceedings concerning various surveys on the living conditions of Korean households and their welfare needs.

Korea Health Panel (<http://www.khp.re.kr>)

- ⊙ The website of the Korea Health Panel provides a wealth of information on health expenditures, the dynamics of health care resources allocation, health surveys and their sampling methods, and related research findings.

Health and Welfare Statistics (<http://hawelsis.kihasa.re.kr>)

- ⊙ The Health and Welfare Statistics Portal is storehouse of statistics, newspaper articles, statistical terms, and survey micro-data in both standardized and tailored formats.

Healthpark (<http://www.healthpark.or.kr>)

- ⊙ The Internet has made it easier and faster to find health information; but the flipside of such convenience is that much of Internet information is unreliable and misleading at best. Healthpark is a trusted website where users can find to-the-point and reliable health information without having to surf through one site after another.

II

Research Projects in 2012

KIHASA

Social Security Systems in Selected Countries

Project Head | Kee Hey Chung

How social security should and can be managed in times, as now, of prolonged low-growth is a hugely controversial issue. For too long Korea's social security has been repeatedly fashioned after one country's or another's. However, as all its previous models have failed one after another, Korea is left without any particular country to emulate in its pursuit of a social security model of its own. Furthermore, many of the characteristics of Korea's social structure, among which is an unprecedentedly rapid pace of population aging, are so unique to the country as to make it irrelevant for Korea to follow one particular country's social security. Establishing an effective model of social security requires multilayered benchmarking that involves rigorous analysis of various systems of different countries and implications drawn from it.

This study is structured into three parts. The first part examines recent reforms of social security system as a whole in 11 countries—Korea, the Netherlands, Germany, the US, Sweden, the UK, Japan, Italy, China, France and Australia. The second part looks into income protection schemes and the third into health security and social services for various social groups, including the elderly, the disabled, and children, in these countries. With the findings of this study the authors suggest implications for decision-makers whose main concern is to strike a balance between efficiency and effectiveness in social security and to make social policies that serve people's wellbeing.

Opportunities and Challenges of Free Trade in the Healthcare Sector

– Based on the KORUS FTA –

Project Head | Daejung Kim

As the Korea-US (KORUS) FTA covers not only goods (Chapter 2~5) but also investment (Chapter 11), intellectual property rights (Chapter 18), and cross-border trade in services (Chapter 12), it will have a substantial effect on the Korean economy, including its healthcare sector. It is true that the healthcare sector has been perceived as a non-tradable sector, but its importance in global market is growing more and more. In particular, pharmaceutical sector and medical devices sector are one of the most globalized industry nowadays. Therefore, we can easily infer that free trade in those sectors will have effects on those healthcare industry and subsequently on the health of nation itself. We will need to investigate not only how it will affect on the healthcare industry but also how it will affect on the access to medicines, quality safety and efficacy of medicines, etc.

Although the KORUS FTA took an effect from the March of 2012, there are still debates on some issues in Korea. Most of all, changes in intellectual property rights in pharmaceuticals, including marketing approval-patent linkage clause, and changes in procedures for listing and setting the reimbursement for pharmaceutical products or medical devices is the major debating issues. To evaluate the effect on the healthcare market of those factors and to prepare the counter-measures if necessary, we intensively examined them in this report. In particular, we examined Canadian and Australian pharmaceutical policy before and after NAFTA and AUSFTA, concluded respectively in 1993 and 2004.

Basically, as the aim of free trade agreement (FTA) is to enlarge the market, Korean healthcare sector companies need to take it as an opportunity to leap-frog. Bartlett and Ghosal (2000) envisioned how the Korean pharmaceutical industry can jump into the advanced stage. We will introduce some pharmaceutical industry development strategies in this respect.

Keywords: Korea-US FTA, intellectual property rights, approval-patent linkage, reimbursement setting and pricing, global strategy

Analysis and Improvement Plan for Food Safety Contents in Primary and Secondary School Textbooks

Project Head | Jeong Seon Kim

The goal of this research is to analyze the food safety information in primary and secondary school textbooks and discuss ways to provide basic food safety information to students in school education. The contents of food safety information in the textbook of primary and secondary schools have been analyzed to achieve the research goal.

Among 100 textbooks that primary and secondary schools use, 89 are found to have food information. Food safety information was contained the most in “Practical Living” for 5th and 6th graders, “Technology and Home Economics 2” for middle school students and “Health” for high school students (10th, 11th, and 12th graders).

Our comprehensive assessment revealed that the portion about food safety took up as little as 1/5 of the part devoted to nutrition and dietary habits.

When the contents on food examined in terms of 5 areas including safety, sanitation and related diseases, the middle school textbooks were found to lack information on food safety and sanitation, and the textbooks for primary school children, for whom education on proper dietary habits is essential, had little information about food.

To improve the quality of the textbooks, food safety education should be re-organized and re-distributed both quality and quantity of contents by providing appropriate level of class. Especially, the government should examine the food information materials published by ministries and manage the program for food safety education related to textbooks and government materials for discretion education.

The 8 political improvement schemes has elicited based on analyzing textbooks of primary, middle and high school

- First, reinforcement connection of textbooks contents

- Second, strengthening the contents for food safety education
- Third, revision for the up-to-date information
- Forth, amend for inaccuracy contents
- Fifth, extension of tables and figures
- Sixth, introduction cases and improvement connection between real-life and education
- Seventh, development education program for food safety
- Eighth, utilization of education and public relation materials of government ministries.

Study on the R&D System for Food Safety

Project Head | No-Seong Kwak

R&D has a critical role in food safety control. It provides information on risk assessment required by the WTO and tells how to tackle the food-borne diseases. The present R&D system need to improve according to the following principles.

First principle is “Comprehensive Approach”. In order to achieve the goal effectively, not only related Ministries but also research institutes and universities should work under a clear role statement.

Second principle is “Focused on the Problem Solving”. R&D on food safety should provide information and knowledge necessary for the decision-making and the intervention in the fields.

Third Principle is “Strategic Approach”. Research should conduct based on the comprehensive strategies and step-by-step approaches.

According to the above principles the present R&D system for food safety should change in the following ways.

First, food safety R&D management system should be built at the Pan government level. At the present, 7 Ministries and agencies are involved in the food safety R&D. Therefore, overlapped or mismatched projects are frequently conducted. In order to solve the problems, Food Safety Policy Commission should coordinate the Pan government food safety R&D strategies.

Second, the portfolio in the R&D should change to some extent. The research on the pathogen overlooked in comparison to chemical hazards such as pesticides should be reinforced. Basic research should also be reinforced necessary to achieve the information.

Third, the R&D strategies must focus on scientific and technological issues. The annual plan of the agencies should be excluded. The criteria to classify the research should be developed considering the food safety’s characters.

Forth, the principles of the role allocation between policy departments and research institutes, as well as universities and public institutes should be developed. The policy departments should play a role to set up the strategies. The research institutes should conduct the research to find out the targeted information.

Fifth, R&D products should be actively opened and circulated. The relevant agencies should input the information into the NTIS(National Science and Technology Information Service) instead of their own database.

Sixth, the concept of regulatory science should spread. At present, the researches on food safety is not acknowledged in the scientific societies because they are not the traditional research patterns. Cooperation between governments and scientific organization is required.

Analysis, Evaluation and Planning Toward Enhancing Evidence Use in Health Policy

Project Head | Nam Soon Kim

I. Introduction

“Evidence Based Policy and Practice (EBPP)” in broad terms is an approach that helps people to make well-informed decisions about policies, programmes, projects and practices by putting the best available evidence at the heart of policy development and implementation.

In Korea, there is no definite consensus about what count as evidence in health policy. Also we could not see concrete strategic approach improving evidence use in policy.

The aim of this study is fourfold: (1) to review theories and strategy for evidence use in policy, (2) to analyze evidence use in domestic health policies, (3) to investigate policy makers and researchers’ perception on evidence use in policy, (4) to tease out the key messages for establishment of evidence informed policy.

II. Results

WHO promotes evidence informed policy making. For health policy decision making to be well-informed rather than poorly informed, it is essential that more systematic and transparent processes are applied when accessing and appraising research evidence.

For health policy, hierarchy of evidence for assessing what works has been established since the rise of EBM. However, in recent years there has been more emphasis on broad meaning of evidence and the necessity of considering diverse type of knowledge in policy making.

The analysis of domestic health policy process

- The “case of introduction of early screening of dementia” has been affected by the local context that requires aggressive dementia management.
- The “case of glucosamine drug and human placenta injections” were related to the decision on health insurance coverage and drug approvals. These were the cases that government supported research agency has created the research evidence and pushed the result to the related health policy makers and institutions.
- The “Pilot Projects of Reevaluation of Currently Listed Drugs under the PLS” was aimed to apply the HTA result for decision making process. This was the case that health policy maker’s willingness has worked very strongly.

We’ve conducted 5 semi-structured interviews with policy makers in Ministry of Health & Welfare. The first narrative illustrates that the current research based knowledge is insufficient to inform health policy. The second narrative elucidates that there are many barriers in the context of policy making process.

Researchers who worked in health policy field were surveyed and a total of 397 researchers completed the web based questionnaire (response rate, 36.4%).

- 51% of researchers at university agreed with that policy makers show little regard for the value of evidence but researchers at government agency had less agreement with that by 33.7%.
- Our findings shows that the important factors that facilitate the use of evidence in health policy are 1) ensuring sufficient study period and funding, 2) improvement of the quality and credibility of research, 3) improving timely access to the studies that reflect policy environments.

III. Conclusion

Advocating evidence informed policy making is necessary to manage complex problems of modern healthcare system in Korea.

This study shows that there are many problems of using evidence in health policy (under-use, overuse or misuse) and the variety of barriers in policy and research environments in Korea.

To improve current state of evidence use in health policy, first and foremost, health policy-makers and researchers should be aware of the importance of policy making informed by the best available evidence.

Ultimately, the process of “access and appraisal of evidence” should be conducted in systematic and transparent way in health policy field.

A Study on Fixed Budget for Pharmaceutical Expenditures

Project Head | Sylvia Park

This study investigated the fixed budget as a pharmaceutical cost containment measure. We focused on the universal health care insurance programs of Germany, France, and Taiwan. Fixed budgets for pharmaceuticals were introduced with fixed budgets for office-based physicians fee in national health insurance systems and intended to limit the expenditures on outpatient prescription drugs. The most important reason why their governments have introduced fixed budgets for health expenditures is to contain the skyrocketing health care cost and restore financial stability in the national health insurance systems. Although healthcare providers have not been willing to agree to government's plans on fixed budget systems, social consensus and joint responsibility on health care financial stability are necessary conditions. When pharmaceutical spending exceed the budgetary target, the physician group or pharmaceutical companies could be held responsible for the cost incurred beyond the ceiling. In France, pharmaceutical companies pay back to the national health insurance authority according to their sales and sales growth in each therapeutic class. Even in fixed budget system for pharmaceuticals, drug price control and utilization management are also important in order to ensure quality use of medicines and efficient cost management.

Structure Analysis and Improving Strategies on Pharmaceutical Industry

Project Head | Kang Jae Yun

In 2010, the pharmaceutical industry accounted for 1.43% of Korea's GDP, with a considerable influence on the national economy. So, the government has enacted laws and reorganized institutions to foster the pharmaceutical industry as a global pharmaceutical conglomerate. Nevertheless, the Korean pharmaceutical companies still remain small. These companies are overly profit-oriented, focusing on sales rather than R&D. Their business structure has been often criticized as inimical to the competitiveness of the Korean pharmaceutical industry. In addition, as the national health spending has continuously increased due to population ageing, reducing pharmaceutical spending accounting for 30% of health insurance reimbursement will have a great effect on the future of the pharmaceutical industry.

This study analyzes the changing environment of the pharmaceutical industry and the structural characteristics of the Korean pharmaceutical industry from various perspectives, and draws measures to improve its structures and to gain its competitive edge based on the analysis.

The global pharmaceutical industry in the future will develop new drugs and biopharmaceuticals for a new pharmaceutical market and diseases that have not been treated by existing drugs, and patent expirations for blockbusters is also expected to result in the expansion of the market for generics. Furthermore, since productivity does not match up to the investment in R&D for developing new drugs, the global pharmaceutical industry will make efforts to raise the productivity by reducing production costs through licensing and M&A, restructuring drug portfolios, and creating a new market.

Against this backdrop, in order for the Korean pharmaceutical industry to grow, the followings need to be considered: First, stepwise outsourcing and global open innovation should be encouraged in the development of new drugs. Second,

continuous interest in the market of generics is needed and investment in bio-similar area should increase. Third, pharmaceutical professionals should be nurtured. Fourth, the practicality and marketability of pharmaceuticals should be secured through the translational researches of research-oriented hospitals. Fifth, the capacity to actively respond to external shocks like KORUS FTA should be strengthened. Sixth, measures should be established for effective M&A strategies of pharmaceutical companies and for sufficient capital investment.

Healthcare Delivery Reform for Reducing Health Inequality

Project Head | Hosung Shin

Care Coordination refers to care delivery system or service programs which involved multi-providers work in coordinated manner not only to improve care quality and patients satisfaction but also to use resources efficiently. The objectives of this study are to suggest a new primary care oriented coordination system based on the previous research evidence and data analyses.

For the purpose, the study analyzed patients' perception and patients care utilization pattern using interview survey and 2004~2008 insurance claim data. To conclude, care coordination is limited and patient satisfaction is higher in the group which have the family doctor. We learn from OECD countries and study several care coordination model or schemes such as chronic care model, medical home model, and polyclinic.

Main characteristics of new system the study proposed, are as following. First, new scheme is based on the idea of patient centeredness. Patient-centeredness means to put priority on patients' perception, belief, value, and cultural background in making a decision of care service. Second, patients participated in the scheme have own a family doctor as a main service provider and care coordinator. Third, the scheme includes chronic disease management program as a part of care coordination. To efficient approaches, patient classification is needed based on case-mix. Fourth, the intergration of organizations would provide better seamless services because care fragmentation usually occurs in interface between the care organizations. Fifth, information technologies act on primary infrastructure, and shared patient information would not only enhance the communication efficiency among service providers but also the effects of care coordination. Finally, carefully organized reimbursement plans for providers would increase the effectiveness of new scheme. For payments, a variety of method can be introduced including mixed

payment with incentives. Paralleling with providers, recipient's incentive system also improve the participation rate and patients corporations.

Introducing a new system may be hampered by obstacles from several stakeholders, especially providers' organization. Low level of care coordination would be a starting point, such as a family doctor for the chronic patients. Care coordination is getting a main policy issue for the health system performance improvement. First priority is the policy resolution for achieving the goals.

Strengthening the Health Promotion Service Delivery Systems in Korea

Project Head | Sangyoung Lee

It is widely recognized that effective policy measures to meet population ageing and an increase in chronic diseases should be developed in Korea. Disease prevention and health promotion services have been provided mainly through public sectors. Although provision of disease prevention and health promotion services should be enhanced to face an increase in chronic diseases, increased health promotion services do not necessarily require expansion of public health institutions or manpower.

This study proposes policy alternatives to utilize various social welfare institutions at local levels as channels through which disease prevention and health promotion services are provided.

This study finds that there remains a significant amount of unmet needs for health promotion services among users of local social welfare facilities, and develops a model which can work for integrating welfare and health promotion services and improving linkages among service providers at local levels.

In order to improve linkages, it is recommended that the local governments should support the private welfare facilities for their active participation in providing health promotion services.

Health Status of Marriage Immigrant Women and Children from Multicultural Families and Health Policy Recommendations

Project Head | Hye-Ryun Kim

The characteristics of multi-cultural families have changed according to rapid increase in their number and the length of stay. In this context, this study aimed to identify health status and health service requirements of women and children of multi-cultural families and to suggest improvement policies on health service support based on these findings.

For this purpose, this study reviewed health support policies and programs for multicultural families in Korea, Canada and Australia, analyzed health surveys of marriage migrant women, and conducted qualitative research including focus group interview (FGI) and in-depth interview.

This study found several important issues through surveys and statistics. First, a part of marriage migrant women have problems with delayed first pre-natal care during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and parenting. Second, marriage migrant women have difficulties and barriers utilizing health care service because of 'communication problems with medical staffs', 'burden of medical expenses', 'lack of understanding medical terms', and 'low health literacy'. Third, not a few of women and children from multicultural families have mental health problems.

Through FGI and in-depth interview with practicing professionals and marriage migrant women, this study also presents the current situations, difficulties and improvements of health support programmes for multicultural families in Korea.

With respect to these findings, this study suggests ten health policy recommendations for marriage-immigrant women and children from multicultural families.

- Enhancing health management scheme in existing multicultural family policy and programs for the basic health rights of multi-cultural family
- Providing essential health services systematically in the early stages of settlement

for marriage-immigrant women.

- Providing continued health services in accordance with multi-cultural family's life-cycle perspectives-early stage in immigration, childbirth, parenting stage, and settlement stage
- Creating migrant-friendly health services step by step in district health centers and hospitals for providing migrant-sensitive services for marriage-immigrant women.
- Operating immigrant women's health center within district health centers or, jointly operating it with multicultural family support centers
- Differentiating health services between urban and rural areas, tailored to the different needs of multicultural families
- Strengthening support for mental health services of women and children of multicultural families
- Providing integrated service by strengthening the networks among health sectors and social support sectors in relation with multicultural family's programmes
- Developing and disseminate migrant-sensitive multilingual materials and information on health education suit for characteristics of multicultural family with variety of nationalities
- Monitoring and producing statistics periodically and researches on health of multicultural families

For this study identifies health status and health service needs requirements of migrant-women and children from multicultural families, and suggests improvements of policies on health service support, it is expected to contribute to health promotion of migrant-women and children from multicultural families.

Community Resources Organization Plan for the Health Promotion of Rural and Fishery Inhabitants

Project Head | Dongjin Kim

A major problem concerning health care in South Korea is regional disparities in health care services. Most health care facilities are located in urban areas. However, it is difficult to expect much improvement in health care service in rural areas soon.

The government try to improve the rural health care environment to provide better services to the residents. Despite the government's effort, health care in the rural areas of Korea is still not satisfactory.

The circumstances for health care service in rural areas are changing rapidly with economic development advancement in transportation and IT industry. The increasing chronic disease and rural residents' interest in health also contribute to this change.

In consideration of these changing circumstances, this study suggest some types of new approach to reorganize the health care resources in rural area to improve for solving rural health problems.

Strengthening the Mental Health Care Systems for High Risk Groups

Project Head | Jin Wook Jeong

This research aims to explore trends of mental health high risk groups as well as challenges concerning relevant service delivery system. The study, thus, initiated surveys on public's perception over mental health issues and aims to offer strategies to improve service systems on mental health high risk groups.

Mental health high risk groups need to gain more attention from health-care providers at the community level, however, much focus has been solely concentrated on patients with severe mental illnesses.

Outcome of the research shows that intervention of this regard has been insufficient and the public's perception over relatively less severe mental health conditions such as alcohol abuse, depression and self-harm remained low. Such mental health conditions treated and coordinated at community level are limited within relevant mental health clinics which are even under-functioning.

Besides, government's perception over mental health service system was low and public was not well aware of accessible mental health services besides psychiatric hospitals.

Roles of mental health centers need to be refurbished in terms of resources planning and management as well as promotion to coordinate mental health high risk groups. It is also deemed necessary to strengthen its linkages with various other community mental health service institutions(welfare service centers, Youth counseling centers, etc) and relevant delivery system.

Build up The Food Survey System for Improve on Food Safety

Project Head | **Kee Hey Chung**

This study aims to explore efficiency of food safety measures in its establishment and implementation procedure and to design regularly updated research survey system as food safety management came to be more sophisticated and multi-dimensional.

The study, thus, aims to analyze available research outcome on consumer's perception over food safety which is critical in the enactment and implementation of relevant measures.

This study encompasses trends analysis on consumer's perception over current food safety measures; case studies on selected countries (UK, Japan, Australia) well-established in this context; theoretical comparisons and analysis on designing of research survey system; review on feasibility of constructing food safety panel model; Designing of food panel model as well as conducting preliminary research projects. The study was initiated via following approaches: literature review, web-based information collection, review on food safety as well as panel survey materials; update of existing manuals, renewal of assessment grading; discussions and seminars with experts of relevant field; data processing and statistical validity analysis.

Major findings of this study are: immaturity of current research survey system; previous studies' insufficient representation of current trends; Statistically under-verified research outcome; lack of food panel model. Several major panel models are currently operating to serve for major sociological researches. Majority of such panels are consigned to specialized agencies such as government funded institutions for its operational management. As many as four panel models were newly made available under current presidential regime in 2008 onwards. Majority of the survey items was selected and categorized in context-specific manner; demographics, region, income, age, etc. Estimated budget expenditures are equivalent to the magnitude of each

panel model.

Research outcome showed a need to construct food panel model as well as age-specific approaches. It is crucial to come up with ideas to draw more youth participants into the survey, and the outcomes of the research showed that the youth preferred surveys conducted via online or mobile phones. Since more than 80% of the survey respondents showed high interest in food safety, it is also important to upgrade food safety measures to satisfy such high expectation.

The study, thus, offers following policy suggestions; construction of food panel model; designing of standardized survey schemes, initiation of statistically valid research survey and analysis.

Establishing a New Paradigm for Healthcare

Project Head | Young-Seok Shin

The Korean National Health Insurance (NHI), Korea's public health insurance, has made a great stride since its introduction in 1977. Despite its remarkable growth in both quantitative and qualitative terms, the coverage and financial structure of NHI have been criticized.

Korea's public health insurance was found to have covered only 62.2% of total health expenditure in 2008, a figure way below the OECD average of around 80%. Estimated to have spent KW35 trillion in 2010 alone, the National Health Insurance (NHI) is financially at grave risk with its reserves of as little as KW880 billion as of the end of 2010. To make matters worse, many experts are taking issue with the NHI's reimbursement method. Ever since it was implemented, the NHI has reimbursed based on a cost-incurring fee-for-service method. The annual rate of increase in fee-for-service has been kept under 3%, but many finger the costly fee-for-service reimbursement approach as one of the factors responsible for increasing health insurance benefits by 15% every year. Whether the level of fee is appropriate also remains an issue of constant contention. Providers claim that the fee level is set far too low for the world-class quality of services they provide. Consumers on the other hand feel that the services they get are overly priced. The current fee reimbursement contract, which since 2008 has been made based on provider type, is also a matter of unending dispute. Problems also abound when it comes to the question of how insurance premiums should be collected. A few rounds of reform took place over the recent years, whereby in 2000 the National Health Insurance Corporation was made the only insurer and in 2002 its financing underwent unification. Yet, the rate of premium applied is vastly different for employees and the self-employed, which has become the subject of increasing public complaints. Against this backdrop, this study suggests a new paradigm of health care system integrating health care delivery,

reimbursement, financing, system and resource allocation all together through Coordinated Care Organization adopting at Oregon Health Plan in the U.S.

Keywords: health care provision, health care delivery, reimbursement system, CCO, coverage, global budgeting, premium setting, health care quality improvement

The Enhancement of Fiscal Expenditure Efficiency of NHI with an Adoption of Internal Competition

Project Head | Jinsoo Kim

This paper aims to enhance fiscal expenditure efficiency of NHI through adoption of internal competition.

Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR), a local regression analysis which allows the spatial non-stationarity of relationships between variables to be examined, was applied to impose target expenditure on the NHI Corporation sub-branches and to reflect each of the branches' distinctive characteristics.

Outcome of the research shows that there exist various contributing factors behind variation of medical costs by regional headquarter or by sub-branch. It is, however, deemed necessary to adopt internal competition to better manage relevant expenditures. Instead of adopting a competition model under full market condition, it is desirable to adopt one under managed or controlled circumstance. Adoption of risk management assessment program activated in countries where multiple insurance agencies are available would be an appropriate alternative. Responsible institutions' effective management capabilities are required to ensure effective implementation of internal competition. Refurbishment of duties and responsibilities of the NHI Corporation and Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service is, thus, necessary. There exist both positive and negative sides when refurbishing institutional functions and duties. Cautious and prudent approaches and decision making are, thus, keys in this regard.

It is important to trace and tackle down regulatory or systematic impediments. First of all, it is necessary for the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the responsible institution, and the NHI Corporation, the implementing institution, to strengthen their shoulder-to-shoulder partnership. Under current partnership setting, NHI Corporation is hardly able to function under its own discretion. Its function is within the scope of the implementation guideline and is also under strict supervision of the

Ministry of Health and Welfare, the responsible institution. Active inter-branch competition was difficult to initiate under such setting. Other countries, on the other hand, have empowered health insurance agencies to fiscally function under their own discretion to some extent. Review in this context is deemed necessary.

A Study on the Sustainable Contribution Level of National Pension Scheme

Project Head | Suk-myung Yun

Facing the challenge of aging population due to increasing life expectancy and low fertility, it is expected that pension cost of National Pension Scheme(NPS) will greatly increase threatening financial sustainability of the scheme. In order to improve the financial sustainability in the long term, NPS plans to conduct actuarial valuation in 2013. This study evaluates the financial status of NPS and suggests reform direction including appropriate contribution level with possible increase of contribution rate.

For this purpose, the study conducts long-term financial projection of NPS based on 2011 Population Projection by Statistics Korea. The study also examines contribution level of public pension in other countries along with their pension expenditure and pension fund compared to GDP.

In consideration of inter-generational solidarity, the study adopts the deterministic overlapping generations model to analyze the impact of policy options of NPS on the economy and on the intragenerational and intergenerational well-being. Also, the study conducts generational accounting of NPS in terms of tax and government finance.

Efficient Management of Health Insurance Expenditures on the Elderly

Project Head | Hyun-Woung Shin

This study attempts to analyze factors responsible for the increasing elderly health expenditures and the health care use of the elderly. The goal is to suggest efficient ways of managing expenditure on health services for the elderly.

The increase in the elderly expenditure is found to have been due to the increase in the number of service recipients, the increase in days of visit, and the increase in fee per visit, which accounts respectively for 26.5~35.8%, 22.1~60.5% and 5.1~46.1%, depending on the type of service. The increase in days of visit is found to have contributed 60.5% of the increase in elderly inpatient expenditure. Pharmaceutical expenditure took the biggest share of 46.1% in the increase in fee per visit.

The ways this study suggests of managing elderly health expenditure are for providers, users, and the National Health Insurance. From the perspective of health care provision, this study recommends strengthened management for providers who deliver services more than medically necessary, establishment of an elderly health care cost information system, and improved quality of service provision. For the elderly population, the study suggests to step up efforts to promote healthy lifestyle behavior, educate the elderly about rational use of health services, and provide a rational level of support for elderly in their use of health services. Also, at the institutional level, improvements need to be made in the system of the National Health Insurance, in terms of reimbursement rules, age criteria, copayment rules, the supply of long-term care beds, and the role of the long-term care insurance.

Keywords: elderly health expenditure, increase in health spending, factors of increase, cost-efficient ways

A Study on the Beneficial Equity of the Income Protection System for the Disabled

Project Head | Hwa-yeon Shin

Income security system for the disabled in Korea faces the new stage this year with the introduction of Disability Pension Act; the system divides into Disability Pension, non-contributing pension, and Invalidity Pension of National Pension Scheme, which is social pension. In addition, there is Permanent Disability Benefit of Workers Compensation Insurance, which applies to the disability due to work injury.

Disability Pension Act improves the income security system for the disabled by providing pension to the disabled people who live slightly above the poverty line, but was excluded in the National Basic Income Security scheme since it does not consider the disability in selecting the beneficiary. It is also expected that Disability Pension contribute to building up the income security system by providing the basic disability pension to the disabled who is not covered by National Pension due to inborn disability or not satisfying the conditions of the scheme.

Although it resolves the gaps in coverage in National Basic Livelihood scheme and National Pension scheme in some degree, Non-contributing Disability Pension has a problem of not being clearly distinguished from National Pension, which is social pension scheme. In addition, it is difficult to consider Disability Pension as minimum guaranteed pension although it allows the overlaps with Invalidity Pension of National Pension. Therefore, there should be clarification between disability benefit schemes considering the characteristics of each scheme, otherwise, there would be increase of income disparity among the disabled and decline of redistribution.

This study aims to examine the raised the issues related to current income security system for the disabled. It tries to suggest the desirable direction for restructuring the income security system for the disabled through the case studies of multi-pillar income security system for the disabled in other countries. The study also presents the suggestions to improve system by examining the current status of Disability

Pension and Invalidity Pension of National Pension, exploring the ways for effective role sharing between the schemes with financial analysis and analyzing the effect of each suggestion.

The Mid and Long Term Policy Directions of the Social Expenditure for the Real Attainment of the Social Policy Goals

Project Head | Gun-Chun Ryu

The moving motivation of this study was that the discussion about the social expenditure is usually long but has no real outcomes and to avoid this the real attainment of the social policy goals should be emphasized. If the policy instruments are chosen only by the criterium of the real attainment of the social policy goals, the virtuous circle between economy and the welfare system must be the main object.

In order to address this research problem the social policy goals and the relation between economy and the welfare system are specifically presented and the international comparison method is applied. The study leads to the following results.

Firstly, the high burden and high welfare type or the low burden and low welfare type has no definite relation to the economy performance. That is, the good and bad economic performance is equally possible for the each type. It means that there are conditions for each type that lead to the good economic performance and it is very important to realize this preconditions.

Secondly, Korea has not explicitly chosen a course between two types. Therefore it is necessary for Korea to find consensus about the course between the two types of welfare systems and to build the preconditions for the success of that chosen course.

Thirdly, the low economic growth and the tight financial condition on one side and the expanding demand for the social expenditure on the other side lead to the compromised financial policy direction, that is selection and concentration in the social expenditure.

Fourthly, in the case of the social policy goals the two final goals, that is the social peace and the economic sustainability, must be equally considered and the core part of the each goal is selected and the expenditure must be concentrated on the core part. For the goal of social peace the core part could be the social assistance and for the goal of economic sustainability the social investment expenditures, for example

investment for the children.

Fifthly, to increase the financial capacity it is necessary that the large social expenditure areas such as public health insurance and the public pension insurance must be restructured and be supplemented by the private financing.

Sixthly, there must be a balance between targeted and universal expenditure. Under the tight financing condition the targeted expenditure has the priority. But if the investment effects of the social expenditure are remarkable, the universal expenditure in that area must be considered.

Attribution Analysis of Governmental Expenditure of Social Security and Other Purposes Toward Soundness of Public Finances of OECD Countries

Project Head | Jongwook Won

Since after economical crash of Southern Europe, many scholars and international organizations including OECD have produced many research papers on the background and remedies of ill-fated economies of Southern Europe. Recommendations made by experts and OECD include welfare reform of Southern European countries, especially Greece. Even though welfare reform is one aspect of improving soundness of public finance of these countries, media in Korea have made efforts to illuminate the troubles of welfare states.

Since Korea is in crossroad in development stages of social security system, lessons learned from Southern Europe should be analyzed thoroughly not to miss real agenda in welfare and economic crisis. This study analyzes social expenditure of OECD countries by grouping countries of different characteristics in absolute levels, composition, and growth patterns of social expenditures. The attribution analysis methodology of monetary finance is applied to public finance to evaluate share of two sectors in deteriorating soundness of public finance.

Relationship between Social Phenomena and Social Expenditure

Project Head | Kyeong-hoan Gho

Globalization increased global interdependence among countries, which needs global level approach and cooperation to solve not only global issues but also national policy issues. In addition, it is also required to review “policy transfer” theoretically and systematically, and the role of policy makers.

This paper compares two indicators, social condition and economic development, to find a optimal way to go the level of Korean social welfare development. The results show that relationship of between public social expenditure and social condition is positive, and relationship of between public social expenditure and economic development is negative.

The comparison of two indicators reveals important findings. Among other things, the higher the level of social condition compared with economic development, the larger the social welfare expenditure. This tendency is particularly strong in Sweden and Germany. This result implies that the macro-level policy of social redistribution is also important for the development of social welfare in addition to micro-level policy of income redistribution. As we expected, the results show that the level of Korean social welfare development is very low.

Also, Case Study was conducted concerning four countries(Sweden, Germany, UK, and Greece), representative nation of Esping-Andersen’s welfare regime.

On the basis of these results, this paper suggests three implications for social policy to improve Korean social welfare: First of all, the gap between predicted and actual expenditures should be closed to improve the minimum level of social welfare. Secondly, the level of social condition itself should be improved to increase the public awareness of social welfare. Finally, the wide difference in expenditure between universal and selective social welfare programs should also be removed to decrease the relative deprivation of the poor.

Keywords: welfare expenditure level, welfare needs, financial constraint

Intergovernmental Fiscal Relationship for Financing Social Expenditure

Project Head | Sung Eun Choi

The study examines social expenditure and revenue structure of local governments by local government type and the problems in intergovernmental relationship of central government and local governments, giving policy suggestions for solving issues regarding intergovernmental financial conflict with respect to social expenditure. The focus of this study is on all 233 local governments from 2004 to 2010, and the focus is on the whole grant-in-aids of social welfare services. The result of the analysis of inequality degree in the matching burdens of local governments in social welfare service charges shows three aspects. Along with the improvement of these institutional aspect, intergovernmental fiscal relationship for financing social expenditure of central government and local government need to strengthen of earmarking in large category and to buffer the earmarking into individual business through comprehensive subsidies in social service.

First, central government need to increase subsidies for programs which is considered as central government's responsibilities by national minimum standard, such as National Basic Livelihood Programs, and Child-care Subsidies except childcare services. This can be achieved by lowering matching rates for the local government and improving the differential rates of subsidy. Second, Differentiation strategy in municipalities is needed. Counties need to finance sharing through the general accounting and borough that high proportion of social expenditure need to finance sharing differential applications by strengthening. Third, local business depending on the nature of the local area need to introduce the comprehensive aids to strengthen local government's discretionary power to operate with autonomy and diversity.

Keywords: sharing of welfare financing responsibilities between central and local governments, characteristics of welfare expenditure by local government type

An Analysis of Local Governments' Preparedness for Welfare Needs

Project Head | Kyeong-hoan Gho

1. Introduction

We have financial information systems(i.e. e-Hojo, d-Brain) for transparency and effectiveness of financial flow each central and local governments. Although information systems have been just introduced, when we analyze these financial data segment has occurred by items-budget and programs-budget. Therefore we need to establish the database for the association with item-budget and program-budget, measuring social effort for linkage with central and local governments.

The purpose of this study is to build the Social Expenditure Database for managing functional categories of social expenditure, develop indicators to compare local governments' social effort, and improve the roles of central government and local governments.

2. Updating and Developing, and Analysis

- Updating DB is to
 - categorize central and local governments' expenditure by functional and resources
 - categorize by program-budget and functional categories: local governments
 - add revenue DB to expenditure DB
 - compare social effort by local and communal(228 units)
- Developing indicators
 - indicators consist of three type(scale of social expenditure, level of social expenditure, change of social expenditure)
 - total indicators are 17(central government 4 indicators, local government 17

indicators)

- new indicators developed social needs to responsiveness of local government's social effort.

3. Conference on KIHASA Social Expenditure Database

We hold the conference on the KIHASA Social Expenditure Database on May 10.

- An introduction to KIHASA Social Expenditure DB has been released by Dr. Gho Kyunghwan.
- Six papers were presented by researchers and professors.
- Many panelists and observers took part in discussion.

2012 Social Budget Analysis

Project Head | **Sung Eun Choi**

Social budgets have been increased due to aging population, low fertility, early childhood education and childcare, and development of social services in Korea. Not only domestic but also international statistics concerning social expenditure vary according to the scope and scale of the social budget in Korea. Therefore aggregate social budget makes a difference what criteria used collecting and distinguishing the data. In addition, it is impossible to analyze each program expenditure in detail that social budgets have delivered many ministries in central government and local government. It makes hard for researchers and decision makers to know the social budget accurately.

This paper helps to design the social policy and allocate the social resources that examines the current status and trends the social budget since 2008. Also this year we analyze the main sector of social budget in depth, based of this we suggest alternatives.

2012 Policy Agenda for Social Expenditure

Project Head | Gun-Chun Ryu

The Flexibility in the labour market has brought about many problems in the welfare system. It is very important for the welfare system to respond to this situation.

In order to investigate the policy possibilities for Korea this study has inquired into the experiences of the advanced welfare states according to welfare state types and leads to the following results.

Firstly, there are Anglo-Saxon countries that has the almost unlimited flexible labour market and the very limited welfare response to that.

Secondly, there are two kinds of flexicurities, that is flexibility in the labour market combined with security. the one can be called as the regulated flexicurity that can be found in the Sweden. In this case the labour market has the flexibility but is regulated. The other can be called as the unregulated flexicurity that can be found in the Netherlands and Denmark. In this case the labour market has the flexibility without almost no regulation.

Thirdly, there are two kinds of dualization in the labour market. The one is the flexible dualization in the case of Germany. In Germany the core group of workers is well protected and others are not. But the mobility between two groups are not constrained by the rigid institution. And the weaker group in the labor market is protected by the welfare system like family service or social assistance. The other is the rigid dualization in Japan. In Japan the regular workers of the organized labor union in the large enterprises are well protected and the others are not. And the weaker group is not so well protected by the welfare system.

Fourthly, the economic performance of the flexicurity and the flexible dualization countris is better than the other countries. Korean labour market is dualized and the weaker group has not sufficient protection of the welfare system like Japan. Therefore it could be the first choice for Korea that the course of the flexible dualization with welfare protection for the weaker workers is taken.

Keywords: flexicurity, responsiveness of welfare system

Actuarial Review of Occupational Pension System in Korea

Project Head | Suk-myung Yun

While National Pension Scheme has conducted actuarial valuation every 5 years, the actuarial valuation of Special Occupational Pensions has not been delivered regularly although there have been growing needs for periodic valuation as the benefit expenditure increases and the cost of deficit financing grows. Therefore, this study examines the financial condition and security of Special Occupational Pensions including Military Personnel Pension and Civil Servant Pension.

In order to analyze the finance of Special Occupational Pensions, the study examines the current financial status of each occupational pension, then conducts the financial projection of each scheme. The study also reviews the occupational pension system of Finland to examine how they have changed the occupational pension system in response to population aging.

The result of the study indicates that Special Occupation Pensions face the problem of financial substantiality in the long term, therefore it is necessary to develop a projection model to check the adequacy of benefit and examine the financial substantiality.

Comparative Study on Social Expenditure and Soundness of Public Finance of OECD Country

Project Head | **Jongwook Won**

Since after economical crash of southern Europe, many scholars and International organizations including OECD have produced many research papers on background and remedies of ill-fated economies of southern Europe. Recommendations made by experts and OECD include welfare reform of countries of southern Europe especially Greece. Even though welfare reform is one aspect of improving the soundness of public finance of these countries, medias in Korea have made efforts to illuminate troubles of welfare states.

Since Korea is in crossroad in development stages of social security system, lessons from southern Europe should be analyzed thoroughly not to miss real agenda in welfare and economic crisis. This study analyzes social expenditure of OECD countries by grouping countries of different characteristics in absolute levels, composition, and growth patterns of social expenditures. To understand the differences more in depth, political and social environment of these countries are compared to induce background of different outcomes.

Development of Income Support Programs of Korea According to NBLS Reformation

Project Head | Shin-Wook Kang

In recent discussion on the development of National Basic Livelihood Security System (NBLS), the main issue has been how to eradicate the blind spot of the system. One of the promising answer to that problem is the change of benefit system of NBLS, from comprehensive system to separate one. Based on the new policy report published by Unit for improving Anti-poverty Program, this study tried to estimate the effect of the reformation of NBLS benefit system, using Koweps data (6th wave). According to our estimation, about 3.9 to 4.2% of all households could be the recipients of living cash benefit, and 6.5 to 11.8% households could be covered by housing benefit. The households covered by medical benefit as well as medical expenditure assistance program would be increased by 24.5%. And the ratio of households covered by at least one of these three benefits would by 27.3%, which is almost four times as current ratio, 6.9%. Most of newly covered group by reformed NBLS benefit system would be the vulnerables, such as the aged, the unemployed, temporary employees, and those who are not covered by social insurances.

Change of NBLS benefit system is likely to makes sequential changes in other income support programmes. Above all the eligibility conditions should be loosened, especially in other in-kind benefits. More of financial budget should be allocated in supporting the need of housing demand, not supply. But, considering the condition of housing market for low income class, overall and immediate implement of rent support programme seems not easy. Gradual and stepwise approach such as lump-sum housing benefit could be needed for the time being.

A Study of the Youth Working-Poor and Policy Measures

Project Head | Taewan Kim

This study examines the problems facing Korea with regard to the youth working poor and policy measures taken to remedy the situation. Unemployment among the youth is an issue of grave concern not only for Korea but for many advanced economies as well. The OECD average unemployment rate is twice as high for the youth as for the adult population, and the youth unemployment rate is close to thrice the general unemployment rate in Korea.

The comparison between the youth and adults suggests that unemployment is more of a concern for the young, while poverty is an overriding issue for the adult population. First, the government needs to reevaluate Korea's youth employment of the 2000s and accordingly establish youth employment safety nets. Securing jobs and wages for the youth would require active labor market policy and flexicurity programs that tie together education, employment and welfare. Second, we need to establish an income support system for youths in poverty and unemployment. Also, there is a need to monitor employers to prevent youth employees from being underpaid. Third, youths in crisis under the burden of students loans will have to be allowed to defer repayment of the principal and interests or repay them in installments after finding a job. The children of those of foreign descents are another group that needs public support. To help them assimilate into Korean society, more effort should be exerted to better understand their school life, care needs and psychological difficulties.

Keywords: youth, working poverty

Analysis of Asset Holdings and the Possibility of After-retirement Poverty of the Baby-boomers

Project Head | Sang-Ho Nam

I. Introduction

Baby-boomers are those who were born in the post-war period. In the case of Korea, the baby-boomers are those who were born in 1955 through 1963. The population size for the baby-boomers is 7.13 million, and its share in the total population is 14.6%.

Although most of the baby-boomers are expected to retire during 2010 to 2018, some of them might not have enough assets to cover living expenses after retirement. This is also related to the issue of old-age poverty in the future.

In spite of its importance of the issue, there were not enough evidences for the sufficiency of asset accumulation for the after-retirement life. Part of the reason for this is due to the fact that we do not have good data for the analysis of the issues.

In this paper, several data sets will be assembled. Some of those are: Korea Welfare Panel Study (KIHASA), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (KNSO), Korea Labor Institute Panel Survey (KLI and/or KEIS), Korea Retirement Income and Savings (NPS) and National Survey of Tax and Benefit (KIPF).

The aim of this research is twofold: first, analyze the income, consumption, and asset accumulation for the aged, and (2) using the estimate of the stream of life-cycle income stream, sufficiency for the after-retirement life will be analyzed.

II. Some Empirical Findings

According to the Korea Retirement Income and Savings (KReIS) survey data, 41.5% of the aged are known to have at least one type of the pension plan, and 58.5% of the baby boomers do not have any pension plan for the after-retirement life. Among

those who joined the public and/or private pensions, 34.5% have the public pension plans, whereas 19.0% has public pension plans only. And 11.7% joined the individual pension plans.

6.1% joined individual pension plans only, whereas 13.3% joined retirement pension plans. The share of those who have both public pension plan and individual pension plan is 3.2%, the share of holding public and retirement plan is 9.9%, and the share of those who have all the three types of pension plans is 2.2%.

47.4% of the employed joined public pension plan, 5% of them joined individual pension plan, 14.9% joined both public pension plan and retirement pension plan, 4.4% joined public and individual pension plan.

In this report net usable assets is defined here as the sum of non-residential real estates and total savings, minus total debts. The amount of net usable assets for the public pension and the individual pension is 89 million Won. Those who joined all the three types of pension plans have 44 million Won.

In 2010, the average monthly income for the aged is 1.8 million Won. The share of private transfer is 26.5%, public transfer is 25.2%, the labor income is 23.5%, and the business income is 14.4%. The aged who were highly educated got 36.1% of their income as the public transfer and 16.3% as property income. The consumption expenditure for the aged was 1.4 million Won per month, and the male spent more than the women by 200 thousand Won.

III. Summary and Policy Recommendation

The total population will be at its maximum of 49.3 million in 2018 and declines continuously since then. Due to the rapid aging, the old will be more than the youth since 2016. Furthermore, continuous increase in the life expectancy at birth causes the support ratio of the old by the labor force to rise from in 2022 to in 2027.

In order to prepare for the change in population structure due to aging in the future, the baby boomers need to pay attention to the preparation of the life after-retirement. Most of the old keeps their assets as immobile types, such as real estates, they might not have proper preparation for the after-retirement life. According to the 2010 Household Finance Survey conducted by the Korea National Statistics Office, the net worth of the baby boomers is 280 million Won. But most of them are allocated as residential estates, whereas financial assets are just 60 million Won. This

implies that without additional income in after retirement periods, the consumption behavior of the aged after retirement will be restricted significantly. In this sense, although it might not be enough, National Pension and/or Retirement Pension will be an important source of income for the retired. For the female retirees, the income maintenance for the periods after retirement could be more severe because their life expectancy at birth is longer than the male.

For the policy recommendations, Job creation for the healthy retiree and the expansion of social safety net for the old-aged poor will be important. In addition, Japanese type of continuous employment system combined with the peak-wage before retirement, and the tax incentives for the poor to induce private savings for the retirement life will be an important policy direction towards the safety of the future society.

Old-age Poverty in Korea and How Should the Government Reduce It

Project Head | Eugene Yeo

This study aims to propose workable and effective models of old-age income protection. For this purpose, the authors looked into the poverty situations of the current elderly in Korea and their socioeconomic consequences, and examined how a selected number of OECD countries tackle problems concerning old-age poverty. The findings suggest first that poverty rate is significantly higher among one-person elderly households than among elderly-couple households. Second, broad though the Basic Old-age Pension may be in its coverage, its benefit level is considered far less than appropriate. On the other hand, both the Old-age Pension and the National Basic Social Security provide relatively generous benefits, but they cover only 31.1% and 9.4%, respectively, of the elderly population. Third, a number of OECD countries, including Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK, are found to provide an amount equivalent to 20~30% of average worker's income to their senior citizens in the forms of means-tested supplementary benefit, Basic Pension, Guaranteed Minimum Pension.

The policy suggestions we make in this study boil down to two things: i) broaden the beneficiary base of the National Pension while strengthening public assistance programs as a supplemental income protection scheme, and; ii) establish outside the National Pension another income protection pillar with the primary objective of reducing poverty among the elderly. The first option, while likely to be more target-efficient, may well be regarded as less fair, inter-generationally and intra-generationally, than expected of a public income protection scheme. The second can be highly effective, but more costly and less target-efficient.

Keywords: poverty in the current elderly generation, old-age income protection

Alternative Approach to Measuring Poverty – Multidimensional Analysis Considering Basic Needs –

Project Head | **Huon Joo Lee**

This study aims to examine the limitation of the current income-focused poverty measures and investigate alternative measurement. Income poverty is an indirect measure which leaves out such resources as social services, which involve little or no market transactions. To better understand the limitation of income poverty measurement, this study analyzes the gap between disposable income poverty rate and the disposable income poverty rate after deduction the fixed cost for basic needs. The analysis is complemented with a five-country comparison based on the Luxembourg Income Study. The results demonstrate that the gap varies across the countries due to their different levels of social policy. Poverty measurements have employed the concept of deprivation and the cost burden for basic needs. We compare income poverty with a range of other aspects of poverty related to housing, education, health, and employment. Those measured as “poor” in one aspect of poverty are found to be not necessarily poor in another, signifying the multidimensionality of poverty. This study also categorizes the poor based on a longitudinal approach. The results illustrate that many of those measured as poor over one period of time are not necessarily poor over another.

Thus, the study utilizes the Latent Class Analysis (LCA) in order to examine poverty in its multidimensional aspects. The results of the LCA classify the poor in Korea into three groups. The first group is those who spend much on health care, among whom are the elderly and the economically inactive. The second group consists of those who are able to work but whose employment status is unstable. They have manifold problems such as housing deprivation and bad financial credits. The third group is the poor who are able to work but who has to spend a large share of their income on rental housing. This group tends to spend more on education than other groups. The overall findings suggest that the income poverty measurement leaves out many poor

households and that the poor is not a homogeneous group with similar characteristics and needs. Therefore, poverty measurement should become much more inclusive to better capture the nature of poverty. Additionally, anti-poverty policies should consider the diverse dimensions of poverty and improve targeting strategies.

Keywords: poverty, basic needs, multi-dimensional measurement

Lifestyle Analysis of the Poor Using Time Use Survey and Time Geography

– Implications for the Community Care Facilities –

Project Head | Joohee Yum

The current study examines the lifestyle of the poor and the non-poor by analyzing their time use patterns. Using 2009 Time Use Survey provided by Statistics Korea, the first half of the report illustrates how individuals with low-income spent their time on self-care, household chores, family caregiving, work-related activities, educational activities and leisure. By comparing their time use to the non-poor's, the authors attempt to portrait the daily lives of poor families. The second half of the report adopts GIS-based time geography and calculates the level of access to various community care facilities. The findings show that individuals with low-income exhibit lifestyles that are different from the non-poor: they are more likely to be isolated from the community and less likely to have access to community care. From the findings the authors draw several policy implications for, among others, offering more flexible service hours at community care facilities and ensuring adequate mobility tools for the low-income families.

Social Policy and Social Integration of Turkey

Project Head | **Huon Joo Lee**

The purpose of this study is to analyze the characteristics of social policy and social cohesion in Turkey, an Asian country which has been left undiscussed in existing comparative studies for welfare regime.

Most of the existing research about social policy and social integration has focused on Europe and the UK and the US. For the last 10 years, East Asia also has been brought into comparative perspectives. However, it was not easy to gain knowledge about the Islamic community. Under these circumstances, this study analyze the social policy and social integration of Turkey as a exceptional case.

This study could detect the conservative corporatist features in Turkish social policy. In Turkey, the family and kin play key role in social support, and the state runs social policy focusing social insurance for the insider group. The social expenditure is low and the public support for the poor is undeveloped. But the state transfers the duty of social security to families and NGOs, and the voluntary sector has traditionally been an important agent in community support. Support by the state has not been regarded as a protection of citizenship. In addition, the neo-liberalism is being strengthened with the EU membership process, which is unusual for a Middle-Eastern country.

The level of social cohesion in Turkey is higher than in South Korea. Turkey's strong social cohesion seems an unlikely consequence for a country with weak social policies. This can be explained in terms of the Islamic traditions in Turkey. Especially of its authoritarian regime and community mutual support managed by NGOs which have kept social cohesion strong.

Considering existing studies about welfare regime, this study concludes that the general explanatory logic could be applied to Turkey. However, to understand new countries, their religion, culture and history should be examined. Understanding of the specificity of these would be a way to a general theory about social policy and social cohesion.

Keywords: Islam, Turkey, social policy, social cohesion

The Effect of Changing Population Structure on Inequality

Project Head | Moon-kil Kim

I. Background and Purpose

Rapid population aging resulting from longer life expectancy and lower fertility rates is bringing about changes in the household structure, such as an increasing number of old age households and a decreasing family size. These changes in turn affect income distribution with two offsetting effects. An increased number of couple households without children increases the equivalent income of these households, contributing to a equal income distribution. On the other hand, income distribution is worsened by an increased number of single households with their lower equivalent income. The net effect of these two will depend on the relative income size of these two population subgroups.

Therefore looking into the net effect of decreasing family size on income distribution will provide us with implications for the policies of population aging and income distribution. This study is aimed at first investigating the effect of household structure changes on income distribution and presenting policy implications drawn from the results of the investigation.

II. Main Findings

From 1990 to 2011, Korea witnessed an increasing proportion of small size households in its household structure. The proportion of households without children, in particular, have greatly increased. We adopt the re-weighting method to investigate the effect of the household structure change on income inequality and the entropy decomposition method to search what types of households drive a change in income inequality.

With the re-weighting method, we find out that household structure change has worsened income inequality. And through the entropy decomposition method, we obtain information about which types of households increase in number and which types of households have a relatively larger effect on income inequality.

It turns out that households without children have a negative effect on income inequality, whereas large scaled households with children have a positive effect. In addition, as we compare market income with general income, we find that the governmental fiscal policy is more influential for households composed of two adults.

III. Conclusion and Implications

As income inequality is likely to depend on the changes in household composition, demographic variables should be carefully taken into account when considering income distribution policy. In particular, the finding that household downsizing tendency worsens income inequality gives us policy implications that increasing fertility rate may properly function as an income redistribution policy. Also, unlike the controversial direct income distribution policy through general tax-transfer, a demographic policy with 'pro-distribution household composition' may be an effective income redistribution policy stirring up not much controversy.

Qualitative Panel Data on Low-income Households (2012)

Project Head | MeeGon Kim

This study is the second phase of the Qualitative Panel Data on Low-Income Households. The two major characteristics of this study are its unique sample and longitudinal study design. The sample of the current study was drawn from the Korea Welfare Panel Study, which would enable researchers to examine selected cases with mixed-method approach in near future. In addition, a large-scale longitudinal study on poverty is very rare and allows researchers to look at the poverty dynamics of the sample. While the data collected for 2011 was archived manually, in 2012 the research team established an electronic database where researchers can sort, search and divide data according to their research purpose. Also, a process evaluation of the research project was conducted using focus group discussion. The researchers collected valuable pieces of advice from data collectors, most of which will be used for the next year's study. The first part of this report includes detailed information about the study design, the methodological approach, and the sample. The second part of the report contains six research articles written by qualitative researchers around the country. These papers demonstrate what can be done using 2011 or 2012 Qualitative Panel Data on Low-Income Households. This report also includes discussion on research implications for future project and how to use poverty study to better inform policymakers.

Poverty Statistical Yearbook 2012

Project Head | Moon-kil Kim

◎ Research Aims

- By analyzing previous studies, in this research it is attempted to produce statistics on poverty and inequality based on the most rational standard possible. Also the research aims to achieve the most pure statistics on poverty and inequality.

◎ Main Research Results

- Disposable income based poverty ratio increased from 7.1% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2011.
- Consumption based poverty ratio increased to 9.7% in 2011 from 7.8% in 2003.
- The disposable income based Gini coefficient increased since 2003, but turned to decreased after reaching a peak at 0.296 in 2008. Thereafter the Gini decreased again to reach 0.288 in 2011.
- The consumption based Gini coefficient also increased since 2003, but decreased again in 2009.

〈Table 1〉Absolute Poverty Ratio using Minimum Cost of Living of Government

(unit: %)

| Classification | Income | | | Expenditure | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Market Income | Current Income | Disposable Income | Consumption | Expenditures |
| 2003 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 3.9 |
| 2004 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 3.9 |
| 2005 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 5.1 |
| 2006 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 5.3 |
| 2007 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 5.9 |
| 2008 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 5.7 |
| 2009 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 13.3 | 7.4 |
| 2010 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 5.1 |
| 2011 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 5.2 |

Note: one person households, farmer's and fisherman's households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey, raw data, each year.

〈Table 2〉 Gini Coefficient

| Classification | Income | | | Expenditure | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Market Income | Current Income | Disposable Income | Consumption | Expenditures |
| 2003 | 0.292 | 0.281 | 0.277 | 0.226 | 0.241 |
| 2004 | 0.301 | 0.289 | 0.283 | 0.231 | 0.250 |
| 2005 | 0.306 | 0.292 | 0.287 | 0.241 | 0.257 |
| 2006 | 0.312 | 0.296 | 0.291 | 0.251 | 0.269 |
| 2007 | 0.321 | 0.302 | 0.295 | 0.255 | 0.276 |
| 2008 | 0.323 | 0.303 | 0.296 | 0.244 | 0.267 |
| 2009 | 0.320 | 0.297 | 0.294 | 0.255 | 0.272 |
| 2010 | 0.314 | 0.291 | 0.288 | 0.245 | 0.262 |
| 2011 | 0.313 | 0.290 | 0.288 | 0.236 | 0.253 |

Note: one person households, farmer's and fisherman's households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey, raw data, each year.

○ Expected Effects

- By analyzing poverty and inequality indices with time series dataset, the scale of the poor and perspective on income distribution have been clarified.
- Policy makers, researchers, and other students will make use of products of our analysis to fulfill their various aims.

Keywords: absolute poverty rate, relative poverty rate, Gini coefficient

Analyzing Research for Policy Effects of Social Service Voucher Programs

Project Head | Hyekyu Kang

Social service policy has been expanded considerably from the middle of 2000. Although Long-term Care Insurance for the Aged operated after the year 2008 is the system with wide coverage and huge financial spending, the expansion of social service is begin with the voucher program from 2007. The social service voucher program contributes for the social institutionalization of a various caring programs such as Elder Care Services, Personal Assistance Services for Disabled, Postpartum Women and Infants Caretaker Services and Home Nursing Services. The voucher program is the method that makes increasing options for consumer possible and is a budget support method considering service usage. Furthermore, it is preferred as an efficient financial supporting method that induces competition between institutions or quality increase by supporting cost to consumers. However, once the service consumption concept was introduced and the competition between service providing institutions was intensified, the enforcement of the social service voucher program has impacted on supply and demand condition of social welfare significantly. For example, nonprofit social welfare institutions, being operated in a sheltered environment by receiving operating expenses from government, have a mixed feeling of concern and expectation about the changes of operational conditions. The purpose of this research was to suggest improvement tasks of the social service voucher program being operated for five years by analysis of its political result. The keynote was to figure out the changes came out of the social service providing institutions and consumers caused by introduction of the new consumer supporting financial method to the social service. The following are the main contents of the research.

First of all, it reviewed the characteristics of the social service and the voucher program and the developing process and the current situation of the social service

voucher program. In the first content, it figured the research trend out by dividing the previous studies into the introductory stage of the voucher program (before 2007), the early execution stage (during 2008~2009) and the settlement stage (after 2010) and it summarized and suggested issues regarding the voucher program discussed by the previous studies. Secondly, it analyzed the actual usage circumstance of the social service voucher program and more focused on understanding of consumer's problem and satisfaction from service using process. Thirdly, it investigated the actual operating condition of the voucher program. It concentrated on figuring out the operating conditional change of the social service providing institutions influenced by the change of the social service supplying environment. Moreover, it tried to find out whether the execution of the voucher program builds consumer-centered service system up. Last of all, it also studied the actual employment situation of the provided human resources for the caring program, especially, focused on the terms of employment including the wage of them. Based on such investigations of the actual conditions, this research analyzed the political effect of the introduction of the social service voucher program which proposed by two divisions, firstly the quality of service and the improvement of consumer's sensory level and secondly, the activated level of the social service supply.

Child Welfare Expenditures and Optimal Child Welfare Expenditure Estimation

Project Head | Meesook Kim

This study aims to set the optimal level of child welfare expenditure. In order to determine that, it analyzes the present child welfare expenditure (and budget) of Korea in three different angles. First, in a Macro level, it compares the child welfare expenditure of Korea with that of other OECD economies to find current status of Korea and to establish plans for improvement. Secondly, in a Mezzo level, it examines the child welfare budget of the central and the local government of Korea to figure out how balanced and how well-financed that is. Thirdly, in a Micro level, it analyzes the amount of expenditures among local child welfare facilities. As a result, three potential scenarios in delineating the optimal level of child welfare expenditures are presented. Other major findings are as below.

As it comparing to the level of OECD child welfare expenditure, that of Korea is significantly low. The child welfare expenditure of Korea is only one third that of the OECD average. Other differences between the child welfare expenditure of Korea and that of other OECD economies are the type (cash or in-kind) of expenditure and the age (younger or older children) of the target group. In order to improve the spending structure, it is suggested to increase the total public expenditure on the child welfare policies, to expand the target groups as well as to adopt the cash benefits such as child benefits. In order to do so, the government should secure finances. Ways to finance the increased amount of expenditure is proposed, for example, by increasing taxes or by establishing the children's fund.

In addition, the study shows that current local and central government's budget structure unveils potential barriers to enhance the welfare of children since local governments suffer from the financial burdens for matching the transferred programs. It is necessary to develop the ways to relieve those burdens.

Furthermore, it is proposed to improve wages, hours and working conditions of workers in child welfare institutions to secure the qualified workers and to improve the quality of the services to children.

A Study of Developing Consumer-Directed Disability Policy

– In-depth Study on National Survey of the Disabled Persons 2011 –

Project Head | Seong Hee Kim

This study is for developing a consumer-directed disability policy by analyzing the data of the National Survey of the Disabled Persons 2011. A consumer-directed disability policy means as that considering the diverse nature of people with disability in terms of their disability type, gender, age distribution, and their welfare needs.

For understanding actual conditions and group-specific needs of people with disability, research subjects (people with disability) are grouped by age, sex and degree of disability. Grouping by age, people with disability under 18 are categorized as children with disability, those over 18 and under 65 as adults with disability, and those over 65 as the elderly with disability. Grouping by sex, females with disability are categorized as women with disability, and grouping by the degree of disability, people with 1~2 disability grade (decided by disability registration system) are categorized as people with sever disability.

This study is consisted of 5 main areas. That is, 1) children with disability with emphasis on education, additional cost caused by disability and life satisfaction, 2) adults with disability with emphasis on employment and their income, determinants of poverty, and life satisfaction, 3) the elderly with disability with emphasis on health care, welfare needs, and life satisfaction, 4) women with disability with emphasis on the nature of pregnancy, the experience of domestic·sexual violence, determinants of poverty, and life satisfaction, 5) people with sever disability with emphasis on personal care services, the condition of welfare services, and life satisfaction. Based on this analysis, recommendations are suggested to develop consumer-directed welfare services for people with disability.

Keywords: living conditions of disabled people, welfare for disabled people

Changes in Multi-cultural Families and Social Welfare Policies

Project Head | Yu-Kyung Kim

The number of multi-cultural families is expected to increase by 31.1% over the next 8 years from 268,000 in 2012 to 351,000 in 2020. In proportion to the extension of average long-term residence of multi-cultural families, there have been changes in many ways. With a dramatic increase in divorce due to the family conflict and domestic violence, separated multi-cultural families have steadily increased. In addition, marriage patterns have shifted from first marriage to remarriage. Although the Korean government provided the legal basis and a new turning point for multi-cultural family support policy, it focused only on early settlement and adaptation of marriage immigrants. In reality, it has not been able to cover multi-cultural family life cycle changes and dynamic and various needs created in multi-cultural families. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the specificity and changes in policy environment and to explore a new multi-cultural policy reflecting them in order to establish policies to cover the multi-cultural families with various characteristics in preparation for rapidly changing multi-cultural society.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the specificity and changes in policy environment related to multi-cultural society in Korea. It aims to elicit policy suggestions by analyzing the current state and achievement in the multi-cultural policies and performing a comparative analysis of policy examples of developed countries. In addition, it aims to understand the characteristics, conflict factors and policy needs of newly integrated multi-cultural families. Finally, this study aims to derive Social Welfare Policies for social integration of multi-cultural families.

The Social Welfare Policies are as follows. The first is to improve irrational and discriminative legal system so that it is possible to accept various multi-cultural families as a common family pattern and they can live lives without discrimination. The second is to strengthen family relationships of various multi-cultural families and

social adaptability. The third is to ensure the stability of various multi-cultural families. The fourth is to strengthen the family function in order to prevent poverty of separated various multi-cultural families and to enhance their health. Fifth, the service basis such as infrastructure improvement and network construction should be established for the efficiency of multi-cultural family services. Sixth, improvement of the social perception of multi-cultural families and promotion of understanding should be preceded.

Integrated Status of the Income Security and Social Service Programs for the Disabled, and Policy Implications in South Korea

Project Head | Susie Park

This study explores the current integrated status of the income security and social service programs for the disabled and suggests policy implications for South Korea. First, it compares the disability policies of South Korea with those of OECD countries in dealing with the integrating effect of social service programs and disability benefits in South Korea. In particular, the study focuses on policy formation of the One-Stop Center for the disabled as a way of tightly integrating social service programs and the income security for them. In reviewing the feasibility of the One-Stop Center policy, it also conducts a survey on the policy among disability policy experts, using the Q-method.

On the basis of the findings through the above study, we suggest ‘institutional connecting’ and ‘provision system’ to tightly connect social service network with the disability benefits.

For the ‘institutional connecting’, we recommend 1) the work-capacity based approach in conceptualizing and evaluating the disabled, 2) reinforcement of income security for the disabled, and 3) the integration of income security, rehabilitation programs, and employment service programs.

For the ‘provision system’, we suggest 1) promoting the role of local governments as a focal point of integrating welfare programs for the disabled, 2) reaching consensus for determining the boundary of jurisdiction as a gateway for welfare program implementation, 3) developing toolkits for evaluating the disabled, and a standardized service management program, and 4) encouraging discussion on educating and training experts and actors responsible for the needs of the disabled.

Keywords: policy on the disabled, linkage of income protection and social service, comprehensive support for the disabled, Q-method

A Study of Utilization of Social Media and Policy Implications in Health and Welfare

Project Head | Youngchul Chung

This study is aimed to examine the current use of diverse social media and their applicability to health & welfare based on the analysis on advanced cases and come up with a promotion plan.

'Social media' has been called with the following words: Media, Social, Content, Online, Marketing, People, Platforms and Communication (Jason SL et al., 2011).

Among general hospitals in Korea, only 40.5% has operated social media (focusing on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Blog, etc.).

In terms of social media used in general hospitals in Korea, facebook was most common, followed by Twitter. In terms of priorities for use of social media, marketing was the highest, followed by brand management and formation of community.

In terms of the utilization of social media, these hospitals earned 64.0 scores (out of 100) in average. In other words, utilization by each social media platform has been not that high.

Hospitals have been active in introducing social media, but the new technology has failed to meet high expectations. Each hospital has been a lack of policy, guidelines and education program.

Social media sites in health and welfare include SoftNet's InPHR, General Doctor's Life Cooperative, GoodDoc, Hello Health, WebMD, EverydayHealth and Vitals.

Social media platforms in welfare include Ttaseuari (Ministry of Health & Welfare), SNS Supports (City of Seoul), Flood Community Map (City of Seoul), Give Me A Pen, A Wonder of Bookshelf, Autumnal Sky, Somihak, Socil Prism, Asuda, Bokmani Manhwabang and Share Happiness with KRW 3,000.

Social media utilization strategies in public health are as follows:

- Analysis on consumers' needs and desire by bracket, field and type of disease

- Methodological study on data collection for analysis on needs
- Analysis method on big data
- Development of an efficient system for consumers
- Development of social media structure by introducing User Experienced (Ux) design
- Campaign on the risk of leak of personal information

Social media utilization strategies in welfare are as follows:

- As a hub on the public, private and public health networks
- Clearer objectives to use social media for the public purposes
- Emotional approach
- Development of social media-based brand
- Effect of communications
- Better communications on the process of forming policies
- Human-centered social media
- Appropriate involvement and interference
- Blog-based communication

The strategic policy implications in welfare are as follows;

- Clarification of the purpose of social media and establishment of internal policies
- Organization and operation of a special division for social media
- Development of customized social media guidelines
- Establishment of social media-related privacy policy
- Enterprise perception, processing and response-related education

Korea's Health and Welfare Trends 2012

Project Head | Young-sik Chang

Statistical information plays an important role for policy making, administrating and enhancing the quality of life in the modern society. Since our society is becoming more complex and varied along with economic and social development, the reliance on accurate and various statistics is highly increasing. The more society develops, the more systematic development and management of statistics are expected. This is the reason that statistics are especially important in advanced countries.

Korea is not the exception of this principle. Not only the awareness of importance but also the efforts on producing the various statistics have been raised in Korea. Korean government also has been putting in a great deal of effort to meet the obligations to submit the statistics as an OECD member. Through these efforts, statistics of Korea has been expanded in both side of quality and quantity in the last few decades.

Despite such a development, there still remain goals to achieve to meet the global trends and the needs of users. International organizations tend to demand broader range of indicator than before. For instance, OECD has been extending indicators of the non-monetary section which is collected jointly with WHO and EU for the detailed data. International organizations and advanced nations also tend to publish not only the statistical figures but also the analysis report to improve user's understand of statistical trends. These analysis reports has been received a very positive response.

This report contains figures, charts and explanation on key health indicators which can help to understand Korea's health trend.

Keywords: health and welfare indicators, health and welfare trends, Korean baby-boomers

A Study for Improving the Production of Health Care Use Statistics

Project Head | Serok Doh

Statistics on healthcare utilization can be produced based on surveys or administrative data. A survey has a flexibility responding to changing demand on statistics but it is expensive, while collecting administrative data costs less but collected data are limited, lacking diversity. Therefore, the production of statistics on healthcare utilization is required to apply the merit of each datum and efficient data collection. In addition, the purposes, items and methods of surveys are different, and they have been little compared and complemented to one another. Thus, the methods and items of surveys need to be standardized. Data on patients' healthcare utilization are collected through the health insurance system, but they have been limited to statistical data on business performances, and have not been diverse. As sample data on patients benefitted from the health insurance system are produced and provided, the foundation for utilizing the data of researchers and the general public has been established.

This study analyzes the characteristics and the merits and demerits of data related to the production of statistics on healthcare utilization following the examination of the surveys of medical institutions, household interview surveys, and health insurance data for producing statistics on healthcare utilization, and suggests some improvements in the data. A patient survey as a part of surveys of medical institutions needs to be improved in its data collection, and to develop survey items on the characteristics of medical practices by type of medical institution. Furthermore, as a way of expanding the target population of National Injury Hospital Discharge Survey, this study suggests that the statistical results or the sampling design of the patient survey should be connected with the target population. In addition, the study also emphasizes that the Korea Health Care Panel Study needs measures to prevent households surveyed from dropping out of the panel study, and it should be the most

important data in national health expenditure estimations. Since the health insurance data is collected for reimbursement purposes, a data set is needed to be produced for various areas. In other words, data sets for diseases episodes, personnel, and facilities should be established and provided with the general public, and at the same time, they should be key data sources for producing statistics on healthcare utilization by area, and rare diseases. In this study, policy recommendations are also given for establishing comprehensive data collection system, standardizing survey items, and setting up an organization specialized in healthcare statistics.

Keywords: healthcare utilization, production of statistics

Study of Developing Strategies of Survey Statistics for Health & Welfare In Korea

Project Head | Chang-Kyoon Son

- ◉ Status of health and welfare survey statistics in domestic
 - Survey statistics in the field of health
 - 9 kinds of health policy field, 3 kinds of prevention of diseases policy and 10 kinds of other field.
 - Survey statistics in the field of welfare
 - 4 kinds of children policy, 3 kinds of disability, 3 kinds of elderly care policy and 8 kinds of other field.

- ◉ Status of aboard panel survey and its policy implications
 - Many countries use multi-survey methodology such as telephone and mail survey as well as face to face survey.
 - Provide the alternate methods of reducing of response burden to the survey participation
 - rotation survey design
 - register-based data of respondents

- ◉ The paradigm shift of data collection mode
 - Changes of survey method and data collection modes
 - Need to diversification of survey modes besides of the face-to-face survey or household survey.
 - Need to consider feasibility of the internet, telephone or mail survey
 - Need to consider various data collection mode based on IT
 - Change from PAPI to CAPI or CAWI
 - Need to use the computer based survey mode.
 - Development of data collection mode by social media as SNS.

- Improvement of adaptability for survey environment using the mixed survey mode
- ⊙ The paradigm shift for probability sampling
 - It should consider that decreasing of dependency of the probability sampling due to the change of demographic structure and the derement of population coverage.
 - Provide the availability of model-based estimation and non-probability sampling
- ⊙ Some suggestions to assurance of reliability of survey data
 - Need to provide the response rate of survey data
 - Need to build the editing system of survey process
- ⊙ Consider the application of the public data base system in order to overcome the limitation of probability sampling.
- ⊙ Construction of IT infra structure to use the real time data
- ⊙ Need to study of big data in the field of health and welfare

Reinforcement of National Responsibility Responding to Low Fertility for Future Development

Project Head | Samsik Lee

Korea has been undergoing the lowest low fertility phenomenon. The ground on which a nation involves itself in the private sector of fertility comes from the fact that the strong population structure will produce a virtuous circle of investment in response to the low fertility and economic growth. In such a context, this study aimed at identifying the area in and the extent to which the as Korean government as a nation should be responsible for in response to low fertility.

The main findings and/or suggestions can be made as follows;

Firstly, barriers to marriage as causing late marriage which come from an inadequate housing need to be cured by the public intervention. To do so, it needs to take into considerations extension of special provision of houses for the new-married couple, introduction of matching fund system to help the preparation of housing, provision of housing allowance, etc.

Secondly, protecting and making safe pregnancy and delivery is a very important duty of the nation in that it is related to well-beings of individuals and families and that it will decide the scale and quality of the population in the future. Thus, all the costs for pregnancy and delivery need to be covered by the government. The maternity clinics and pediatrics in the rural areas with no such infra need to be operated by the government. The services for recuperating after giving birth also need to be provided up to the middle-classes by the government.

Thirdly, as the complexity of the society increases, the day-care cannot be taken only by the parents themselves. Therefore, the government needs to establish infra for the day-care and to provide the related services with high quality. Some part of the cost for child-rearing also needs to be supported through child allowances and tax benefits by the government.

Lastly, balancing between work and life needs to be made by the government's

efforts since the traditional gender roles are deep-rooted in the Korean culture. Such efforts may include introduction of the parental insurance as adopted in Sweden, improvement in manpower substitution system, enforcement of incentives and disincentives for the family-friendly management of the enterprises, etc.

Ways to Implement the Policy on Low Fertility as a National Social Policy

Project Head | Yoon-Jeong Shin

Current public policies for increasing fertility need to emphasize improvement of quality of life and social integration in order to guarantee sustainability in the aging society. In January 2012 child birth and child rearing were included as social risk in the law of social security in Korea. Faced with problems of low fertility and population aging in the future this study provides policy recommendation in terms of social integration and solidarity.

This study reviews French family policy in detail and provides policy implication. France conducts family policy in diverse areas. It includes not only family allowance but also tax system, pension, social services, health, and education. The family policy in France is recognized as “role of nation.” It enhances redistribution of entire society and distributes morality and value of the nation. First, it recognizes “support for family” as social risk and guarantees for it in terms of social security. Second, in addition to the family policy entire social policy, such as housing, poverty, and self-support, aim to support family. Third, the target of family policy changed to entire families with children for vulnerable family such as families with many children, low-income families, and sole parent families.

This study suggests construction of integrated society among all the generations aiming at sustainability and continuous development in the future. In order to achieve it this study recommends that public policy should enable people to have as many children as they want. Also government guarantees horizontal equity and vertical equity by implementing family policy. For specific policy recommendation this study suggests public policy should be harmonized in terms of monetary supports, social service, and support for time. For the monetary supports it is necessary to introduce universal family allowance and expand role of social policy for family supports. The social services for child care should be provided for the

family who need it such as dual worker parents and sole parent families. In order to expand time support for childcare policies for parental leave should expand to entire working parents.

For the financial mechanism this study suggests the mobilization of “Family Fund.” In order to raise the fund government, industry, people need to share their contribution. It is necessary to arrange for a minister who is in charge of issues on low fertility problem. Also new agency of “Fund for family and child,” which administers the “Family Fund,” needs to take in charge of entire policies on family allowance, childcare services and payment for parental leave.

A Study on Linkage of Policies Responding to Low Fertility between Central and Local Governments

Project Head | Sang-lim Lee

The main purposes of this study are to examine policies responding to low fertility including policy contents, budget, and delivery system in both central and local governments, and to provide policy recommendations to strengthen linkage between central and local government policies. For these purposes, this study examines government documents presenting policy contents by policy subject including policy supports for marriage, pregnancy, delivery, child care, public relations, and others, and conducts interviews with welfare and health officials at both central and local governments.

The results of the analysis present that the roles in the policy implementation of central and local governments and the policy linkages responding to low fertility are different by policy subjects. For instances, in implementation of policies for pregnancy, delivery, and child care, the central government takes on its role to make policy planning and to establish budget at a macro level, while local governments play the role to put across government policies extending the range of benefit recipients. For the policies regarding marriage and public relations, however, local governments play leading role in the policy implementation utilizing their policy resources at local levels.

This study suggests various policy recommendations to improve the policy connection between central and local government in order to increase the policy effectiveness. It is required to build a cooperative system from the stages of formulation of new policies, and to enhance the function of municipalities in order to reflect regional features.

Effects of Female Employees' Working Conditions on Fertility and Policy Implications

Project Head | **Hyun Sik Kim**

Research
P a p e r
12-47-4

I. About KIHASA

II. Research Projects in 2012

III. Outresearch Activities

South Korea has been experiencing lowest-low fertilities for more than a decade since 2001. With the enactment of the Low Fertility and Aging Society Basic Act in 2005, a nation-wide effort has been invested to increase the national fertility level. Numerous scholars also endeavored to isolate various factors, such as family composition, household income, housing ownership, that are supposed to be responsible for low fertilities. Working conditions of female employees, however, have rarely been related to low fertilities. This report is a small step toward that direction.

We attempt to examine effects of female employees' working conditions on differential fertility. More specifically, we are interested in effects of 1) job status indexed by the dichotomy between transient or daily and permanent job, 2) types of working time operationalized by ① nonstandard working time, ② standard but non-overtime work, ③ standard but overtime work, and 3) monthly wage categorized by ① 0~999K (Korea Won, 1K is approximately 0.9 US \$), ② 1000~1,999K, and ③ 2,000K or more.

We formulate multiple theoretical predictions on the relationships between aforementioned working conditions and fertility, based on neo-economic, sociological, and psychological theories that are contradictory and conflicting rather than consistent across those social theories. We develop not only theoretical predictions on average effects but effect heterogeneity by birth order and female's education focusing on sexual pleasure, learning effect and career seeking behaviors. To test those theories, we utilize Cox proportional hazards model and discrete survival model to fit the Korea Labor and Income Panel Study from 1998 to 2008.

For rigorous causal inference, we pay close attention to distinction between confounding and conditioning when it comes to determinations of cause and

consequence in the relationship between types of working time and monthly wage. Reverse causality has taken such serious attention that we try three different lagging scenarios in birth month: no lag, five and eight month lag.

Analytical results indicate that job status is not a main factor that carves low fertility rates. Further analysis reveals that for the second child birth, college education turns the negative effect of transient or daily work (as opposed to permanent work) into positive, suggesting career seeking behaviors of women with higher education. On average, working time does not appear to make a distinguishable mark on low fertility. However, it turns out that college education tends to aggravate negative effect of standard but non-overtime work as compared to non-standard working time for the second childbirth, which again demonstrates differential behaviors of career seeking women. Finally, we report statistically significant average effect of monthly wage in the positive direction when we compare monthly wage of 2,000K or more to less than 1,000K.

These results strongly suggest that we should concentrate on improving working conditions of career seeking women to move out of the low fertility trap. For instance, we need to strike a balance between work and family for the career seeking women to feel willing to give a birth. Government policy should also focus on raising wage of female workers to a reasonable level. Otherwise, it will be very likely to live in a low fertility society in a foreseeable future.

A Study on the Development and Application of Family-Friendly Company Indicators

Research
P a p e r
12-47-5

Project Head | Cheol Seon Lee

The purpose of this study is to provide policy suggestions to increase family-friendly company by analyzing performances of family-friendly certification system. In order to achieve the purpose of this study, we have established research method which is consist of 4 steps.

First, we identified problems of the family-friendly certification system by analyzing performance of the system during 4 years. As a second step, we are searched the attractive point by companies which is competitive factors in management, such as concept of GWP (Great Work Place), employment stability and low birth rate, and the relationships between the factors. Next, in order to verify the relationship with GWP, family-friendly culture, employment stability, and low birth rate, we conducted survey to companies known as having family-friendly and work-friendly policies. 24 family-friendly companies and 6 work-friendly companies were participated in the survey including 702 people who were working at the companies. Therefor We analyzed the result of the survey using Structural Equation Model in order to identify the causal relationship.

According to the results of the analysis, all path analyses were statistically significant in the structural equation model. Especially, GWP was confirmed as a major factor to have a relation with developing family-friendly culture, and higher employment stability and birth rate. Based on the results of the study, we suggested 5 policy implications (issues/agenda) to encourage family-friendly certification system, which were corporate linkages, strategic marketing communication systems, certification indicators to stimulate fertility rate, advantages for small business, and developing indirect incentives for company.

Keywords: low fertility, family-friendly accreditation, corporate culture, employment stability

Korean Marital Norms and Their Impact on Low Fertility Rate: Perspectives of Families with Three Children

Project Head | Joohee Yum

Low fertility rate in Korea has become a major social issue as married couples delay or forgo childbirth or have fewer children. This report focuses on the families with three children in Korea (also known as “families with multiple children”) and examines various factors associated with their child-bearing and family planning experiences. The study uses a QUAN→qual mixed method approach combining the 『2009 National Survey on Marriage and Fertility』 and fifteen in-person interviews. The findings illustrate some differences in socioeconomic characteristics between the study sample and subjects dealt with in previous studies.

In addition, this report includes a model on process of forming families with multiple children due to various reasons including: 1) wanting more children, 2) wanting a child of a particular gender, and 3) experiencing unplanned pregnancy. Finally, the authors discuss how Korean marital norms affect married couples’ decision to have three children and, based on the findings about the types of service they perceive as helpful, make policy recommendations to support these families.

Analysis on Association between Housing and Fertility

Research
Paper
12-47-7

Project Head | Samsik Lee

It is well known that the trends of lowest low fertility in Korea has been attributable to many factors related to the social structure which has been long built under the rapid socio-economic development. Among those factors the housing related problems has been suspected to cause the delay in marriage and reduction in fertility. In this context, this study aimed at identifying how and what extent the housing conditions such as housing occupancy, cost, density, etc. are related to timing of marriage and level of fertility and suggesting the policy options for the future.

The main findings and policy implications can be made as follows:

Firstly, apartment housing has a negative impact on fertility and it needs to cut interest rates on loan for house purchase and rental to meet the demands of those living in apartment. Secondly, housing on a deposit or monthly rental basis has a negative impact on fertility and hence it needs to provide small apartments and rental residences. Thirdly, the duration of residency in a house has a positive impact on fertility through increasing housing security and hence it needs to operate the system to restrain the exorbitant increase in housing deposit and monthly rental costs. Fourthly, when small apartments and rental residences are provided, the scale and structure of houses needs to be appropriate for number and ages of children and the facilitation of movement needs to be also provided according to increase in the number of children and children's growth.

Those results from this study are expected to expediate the housing policies to meet the demands of those who are going to have births and rearing children and thereby to increase the fertility rate. It can be suggested for the researches that the approach for the single persons and conducting the longitudinal survey focused on the theme relating housing to marriage and fertility.

Keywords: housing, marriage, fertility

Reimbursement System of Intrauterine Insemination Treatment and Future Policy Directions in Korea

Project Head | Nami Hwang

Declining fertility poses economic challenges in Korea. Infertility has become a significant issue in socio-economic as well as health policy since the year of 2005. The total fertility rate was still 1.23 in 2011.

Currently, health insurance benefits in Korea does not cover ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology) such as IUI, IVF-ET, ZIFT and GIFT etc. Therefore the government introduced the National Supporting Program for Infertility(NSPI) in 2006 as one of the measures to increase the birth rate in Korea. The government started to provide medical aid for designated IVF-ET, ZIFT and GIFT to the infertility couples in low or middle economic class in 2006 and IUI (Intrauterine Insemination) in 2010.

The objectives of this study are to identify the characteristics of the couples who have received IUI treatment, to analyze the medical expenses resulting from IUI in 2011, and to suggest future policy directions for the health insurance coverage of IUI treatment.

This study analyzed the reported data (31,684 cases) related to the utilization of IUI under the NSPI and the medical expenses receipts of 223 women with IUI treatment in 2011. 44.8% of those with IUI treatment under the NSPI received medical-aid with full public-fund. The rest, 55.2%, of them were partial self-payers, and the average of cost per women was 120,000 Won. The pregnancy success rate for IUI treatment was 11.3% of the 31,684 IUI cases.

Many infertile women have complained about the limited access to information on cost and process of IUI, lack of IVF information and treatment programs regarding infertility and future directions since their failure of pregnancy. Most of infertile women strongly suggest that ART be covered by national health insurance program according to the a key-informant interviews. This study suggests the three possible ways of health insurance benefit coverage for IUI that is suitable for Korea national

health insurance system and estimates the total public costs in each way.

We believe that this study will be useful for policy makers to assess the cost-effectiveness of IUI treatment and childbirth promotion.

Keywords: IUI, IVF, infertility, health insurance

Policy Issues on Neonatal Intensive Care for Low Birth Weight Infants

Project Head | JeongSoo Choi

This study is aimed at providing effective methods of Neonatal Intensive Care (NICU) Services for minimizing neonatal deaths and disabilities among low birth weight (LBW) infants.

For this purpose, we conducted a survey of 97 national hospitals with NICU. We also examined the medical systems and rules related to NICU in the US, Japan, and the UK. In addition, we analyzed the LBW incidence and death rates among LBW infants based on national infant mortality survey data.

The findings of this study include that the LBW (birth weight under 2500g) rates have been increasing every year, particularly, the incidence of VLBW (birth weight under 1500g) has risen to a great extent. The neonatal death rates among LBW infants, while high, varied across regions.

Although LBW incidence rate is lower in Korea than in Japan, Korea's neonatal infant death rate is higher than Japan's, largely because the survival rate among LBW infants in the NICUs is lower in Korea.

In the developed countries, care and management system for high risk infants have been established and managed for many years.

The US has established and managed a perinatal care system at the regional level for high risk maternal and infants. In Japan, a prenatal care system was established in 1979, and it has been managed at the regional level since 1996. The UK has conducted in 2001 an inspection program on NICUs, in 2003 has embarked on standardizing equipments and facilities according to different risk levels.

As NICU resources such as manpower, equipments, and facilities, are concentrated in large cities, the risk of death may be higher for newborns and infants in smaller cities and non-urban areas.

We will propose that the properly supplements and distribution methods of

facilities and beds needed for NICU. In addition, an intensive care system should be established for low birth weight infants and managed at the local level. Also, the need is urgent to produce accurate statistics on the causes and incidence LBW infant deaths.

A Study on Constraint Factors Associated with the Second Birth and Policy Implications in Korea

Project Head | Eunhee Joung

This study examined constraint factors related with second birth intention and second birth behavior. Three waves from the Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Family were used for quantitative analysis and depth interviews were employed for the qualitative analysis. A country case study on the policy supporting second birth increase was used.

Results from quantitative analysis show that the age of mother and education expenditure at wave 1 were associated with both second birth intention and second birth behavior. Private child care support system, such as husband's and grand parents' child care support, increase second birth intention and second birth behavior.

Results from qualitative analysis support those from quantitative analysis and show that there is a critical time point when second birth intention increase. Policy implications are suggested for increasing fertility in Korea.

Keywords: second childbirth, second or subsequent childbirth, low fertility, husband's participation in child care, process of giving up second childbirth intention, reasons for giving up second childbirth

Keywords: second childbirth, second or subsequent childbirth, low fertility, husband's participation in child care, process of giving up second childbirth intention, reasons for giving up second childbirth

Changing Inheritance Behaviors Due to Low Fertility and Population Aging and Policy Recommendations

Research
P a p e r
12-47-11

Project Head | Hyun Sik Kim

Since 2001, South Korea has been experiencing lowest low fertilities defined by failure to reach the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.3 and unfortunately, there is no sign that TFR will go up to the level of 1.3, let alone the replacement TFR of 2.1, in foreseeable future. In addition, the pace of population aging is gathering so breathtaking a force that it is nearly impossible to find a match in the world. In this report, we endeavor to unearth a fraction of changing inheritance behaviors under these enormous demographic currents.

To contribute to the literature on the relationship between demographic shift and inheritance, we attempt to distinguish two levels of influences stemming from low fertility and population aging: social level and individual level. We capture the social and individual levels of low fertility using TFR and number of children respectively. Life expectancy and age serve as indicators for the social and individual level of population aging respectively.

Drawing social theories from numerous fields of social sciences, we formulate persuasive hypotheses predicting impacts of low fertility and population aging on inheritance behaviors, with the two-level structures carefully considered. We restrict our attention on timings and beneficiaries of inheritance, in large part because of data availability. To examine our hypotheses, we utilize cross-sectional data on social life and health behaviors of older persons with observation points in 1994, 1998, 2004, 2008 and 2011 in addition to our own survey conducted for this report in 2012. Data are fitted to multinomial logit model and ordinal logit model depending on the nature of the response variable.

Our main findings include that multiple children, especially number of sons, tend to speed up the process of inheritance and that period TFR appears to enhance likelihood of the eldest son being the beneficiary of inheritance. In addition, response

on a counterfactual question on inheritance behaviors reveals that bad health seems to foment intention to bequeath wealth to a child who helps the benefactor.

We are restrained from asserting that our findings reflect causal flow from the explanatory variables to the response variables particularly because we use a cross-sectional dataset. For instance, the reverse causality is plausible that children would live together with their parents because they received some part of inheritance. After commenting on limitations of this report, we delineate our future research agenda.

Regional Population Distribution and its Policy Recommendations according to Low Fertility and Aging

Project Head | **Hun-Chang Lee**
(Korea University)

South Korea currently faces the problem related to aging population and low fertility. Aging population partly comes from the low fertility rate, but is mainly due to the rise of average life expectancy. To counteract that issue, it seems to need the more accurate forecasts of regional population size and structure but only a few studies have been concerned on that point in South Korea. Also, the causes of changes in the regional age structure have not yet been sufficiently analyzed. This study is investigating the changes of regional population distribution and pondering the causes. The following are among our key findings. Before the mid-2000s aged dependency and aged-child ratios had diverged between the Eup(邑)-myeon(面)-dong(洞)-districts but the trends of inequality indices for aged dependency and aged-child ratios become similar. The dwindling difference of population structure between Si(市)-districts and Gun(郡)-districts is a primary cause for the decline of inequality indices during the 2000s. The inequality indices for regional population structure and the average number of people per household are falling at the same time. We are expecting our research to help policy makers build up optimized plans for each community.

Research
P a p e r
12-47-12

A Projection of Migration Flows after South–North Korea Integration and Policy Measures

Project Head | Sang-lim Lee

The main purposes of this study are to project migration flows of North Korean population after South–North Korea Integration or system transition of North Korea, and to provide policy recommendations to mitigate the negative effects of the migration. For the purposes, this study examines migration environments including development of market, urban development policy in North Korea, and analyzes current migration patterns taking particular focuses on migration between urban and rural areas. And, this study also explores the migration patterns and the social and demographic impacts after the reunification of East and West Germany, which can be important evidences to forecast migration pattern in the Korea peninsular in the future.

This study shows that rural population in North Korea is abnormally large at about 40% of the total population, and mega-cities development has been controlled by North Korean development principle of ‘regional self-reliance system’. The urban development strategy generated the serious regional disparity and the less developed industrial integration at national level.

And, the case study on Germany presents that the mass migration flow produced various socioeconomic and demographic problems particularly in former East German areas. However, some of the problems has been normalized as the social integration and stabilization progresses.

This study demonstrates that main policy issues on migration after South–North Integration or system transition of North Korea will be primarily focusing on reurbanization which means the rearrangement of population and industry in North Korean area. This study suggests various policy recommendations for the stable reurbanization.

Keywords: South–North Korea integration, migration flow, reurbanization

Analysis of the Survey of Living Conditions and Welfare Needs of Korean Older Persons

Research
P a p e r
12-47-14

Project Head | **Kyunghee Chung**

Lives of older persons are heavily influenced by important events such as retirement, deterioration of health status, and the death of someone important in their lives. Therefore, understanding the determinants of important changes in later lives is crucial for a better understanding of older persons. Using a panel dataset of 10,003 persons, which was collected from the 1st (2008) and 2nd (2011) waves of the Survey of the Living Conditions and Welfare Needs of Korean Older Persons, this study aims to analyze the determinants of main changes in living arrangements, economic activities, social participation, and functional status. Also, the predictors of mortality are analyzed. This study covers four topics and each chapter is composed of theoretical background, framework of analysis, main findings, and discussion. The first part tries to provide an empirical analysis of persistence and change of living arrangements over three years by using logit regression analysis. The second part examines main determinants of persistence and change of economic activities and social participation using multinomial analysis. The model is separately set by region such as urban and rural. The third part describes what determines the patterns of functional status change such as physical, cognitive, and emotional aspects. Last topic is mortality. Cox Proportional Hazards Regression is used to find out the predictors of mortality.

Keywords: changes in old-age living arrangements, changes in old-age social participation, changes in the functional status of older persons, predictors of old-age mortality

Aspects of Healthy Aging and Policy Implications in the Era of Centenarians: Based on the Longitudinal Study of M city(II)

Project Head | Young-Hee Oh

Researchers have suggested various predictors of healthy aging such as staying away from the risk of diseases, maintaining high levels of physical and cognitive function, and participating in one's life actively.

In order to attain healthy aging, it is more effective to maintain or enhance the health levels of healthy or frail elders than those who already experience malfunctions in the activities of daily living.

This study used the methods of literature review and case analyses. Based on the existing literature, we examined the construct of healthy aging. A survey with structured questionnaire was also conducted for the older residents of a small-and-medium city in the rural region on the state of their health care.

We designed a comprehensive questionnaire to examine the health conditions of the elders in the community and analyzed the case results. These results were used to categorize the physical health levels of elders. This study aimed to develop indicators of the pre-frail elders via group comparison analysis and to develop effective service programs for healthy aging.

We developed variables that had statistically significant differences with relevant variables into the indicators of the pre-frail elders based on the case analysis results of the 2012 survey.

Nineteen variables were selected as the indicators of the pre-frail elders. Physical health functions included 9 variables: the number of chronic diseases, depressive symptoms, grasping power, standing with one leg, EQ-5D, vision, hearing, chewing capability, and fear of falling. Health practices included 6 variables: exercises or not, 2-km walking, sleeping hours, sound sleep, and nutritive conditions (MNA). Social relationships included 4 variables: having intimate friends and neighbors or not, going out in a week or not, telephone contact with relatives/friends/neighbors, and

participation to organizations.

Further, we categorized the health levels of restricted physical functions by reanalyzing the 2011 National Survey of Korean Elders. Healthy elders were 40.4%, pre-frail elders 33.3%, frail elders 12.3%, and disabled elders 14%.

We suggested policy implications that communities need to utilize the indicators of the pre-frail elders, develop health care and health promotion programs that primarily target pre-frail elders, facilitate social relationships centering around local communities, and develop healthy aging strategies according to elders' health levels.

Evaluation and Policy Issues in Long-term Care Service Delivery System for the Elderly: Centered on Home Care Services

Project Head | Duk Sunwoo

This research report was written to suggest improvements of sub-system for delivering care services in long-term care insurance for the elderly. The research method mainly was the opinion survey targeted at care users and their family care-givers and commercial care providers. Long-term care services aim at improving and maintaining independent functional abilities (effectiveness issue) as well as financial stabilization (efficiency issue). The present long-term care service delivery system is divided into administrative and executive parts.

The results of research are as follows. Generally speaking, care users and their family care-givers, or care providers had higher expression for executive parts, while in administrative parts was lower appraisal expressed than the average level.

Firstly, the appraisal for needs assessment process including the determination of care level was lower, composed of visiting examiner's expertise, appropriateness of needs assessment items, etc. Secondly, the appraisal for issues in relation to care worker also was lower because there are lots of problems in training, care technique, their providing care quantity, etc. Thirdly, in the type of care benefit, day-care service was appraised high relatively from perspectives of improvement of ADLs and service utilization. Fourthly, in the type of facility operation, services delivered by free-standing facilities was appraised high relatively from various perspectives of delivery system. Fifthly, in the type of facility-operating body, appraisal by non-profit facility was high from perspectives of determination process of care level, while for-profit facility had higher appraisal for service utilization. Sixthly, in the type of facility-located area, and care level and income level of users, there were higher appraisals from urban-located facilities, and those with the second care-level, and higher income brackets respectively about care delivery system.

Policy issues can be suggested that care-level assessment process be reviewed and

examined closely. Besides, the objective tools measuring care service quality and reinforcement way of care worker's professionalism and facility-operation standards be developed.

Keywords: long-term care delivery, level of long-term care needs, level-of-care-needs assessment

Development of Selection Criteria for Long-term Care Recipients

Project Head | Yunkyung Lee

This study examines the adequacy of the method that Korea uses to evaluate long-term care needs, and presents as an alternative a level-of-care model whereby care needs are determined by expert estimation. The authors review care needs evaluation tools that are used in Korea, Japan, Germany and the US (MI Choice) and, employing each in turn, measure the functional status of elders. The outcome provides a point of reference to determine the adequacy of Korea's long-term care needs evaluation. When it comes to selecting recipients, Germany is the most inclusive, followed in order by the US, Japan and Korea. The new method this study presents as a potential replacement of the current estimation instrument is based on the US level-of-care model. The suggested model is expected to help overcome the limitations of the current selection tool and to allow linkage between the selection of care recipients and their plan for service use.

Review and Appraisal of Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing in Korea

Research
P a p e r
12-47-18

Project Head | **Kyunghee Chung**

Amid the increasing social and policy concerns over the aging population, the government of Korea in September 2005 enacted the Basic Law on Low Fertility and Aging Society. According to the law, the central and local governments should establish the 'Plan for Aging Society and Population Policy' and renew it every 5 years. The implementation of the plans of central government and local governments are evaluated annually. However, these attempts are mainly conducted by the examination of national situation and lack international point of view. Therefore, this study aims to review current policies regarding population ageing from the international point of view. The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) is the point of reference.

This study consists of four parts. The first part reviews MIPAA and guidelines for the national implementation of MIPAA. The second part examines main results of the international and regional 2nd cycle review and appraisal. The third part examines the policy response of Austria as a best practice case and reviews NGO's activities at international and regional levels regarding MIPAA. The fourth and last part reviews the implementation of MIPAA in Korea in terms of legal base and policy and draws implications.

Market Analysis of Assistive Products for Elders

Project Head | Daejung Kim

Assistive products for elderly people have faced new environment since the July of 2008 in which the long term care insurance was introduced to support the activities of elders. Currently 17 categories of 699 products are in long term care insurance service. Although assistive products occupy only 2.3% of total expenditure of the insurance, its importance is expected to grow as the speed of population aging increases. Therefore, even if its current market size is relative small, we believe that we need to prepare strategies for the development of the assistive products industry.

In this report, we analysed the institutional background and current operation of the assistive products in the long term care and we compared it with other countries, such as Japan, Germany, and the US. We then surveyed the industry to know the current industry situation, to estimate the market size and to know their opinion concerning industry policies. Finally, we proposed some suggestions for the development of the industry.

Keywords: assistive product services and benefits, assistive product industry, size of assistive product market, policy measures of strengthening the assistive product industry

A Comparative Study on the Local Contexts of Differential Fertility

– Focusing on Four Regions–Chuncheon, Asan, Boseong, Hapcheon –

Project Head | Jongseo Park

Research
P a p e r
12-47-20

Birthrate in Korea has been lower than replacement level for a long period of time since 1983. Regional gap in birthrate is also gaping and has been so without much fluctuation for long. Although a number of research works were conducted to figure out causes and fabrics of the low birthrate issue and policy studies to up birthrate have exuberantly been done, there is not much sign of improvement of it. Therefore, it seems reasonable to infer that a new approach on this matter is required.

As most studies on birthrate have set their unit for analysis on individuals and focused on empirical assay based on other research materials, those that analyzed structural context of regions are hard to find. Additionally, as to policy directions, both central and local governments that are in charge of childbirth support apply a nationwide uniform standard without considering regional differences. Proper policy measures regarding these differences, unsurprisingly, are not materialized yet, despite the stark regional gap in birthrate.

The focal point of this study is to elucidate the relation between regional gap in childbirth capability and structural context of each region. On the basis of this analysis, the study aims to derive future policy directions for each regional type.

The study targeted a pair of cities, one with high birthrate, Asan-si, and another with low birthrate, Chuncheon-si, and another pair of towns, one with high birthrate, Boseong-gun, and another with low birthrate region, Hapcheon-gun. And we compared structural context of targeted regions that could affect birthrate. We divided and analyzed four aspects of the structural context : demographic structure; industry and labor market structure; features of people's daily lives; and features of regional resource and policies.

According to this analysis, Chuncheon-si had a closed city structure, stagnant

population and industrial labor market structure. Possibility of birthrate recovery in Chuncheon-si seemed to be very low. Thus, we believe the city needs an immediate improvement in economic environment for pregnancy and childbirth by securing jobs first.

On the other hand, Asan-si, a dynamically developing city, had higher rate of female employment and more job opportunities. Yet, since most of those jobs for female workers were simple labor, only a handful of women who were in the early age of childbearing period were economically active. Asan-si, therefore, needs policy measures that can encourage more women to work. Furthermore, betterment of work-life balance and structural overhaul for gender equality are another issues to be handled regarding women's economic activity.

Boseong-gun, albeit its closed town structure, showed high participation ratio of women's economic activities and had a widely-believed gender equality mindset due to its development of local industry and tourism. However, considering the hefty ratio of non-salary workers in the classification of status in employment among economically active population, the town is required to seek more suitable childrearing and financial support systems for its type of employment.

Lastly, Hapcheon-gun had an open structure and maintained vigorous interactions with neighboring large cities. That said, residents possessed rather conservative family values and limited sense of gender equality. Naturally, we believe the town needs education and publicity programs that can broaden gender equality mentality and institutional efforts to upgrade corporate culture. Plus, regarding the high non-salary worker ratio among economically active female population, Hapcheon-gun also needs to come up with maternal support policies and financial aid measures for familial support.

The most meaningful lesson of this study is that regional gap in birthrate stems from different structural fabric of each region. This lesson tells us that one or two uniformly applied measures for childbirth support will not be so beneficial. An across-the-board approach, such as enhancing awareness of industries, labor market, and the public, utilizing local resources, and developing proper policy measures. All in all, it is necessary to set a new direction for the low birthrate issue that overhauls the structural context of a given region comprehensively through systematic policy measures.

A Study of Local-level Policy Responses to Population Aging

Project Head | Yunkyung Lee

Research
P a p e r
12-47-21

Regional characteristics as part of an effort to develop local-level policies responses to population aging. Regional characteristics were examined with on-site visits, focus-group interviews and data on demographic, industrial, geographical and policy characteristics of different localities. The analysis of individual-level characteristics involved telephone and face-to-face interviews with elderly individuals and local residents in general.

This study consists of four parts, the first of which is about analysis of demographic changes in aging, changes in the number of the old populations and infrastructure resources for the aged in different localities. In the second part, the authors look into the lives of elderly in the rural locality of Euisung in Gyeongbuk Province and how its people perceive of being old. The third part takes as its subject an urban city with a low percentage of old people. In its fourth part, this study compares the two areas and draws implications for local-level policy responses on population aging.

Analysis on Population Policies of OECD Countries in the Context of Low Fertility: The Cases of the US and the UK

Project Head | **Samsik Lee**

Since the fertility rate has too rapidly declined in Korea, we needed to benchmark the policies of which the other OECD countries have undergone long the low fertility phenomenon. However, we cannot adopt the other countries' policies as themselves because the demographic transition and socio-economic and cultural backgrounds are different from one country to another. In such a context, this study aimed at analysing the demographic phenomena and their association with socio-economic situations, identifying the goals and approaches of policies with regard to the population change in the US and the UK, through which this study made attempts to suggest the policy implications for the future directions of population policy in Korea.

The main findings and policy implications can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the fertility rates of both the U.S and the UK have been maintained approximately at the replacement level, although they reached the lowest level of 1.6~1.7 for a short period in the past. Even with favorable demographic conditions, both countries have made efforts to continuously improve the social systems for better environments for child-rearing.

Secondly, the population policies of the US and the UK have been dependant on fertility whereas the role of immigration has been confined to accommodate the lack of labor force. It implies that immigration cannot be effective in improving the imbalance of population structure in the long term.

Thirdly, the US and the UK have reinforced the systems for work-life balance in accordance with socio-cultural changes such as increase in dual-income families, unwed childbearing and divorces. It can be implied that the work-life balance needs to achieve not only demographic goals such as increase in fertility rate but also socio-economic goals.

Lastly, the social policies for various types of families including unwed childbearing and unwed mothers have been strengthened at the aims of demographic achievement in the UK and social welfare in the US. In this regard, any type of families should be respected and protected equally for the demographic and social welfare aspects in the Korean context.

Ageing Policy in the Developed Countries – Centered on Active Ageing Policy in EU Countries –

Project Head | Duk Sunwoo

This report was written to make a suggestion of lessons from experiences of EU countries through ‘active ageing’ challenges. In general, in the case of the deepening population ageing countries, by the increase in number of elderly people they are confronted with unstability of social security finances, and therefore continue their efforts to get financial stabilization through ‘active ageing’ policies.

Contents of study are related to employment, community participation and health ageing. Firstly, the employment rate of elderly people is high generally, although there are differences in each EU country, and legal retirement age is similar to pension age. Employment of elderly people doesn’t makes them maintain only active lives, but also contribute to reinforcements of labour force and economic growth. Secondly, EU countries look for their active lives through the community participation of elderly people. Especially, the sphere of their activities contains a wide variety from leisure and cultural activities to positive citizenship and social networks participation. Besides, EU countries associate the community participation of elderly people with the inducement of generational solidarity. The considerable number of projects associated with social participation for elderly people receive financial support from European Commission and their projects are being carried out as a way of alliance between each organization or nation. Finally, ‘Active ageing’ leads to healthy ageing of elderly people. Healthy ageing contributes to maintain and improve physical, mental and social functional abilities. Many of EU countries implement health promotion programs like a walking as a health ageing strategy.

From now, in Korea the various strategies included in philosophy of ‘active ageing’ should be developed, expanded and improved in aspects of elderly’s employment, social participation and health promotion programs.

A Study on People's Perception on Low Fertility and Aged Society in Korea(II)

Project Head | Young-Hee Oh

This study empirically investigated how Korean people perceived the current issues and welfare policies of low fertility and aged society.

The study monitored people's awareness of 'Successful Aging' and 'Birth and Child Nurture Friendly Working Environment' that have drawn national attention.

The present sample was collected from quota sampling by region, gender and age on the basis of resident population as of 2012. Telephone interviews with structured questionnaire were conducted nationwide for 1,000 respondents aged 40 to 64 and those aged 25 to 49 respectively.

The questionnaire on 'Successful Aging' asked people's awareness and perspectives on the physical, psychological, familial, economical and social intercourse aspects, the importance of role with individual, family and government and the government policy by priority for successful aging.

The questionnaire on 'Birth and Child Nurture Friendly Working Environment' asked people's attitudes on the maternity leave, flexible working and parental insurance.

Policy Implications of Changes in Family Structure – Focused on the Increase of Single Person Households in Korea –

Project Head | **Kyunghee Chung**

From the beginning of the 21st century, we have experienced a wide range of dramatic socioeconomic changes, among which is the increase in single person households. It is a result of not only of demographic changes but also of changes in attitudes and in cultural atmosphere in Korea. This study examines the significance of the growth in single person households and its implications. To that end, this study presents the living profiles of persons living alone, based on the census and the Korea Welfare Panel Survey. Also, a telephone survey is conducted of 2,000 persons aged 20 and over and 4,000 persons living alone. In addition to these quantitative approaches, qualitative approaches are taken, such as focus group interviews and in-depth face-to-face interviews.

This study consists of six parts. The first part includes an analysis of census from 1980 through 2010. Treated both as household units and as individual persons living alone, single-person households in this part are examined in terms of their marital status, age, and place of residence. The second part, based on a telephone survey, illustrates the attitudes of Korean adults regarding single person households. The third part presents main characteristics of persons living alone compared to persons living with other family members, using the Korea Welfare Panel Survey 2010. The fourth part reviews living profiles and socioeconomic attitudes of people living alone in different age groups (20~30, 40~50, and 60 and over). The fifth part reports main themes and meaningful findings from in-depth interview, conducted 12 unmarried in their 30s, 12 divorced 40~50 years old, and 11 older persons who are 70 years and over. Finally, policy implications and policy measures are suggested.

↑ **Keywords:** single-person households, unmarried individuals, older persons living alone

Establishing and Analyzing the Time Series Data of National Fertility Survey

Research
Paper
12-47-26

Project Head | Changwoo Shin and Samsik Lee

The National Fertility Survey (the original titles of these surveys varied from one to another and hence 'National Fertility Survey' will be used as a representative one) has been taken since 1964 by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA). The survey has, as a sample survey on a national-wide basis, made great contribution to developing theories and policies in the areas of fertility, health and welfare. The survey has advantages that can measure levels and patterns of marriage and childbirth for the population as a whole or the specific group of population and that it includes a variety of items on the questionnaire. In 2011, the surveys taken in different years since 1971 were integrated into a DB. This study aimed at analyzing the change in fertility and nuptiality behaviors using the time series of National Fertility Surveys on the DB.

This main results and implications can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the marriage delay has been continuously reinforced and hence the policy approaches to check the delay should be made strengthened.

Secondly, the practice of contraception for ceasing childbearing has increased in recent years and hence the causes of involuntary contraception and ceasing childbearing should be identified for their responses. The rates of pregnancy wastage, specifically by induced abortion, have appeared to be very high and hence the multiple dimensions of efforts such as pro-life campaign, improvement in reproductive health, support for avoiding the involuntary pregnancy wastage, etc. should be made to decrease the pregnancy wastage.

Lastly, the ideal number of children has been long maintained at slightly over 2 after excluding irregularities for a few years of the survey. However, the number of children ever born and the expected number of children have continued to decrease. Therefore, the gap between the ideal number of children and the number of children

ever born should be narrowed by strengthening the policies in response to low fertility.

It should be mentioned that the DB data for National Fertility Survey have some limitations and hence had better be used for time-series analyses on changes in fertility and marriage behaviors. The data for the National Fertility Survey, which will be taken in the future, need to be continuously stored into the DB.

Restructure of Public Welfare Delivery System in Response to Demographic Changes

Research
P a p e r
12-47-27

Project Head | Hong won Chung

As the number of the elderly population has increased over a long period of persistent low fertility, it is necessary to reform, among other things, welfare delivery system. This study is aimed at suggesting how the current welfare delivery system should be restructured at both the central and local government levels. The problems this study identified from the current welfare delivery system include the following. Firstly, there is little linkage between welfare service delivery and related policies. Secondly, the implementation of welfare policies and service delivery is carried out in an inconsistent manner. Thirdly, there is a great shortage in human resources, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in the welfare service sector. Fourthly, the overall capacity of the welfare service delivery system is far less than is required for meeting the increasing welfare demands. Despite a number of reforms that have taken place in the past, the welfare delivery system remains overly centralized in a country where the various welfare policy responsibilities are scattered throughout different ministries and governmental bodies. This has left the service delivery system segmented with low consumer satisfaction. The welfare system as a whole should be reformed so as to be able to respond to the ongoing socioeconomic changes, to provide consistent and inclusive services and to empower local governments.

The authors make reform suggestions from a perspective taking into account the different welfare needs of a wide range of socioeconomic and age groups. For the central government, we suggest that the number of departments in charge of social policies should be limited to three and that the distribution of responsibilities for welfare policies be shared across different ministerial bodies in a vertical manner under the coordination authority of Prime Minister. To make welfare service delivery more consistent will require strengthening the role of local government in policy adjustment and implementation. In addition, the welfare delivery system, the current

scope of which is confined largely to cash-benefits and public assistance, should be reformed to incorporate employment, welfare, and health services in a way to ensure improved accessibility. In particular, as the welfare-work connection gains added importance, it becomes crucial that self-sufficiency support centers and employment centers work together in close collaboration at the local level.

Economic Dependence on Parents and Late Marriage

Project Head | **Manwoo Lee**
(Korea University)

Population ageing, which Korean society is facing, is expected to become a major obstacle in sustaining the country's long-term economic growth, causing labor force shortage and productivity decline, great burden of young generation for elderly supports, and worsening financial soundness of the government. Marriage age should be considered as an important policy topic because delayed marriage is one of the most important factors to explain the lowest low fertility in Korea.

This study analyzes the effects of children's economical dependency on their parents on marriage age employing data from Korean Labor & Income Panel Study (KLIPS), and then discusses policy implications of the analysis results.

The results present that adult children who live with their parents are likely to get married at younger ages than counterparts. But, the results do not show statistical significant association between marriage age and not economically active status in full economic dependence on parents.

The findings stress the necessity of policy measures to reduce marriage cost encouraging single youths to get married without or with less economic supports from their parents. Based on these findings, this study provides policy recommendations including housing policy reform, labor policy to decrease youth unemployment, and policy on workplace for work and family life reconciliation.

Early Childhood Care and Education in an Aging Korea

Project Head | Yoon-Jeong Shin

Faced with the problem of low fertility and aging society this study examines role of government, family and society for the child care and pre-school education, and suggests policy directions. For the OECD countries it reviews role of nations and the characteristics of policies on childcare and pre-school education. Especially this study reviews best practice of France because it has reasonable rate of fertility and high level of employment rate for women due to well designed childcare and pre-school education.

Most OECD countries support universal pre-school education or childcare services for 3~5 years old children. For 0~2 years old children the countries mainly support for the dual working parents and single parents. The OECD countries provide free pre-school education for 3~5 years olds children. However, for 0~2 years old children the countries impose part of the childcare cost for the parents who use childcare services. Usually public childcare centers provide services. Private childcare centers should meet the quality standards in order to provide service and to receive financial support from government.

This study provides policy recommendations as followings. First, government needs to distinguish support for “child rearing” and “childcare.” The childcare support for 0~2 years old should be provided for the children who have special need for childcare. The childcare and pre-school education service should be provided for 3~5 years old for the better development and socialization for the children. Second, support for childcare should contribute for vertical and horizontal equity for entire society. Third, childcare policy should enhance work and life balance. Fourth, policies on childcare and pre-school education should be regarded as social investment for generating high quality human capital and labor force in the future.

For specific policy guidelines this study suggests the followings. Support for the

childcare service should be provided according to the level of income and number of children of the household. The quality of private childcare service need to be guaranteed by supervision of the facilities. Government needs to provide financial support for the private childcare facilities based on the results from the supervision. Diverse childcare services should be provided in order to support parental rearing of children. For the stable financial support for childcare it is useful to raise “Family Fund”. For the mobilization of the fund, government, industry, and family should share their contribution together.

Farmers' Preparation for Aging and Alternative Policies

Project Head | **Kyung Whan Choi**

(Korea Rural Economic Institute)

The purposes of this study are 1) to investigate farmers' preparation for aging, and 2) to suggest alternative policies to improve farmers' preparation for aging.

The research methods were collection and analysis of existing data, and mail survey. Existing related data were collected by searching the data of related research institutes and governmental organizations. The Mail survey was conducted among 1,075 local correspondents of Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI). Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentage, means and cross-classification tables were used to organize and summarize the data.

According to the results of the mail survey, only 55.9% of farmers were subscribed to the national pension, which means almost the other half of them could not be protected through the basic income safety net. Moreover, the subscribers were expected to receive only small pension benefits because they were applied to very low income level. The pension subscription rate of farmers' spouses was 42.9%. It was found that farmers were most concerned with health (59.0%), followed by preparation of living costs (25.9%), taking care of their children (7.9%), and medical costs (4.7%) for aging.

Alternative policies to improve farmers' preparation for aging are as follows: 1) periodic investigation of farmers' preparation for aging, 2) governmental inducement for farmers' pension subscription, 3) encouragement of female farmers' pension subscription, 4) inducement for improving the level of farmers' pension subscription, 5) improvement of land pension system, 6) creation of jobs for elderly farmers, 7) construction of regular health control system, and 8) education and support of farmers' preparation for aging.

A Study of the Living Status of the Self-Employed to Respond to Low Fertility and Aging

Research
P a p e r
12-47-31

Project Head | Jongseo Park

The share of the self-employed in total employment in Korea is very high. As of 2008, the share of the Korean self-employed was 31.3%, nearly twice as much as the OECD average of 15.8%. In particular, after the 1998 Asian Financial Crisis, the share had risen to 30% of total employment. After that, there was a downturn in its share, and in 2003 when the Credit Crisis occurred, it largely declined. And since 2006, it has sharply fallen again.

The self-employed sector has a large share of the Korean economy, but its productivity and competitiveness is considered to be low. It is widely agreed that the share of the self-employed is quite large compared to the Korea's economic scale, but there are growing concerns that the abrupt restructuring of the sector can have a negative effect on Korea's economy. Therefore, it is required to come up with proper measures so that the restructuring of the self-employed sector is carried out gradually, and the household economy of the self-employed is not undermined in the process of the restructuring.

Well aware of this, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) conducted a large-scale survey on the living status of the self-employed with less than 5 employees as of December 2011. Based on the results, the KIHASA understood the current status of health, child birth, child-rearing environment, welfare services, the preparation of post-retirement life, and social participation of the self-employed, and examined ways to promote related policies.

The survey analysis finds that the poverty rate of the self-employed is low, but the overall income level is quite lower than that of paid workers. The result analyzed by income quintile is also the same, meaning that the income of self employed people is lower than that of paid workers.

When it comes to the childbirth rate, the fertility rate of the self-employed seems

to be getting lower. The expected number of children of the self-employed is predicted to be fewer than that of total fertile women, and the self-employed plan to have fewer children compared to the fertile women due to various restrictions. Therefore, measures are needed to reconcile work and family life and to make the self-employed be direct beneficiaries of old age income security system so that they can feel comfortable about child-bearing and-rearing.

Against people's expectations, the survey results show that the overall health status of small business owners is better than the result of the Korea National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey for the general public. Nevertheless, considering their working conditions, it is necessary to strengthen healthcare services for small business owners who have not benefitted from the social security system.

As to the preparation of post-retirement life, the retirement age that the self-employed wish is higher than that of paid workers. Low income self-employed people are highly likely to face unprepared post retirement life if they do not fully prepare stable old age income during their work period. Therefore, the national level support programs for old age income security are required so that the self-employed themselves can secure their own old age income during their work period.

For the career history of the self-employed, more than half of the self-employed with less than 5 employees were paid workers before they became self-employed, and most of male self-employed people were paid workers before running their own businesses. More and more people in their 40s and 50s are getting self-employed, and the average period working as a paid worker is longer than the period working as a self-employed. In addition, it is very rare to change their businesses and to have plans on closing their businesses in the future. As a result, self-employed people are least likely to become paid workers again. Therefore, what is needed for the self-employed is to strengthen the welfare system and social security net for them, rather than promoting policy measures to transit self-employment into paid employment.

Development and Management of Monitoring System to Improve the Efficiency of Health Care Resources Allocation

– Health Care Resources, Korea, 2006~2011 –

Research
P a p e r
2012 48

Project Head | Youngho Oh

The number of health care institutions in Korea increased from 72,867 in 2006 to 81,664 in 2011, an annual average of 2.3%. The annual increase rate ranged between 3.2% for Gyung-gi and 1.5% for Gang-won and Jeju. In terms of the type of establishment, the most increase in number was in private clinics from 67,799 in 2006 to 76,032 in 2011, an annual average of 2.3%, while during the same period public health care institutions increased by as little as 0.3% annually from 3,526 to 3,574. The number of medical corporations increased at the highest rate among all health care institutions, at an annual average of 8.6%, from 697 in 2006 to 1,040 in 2011. By provider type, the number of “hospitals and clinics” increased at an annual rate of 2.8% from 26,584 to 30,086, “dental hospitals and clinics” from 12,768 to 15,003 (3.3%), and “oriental medical hospitals and clinics” from 10,061 to 12,317 (4.1%).

Of all specialty practice areas, those that saw decreases include internal medicine, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, chest surgery, thoracic and cardiovascular surgery, obstetrics & gynecology, pediatrics, urology, radiology, and laboratory medicine, while anesthesiology, ophthalmology, dermatology, rehabilitation medicine, and family medicine were found to have increased in their proportions in all specialty areas offered.

The number of beds increased by 1.47 times during the same period, from 325,169 to 479,309, among which acute care beds took up increased from 296,909 to 354,968, and long-term care beds by 4.4 times from 28,260 to 124,341.

Over the past 5 years between 2006 and 2011, the number of doctors grew by an annual average of 5.7% from 66,207 to 87,395. Dentists numbered 22,238 as of 2011, rising by 4.6% annually from 17,787 in 2006, and the number of nurses increased by an annual average of 8.6%, from 92,216 to 139,247. The number of doctors per

100,000 population increased by 28.9 from 137.1 in 2006 to 178.4 in 2011.

There was only a modicum of increase in the number of CT scanners, from 1,556 to 1,760, while the number of MRI scanners increased from 616 to 1,036 and the number of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripters (ESWL) from 481 to 715 units. The per-100,000-population number increased to a great extent for both MRI scanners and ESWL, from 1.3 to 2.1 and from 1 to 1.5, respectively.

Health care resources need to be allocated in an efficient and equitable manner so as to allow all in all areas access to quality services. Policy consideration on health care resources needs to focus primarily on how to raise the rationality, efficiency, equitability of their distribution. To do this would require monitoring health care demand and supply, setting distributive principles and thresholds for different areas, establishing residence-based health care entitlements, and dividing the roles of different providers.

Implementing the Health Impact Assessments on Cultural Policies in Korea

Project Head | Sangyoung Lee

Recently, the importance of health promotion have been widely recognized in Korean where chronic diseases are rapidly increasing. However, it is recognized that the performance of health promotion policies has been unsatisfactory, and more detailed and effective approaches are needed to meet an increase in people's demand for a healthier live. The approaches include health impact assessments (HIAs) for a wider range of social polices.

This study tries to develop methodologies to implement HIA for cultural policies, which might greatly affect people's mental health.

Based on some criteria, this study selects three different cultural policies such as art instructor support programs, anti-internet addiction programs (AIAP), local festival support programs, and applies HIA to derive policy implications.

This study finds that although AIAP has positive impacts on users' mental health, more cooperative efforts among related ministries are needed from the stage of drafting strategies.

Health Impact Assessment on Local Government's Environmental Health Policy

Project Head | Dongjin Kim

Health impact assessment (HIA) has been defined by the World Health Organization as a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Local governments have made large investments in development. Development projects come under the responsibility of a wide range of sector and the projects may have both positive and negative impacts. These impacts can affect the environment, public health, social structures and the demography of local communities.

The sustainability of development can be ensured only if the full range of potential impacts are assessed at an early stage using health impact assessment and environmental impact assessment.

A component of environmental impact assessment dealing specifically with impact on human health is often called "Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA)". It is widely held that EHIA offers unique opportunities for the protection and promotion of human health.

Health Impact Assessment in Asia-Pacific and European Region

Research
Paper
12-49-3

Project Head | Eun Jin Choi

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is an emerging tool that measures the positive and negative health effects of prospective policies, programs and projects. Determinants of health such as biological factors, socio-economic factors, environmental factors, and individual life style are fully considered in HIA process. These determinants of health greatly influence a population's health, especially in vulnerable populations, which ultimately impact society as a whole. In consequence, HIA considers all determinants of health and is therefore able to identify any hidden potential health effects, both positive and negative from the prospective project. If decision makers consider these potential health effects when they plan for any prospective projects, it will bring extensive progress in the population's health.

Throughout the decades, the field of HIA has improved in many ways with European countries being pioneers to this process. Consequently, efforts have expanded to other parts of the world including North America, Asia and Australia to figure out HIA's best application in the respective regions. HIA professionals have tried to apply HIA in various fields across different sectors. Regardless of all these efforts, advances in research and development are needed. To date there are not many researches that examine the current trends in HIA research.

The purpose of this study is to examine the current trend in HIA research and support international network for HIA capacity building. This study incorporated activities of the Thematic Working Group on HIA under the Regional Environment and Health forum of the South-East and East Asian countries, which is supported by the World Health Organization Western Pacific Office and the United Nations Environment Programme. This study also incorporated the 4th Asia-Pacific HIA conference in Seoul.

The study will provide scientific evidence based reference to many HIA

practitioners and researchers. Research methods include systematically reviewing various journal databases search engines to identify the most recent HIA research articles from January, 2008 to June, 2012 published in Europe US, Australia, Asia, Canada and other countries. As a result, 148 research articles including peer-reviewed journals, policy reports, dissertation papers, commentaries, book reviews, debate and letters to editors are found from 14 different data bases and 78 journals. Of those selected articles, Europe has the most number of articles published, then US, Australia, and Canada, respectively. The number of articles published from 2009 to 2012 has increased over years. Of the selected articles, the most emphasized research focuses on the environment. Then, the next most emphasized focuses are HIA capacity building, HIA method, HIA policy development, HIA evaluation, city development and housing and health and social welfare, respectively. Other focus areas that were emphasized are health equity, transportation, agriculture, nutrition and food safety and general public policy. The field of HIA research should continue to improve. More varied approaches are needed such as evidence-based approach and improving quantification of changes in the social determinants of health. Various topics for case study research are needed, instead of focusing mainly on environment.

Social Capital and its Impact on Health Promoting Behavior

Project Head | Eun Jin Choi

As life expectancy has increased in Korea, it has been expected that people would live more days with chronic illness and disability. Longevity impose serious complications on eldercare costs. The onset of chronic illness which result in disabilities suffered by many older adults can be prevented or delayed if they adhere to health promotion guidelines. This study proposes a study on the social capital and cognitive barriers to health behavior among Korean citizen.

The purpose of this study was to explore theoretical relationships among health perceptions, health behavior, and social capital in this regard. Our final research aim is to construct overall and systematic measures of successful ageing.

We posit that lay perceptions which are reinforced by social network members bay to a large extent cause attitudinal barriers to such health promoting behaviors. Such barriers in include health beliefs on preventive behaviors such as health screening, and social variables. We focus on the effects of social support networks on health and well-being.

We conducted a face to face interview survey of 1,203 individuals aged between 50 and 69 living in Seoul. The survey was approved by the IRB in June and conducted in July and August in 2012.

Results of the study showed that about one third of the respondents reported they face barrier when they go for a health screening. About 60% of the respondents have some social network with people of selected occupation. The occupations were based on the Treiman's Standard International Occupation Prestige Scale(SIOPS), Ganzeboom et al's International Scoio-Economic Index of Occupational Status(ISEI). Self-efficacy of getting regular health screening was significantly associated with the occupational prestige scores, successful aging, and satisfaction with life.

It is suggested that government may incorporate and support informal social network in health promotion policy. Further research needs to get empirical evidence of social capital and healthy aging of the population.

Keywords: healthy aging, social capital

Development of Strategy for Community-Based Adaptation to the Health Impact of Climate Change

Project Head | Nam Soon Kim

Climate change is a global public health problem. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projected that changes in temperature, precipitation, and other weather variables due to climate change are likely to affect the health status of millions of people, particularly those with low adaptive capacity. We can better prepare to develop adaptive strategies in the community.

The research aims to explore linkages between climate change and health risks in selected communities, to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based health adaptation to climate change, to develop the public health intervention, as well as to offer development strategy for community-based adaptation.

We selected 12 urban and 10 rural communities in Korea. Changes in the risk of disease (ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, heat-related illness) were estimated to be increased by 1 °C based on a statistical test using a generalized additive model adjusted for non-temperature related factors: time trends, seasonality, and humidity. The research encompasses 7 year time-frame(2003~2009) of moderately warm months (May-September). Outcome of the research showed that relative risk of ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, heat-related illness were 1.041, 1.030, 1.122-1.139, respectively, thus, proved the strongest linkages in this context. No such concrete and distinctive features were observed for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease in the rural areas.

Furthermore, the research examined the linkage between performance of health adaptation and health risk to evaluate the effectiveness of community health adaptation to climate change. The estimates of health risk tend to be low in the community with high performance level(in terms of qualitative evaluation).

Finally, we developed a public health intervention for those with hypertension during heat episodes and evaluated the effectiveness of the program. After the

program, self-efficacy in the case group was higher than that of the control group ($p=.008$). Knowledge score was 15.44 (± 2.03) for the case group and 11.10 (± 2.96) for the control group after the intervention ($p<.001$).

Nowadays, the priority is still not high, but there are considerable interest about climate change and health. We are hoping that community health adaptation strategies and the people's perception on the climate change and health from this research may serve as an effective reference to policy makers as well as experts committed to improve health adaptation strategies to climate change.

Study on the Food Hygiene Management in Korean Restaurant in Response to Climate Change

Project Head | Jeong Seon Kim

Despite domestic dining-out rate growth, operating practices and circumstances in food service industry remain less desirable. This is true in that most of the relevant businesses are performed by work-to-live self-proprietors. Besides, according to yearly food poisoning statistics by the Korean Food and Drugs Administration, food poisoning incidents rates in food service industry is continuously increasing. Strengthening of hygiene management in this regard is deemed necessary. Moreover, level of hygiene in food service industry is predicted to be exacerbated due to climate change, thus, signals potential mass proliferation of food poisoning.

This study aims at preventing risks of mass proliferation in food poisoning induced by climate change. The research, thus, analyzed recent food safety-related accidents and hygiene practices in food service industry. We also analyzed available guidelines and manuals of this regard and presented suggestions for better management.

Following methods were applied for the study; to reflect theoretical perspectives, we went through literature review concerning hygiene management in food service establishments as a response to climate change. International seminars and consultations were held to reflect ideas and suggestions from academic circle. From the practical point of view, we conducted interviews and surveys on those actually operating relevant businesses to portray actual hygiene level of the establishments and reflect challenges and drawbacks concerning stakeholder's perception and practice in this context.

We could draw out following major factors from the survey; practitioner's perception and practices on hygiene management (medical check-up / hygiene behavior / education and training on hygiene practice), on-the-job hygiene management (prevention against cross-contamination / proper treatment of high-

risk food / temperature management of refrigeration and freezer), hygiene management of equipment (equipment for cleaning and disinfection / equipment for disinfection, sterilization and drying / examination of thermometer)

While the business owners' perception level on climate change was high, owner's practicing level was low due to insufficient refrigerating facilities and inadequate management capabilities. Business participants' behaviour change is urgent and of utmost importance in terms of temperature and timing control, food-specific refrigeration procedure and after-cooking preservation.

Intensive risk factor management should be carried out in cuisine (Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and Western) context manner. For example, tableware hygiene and storage of high-risk food for Korean cuisine; pre-treatment of raw ingredients, hygiene condition and medical checkup for Chinese cuisine practitioners; disinfection, sterilization and pre-treated food storage for Japanese cuisine; and practitioner's hygiene and the storage of high-risk food for Western cuisine should be managed intensively.

Furthermore, time and temperature management is crucial to minimize microbe proliferation in restaurants. Through and regular training in this regard to induce practitioner's hygiene perception and practice is deemed necessary.

Hygiene management in food service establishments as a response to climate change can be practiced on field by initiating the following. The government sector should notify food hygiene alert such as food poisoning index in case of climate-change induced temperature increase or occurrence of abnormal weather condition. Relevant information and techniques should be delivered to stakeholder on field. Education and training concerning prediction and prevention is also crucial. Business owners, meanwhile, should prepare their own hygiene management guidelines corresponding to the climate change and appropriate for their own business circumstances and share them with their employees to boost up practitioner's hygiene management and practices.

Poverty Reduction Policies in Selected Asian Countries

– Trends, Strategies and Challenges –

Project Head | Seokpyo Hong

This research aims to look at causes and implications of poverty in selected Asian countries. It places a special emphasis on understanding multi-dimensionality of poverty by analyzing trends, strategies and challenges of poverty reduction policies in relatively less developed Southeast Asian countries; Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Poverty stems from a variety of socioeconomic, environmental and interpersonal factors that occur over the course of time and at all levels of population. It may stem from historical tragedies such as war and colonial occupation; isolated military regime; unpredictable or destined environmental factors, etc. In fact, UXO and mines in Lao PDR, residues of Vietnam war, seriously, hinders its nation's development effort; more than two decades of Myanmar's political as well as diplomatic stance isolated itself from the world and at the same time from opportunities for development and growth. Besides, Asia is considered as the most disaster prone region in the world since about 75% of the world's natural disasters occurred in the Asia-Pacific region. The threat of environmental disasters is one of the main factors aggravating living conditions of the vulnerable population. Furthermore, incidences of natural disasters, such as flash floods and landslides are increasing due to climate change. It is, thus, important to depict country-specific as well as context-specific features of poverty.

In the report, we scrutinized several government-led anti-poverty policies and the increasingly wide spheres of influence related to the onset, persistence, and consequences of poverty. We, thus, explored historical, environmental, religious, political factors which may exacerbate indigent condition of the vulnerable population in selected Southeast Asian countries.

Besides, we emphasized a need to further develop effective, transparent and

accountable mechanisms and administrative procedures at the operational levels as well as sectors of government. Ineffective pro-poor policies, distribution and delivery system as well as lack of qualified skilled personnel are all the crucial factors which may have huge impacts on poverty.

Holistic and coordinated approach toward poverty and integration of various sectoral policies may serve as effective solution in tackling down poverty issues in southeast Asian developing countries.

Establishing a Preventative Welfare System and Integrated Case Management Program for Vulnerable Families, Families in Crisis, and Multicultural Families: Third Year

Project Head | Seung Kwon Kim

This study was aimed at providing a model of a preventive and individualized integrated case management service as a way to help vulnerable and at-risk families overcome poverty and other risky situations by gaining independence and stability. The study was divided into three specific parts. First, this study develops an optimal integrated case management model for Korean society. Second, the study evaluates the impacts and effectiveness of case management services for vulnerable families and families in crisis. Third, the study suggests sharing roles and developing connections between public and private case management agencies.

For this study, the final version of the integrated case management model was developed by modifying and improving the existing model. The final case management model consisted of 9 sectors, 18 indicators, and 90 conditions. In each condition, risk-level measurements were conducted using 11-point risky scales. Using this model, we operated an integrated case management program with approximately 45 social service agencies.

Additionally, we established a database that contained all the data from our case management processes which helped us evaluate their overall impacts. Also, this study proposes the integrated case management model for Korean society which contains the case management system (structure) and the three-step case management process model.

The study found that the new integrated case management model worked remarkably well, reducing the average risk level of families by as much as 43%, from 74 points at the baseline measurement to 42 points at the end of the study. The average monthly expenditure for the entire duration of the case management process was KRW 1,197,000. Of this monthly amount, direct costs were KRW 532,000, and indirect costs, such as agency referral costs, were KRW 665,000. In sum, it cost an

average of KRW 37,000 to decrease 1 point of risk level for all households (359 households). Based on the result, we conclude that the case management program was effectively and successfully operated.

Strategies for Increasing Social Service Jobs II – Focusing on Childcare and Afterschool Services –

Project Head | Meesook Kim

Child care and after-school services have an effect in investing human capital of the young generation, resulting in national wealth accumulation in a long run. The investment of human capital was a fundamental element in welfare reform of European countries where the sustainability of a society is believed to be achieved by it. In addition, since child care and after-school services opens much possibility in job creation, they have received much attention.

In recent years, Korea has adopted the voucher system in child care services to satisfy the clients' needs of quality care. In other words, a market principle has penetrate to the services. In after-school services field, various services providers compete each other to secure the clients.

Under these circumstances, it is high time to detect whether this market supply of child care produces effective service supply and multiple service providers of after-school services guarantee quality services. Furthermore, we need to examine not only the size of the jobs that they can make, but also ways to expand good quality jobs.

The current study deals with the supply and demand of the services, projects number of jobs that they can make and suggests ways to create decent jobs at the same time providing satisfactory services to the clients.

The 2012 National Survey on Fertility, Family Health & Welfare in Korea

Project Head | Seung Kwon Kim

This study is the 22nd and latest in the series of the National Survey on Fertility, Family Health and Welfare, which started in 1964 with a view to contributing to informed policymaking by means of an up-to-date understanding of a wide range of variables that are associated directly or indirectly with marriage, childbirth, child rearing, support for parents, and family health. The findings of this study include the following. First, there has been a slight gain, first time in many years, in the importance of marriage in the public perception. Still, however, most of the Koreans who choose to marry late or not to marry at all do so largely because they have “no stable job” or “cannot afford to marry and have a family”. Second, having children for a growing number of Koreans has become a mere option, not a necessity. The ideal number of children for married women aged between 15 and 44 was 2.2, while the actual number of children they have on average was 1.6. In the same group, 76.6% responded that they would have no more children. The rate of pregnancy wastage for the same group declined to 22.4% from 29.0% and 25.8% in 2006 and 2009, respectively. Of particular significance was that there was a marked reduction in the number of induced abortions. Fourth, the overall rate of breastfeeding declined somewhat from what it was in 2009, whereas the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd weeks postpartum increased to 26.7%, 53.0% and 59.1%, respectively. Fifth, “family health” (44.4%) and “family stability” (41.7%) were the conditions that Koreans consider most important for their families. In comparison, such other factors as “success”, “power”, “wealth”, “filial piety” are considered much less important in keeping the family happy. Sixth, Korean families spend a monthly average amount of KW1.19 million on children, an increase from KW0.75 million, KW0.91 million and KW1.01 million in 2003, 2006 and 2009, respectively. Seventh, Korean men and women are found to have spent KW75.5 million and KW5.23 million on average on their marriage, an increase from KW73 million for men and KW32.6 million for women in 2009.

Keywords: fertility, contraception, family health, child care expenditure, family welfare

The 2012 Korea Welfare Panel Survey (KOWEPS): Descriptive Report

Project Head | HyunSoo Choi

Social welfare policy should cope flexibly with the changes in people's economic status, consumption expenditures, value judgments, and the status of economy-wide income distribution, poverty and inequality. However, existing cross-sectional survey data are not suffice to analyze the socio-economic dynamics because their inability to identify the age effect and the cohort effect. They might also have problems in representing national characteristics. In order to overcome such limitations, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) and Seoul National University (SNU) begun 'Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS)' and established 7,072 households of first-year samples in 2006.

There are three types of questionnaires for the survey: the first is for the households, the second is for household members who are aged 15 and over, and the third is for special topics (supplements). Household samples also consist of two groups: one is composed of 3,500 households less than 60% of the median income, and the other 3,500 households over 60% of the median.

In this 7th wave, we have completed 5,732 household samples which include both the original and newly created households, 11,599 family members of the aged 15 and over and 521 children in a supplementary survey. The attrition rate of the original household sample for the 7th wave in 2012 compared to the first wave is 25.47%, and the attrition rate of the original and newly created households sample is 18.95%.

The descriptive report provides a wide range of information about the general features, economic conditions, employment status, social security, welfare needs and disability which was the special topic for the 6th-year survey. The results are very analogous to other cross-sectional surveys, such as 'Population and Housing Census', 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey' and 'Economically Active Population Census', and this implies pretty high reliability of the Korea Welfare Panel Survey.

Keywords: Korea Welfare Panel Study(KOWEPS)

Development of Social Indicators by Means of KOWEPS Data

Research
Paper
12-55-2

Project Head | Sang-Ho Nam

Among the policy areas in Korea, social policy is one of the highly recognized areas in the sense that its impact is so vast and important for the welfare of the Korean.

In order to investigate appropriate policy design, we need to have detailed information on the current status of the social welfare in many respects. Korea Welfare panel Survey (KOWEPS), jointly conducted by both Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) and Institute for Social Welfare of Seoul national University, is originally designed to satisfy such requirements. KOWEPS was first started in 2006 and just completed its seventh survey in 2012.

This report is initiated with the intention of fulfilling deeper analyses for the welfare status for the Korean. Several in-depth studies of welfare analysis are carried out in this report, such as effects of equivalent scales on poverty and inequality, analysis of income mobility, and developing computable general equilibrium (CGE) model for the analysis of income distribution. According to the results, the degree of poverty and/or inequality crucially depends on the equivalent scale for the analysis of micro data such as household survey (e.g., KOWEPS). For the international comparison, square root of household size is acceptable, but more information on gender or age composition will play an important role for the deeper analysis of welfare status.

Analysis of income dynamics (especially short-run and long-run income mobility) is very important for the design of anti-poverty policy. From now on, we need to pay more attention to the behavior of the entry and/or exit rate, and the effectiveness/efficiency of the anti-poverty policy based upon the in-depth analyses results of income dynamics.

Until now, partial equilibrium analysis is the main tool for the policy analysis. But this approach has severe drawbacks in the sense that it cannot take interactions of

the important variables into account. Therefore, the policy implication from the partial equilibrium analysis has limitation in its nature. There has been a long wish for the tool that enables us to perform general equilibrium analysis, and finally it came true. The CGE model developed here follows the well-known ORANI-G model of the Australian economy and modified to the Korean economy for the issues of income distribution in CGE settings. All the relevant databases, such as social Accounting matrices that entangle the input-output table, the national income accounts, and the household survey, are also prepared. This will be a starting point for the active use of CGE-type analysis for the social welfare in Korea.

A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2010

Research
P a p e r
12-56-1

Project Head | Young-Ho Jung

The health care sector has rapidly changed and medical expenses have increased at a growing pace. These changes increasingly demand improvement in efficiency, effectiveness and equity from the national health care sector. To achieve such goals, the government has to secure basic statistical data in order to make evidence-based scientific policies. In particular, a database must be built to cover issues such as: 1) scientific data production with respect to medical utilizations and out-of-pocket medical expenses; and 2) complicated and diverse cause-and-effect relationships relating to behaviors of using health care services, health conditions, and health behaviors.

A wide variety of survey subjects should be included in panel surveys based on the conceptual framework pursued by the Korea Health Panel. In summary, the survey subjects in this report can be categorized into: 1) demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals and health equity; 2) health awareness and behaviors; 3) health levels and restrictions on activities; 4) social capital and network; 5) residential environment; 6) use of health care services; 7) accessibility to and satisfaction with medical services; 8) expenditure level of medical expenses; 9) financial resources for medical expenses; and 10) private health insurance payments.

In order to accomplish political objectives in the health care sector, it is imperative to primarily track down pathways relating to complicated and diverse cause-and-effect relationships among medical utilizations & behaviors, health conditions and health behaviors which determine medical expenditures. This is attributable to likelihood of establishing desired policies when phenomena are accurately apprehended and respective determinants are scientifically investigated. In that sense, the Korea Health Panel is expected to play a politically and academically important role and bring about the following effects. First, the panel allows for

understanding of dynamic changes-which is impossible with cross-sectional data -enabling cohort analyses (such as effects in a specific period of time and on the specific age group). Second, the panel provides diverse access to health, likely boosting the understanding level of health-related policies. Third, in-depth studies about medical utilizations and expenses should likely lead to comprehension and analyses of dynamic changes with respect to payments for services not covered by the health insurance, medicine and private health insurance of individuals and households.

In-Depth Analysis of Medical Utilization in Korea Using Korean Health Panel Survey(KHPS)

Project Head | Daejung Kim

Research
P a p e r
12-56-2

Recent healthcare policy in Korea has been changed from care oriented supply side policy to consumer oriented demand side policy. Demand side policies aim to satisfy various needs in healthcare, such as health improvement, prevention, rehabilitation, long term care, etc, resulting from income increases and aging population. To implement the consumer oriented policy, we need to correctly diagnose the current medical utilization practice and, under this diagnosis, we can prescribe a right policy.

This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of medical utilization by analyzing raw data of Korean Health Panel Survey (KHPS) from 1st to 2nd Wave. The subjects that covers in this study range from acute care utilization, chronic disease care, pregnancy and birth-giving, pharmaceuticals, etc. For each subject, it analyzed socio-economic factors that affect the medical utilization and discussed the equity and efficiency of the utilization.

We expect that this study provides thought-provoking arguments and valuable policy implications for policy makers and for academia.

2012 Development and Operation of Gateway System for Internet Health Information

Project Head | Tae-min Song

The Health Park (healthpark.or.kr) was developed in 2001, and it has since then been operated as an internet-based gateway system designed to promote public use of up-to-date and reliable health information. The system is aimed at providing broader health information and increasing user convenience by creating a database.

This study draws implications for measures to manage health information more efficiently, provide big data-based health information and encourage the elderly to utilize health information, develop more health information apps for smart phone users, improve the quality of websites providing health information, and protect personal information on the web.

As of 2012, the Health Park is a one-stop information storehouse that provides 8,080 newspaper/broadcast reports, 142 health contents (recommended items, self-diagnosis articles, patient group information pieces), 2,988 health information contents (health rules, expert columns, health videos), 8,077 healthy lifestyle articles(12 topics), 10,559 pieces of information on diseases (17 topics), 6,496 health articles on different body parts, and 4,666 health information pieces for different age groups.

The Health Park in 2012 has drawn a total of 718,912 visits (a daily average of 2,357 visits), and a total of 2,694,418 page views (a daily average of 8,834 page views). The Health Information Utilization Satisfaction Survey (2012.05.21~06.10) shows that the 3 most viewed information was about health contents (30.6%), self-diagnosis articles (26.2%), and newspaper/broadcast reports (20.9%). In another user survey, the Health Information Park and the information posted on it were rated highly in terms of usability (4.84 out of 6), reliability (4.84), profusion (4.81), and satisfaction (4.66). The survey also showed that 54.5% of smart phone and tablet PC users were using 2 or 3 health-related apps.

Establishment and Operation of the Health and Welfare Statistical Information System: 4th Year

Project Head | **Yeon Hee Lee**

Now entering its 4th year, this study will be conducted as long as the National Health and Welfare Statistics Portal Site is operated. The National Health and Welfare Statistics Portal Site is aimed at playing a pivotal role in the provision of wide-ranging statistics on health and welfare.

This year, the study focuses on devising measures to collect statistical data on the elderly, poverty and North Korea, and to provide user-tailored statistics by enabling atypical statistical analysis at the request of data users of 2009 Fertility and Family Health and Welfare Study. In this study, an evaluation of the website quality is carried out based on the result of the online survey on user's demand and satisfaction. As of 2012, the number of website subscribers is 1,765 and the statistical database is comprised of 7,780 survey-based statistics and 5,068 general data-based statistics.

The future study should focus on improving the quality of contents, and reforming content classification and drawing key indicators by area so that the National Health and Welfare Statistics Portal can be more stably operated.

Activating the Medical Accident Damage Relief and Medical Dispute Mediation Law

Project Head | Sangyoung Lee

As health service utilizations increase, medical disputes caused by medical accidents are also rapidly increasing in Korea.

In order to better respond to increasing medical disputes, the Korean government enacted the Medical Accidents Damage Relief and Medical Dispute Mediation Law in April, 2011 and put it into effect in April, 2012.

In spite of the enactment of the law, the parties of mediations, the victims of medical accidents and the medical service providers do not tend to utilize the mediation procedure. As of 30th of September, 2012, no more than two hundreds and fifty six cases were subscribed to the mediation procedure, and the mediation procedures for eight six case have been initiated so far.

This study tries to identify key factors involved in the low utilization of the procedure, and aims to provide effective measures to activate the medical dispute mediation and arbitration system in Korea.

This study emphasizes the importance of developing the policy measures to prevent medical accidents, to expand social capital with which medical disputes can be conciliated without resorting to the procedure, and to enhance the quality of the mediation procedure.

The Status of Health, Childbirth and Child Rearing of North Korean People

Project Head | Nami Hwang

The health and food security is one of the important primary issues, especially in the humanitarian standpoint, because they can threaten basic living standards for survival.

The objectives of this study are to identify the current status of basic human need and health related life style of North Korean people throughout the life span.

According to the result of study, the gap in healthy life expectancy between North Koreans and South Koreans was approximately 12 years in 2007. Individuals born in South Korea could expect to live to 80 an average, while North Koreans were much behind them at 69 in 2008.

The levels of infant and maternal mortality of North Korea were five times higher than those of South Korea. Infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality ratio were at 19.0 per 1,000 livebirths and 77.2 per 100,000 livebirths respectively, which remained considerably higher than those in the 1990s.

Health-related lifestyles, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, have increased since the year of 1990. Smoking and drinking rates among adults was 53% and 44% respectively as of 2012. North Korean had a poor quality of life and poor environmental sanitation required for basic their daily life. The health and food security has deteriorated since the year of 1990s, which was observed by the interview survey for those migrants from North Korea and living South Korea.

The early childhood is one of the most critical moments in the life of an individual to keep the high quality of life.

The strategies for population development as well as assurance of human security for the next generation should focus on strengthening early childhood development programs of North Korean people for the unification of Korea in the future.

Keywords: human security, healthy life throughout the lifespan

A Study on the Development of Long-term Projection Method for Social Expenditure

Project Head | Jongwook Won

Long-term projection of social expenditure could reveal many information on developmental stages of social security system. The absolute level and relative level of expenditure could imply quantitative and qualitative aspects of social security system. Despite the importance of long-term projection of social expenditure, there has never been attempt to establish consensus on projection methods. There have been many attempts to produce long-term projection of social expenditure in aggregate or in individual programs. However, all these outputs propose different assumptions on range of social security system, macro variables, and micro variables defining each programs. As a result, each projection produces different results and causes confusion in interpreting the results.

This study is the first attempt to establish a single set of standards for long-term projection of social expenditures. This study does not stop at just establishing unified methodology but to propose tools for evaluating levels, composition and growth pattern of social expenditure.

Tasks for Future Health and Welfare Policy

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Project Head | Young-Seok Shin

The future of welfare state has been a topic of discussion and arguments in Korea recently. Issues range from education to employment, from healthcare to housing, from welfare rates to pensions to provision for people with disability. Some have claimed it cannot survive because the population is aging. Others have argued that globalization will undermine it in due course. Recent economic recession have added to the questions faced by the welfare state.

Is this right that Korea has to be a welfare state? We are going to welfare states, really? Can the Korean welfare state be sustainable? What are the major challenges faced by Korea's welfare state at this time? What impact does the welfare state have on reducing poverty? Can the necessary funding be provided? If Korea's welfare state is to survive how should it adjust to the changing economic situation? What are the implications of demographic developments? Can the nation state continue to be the basis for this kind of development model?

In these economically turbulent times it is essential to focus on the shape of the society we wish to see emerge. People want to protect the vulnerable, secure the national standard livelihood, give the same start-line to all, and reduce the financial burden of education, health, housing, etc. Therefore we need to talk to the new government concerning the future Korea's welfare state vision, target, aim, tasks.

The present paper consists of 4 chapters. First chapter describes this paper's aim, method, contents. Second chapter describes the challenges of economic status and social condition. We ought to analyze Korea's condition in the past, present, and future. That results have some implication future welfare state considered. Third chapter analyze the survey how level the Korea's welfare performed and recognized. The results show most Korean feels "satisfies" about welfare policy performed and they need to secure employment, education, their old age life. Fourth chapter show

the vision, aims, tasks for future welfare policies. These show 4 categories, 10 tasks, 40 items. Each item show status, diagnosis, abroad case study, and road map. We want for you to understand the Korea's future welfare vision, aims, policies, tasks, items.

Issues and Challenges in Health Care Laws in Korea

Project Head | Kang Jae Yun

As people's longevity lengthens and their living standards rise, health becomes an area of ever-increasing attention. Health care affects people's lives and safety, directly or indirectly, exerting an enormous impact on society as a whole. The health care sector is where there is widespread information asymmetry that makes it difficult for consumers to make rational choices.

It is where various interest groups are often in conflict over the scope of their respective activities. In these circumstances, the number of laws concerning health care is on the persistent increase, with consumerism gaining strength. Keeping in pace with such changes, the focus of national health policy has been shifted from curative care to lifelong health promotion, and health care laws have been revised accordingly.

This study is a pilot examination of laws concerning health care in Korea. First, the authors took an overview of the general features of health care laws, how they are designed, implemented, and revised. We also reviewed health care laws in terms of a range of different components that make up Korea's health care sector. This study identified and examined current health care issues from the perspective of laws in an attempt to provide a source of reference materials that can be used in policymaking and revisions of relevant laws in the future. The issues reviewed here include conflict between health professional groups, the separation of prescribing and drug dispensing, national health promotion, regulations on tobacco businesses, regulations on health management services, public health care, and for-profit medical corporations. The authors suggested how health care laws, based on a clear plan for health care advancement, should be revised to ensure consistency in health care policies and increased convenience for people.

Keywords: Health Care Law, legislation procedure, health rights

Policy Issues and Directions for a Rapid Increase in Suicide in Korea

Project Head | Sangyoung Lee

Korea has the highest suicide rates among the OECD country. The rate of suicide was risen sharply since mid-1990s. Fast population aging of the country affects an increase in suicide rates. The suicide rates had been rising sharply in the recession of 1998 and 2008. Suicide rates in rural areas of Korea are significantly higher than the national average. Suicide is the leading cause of death among 10-to 19-year-old youth, and also among the nation's labor force in the core age group of 20 to 39. Unstable employees in their 40s and 50s, and the elderly who is not prepared for their later years leads Korea's suicide rates.

It is emphasized, in this study, that suicide rates can be controlled by proper treatment and prevention, as suicide is shown to be related to individual and environmental socioeconomic status. The treatment efforts of suicide should be done together to prevent suicidal behaviors, suicidal ideation, and complete suicide. High-risk group of suicidal behavior associated with depression, aging, economic difficulty, separation and divorce should be controlled by public mental health system. For the people who are in economic difficulty, it is also necessary to provide both urgent financial support and mental health service. For the healthy lifespan rather than mere life extension, socially taking care of the aged is required via vitalizing current Senior Welfare Centers and Mental Health Centers.

Financing Policy for Sustainable Welfare for Korea

– A Case Study of Sweden, France and the UK –

Project Head | Kyeong-hoan Gho

This report provides an overview and assessment of European countries' taxation and financial policies to navigate effective way to reach sustainable welfare of Korea. It compares Sweden, France, England's fiscal structure, crisis managements and economical/social successes. It selects Sweden as the typical Scandinavia-social democracy country, France as the Western european-conservative country and England as the Anglo-Saxon-liberal country. To investigate economical success, it examines each country's economic growth, income distribution, fiscal balance and government debt. For the social successes, It checks quality of life, suicide rates, fertilities.

Swedish social welfare model which is represented as universal social welfare suggests that the way of distribution is more important than the way of taxation. Even though Sweden has low degree of cumulative taxation, it has great distribution effects. Sweden is also represented as Rehn-Meidner Model which promotes the solidarity income and the active labour market policy. Since the temporary employee can raise the financial demand of social policies in Korea, Swedish model such as 'the remuneration for work of equal value' gives considerable solution for temporary employees problem in Korea. This report also hints the way to increase the tax by lowering the real tax burden for individual like as Sweden. Above all, it emphasizes that Swedish politics and policy trusted by civil influences positively on effectiveness of social welfare system.

The social protection system in France is very complicated, segmented and accompanied nation's low involvement. These factors make social actors hard to negotiate. France begins social protection with social insurance programs which is based on Bismarckian model. However after the 1990's deepening poverty, France introduced tax-based income replacement system originated from Beverigian model

to solve the poverty and create the jobs. The France's combination of the Bismarckian model based on the solidarity of income earners and the Beverigian model based on the security of social rights is suggested as one of the viable alternative. Since Korea has fragile taxation footing which is resulted from lack of taxation infrastructure, it is limited to promote tax-based social security programs widely. The social insurance system which is fully depending on income earner also can widen the poverty gap in the labour market. Therefore, To find proper combination of these two is one of the principal challenges for the sustainable social welfare system in Korea.

Since finance and insurance is of great importance in the British economy, the economical crisis of 2008 hits England harsher than average of OECD countries. While recovering the crisis, England concentrates on the active labour market programs and expands the government funding on fiance and other industries. However, continuing recession starts to bring the reformation of Social Security, and the reduction of the tax concessions and the public expenditures. The reformation contains policies for building up the work incentive, diversifying the taxation source and replacing the means-tested benefits by universal credits. These discretionary fiscal policies and efforts on efficiency of social welfare of England shows diverse progress of the welfare state.

The expansion of the social welfare brings not only benefits such as social cohesion and political stability but also costs. As to the funds for social welfare, this report implies that it is important to find proper combination of tax and contribution. The trust in politics and the knowledge on institutions is also the key of decision-making process on social welfare policies and taxation policies. However, it is risky to imitate the other countries' case unconditionally. The report suggests to find the way to pursue sustainable social welfare by considering the relations of the other policies and taking a comprehensive approach.

Review of the Korean health care system performance During 2000~2010 and policy implications based on OECD Health data

Project Head | Hye-Ryun Kim

This study is aimed to analyze Korean health care system from 2000 to 2010 using 2012 OECD Health Database and to suggest policy recommendations based on these findings.

For this purpose, the study identified the changes in Korean health care system in the aspects of resource, service and health status for the decade, and measured relative performance among OECD members by making comparison with four member countries-Japan, France, Germany, and Netherlands-for those countries have national health insurance (NHI) system similar to Korea.

Moreover, this study is to evaluate the efficiency and equity of Korean health care system. For efficiency, this study selected several important indicators to analyze the Korean health care system performance. For analysis of equity, the study reviewed existing research findings.

The results of this study can be summarized as follows:

First, Korea over-supplied health care material resources such as hospitals, hospital beds and high price medical equipments, whereas under-supplied health care human resources including doctors and nurses. Second, Korea over-used health care services such as consultations with doctors and length of stay in hospitals. Third, Korea attained dramatic improvement in health status such as increase in life expectancy and decrease in premature mortality and infant mortality.

This study found that the aspects of the change in Korean health care system is very similar to those of Japan. It is suggested to review strengths and weaknesses of Japanese health care system in order to respond various forthcoming changes in Korean health care system.

There are a lot of challenges in Korean health care system. Because the system is dominated by private sector, it is difficult to appropriately regulate the supply of

resources. Besides, low health insurance fee induces over-treatment and raises problems with quality of care and low level of patients' satisfaction. Confronted with these challenges, it is required to promote primary care, to improve equity and quality, and to put greater emphasis on health promotion initiatives and illness prevention, and to change payment system gradually which can improve performance as well as control of increasing health expenditure.

A Study of Health and Welfare Composite Index

Project Head | Sang-Ho Nam

I . Introduction

Nowdays the ultimate goal for the welfare state is to improve the quality of life. In the past, international comparison based upon per capita GDP was the most popular, but composite indexes which encompassing happiness and/or environment are getting more popular. In spite of this line of efforts, not all the researchers and/or policy makers are happy with it. That is because it is quite hard to get agreement regarding the individual components that constitute the composite indexes. To make things worse, as time goes by, subjective satisfaction has been changing. For example, there was no such severe protest in an era of fast growth, but nowadays, when we spent the highest social expenditure, people are not satisfied with the current status of social welfare, and thus the desire for the social benefits grows continuously.

In this research, international comparison of the health and welfare for the 30 OECD countries was carried out. Specifically, individual components for each sector are compiled in objective and systematic way, and then these are combined to get the composite indexes for the health and/or welfare.

II . Summary of Findings

In this report, unlike to Kim et al. (2011), special emphasis was put on the timeliness of the data. Specifically, the rules of less than 2 years of time lag were strongly maintained in order to avoid the time lag of the individual component. Next, normalization process was carried out to incorporate the variability or scale dependency. The post typical way of normalization is to deduct minimum from individual component, and then divide by the range, which is the difference between

the maximum and the minimum if individual component. Next, we need to determine the relative importance of the individual components to derive the composite indexes. In general, equal weights are used, but in some cases Delphi method can be applied. In Kim et al. (2011), a survey was carried out for the 50 specialists, among social welfare (50%), economists (22%), and sociologists (18%), etc. In this research, these weights are applied to derive the composite indexes of Health and welfare indexes.

According to the composite index of welfare, Sweden is the highest, Norway is the second, Ireland is the third, and Netherlands is the fourth. On the contrary, countries in Eastern Europe, America, and Asia are located in the lower rank. Korea recorded 23rd among 30 OECD countries. This might be considered as a slight improvement compared to the 26th in 2008. The lowest ranked countries are: Greece (30th), Turkey (29th), Mexico (28th), Hungary (27th), and United States (26th). Although Korea showed relative advantage in the economic viability and the sustainability of the welfare finance, policy makers need to put more efforts to meet the demand for the welfare demands and/or realized happiness for the longer term.

III. Summary and Conclusion

According to the results, Northern European countries show the highest level of composite welfare, whereas Japan and United States were not that high in spite of their high level of per capita income. Korea turned out to be in the lower rank although located in the top rank in the economic viability and the sustainability of the welfare finance.

Special attention should be put in the realized happiness which was the lowest. For this purpose, we need to increase in crude birth rate, decrease in suicide rate, and the increase in subjective well-being.

The research direction for the future can be summarized as follows: it might be necessary to develop indexes that can be decomposed by regional, by sex, and/or by age cohort. In addition, regular survey on the subjective well-being on various social issues needs to be carried out. Finally, the methodology to combine both subjective and objective components need to be developed.

2012 Annual Report of Center on the Establishment and Evaluation for Community Welfare Policy

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Project Head | Seung Kwon Kim

As inequality in community welfare levels increases, effective community welfare policies become more important. This study promotes community welfare policies in order to reduce differences in residents' welfare levels within communities.

To do so, the study examines: 1) how to create an effective evaluation system for welfare policy, 2) what roles welfare foundations can take to help their communities, 3) how to strategize in establishing local welfare foundations, and 4) how to create effective community welfare policies for the public. To examine these points, a research team analyzed related works, and participated in ongoing community welfare policy forums that included scholars, government officers, and employees of welfare foundations.

Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability in Health

Project Head | Hosung Shin

In the first year's work, we developed the framework of climate change vulnerability assessment tool. The purpose of the second year's study was to compute the composite index of climate change of health impacts by the sigungu (district or county) area. We analyzed the health impacts into five categories: vector-borne diseases, food and water-borne diseases, disaster, heat stress, and air pollution / allergy. In last year of the project, we assessed the validity and reliability of climate change vulnerability index which we developed in the second year. We also proposed valuable policy suggestions as well as the assessment of province climate change reports.

The vulnerability assessment framework of climate change focused on health impacts consists of six layers. The first layer was climate factors such as the future change of temperature, precipitation, and humidity and their variabilities. The second layer was the magnitude and distribution of climate change related to diseases. The third one was environmental factors, which are composed of natural environment and man-made environment. The fourth layer composed of vulnerable population distribution of climate change. The fifth layer assessed social conditions, which are associated with social resources and upstream determinants of health. The final layer of vulnerability model was the health system. In particular, public health initiatives are crucial to the success of adaptation policy and community mobilizing.

We thoroughly reviewed related documents and followed the compositor's construction process suggested. We explored different methodologies for weighting and aggregating indicators into a composite and tested the robustness of the composite. For the test, we did population based interview surveys of 3 district areas and 2 counties, and the in-depth interviews of 25 experts. From the outcome of surveys, we found that index developed in the second year had a considerable validity

and reliability. Nonetheless, we revised the index and updated data for better predictability of climate change vulnerability in health issues.

The assessment of district /county level of the vulnerability for climate change would be a useful tool for measuring the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and evaluating the exposure sensitivity of climate risks. The composite index we developed and we named for climate change vulnerability index in health, provided the useful and reliable information regarding the factors for susceptible parts, the comparison of relative vulnerability, which helped people to understand the risks and induced people actions to overcome he risks.

Keywords: the vulnerability assessment framework of climate change, climate change vulnerability index, climate change adaptation strategies

A Study on the System Improvements of Nonprofit Corporation

Project Head | Youngho Oh

This study focuses on promoting the roles and functions of nonprofit corporations, and enhancing their organizational competency through understanding the current status of nonprofit corporations and analyzing problems by type of nonprofit corporation. As part of this purpose, the first year study examined the laws and institutions of nonprofit corporations and reviewed previous studies to understand the current status and the problems of nonprofit corporations, and also drew ways to improve the problems of the nonprofit corporations by reviewing nonprofit corporation systems in selected countries. This second year study conducts field surveys and evaluations in order to verify the problems of nonprofit corporations identified by the first year study, and seeks ways to increase the accountability of nonprofit corporations by evaluating them in terms of accountability.

When the scale of the economy was small, the government was exclusively responsible for promoting public interest, but as the scale of the economy has become larger and the range of social demands has broadened, the role of the private sector has become crucial in serving the public interest, and as a result, the nonprofit sector has been formed. Whether the private sector should provide public goods and services on a voluntary basis has been discussed from economic and noneconomic perspectives, and the increased role of nonprofit corporations has become necessary to meet more diversified and complicated social demands. As a result, the demand for sound management systems of nonprofit corporations from the government and the society has been stronger and in this regard, whether nonprofit corporations are equipped with well-organized management systems in terms of accountability should be reviewed.

In order to promote the credibility and objectivity of the public interest verification system, more specialized organizations in both the public and private

sectors need to carry out the verification process, and to make the verification process more effective, besides document screening, reliable information should be gathered, and based on the information, more systematic statistics should be generated. Considering the role of nonprofit corporations will be further enhanced in the future, the role of nonprofit organizations should be more advanced and transparent, and it is also required to increase the accountability of nonprofit corporations by setting up the mission and vision through in-depth discussions to solidify the publicness and public interest of nonprofit corporations.

III

Outresearch Activities

Commissioned Research Projects in 2012

- Policy Paper
- Policy Brief
- Working Paper
- Others

KIHASA Periodicals

- Health and Social Welfare Review
- Health–Welfare Policy Forum
- Health Welfare Issue & Focus

Commissioned Research Projects in 2012

Policy Paper

| No. | Title | Author |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Policy 2012-01 | Assessment of the Performance of Community Self-reliance Centers | Kim, Taewan |
| Policy 2012-02 | A Study of Changes in Level-of-Care Assessment for Long-term Care Recipients | Lee, Yunkyung Kim, Chan-Woo |
| Policy 2012-03 | Changes in Health Care Use Behavior and Health Insurance Expenditure Following the Expansion of Health Insurance Coverage | Oh, Youngho |
| Policy 2012-04 | Living Profiles and Welfare Service Needs of Older Persons in Korea, 2011 | Chung, Kyunghee |
| Policy 2012-05 | A Study of Workable Ways of Making Korea a Society Living in Harmony with the Aged and the Disabled | Chung, Kyunghee Kim, SeongHee |
| Policy 2012-06 | Development of an Ecosystematic Welfare Model | Kang, Shin-Wook |
| Policy 2012-07-1 | Sampling and Survey Design in the Patient Survey 2011 | Son, Chang-Kyoon |
| Policy 2012-07 | The Patient Survey 2011 | Son, Chang-Kyoon |
| Policy 2012-08 | Population Projection for Estimation of National Pension Finance | Lee, Samsik |
| Policy 2012-09 | A Study of the Concept and Scope of the Commoner | Kang, Shin-Wook |
| Policy 2012-10 | Planning for the Improvement of Health ODA | Hwang, Nami |
| Policy 2012-11 | A Feasibility Study of the Proposal to Establish a National Dentistry Research Institute | Shin, Hosung |
| Policy 2012-12 | Development of Quality Improving Tools and Comprehensive Manual for Clinical Practice Guidelines | Kim, Nam Soon |
| Policy 2012-13 | A Study of Strategies for Systematizing Energy Welfare | Lee, Huon Joo |
| Policy 2012-14 | National Survey of People's Responses to the Renaming and Rebranding of Community Health Centers | Jung, Young-Ho |
| Policy 2012-15 | A Study of Ways of Improving Policy on Poverty | Lee, Taejin |
| Policy 2012-16 | In-depth Analysis of the Patient Survey 2010 | Doh, Serok |
| Policy 2012-17 | A Study of a Rational Fee Setting Model Reflecting the Special Characteristics of Dental Services | Kim, Jinsoo |
| Policy 2012-18 | A Study on Adjustment Strategies for Selection Criteria and Eligibility Rules in Child Care Subsidy Program 2012 | Choi, HyunSoo |
| Policy 2012-19 | A Study on Establishment of the 1st Basic Plan to Improve Public Long-Term Care System for the Elderly | Sunwoo, Duk |

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|------------------|---|------------------|
| Policy 2012-20 | A Survey and an Analysis of Multi-pillar After-retirement Income Support System including the National Pension Scheme | Yun, Suk-myung |
| Policy 2012-21 | Research on Implementing Social Security Act | Kang, Shin-Wook |
| Policy 2012-22 | Trends and Analyses on ASEAN Social Safety Nets Capacity Building | Hong, Seokpyo |
| Policy 2012-23 | The Current State and Improvent Strategies of Social Sevice Voucher Programs | Kang, Hyekeyu |
| Policy 2012-24 | A Study on the Imprvement of the Employment Conditions of Caregivers | Lee, Cheol Seon |
| Policy 2012-25 | A Study of the Accounting Practices of Health Care Institutions: Implications for the Improvement of Resource-based Relative Value Scale | Shin, Young-Seok |
| Policy 2012-26 | A Survey of Drug Consumption and Drug Sales Revenues in 2011 | Chang, Young-sik |
| Policy 2012-27 | In-depth Assessment of Government-promoted Social Services | Kang, Hyekeyu |
| Policy 2012-28 | Survey on Health and Social Welfare in Selected Countries | Gho, Kyeong-hoan |
| Policy 2012-29 | Improvement Plans for Private Elderly Welfare Organizations | Chung, Kyunghee |
| Policy 2012-30 | Strategies for the Advancement of Food Risk Communication | Chung, KeeHey |
| Policy 2012-31 | Management and Health Coverage for Elderly Dental Implants | Shin, Hosung |
| Policy 2012-32 | A Study on the Development of Social Cohesion Index | Kang, Shin-Wook |
| Policy 2012-33 | A Study of the Civic Consciousness on Social Cohesion in Korea | Kang, Shin-Wook |
| Policy 2012-34 | Health Insurance Reforms in Selected Countries and Their Implications for Korea: With Special Reference to Global Budgeting and Reference Pricing | Kim, Jinsoo |
| Policy 2012-35 | Assessment of the Implementation of the 3rd Long-term Development Plan for Social Security 2011 | Lee, Huon Joo |
| Policy 2012-36 | Plans for the Improvement of Support for Low Income Recipients of National Meritorious Service Awards | Kim, Moon-kil |
| Policy 2012-37 | Assessment and Improvement | Shin, Hyun-Woung |
| Policy 2012-38 | Re-structuring the Rule of Imposing Penalty Surcharge on Violation of Pharmacy Law | Won, Jongwook |
| Policy 2012-39 | A Study of the Conversion Factor of Resource-based Relative Value Scale | Shin, Hyun-Woung |
| Policy 2012-40 | Policy Strategies for Establishing Multi-pillar Old Age Income Protection | Yun, Suk-myung |
| Policy 2012-41 | Study on Development of the education System for Authorized Official Laboratory of Food Stuff | Kim, Jeong Seon |
| Policy 2012-42-1 | Social Issues and Social Policies in Korea, Japan & China | No, Dae-Myung |

| No. | Title | Author |
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| Policy 2012-42-2 | Social Issues and Its Prospect for 2015 in Korea, Japan and China | No, Dae-Myung |
| Policy 2012-42-3 | Future Strategy for 2015 and Social Policies in 2012 (1) | No, Dae-Myung |
| Policy 2012-43 | In depth analysis of pharmaceutical consumptions and expenses in 2011 | Park, Sylvia |
| Policy 2012-44 | The Socioeconomic Impact of the Basic Act on Cooperatives | Won, Jongwook |
| Policy 2012-45 | Hygiene Guideline for Barbers and Beauticians: Based on the Current Regulations | Chung, KeeHey |
| Policy 2012-46 | OECD Family Database on Korea | Shin, Yoon-Jeong |
| Policy 2012-47 | Implementation of School-based Pilot Population Education Project 2012 | Park, Jongseo |
| Policy 2012-48 | A Comprehensive Study of Mid-to Long-term National Development Strategies: Sustainable Public Pension Scheme | Yun, Suk-myung |
| Policy 2012-49 | Hygiene Grading for Restaurants in Seoul 2012 | Chung, KeeHey |
| Policy 2012-50 | Assessment of Local Welfare Policies and the Performance of the Seven-year Welfare Policy | Kim, Seung Kwon |
| Policy 2012-51 | A Study of Experts' Perception on the Basic Old-Aged Pension | Chung, Hongwon |
| Policy 2012-52 | Improving Policies on Children for the Strengthening of Child Rights | Kim, Meesook |
| Policy 2012-53 | The Study of Indicators for the Use and Application of Online and Mobile Health Care Service | Chung, Youngchul |
| Policy 2012-54 | Analysis of the Practice Behavior of Health Providers of Services Covered by Medical Aid | Shin, Hyun-Woung |
| Policy 2012-55 | Mid-term Health and Welfare Policy Issues | Kim, MeeGon |
| Policy 2012-56 | Demand Estimation of High Risk Infant Support Program | Choi, JeongSoo |
| Policy 2012-57 | Growing Growth Potential by Increasing Social Capital | Won, Jongwook |
| Policy 2012-58 | A Study of Statistics Production and Management at Selected International Organizations | Chang, Young-sik |
| Policy 2012-59 | Improving Policies on Poverty in Rural Korea | Kim, Taewan |
| Policy 2012-60 | The Social Cost of Drinking and the Cost Effectiveness of Prevention of Alcohol Related Harm | Jung, Young-Ho |
| Policy 2012-61 | A Study for Improving Elderly Leisure Welfare Services | Lee, Yunkyung |
| Policy 2012-62 | Development Strategies for Increasing Health Promotion Support for Marriage Immigrant Women | Kim, Hye-Ryun |
| Policy 2012-63 | A Study for the Establishment of the Fourth Comprehensive Policy Plan for the Disabled (2013~2017) | Kim, SeongHee |
| Policy 2012-64 | Improving the Management of Health Risk Factors: Alcohol, Tobacco and Junk Foods | Jung, Young-Ho |

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|----------------|---|------------------|
| Policy 2012-65 | Building Measures for Preventing Suicidal Jumps from the Bridges across the Han River | Jeong, Jin Wook |
| Policy 2012-66 | A Study of Mental Health Resources in Korea | Jeong, Jin Wook |
| Policy 2012-67 | Disability Rating Schedules in Selected Advanced Countries and Their Policy Implications for Korea | Kim, SeongHee |
| Policy 2012-68 | Estimation of social expenditures in Korea on the Basic of the OECD Guidelines | Gho, Kyeong-hoan |
| Policy 2012-69 | A Pilot Study of Strategies for Managing Social Security Statistics | Gho, Kyeong-hoan |
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