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# ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

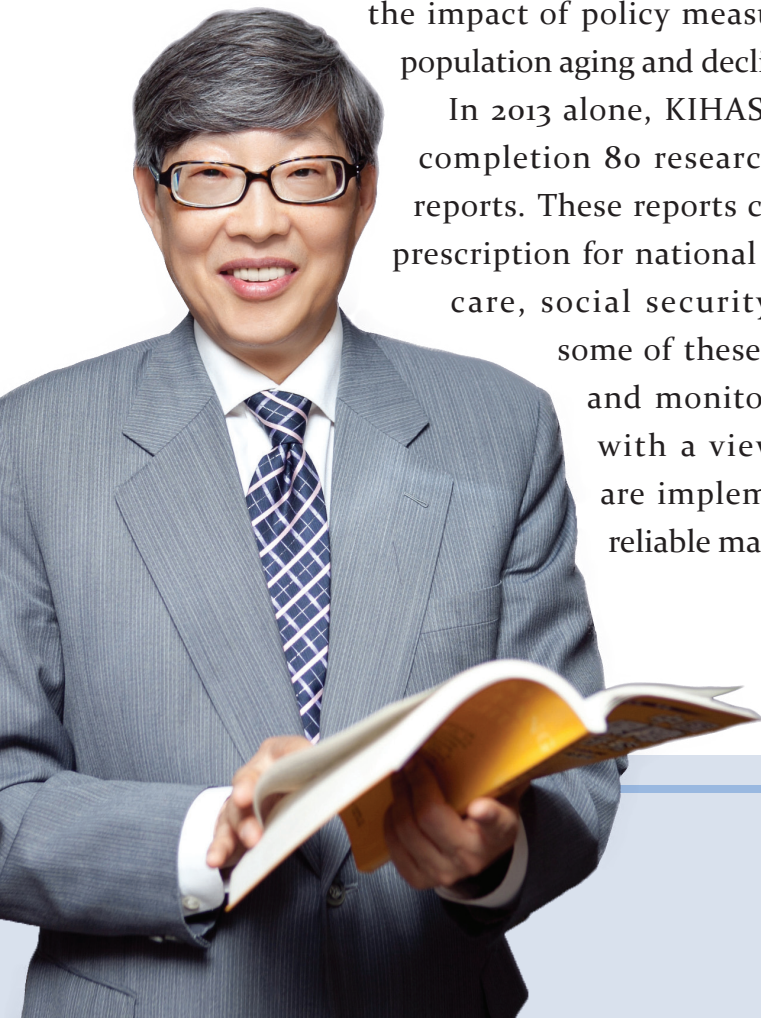
2013



## Foreword

From its founding on, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) has been at the forefront of research in Korea's social policy. Throughout 2013 we have worked from various angles in earnest to find ways to raise the effectiveness of health policies, make welfare programs more sustainable, and increase the impact of policy measures taken in response to population aging and declining birthrate.

In 2013 alone, KIHASA researchers brought to completion 80 research reports and 130 policy reports. These reports cover policy diagnosis and prescription for national issues concerning health care, social security and social welfare. In some of these we undertook evaluation and monitoring of existing policies, with a view to ensuring that they are implemented in a trustable and reliable manner.



This Annual Report is intended to serve as a signpost with which to look back on what we did last year and direct our way forward. Along with the summaries of some of the notable research projects undertaken in 2013, this report listed various activities we conducted—policy dialogues, and international conferences, to mention just a couple—in the past year.

KIHASA will continue working toward improving people's health and quality of life, keeping its research efforts focused on providing evidence-based, workable policy recommendations and strategies to policy decision-makers.

I extend my gratitude to all KIHASA researches for their hard work and to the government officials and outside experts who have us support in all possible ways in all we did last year.

2014. 3.

Byong-ho Tchoe, Ph.D.  
President

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tchoe Byongho", written in a cursive style.

Korea Institute for  
Health and Social Affairs

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Annual Report

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Korea Institute for  
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# I

## About KIHASA

1. Mission, History, Functions
2. Vision & Managerial Goals
3. Organization Chart, KIHASA Staff
4. Research Divisions and Staff
5. Publicity and Collaboration
6. Library and publications
7. KIHASA Websites

## Mission

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.

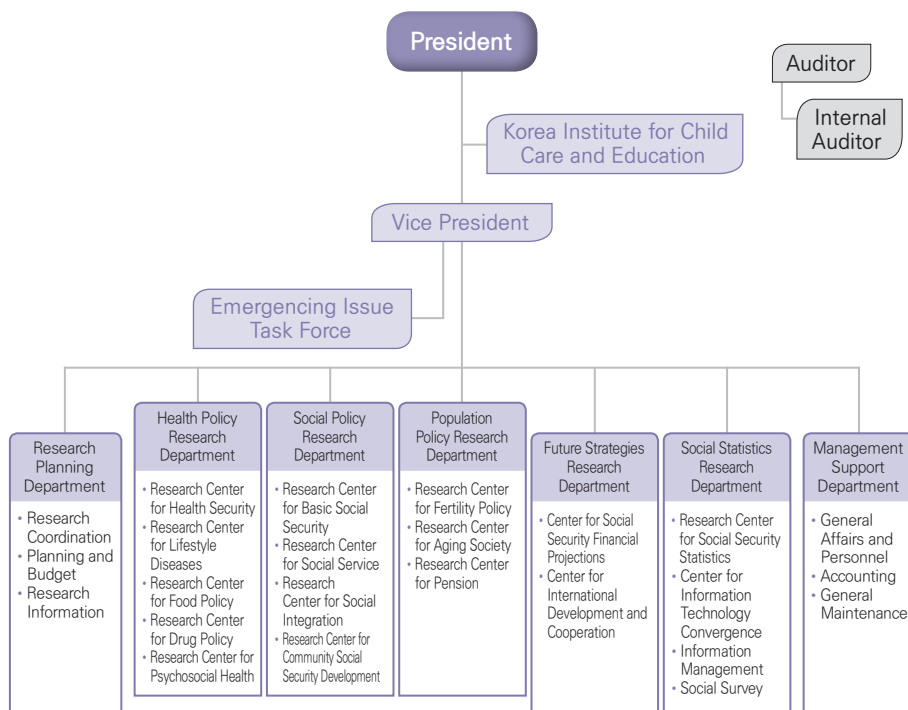
## History

- 1999.01.29** 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).
- 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.
- 1981.07.01** Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH) Formed through the merger of KIFP and KHDI (Act 3417) on July 1, 1981.
- 1976.04.19** Korea Health Development Institute (KHDI), established on April 19, 1976 (Law 2857).
- 1971.07.01** Korea Institute for Family Planning (KIFP), established on July 1, 1971 (Law 2270).

## 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.

## Organization Chart



## KIHASA Staff

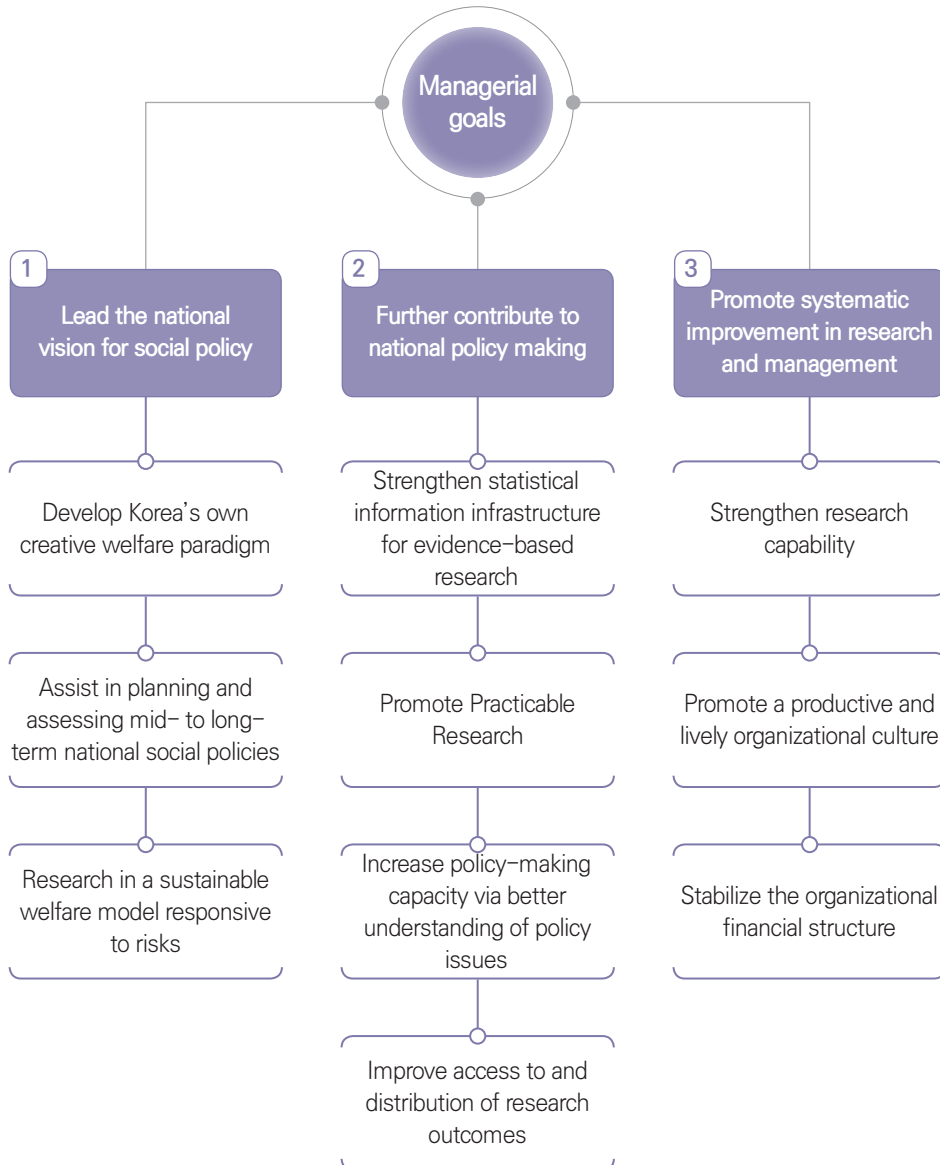
(2014. 2. 28)

Categories		Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
	Senior Research Fellows	6	
Research Staff	Research Fellows	39	93
	Associate Research Fellows	27	
	Researchers	21	
	Senior Specialists	7	8
Specialist Staff	Specialists	1	
	Senior Managerial Staff	12	18
Managerial Staff	Managerial Staff	6	
	계		120

## Vision & Managerial Goals

### VISION

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





## Research Divisions and Staff

### Health Policy Research Department

#### • Areas of Research

- 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
- Policy on the healthcare industry
- Drug safety and drug use behavior
- Food safety and food safety measures
- National Health Insurance
- Medical Aid
- 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 psychosocial health

Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
Young-Seok Shin, Ph.D.	Vice President	Health Insurance Medical Aid, Social Expenditure Financing
Sangyoung Lee	Director Senior Research Fellow	Health Policy, Health Security, Health Economics, Health Promotion
Kee-Hey Chung, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Food Policy Senior Research Fellow	Food Policy and Evaluation, Nutrition Policy, Public Hygiene
Hee-Chung Kang, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Health Security Research Fellow	Health Insurance and Reimbursement Rules, Fraudulent Claims and Follow-up Management, Profiling and assessment of Care Providers
Nam-Soon Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Informed Health Policy, Quality of Health Care, Women's Health, Climate Change and Health
Jeongseon Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Food Policy, Food Safety Management, Food Hazard Analysis
Jin Soo Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Health Economics, National Health Insurance, Long-term Care Insurance, Financing

Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
Hye-Ryun Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Health Promotion, Public Health Nutrition, Health of Multi-cultural Families
Seirok Doh, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Statistical Computing, Health and Welfare Statistics, Non-response Imputation
Sylvia Park, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Drug Policy Research Fellow	Pharmaceutical Policy, Pharmaceutical Industry, Health Security
Mee-Kyung Suh, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Health Education, Health Promotion
Tae-min Song, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Psychosocial Health Research Fellow	Information System Development, Health Information, Health and Welfare Statistics
Hyun Woong Shin, Ph.D.	Director, Research Planning Department Research Fellow	Social Insurance, Health Insurance, Medical Aid, Mental Health, Health Policy
Youngho Oh, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Health Policy, Health Resources Management, Health Workforce
Young-Ho Jung, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Lifestyle Diseases Research Fellow	Health Economics, Health Policy, Health Finance, Health Expenditure, Health Promotion, Health Industry
Eun Jin Choi, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Tobacco Control Policy, Health Education, Health Promotion, Health Impact Assessment
Jeong-Soo 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
Dae Jung Kim, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Health Economics, Industrial Organization, Assistive Device
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
Sue(Sukyong) Seo, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Policy on Health Resources, Reimbursement Program, Chronic Diseases Management, Econometric Methodology
Kang Jae Yun	Associate Research Fellow	Health Policy, Korean Traditional Medicine, Public Health
Suehyung Lee, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Health Equity, Health Care Delivery System, Climate Change and Health Impact
Jina Jun, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Mental Health, Health Promotion, International Health Studies
DoKyung Hwang	Associate Research Fellow	Health Insurance, Medical Aid
JeongWoo Shin, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	National Health Expenditure, Policy on Service Fee (Relative Value; Conversion Factor)
Jin Wook Jeong, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Psychosocial Health Policy, Suicide Prevention, Public Hygiene

## Social Policy Research Department

### • Areas of Research

- 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
- 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
Hyon Joo Lee, Ph.D.	Director Research Fellow	Poverty, Social Assistance Administration, Social Cohesion, Community Welfare
Seung Kwon Kim, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Community Social Security Development 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
Shin-Wook Kang, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Policy on Poverty, Income Distribution, Social Integration
Hyekyu Kang, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Social Service Delivery System, Social Welfare Administration

Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
MeeGon Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Public Assistance, Poverty Public Assistance, Poverty, Income Distribution, Income Protection
Meesook Kim, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Child Welfare, Social Service, Family Welfare, Social Service Jobs, Child Poverty
Seong-Hee 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
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
Dae-Myung No, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Basic Social Security Research Fellow	Social Integration, Public Assistance, National Basis Social Security, Self-support Programs
Se-Kyung Park, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Social Service Research Fellow	Social Service Policy, Child and Family Welfare
Eugene Yeo, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Social Integration Research Fellow	Education Inequality, Income Redistribution, Policy on Poverty, Public Assistance
Cheol Seon Lee, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Workfare Programs, Social Service Job, Social Services Industry
Moon-Kil Kim	Associate Research Fellow	Poverty, Inequality, Population Aging, Social Insurance
Susie Park, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Social Service Policy, Workfare Policy, Service for the Disabled
Wan-Sub Lim	Associate Research Fellow	Assessment of the Impact of Social Policy, Poverty Statistics, Workfare Program
Hae Sik Jung, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Comparative Social Policy, Social Integration, Social Security Statistics, Multi-dimensional Inequality
Ju Hee Hwang, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Welfare Policy on the Disabled, Occupational Rehabilitation

## Population Policy Research Department

### • Areas of Research

- 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
Sam-Sik Lee, Ph.D.	Director Head, Research Center for Fertility Policy	Population Analysis, Policy on Low Fertility and Aging Population, Multi-culture, North Korea
Kyunghee Chung, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Aging Society Senior Research Fellow	Welfare for the Elderly, Family Welfare, Long-Term Care Service, Family Assistance
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
Suk-myung Yun, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Pension Research Fellow	Public Pension, Social Insurance, Multi-pillar Income Protection, Welfare Finance, Effective Preparation for Post-retirement Life
Eunna Kang, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Labor Force Participation of the Elderly, Social Participation, Social Welfare Administration
Eun Jung Kim, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Low Fertility, Family Economics, Childcare, Household Consumption, Family Policy, Consumer Economics

Name	Position	Areas of research interest
Jong Seo Park, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Policy on Low Fertility, Family Sociology, Policy on Work-Family Balance
Soo-Jung Byoun, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Family Welfare, Multicultural Families, Social Service, Social Welfare
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
Yoon Kyung Lee, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Elderly Long-term Care, Elderly Welfare, Policy Design and Assessment
Sungho Cho, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Demographic Economics, Labor Economics, Applied Microanalysis
Namhui Hwang, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Intergenerational Income Transfer, Intergenerational Equity, Old-age Income, Social Participation
Jae Ho Kim, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Population Aging, Pension, Employment, Poverty

## Future Strategies Research Department

### • Areas of Research

- 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
- Research in health and welfare finance
- Research in the assessment of social security finance
- Intergenerational transfer programs; intergenerational accounting
- ODA-related activities

Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
Jongwook Won, Ph.D.	Director Research Fellow	National Pension, Welfare Finance, Operation of Pension Funds, Economic Evaluation
Kyeong Hoan Gho, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Social Welfare, Welfare Management, OECD SOCX
Haebong Woo, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Public Pension, Multi-pillar Income Protection System, Mortality, Nuptiality
Gun-Chun Ryu, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Economics Social Expenditure and Finance, Health Economics and Policy, Economic Evaluation
Seokpyo Hong, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Social Safety Nets Capacity Building, Medical Insurance, Medical Aid
Jayee Ko, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Tax Policy, Projection of Tax Revenues, Welfare Finance, Micro-simulation Model
Hwa Yeon Shin, Ph.D.	Head, Center for Social Security Financial Projections Associate Research Fellow	Public Pension Actuarial Valuation, Public Pension Policy, Long-term Projection of Social Expenditure, Income Protection for Disabled
Yuku Kang	Head, Center for International Development and Cooperation Senior Specialist	-
Inhwa Park, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Analysis of Social Security Finance, Analysis of Mandatory Expenditure
Hae-yeon Baek, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Multi-life Models, Multi-pillar Old-age Income Protection, Basic Pension

## Social Statistics Research Department

### • Areas of Research and Activities

- 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 data analysis
- Publication of social security statistics yearbook
- Digitization of health and welfare information
- Monitoring, Management, and protection of personal health and welfare information
- Convergence of information technology and health and welfare
- Operation and management of information system
- Face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews
- Assessment and control of the quality of surveys
- Data editing and cleaning

Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
Hongwon Chung, Ph.D.	Director Research Fellow	Policy Analysis and Design, Welfare Delivery System, Income Protection Policy
Taejin Lee, Ph.D.	Head, Research Center for Social Security Statistics Research Fellow	Public Assistance Assessment, House Poor, Homeless Assistance
Hyun-Soo Choi, Ph.D.	Research Fellow	Social Welfare Policy, Poverty, Income Inequality, Social Policy Monitoring, Social Welfare Management Network
Miae Oh, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Statistical Learning, Data Mining, Sampling design
Eun Hee Joung, Ph.D.	Associate Research Fellow	Child Poverty, Case Management, Childcare



Name	Position	Areas of Research Interest
Young-Chul Chung, Ph.D.	Head, Center for Information Technology Convergence Research Fellow	Development of Health and Social Welfare Information System, Information Strategies Planning
Dae-soon Park	Head, Information Management Senior Specialist	-
Hye Sun Lee	Head, Social Survey Senior Administrator	-
Byong-ryong Song, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Risk Management and Pattern Analysis of Personal Information, Protection System for Personal Information
Yari Lee, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Policy on Personal Health and Welfare Information, IT Convergence
Young-sik Chang, Ph.D.	Visiting Research Fellow	Applied Statistics, Health Statistics, Social Indicators, Population Statistics

## Research Planning Department

### • Areas of Activities and 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
Hyun-Woung Shin, Ph.D.	Director Research Fellow	Eun Ho Seong	Head, Planning and Budget Senior Administrator
Kang Jae Yun	Head, Research Coordination Associate Research Fellow	So Seon Kang	Head, Research Information Specialist Fellow

## Management Support Department

### • Areas of Activities and 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
Choong nam, Chang	Director Administrative Fellow	Sun Young Beyun	Head, Accounting Administrative Fellow
Sun Kyung Chang	Head, General Affairs and Personnel Senior Administrator	Sang Wook Kim	Head, General Maintenance Senior Administrator

## Publicity and Collaboration

We take the publicity 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); National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR), Japan; National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Japan; World Health Organization (WHO); the World Bank (IBRD); the OECD; the Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China; 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](mailto: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.
- Slim in form and pithy in substance, **Working Papers** highlight the development, key findings of work in progress.

## Periodicals

- **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.
- **Health and Welfare Issue & Focus** is a weekly bulletin that briefs readers on current issues in health and social welfare
- **Society in Perspective**, a quarterly intended for an English-reading audience, summarizes Korean society's most pressing problems from various perspectives

## KIHASA Websites

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (<http://www.kihasa.re.kr>)

- Have access to the full text of KIHASA publications, including periodicals. In addition, you can receive weekly KIHASA Webzine and monthly KIHASA e-Newsletter by signing up on our website to join the KIHASA's mailing list.

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.

Health Impact Assessment Information System (<http://hia.kihasa.re.kr>)

- The health impact assessment policy (HIA) has been implemented in the framework of environmental impact assessment in Korea. The Purpose of this HIA website is primarily to support the activities of the Thematic Working Group of the HIA under the auspice of the Regional Forum on Environment and Health in Southeast and East Asian Countries.

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Korea Institute for  
Health and Social Affairs



# II

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs | 2013 Annual Report

## Research Projects in 2013



## Current Status and Future Direction of Knowledge Translation for Evidence Informed Health Policy in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Nam Soon

### I . Introduction

Innovations for improving knowledge translation strategies should be encouraged for evidence informed health policy. However, in Korea, we could not see concrete strategic approach about improving utilization of research evidence in health policy.

The aim of this study is three fold: (1) to review theories and methods for knowledge translation in healthcare field, (2) to investigate the current status of health policy research, (3) to tease out the key messages for establishment of research evidence utilization in health policy.

### II . Results

Knowledge translation is defined by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research as "a dynamic and iterative process that includes the synthesis, dissemination, exchange and ethically sound application of knowledge to improve health, provide more effective health services and products, and strengthen the health care system".

There is high priority on evidence informed health policy in UK, They have made great efforts to do research synthesis and promotion of research utilization. National Institute for Health Research provides funds for applied research such

as systematic review, cost-effective analysis. NICE also provides high quality research through web based portals such as Evidence Service and CRD database. In Canada, there is also a high priority on evidence informed health policy. Canadian Institutes of Health Research is responsible for production of research, research synthesis and dissemination. Especially, there are many programs and institutions for research dissemination such as McMaster Health Forum.

We found that there was gradual increase of the health policy research and funds in Korea. However, there was a significant limitation of accessibility to research reports. There was no organization responsible for coordinating creation and dissemination of research and research uptake by users.

We found 803 research articles and 76 reports about smoking related health policy. There was a few systematic reviews and researches on individual intervention program and policy intervention program in Korea.

In the gap analysis between research and policy about the secondhand smoking, the gap between local evidence to related policy could be moderate. For the health warning messages on tobacco products, the research could not be considered seriously in policy. We could not found the appropriate research on plain package.

We investigated researchers, central and local policy maker's perception on research utilization on smoking related health policy. The only 34.1% of researchers showed positive opinion about the research utilization in smoking related health policy but to the contrary, the 74.7% of local policy makers showed positive opinion on that. Health policy makers perceived the problem of policy environment and lack of data infrastructure as the most important barrier factors but researchers pointed out lack of relationship between researcher and policy makers, insufficiency of research creation and the difficulty of disseminating research.

### III. Conclusions

We should put higher priority on evidence informed health policy than before and develop strategy for establishment of 'knowledge translation system'. In the near future, trusted organization should be responsible for consistent evidence dissemination program. We also need better cooperation between researchers and policy makers for promoting research synthesis and utilization.



## A Study for Improving Management and Operation of National Health Promotion Fund

Project Head | Kim, Hye-Ryun

National Health Promotion Fund was founded in 1995 based on National Health Promotion Act and mostly funded by tobacco tax. It has played an important role in distribution and development of health promotion programme in Korea. However, there are several issues to be resolved in management of the fund. First of all, legislation for spending the fund is not clear. Also, it is insufficient to utilize the fund directly for health promotion, since significant portion of the fund has been spending on other indirect purposes -such as health insurance support, R&D for health industry, funding medical fees for certain diseases, and support for Korean Center for Disease Control. The allocation for health improvement including health promotion researches and activities to expand of healthy lifestyle is rather a small part of the fund. Moreover, the outcomes of existing researches are not fully utilized and expanded.

This study is to review current status and problems of National Health Promotion Fund and to suggest policy options for improving management of the fund, also its development strategies.

The method adopted in this study includes analysis of administration data and budgetary document, review of existing literature associated with National Health Promotion Fund, survey of experts' opinions, and comparison with other countries's health promotion foundation such as Australia's, Thailand's, and Switzerland's.

This study suggests five recommendations for effective operation of National Health Promotion Fund and its development strategies.

First, it is necessary to enhance the status of health promotion fund committee in order to establish effective governance system and control tower of Health Promotion Fund.

Second, it is recommend to revising legislation that defines the scope of application and priority of spending health promotion fund. The portion to support health insurance and other purposes such as budget use of general accounting programs out of the fund should be reduced step by step.

Third, public acknowledgement of health promotion programme should be expanded through wide range of promotional activities including media/non-media, social marketing, and nationwide campaign to emphasize and promote healthy life practices.

Fourth, It is required to expand health promotion research, establish quality management system and monitor performance of health promotion programmes.

Finally, to effectively activate all aforementioned recommendations, it is necessary to reform National Health Promotion Act and enact its managerial regulation.



## An Analysis of Healthcare Market Competition in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Daejung

Demand and supply of healthcare service in Korea tend to rely on market mechanism given the fact that health care service is delivered mostly by private sector and patients are free to choose hospitals. In fact, since the introduction of universal coverage in Korea, demand and supply of healthcare resources are managed indirectly through national insurance fee. However, Korean health care system is still strongly influenced by supply and demand of the market mechanism. Thus, negative consequences including imbalanced provision of healthcare resources, hospitals with financial difficulties in rural areas, concentration of patients in hospitals of metropolitan area and others are becoming the social issues.

The study is to understand phenomena in regard to health care system in Korea by analyzing factors affecting patients' choice of hospitals and the effects that competition structure and environmental changes have on healthcare providers' behavior and management efficiency. It also is to discuss policies over utilization of healthcare resources in socially appropriate level and development of fair competitive environment.

In conclusion, A policy which corrects distribution of healthcare resources in supply side is suggested in order to address the issues in hand. It is also suggested to develop a mid-long term plan in both regional and national level and to conduct strategies to effectively implement the plan. Also, constructing a fair competitive environment where patients can make informed choices with accurate prices and quality of healthcare services is considered to be a way to reduce such negative impacts brought by competition in healthcare market.



## Consumer Rights in Healthcare Service

Project Head | Yun, Kang Jae

So far, the health care system has been mainly operated by service provider. However, claims for strengthening the rights of consumer and establishing the good governance to ensure the cooperation of providers and consumers are increasing.

The aim of this study is two fold: 1) to investigate the past and current status of health consumers, 2) to tease out the key messages for establishment of improved health consumer rights.

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, the followings have been addressed. First, there is considered the changes of stature of health consumers and health professionals in Korean health care system. Also “biomedicine model” was used to investigate the changes of the medical professionalism. In addition to, social changes were examined to understand the rising of health consumer’s rights.

Second, the eight basic rights of consumers presented by Consumer International were introduced. Also political attempts to protect consumer’s rights, specifically, right to health, right to know, right of self-determination, were studied.

Third, consumer’s awareness on consumer’s rights in health care system was surveyed. According to the survey results, aspects of right to know and right to choose earned positive reviews, while aspects of right to health and right to file complaints earned negative reviews. Also there was little use of health information for guarantees the rights to choose.



Finally, several policy suggestions were presented to improve health consumer's right. We should put higher priority on making mid- and long- term plan for health consumer right, and reflecting health literacy on policy for consumer's capacity building. We also need focus on contents about improvements of doctor-patient relationships for training the health professionals. And we should make consumer possible to join the policy decision. In addition, we should prevent consumer damages by regulatory policies on the fatal adverse drug reaction and disclosing a patient's private information.



## Regulatory Policy Changes in Food Sector and Rationalization of Food Safety Regulations for Enhanced Food Safety Management

Project Head | Chung, KeeHey

The purpose of this study is to analyze the history of regulatory policy changes in food safety sector with enactment and amendment status of laws, enforcement ordinances, and enforcement regulations and to propose the appropriate direction of regulatory policy for enhanced food safety management.

Regulation is defined in two ways. First, regulation in a narrow sense is a government interference in the market mechanism. Second, regulation in a broad sense is not limited to the economic area, but connotes overall government interventions for the maintenance of social order. With budget and administrative organization, regulation is counted as a role of "Hidden tax."

Regulation can be classified according to characteristics and standard of regulation registration. Classifications of regulation by characteristics are economic regulations (2,695 cases), social regulations (2,302 cases), and administrative regulations (1,955 cases). Also, regulations divided by standard of regulation registration are main regulations and subordinate regulations.

Total 202 cases of enactment and amendment of Food Sanitation Law has been made from its first enactment in 1962 to the first half year of 2013. Until 1998, continuous regulations and establishment of new regulations were mainstream than deregulation or abolition. After enforcement of total emission regulation, which abolished 50% of existed regulations, by Kim, Dae-Jung Government, food safety regulation had been weakened with such as abolition of regulations. Also, base of food safety management had been weakened as

well. Since then, enhancing and establishing regulations have been led as the main trend to cope with enhancing food safety management, harmonizing international standards, and expanding food safety management area. Especially, under the "National Happiness" which is a national keynote by present government, enhancing and establishing regulations are expected in priority in food regulatory rationalization for eradication of unsanitary food.

According to investigation of perception on food regulatory, complaints on frequent establishment and amendment of law showed 3.82 points out of 5 points.

Establishing and enhancing the regulatory have been used for government policy instrument. Since food safety has become a new social risk, the importance of food regulatory is growing fast. Therefore, it is right time to promote enhanced regulatory policy in food safety. Rationalization of regulations including enhancing safety regulations and mitigating or abolishing regulation procedure in food safety sector is needed.



## Consumer-focused Study on Cosmetics and Quasi-drugs

Project Head | Kim, Jeong Seon

The Korean cosmetics recorded the biggest production in spite of the global economic crisis. Also cosmetics consumption in form of quasi-drugs increased.

In 2011, the production of multi-functional cosmetics marked as the 1st place, Ultraviolet protection cosmetics as the 2nd, anti-winkle cosmetics as the 3rd place and whitening cosmetics as the 4th place. It found that consumers prefer functional cosmetics.

On the other hand, the history of the safety management for cosmetics in Korea is limited. The Safety management plan of cosmetics from the consumer perspective is especially insufficient.

The comprehensive survey of 500 consumers living in the metropolitan area was performed. The purchasing, usage and attitude of cosmetics were investigated and then it was analyzed through SPSS20.0.

Overall, purchasing and consumption behaviors and differences in perception between cosmetics and quasi-drugs was analyzed. Also, comprehensive safety and risk was assessed through consumer complaints and side effects of cosmetics.

Consequently, this study could be used as important information for risk communication of cosmetics and consumer policy from the perspective consumer safety.



## Study on the R&D Systems in Health Care

Project Head | **Park, Eun-Ja**

This study analyzed the Korean government supported R&D system in healthcare, and compared it with that in US, EU, or Japan.

The outcome of the National Science & Technology Information Service (NTIS) analysis shows that healthcare R&D expenditures occupied 10.1% of total national budget spent on R&D in Korea. It only includes the R&D budget by government but does not include all that used by the private sector.

While the Ministry of Health & Welfare is a main department for healthcare policies, national R&D in healthcare has been conducted in the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy, in the Ministry of Education, in the Ministry of Health & Welfare, and so on. The Ministry of Education supported 37.8% of healthcare R&D expenditures. The Ministry of Health & Welfare and the ministry of trade, industry, and energy spent 28.5% and 24.2% of total expenditures, separately.

NHI manages the most of healthcare R&D burden in US, and Japan carries forward a scheme to unify management of healthcare R&D projects. The research suggests the unified management system which can control healthcare R&D throughout all ministries of government to conduct R&D efficiently.



## Factors Affecting the Growth of Healthcare Costs and Long-term Spending-control Strategies

Project Head | Shin, Hyun-Woung

The overall goal of this paper is to present recent trends in National Health Insurance expenditure and look into the potential contributors to expenditure growth, and find effective ways to contain spending based on our results.

Specifically, the factors that affect the recent growth in health care costs are empirically examined and the effects of each of the factors are quantified. In addition, we try to investigate what drove the recent slowdown in health spending growth.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on various health care spending growth factors. Recent trends in health care costs are presented, followed an examination of some factors that may affect recent slow growth in health care spending in Section 3. Sections 4 discusses the relationship between medical spending and health behavior. Section 5 includes an in-depth econometric analysis of factors affecting the health care costs. Section 6 provides concluding remarks with policy suggestions.



## Effects of Pharmaceutical Cost Containment Policies on Physician Prescribing

Project Head | Park, Sylvia

This study evaluated the impacts of two pharmaceutical cost containment policies—financial incentive for physicians to reduce pharmaceutical expenses and drug price cut—on physician prescribing during 2009~2012. Claims data for outpatient services in 1,625 clinics were drawn from national health insurance database between Jan. 2009 and Dec. 2012. Segmented regression analyses of interrupted times series were used to evaluate changes in pharmaceutical expenses, medical expenses, and prescribing patterns on therapeutic agents for most common diseases—gastric ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease(K25&K21), acute upper respiratory tract infections(J00~J06), acute lower respiratory tract infections(J20~J22), otitis media(H65, H66), cystitis and other disorders of urinary system(N30, N39), arthrosis(M15~M19)—in outpatient services. Monthly trend changes in pharmaceutical expenses were significantly reduced after the implementation of financial incentive program in Oct. 2010. Medical expenses and physician prescribing behaviors on therapeutic agents did not significantly change after the financial incentive program. Drug price cut in Apr. 2012 led to sudden decreases in pharmaceutical expenses in all diseases investigated. However, monthly trend changes in the pharmaceutical expenses after the price cut were significantly increased. Financial incentive on physicians was associated with continuous decrease of pharmaceutical expenses in outpatient services in clinics. Drug price cut caused instant reduction in pharmaceutical expenses, however the policy effect of price cut did not last

after the sudden reduction. Further studies are needed to investigate which behaviors physicians changed to reduce their pharmaceutical expenses and whether the effects of financial incentive shown in this study continue in the longer time period.





## Developing Health Inequalities Indicators and Monitoring the Status of Health Inequalities in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Dongjin

The first of a multi-year project on measuring and monitoring health inequalities in Korea, this study is aimed at developing relevant indicators. Drawing on the framework of the Third Korean Health Plan 2020 and the health inequality model of WHO CSDH(2008), we identified five indicator categories: socioeconomic status; region, health behavior, health outcomes (healthy life expectancy, morbidity, mortality, etc.) and health service accessibility.

The authors reviewed existing social status indicators, which have been used in different ways by different researchers. We measured indicators for the "region" category, taking into account three dimensions of deprivation (social, economic, and regional). For "health behavior", the we measured health inequalities in terms of indicators mirroring age, income level, educational attainment, and occupation. Gaps were identified between different population groups in smoking rate, drinking rate, and physical activity. In the category of "healthy life expectancy", we found gaps between men and women and between regions. Both all-cause mortality and the cause of death varied depending on gender and region; suicide rates varied with differences in educational attainment, and such variances were found to have been rising in some populations.

Suggestions based on the findings of this study include the following. First, there is a need for the government to designate a division responsible for tasks

concerning health inequalities. Second, health inequalities indicators will have to be produced in a more detailed way, taking into account smaller district units including eup, myeon, and dong. Third, there is a need for establishing a systematic framework to make the most of health inequalities indicators in policy-making.



## Policy Issues for Measuring the Quality of Health Care across Korea: Designing a National Healthcare Quality Report (I)

Project Head | Kang, Hee-Chung

This study is about the necessity of developing a national healthcare quality report to gauge progress in improving the performance of the health care delivery system in consistently providing high-quality care in Korea. As part of a two-year project, this study in its first year lays out the conceptual framework of measuring the quality of care in the present health care delivery system.

This report is composed of six chapters. The first chapter discusses the need for developing a national healthcare quality report. The second chapter examines the conceptual frameworks that are being employed in other countries to measure the quality of care on the national level. To understand domestic situation for measuring the quality of care, relevant policies and activities ongoing in Korea are also reviewed. In the third chapter benchmarking mainly with America's National Healthcare Quality Report including broad dimensions of measuring quality of care, the overall design of Korea's National Healthcare Quality Report was suggested. In the fourth chapter, preliminary feasibility of the report in Korea is assessed by using the information or data which are open to the public, and quality measures of American's National Healthcare Quality Report are actually produced as a major benchmark in the fifth chapter.

In the last, policy initiatives to make the quality report to be annually developed were suggested. This study should serve as a guide to develop the report by which to make year to year comparison of how the health care delivery system is doing to improve quality of care overall the nation.



## Long-term Asset Allocation Policies National pension plan in Korea

Project Head | Won, Jongwook

The reserve fund size of national pension system is closely related with scheme design and maturity of pension system. Since Korean national pension system is not in mature stage size of reserve fund is increasing due to excess inflow of premium contribution comparing to outflow of pension benefits. It is often called as “partially-funded system” to differentiate it with pay-as-you-go system and fully - funded system. The value of reserve fund will reach its peak in 2043 as 1,685 trillion won from 400 trillion won in 2013. However reserve fund will face drastic decline phase after 2043 and will eventually be depleted in 2060.

Since depletion of fund is a result of generous pension design, contribution from asset management side is very limited. Still, improvement in investment returns will help delaying timing of depletion up to 6 years according to analysis of this paper. An issue related to improving investment returns is upper bound of risk level that National Pension Fund of Korea should consider in asset allocation. Decision making in asset allocation of National Pension Fund of Korea is made through reviewing Mean Variance Optimization(MVO) Model with consideration of policy conditions to bypass coherent corner solution problem. However, MVO model can't consider all the risk factors derived from partially-funded public pension system. Therefore more comprehensive qualitative decision making process is required to accommodate special characteristics of National Pension Fund of Korea. This research project is committed to explain special circumstances of National Pension Fund of Korea and to enhance understanding of nature of asset allocation model and process for committee members and interest groups of National Pension Fund of Korea.



## Change in Industrial Structure and Growing Inequality in Korea

Project Head | Kang, Shin-Wook

It is widely accepted that income inequality of Korea has worsened since the economic crisis of 1997 and the main driver of this deterioration lies in the change of labor market. But when we attend to more long term trend, we can find that the income inequality started to get worse since early 1990's. In this research we tried to find to what degree the increasing income inequality has to do with change in industrial structure in Korea, especially from 1992 to 1997. After summing up the general figure of industrial change, we analysed the effect of change in industrial structure to income distribution, from the view point of income disparity among classes as well as labor-capital income share.

With regard to the added value, the share of manufacturing industry of Korea is one of the highest in OECD countries. But employment share of manufacture of Korea is just a average level of OECD countries. This means that there exists large gap in labor productivity between manufacture and service area, and also implies that deindustrialization has been going on with increasing income inequality in Korea.

To find the effect of industrial change to functional income distribution more correctly, we assume that labor income share in self-employed sector is equal to that of corporation sector. It turned out to that the change in industrial structure as well as employment structure affected to decreasing labor income share for decades.

By means of inequality index(MLD) decomposition and regression model we also tried to find the influence of industrial change on householders labor income inequality. Thought industrial factor by itself was not main driver of worsening income distribution, it is found to play more important role before 1997 crisis.

Considering the long-term and underlying influence of industrial change on income inequality, it should be closely examined what effects industrial policy measures will make. It should be kept in mind that promoting employment in service sector could have negative effect on income inequality in the presence of continuing disparity in labor productivity between manufacture and service area.



## Analysis of Net Tax-Burden in Korea

Project Head | Nam, Sang-Ho

In this report, net tax burden in Korea is analyzed. Net tax burden is defined as the difference between tax burden and benefits.

Researchers have suggested that micro-simulation model is very useful for the various ex-ante policy simulations in tax-benefit analysis. Almost all the countries are said to use tax-benefit micro-simulation model to reduce possible distortions due to change in the tax rate and/or expansion of social benefits.

This report first summarizes tax-benefit distribution over the income deciles. The overall average of the market income is 3.450 million won per month. The monthly market incomes for the first decile group is 0.210 million Won, 2.83 million Won for the fifth decile group, and 8.92 million Won for the tenth decile group.

The average amount of private transfers per month is 0.26 million Won, and heavily concentrated in the lower decile groups. The amount is 0.38 million Won for the first decile group, 0.22 million Won for the second decile, 0.13 million Won for the third decile group, and just 60 thousands Won for the top decile group. Due to the public transfers the total income for the first decile group rises up to 0.8 million Won, and 1.61 million Won for the second income decile group. This is a clear indication that the public transfers can be served as a strong policy instrument for the income redistribution in Korea.

The burdens of income tax for the one to fourth decile groups are quite negligible, because they are either not paying any income tax or less than

twenty thousand Won per month. On the contrary, the tenth income decile group pays 40 thousands Won per month as an income tax.

The distribution of the social security burden for the first income decile group is 30 thousand Won per month, sixty thousand Won for the second decile, 170 thousand Won for the fifth decile, and 420 thousand Won for the tenth decile group.

The distribution of the disposable income implies that the 750 thousand Won for the first decile, 1.53 million Won for the second decile, 2.92 million Won for the third decile, and 8.57 million Won for the tenth decile group.

The distribution of the in-kind benefits tells us that the first income decile receives 330 thousand Won, 290 thousand Won for the second decile, whereas 510~570 thousand Won for the fifth to tenth decile groups. This implies that the redistributive effects of the in-kind transfer is quite limited and great care must be given for the expansion of the in-kind benefits.





## Analyzing the Socioeconomic Impact of Cash and In-kind Benefits of Low-income Families

Project Head | Kim, Taewan

During the recent years, many new welfare systems have emerged in many countries around the world, with most of them focusing on in-kind benefits. Korea is, according to the OECD typology, inclined to in-kind welfare provision.

In this study, we analyzed the socioeconomic impact of increases in cash and in-kind welfare provision.

The relationship between net social expenditure and real GDP per capita growth differed across the different models of fixed effects, dynamic panel analysis and instrumental variable model.

Increases in social expenditure, cash and in-kind benefit, as well as increases in real per capita GDP, were found to reduce inequality.

The proportion of in-kind benefits provided by the three welfare ministries—the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Employment and Labor, and the Ministry of Women and Family—has increased from 43.5% in 2011 to 46.0% in 2013.

In-kind benefits have been taking an increasing portion of government welfare budget over the recent years, but the beneficiaries' satisfaction with in-kind benefits remains at low levels.



## A Study on Measuring Inequality of Opportunity in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Moon-ki

Beyond the mere concern for individual differences in socio-economic outcomes, the concept of inequality of opportunity puts individual responsibility in the forefront when assessing socio-economic advantages and disadvantages.

In Korea, education has been considered as a ladder for moving upward. But nowadays, as education has become to have a serious relation to the parental socio-economic capabilities, moving upward class through education has been getting hard.

The aim of our research is to evaluate and quantify how family background in terms of cultural capital influences on children's educational acquisition. We found that parental educational and economic capabilities significantly influence on children's cultural capital. Also cultural capital significantly influences on academic acquisition measured by SAT score.

We suggest that the concept of redistribution is more efficient and effective instrument to compensate the inequality of opportunity. In more detail, early governmental intervention to correct the bad environment for the disadvantaged families should be implemented.



## Poverty Statistical Yearbook 2013

Project Head | Lim, Wan-Sub

### ■ Research Aims

- The primary purpose of this research is to produce statistics on poverty and inequality based on the most rational standard possible. Also the research tries to achieve the most pure statistics on poverty and inequality.

### ■ Main Research Results

- Using Minimum Cost Living of Government, The poverty rate, based on market income, increased from 10.7% in 2006 to 11.1% in 2012. But Actually, Poverty ratio increased until 2009, but turned to decrease since 2010.
- Poverty ratio, based on current income, decreased from 10.4% in 2009 to 9.1% in 2012.
- Poverty ratio, based on consumption, decreased to 9.4 in 2012 from 14.6% in 2009.
- The Size of Middle Class increased from 64.0% in 2009 to 66.1% in 2012 (disposal income based)
- The disposable income based Gini coefficient increased until 2008, but turned to decreased from 0.308 in 2009 to 0.300 in 2012.

#### ▣ Expected Effects

- By analyzing poverty, inequality and middle class 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.

**<Table 1> Absolute Poverty Ratio using Minimum Cost of Living of Government**

(unit: %)

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2006	10.7	7.6	9.0	10.9	6.0
2007	11.2	7.8	9.1	11.1	6.6
2008	11.6	8.0	9.4	11.2	6.5
2009	12.8	8.4	10.4	14.6	8.5
2010	12.1	7.9	9.6	11.7	6.3
2011	12.0	7.8	9.6	10.9	6.0
2012	11.1	7.6	9.1	10.7	5.7

Note: farmer's and fisherman's households are excluded.

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

〈Table 2〉 Relative poverty ratio using Median income and expenditure

(unit: %)

median	Income									Expenditure					
	Market			Current			Disposable			Consumption			Expenditures		
	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%
2006	11.4	16.1	21.8	8.9	13.8	20.2	9.1	13.8	20.0	3.8	7.6	13.4	4.7	8.8	15.5
2007	12.0	16.7	22.5	9.4	14.6	20.6	9.2	14.4	20.3	4.1	8.1	14.1	5.0	9.4	16.1
2008	12.2	16.7	22.1	9.4	14.5	20.0	9.4	14.6	19.8	3.8	7.8	13.5	4.9	9.4	15.7
2009	13.0	17.3	23.0	9.4	14.6	20.8	9.6	14.8	20.6	4.7	9.0	14.9	5.4	10.5	16.6
2010	12.7	17.0	21.8	9.4	14.0	19.7	9.8	14.3	19.8	4.4	8.4	14.2	5.1	9.9	16.0
2011	12.8	17.0	22.4	9.3	14.1	19.9	9.7	14.3	19.9	4.3	8.6	13.9	5.4	9.7	15.3
2012	12.2	16.3	21.6	9.6	14.3	19.8	9.7	14.0	19.5	4.2	7.9	13.3	5.0	9.1	15.0

Note: farmer's and fisherman's households are excluded.

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

〈Table 3〉 Gini Coefficient

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2006	0.323	0.305	0.300	0.258	0.276
2007	0.333	0.312	0.306	0.263	0.285
2008	0.337	0.315	0.308	0.253	0.277
2009	0.336	0.311	0.308	0.266	0.284
2010	0.332	0.306	0.303	0.256	0.274
2011	0.331	0.304	0.302	0.246	0.263
2012	0.329	0.305	0.300	0.249	0.267

Note: farmer's and fisherman's households are excluded.

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



## Work and Welfare Reconciliation Policies in Korea, Japan and China

Project Head | No, Dae-Myung

This study provides an analysis of work/welfare reconciliation policies(WWRP) in Korea, Japan and China, discussing how changes in employment and income distribution since 1990's have led to reforms their social protection system. The focus of this study is the making and transition of WWRP in three east-asian countries, in the perspective of international comparison.

Compared to the situation in the late 1990s, tensions and pressure triggered by rapid economic and social changes in these countries are much more challenging. Japan, plunged in a long-term economic recession and population ageing, has intense aspirations for economic recovery and social stabilization. In China, owing to a fragmented social security system in a rural-urban divided society, some of the rural migrants flooding the cities are often plunged to a trap of poverty, unemployment, and unequal treatment. Consequently, the Chinese government has initiate a reform of social security system (Social Insurance Act in 2010) and regional development programs in deprived areas since the late 2000s. In Korea, reform of social policies and social welfare policies were not the main concern of the government, even in the situation of repeated economic crises and increasing income inequality. However, no matter how much pain it may involve, reform is what Korea needs in its social protection system.

These countries are in the midst of a historic transformation. The Japanese government initiate also the massive reform of social protection and tax systems

in 2012. This reform focuses on social protection financing by increasing added-value tax, and support for the poor and the socially vulnerable. For China, it is time to make efforts to reduce its regional disparity and to improve social protection system while maintaining economic growth. Having been hit hard by a series of economic downturns since the last 1990s, Korea is in the face of challenges concerning economic growth, job creation, and redistribution.

In the time of globalization, de-industrialization and ageing, maintaining the present growth momentum will require an alternative paradigm of growth and redistribution. It is necessary to reinforce the employment protection legislation, to create more decent jobs, include unprotected groups (the poor and non-regular workers) in social insurance, and to protect more deprived or poor families. It is also important to establish "work/welfare reconciliation strategies" to cope with the increasing income inequality and social exclusion.

We can easily find the emergence and increase of working poor in these countries since 1990's. The working poor may be unemployed or low-wage workers who are excluded from labor market and social protection system. They will be mainly homeless in Japan, migrant workers in China, and temporary workers in Korea, etc. Continued the study on working poor in our countries, we have tried to analyse and to compare the situation of working poor and the work/welfare reconciliation policies in recent years.

Although they are very different in the political system, economic development and social protection system, we could find something in common : the prevailing position of economic growth and work in the WWRP. It means that the WWRP in east-asian countries was introduced and developed with the under-development of social protection policies for deprived groups.



## A Study on the Characteristics and Determinants of Welfare Attitudes in Korea

Project Head | Lee, Hyon Joo

This study examines the characteristics and determinants of welfare attitudes in Korea. This study is composed of five parts: analysis for the construct of the attitudes, analysis for the determinants, analysis for the change, analysis for the attitudes of the old people and the handicapped, analysis for the attitudes related to work. The findings of this study are as follows. First, welfare attitudes could be categorized 11 sub-attitudes and the people is grouped into three groups by welfare attitudes. Second, assets, income, social experience, and political ideology influence on welfare attitudes. Third, positive attitudes has decreased for the past six years. And the slope of the change depends on age, education and so on. Forth, welfare attitudes of the old people and the disabled is different from it of young people, the non-disabled. And determinants of the attitudes of them is different, too. Last, attitudes related to work in Korea is a little special because the people value on monetary reward in work. But the determinants of work hour preference could not be revealed in Korea.





## Qualitative Panel Data on Low-income Households (2013)

Project Head | Kim, Mee Gon

This study is the third 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 driven 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 2012~2013 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, 2012 or 2013 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.



## A Region-based Analysis for the Demand and Supply of Social Services

Project Head | Park, SeKyung

The approach to tackle issues related to social service supply system is multifaceted and complex, as it ought to take into account practical suppliers of services, costs, supply methods and channels, service content, and selection of beneficiaries. Concern for the overall deterioration of social service supply system as a result of a blind increase in service provision without proper diagnosis and consideration for policy implications with regards to Korea's social service supply system.

This study uses the Geographic Information System (GIS) and its spatial analysis method to explore social service policy implications with regards to service access. In specific, the discussions included access to community-based social services and its supply and demand trends.

- The analysis of population structure, a determinant of the demand of social services, and region-based direct and indirect variables affecting the local government's social welfare funds, was considered in the investigation for regional distribution trends
- The focus of the research is on the access of social services with regards to equity and usability of service utilization
- An expected outcome would be to contribute to the improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of policy implementation process by identifying specific beneficiaries and regional scope of central and local governments' policy implementation parameters.

In order to analyze region-based demand and supply of social services, this research conducts a visual display of the distribution of current service providers through the usage of geo-coding maps. In addition, we display the distribution of service demand by taking into account population distribution and regional context in calculating demand variability for conditions conducive to demand. As a result of analysis, there appears a relative lack of attention for regional differences in gaps between the demand and supply of social services that meet the specialized and complex needs of the elderly, children, and disabled and its spatial distribution

- This study endeavors to provide a detailed analysis for regional differences in population distribution through visualization of the distribution of children, registered disabled, and elderly population by region
- Structural gap in populations manifests by region when considering the distribution of children below 7 years of age in need of care services, and the rates and index of ageing at city, district, and borough levels
- Examining the characteristics of spatial distribution of the population groups in demand of social services and their suppliers using the GIS geo-spatial information analysis method, there are frequent cases of unmatched regional demand and supply of social services as per latest GIS ArcMap results on regional distributions

In regions where there are a lack of particular sector of social service suppliers, absolute cautionary measures are required to avoid political debates on the introduction of services with lack of medium to long-term outlook and analysis on social service supply and demand distribution and population structure. The following recommendations are to take into account the regional gap between social service supply and demand as well as the overall policy implications and assignments.

First of all, establish and modify legal and systemic foundations for collaborative partnerships and efficient management to propel social service policy work.

- As an entity accustomed to the provision of traditional social welfare services and the management of social service institutions as delegations of the government’s welfare roles, the Ministry of Health and Welfare may regard the overall functional role to provide management for social service policies (as per Social Security Act), a new opportunity and a challenge
- As much as inter-departmental policy coordination is crucial, equal emphasis should be given to establish a system of communication and collaboration between the central and local governments
- Prioritizing health and social welfare, there should be a meticulous analysis for medium to long-term supply and demand dynamics for pan social service arenas

Secondly, establish classification standards for social services.

- In order to hold efficient discussions and suggest effective policy alternatives to the improvement of social service systems, there should be a premise of flexibility for social service provisions and managements
- The establishment of a framework of classification to enable detailed policy discussions and include various service contents and styles of management, will serve to build a solid foundation for future policy design

Thirdly, establish medium to long-term social service master plan.

- By suggesting a medium to long-term policy road map, one can share the ultimate vision and goals for social service policies and materialize practical policy mechanisms by period, season, and region with regards to major social service sectors
- Anticipate a step-by-step and consistent push within the macro and systematic policy framework



## The Meta-evaluation of Policy Evaluation System in Social Welfare Policy

Project Head | Chung, Hongwon

The aims of the research is ① to review and reorganize existing evaluation system of social welfare policy, ② to analyze the effectiveness of social welfare evaluation system with a meta-evaluation, and ③ to propose policy recommendation and development plans for the social welfare evaluation system

According to research findings, we propose policy recommendations as following:

- to merge many types of evaluations and seek substantiality of individual evaluation system.
- to rethink the rationalization of the evaluation and relieve the burden of the evaluation.
- to suggest the enactment of laws to generalize the social welfare evaluation system.
- to secure the consistency of the evaluation system in terms of the evaluation objectives, targets, contents, indicator, and method.
- To regularize the revision of welfare policy with the outcome application and to redesign of the policy decision process.



## A Study on Policy Directions for Independent Living of the Disabled - Focused on Developmental Disabilities -

Project Head | Kim, SeongHee

This study aims to suggest policy directions for independent living of people with developmental disabilities. For this, present conditions and underlying problems of social care services, housing support services, public employment services and adult guardianship systems of people with developmental disabilities are reviewed. In case of developmental disabilities, it is difficult to give tailored supports because disorders tend to be severe and multiplied. In particular public supports for adults with developmental disabilities are substantially insufficient.

First we reviewed the independent living paradigm in disability policy and looked over related research papers. Secondly we reviewed present systems of public supports for adults with developmental disabilities in Korea, focused on social care services, housing support services, public employment services and adult guardianship systems. Thirdly we reviewed Japan and Britain cases of the public supports system for independent living of people with developmental disabilities. Fourthly, we analyzed the data of National Survey of the Disabled Persons 2011 and conducted focused group interviews about living conditions and necessary social supports for adults with developmental disabilities. Finally we suggested policy directions for independent living of adults with developmental disabilities focused on social care services, housing support services, public employment services and adult guardianship systems.

Based on results, it is suggested to strengthen self-determination, give right of choice to persons with developmental disabilities, make a lifetime social supports and have more integrated approaches when providing social supports.



## A Study of Service Quality for the Disabled and Effect of Provider Characteristics on Service Quality

Project Head | **Park, Susie**

Purpose of this study is, first, a analysis of service quality concept and it's perception process on perspective of service user. Second, a development of a scale of service quality for severely disabled adults. Third, a research on the existing state of service quality for disabled through the developed scales. Fourth, a exploitative analysis about effects of organization level on the service quality, with compare to effects of individual level.

From the results of these analyses, this study suggests finally a necessary of addition on the 'participation' as a scale item, a necessary of a political interest on the service processes in quality administration of government, instead of service outcome and a necessary of a practice training of service persons before the service delivery.



## KIHASA Social Budget Database

Project Head | Gho, Kyeong-hoan

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 Budget Database for managing functional categories of social welfare and health, develop indicators to compare local governments' social effort, and improve the roles of central government and local governments.

Using the DB, we analyze the central and local governments' social budget by functions and resources. For this, we link the program-budget with functional categories. We have 10 functions in social welfare, and 2 functions in health.

We release annual general indicators and detailed indicators of the KIHASA Social Budget DB. General indicators are local government's revenue-expenditure budget by function, resources, business, accounting, etc.). Detailed indicators consist of three type(scale of social expenditure, level of social expenditure, change of social expenditure).

We hold the conference on the KIHASA Social Budget Database annually. Six papers were presented by researchers and professors. Many panelists and observers took part in discussion.





## An Institutional Framework for Redefining the Role of Central and Local Governments in Social Service Provisions

Project Head | **Ko, Jayee**

A decade-old conflict between the central and local governments over the social welfare budget is becoming more intense amid slow economic recovery. This is compounded by not only the entangled intergovernmental transfer system but also the obscure provisions in relevant laws and statutes for the assignment of appropriate function and responsibility to local governments. This study aims to minimize congestion costs by providing an institutional framework for clarifying the respective functions of the central and local governments in social service provisions. The study is composed of three parts. First, Part I examines the current status of social welfare provisions by the central and local governments in order to specify the main source of their contention over fiscal allocation. It also explores the possibility of an amicable settlement in the given institutional system. Second, Part II discusses the limitations in the existing legal institutions related to social welfare and local autonomy and analyzes the possibility of structural reforms.

Finally, Part III presents standard rules to reassign central and local government responsibility in the social service sector based on the economic theory of decentralization. Simulation results confirm that the classification of central and local responsibility for matching grants social programs can improve the fiscal space of local governments by reducing their matching burdens from 1.1 to 1.7 trillion won.



## Mid- to Long-term Modelling for Financial Projections of Social Security

Project Head | Shin, Hwa-yeon

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 methodologies. 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 standard on methodology of 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.



## Intergenerational Equity Problem in Social Welfare Financing and Its Improvement

Project Head | Ryu, Gun-Chun

Intergenerational equity problem in social welfare financing can threaten the sustainability of the social welfare system itself. Therefore it is necessary to study the problem.

The existing study method for equity problem in the finance of social welfare cannot be directly applied to the intergenerational equity problem in social welfare financing. the existing study method have been modified for this study.

The linear programming model for intergenerational equity is constructed. Three operational concepts for intergenerational equity are presented: minimizing inequity, minimizing maximum inequity and minimizing net-transfer. These concepts are expressed by mathematical formula and form object functions for the model. Financial constraints and other constraints are also introduced into the model.

The policy implications for premium, tax, out of pocket money and fund accumulation are proposed through the analysis of the linear programming model solutions.



## A Study on Current Privacy Policies of Medical Institutes and Suggestions

Project Head | Chung, Youngchul

According to rapid development of information technology, mobility and accessibility to personal medical records have been on the rise in medical industry. At the same time, a risk of breach of personal medical information has gradually increased.

Therefore, this study has attempted to investigate how the sensitive personal health data which can cause a serious problem if breached have been managed in medical institutes, analyze the weakness and problems of the management and come up with decent policies.

For this, the following four surveys have been conducted: current management of personal medical records in medical clinics and medical doctors' awareness on the protection of personal medical information, control of personal medical records by the medical record manager in the medical clinic, current management of privacy policy through analysis on the website of the medical clinic, the general public's awareness on the protection of personal medical records.

Then, the following results have been obtained:

- In terms of awareness on five rights concerning Personal Information Protection Act-related personal information subjects, doctors (65.1%) were higher than the general public (57.7%).
- Doctors believe that the public's interest in their medical records is 2.21 out of 5 scores.

- In terms of importance of protection of personal information, the general public (4.25) were higher than doctors (4.06).
- In terms of the control of personal medical information, doctors (2.94) were higher than the public (2.49).
- In terms of disclosure of personal information policy, hospitals (81.0%) were higher than medical clinics (46.7%).

Based on these results, this study can be concluded as follows:

- Recently, regulations on the protection of personal information have become more stringent. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a decent personal medical data management plan with more interest in medical sectors. For this, it is required to investigate current situations on a regular basis.
- Within the conventional self-regulatory personal information protection authentication system, it is needed to come up with evaluation criteria specialized for a medical sector. In addition, it's necessary to strengthen the assessment categories associated with the protection of personal medical information within the current authentication assessment system.
- Furthermore, there should be more aggressive PR and education activities against the general public, medical workers (medical doctors, hospital employees) and employees of medical information system developers.
- It is also required to develop customized education contents by type of medical institute, circumstance and duty and provide them systematically.
- It is needed to deal with issues associated with the protection of personal medical records in health-related portals and mobile apps as well as in medical institutes and public organizations as well.



## Aspects of Child Poverty in Korea

Project Head | **Joung, Eunhee**

The purpose of this study is to examine the aspects of child poverty using multidimensional deprivation indicators in Korea with the 7th Korean Welfare Panel Study.

The result from the Latent Class Analysis shows that there are two types of child poverty group in Korea. The first group is classified as households with children who spend a large share of payment for the rental houses from their cost of living. The second group is the households with children who have a variety of deprivation in their lives such as food insecurity, bad housing (but low burden from the payment of rental houses), unstable job security of householder, and so forth.

This study also found that there are differences in developmental outcomes of children and parental characteristics across each type of poverty group. Generally, the second poverty group has worst outcomes in child development and parental investment. This result, however, should be carefully interpreted because of data limitations.

To suggest future direction for the child poverty policy in Korea, the authors explored the characteristics of poverty policy for children in Korea and the relative implications for the policy are suggested.



## Population Change and Future Strategies in China, Japan and Korea

Project Head | Lee, Samsik

A country's population changes with change of the other countries' population; therefore, any country cannot be kept as a close population. In the same manner, one country' socio-economic situation is affected by population change of the other countries'. Thus, this study aims to suggest the future strategies for population, taking into considerations the change in population dynamics, its socio-economic impacts and related policies of China, Japan and Korea.

As a result, it is found that the demographic transition has progressed with strong similarity among three countries. Of course, the timing and speed of the transition differs from one country to another because of different socio-economic backgrounds. Population decline started from 2011 in Japan and will start from 2031 in Korea and from 2030~2035 in China. Population ageing will accelerate in the future for all three countries. Due to such demographic change, all three countries will experience slowdown of economic growth and increase in burden for social security in the future. Three countries started pro-natality policy after anti-natality policy; in 2004 for Japan, in 2006 for Korea, and in 2014 for China.

Based on those results, this study suggests the population strategies into future for Korea and for three countries in collaborative manner. The population strategies for Korea include the fertility level, increasing utilization of potential workforce, and encouraging immigration of highly skilled foreign workforce;

the last strategy needs to be adopted in the long-term according to the results of two former strategies. The strategy for three countries include co-research on population change and its impacts with co-establishing population research institute, holding population forum at the governmental level, co-establishing the institute for co-ordinating the balance of demand and supply of manpower among three countries, establishing collaborative system for fostering aging-friendly industries, etc.





## An International Comparative Study of Population Projections

Project Head | **Lee, Samsik**

Population projection plays a significant role in policy-making in such areas as welfare, health and employment. This makes it important to ensure that population projections are accurate. It is from such a perspective that this study analyzes population projections in selected countries and the assumptions and scenarios on which they are based, with the aim of suggesting ways to improve the projections of the Korean population. The comparative analysis covers eight countries including Japan, Germany, France, the UK, the US, Canada, Australia and Korea, which adopted a cohort component method as a population projection method in recent years.

This study finds that the methods of population projection vary from one country to another. This implies that there is a strong need for engaging experts of various disciplines in exploring existing population data. The difference between the low variant and high variant needs to be narrowed to secure the certainty of fertility assumption in the projection model. The upper limit of age in mortality assumption needs to be extended to reflect the speedy improvement of mortality in the oldest age groups. Assumptions on international migration needs to be established by nationality, and short/long-term to decrease the uncertainty of the projection. Unrealistic assumptions and scenarios needs to be eliminated and explanation on each of scenario needs to be provided. Population projection needs to be carried out by nationality, which will be useful for establishment of polices in various areas. Finally, the evaluation on population projection needs to be made at every five years, which will lead to the improvement of population projection.



## Evaluation and Policy Implications on Child Care Support

Project Head | Shin, Yoon-Jeong

This study aims to evaluate the effects of childcare support policies on relieving the economic burden of households with childcare responsibilities. We use the data from Korea Welfare Panel Survey (KOWEPS) to analyze the effects childcare policies on households of different levels of income and different number of children. In this study, the childcare support policies are categorized into three areas: cash benefits including allowances and tax benefits; supports for childcare services; and parental leave system. We revise and use the indices from French family policy evaluation and the OECD Family database.

The results present that cash benefits childcare households received from the government have been increased. Although the government expanded tax benefits for households with two or more children, the amount of childcare households' tax refund has not increased by much, with middle-income households receiving the least. Households with one child aged under 6 received more cash benefits per child than households with two or more children. Household expenditure on childcare services decreased little even as families received more benefits for childcare services from the government than they had before. The increase in parental leave benefits and the change of benefits from fixed amounts to fixed rates in real term has increased the income replacement level of parental leave benefits. Under the fixed amount system, the increase in parental leave benefits was more beneficial to low income households. However, the change to fixed rates system had a favorable effect on households with an income above the average and dual- income families.

From these results, we suggest that cash benefits or benefits for childcare services will be needed on a continued basis for low-income households to help them invest more in their children. For middle- or upper-income households, we suggest that they will need policies that fit their specific needs. And all childcare support policies should take into account households with two or more children to have more benefits. To improve the parental leave system, it should be changed to raise its accessibility so that more fathers and more women working on a non-regular basis can benefit from it.



## Analysis on the Supply and Demand of Childcare and Policy Implications

Project Head | Kim, Eun-Jung

The current child care supply is not sufficient to meet the anticipated demand. Parents are experiencing lack of child care facilities while some providers are faced with a shortage of service users. This implies that there are not enough facilities that provide quality services. Accordingly, we need to consider not only the gross supply of child care but locally accessible child care services and the level of service quality as well.

This study looks at the supply and demand of childcare facilities, service quality and the users' satisfaction by facility type. The satisfaction survey was conducted on randomly selected 510 married adults who use child care facilities for their children. The results show that the total number of childcare facilities seems to be enough at the national level. However, there are variations in the supply at the regional level. Some regions are experiencing a shortage of supply while there is an oversupply for others. In this situation, to ensure equity of childcare services across the nation, the government should put more efforts to increase the number of public childcare facilities.

In general, the level of service satisfaction is lower than the level of expectation regardless of facility type. Also, users were less satisfied with public facilities in terms of flexible operation time than with private facilities. In the analysis of difficulties involved in selecting a childcare facility, parents who use kindergartens have experienced more difficulties than those who use daycare. The increase of the number of kindergartens for the past decade is insignificant

while day care facilities have rapidly increased. It is expected that the demand for the kindergarten will increase due to the introduction of the government support for pre-school tuition. Thus, it is recommended that the government expand the supply of kindergartens.



## Networking in the Child Welfare System

Project Head | Kim, Meesook

This study analyzed the child welfare network system and devised a systematic network among institutions. It reviewed previous research, estimated the number of children who are potentially in need of social services, and interviewed (qualitative) and surveyed (quantitative) both the public and private sector employees.

Both qualitative and quantitative research findings confirmed that the current child welfare delivery system is in lack of network among various institutions. Moreover, there are several obstacles in networking: a lack of the data on children in need of social support, irregular and rare board member meetings to share experiences and information on child welfare, weak network between public and private sectors, and little collaboration of the child welfare institutions with schools.

This study proposed both short-term and mid-term tasks to solidify network among agencies, such as establishing a hub in the public sector, reflecting the networking level on institution evaluation, having regularly child welfare board meetings, sharing information among agencies, and improving working conditions for the employees in charge of network (short-term), and enacting a law regarding network and expanding child welfare delivery agencies (mid-term).



## The Study of Women's Employment Activation Plan (Women's Participation in Economic Activities: Rends, Determinants and Impact)

Project Head | **Yeo, Eugene**

This research aims to analyze Korean women's participation in economic activities in comparison with their counterparts in selected OECD countries. Also, the authors assess how women's participation in economic activities influence the households, individual welfare, and inequality, in order to come up with political direction and measures to enhance women's participation in economic activities based on analysis results.

Korea is practically the only country with low economic participation rates of women by age showing a clear 'M-shaped' curve among the OECD nations. Second, the industries in which women are mostly distributed include wholesale and retail industry, accommodation and food industry, education service industry, health and social welfare service industry, and it was shown that the number of women who are engaged in health and social welfare service industry rapidly increased recently. Third, considering the median levels of income of 50~150%, the economic participation of high-income women was as low as 52.0%, whereas the economic participation of low-income women was as high as 80.7%, and this showed a huge deviation in economic participation rates of women by economic class. Fourth, although the availability of children was shown to have a very meaningful impact on economic activities of women, its impact was shown to differ a lot according to the levels of income of women and the age of children. Lastly, it was shown that the economic activities of women not only made a large contribution to making the society a 'middle-class', but also the income of women contributed to equalizing the households income.

From the findings several political implications are drawn. First, it is necessary to understand the current mis-match status of women's job, and generate jobs based on the demands of women. Second, it is necessary to create child-rearing policies and educational policies that are friendly to 'mothers with jobs'. Third, it is necessary to change Korean labor market and the welfare system into 'women-friendly' one as claimed by Orloff (2006). Lastly, the employment of women should pursue reducing social inequality, which is regarded as one of major social goals.





## Productions and Efficient Management for Fertility and Childcare Statistics

Project Head | **Do, Serok**

This study aims to raise the utilization of the integrated fertility survey data built over two years by KIHASA(Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs) and to seek a statistical production system linked with childbirth and child care in aspects of solving the low birth rates as a major national policy in reality.

As for the fertility surveys conducted 12 times during 1974~2009, their sample survey designs were not consistent and some of them have become a stumbling block in statistical analysis due to the absence of their sampling weight. Accordingly, new sampling weight was required to build the integrated file and to conduct the time series analysis. Thus, the existing sample weight was adjusted through post-stratification or a sampling weight was added for the years without no sampling weight. But the time difference was made between the population and housing census conducted every five years and the fertility survey carried out every three years. To solve this, the census data were designed to be consistent with the fertility survey years through interpolation. The results of applying the new multiplier revealed a new effect that main time series indicators were smoothed, such as the average number of live births, average number of pregnancies, and average number of pregnancy wastages.

There are many differences between the fertility survey and the childcare survey. For this reason, it is difficult to physically integrate the two surveys. Thus, it is necessary to link the sample designs of the two surveys using a master sample and to increase the usability of childbirth and childcare policies by

allowing the results of the fertility survey and the childcare survey to be linked through the expansion of common survey categories and the standardization of measurements.

For the active utilization of the fertility survey series constructed, it is required to upload materials to the Micro Data Service System run by NSO(National Statistical Office) and to establish a separate website, so that many users can access and download raw materials. In this regard, it is also important to increase the utilization of survey results by enforcing the management of the fertility survey and the childcare survey nationwide, linking the sample designs, and standardizing the survey items.



## The Changes in the Family and Household Structures and Social Welfare Policies

Project Head | Kim, Yu-Kyung

Changes in family and household structures in Korea are characterized by nuclear and small families, and major household type has been a two-person household as the average number of household members reduced to 2.69 in 2010. One-person households account for one-fifth of all households. One-generation households have increased in number. On the other hand, households with more than two generations have reduced, and then, household differentiation has been continued. There have been changes in the size and type of households because nuclear families consisting of a couple and their children have become the majority family pattern. Therefore, it is necessary to provide basic data to establish appropriate national policies by analyzing how families and households in Korea have time-sequentially changed after industrialization, understanding the changes in family life and taking political measures.

The objectives of this study were to provide basic data to establish effective national policies by analyzing chronological changes in families and households in Korea and deriving political meaning and measure based on changes in families and households.

The political measures are as follows: First, it is necessary to build infrastructure such as paradigm shift, shift to a universal caregiving model, family stability and diversity, and improvement of statistical and research tools in order to respond to changes in families. Second, legal and institutional framework should be

established in response to changing family types, and family competence should be enhanced by life-cycle. Third, it will be necessary to explore policies to maintain and control family formation and support population and to expand family policies including various family life cycles in order to maintain a sustainable society. Fourth, it will be necessary to achieve gender equality in marital relationships, to establish new relationships between adult children and elderly parents, and to enhance family cohesion for exploring desirable family relations with a shift to small and nuclear families. Fifth, it will be necessary to expand local community-oriented caregiving networks, to ease the parental burden, to achieve gender equality in caregiving culture in families, and to take measures to reduce conflicts from various perspectives for strengthening family caregiving and support functions. Sixth, policies to minimize family disorganization and to prevent economic, psychological and emotional vulnerabilities should be explored in response to family disorganization, and it will be necessary to enhance various family protection functions and to change the structure of living space with a shift to small families.



## Improving the Population Quality in Low Fertility and Aging Korea: Policy Challenges for Birth Outcomes for Women of Advanced Maternal Age

Project Head | Lee, So-Young

This study contributes to the limited number of studies of birth outcomes in advanced maternal age by examining: 1) if there is an association between advanced maternal age and adverse birth outcomes (low birth weight and preterm birth); 2) what are the protective factors and risk factors of birth outcomes for pregnant women aged 35 year or older ; and 3) how the “Weathering Hypothesis,” which explains the association of maternal age and birth outcomes, and “Epidemiological Paradox,” which explains the association of low socio-economic status and favorable birth outcomes are applied to Korean women

Statistical analysis was performed on data from the Korean birth registration data of 2003 to 2012 in order to find a profile and trend of birth outcomes of women of advanced maternal age and from the National Survey on Fertility, Family Health and Welfare of 2003, 2006, and 2009 compiled by Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. Additionally, interviewing women of advanced maternal age was performed as a qualitative method to understand their needs.

Binary logistic regression demonstrates advanced maternal age is not a significant risk factor of low birth weight and preterm birth. Significant risk factors for low birth weight include low parity and initiation of prenatal care at 3rd trimester, and significant risk factors for preterm birth are low parity and not having adequate prenatal care. Significant protective factor for both low birth weight and preterm birth includes increased number of previous normal birth.

The findings from this study have policy implications. The population group that public policies should focus on is women of advanced maternal age with low parity or initiation of prenatal care at 3rd trimester or having no adequate prenatal care in order to promote better birth outcomes for this population. Therefore, systematic support are needed including counseling program before and during pregnancy and adequate prenatal care guidelines to help them to plan their pregnancy without unnecessary fear, to receive adequate care they need, and to enhance their birth outcomes. In conclusion, public policies should support late childbearing by providing assistance in the whole process of pregnancy, childbirth, and child raising to make it healthy and overcome low-fertility.



## Development of the Model for Organizing Primary Care in Low Fertility and Aged Society

Project Head | Hwang, Nami

Health care systems are increasingly challenged by the rise in prevalence of chronic diseases and multi-morbidity according to the low birth rate and aged society. We need to respond to the changes by strengthening primary care. Effective primary care can improve the quality of life for people with chronic condition through good care co-ordination and continuity and controlling increase of the costs of health care for the elderly.

This study aims to inquire background about primary care in Korea, to learn some lessons from advanced countries, to establish strategy to strength primary care and to develop sustainable primary care delivery model with the fastest growing elderly populations.

We are based on primary care attributes of first contact and accessibility, comprehensiveness, coordination, longitudinality, accountability to achieve the research goal. In Korea, primary care system is not well-established for achieving good attributes of primary care and functional gate keeping combined with a fee-for-service reimbursement system is absent.

We propose desirable primary care organization models suitable for Korean circumstances as follows. Firstly, target population of primary care services is aimed at aged 50 and older, as well as adults with chronic diseases. Secondly, three types of primary care organization model are 'solo practice model(ex-family medicine doctor, ex-specialized doctor)', and 'group practice model' and 'public hospital model' in private medical professional shortage areas and medically underserved areas.

Thirdly, primary care organization should take responsibility for providing comprehensive care and focusing on targeted disease management and training on primary care. Lastly, personnel and facilities should be prepared to meet the multiple health care needs of populations.





## Community Tracking Study for the Dynamic Analysis of Low Fertility and Aging Society: Focusing on Selected Areas

Project Head | Oh, Young-Hee

The purpose of the study is to make a basic data for the dynamic analysis of low fertility and aging society and to analyze the factors related in various perspectives through qualitative methods. That is, the study is intended to build a basic data for policies enhancing fertility through providing community tracking data, which observes changes in the process of marriage, child birth, and childcare and for policies on aging through analyzing physical, psychological, and social aging.

The research methods used for dynamic analysis include literature review, survey, and analysis of general characteristics of sample households and communities. The survey includes total 901 households in three selected areas with approximately 300 households each. The sample population consists of 123 never-married men and women aged 20 to 49 years, 381 married women aged 15 to 49 years, and 914 persons aged 50 and over living in the sample household. With developed survey questions, interviews were conducted by trained research staffs from July 11 to Aug. 16, 2013. The year 2013 is the first year for this community tracking study. Basic survey was done in the area of aging, and basic survey and additional survey were done in the area of low fertility.

Regarding the elderly population, its general characteristics, economic status, family relationships, patterns of living, social network, health status, preparing for aging, community, and living environment were studied. Also, for the

unmarried population the relationship between their age and the history of education and employment, and family relations was analyzed in order to understand the effect of socio-economic factors on late marriage. With respect to the married population, history of education, employment, and pregnancy, and family relationships were examined in order to understand their pattern on child birth, and family support and community factors related to raising a child were examined in order to understand their pattern of childcare.



## Understanding Institutionalized Familialism: Identification and Implications in the Era of Low Fertility and Aging in Korea

Project Head | **Chang, Kyung-Sup** (Seoul National University Department Sociology)  
**Chin, Meejung** (Seoul National University Child Development Family Studies)

In this study, we aimed to analyze the complex characteristics of familialism embedded in various social institutions and customs and to address social problems and implications that have resulted from “institutionalized familialism” in contemporary Korea. Familialism, which is an ideological tendency that places a great emphasis on the family as a group over individuals, has influenced life and culture in public and private spheres among Koreans for generations. Institutionalized familialism refers to the effects of social institutions that reinforce the responsibilities, obligations, and rights of the family in the process of institutional formation and operations and that require citizens to live a family-centered life explicitly and implicitly (Chang, 2011). In other words, social institutions and customs expect individuals to live a standardized familial life, and policies and practices are constructed based on this expectation. This tendency can be compared to “institutionalized individualism” (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 2002) that provides a practical basis for the process of individualization in Western societies.

We found that institutionalized familialism was embedded in Korean social policies and practices related to economic support for the family, education, and care for children and older people. One of the most sweeping instances of institutionalized familialism is the National Pension Scheme which was designed on the basis of the male provider and female caregiver model, creating unintended loopholes and problems due to the discrepancy between the model and real family lives. Similarly, the National Living Security Scheme leaves many

individuals uncovered or under-covered due to its familialistic assumptions about family support. The National Living Security Scheme also requires families to support each other even when they are not capable of doing so. Due to the lack of a reliable pension and public assistance policies, families have to provide financial support for their adult children and aging parents even though this kind of support could put their own economic well-being at risk. We identified several social problems that originated from the institutionalized familialism of economic support, including growing generational conflicts, deepening poverty among the aged, increasing family instability, and the unstable status of women in the pension system.

Another persistent tendency of institutionalized familialism can be found in Korea's educational policy and customs. Despite strong educational aspirations and achievements, compulsory education is covered only up to middle school, and the quality of public education is unsatisfactory. The costs of formal and informal education beyond this short period of compulsory public education have been a considerable burden to Korean families. In addition, the growing emphasis on parental involvement in children's education creates another problem and burden to Korean families because it assumes the model of male provider and female caregiver and expects mothers to become highly involved in various activities at their children's schools. These customs have led to social problems such as a substantial financial burden for families, severe competition for better education, and psychological problems for children and youth.

This study also analyzed institutionalized familialism embedded in social policies and practices related to care for children and older citizens. As for child care, institutionalized familialism was found in child care policies (e.g., a heavy reliance on market-based child care), the home child care allowance (e.g., a reinforcement of gendered care), work-family policies (e.g., the gender imbalance of leave takers), support for children with special needs (e.g., the assumption of intensive family care), child care provided by grandmothers and

the allowance for these caregiving grandmothers (e.g., expectations for downstream intergenerational support), and “scientific” parenting practices (e.g., an intensive mothering ideology).

As for caring for older citizens, we found that familialism played an important role in the Long-Term Care Insurance for Senior Citizens (e.g., priority on family care except for severe health situations), certified family care provides (e.g., a compromise between the defamilialization of care and the filial piety norm), and legislation that encourages and supports filial behavior (e.g., defining filial behavior as living with older parents). We identified that the burden of care, the inequitable nature of gender relations, and the accidental complexity of institutionalized familialism are all very serious consequences of institutionalized familialism in the areas of care for children and older citizens.



## A Study of the Optimum Population for a Unified Korea

Project Head | **Tchoe, Byong-ho**

The aging of the population and the prospect of a Korean unification are crucial factors that will affect the future of Korea as a whole. This study attempted to integrate these two factors in its projection of the optimum population for a unified Korea. Having reviewed various unification cost estimates and existing scenarios of unification process, the authors conceptualized the optimum population as a population needed to maintain Korea's national power. We then developed a projection model of the optimum population for a unified Korea. The results from the simulation are as follows. Firstly, the optimum population is estimated to be 79.7 million in 2045 and 87.4 million in 2100 under the scenario of a gradual unification; 79.9 million in 2045 and 87.9 million in 2100 under the scenario of radical unification. Secondly, GDP was projected to be 3.2 trillion US\$ in 1945 and 6.7 trillion US\$ in 2100 under the scenario of gradual unification in inter-relation with population change. GDP was projected to be 3.8 trillion US\$ in 1945 and 7.2 trillion US\$ in 2100 when a radical unification is assumed. Thirdly, the optimum population of about 87 million by 2100 would enable the unified Korea to maintain the 60~70 percent of the national power of the G7 average.

Policy implications from this study include the following. Firstly, it should be recognized that the successful response to low fertility and population aging will play an important role in minimizing the adverse effects stemming from the Korean unification. The population of South Korea is projected to decline over time, and this will likely decrease the national power in terms, in particular, of

economic growth, which is expected to slow down as the cost for unification grows. Under the assumption of a declining national power and economic growth, the burden of unification cost will increase and may even disturb the process of unification. Secondly, population increase in North Korea, together with its socio-economic development, will be of great importance in increasing the international status of the unified Korea. Accordingly, South Korea will need to support North Korea, technologically and otherwise, in its effort for development.



## Quality of Life of Middle-aged and Older Persons

Project Head | Chung, Kyunghee

With the ageing of baby boomers, social concerns are increasing on the middle-aged. In addition to the existing policy concerns on older persons, these newly growing concerns call for a better understanding of middle-aged Koreans, who are going down the same path of ageing that older Koreans took. In this context, this study aims to provide the empirical base for policy measures to enhance the quality of life of middle-aged and older Koreans and to bring out efficient policy responses to population ageing. To that end, this study analyzes the third wave of Korea Longitudinal Survey on Aging (KLos) and Time-Use Survey 2009. In addition to these quantitative approaches, qualitative approaches are taken such as in-depth face-to-face interviews.

This study consists of four parts. The first part provides an analysis of KLos. Based on 16 indicators in 4 areas, quality-of-life scores are calculated for each area. Also, this study categorizes middle-aged and older persons into 5 types according to scores measured on economic condition, health status, and social activities. The second part presents the main results from the analysis of Time-Use Survey. The third discusses the main themes and findings from in-depth interviews conducted of a total of 20 persons. Based on the findings, the last part makes suggestions for policy directions and priority-setting for the different age groups concerned.





## A Study of Demand Estimation and Reorganization of Provision System for Elderly Welfare Service in Response to an Aging Society

Project Head | Lee, Yunkyung

The aim of this study is to suggest policies for providing efficient service in response to a future aged society. For this purpose, types of elderly welfare service and provision system were evaluated first. According to estimated results of expected demand about elderly population growth and its characteristics, appropriate provision plan was suggested. Moreover, through analysis and estimation of provision system and current state of elderly welfare service, elderly population change, education level, health status, types of family, old age income status were expected for 15 years from now. In addition, current provision status was examined by analyzing each local case. Finally, reorganization plans of elderly welfare service system, and its appropriate provision scale upon demand estimation were suggested.



## Reform Plans of Public Pension from Perspective of Multi-pillar Old Age Income Security System

Project Head | Yun, Suk-myung

Among OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries, Korea shows the highest elderly poverty rate that is closely related to the aggravating quality of life and the consequent increasing rate of suicide among the elderly generation. Under this circumstance, our society is required to take special countermeasures against elderly poverty. Reflecting such a reality, this study aims to take a more concrete look at the current status of elderly poverty in Korea and then analyze what types of approaches should be taken to achieve the policy goal of alleviating elderly poverty.

Even though it has been over 6 years since the adoption of Basic Old Age Pension, elderly poverty rate has increased and income distribution among the elderly aged 65 and above has been aggravated. The national survey on poverty shows that the older the elderly, the higher the poverty rate is. Considering this survey result, it would be desirable to design the Basic Pension in a way to provide more benefits to the older elderly who have not been able to prepare well for their elderly life as well as the low-income elderly.

Analyses on the preparation for the old-age income indicates that all generations are preparing for old-age, but there are significant differences. The lower income groups have prepared less for old age and their enrollment in public pensions and personal pensions are lower compared to higher income groups, who do prepare more for old-age income for a longer time.

Based on the results of the analysis, in order to establish multi-pillar old age

income security system, there needs to be different measures tailored to each age or income group to address their own needs. In particular, it is significant to implement a measure of subsidizing contributions of National Pension Scheme for the working poor to prevent that their poverty continues after retirement.



## Improvement in Evaluation and Management System of Long-term Care Quality in Korea

Project Head | Sunwoo, Duk

This report was written to review the current level of long term care quality and to improve quality management scheme in order to raise quality of care. In general, the level of quality of long term care services can be said to be low according to results of the operation evaluation of long term care facility by insurer and of opinion survey. This is mainly because there are lots of small-sized facilities and are shortage of skilled staffs. Besides, the quality control system of care has not been established properly, including quality indicators, assessment process, etc.

Political measures are as follows. Firstly, the aim of evaluation needs to be defined clearly, that is to accomplish quality care. Secondly, the arrangement standards of staffs working at nursing home need to be reviewed in order to provide quality care. Thirdly, for the re-construction of quality control management of care it is necessary to give consideration to review of quality indicators and assessment process, preparation of standardized providence manual, establishment of special quality assessment body, open reporting of assessment results, development of incentives for excellent facilities with high quality.



## A Study on the Reinforcing Medical Service Linkage between Nursing Home Facilities and Health Care Institutes

Project Head | Kim, Jinsoo

In Korea, population of the aged over 65 increased from 4,320,000 person in 2005 to 5,510,000 person in 2010, showing an increase of an average of 5.0% per year. In view of the increasing population of the aged, in case of a health care institute where most of patients are the aged over 65, the number of patients would be expected to increase to some extent. However, it is being reported that the increasing number is too high. According to materials, it was revealed that the number of inpatients of health care institute increased from 30,661 person in 2005 to 172,809 in 2010, up by an annual average of 41.3%. If we take the fact into consideration that, owing to influence of Long-term care insurance for the aged introduced in July, 2008, the certain portion of service demand for the geriatric patients is met through the aged nursing home facility, community care benefits, etc., this phenomenon is deemed to be a special one.

For such a cause, various analytical results are being proposed. First of all, in relation to a nursing home facilities, in case of inmates in a nursing home facilities, it seems to be because that proper medical service linkage system has not been prepared in spite of high ratio of geriatric patients. Also, because the status of a relevant old person is not so bad, that even if he/she is classified into a nonrated person from the long-term care insurance for the aged, it would be possible that he/she must use a hospital according to the degree of income or support of his/her family. Another cause can be found in that, in case of a health care institute, too many hospitals are operated in consideration of medical demand of increasing patients and such excessive competition is inclined to excessive service to patients who do not need medical treatment or care.

Theoretically, in spite that, in medical treatment and long-term care service for the aged, mutually linked service must be provided instead of segmental service, but it is true that actually organic linkage has not been realized.

Considering problems proposed above, the author, in this report, intended to seek a method for reinforcing medical service linkage between nursing home facilities and health care institutes. The study was conducted through study of literature, analysis of foreign cases, analysis by NHIC of basic statistics related to health care institutes and nursing home facilities, a survey targeting managers and users, and in-depth interview related to medical situations of nursing home facilities users per diseases.

To put analytical result together, first, it is judged, in view of the fact that about 32% of patients admitted to health care institutes per year are the subjects for the aged long-term care, the aged need to be screened prior to their entering a nursing home facilities whether or not they really need long-term care at the time of decision of their degrees, even if they received decision of a relevant degree. Second, according to results obtained through in-depth interview, the situation of inmates who need to receive medical service at a nursing home facilities can be classified into three cases: ① In case medical service is provided at a nursing home facilities in spite that medical treatment is unavailable at a nursing home facilities. ② In case inmates are transferred to health care facilities owing to lack of expert nursing manpower in spite that management is possible at a nursing home facilities. ③ In case inmates must receive treatment at an acute hospital for an urgent disease and return to a nursing home facilities. So, it is judged that a decision basis related to medical treatment for dividing inmates in a nursing home facilities and health care institutes is urgent. Also, on the basis of such a decision basis, in case of a health care institutes, it is necessary to positively examine a way for expanding fee differences between the highest medical degree and the light medical degree according to a medical demand degree. In addition to that, establishment of integrated information system, and expansion of urgent medical system, etc. seem to be necessary.



## A Study on the Effective Chronic Disease Management

Project Head | Jung, Young-Ho

The burden of Chronic diseases has increased rapidly affecting both individuals and society. Recently, data suggest that multiple conditions could impose even larger burden on society as well as individuals. The effective prevention and management of chronic diseases has been one of the major agenda of health policy.

The purposes of this study are as follows.

To analyze epidemiologic and economic burden of chronic disease; To examine the pattern and distribution of multiple health risk factors; To investigate the characteristics of multiple chronic diseases; To suggest policy direction for prevention and management of chronic disease.

The main results are as follows. We found that, on average, males aging 30 and over have 2.06 health risk factors while females have 1.5. It is likely that vulnerable people has been exposed more to multiple health risk factors as expected. Second, 81.2% of 65 years of age or older has two or more chronic diseases. Third, hypertension+Chronic low back pain+arthropathy accounts for 19.0% of three or more chronic diseases followed by Hypertension+diabetes+chronic low back pain(5.94%). The major frequent chronic diseases comprising multiple chronic diseases are Hypertension, Chronic low back pain, arthropathy, diabetes.



## The Effect of Population Aging on Consumption Structure and Industrial Production

Project Head | Lee, Jin-Myon (Korea Institute for Industrial Economic & Trade)

This research aims to understand the effects of changes in household structure by aging population on household consumption and industrial production, focusing on microeconomics. To do that, this research conducts projections for household structure toward 2030 reflecting to the three types of population growth scenarios(High, Medium, and Low) reported by Statistics Korea. After that, we project a household consumption based on the analysis on the previous consumption pattern by age groups and industries through integrating projection of household structure. Adding to that, we also utilized I/O model to verify the effects of population aging between consumption structure and industrial production/employment.

Briefly speaking the projection on household consumption, consumption in manufacturing, SOC, and service industry except primary industries would be more affected by aging population under the High scenario which is the highest rate of elderly people than other scenarios. Medicine and medical supplies, food and beverage and coal and petroleum products industry in manufacturing sector and accommodation and food service, medical and health service and owner-occupied housing service in service sector show the relatively large differences between High and Low scenarios due to the industrial characteristics sensitively reacting to the aging population.

According to economic ripple effects of household consumption on industrial production and employment, it is expected that the effect on production



inducement in service industry could be larger than manufacturing industry by some slight difference. In the part of employment, inducement effects in service industry could be bigger than manufacturing industry. Hereafter the employment of manufacturing industry would see small losses, while service industry would have higher employment leading the labor market.

Specifically, consumer industries such as food and beverage and clothing industry and coal and petroleum products industry, which is closely related with light and heat expenses in housing among manufacturing industry would be greatly influenced by changes in household consumption. Among service industry, wholesale and retail, food and accommodation, insurance and housing service industries, which are correlated with private consumption would see profound effects of household consumption. Furthermore, medicine and medical instrument in manufacturing sector and health and medical treatment and personal service in service sector are showing different results by each scenario, which seems to be because they are affected a lot by population aging.



## Policies for Poverty of Elderly Women

Project Head | Chong, Mi Hye (Korean Women's Development Institute)

Until now, ageing and elderly poverty have come to the fore as serious issues in the Korean society. Furthermore, poverty of elderly women can be seen as graver than poverty in other societal groups. Regardless of the seriousness of the matter, poverty of elderly women has not received enough attention. Therefore, the accurate identification of the characteristics of poverty in elderly women is necessary. This study has as its purpose the investigation of the causes and actual conditions of elderly women poverty. This study analyzes various elderly statistical data including the National Pension Panel Survey, Survey on Living Conditions of the Elderly, and Survey on Actual Conditions of the Safety of Elderly Women. At the same time, by employing methodologies such as in-depth interviews and macroscopic statistics, the study wishes to illumine the current situation of elderly women poverty from multiple perspectives and to look into the causes of poverty. The study focuses on women aged 65 and above. It analyzes how the characteristics of the times that they were born and grew up in affects their later life. Thus, the study has the quality of a generation research. At the same time, a study on elderly women also has the quality of gender research, as it focuses on the gender differences within the elderly population.

The results of this study propose policies and tasks to solve elderly women poverty. The national pension system needs to be reformed from the perspective of the elderly woman so that care labor is compensated. Additionally, there is need to set up a gender-sensitive public pension system which sets up one

pension account for one person. Furthermore, the support system for low-income elderly has to be substantiated. The effectiveness of the basic old-age pension system should be reinforced as well. Moreover, improvements to public systems for social services are also necessary. By reforming the National Long-Term Care Insurance System, its benefits should apply universally to all elderly. Through businesses such as Elderly Care by the Elderly, social participation by elderly women can be increased. There is also need to publicize and support employment opportunities and policies for elderly women who are weak at gathering information. Additionally, for leisure and health, senior citizen centers may be empowered so that they provide a diverse array of leisure, health, and welfare services. By expanding elderly counseling centers, the care for neglected elderly should be strengthened. Finally, regarding housing support, housing renovation projects should be expanded to aid elderly women who are living in poor housing conditions. Housing costs support should also be reinforced for elderly households.



## Current Situation of Senior Employment Projects in Rural Areas and Policy Tasks

Project Head | Park, Dae-Shik (Korea Rural Economic Institute)

The purpose of this study is 1) to investigate the current situation and wants of rural elderly in senior employment projects, 2) to identify the current conditions and problems of related policies, and 3) to suggest policy tasks to improve the senior employment projects in rural areas. The research methods were the collection and analysis of existing data, field survey, and case study. A field survey was conducted among 450 rural elderly.

Major policy tasks to improve the senior employment projects in rural areas are as follows: 1) reinforcement of policy propulsion system in senior employment projects, 2) tailor-made task propulsion based on the demand survey, 3) increase of participant's wage and gradation by the type of senior employment, 4) propulsion of rural community typed senior employment projects, 5) reinforcement of education and publicity activities targeting on the rural elderly, 6) construction of organic cooperation system between senior employment projects and social economy programs, 7) improvement of working conditions for the manpower exclusively appointed for the post, and 8) policy tasks by the type of senior employment.



## Older Adults' Participation in Lifelong Education and Its Policy Implications

Project Head | Lee, Yunkyung

As the number of older adults rises in Korea, researchers and policy makers are increasingly looking into ways to help enrich the lives of older Koreans. One of the areas of their interest is to explore how seniors spend their time on leisure and hobbies. It has been known that older adults are faced with the challenge of how to spend their time after retirement. Moreover, as today's older Koreans are better educated and more urbanized in their lifestyle than their counterparts in the past, it is expected that current programs as they stand may not be sufficient to meet the needs of Korean babyboomers. This report examined characteristics related seniors participation in lifelong education with several empirical datasets. In addition, selected case studies are featured to illustrate diversity of the senior educational programs. In conclusion, it includes directions for lifelong education for seniors, recommendations for service providers, and policy makers.



## Health Impact Assessment on Local Government and Operation of Health Impact Assessment Data Base

Project Head | Suh, Mee-Kyung

We intend to evaluate the pilot study of health impact analysis (HIA) that has been carried out by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) since 2008 under the purpose of establishing the national platform for HIA, and hope to prepare the basis for incorporating the active "pro-health policy program" on the basis of such evaluation.

KIHASA has carried out the basic study and pilot study of HIA under the two goals of (1) strengthening the capability of governments at various levels for HIA and (2) helping implementing the HIA programs. In this research report, we have evaluated the HIA programs of local governments, the national HIA program, as well as the portal for HIA that have been implemented so far.

Such evaluations present the following important implications that should be carefully considered before executing the comprehensive HIA programs in the future:

- (1) It is necessary to legalize the comprehensive HIA programs. It is also necessary to consider measures for providing incentives for local governments that pursue HIA.
- (2) It is necessary to improve the basis for cooperation with relevant administrators in charge of HIA program or related policies and to use HIA as a tool for resolving conflicts with local residents.
- (3) It is necessary to secure sufficient experts in HIA and to educate them systematically and thoroughly. It is also necessary to develop and

disseminate the HIA guideline that can be used by policy-makers and local administrators.

- (4) It is necessary to include the evaluation standard for local-unit totals in the current evaluation standard for HIA program units. It is also necessary to improve the analytical instruments of HIA.



## Evaluation of the Action Plan of the Thematic Working Group on Health Impact Assessment and Strategies to Lessen Social Economic Disparities of Smoking Behavior

Project Head | Choi, Eun Jin

This report is divided into two parts; one is about the evaluation of the action plan of the thematic working group on health impact assessment under the Environment and Health Regional Forum of the United Nations Environment Program and the Western Pacific Office of the World Health Organization, and the other one is for the evaluation of strategies to lessen social and economic disparities of smoking and drinking behavior.

### ▣ Research methods

– literature review and website search

- Statistical analysis of data base : secondary data analysis of the Welfare panel from 2007~2012.

### ▣ Result of the Study

The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs have served as a chair institute for the thematic working group on health impact assessment under the Environment and Health Regional Forum of the United Nations Environment Program and the Western Pacific Office of the World Health Organization since 2010. After the three year term, the next chair is the member of Thailand. The TWG on HIA has been approved by the Second Ministerial Regional Forum with the Fifth High Level Meeting and the Fourth Advisory Board Meeting, held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, July 14-15, 2010. The major action plan of the TWG on



HIA for 2010~2013 was to share information and knowledge on HIA practices, guidelines and tools, evidence on health effects of various projects, programs, plans and policies. There were eight member counties and six partner institutes. Members participated in collection of HIA policies and tools and sharing information. KIHASA has lead a information sharing workshops and conferences.

Researchers have analysed the impact of smoking and alcohol policy on socio economic disparities in Korea. We have found an increasing disparity during the last five years.



## Health Care Policies toward Universal Coverage in the Selected Asian Countries

Project Head | Hong, Seokpyo

Universal health coverage (UHC) is about improving access to health services and reducing poverty from catastrophic healthcare expenditure. UHC reforms can improve health and financial protection of citizens, especially poor and vulnerable populations. Among Asian countries, Thailand is regarded as one of the most successful countries in implementing UHC compared to her economic status. We can draw several important implications from Thailand's case for those developing Asian countries in pursuing the establishment of UHC.

Most people would consider setting up a universal coverage health care as a serious financial challenge for a country with per capita income in the range of lower-middle income like Thailand at the time of the UHC establishment in 2002. Critics often doubt the sustainability of the program, and predicted it to last only a few years. They are now proven wrong. The scheme's cost has not been running out of control. Indeed during the first years, the Thai governments did not have to pour in additional budget, they simply reallocated the health budget. Although the latter years have seen significant increases in per capita cost of the program, the increases are mostly matched by improved service coverage and quality.

The UHC reform of Thailand has been generally a major success. It increased the welfare of the Thai population. Studies also found that it helped reduce poverty incidence if poverty lines were adjusted down by health expenditure that poor families used to pay before the UHC. But the UHC success does not stop there.

The scheme is also successful in increasing overall efficiency in public health service provision. This was evident by the only marginal increase in total health expenditure in the year 2002-2005 in spite of the coverage expansion.

In spite of its general successes, the Thai health insurance system has its own shortcomings and issues to be addressed. The Thai system suffers from management fragmentation, financial sustainability, accountability, and sporadic inefficiency. Being aware of these problems of the Thai UHC can be a last-mover advantage for those countries in pursuing their own UHC.



## Establishing a Preventive Welfare System and Integrated Case Management Program for Vulnerable Families, Families in Crisis, and Multicultural Families: Fourth Year

Project Head | **Joung, Eunhee**

Vulnerable families or individual have multidimensional disadvantages on socioeconomic and psychological domains. Integrated case management has been suggested as an alternative way to increase effectiveness and efficiency of social services by serving a package of services for people who have a variety of needs.

There are different types of community based case management programs and service providers in public and private sectors such as 'Heemangbockji Giwondan' from public sector, 'Dream Starts' and 'Priority for Education Welfare Services' for vulnerable children, 'Empowering Single Parent Vulnerable Families Services', 'Hope Ribbon Project', 'pilot services of Case Management for the Disabled'.

In the process of performing different types of case management programs, Role conflicts among case management providers have been reported in the front line workers. Thus, the purpose of this study is to provide policy suggestions to adjust the role what case management providers take respectfully in a community.



## Strategies for Increasing Social Service Jobs III: Linking the Social Service Industry with Employment Creation

Project Head | Lee, Cheol Seon

Korea's employment potential waned to some extent over the past years as its population aged and fertility rate remained low. Against this background, social service has gained considerable attention as a promising area with the prospect of linking job creation with welfare provision. As a result, third-sector organizations have emerged in large numbers in recent years.

This study examines some of the policy strategies a number of advanced countries have taken for their social service sectors and look into the role their third-sector organizations have played in employment creation. The authors analyze the business models employed by these organizations to better understand their competitiveness and compare them with their Korean counterparts, which consist of a total of 2,326 surveyed third-sector organizations including social enterprises, cooperatives, self-support enterprises, community enterprises, and child care centers and elder care centers.



## 2013 Establishment and Operation of the Health and Welfare Statistical Information System

Project Head | Oh, Miae

Now entering its 5th 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, International and North Korea, and to provide user-tailored statistics by enabling a typical statistical analysis at the request of data users of 2011 Survey of Living Conditions and Welfare Needs of Older Persons. 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 2013, the number of website subscribers is 2,251 and the statistical database is comprised of 8,640 survey-based statistics and 7,106 general data-based statistics.

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



## 2013 Development and Operation of Gateway system for Internet Health Information

Project Head | **Song, Tae-min**

The 「Health Park(healthpark.or.kr)」 was developed in 2001, and since then, it has 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 2013, the 「Health Park」 is a one-stop information storehouse that provides 9,021 newspaper/broadcast reports, 142 health contents (recommended items, self-diagnosis articles, patient group information pieces), 11,690 healthy lifestyle articles (12 topics), 15,558 pieces of information on diseases (17 topics), 7,948 health articles on different body parts, and 4,667 health information pieces for different age groups.

The 「Health Park」 in 2013 has drawn a total of 247,741 visits (a daily average of 817 visits), and a total of 1,499,225 page views (a daily average of 4,947 page views). The Health Information Utilization Satisfaction Survey (2013.06.25.~07.15) shows that the 3 most viewed information was about health contents (32.7%), self-diagnosis articles (24.7%), and newspaper/ broadcast reports (21.3%). In another user survey, the Health Information Park and the information posted on it were rated highly in terms of usability (4.81 out of 6), reliability (4.80), profusion (4.76), and satisfaction (4.64).



## Prevalence of Conflicts and Social Pathologies at Individual Level and Counter Measures in Korea

Project Head | Lee, Sangyoung

This study aims to investigate the prevalence of the conflicts and social pathologies which take place at individual level, and identify major causes of the conflicts.

This study also tries to examine the inter-relationship between each person's experience of conflicts and his/her mental health status.

The study finds that conflicts are widely experienced within family and workplace, and each person's experience of conflicts within family and workplace tends to lead to a decreased level of mental health, which are measured by GHQ score or CES-D score, and smoking and drinking behaviors and willingness to resort to suicide.

The study suggests that effective conflict management programs should be developed at regional level.





## Improving and Enhancing Local Social Security

Project Head | Kim, Seung Kwon

### ■ Research Objective

- To find ways to improve community social security, to drive balanced regional development in welfare and quality of life
  - To bring improvement to the process welfare policy in the phases of planning, implementation and assessment

### ■ Scope

- Operated on-site social security monitoring teams
  - Appointed and educated the members of the monitoring teams and analyzed their progress reports
- Developed manuals for reformed welfare delivery models
  - Capacity Build-up Model for community centers; partial base model for urban cities; and partial base model for non-urban areas
- Identified and disseminated best-practices in community social welfare
- Identified ways to better manage the performance of community social welfare policies
  - Concept of performance management; current practice and problems of community social security programs
- Developed an integrated community social welfare delivery model for the

protection of “home-alone” children

- The status quo of the families of home-alone children
- The status quo of responsible organizations and existing protection mechanisms for home-alone children
- Analysis of 24-hour observed cases of home-alone children

#### ▣ Policy Suggestions

- For the improvement and reinforcement of community social protection
  - Continual monitoring of community social protection activities
  - Reinforcement of management of policy performance
  - Continual identification and dissemination of best practices in community social welfare policy



## The 2013 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS) - Descriptive Report -

Project Head | Lee, Hyon Joo

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. 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)' in 2006.

In 2013, 8th wave of KOWEPS has carried out. 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). The content of KOWEPS is composed of socio-economic information, welfare status, and attitude on welfare or something for individual and household. The special topic for this wave is 'public opinion on social policy'. In this 8th wave, we have completed about 7,315 household samples which include both the original, the added new households.

The descriptive report provides a wide variety of contents about the general features, economic conditions, employment status, social security, welfare needs and disability which is the special topic for the 8th year survey. For the first time, this descriptive report provides some results from longitudinal analysis. The results could be a reference for the researchers who try to use KOWEPS.



## A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2011

Project Head | Choi, Jeong-Soo

Korea Health Panel Survey(KHP) is prepared with the consortium in Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA) and National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC) in 2008 and reaches to 6 years.

In order to support the policy which could correspond to the rapidly changing health care environment under the aging population, medical progress, medical service expansion of supply, demand for people's health, KHP collects detailed data and information for family and individual from a nationally representative sample of households on the following: demographic characteristics, income, savings and expenses, employment, housing, chronic conditions, use of medical services, medication, charges and source of payments, private health insurance, pregnancy and delivery, elderly care, health behaviours and health awareness.

This is the elementary analysis report based on the annual integrated data in 2011 on 17,035 individual household members about the chronic conditions, medication without prescription, elderly care, health behaviours and health awareness among the subjects of KHP survey. Particularly it focuses on the production of the statistics giving the implication on the policy issues.

comparative analysis of original household sample(KOWEPS\_1) and new panel sample households(KOWEPS\_2). Also, this study provide the basic statistics of the major household & individual variables and analyze poverty and inequality indicators in the combined panel data(KOWEPS\_Combined).



## A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2011

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## Improving the Sustainability of Healthcare Delivery in Line with NHI Coverage Enhancement

Project Head | Shin, Young-Seok

This study suggests several changes to make the Korean healthcare delivery system more sustainable and to better align it with the on-going plan of enhancing NHI coverage for the four major diseases.

If implemented in the current form the coverage enhancement will lead to a structural over-concentration of patients in the "Big5" general hospitals. In this regard, the provider-oriented healthcare delivery system needs to be more patient-oriented. The process of the systemic reorganization should involve, on the one hand, improvement of chronic disease management via regional healthcare cooperative networks, and on the other, establishment of sub-acute healthcare delivery system.

The over-concentration of patients around the Big5 hospitals is evidence of how irrational the current healthcare delivery system is. A multidimensional policy kit is needed to change the public's unconditional preference for big and high-tech hospitals to informed preference for efficient services that meet their medical needs.



## The Effects of Price Policy on Smoking and Drinking

Project Head | Ko, Sukja

In order to promote population health, consumptions of health risk products such as tobacco and alcohol should be decreased. However, steady declines of real prices of tobacco and liquor could not impact on the demand of those products, from which we can not expect to reduce the burden on our society.

This study examines people's perceptions on tax policy which leads to increases in prices of tobacco and liquor and analyses the value for quitting smoking and moderating drinking by the method of Contingent Valuation Method.

The main results are as follows. First, smokers would quit smoking if the price of cigarettes around 8,900won. The quitting smoking intent price is higher for higher income class than low income class. It could be expected for low income class be responded more sensitively than high income class when raising cigarettes price. Second, willingness to pay for smoking cessation treatment was given about 70,000won, which means smokers are willing to accept 30% copayment. Third, Respondents gives 2 times more value of societal influence than that of his/her own health.





## 'Medical Unification Plan' for Shared Growth with Modern Medicine and Traditional Medicine in Korea

Project Head | Yun, Kang Jae

The Characteristic of Korean Medical System is 'Dualized System' as (modern) medical science and Korea (traditional) medicine. This system has many weaknesses such as inefficiency of medical service use, extra burden of medical expenses, conflict between medical professions (doctors, Korean traditional doctors).

This study gives a brief introduction about history of 'Dualized System' and conflict between medical professions, and analyses various cases of China, Japan and Taiwan from perspectives of medical integration. And this study suggests 'Medical Unification' for shared growth with modern medicine and traditional medicine in Korea.

In order for the effective promotion of 'Medical Unification', the following principles are needed: First, composition and operation of discussion structure among stakeholders (doctor, Korean traditional doctor and Ministry of health and welfare), second, future-oriented positioning of Korean traditional medicine, third, practice of medium and long-term 'Medical Unification Plan'. Lastly, this study gives a 'ternary unification plan' as a concrete plan for 'Medical Unification Plan'.



## Attitudes towards Social Risks in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Meesook

This study surveyed people's attitudes toward social risks and social management capabilities in Korea in the face of global crisis to devise coping mechanisms. Base on the survey results, it provided with policy implications as well as foundations for the more safe and secure future.

It has found out that the Korea Risk Society Index(KRSI) was 38.99 out of 100, implying that the level of risk of the Korean society is not too high. Out of 7 domains, people ranked the risks in economic life domain highest, followed by environment, social life, and life cycle. Whereas, the rest of the domains including politics and international relations, health and natural disaster were ranked low in terms of the risk levels.

People's attitudes toward the risks in the 7 domains were different depending on their gender, birth cohort, social class, political orientations, and social trust. As wealth is distributed unequally among various social groups, so is social risks, suggesting that risks management has to be devised differently based on the general public's socio-economic background.



## A Study on the Coordination and Evaluation Methodology on Social Security Programs

Project Head | Won, Jongwook

Ministry of Health and Welfare is focal body in administrating welfare policies in Korea. However, population ageing becomes national concern, many government agencies introduce welfare programs without considering existing welfare programs that could serve same purpose.

The Welfare Act has been revised in 2013 to give ministry of Health and Welfare authority to moderate new welfare programs initiated by the government agencies including local governments.

Our research project to provide evaluation tool for ministry of health and welfare to utilize in the process of moderating newly initiated welfare programs. Current moderating system puts the most priority in checking duplication of benefit by introducing welfare programs that are similar to current programs.

This paper suggests more structured evaluation tool that could check not only duplication but effectiveness of execution and performance evaluation of the program.



## In search of Korea's Welfare Regime

Project Head | Shin, Young-Seok

In fact, virtually all welfare states are going through a period of crisis and restructuring and social policy is central to the political debate in virtually all advanced industrial countries. In this respect, the identification of a number of ideal-types of social protection provides a picture of the options available for reform. It is necessary since nothing prevents policy-makers from developing completely new solutions to current problems. However if one looks at history, one will find that reforms have frequently been incremental, and that the example of foreign countries has played an important role (Ferrera, 1993: 126). In addition, in today's highly interdependent world, purely national solutions to problems of this scale are increasingly unlikely (Bonoli, 1997).

In this respect, a classification of welfare states, and the subsequent identification of ideal-types, can give an approximate picture of the range of options available to policy-makers for policy reform.

The relationship between social expenditure and increased new risk of society is well established. However what is less clear from the existing literature is whether the relationship between social expenditure and needs response of new social risks varies by welfare state and if so, the extent to which this can be explained through reference to the different welfare state regimes. In this paper we examine the extent to which vary across 10 OECD countries and by the different approaches to social protection taken by the four welfare state regimes (Scandinavian, Bismarckian, Liberal, Southern).

The data source is made up of OECD National Account database(from 1980~2011) and Social expenditure database (from 1980~2009, but Korea is 1990~2009), and Sustainability (OECD Stats) from 10 countries.

The present paper consist of 4 chapters. First, we describes this paper's background and aim, study method and contents. Second, we analyze the welfare status in Korea in perspective of sustainability and welfare regimes. For this we analyze Korea's condition in the past, present, and future. That results have some implication future welfare state considered. Third, we explain the survey how level the Korea's welfare performed and recognized. The results show most Korean want to expand the welfare policy but they do not want to increase the tax burden. Eventually, we show the vision for Korea's welfare regimes.



## A Preliminary Study on the Social Security System of the Unified Korea

Project Head | Ryu, Gun-Chun

The moving motivation of this study was the cognition that the current discussion on the social security system of the unified Korea lack in the concrete plan.

To address this problem the Forum for the Social Security System of the Unified Korea was organized. This study is the output of the Forum. The Forum chose the subjects and their experts. These experts presented the chosen subjects in the forum and there were heated discussion among participants. This study is composed of the presented paper and the transcript.

This preliminary study suggests the following results.

It is necessary to have a concrete frame for the social security system. The role of the state, firms and individuals and the classification of public assistance, social insurance, social service and compensation are important criteria for this purpose.

The concrete informations for the benefits in North Korea are necessary.

The social security system of the unified Korea must not be the simple application of the present system, but the improved synthesis.



## Social Cohesion in Korea : Vision and Strategies

Project Head | No, Dae-Myung

Social Cohesion is the sociology, political science and social policy that describes the bonds or glue that bring people together in society, especially in the context of cultural diversity.

In current theoretical and political situation, the social cohesion has re-emerged as an important political issue which supposedly shape social identity. It is in the context of ideological conflict between different political forces that this paper offers more objective and critical interpretation on social cohesion. The core of the paper is then devoted to suggest the conditions and strategies for social cohesion in Korea, particularly in relation to the interaction between social disparities and social cohesion.

Actual Government has established the Presidential Committee for Social Cohesion in April 2013, to promote the social dialogue between different socio-political groups. However it will be necessary to estimate critically the role of previous presidential committees and to find the new role and new strategies for social cohesion. This paper suggest then main strategies for social cohesion in Korea as like :

- 1) This paper emphasize on the effort of government, especially that of presidential committee, to assure an ideology free approach. It will be necessary to promote social dialogue between different socio-political groups.

- 2) In changing economic and employment conditions, we need to think more creatively about social stabilizing system, as like social protection system and employment protection legislation. The equal opportunities of deprived and minorities will be the conditions of social cohesion.
- 3) Policy-making should be evidence-based, especially about the action for social cohesion. We need more systematic support and time-series data on effects of social disparities to social cohesion, in which the researchers would explore the mechanism of social cohesion, and find the probable solutions.
- 4) With the role of government, we need to encourage the social economy actors which re-constructs local community and explore its business model for community interests. New type of enterprise will contribute to protect the deprived groups and to assure the common interest of community. Not the pseudo-public local committee.





## A Current Issue and Problem in Social Welfare Policy

Project Head | Chung, Hongwon

The study aims to analyze systematically the current issues of social welfare by using the focal indicators of social welfare. From the analysis findings, we would like to suggest the policy agenda including the specific areas that the policy should more focus on. We can understand pros and cons of the welfare policy and a level of social welfare in Korea, throughout the cross-section and time-series analysis by using social indicators of income, employment, health and family sector.

According to the analysis, income disparity and poverty has been deepening continuously. The deepening cause of poverty is due to population ageing, employment instability, and wage disparity. The tendency that the employment stability and wage disparity are consistently worsening in labor market. Job creation is the priority of the policy countermeasures for income disparity and poverty. To solve the elderly poverty, both the expansion of social welfare subsidy and invigoration of elderly jobs are required. To create jobs, the increase of employment rate is essential and the concentration of support for the vulnerable and near poverty groups are required. In addition, the policy needs to be expended to support the entrance of social insurance for the low-income and instable employment groups, and the welfare system needs to be revised to enable the working poor to be out of poverty due to EITC, beyond income subsidy.

The population ageing is linked to highlighting the importance of medical services and mental health. The increases of chronic diseases and a prevalence

rate of dementia in the elderly cause the increases of medical expenses and long-term care needs. These medical issues of the elderly require to be understood as social issues, not as family affairs. The policy to prevent suicide is urgent, and it should approach the suicide as social and economical issues, not as personal and mental health perspectives.

The change of family structure and the diminution of family size require the policy-level interventions to reinforce a social security for single or small size families, as well as other family policies to support diverse types of families. Currently, the family function is weakened and the low fertility rates continues due to the increase of burden in child care and difficulties in work-family compatibility. The order of priority of the policy to strength the function of family care is relatively high.

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## A Case Study on the Incidents Related with Extreme Hardships

Project Head | Lee, Hyon Joo

This study investigates the cause of the reported incidents related with extreme hardships of life in Korea. Using case analysis, this study focused on the social and economical features of the involved people of the incidents and the limitation of existing social policy. The result showed that not a few workable people has experienced extreme hardships including economic deficiency, burden of care for the disable member or the elderly of the family. And the elderly living alone and the family composed with the disable have been vulnerable to the hardships of life and tended to be involved in accidental deaths including suicide and homicides. The rigid eligibility criteria and insufficient level of social support should be examined and addressed to prevent this tragic events in our country.



## A Basic Study for the Korean Creative Welfare

Project Head | Tchoe, Byong-ho

Korea's social security system has made steady progress in both quantity and quality in the last 30 years. The economic crises of 1997 and 2007 provided chances for the Korean government and citizens to evaluate whether their welfare system serves to protect the populations it is supposed to protect. In times of economic crises, policy priority was given to combating unemployment and poverty. Since 2000, policy priority was shifted to engaging in issues of low fertility and aging population. It is fair to say that the Korean social security system has been developed as a set of segmented programs rather than a harmonized and unified system.

Even with the newly introduced welfare programs and continued growth in welfare coverage, many surveys reveal that Koreans do not rate social security high enough to justify welfare spending. One reason behind the low rating on social security system is that the system focuses not so much on the family as on individual recipients. Also, the system lacks a life-time perspective in reaching those in need. To make matters worse, the National Pension is still on its way to maturity, and many older Koreans are not in the system.

Social welfare expenditure as a share of GDP is around 10 percent and it will grow to reach 29% by 2060. As social welfare expenditure will increase dramatically for the next 30 years, how to make it interact well with the economy will be an important policy task. President Park's welfare policy is to ensure that welfare benefits are felt and in line with the economy. This report identifies and

explores the Park Geun-hye Government's welfare principles and seeks policy options to realize them. We thank many authors who took part in this project, and hope that this publication will serve as a guiding light in the path of President Park's welfare policy.



## On Improving the Institution of the Nonprofit Corporation

Project Head | Oh, Youngho

This study, in its third year, is aimed at suggesting a plan to improve the institutional capacity of nonprofit corporations. To this end, a quantitative research was conducted to measure nonprofit corporations' accountability with the public and public officials along with a qualitative research asking managers of nonprofit organizations to evaluate the corporations' accountability based on their experience with their roles in such corporations.

The qualitative research identified seven inter-related patterns of nonprofit corporations' accountability that include "legal basis", "representative expert activities", "democratic management", "efficient resource utilization", "indiscrimination", "transparency", and "external relationship". A nonprofit organization must be established and maintained by law. The core pattern of accountability is representative expert activities, and for this pattern of accountability to realize, democratic management is required, resources should be efficiently used, and no discrimination should be allowed among corporation staffs. In addition, transparent management and good external relationship help improve nonprofit corporations' accountability.

The overall score of the nonprofit corporation's accountability with the public, public officials, and the corporations' staff was in the mid-three point range. This means that Korea's nonprofit corporations have not properly fulfilled its role and functions in terms of accountability. To meet social needs that have become ever more diversified and complicated, the need is voiced for

the nonprofit corporation to expand its role and reinvigorate its activities. This requires the nonprofit corporation's management system to be reexamined to find out if it can live up to such expectations.

The policy implications of our research findings are that it is necessary to verify whether the nonprofit corporation pursues public interest, and to improve the reliability and objectivity of such a process, it should be done by specialized public and private organizations. Also, such verification should not be confined to some document reviews but require broad access to practical information to secure validity.

Given the increasing role of the nonprofit corporation, it is high time to study a more innovative and transparent role of such corporations and to consider the need to improve its accountability by providing new mission and vision for it through working-level discussion on how to improve its service to public interest. It is also recommended to establish a relevant information system.



## The Status of Preconceptional Care and Policy Recommendations

Project Head | Lee, Sang-lim

Preconception health, health behavior, and preparations prior to becoming pregnant, play important roles in determining the outcomes for babies and mothers. Preventive care to improve reproductive health and avoid birth risk factors, optimizes the chances for a healthy mother and baby at relatively small cost. Korean society, however, has focused on perinatal and postnatal care based on medical-centered view.

The main purposes of this study are to explore the status of preconceptional care at individual and policy levels, and to identify risk factors for healthy pregnancy preparing behaviors in Korea. For the purposes, we conducted a survey of 1,549 women who have childbirth experience in current three years, and 20 depth interviews with mothers who experienced pregnancy in current three years and experts from various areas including obstetrics, education, and public health.

The findings show that low social economic status of mother and father, unplanned pregnancy, pregnancy at ages under early twenties, birth experience, masculine culture at workplace, infertility clinic, and dependency on internet as a pregnancy health information source have negative influences on preconceptional care. These are more likely to decrease the level of pregnancy preparing behavior or increase exposures to risk factors.

The results demonstrate that knowledge and perception on healthy pregnancy preparing interact giving positive effects each other, and these encourage pre-



and inter-conceptual care behaviors. This emphasizes the necessity of preconceptional care policy to advance public knowledge and perception on healthy pregnancy and remove social and economic obstacles to preconceptional care behaviors.

This study provides various policy recommendations including improvement of sex and health education for adolescents and adults, public relations on preconceptional care, extended application of health insurance for preconceptional care and pregnancy consulting, establishment of network between school and local gynecologic hospital, gynecologic hospital visits voucher for adolescents, and so on.

The study suggests that understandings on preconceptional care of females and even males, as well as close collaboration between medical and non-medical support sectors, are critical factors in a strategy to improve preconceptional care.



## Advanced Maternal Age Women and Adverse Birth Outcomes in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Dong-Sik (Korean Women's Development Institute)

With the rapid rise in late marriage and childbirth, the number of women aged 35 years and older, traditionally defined as advanced maternal age (AMA), has increased in Korea. According to Statistics Korea, the percentage of AMA women having given birth rose sharply from 6.8% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2010.

It is known that AMA women have a relatively higher risk of giving birth to babies with high risks, such as low birth weight and preterm births, or congenital anomalies, than younger mothers. In addition, AMA women have greater morbidity rates related to pregnancy and childbirth, and higher pregnancy wastage such as Cesarean sections, miscarriages and stillbirths, than their younger counterparts. Thus, an absence of proper prenatal care may cause threats to the lives of AMA women and their fetus or new-born babies.

This study has five areas of interest to be explored in the following methods.

First, we examined the extent of risks of AMA women in two aspects, such as diseases and birth outcomes during pregnancy, with using data from the National Patients Sample collected by the Korean Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service.

Second, we analyzed data of the population trend survey of Statistics Korea to identify the trends in birth outcomes among AMA women. In particular, we explored its differences between first and second birth to test the net impact of maternal age on birth outcomes.

Third, we used data from the preparation for pregnancy and childbearing

Survey produced by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs in order to parse out the differences in prenatal care and health behaviors before and during pregnancy.

Fourth, we asked Obstetrician-Gynecologists, Family Physicians, Pediatricians and Preventive Medicine Specialists whether they consider women aged 35 years and older as AMA and AMA women should be classified as a policy target group.

Fifth and lastly, based on the findings of the study and expert opinions, we suggested several ways of policy support for AMA women.



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  - Health Welfare Issue & Focus
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2. International Conferences and Seminars
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## KIHASA Periodicals

### Health and Social Welfare Review

An academic journal, published quarterly, covers theories and policies in healthcare, social security, low fertility and aging, and health and welfare information and statistics.

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Title	Author
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## Health-Welfare Policy Forum

A monthly designed to share with readers the latest findings domestic as well as foreign policy trends and in-depth analyses in health-welfare policies.

	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
January (Vol.195)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·The Issues and Directions of the Health Security Policies in Korea</li> <li>·Issue and Policy Directions of Healthcare Delivery System</li> <li>·Key Issues and Prospects of Old-age Income Support Programs</li> <li>·The Income Support System for the Poor and Its Issues</li> <li>·The Current Status and Future Directions of Population Policy in Korea</li> <li>·Development Directions for Long Term Care Program in Korea</li> <li>·Prospects and Issues of the Childcare Policy</li> <li>·Issues and Policy Directions of Social Service</li> <li>·Strengthening Local Government's Welfare Capacity for Integrated Welfare Service Delivery</li> <li>·Current Status and Challenges for Social Welfare Financing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Cross Validation of Korea Health Panel: Focused on Latent Mean Analysis of Stress and Depression</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Recent Reforms of Activation Policies in Europe</li> <li>·The Korean Suicide Rate Trend by Population Group Comparing with the OECD Countries and its Policy Implications</li> </ul>
February (Vol.196)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·The Collecting Structure on Social Expenditures and Policy Suggestions for Improving the Production of Statistics</li> <li>·The Relation between Social Expenditure and the Economic Sustainability</li> <li>·Policy Issue of Elderly Welfare Spending for Alleviating the Elderly Poverty Rate</li> <li>·Implication on Public Family Expenditure and Family Policy Outcomes</li> <li>·Policy Issues for Old-Age Income Security System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·The State of Retirement Savings and Policy Implications for Korean Baby Boomers</li> <li>·Strengthening the Risk Communication of Food Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·A Comparison of Korean Health Status and Health Care System Performance with OECD Countries</li> <li>·Pharmaceutical Regulation Reform in France: The French Act No 2011~2012</li> </ul>

	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
March (Vol.197)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Reform of Basic Livelihood Security System and Reconstruction of Activation Policy in Korea: Issues and Policy Suggestions</li> <li>·Issues and Policies for Improving Employment Service for Working Poor</li> <li>·The Current State of the Working Poor and Policy Assessment</li> <li>·The Recent Conditions of Housing Poverty, What Solutions are Needed?</li> <li>·Rebuilding Housing Benefit as Basic Social Security System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·The Potential Diagnostics of Social Cooperatives as an Alternative Means of Employment-welfare</li> <li>·Assessing the Potential Impacts of Climate Change on Food-and Waterborne Diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Population Dynamica and Policy Response in U.S.</li> <li>·The Meaning of the Survey of Japanese Value Orientations</li> </ul>
April (Vol.198)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Evaluation of Alcohol policies of OECD Countries</li> <li>·Estimating Smoking-attributable Deaths on Adolescent in Korea</li> <li>·Nutrition Transition and Shiting Diet Linked Non-communicable Diseases and Policy Issues</li> <li>·Physical Activity Status and Task</li> <li>·Present Status and Problems of Health Screening Program in Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Policy Suggestions for the Improvement of Welfare Leisure Centers in Korea</li> <li>·Current Situation and the Policy oof Growth on Public Hygiene</li> <li>·A Framework to Improve the Accessibility to Emergency Medical Service in Rural Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·IWTCM(Integration of Western and Traditional Chinese Medicine) in China</li> <li>·UK's Austerity Policy and Retreat of Its Welfare State</li> <li>·Worldwide Trend: Pictorial Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages</li> </ul>
May (Vol.199)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Family Happiness and Policy Implications in the National Happiness Period</li> <li>·Gauging Gender Equality in Terms of Household Labor Division and Gender-role Perception</li> <li>·Women's Employment Status in Varying Life Stages and Policy Implications</li> <li>·Family Type and Childcare Expenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·'Smart Health', Leading a Change to Healthy Life: Policy Issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·New Salt Strategy In U.K.</li> <li>·A Method for Utilizing Korean Life Table and Comparison between Korean and U.S. Life Tables</li> </ul>
June (Vol.200)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Policy Issues and Directions for a Rapid Increase in Suicides in Korea</li> <li>·The Second Plan for Suicide Prevention in Japan</li> <li>·The Current Status and Cause of the Addition Problem</li> <li>·Ways of Caring Mental Conditions for Women Who Have been Sexually Assaulted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Review of the Current Policies and Policy Agenda Regarding Elder Abuse</li> <li>·Problem with and Policy Agenda for Public Health Services in Korea</li> <li>·Introducing Improved Food Safety Management System through In-depth Study of Hold and Test: Not Applying the Market of Inspection Pending Certain Test Results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Crèches Parentale in France</li> <li>·International Trends and Implications for Preterm Birth</li> </ul>

	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
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August (Vol.202)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Approach to Improve Quality Care at the National Level</li> <li>· Knowledge Translation for Evidence Based Healthcare and Quality Improvement</li> <li>· Directions in Primary Care for Quality Improvement</li> <li>· Improvement Plans of Accreditation Program for Healthcare Organizations in Korea</li> <li>· Future Directions for the Healthcare Quality Assessment in NHI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Problem with and Policy Agenda for Over Supply of Major Medical Equipments in Korea</li> <li>· Development of Suicide Search Prediction Model through Analysis of Social Big Data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Reform of French Family Policy and Its Implication</li> </ul>
September (Vol.203)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trends and Implications of Health Statistics in Korea</li> <li>· Policy Implications for Making Social Welfare Statistics Efficient</li> <li>· Social Security Statistics management Strategy 2013</li> <li>· A Study on Data Integration Method for Health and Welfare</li> <li>· The Current Status of Statistics Produced by the Social Security Information System</li> <li>· Health and Welfare Statistics DB Establishment and Challenges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Multivariate Analysis on the Use of Outpatient Care by Public and Private Medical Institutions: Autoregressive Cross-Lagged Modeling and Latent Growth Curve Modeling</li> <li>· Policy on Long-term Care Assistive Products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A Comparison of Family Expenditures in OECD Countries</li> <li>· Labour Market Policies in OECD Countries and Their Implications for Korea</li> </ul>

	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
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December (Vol.206)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Income Distribution of the Elderly and Desirable Income Support Directions</li> <li>·A Poverty Solution of Low-Income Elderly Women in Korea and Their Life Conditions</li> <li>·Development of Income Maintenance System for People with Disabilities</li> <li>·The Well-being of Children in Poverty and Income Support Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Recent Trends in Maternal and Child Health Indicators and Its Policy Implication</li> <li>·Climate Change and Integrated Food Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Changes in European Family Policy in the Global Economic Crisis and Their Implication</li> <li>·Issues and Implications of Health Care Utilization Statistics in Australia</li> </ul>

## Health Welfare Issue & Focus

A weekly serving policy-makers and end-users by identifying and discussing major current issues in health and welfare.

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## Society in Perspective (first published in 2013)

A quarterly intended for an English-reading audience, summarizes Korean society's most pressing problems from various perspectives

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Briefing	Keeping the National Pension in Good Shape for Posterity
Book Review	Suicides in Korea: Policy Issues and Directions (by Sang-young Lee et al.)
Where Korea Stands	
Volume 2.	
Briefing	Middle Class Statistics and Their Discountents Keeping the National Pension in Good Shape for Posterity
Book Review	An In-depth Analysis of the Korea Welfare Panel Data 2012 (by Sang-ho Nam et al.)
Where Korea Stands	

## International Conferences and Seminars

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A Perspective for Reforming Health Care System in Korea	2013. 5.24	·Population aging, rising chronic diseases, increasing health care expenditures, and changing health care conditions	-
Life and Humanity in Late Modern Transformation: Beyond East and West	2013. 5.30 ~5.31	·Coping with population aging, ultra-low fertility rates, the changing landscape of marriage, and immigration in the 21st century	Seoul National University, Korean Sociological Association
Guest Speaker Seminar: Bryan S. Tuner	2013. 6. 4	·Low fertility, Neo-Malthusian dilemma, and social diversity	-
The Fourth EWC-KIHASA Joint Conference on Low Fertility and Population Aging "Socio-Economic Impact of Demographic Change"	2013. 6.17 ~6.18	·Socioeconomic impact of low-fertility and population aging in selected countries and its implications for Korea	East-West Center
ASEAN Social Safety Net Capacity Building Training	2013. 6.30 ~7. 7	·Training on social safety nets for public officials of ASEAN countries	-
International Workshop on Health Policies and Their Reform Options for Korea and the US	2013. 7. 2	·Recent health care reforms in the US; Korean health policy in recent years; and policy options for Korea's new government	Oregon State University
Guest Speaker Seminar: Brian Breuhaus	2013. 7. 3	·Population aging in Korea and its impact	-
Policy Dialogue with the National Population and Talent Division of Singapore	2013. 7.10	·Trends in marriage and fertility in Korea, the 2012 Survey on Fertility Rate and Welfare Needs in Korea, and Pro-families policies for helping Koreans balance work and family	-
9th Academic Conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Association	2013. 7.27 ~7.28	·Session on Social Welfare and Taxation	Asia-Pacific Economic Association
Workshop on the Populations and Population Policies of Korea, China, and Japan	2013. 8.22	·Populations and Population Policies of Korea, China, and Japan	-

Events	Date	Theme	Co-organizer
Technical Support for the 27th IUSSP International Population Conference	2013. 8.26 ~8.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Making use of the conference as an opportunity to draw possible solutions to low fertility and population aging</li> <li>·Building a cooperative network with experts working in private, public, and academic organizations</li> </ul>	International Organizing Committee on the 27th IUSSP Population Conference
Korea-Japan Joint Academic Conference 2013 on Aging	2013. 8.29 ~8.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Comparison of population aging, its socioeconomic impacts and policies in response in Korea and Japan</li> </ul>	Korea University
「Training Program on Health Policy and Program Management」 for Mozambique and Tanzania	2013. 8.27 ~9. 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Lectures and workshop discussion on health policy and program management,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capacity building in health policy</li> <li>- efficient resources allocation, project plannin and management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	-
International Workshop on Health Security for Selected Asian Countries	2013. 9. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Cases studies of health security policies in 10 Asian countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Korea)</li> </ul>	-
ICPM Conference	2013.10. 8 ~10. 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Presentation on National Pension's Asset Allocation Rules</li> </ul>	International Centre for Pension Management, University of Toronto
International Conference on Family Policies in Selected East Asian Countries	2013.10.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Collection and comparison of data on family policies in Korea, China, Japan and Singapore in the framework of OECD family database</li> </ul>	-
International Conference on Population Aging and Old-age Income Security	2013.11.21 ~11.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Sharing policy experiences of selected countries in responding to population aging and old-age income security; drawing implications for Korea</li> </ul>	-
Guest Speaker Seminar: Choi Yeon-hyuk	2013.12.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·In-depth discussion on the Swedish welfare model</li> </ul>	-

### ■ Working Paper

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Projecting Social Security Expenditure and Total Tax Burden in Korea	Won, Jongwook
A Study on the Relationship between the Level of Social Expenditure & National Burden and the Economic Competitiveness	Ryu, Gun-Chun
Analysis of the Effects of Obesity Control on Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy	Jung, Young-Ho
Usage of medical services in farming and fishing village and measures to enhance accessibility	Kim, Dongjin
Analysis of Drinking-Related Socioeconomic Costs and Cost Effectiveness of Drinking Prevention Policy	Ko, Sukja

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