

ANNUAL REPORT

2014

Korea Institute
for Health and Social Affairs
2014 Annual Report





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 2014 we have worked from various angles in earnest to find ways to raise the effectiveness of health policies, make customized welfare programs and increase the impact of policy measures taken in response to population aging and declining birthrate.

In 2014 alone, KIHASA researchers brought to completion 80 research reports and 60 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 2014, 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.

July. 2015

Sang-ho Kim, Ph.D.
President

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs





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KiHASA



한국보건사회연구원

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs



KiHASA



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About KIHASA

1. Mission, History, Functions
2. Organization Chart, KIHASA Staff
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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.

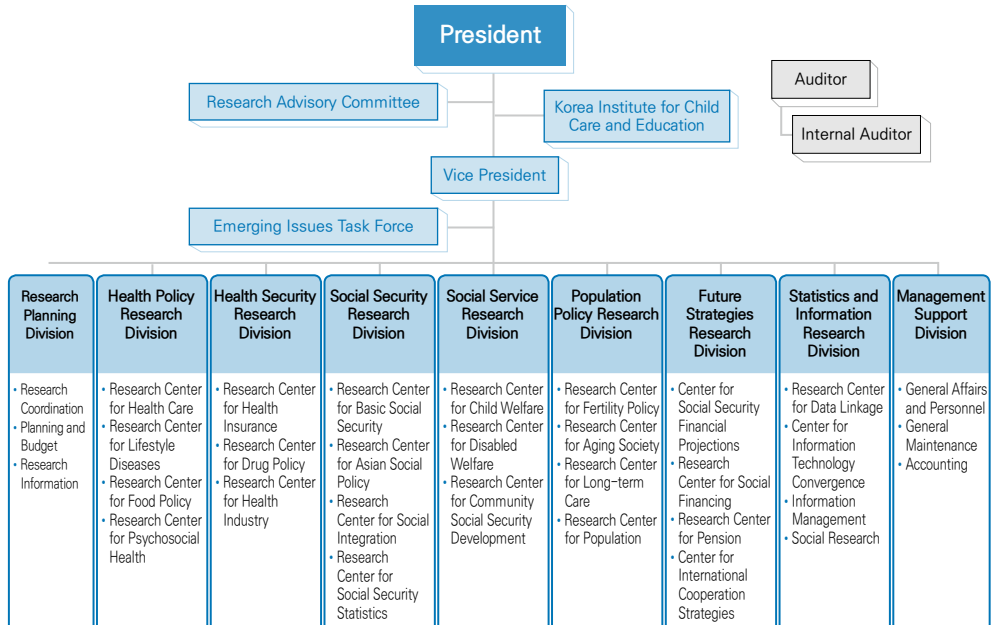
History

- 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).

Function

- 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

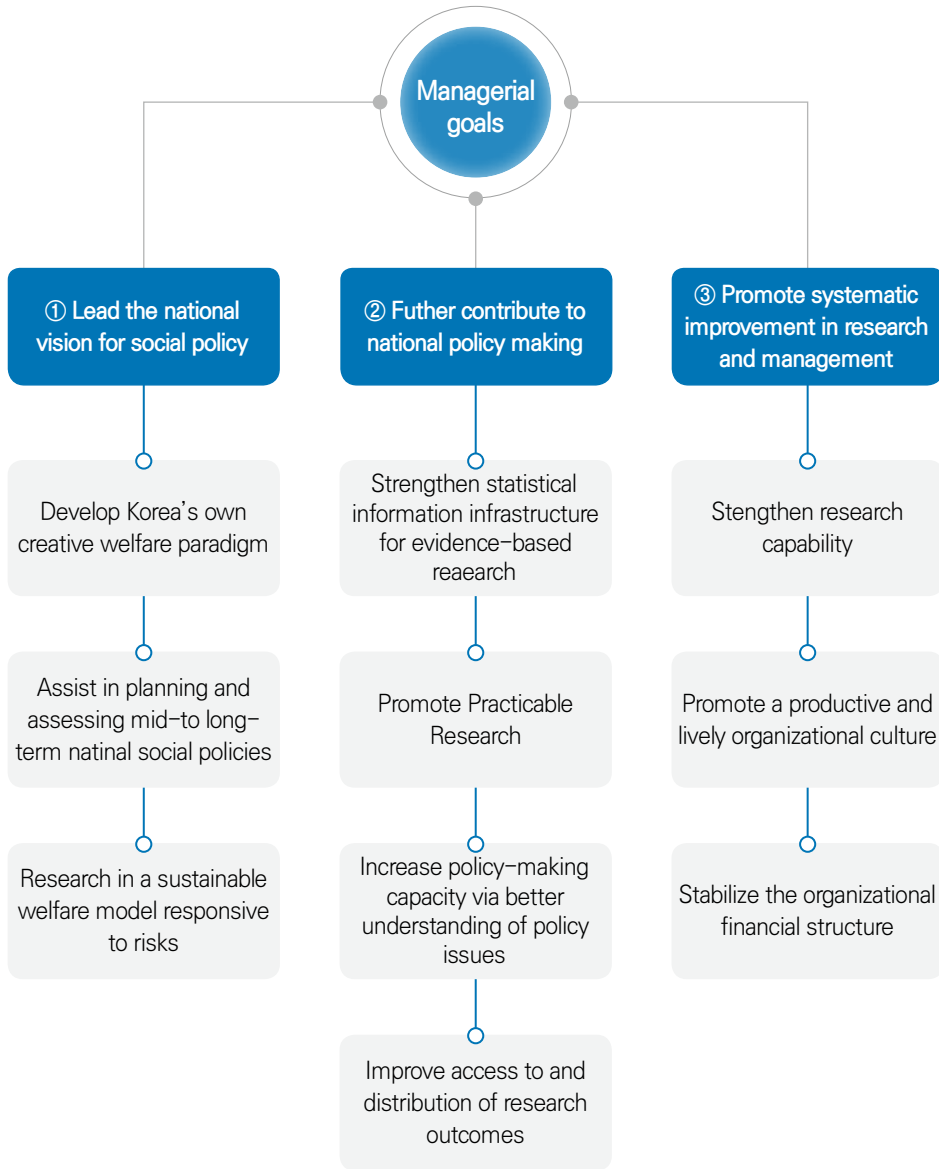
(May 31, 2015)

Categories		Number	계
Chief Officer	President	1	1
	Senior Research Fellows	10	
Research Staff	Research Fellows	37	
	Associate Research Fellows	28	105
	Senior Researcher	30	
Specialist Staff	Specialist Fellow	2	
	Senior Specialist	5	8
	Specialist	1	
Administrator Staff	Administrative Fellow	6	
	Senior Administrator	6	19
	Administrator	7	
Total		133	133

Vision & Managerial Goals

VISION

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



Research Divisions and Staff

Health Policy Research Division

- Areas of Research
 - Healthcare policies
 - Mid- to long-term plans for the advancement of healthcare
 - Survey research on health service use
 - System of healthcare delivery
 - Climate change and environment-related health policy
 - Public healthcare policy
 - Food safety and food safety measures
 - Sources of social conflicts and social pathology
 - Cure for social pathology and promotion of social mental health
 - Korea Health Panel Survey

Health Security Research Division

- Areas of Research
 - National Health Insurance
 - Medical Aid program
 - Optimal demand and supply of health resources
 - Health expenditure and healthcare finance
 - Drug safety and drug use behavior
 - Drug regulations and drug pricing
 - Policies on the healthcare industry
 - National Health Account

Social Security Research Division

• 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

Social Service Research Division

• Areas of Research

- 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

Population Policy Research Division

- 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

Future Strategies Research Division

- 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

Statistics and Information Research Division

• 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



Research Planning Division

- 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

Management Support Division

- 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

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: 044-287-8229

E-mail: library@kihasa.re.kr

Publications

KIHASA produces over 200 publications yearly in a variety 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,

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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II

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Research Projects in 2014

Research Paper

2014-01

Current status and future direction of Public Medical System : Focus on Regional Public Hospital and National University Hospital

Project Head | Kim, Nam Soon

1. Aims of the study

- This study aimed (1) to review theories of public medical system, (2) to explore the implications by reviewing public hospitals in Japan and USA, (3) to examine current status of public hospitals through literature review and by using the realistic evaluation for both regional public hospitals and national university hospitals, and (4) to tease out key messages for future directions and development strategies of public medical system.

2. Findings

- Publicness is the “common good in society” and the concept of publicness could be defined in three dimensions: (1) procedural publicness, (2) publicness as agency, and (3) publicness in content.
- Defining the contents and ranges of public medical services is a critical issue since it is largely dependent on social contexts. In addition, the value of public health services can be gained from the process of the public service organizations consider their work comprehensively and meet the needs of citizen.
- Public hospitals in Japan and USA
 - The proportion of public hospitals is about 30% of total medical service delivery system in Japan. However, public hospitals play an important role as a medical service provider for people in communities. In addition, the magnitudes and the sizes of regional public hospitals are larger than private hospitals.

- In USA, the proportion of public hospitals is about 22% among regional hospitals. Public hospitals owned by county and city provide more community benefit less profit than other private hospitals.
- Current status and problems of regional public hospitals and national university hospitals
 - Regional public hospitals has established in 1876. Currently, we have 33 regional public hospitals in the country. Although the regional public hospitals are under the control of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, local governments are responsible for the direct management of finance and human resources. Regional public hospitals provide acute care and non-profit services and play a role as healthcare safety net for low-income population. In addition, the outpatient and inpatient medical expenses per patient in regional public hospitals, as well as the volume and costs of uninsured items, were lower than those of private hospitals. However, regional public hospitals are suffering from the lack of human resources and deficit financing. Specifically, most regional public hospitals cannot fully run critical departments such as chest surgery, psychiatry, and/or rehabilitation because they have difficulties in hiring physicians. In addition, due to the lack of nurses, these hospitals are appealing problems in hospital bed management and quality improvement activities. Moreover, 28 out of 33 regional public hospitals had problems of operating deficit in 2010.
 - Unlike regional public hospitals, national university hospitals have received supports from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Additionally, they have a high position in medical service delivery system in Korea and their finance problems are not critical as regional public hospitals. However, recently, it seems to be difficult to differentiate private hospitals and national university hospitals. It is because the proportion of medical aid patients in national university hospitals has decreased over time and the selected treatment costs has increased. In addition, the budget and human resources of public medical services in national university hospitals

are very limited. Moreover, some medical center have not been fully achieving its aims of alleviating the high use of medical services in the metropolitan area and improving the quality of local medical services.

- Findings from the realistic evaluation on problems of regional public hospitals and national university hospitals
 - From the realistic evaluation on regional public hospitals, the main value of them are found to be appropriate treatment, safe treatment, safety net in medical services, non-profit essential medical services, and/or disaster management. However, as aforementioned, regional public hospitals have difficulties in finance and human resources and do not have good reputation in local community, which in turn decreased its value as a provider of appropriate care. This current status might be because of complex reasons. Specifically, regional public hospitals have not had attention from the government's public health policies. In addition, facilities and equipments have not quickly updated and geographical accessibility is very limited. Moreover, recently, they are under the hard pressure from the government regarding their management deficit. Thus, from the realistic evaluation, we found that regional public hospitals are on the horns of a dilemma between making the profit and providing the appropriate treatment.
 - From the realistic evaluation on national university hospitals, we found that their role as a public medical service provider is limited because of their profit-focused management system. This might be due to the lack of systematic supports from the government and local governments toward public medical services provision within national university hospitals. In addition, the lack of social agreement on publicness in medical services and current medical fee system (i.e., fee-for-service system and low medical fee system), which pushing them out to compete with private hospitals, seem to be other reasons for national university hospitals to weaken their identity as public medical service providers.

3. Conclusions

- Both regional public hospitals and national university hospitals play limited roles as public hospitals. Specifically, for regional public hospitals, low position as a medical service provider and management deficit have debilitated its identity as public hospitals. Thus, active and aggressive strategies are requested to strengthen regional public hospitals and national university hospitals as public medical service providers.

- In conclusion, this study have following suggestions to recover and strengthen the publicness of public hospitals. First, we need to acknowledge the value of public medical services are not making profits but meeting the social needs. Secondly, for meeting the medical needs of local community, we need to establish more clear roles and aims of public hospitals as medical service providers in local community. Third, specifically for regional public hospitals, operating cost and human resources should be supported for their stable management. Fourth, specifically for national university hospitals, provision of public medical services should be mandatory and function as a public medical service provider should be included in the evaluation system of national university hospitals. Fifth, we need to educate and train human resources, so they have recognition and vision of public medical services. Lastly, we need to establish network between public medical system and expand the size and magnitude of public hospitals to perform their original roles as public medical service providers.

Research
Paper

2014-02

Policy Issues for Measuring the Quality of Health Care (II) : Developing Korean Healthcare Quality Report

Project Head | **Kang, Hee-Chung**

This study is about developing a national healthcare quality report which gauges progress made in the performance of the health care delivery system. This study, which is the second half of a two-year project, is proposing the first report tracking the quality performance of Korean healthcare system based on the conceptual framework laid in the first-year work.

This report is composed of four chapters. The first chapter examines the methodology of developing our national healthcare quality report. The second chapter discusses the process through which the conceptual framework is laid and quality indicators are selected for this report. The third chapter measures quality improvements made in health care since 2005 in terms of 143 indicators in 8 dimensions (effectiveness, patient safety, timeliness, patient centeredness, care coordination, efficiency, access to health care, system infrastructure). The last chapter synthesizes quality performance in the 8 dimensions and suggests challenges to improve Korean Healthcare Quality Report.

In fine, the quality of care changes unevenly across different quality dimensions, as the effectiveness of care has been improved while its efficiency has deteriorated. Also, the quality of care varies to some extent across regions. However, the measures we have at our disposal are not enough to represent the national-level quality of care.

There is a clear need for the development of additional data resources which will help to track the quality of care in a well-rounded way. Also, quality indicators will need to be measured for subgroups to better identify policy priorities and

geographical disparities in the quality of care.

Korean Healthcare Quality Report(KHQR) developed by this study will serve as a barometer for every stakeholder participating in our health care system 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.

Research
Paper

2014-03

Developing Health Inequalities Report and Monitoring the Status of Health Inequalities in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Dongjin

As the second period study of a multi-year project measuring and monitoring health inequalities in Korea, this study is aimed to develop health inequalities report. Drawing on the framework of the third Korean Health Plan 2020, and the health inequality model of WHO CSDH(2008), we have identified three indicator categories: social structural determinants, intermediary determinants, and health outcomes (including healthy life expectancy, morbidity, mortality, etc.).

At first, this study team reviewed existing social status indicators, and dimensions, which have been used in various ways by different researchers. After several consensus meetings, the study team concluded to measuring health inequalities according to different socioeconomic status - gender, income level, educational attainment, and occupation, which have been considered to affecting individual's health status, as well as health behaviors. In addition, the study team also included "region" as another important health inequality indicator. Thus, this report analyzes health inequality based on three dimensions of deprivation-social, economic, and regional dimension.

To more exactly measuring and presenting health inequality status in Korea, this report selects more sensitive indicators in each category. Considering availability of stable statistic data output and representativeness of indicators, the study team has decided to suggest total eighty eight indicators in this health inequality report; twenty four indicators in the social structural category, thirty nine indicators in the intermediary determinants category, and twenty five indicators in the health outcomes category. According to data availability, the number of final indicators was finally decided as eighty four indicators in total.

Through measuring various health inequality indicators, this report could identify an existing gap among different socioeconomic population. In the social structural category, the rate of temporary employment was greater as ten percent point in women population group than men. As an individual having lower educational attainment, he or she had the bigger rate temporary employment. The health inequality has also similar pattern in the intermediary category. The population group having the lowest income had greater smoking rate than the population group having highest income, and muscular laborers smoked more than office workers. According to "healthy life expectancy" in the outcome category, the gap between genders, or among regions had been decreased from 2000 to 2010. However, the gap among different educational attainment level had been scarcely decreased.

This study result has a significance meaning to analyze Korea health inequalities throughout various category and domains using statistical and objective method. Simultaneously, this report makes following suggestions. Above all, it will be needed to make a department in the government to take charge of conducting various tasks regarding health inequalities. What's more, health inequalities indicators should be produced more dedicated way-reflecting the statistics of the smallest district units including "eup", "myeon", and "dong". Finally, a systematic framework should be established in order to reflect the analyzing results of health inequality into the process of producing proper policies.

Research
Paper

2014-04

Policy Consideration for the introduction of Value Based Purchasing in South Korea

Project Head | Shin, Hyun Woong · Hwang, DoKyung

This study aims to overview previous studies about various concepts of healthcare payment system and implement comparative analysis in developed countries including United Kingdom and United States. Finally, we provided the future plans for successful introduction of “Value Based Purchasing Program in South Korea”.

To review the current status of healthcare payment system such as value based purchasing system across countries. Main characteristics of VBP is to reflect healthcare environment or feature of health care provider in payment system. Furthermore, it gives us the long-term direction for P4P to go forward in the future.

This study suggests three alternatives to be possible for a comprehensive transition of healthcare payment system in South Korea. For successful introduction, the process of revision and supplement are unavoidable components through successive feedback. Additionally, the participation of stakeholders and their cooperation are needed for a soft landing.

Research Paper

2014-05

Efficient management of Big Data on Health & Welfare

Project Head | **Song, Tamin**

Big data which can play a role in improving our national power, were introduced to cope with serious incidents such as terrorism, a natural disaster, disease, and global factors which pose a threat to the national security of nation. In order to address social issues, big data were used in various countries. Big data were utilized by different technology in various regions such as the U.S., the U.K., Japan, Australia and the E.U. countries. All of them consider it as essential state policy for their future.

Emphasizing the importance of utility of big data related to supporting the Government's flagship policy and creative economy, this study aim to analyze method and current status of big data in the fields of health and welfare. The study suggested the way to manage big data effectively by analyzing case study and forecasting supply and demand of the data to provide consumer-directed Services.

Chapter 1 indicates the need of big data and the definition and concept of big data. Chapter 2 includes method and technology related with big data with classifying different field of big data into collecting, storing, processing, analyzing and utilizing. Chapter 3 explains the status of publishment of public big data. Chapter 4 includes the status of statistics data being provided and analysis of the issue related to health and welfare. Chapter 5 and 6 explain supply and demand of big data, and the societal risky factors by utilizing social big data. Chapter 7 suggests the strategies to promote to use big data and the ideas for improvement.

Research
Paper

2014-06

Historical analysis of hospital industry in Korea

Project Head | Kim, Dae Jung

The market size of healthcare industry in Korea is about 60 billion dollars(1\$=1,000 converted). This includes insurance covered personal healthcare expenditure and out of payment expenditure, excluding pharmaceutical and medical device expenditure. This represents about 4.7% of GDP, which was only 2% in 1980's.

As the demand increases, hospital beds have increased from 2.04 per thousand people in 1990 to 6.12 in 2012. Besides the increased demand, free competition in market without much regulation on supply side has resulted in the oversupply of beds. In recent days, hospitals pursue various different strategies to survive in market irrespectively of the hospital size, such as specialization and diversification.

Healthcare is the primary right of people and hospital needs to supply necessary services to whom needed. Thus the hospital is also perceived as public service institute, even though 90% of hospital in Korea are private. Under this circumstances, hospitals in Korea have to adapt to new environment and innovate to survive.

In this report we investigate the historical development process of hospital industry since the birth of hospital in the early beginning of 1900 and we evaluate the its conduct and performance. And we propose several policy directions for the development of hospital industry in Korea.

Research Paper

2014-07

Analysis of Policy on the Adoption and Diffusion of New Healthcare Technology

Project Head | Park, Sylvia

This study investigated the current health policies regarding new healthcare technology adoption and diffusion in Korea and other countries. We defined new healthcare technology as drugs, medical devices, and medical procedures which is about to be introduced or have recently been introduced in health care system. We focused on policies on marketing authorization, decisions on reimbursement, diffusion, and reassessment.

We found that many countries have accelerated marketing approval of new healthcare technology and expanded policies allowing approval on the basis of surrogate end point rather than clinical outcome. However, empirical evidence shows that only a few new drugs approved based on surrogate outcome have completed confirmatory studies after approval and many of the drugs with incomplete phase 4 commitments have not been withdrawn from the market.

There has been increased interest in the relationship and interaction between regulatory, health technology assessment and coverage systems and decisions. They are working together internationally and in specific jurisdiction, in some cases simply to share information on procedure, requirements and plans, in others to align time frames and other logistical aspects of their review processes, and in others to align procedures for offering scientific advice to manufacturers.

Managed entry agreements have been increasingly used to tackle uncertainty arising from lack of information about budget impact, cost-effectiveness, and clinical effectiveness from new health care technology in the coverage decision. However, the experience to date mainly demonstrate how hard they are to

implement due to high implementation costs, measurement challenges, and the absence of a suitable data infrastructure.

As obsolescence is natural part of the lifecycle and use of all health technologies, reassessment need to become standard practice. Health technology reassessment holds great potential for improving the quality of patient care and health care sustainability. Even though there are many challenges associated with it, this is not reason to avoid the process.

Research Paper

2014-08

Issues and Improving Strategies on Korea Health-care Delivery System

Project Head | Yun, Kang Jae

The Korea Healthcare Delivery System has accomplished a great deal since the beginning at 1989. But despite its remarkable performance, Korea Healthcare Delivery System is increasingly challenged by the redundancy, inefficiency and 'medical arms race'. It's time to respond to the needs for improvement of Korea Healthcare System.

This study is composed three parts. Firstly, we examined the current status and causes of regional imbalance of hospital beds, estimated its appropriate level. Secondly, we analysed 'the area of healthcare service' based on movement of patients and distribution of hospitals. Lastly, we showed the past history and current issues of Korea Healthcare Delivery System, international reform trends for improvement of Healthcare Delivery System

This study proposed some strategies for improvement of Korea Healthcare Delivery System such as 'care coordination model(integrated delivery system)', VBP(Value Based Purchasing) as new Health Insurance fee, sub-acute care system and monitoring system which investigates the status of the demand and supply of hospital beds.

Research
Paper

2014-08-1

The Demand and Supply of Inpatient Care Beds and Policy Recommendations

Project Head | Oh, Youngho

Hospital bed has a dynamically changing nature and the regular documentation of their regional distributions is a persistent policy concern. The aim of the present study is to examine the current status and causes of regional imbalance of hospital beds, estimate its appropriate level and devise plans for solving this problem. With 2012 National Health Care Resources and Utilization Survey data, we investigated the degree of inequality by calculating relative inequality indices. We plotted the Lorenz curves and calculated the Gini coefficients for hospital beds. Also we estimated the causes of imbalance of bed distribution using multi-logit analysis and regression analysis and estimated the appropriate level of beds using panel analysis. The degree of inequality of hospital beds depends on the types of hospital beds. The inequality of total hospital beds including inpatient care beds and special care beds increased slightly during the period from 2008 to 2012. But the Gini indices of inpatient care beds excluding the inpatient care beds of tertiary general hospital slightly decreased, which means the degree of inequality in the geographical distribution appeared ameliorative during the period. According to the results of multi-logit analysis, the factors affecting geographical distribution of hospital beds were found to be the population growth, urbanization, health status, relevance index and concentration index of health care utilization. Although there was a declining trend in the inequality of geographical distribution of hospital beds, there was little improvements in that total number of hospital beds including inpatient care beds and special care beds. Also there were still several regions in which the degree of inequality in the geographical distribution of hospital beds are more serious. So it is important that many medical policies should be developed to minimize and alleviate the

inequality of geographical distribution of hospital beds. First of all, it is necessary to develop the monitoring system, which investigates the status of the demand and supply of hospital beds and the principles of its allocation based on the regional properties. The hospital bed allocation policy should include the reconstruction of hospital bed policy, development of the hospital bed allocation formula, reestablishment of self-sufficient catchment area. These plans should be supported by the central government and each region, which performs the consistent and systematic allocation policies for hospital beds.

Research
Paper

2014-08-3

Trends and Issues for Improvement of Korea Healthcare Delivery System

Project Head | Yun, Kang Jae

The Korea Healthcare Delivery System has accomplished a great deal since the beginning at 1989. But despite its remarkable performance, Korea Healthcare Delivery System is increasingly challenged by the redundancy, inefficiency and 'medical arms race'. It's time to respond to the needs for improvement of Korea Healthcare System.

The aim of this study is two fold: 1) to show the past history and current issues of Korea Healthcare Delivery System, international reform trends for improvement of Healthcare Delivery System 2) to suggest key tasks for Korea Healthcare Delivery System.

Firstly, we proposed 'care coordination model(integrated delivery system)' such as ACO(Accountable Care Organization) in USA. Secondly, we reviewed applicability VBP(Value Based Purchasing) as new Health Insurance fee. Thirdly, we proposed 'family medicine doctor' for children. Family medicine doctor will strengthen primary care in Korea. Lastly, to deal with population aging and prevalence of chronic disease, we suggest sub-acute care system.

Research Paper

2014-09

The current status of life-style related diseases and policy directions

Project Head | Jung, Young-Ho

This study is a compilation of four issues related with the lifestyle-related diseases.

The lifestyle-related diseases such as cerebrovascular diseases, cancer, and heart diseases rapidly increased around the age of 40. And the prevention of such diseases required considerations based on the one's lifestyle and risk factors of the lifestyle-related diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure. The second chapter showed the economic and health burden due to the lifestyle-related diseases.

The third chapter estimated the prevalence of multimorbidity of people with hypertension or diabetes in outpatient settings. It also examined the longitudinal patterns of transition from hypertension or diabetes to other chronic diseases. Findings suggested comprehensive and integrated health policies and/or programs for people with multimorbid chronic diseases.

The fourth chapter examined the treatment compliance and risk factors of non-compliance among patients with hypertension or diabetes. The non-smoking rate and physical activity rate was not high, while the compliance rate of medication was about 72%. Gender, marital status, self-rated health, the duration of disease, stress, and the interaction with physicians influenced the compliance of the patients. The fifth chapter investigated the impact of risk preference on disease management and health behavior. The findings of this experiment survey described that more risk averse individuals showed significantly lower treatment compliance with high health risks. The study of risk preference is important because the risk attitude plays a significant role in the lifestyle-related diseases management behaviors and health status.

Research Paper

2014-09-1

The lifestyle-related diseases reduction strategy : Pathway analysis of health perception-health behavior-health status

Project Head | Jung, Young-Ho

Mortality due to lifestyle-related diseases has increased during the last century and the lifestyle-related diseases increase in frequency because of changes in people's behaviors as countries become more industrialized.

The lifestyle-related diseases such as cerebrovascular diseases, cancer, and heart diseases rapidly increased around the age of 40. And the prevention of such diseases required considerations based on the one's lifestyle and risk factors of the lifestyle-related diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure. The third chapter showed the economic and health burden due to the lifestyle-related diseases.

The forth chapter investigated the impact of risk preference on disease management and health behavior. The findings of this experiment survey described that more risk averse individuals showed significantly lower treatment compliance with high health risks. The study of risk preference is important because the risk attitude plays a significant role in the lifestyle-related diseases management behaviors and health status.

Research
Paper

2014-09-2

Prevalence of Multimorbidity and Transitional Patterns of Chronic Diseases among Korean Adults

Project Head | Jun , Jina

This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of multimorbidity and examine the transitional patterns of chronic diseases among Korean adults. Firstly, using the cross-sectional data, this study examined the prevalence and the patterns of multimorbidity among Korean adults. To provide in-depth information, this study specifically focused on the prevalence of multimorbidity of people with hypertension, diabetes, mood disorders, and substance use disorders. Secondly, from the findings of the prevalence of multimorbidity among Korean adults, this study compared the number of outpatient visits, the length of inpatient stay, and medical costs between individuals with a single disease and individuals with multimorbidity. Thirdly, using the longitudinal data, this study examined the transitional patterns of chronic diseases, especially focusing on hypertension and diabetes. Findings of this study suggest comprehensive and integrated health care policies and/or programs for people with multimorbidity.

Research
Paper

2014-09-3

Adherence to treatment of chronic disease
hypertension, diabetes, and osteoporosis

Project Head | Park, Eun-Ja

The prevalence of chronic disease increases in several countries including South Korea. The control of hypertension and diabetes is very important because patients not only suffer from disease lifelong, but also failure in the control of disease leads to the occurrence of complicated disease (i.e. ischemic heart disease, renal failure, and stroke).

The objective of this study was to examine the treatment compliance and risk factors of non-compliance among patients with hypertension, diabetes, or osteoporosis..

We used both quantitative methods and qualitative methods. We analyzed 2011 Korea Health Panel Survey (KHPS) data, which measured medication compliance using M-MAS, smoking, heavy drinking, and physical activity among chronic disease patients. As a qualitative research, Focus Group Interview (FGI) was conducted for type 2 diabetes patients with oral medication.

The compliance rate of medication was 71.9% among patients with hypertension and 72.7% among patients with diabetes. Most of patients did not have a heavy drink, but the non-smoking rate and physical activity rate was not high among patients with hypertension or diabetes; Only 17% of patients participated in physical activity of at least moderate intensity. The compliance rate of medication was 62% using M-MAS, and nearly 40% using MPR among patients with osteoporosis.

Twenty four patients with diabetes participated in FGI. Most patients knew the complicated disease of diabetes and the need of the diabetes control. The

compliance of medication was high, but they had a difficulty in the change of health behaviors such as smoking cessation and the participation in physical activity. The duration of disease, stress, peer groups, and the interaction with physicians influenced the compliance of the patients.

The results of the study showed that policy measures should be needed to improve the treatment compliance of patients with hypertension or diabetes, especially in the change of health behaviors.

Research
Paper

2014-10

A Comparative Study on Social Assistance in UK and Japan

Project Head | No, Dae-Myung · Lee, Hyon Joo

■ UK

The aim of this study is twofold: to examine how social assistance systems in other countries have changed under the processes of globalization, post-industrialization, and population aging; and to develop a social assistance reform model for Korea. Finally, the research would help build a baseline data of recent social assistance reforms of various counties.

This study proposes an in-depth analytical framework of international comparison of social assistance systems. The five focus areas are: historical background of social assistance; basic structure and features of social assistance; eligibility and benefit payment of each social assistance program; recent policy reforms; and administration and delivery of social assistance.

It was hard to grasp the total understanding of UK social assistance policy since the UK has experienced rapid changes over 20 years. Therefore, the research concentrates on the historical context of social assistance as well as updating the recent policy reform. The aim of the UK social policy research is to have a general understanding of why the UK government has led social policy reform and implication of this change.

■ Japan

The aim of this study is twofold: to examine how social assistance systems in other countries have changed under the processes of globalization, post-industrialization, and population aging; and to develop a social assistance reform model for Korea. Finally, the research would help build a baseline data of recent social assistance reforms of various countries.

This study proposes an in-depth analytical framework of international comparison of social assistance systems. The five focus areas are: historical background of social assistance; basic structure and features of social assistance; eligibility and benefit payment of each social assistance program; recent policy reforms; and administration and delivery of social assistance.

Much of Korean social assistance policy is originated in Japanese system, especially in regard of objective and form of policy. However, there were not many researches on recent Japanese social assistance reform and trend in Korea. A better understanding and introducing Japanese social assistance will be crucial to plan Korean social assistance reform.

Research
Paper

2014-11

On the Effects of Fiscal Expenditure on Employment and Welfare: A CGE Analysis

Project Head | Nam, Sang-Ho · Lee, Cheol Seon

In the past several decades, fiscal policy played a key role for the evolution of the Korean economy. But, in the late 1990s, the unexpected financial crisis changed economic and social environment. Low economic growth is expected to continue and increasing desire for welfare expenditures becomes an important social issue. While experiencing unprecedented rapid aging and persistently low fertility rate, the future of the Korean economy is not that promising.

In this report, the effect of fiscal expenditure on employment and welfare is investigated. In accordance with the change in social and economic environment, it is necessary to re-consider the role of fiscal policy. For this purpose, a version of ORANI-G computable general equilibrium (CGE) model is employed. CGE is a powerful tool in analyzing the impact of shocks in a general equilibrium setting.

The four type government expenditures are analyzed in this report: public administration and national defense, medical expenditure, educational expenditure, and social welfare expenditure. According to the results, social welfare expenditure has the largest impact in employment, public administration and national defense is the second, while medical expenditure has the smallest employment effect. This result is due to the nature of medical industry that it is more capital intensive than other industries considered.

Regarding welfare effect, social welfare expenditure has the largest effects in household utility. Medical expenditure is the second, and public administration and national defense has the smallest welfare effect.

In recent days, household debts become a big problem in the stability of the household sector. According to the effects of household debt increase, higher income groups have relatively more income and income re-distribution effect is getting worse. In order to re-activate real-estate and construction industry, the government must derive real investment from each industry.

In the subsequent study, some efforts should be exercised to overcome the following criticisms. First, we need to compile current database for the more realistic policy simulation. Second, financing method for the public expenditure is important and studies must be undertaken. Third, detailed investigation on the heterogeneity in household might be necessary so that between group effects can be considered in the analysis.

Research
Paper

2014-12

A Diagnosis Study on the Industrial Growth Possibility of Social Service Sphere

Project Head | **Park, Se-Kyung**

The purpose of this study is to explore the industrial growth possibility of social service in Korea by analyzing a secondary dataset, Workplace Panel Survey (WPS), and interviewing social service providers, academic professionals and practice professionals in the field of social service. The results provide evidence that the definition of social service is still confusing and the current policy does not clearly respond to the needs of social service both demand and provide sector, while the scale of social service has been increasing in the recent years. The discussion of this study may help redefine and clarify Korean social service system to maintain balance between expanding and managing the market for social services. Also, it would inquire into the way of facilitating communities and neighborhoods as social service providers. Future research needs to examine empirically these issues to develop an appropriate Korean social service providing model based on cooperative communities.

Research
Paper

2014-13

A Diagnosis Study on the Industrial Growth Possibility of Social Service Sphere

Project Head | Hwang, Ju Hee · Kim, Seong-Hee

The issue of disabled elderly has received considerable attention in our society as the aging population is rapidly increased. A greater number of older individuals are likely to experience disability as they age and advancements in public health, technology and rehabilitation enable people with disabilities to live longer than in any other era of history. The number of disabled elderly is expected to enlarge in the future. However, disabled elderly are not covered by the existing social welfare policy for people with disabilities and for aging while they are duplicated target population between those systems. This has created the current twofold system of serving the disabled and aged. In the Republic of Korea, the long-term care system for the elderly disabled is separately covered by the long-term care insurance system and the personal assistance program for persons with disabilities. Consequently, it is necessary to seek new policy directions to care for the disabled elderly. To meet the object of this study, this researcher intend to examine the political implications from micro- and macro-perspectives by (1) defining the concept of disabled elderly including identifying the criteria for classifying disabled elderly and by (2) analyzing the characteristics of the disabled elderly based on the definition of disabled elderly. This exploratory study aims to propose policy directions based on current public polices and lay the groundwork for future exploration and implementation for the disabled elderly in the Republic of Korea.

Research Paper

2014-16

A study of the relative efficiency of different methods of social transfer payments

Project Head | **Ko , Jayee**

The dramatic increase in social spending amid the growing revenue shortfall due to a prolonged economic slump raises social controversies over a long-term accountability and fiscal sustainability of social welfare system in Korea. The mode of social transfers not only determines the size of government funds required but also affects the fiscal space in the future as it intervenes in the course of growth. Since the magnitude of social expenditure is constrained by government revenues like other public investments, an efficient allocation and execution of social budget in terms of transfer method must be ensured for the long-term stability of Korea's welfare system.

In this regard, this study examines the current status of social benefits provided in cash or in-kind in selected OECD countries, including Korea, and investigates the relative efficiency of different transfer methods. We also measure the relative efficiency of cash and in-kind transfers in a mathematical model and explore budget outcomes by using a Social Accounting Matrix constructed on 2010 economic data.

Our quantitative policy simulation suggests that direct income transfers (cash benefits) require just 60~77% of the expenditure needed to attain the same level of social welfare brought about by in-kind transfers. In addition, the SAM based analysis confirms that government support for producers in the form of procurement of in-kind benefits may induce higher growth but no redistributive gain.

Research Paper

2014-17

Health and Social Policy Issues and Challenges 2014

Project Head | Shin, Young-Seok

The Health and Social policy in Korea rapid expended since 2000. The increase is primarily contribution in Korea, and on enhancing customized welfare services for vulnerable groups and promoting the self-sufficiency of welfare beneficiaries via increased employment-related services.

The social security system in Korea has grown at an explosive rate in recent years. Signs of growth include changed childcare policies, the adoption of the basic old age pension, and the increasing maturity of the public pension systems. Nevertheless policy-makers are still criticized for what is perceived as the failure of the Korean social security system to provide for all in need, and for the system's inability to cope with major socioeconomic risks, such as low-income, unemployment, blind spot(for example 'Song-pa mother and daughters suicide'), etc.

We have discussed major issues and challenges in Korea with opinion leaders in health and social welfare policies. Then we have derived 11 issues based on 4 principles. First, we select businesses that needed effectiveness and efficiency. Second, we look out businesses that evaluated low outcomes compared to high financial commitment. Third, we find the leading business that has to response new social risks. Finally, we choose business that we have to effort corresponding to global trends.

Through this process we select 11 issues. Then we look at the current situation, analyze issues and challenges, suggest improvements and implications. This effort is expected to affect the future policies designed, the law revised, and the new institutions introduced.

Research Paper

2014-19

Poverty Statistical Yearbook 2014

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 ratio, based on market income, increased from 10.7% in 2006 to 11.7% in 2013.
- Poverty ratio, based on current income, decreased from 8.4% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2013. but Poverty ratio increased by 0.1%p than last year.
- Poverty ratio, based on consumption, decreased to 12.4% in 2013 from 14.6% in 2009.
- The Size of Middle Class increased from 64.0% in 2009 to 66.9% in 2013 (disposable income based).
- The disposable income based Gini coefficient increased until 2008, but turned to decreased from 0.308 in 2009 to 0.296 in 2013.

■ 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
2013	11.7	7.7	9.0	12.4	6.6

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
2013	12.7	16.7	22.2	9.7	14.1	19.8	9.6	13.7	19.5	4.4	8.3	13.7	5.4	9.6	15.5

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
2013	0.328	0.302	0.296	0.254	0.271

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

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

Research Paper

2014-20

Future social policy directions for OECD

Project Head | **Hong, Seokpyo**

The development of welfare states over the last 40 years can be divided into three phases according to social welfare scholars. Up until the early 1980s, social policy-making in most European welfare states had focused on traditional social security tools such as unemployment compensation and subsidy. Since then, the overall direction of policy had evolved towards the so-called 'active' social welfare until the late 1990s. The level of benefits was reduced due to retrenchment, rights and obligations were rebalanced, and work incentives were strengthened by various employment programs. In this phase, most European welfare states created conditions for making work more attractive by implementing 'making work pay' policies and enhancing flexibility of labor. However, the concept of 'active welfare state' recently went through a transformation with the emergence of 'knowledge economy.' Welfare policies shifted toward securing more circulating capital by aggressively investing in human capital, thereby providing an educated workforce in order to dispel concerns that snowballing social welfare costs ultimately affect job seeking and competition among social members. It is increasingly recognized that investment in human capital and policies for technology development are active tools not only to spur economic growth and innovations but to provide opportunities for all. Social security policy had to be restructured and redesigned to meet the new requirements. In other words, emphasis was no longer on compensation but on prevention. Such preventive approach to social policy-making reduces compensation for the unemployed while encouraging active participation in the labor market and improving the quality of human capital. The new social welfare policy is

designed to help more people 'work' and make them responsible for their own living, thereby enabling people to increase investment in social and human capital and be more responsible for their life. To date the major social policy approach in OECD is more oriented to the conventional ideas of active labor market policies.

What then, are the implications that social policy and policy paradigm shift in welfare states provide for OECD? This comes down to the following two key points:

First of all, the cause of the problems of welfare-to-work policies based on the traditional active welfare system should be identified and used for future policy-making. Welfare- to-work programs adopted by many countries for addressing poverty and inequality of certain social classes were intended to encourage the desire to work and self-reliance of the poor. Though these programs got people off benefits by giving them a job, they have been criticized for failing to get them off a vicious cycle of poverty.

It can be said that such problems of welfare-to-work system were caused by the recently emerging social risks such as short-lived employment of unskilled workers, low pay for unskilled jobs, and burden to support dependents (children and senior citizens). These issues tend to get more serious in times of economic crises. Therefore, welfare-to-work system should go beyond a simple job training program to develop into a more comprehensive social safety net to effectively address the problems of the poor; by providing higher education and other training opportunities, guaranteeing minimum wage, improving stability of the workplace, and sharing the burden of supporting dependents.

Second, crucial elements to be emphasized for future social policy-making should be identified. The first point to consider is the shift of focus from compensation for unemployment or health risks to prevention of such risks. It is assumed that, it is better to handle a crisis before it happens than to wait

until the last moment because its impact might be larger than expected, and therefore, harder to remedy. It is also desirable for a social policy to offer individuals more opportunities to become an independent and responsible citizen. In addition, redistribution between the current generation and future generations should be highlighted rather than redistribution only within a generation. Social policy should focus on social integration by helping individuals get out of isolation and improve ability, or encouraging public/private investment in human capital.

Research Paper

2014-21

An International Comparison of Family and Social Changes: Using the ISSP and EASS Database

Project Head | Kim, Meesook

This study examines, by using the ISSP and EASS data, family and social trends in various countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, Germany, Japan, China, Taiwan, and Korea.

The results show that positive child values are under the influence of the interplay of the child-rearing environment and family policy, and that the socio-economic status of single households is a major factor in determining their happiness. People in East Asian countries have a relatively low social participation rate and tend to depend on their family members when in need of support. The bargaining power of the spouse is found to affect the division of household labor. The larger the bargaining power of the wife, the smaller her portion in household labor.

A high public health insurance coverage is found to be associated with the positive health status of individuals. As for the relationship between gender-role attitudes and psychological well-being, men with traditional gender-role attitudes show a higher level of psychological well-being in the more gender-equal societies, while in less gender-equal societies, egalitarian gender-role attitudes are associated with a higher level of psychological well-being among men.

In Korea, people view “social justice” as much less about individual decisions and responsibilities than they used to 5 years ago. Awareness of social risks in Korea has gone up slightly in 2014 compared to the preceding year, and the areas where main social changes have been perceived are natural disasters and health related risks.

Research
Paper

2014-22-1

Impacts of Low Fertility and Population Aging in Korea

Project Head | **Lee, Sam-Sik**

Over the past half century, South Korea has experienced dramatic decline of fertility which will cause the rapid population aging in the future. Such a demographic change will have impacts on the future society in various ways.

This study aims at measuring and diagnosing the socio- economic impact of the population change. The areas to be covered by the study include economic growth, industry, labor force, financing, housing, the old income security, social welfare services, national defence and rural society, etc. An analysis on the cause of lowest low fertility is also made for both demographic change and socio-economic aspects. Based on the results, directions for policy responses are suggested.

Research Paper

2014-22-1-1

Causes of Continued Lowest Low Fertility and Future Policy Directions

Project Head | Lee, Sam-Sik

Korea has been experiencing lowest low fertility since 2001. This study aims to find the demographic and socio-economic causes of continued lowest low fertility in Korea.

We found the demographic causes using the decomposition of TFR. During 1992~1997, the decline of both marriage rate and marital fertility, mainly the marriage rate, made TFR decrease steadily. During 1997~2005, the marriage rate decline overwhelmed the increase of marital fertility, causing TFR to decrease under the lowest low level. From 2005 to 2013, although the marriage rate decreased steadily, TFR increased a little due to the increase of marital fertility. And the tempo effect accelerated the drop of fertility to lowest low level. The socio-economic causes of lowest low fertility derived from parity progression ratio and regression analysis were the rapid decline of fertility from those who had traditionally shown high level of fertility like low-educated, self-employed, workers in the farm or fishing industry, etc. It is worthwhile to note that future policies need to devote themselves to on one hand, eliminating barriers against marrying earlier and, on the other hand, supporting for the ever-married people to have more children they desire.

Research
Paper

Hyper Aged Society and Retirement income

2014-22-1-4

Project Head | **Kim, Jae Ho**

The purpose of this study is to diagnose the adequacy of retirement income, based on the lifetime utility level and the lowest cost of living, to figure out whether the retirement assets accumulated in working time can maintain the utility level before retirement, at the moment of entering to hyper-aged society, First, estimating the retirement assets composed of public pension benefits and the income fluidized from net assets accumulated in working time. Second, based on the lifetime consumption function, deriving the optimal retirement income level and the minimum income level required to old age as a measure of adequacy. Third, based on estimated retirement income and the measure of adequacy assets, analyzing the adequacy of retirement income from 2020 until 2050.

Research Paper

2014-22-1-6

Industrial structure of ultra-low fertility and aged society

Project Head | Lee, Jin Myeon

Abrupt changes in population structure will give considerable effect to economic growth, labor supply, macroeconomy as well as industry structure. As we can expect significant impact of aging on industry become imminent, this study focus on aging and considers changes in industry environment to forecast medium to long term industry structure change and find development strategy.

To do this task, we examine supply, trade, employment structure by industries which become basis of our future forecast. For the forecast, we consider both estimation results of industrial-macroeconometric model and the scenarios representing low, middle, high population dynamics. Also, we expand our forecasting period up to the year 2060 since population change in the year 2030 would be remarkable. The findings can be summarized as follows.

First, we expect consistent post-industrial movement in our supply structure. Growth in manufacturing and SOC related industry will slowdown, and share of service industry will be expanded. Manufacturing will continue its positive growth trend by improvement of productivity due to research and development, but decrease in relative price by research and development will decrease share of current account value-added to whole industry will follow decreasing trend. The share to service industry will increase due to the situation of economic structure being more dependent on service.

Second, importance of manufacturing industry in exports will continue, whereas share of service and SOC-related industry will decrease in exports. Therefore, export dependence on manufacturing will be more deepened as exports structure

is kept centered around manufacturing. However, efforts to keep advantage in technology, quality competitiveness is required as we expect consistent catch-up from developing economies, such as, China and India. Also, because we expect not only imbalance between manufacturing and non-manufacturing in exports, but also imbalance within manufacturing industries, remedies to counteract these imbalances are essential.

Third, job creation will slowdown by decline of economic growth, and productivity advancement by technology development and improvement in efficiency of supply structure. Also, as lack of labor supply will be worsened by acceleration of aging, employment situation in whole industry will be worsened too. To enhance competitiveness of our industry, improvement of quality competitiveness in manufacturing, and improvement of labor productivity in service sector are required. To achieve this goal, our top priority of improving quality of human resource, and importance of developing plans for industry specific labor force enforcement that matches industry characteristics will become evident.

Research Paper

2014-22-1-8

Regional Revitalization Tasks in Response to Mid- and Long-term Population Changes in Rural Areas

Project Head | Seong, Jun

In Korea, rural areas have undergone birth decline and encountered an increase in the ratio of elder people to young people, which results in the critical decrease of rural population. The decrease of rural population is also attributed to the incessant outflow of young people from rural area. Moreover, the ratio of single living elderly is significantly increasing in rural areas.

However, recent inflow of population into rural areas converts the direction of population migration and changes the structure of population in some rural areas. Inflow of population into rural areas may imply the possibility of revitalizing the rural area.

In this work, we consider the recent demographic changes of rural area for gaining insight into the underlying changes of rural population in Korea. We take into account the cohort component method with using Korean census data obtained for recent ten years(i.e. from 2003 to 2013) in order to forecast the future population rural areas. We forecast the future rural population between 2018 and 2053 for every five years, and establish three scenarios to elucidate the future rural population in Korea.

Though these three scenarios yield slightly different results in the trend of future rural population, these scenarios make a consistent prediction that the future rural population reaches a maximum at a certain period, after which the rural population will be decreasing. Moreover, the result shows population aging is inevitable in rural areas in spite of inflow of population into rural areas.



This indicates the necessity to develop the long-term policies, which may result in the revitalization of rural area, and to make detailed task plans that help these policies. In particular, it is important to establish an internal development policy, and an efficient management of local government finance is highly required.

Research Paper

2014-22-2

Community tracking study for the dynamic analysis of low fertility and aging society(II): Focusing on three 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 138 never-married men and women aged 20 to 49 years, 373 married women aged 15 to 49 years, and 924 persons aged 50 and over living in the sample household.

With this sample, descriptive statistics of survey results were presented. Additionally, this study includes further quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis for the elderly population. It also includes further analysis of Community Tracking Survey of 2013, that focuses on the factors that affect marriage and childbirth and on social networks among the elderly population.

The findings from this study have policy implications. First, efforts on acknowledging community members should be made regarding available policies and resources they could access. Second, community resources and infrastructures that support marriage, pregnancy, childbirth, and childcare should be developed and enhanced. Finally, CSA(Consultant on Successful Ageing) by life cycle should be more actively provided.

Research
Paper

2014-22-4

A Study of Population Quality for Marriage Migrant Women and Their Children

Project Head | Cho, Sungho

This study examines population quality of marriage migrant women and their children. Employment status(employed vs unemployed), income(for those who are employed) and life satisfaction(for those who are unemployed) are used to examines population quality of marriage migrant women, whereas language skills and psychological health are used to investigate population quality for children of marriage migrant women.

The results show that associations between factors related to marriage migrant women and employment status were different by marriage migrant women's county of origin. These results reflect that tailored services and policies considering different characteristics by country of origin should be emphasized and be provided to effectively use marriage migrant women's human capital.

Korean language skills of marriage migrant women have effects on population quality of not only marriage migrant women but also their children. In addition, relations between marriage migrant women's Korean language skills and population quality both those women and their children vary by women's country of origin. Thus, instead of standardized Korean language education, systemically tailored Korean language education for marriage migrant women should be emphasized. In addition, bilingual education for children of marriage migrant women should be continuously discussed and be supported to develop environments promoting linguistic superiority by using advantaged environments of multicultural families in which have diverse cultural and language backgrounds.

Moreover, because of their language skills or skin colors children of marriage migrant women could be more vulnerable than those in non-multicultural families. Therefore, discourse on preventative measures against experiences of discrimination and violence should be continued.

Research
Paper

2014-22-5

A Comparative Study of the State and Policy for Multicultural Family in East Asian Countries

Project Head | Byoun, Soo-Jung

Korea, Japan, and Taiwan (hereafter referred to as 'the three countries') commonly experience the influx of the population. In common, those three countries show increase of marriage migrants and foreign workers. Especially, the increase of marriage-migrant women had a leading role in shaping multicultural families in the three countries. Thus, this study aims to seek for improvement of the multicultural family policy through understanding the current state and the core policy on the multicultural family in each country and comparing them.

This study finds that Taiwan has "Measures for support and guidance on foreigners and mainland spouses(Taiwan policy)", Japan has "Multicultural commensalism plan(Japan policy)" and Korea has "Multicultural family policy(Korea policy)", and these basic core plans commonly emphasize education for children in multicultural families. In addition, three plans include policies on employment, but contents are slightly different from each other. Korean policy includes education and training for job skills, and it supports for job positions. Japan policy includes supports for starting businesses and Taiwan policy includes not only training for job skills but also supports for acquirement of formal education, which is closely related to improvement of foreign spouses' capability. Because of the importance of language in adjustment, three countries emphasize language education in common.

Korea and Japan share characteristics in policies for promotion of health. Both countries focus supports for improvement of language skills even in health related plans. However, Taiwan plan includes various plans for promotion for health.

Uniquely, Japan plan includes strategies for the elderly and the disabled.

In regard to plans for improvement of consciousness and social participation, Korean policy reflects social characteristic well by including contents related to multicultural education, discriminatory act and religion in the military.

In terms of plans for protections and safety, Taiwan and Korea have similar plans for protection from domestic violence, harm in using marriage brokerage, and a sham marriage. On the other hand, Japan plan includes strategies for natural disaster.

Basic core policies for multicultural families in the three countries have similarities and differences simultaneously. From these similarities and differences, we could find implications. Korea could consider more diverse policies on promotion of health and medical care. Moreover, Korea needs to establish social and cultural environments to embrace both multicultural and non-multicultural families by raising two-way efforts. Furthermore, we need to reconsider roles of civic organizations and enterprises as well as government.

Research
Paper

2014-22-6

Overcoming the problem of low fertility by improving child-rearing environments

Project Head | Shin, Yoon-Jeong

The Korean Government has embarked on the “Basic Plans for Low Fertility and Aging Society” in 2006, but the total fertility rate remains at lowest-low levels. Whereas previous studies were mostly focused on current policies and their effectiveness, this study aims to seek ways to improve the sociocultural environment of child-bearing, child-rearing, household work, and child care.

Family policies in Korea have been extended since the inception of the Basic Plans to incorporate implications learned from the gender equality policies of Northern European countries and France’s childcare and pre-school education programs. The structure of Korea’s cultural environment of child-bearing and child-rearing is found to be grown rigid over a long time and widespread across the country. Although child care policies have been effective to some extent in reducing the financial burden of families with children, some services remain undersupplied, not least those for infants. As people’s view of traditional gender roles changes, husbands now spend more time on childcare and household work, but not as much as they should. We find that the changes observed in time that Korean husbands spend in childcare and household work are not a consequence of socioeconomic structural factors, but stemming from some unexplained factors such as “perception” and “attitude.”

The government needs to improve its childcare policy in a way that clearly sets the roles of government, family, and community in child care. The socioeconomic environment, including the labor market, should change to reflect recent demographic changes. In order to improve female labor force participation the policy on work-life balance should be able to provide flexible-work conditions

for women. Husband's participation in child-rearing need to be encouraged. Faced with new social problems the policies on childcare and pre-school education should be implemented in order to raise future generation, increase female workforce, and improve social equality. The roles of both government and citizens are important to help the country prepare for continued low fertility and population aging. The government's policies on child rearing can change people's attitudes and perception toward having children; and such a change in people's perception can bring further changes to policies.

Research
Paper

2014-22-6-1

Analysis on childcare behaviors after the expansion of family policies

Project Head | Shin, Yoon-Jeong

This study analyzed changes in time spent on childcare and household work from 1999 to 2009 by using data from Korea Time Use Survey. In order to examine changes in time, the differences are broken down into explanatory factors and unexplanatory factors. This study estimates three models: Oaxaca-Blinder model, Juhn-Murphy-Pierce model, and Unconditional Quantile Regression Model.

The amount of time spent on childcare and household work increased for men. For women, time spent on childcare increased similar with men but time spent on household work decreased. Though these changes, men still spend very limited times on childcare and household work compared with female. This finding suggests that strong gender norms on childcare and household work still remain in Korean society. The influence of the socio-demographic factors such as perceptions and attitudes are very limited. For women, not only the un-explanatory factors but also explanatory factors affect the increase in the time spend on household work. However, un-explanatory factors are a strong driving force for increases in time spent on childcare for women. Increases in time spent on childcare for men were found mostly from those who had spent some time on childcare. Most women decreased time on household work. But for the childcare women who spend more time on childcare are more likely to increase the time than women who spend less time.

This study suggests that the amounts on time spend on childcare and household work have changed since the government expanded family policies. The changes in time for household of men and women work reflect the gender inequality in household work decreased. Increases on time spend on childcare for men are

positive signs because it reflects more husbands share childcare with wives. However, increase in the time on childcare for female indicates the traditional role of women in childcare are still emphasized in Korean society and the burdens are remains. In order to increase the participation of men in household work and childcare the better and safe employment should be provided for men. The burden of childcare on parents need to be relived by providing the relevant supports from public sides.

Research
Paper

2014-22-6-2

A Study of the Socio-cultural Environment of Childbirth and Childrearing

Project Head | Park, Jong Seo

This study aims to analyze the socio-cultural structure of childbirth and childrearing and draw implications for the improvement of Korea's family policy.

A core finding of this study is that the structure of the cultural environment around childbirth and childrearing has grown rigid over many years and is widespread and deep-rooted across the whole of Korean society. The value of children is spoken of primarily in terms of their economic significance, and the emotional significance of children in families is often faded into insignificance in social discussions. Although dual-earner families are the norm and gender equality has become a universally-accepted normative principle, housework sharing in Korea remains unequal between men and women and the labor market is rife with discrimination against women. As most of the responsibility for raising children into future labor force and human capital is left in the hands of families, parents seem daunted by their moral responsibility for their children's future. Despite all this, current policy measures fail to ease the burden that families have in childrearing, putting individuals in a situation that makes it difficult for them to decide whether or not to have children.

One's decision about having children in a cultural context mirrors the expectations one has about the future. For parents in the Korean cultural context, children may as well mean "everything." One's expectation of future depends to some extent to how certain one feels about the consequences of one's own decisions and how predicable the given institutional framework is. From the cultural perspective, therefore, policies should be designed and implemented so as to help people feel safe in these two aspects.

The findings of this study point to the need to help families reduce the burden of childrearing and lighten the weight of responsibility that parents have to shoulder for their children's future. Without support in these respects, many Koreans would find it hard to have children. Also, Korea's family policy will need to pursue a course towards a social structure that promotes the practice of gender equality. In fine, this study suggest the following.

Firstly, family policy can be more effective when it focuses on providing support for marriage, pregnancy, and infant care, as an individual's psychological stability regarding childbirth and childrearing is more important in the initial stages of family formation.

Secondly, family policy needs to encourage men's role in childrearing, strengthening paternity leave for men. The need is particularly strong for policy interventions to encourage men to spend more hours participating in child care and housework. This is particularly important for creating a social environment where the value of gender equality is not only embraced, but also practiced.

Thirdly, women's labor market participation should be further promoted. The fact that women in the cultural environment of today's Korea are treated unfairly both in paid labor and in unpaid housework calls for more active protection of women's rights.

Lastly, the focus of the government's initiative of improving public's perception of the policy on low fertility and population aging should be shifted from educating people about social values to promoting the intent and content of the policy and educating people about individual rights and responsibilities.

Research
Paper

2014-22-6-3

Policy Improvement for Parenting Support: With Special Focus on Dual-income Household

Project Head | Kim, Eun Jeong

Government's responsibility for child care has been strengthened since 2013 by 'the free child care policy'. At this backdrop, this study, with an analysis of child-rearing conditions, looks into whether the government's parenting support is providing parents with a suitable nurturing environment.

Major parenting support policies include free child care, home care allowance and public nanny service. Survey results show that the financial burden of parenting has been reduced due to free child care and home care allowance. Nevertheless, the demand for financial support for parenting is still high. Looking into the age usage of home care allowance, the demand for home based care for infants is found to be significantly high. In addition, for those who are using home based care services such as public nanny service, private nanny service and relatives nanny service, satisfaction with the hours of use turns out to be very high. The flexibility of time use is recognized as a very great advantage of the service for dual-income households because the service is to provide care for working parents till late hours. Furthermore, although work-life imbalance has been reduced over the past few years, child rearing burden on working mothers is still high.

Based on the findings, it is deemed necessary to ensure service priorities to enhance parenting support for dual-income families. In addition, there is a need to expand the public nanny service to satisfy the demand for the home based care service of dual-income households. In order to operate child care facilities more efficiently, it is necessary to differentiate child care services based on the use of time. We suggest that child care facilities provide all-day services to dual-income

households and provide part-time services to single-income households. Furthermore, the government needs to put more efforts in increasing the number of public child care facilities as well as the quality of related services. Finally, child rearing and parenting support policy needs to be made from the gender equality perspective and more efforts should be made to improve work-life balance. In other words, measures are needed to ensure both parents to equally share child-rearing responsibilities.

Research
Paper

2014-22-7

Population Aging, Economic Growth, and Social Security Finance

Project Head | Won, Jongwook

Korea is experiencing unprecedented pace of population aging comparing OECD countries. It is well known fact that aging population has negative impact on economic growth and other social agendas. It seems that Korean people somehow accepts the outcomes of demographic changes, however Korean government and citizens should be warned about the worst situation that current generation and younger generation could face in 30~40 years from now.

This research covers many spectrum of population aging that has relevance in economic performance from shortage of labor to change in volume and composition of tax revenue. It also longevity risk and its implication on sustainability of public pension system. This research not only presents risks of population aging in many perspectives but to suggest possible policy measures that could mitigate costs of population aging in Korea society. This research project is a comprehensive edition of five different individual researches that encompasses main theme of population aging of KIHASA in 2014. The unique contribution of this edited volume is in-depth analysis of relationship between population aging and major parameters of macro economy and social security system. I hope this research project will serve the purpose of a major ground work for future studies in impact of population aging in Korean society.

Research
Paper

2014-22-7-1

Population Aging and Public Expenditure in South Korea

Project Head | **Woo , Haebong**

Due to rapid fertility decline and increase in life expectancy, population aging has assumed significant importance in South Korea. This study takes a closer look at the current status and future prospects of population aging in South Korea in terms of the comparative perspective. This study also review the current financial status of social security programs and discusses the problem of financial instability and unbalanced public expenditure on pension and health components. This study also estimates the long-term financial impact of population aging using the cohort-component method. Compared to the current (2014) share of public expenditure (10.7%) in GDP, the result indicates that the share of public expenditure is projected to be approximately 29% of GDP in 2060. Finally, this study proposes future policy directions for financially sustainable but providing adequate social protection for the elderly.

Research
Paper

2014-22-7-2

The impact of an ageing population on the personal income tax revenue in Korea: A dynamic micro-simulation approach

Project Head | Ko, Jayee

According to the Statistics Korea, Korea's working age population will peak at 37 million in 2016 and will drop sharply thereafter. This drastic change in demographical structure raises serious policy concerns, as social expenditures including pension and long-term health care costs are expected to rise while the size of government revenues decreases. Notwithstanding the explosive growth of social spending, the outcome of welfare programs is still disappointing. This casts doubts on the effectiveness of the welfare system as a whole and calls for a more systematic analysis of social expenditures.

This study aims to develop a dynamic micro-simulation model for tax and welfare policy analysis, whereby the fiscal and distributional impact of a certain policy reform will be examined. We narrowed down our research focus to the effect of population aging on the composition of old-age income and personal income tax revenue.

Long-term PIT revenue projections based on K.sim—a dynamic micro-simulation model developed by using 1% population sample of the 2005 Population and Housing Census combined with multiple micro survey data— suggest that the PIT revenue as a share of GDP will continue to increase for the entire projection period from 2014 to 2100, even in the case of holding tax structure by adjusting incomes with growth rates of nominal wage. The result suggests that the aging of the Korean population may increase income tax base, as the growth of old-age pensioners and low fertility rates simultaneously bring about a reduction in the amount of income deductions and tax credits. All these bracket creep dynamics are fully captured in K.sim, denying the popular expectation that the PIT revenue as a share of GDP will drop before 2050.

Research Paper

2014-22-7-3

Hedging Longevity Risk of National Pension Fund and Inflation Risk of Private Pension Funds through Changing Asset Management

Project Head | Won, Jongwook

Korea is experiencing unprecedented pace of population aging, and financial sustainability projection of public pension fund should be examined regularly. Considering the current pace of improvement in longevity, the validity of financial sustainability projection in 2013 that is based on medium case scenario of longevity should be re-examined. According to results of this research, it is very reasonable to assume that longevity pace will follow high-cost scenario rather than medium-cost scenario. If the extra cost is contained through altering strategic asset allocation of national pension fund the share of assets in alternative investment should increase by more than 20%p from current position.

This research also analyzed required asset allocation of private pension funds that could hedge inflation risk stemming from difference between interest rate of saving and rate of increase in wages. This research project also suggest that Korea's multi-pillar retirement system will be in place and operational only through introducing thorough locking system in private pension plans.

Research
Paper

2014-22-7-4

Study on Demographic Change and Public-Private Transfer Division Status

Project Head | Hwang, Namhui

The purpose of this study is to identify changes of public- private transfer before and after 2008, when the senior welfare policy was expanded through the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) which can help understand intergenerational economy. For this, NTAs in 2006, 2009 and 2011 were estimated to check the trend of public and private transfer as a old-age support system. 17 countries of different population aging status were compared together to figure out the change of public-private transfer in Korea.

As a result, public-private transfer of elderly group in Korea showed a certain pattern of change except 2009, when there was economic crisis. The share of public transfer in the retirement income was 38% in 2006, and it had steadily increased to 55% until 2011 while the share of private transfer remained in constant level of 19%. Therefore, the empirical evidence for the assumption that the increase of public transfer due to the expansion of senior welfare policy decreases private transfer was not found. In the international comparison, there is tendency of public transfer share increase within the retirement income, while private share remains almost the same.

In summary, the government's expansion of public finance investment for senior welfare increase in recent years did not decrease private transfer. It is assumed that even though the population aging keeps progressing in the future, the crowding- out relations between public and private transfer would not occur. Therefore, it is considered that the expansion of senior welfare policy increases quantitative scale of retirement income and upgrades elderly's overall quality of life. However, if the support burden of working age groups increase

due to the senior welfare policy expansion, it can downgrade the equality among generations, so the policy makers should have balanced view in the policy design and implementation phases.

Research
Paper

2014-22-8

Living Profiles of Older-Persons-Only Households and Policy Implications

Project Head | Hwang, Namhui

Among older persons, the proportion of those who live alone or with spouse only is increasing. It is a result not only of demographic changes but also of changes in attitudes and cultural atmosphere in Korea. In this context, this study aims to provide the empirical base for policy measures to adequately respond to changes in the later-life household structure. To that end, this study analyzes the National Survey of Living Profiles and Welfare Needs of Older Persons (2011) and the National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (2012). In addition to these quantitative approaches, qualitative approaches are employed, such as focus group interviews and in-depth face-to-face interviews.

This study consists of five parts. The first part reviews existing research articles about changes in the later-life household structure. The second part presents the outcome of the analysis of data from the two national surveys. The third discusses the main themes and findings from focus group interviews and in-depth face-to-face interviews conducted of a total of 15 persons. The fourth part analyzes the framework of supply and demand based on 9 indicators in 4 areas, using data from the 2011 National Survey of Living Profiles and Welfare Needs of Older Persons. Also, this study categorizes older-persons-only households into 4 types according to the urgency of policy intervention. Based on the findings, the last part makes suggestions for policy directions and priority-setting for qualitative and quantitative changes in the later-life household structure.

Research Paper

2014-22-9

The correspondent strategy development of health care services for older persons with a view to health status cycle

Project Head | Sunwoo, Duk

This research paper was written to suggest the efficient health care service programs for the elderly that are necessary to improve and maintain level of health of older persons.

The major results are as follows. Chapter II shows three types of elderly group based on ADLs and IADLs. Chapter III shows difference of determinants of health level among elderly groups that were divided into three types. Especially, the frail elderly group need to be provided to services for the depression control. Chapter IV shows the current situations and problems of various service programs for the elderly, including health promotion services, health examination program, chronic disease control program, rehabilitation program and end-of-life care program. Chapter V shows policy issues to be addressed from now on.

All things of analytic results considered, political suggestions can be given as follows. Firstly, it is necessary to construct community-based care system, primary-centered continuum of care and improvement of functional independence as a basic strategy. Secondly, health care services for the frail elderly group need to be developed, and to do so, first of all the standardized screening tool needs to be developed at the government level. Thirdly, the delivery system needs to be developed to provide care of end-of life such as palliative care. The function of long-term care hospitals need to be re-defined in relation to those care.

Research
Paper

2014-22-9-1

**Current situations of health care service
system for older persons and its policy
issues**

Project Head | Sunwoo, Duk

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Research Paper

Social values in end-of-life care

2014-22-9-2

Project Head | Ko, Sukja

End-of-life care is recognised as an important public health issue. A disproportionate share of healthcare expenditure is incurred during the end of life, but many patients spend this period in low quality of death. One consideration whether end-of-life treatment for life extending is appropriate is about whether that is consistent with the public preferences.

We analyzed social value of end-of-life treatment in comparison to other types of treatment. Using a discrete choice experiment (DCE), we measured the preferences of a sample of members of the general population. The conditional logit model was used for the predicted probability of choice set. The majority of respondents give relatively little priority to those with shorter life expectancy or low health gain.

The development of a life-long, inter-generational understanding of dying and death is also necessary for good quality care to emerge at the end-of-life.

There is a need for real change of public attitudes and expectations in end-of-life care. There is also a need to explore further research and institutional reform to ensure the best practice.

Research
Paper

2014-22-9-3

Socioeconomic, Behavioral, Nutritional, and Biological Determinants of Mortality in South Korea: Analysis of Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey(K-NHANES) Linked Data

Project Head | Kim, Hye-Ryun

The purpose of this study was, firstly, to link the 1998/2001 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey(K-NHANAS) data, collected from a stratified multistage probability sample of South Korean households, with the 1998-2012 death certificate data of National Statistical Office. With this combined longitudinal data, this study attempted to identify risk factors affecting death and cause-specific death. This study consisted of a representative population-based sample of 10,437 adult men and women aged 30 years old and over.

Cox's proportional hazard models were used in this study to estimate relative risks and their 95% confidence intervals of mortality (all-cause and cause-specific) by various risk factors.

This study identified association between risk factors and all-cause and cause-specific death among South Koreans through the follow-up linked data of 1998/2001 K-NHANAS. Until now, a few studies have used longitudinal or cohort data, but they had only a limited representativeness for this country. K-NHANAS linked data have strong advantage of including a variety of variables such as socioeconomic status (SES), health behaviors, biological risk factors, nutritional risk factors and baseline health status.

The analysis for relationship between SES and mortality showed that there exist large socioeconomic health inequalities in South Korea. Mortality gradients by SES hierarchy was seen in 30-64 years old as well as the old (65+). Cause-specific mortality from cancer, cardiovascular disease, injury and other causes

had significant causal relationship with SES. Mortality differentials by employment status showed that the mortality risk was significantly higher for non-regular atypical workers than regular workers.

Smoking increased the risk of and all-cause mortality and incidence of diseases such as cancer, lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease. The relationship between mortality and regular exercise/daily-life activity/physical activity was significant.

Nutritional status and diet quality indexes showed significant relationship with mortality. The low-quality diet group showed a significantly higher risk of mortality compared with high-quality diet group. The risks of death of deincidence of cancer, cardiovascular disease were also significantly higher among the low-energy intake group.

Metabolic syndrome was strongly associated with increased risk of death from cardiovascular disease. High blood pressure was associated with mortality of cardiovascular disease.

Reducing health inequalities, risk factors and the burden of diseases would require a comprehensive social policies including welfare, tax, and housing. This study found that, in response to the persisting inequalities in mortality by SES and health behaviors, the Korean government should make effort to develop strong health promotion and chronic disease control programs that are attuned to SES-related health.

Research
Paper

2014-23

Health Impact Assessment Report 2014

Project Head | Choi, Eun Jin · Suh, Mee-Kyung

The purpose of this report was to develop implementation of HIA at the local level and international cooperation with regard to HIA policy.

This report is divided into three parts: the first part is about development of guidelines for housing policy and program; the second part is about pilot implementation of HIA at the local level; the third part is about the international workshop held in Seoul this year.

This year's project also included expanded provision of online database of HIA studies. The website will provide HIA platform of international HIA networks as well.

This year's work have shown increased need for HIA information and pilot study. International cooperation is needed to standardize skills of HIA and strengthen capacity of HIA workforce.

Research Paper

2014-24-1

Current Status of Alcohol and Drug Addiction and Policy Responses

Project Head | Jeong, Jin Wook

I. About KIHASA

II. Research Projects in 2014

III. Out Research Activities

The purpose of this study is understanding the present condition and awareness of drug addiction & alcoholism and finding the management system strategies.

6.18million peoples of population in Korea(about 50millions people) are assumed the addict of the Four addiction problems (alcoholism, drug addiction, gambling addiction, internet addiction). This harmful effect of alcohol, drug, gambling, internet game and etc influences on not only the addict but also his/her family and the society at large. The socioeconomic costs of the four addiction is 109 thousand billions and 5 hundred billions won. This costs are very higher than the socioeconomic costs of the other disease including the smoking, the cancer, and etc. Presently, the four addiction is widespread and serious problem in Korea. The addiction problem is on the rise as the risk factor of national competitiveness. Particularly, the problem because of the drugs comes to the fore as the serious social problem. In the past, the problem of relating to the drugs was regarded as the problem is limited to the privileged class including the entertainer, leading people of the society, worker of the adult entertainment businesses. Recently, the age or occupation abusing the drugs is widely varied. The four addiction is affect the overall economy directly or indirectly because the social security costs expends for the prevention or treatment of social disorder, family dissolution, unemployment, loss of manpower and etc. It give rise to the national strength weakened and mental/physical devastation of the whole nation. The addiction problem as the social safety problem is serious. More than about 30% of the violent crimes like the violence, robbery, rape, murder is generated in the drinking condition. Heavily drunken people causing the social and legal problem is the annual 1 million

people scale. Every year, 500,000 drunk people was released on warning without intervention and treatment. Besides, the health problems are raised an issue because of addiction problems. The medical fees because of the addiction are increasing continuously.

In the survey result about drug abuse, 536 people in the interview survey, 698 people in the online survey were determined as the drug abuser. This people comprised 12.6% of all the people surveyed(10,230 case). The result of alcoholism measurement index showed that 87.3% of subject with experience to drink is normal group, 12.7% of that is risk group.

Research
Paper

2014-24-1

A study on trends and response of the Internet and Gambling addiction

Project Head | **Song, Tamin**

As the Internet and smart media have become part and parcel of daily life today, people's increasing use of them is leading not only benefits but also to some serious adverse effects including internet addiction, a disorder commonly associated with family conflict, obsession for virtual reality, maladjustment to daily life, and health risks. Also, as gaming becomes increasingly widespread among adolescents and youth, social concerns have arisen concerning the sexual, violent and gambling contents of games. The roles of the ministerial bodies responsible for preventing and curing internet addiction are often poorly defined. This study is aimed at identifying factors of internet addiction and online-gambling addiction. Chapters 1 and 2 are devoted to literature survey of the current state of internet addiction and online-gambling addiction in Korea and elsewhere and to discussion of the responsibilities of different ministries involved in combating these problems. In Chapter 3 the authors measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the internet addiction prevention programs based on their performance and budgets. Chapters 4 and 5 provide evidence-based policy recommendations with the use of big data techniques.

Research
Paper

2014-24-3

Suicide risk factors in Various regional contexts

Project Head | Lee, Sangyoung

Suicide rates in Korea have been on the increase since the Asian financial crisis of 1997. This calls for effective and concrete measures to prevent suicide incidents. This study analyzes factors responsible for the regional disparities in suicide rates and draws policy implications for providing suicide prevention services. The process of suicide behavior, including suicide thoughts, suicide plans, and suicide attempts, are looked at in this study in terms of socio-demographic factors, living conditions, and individual mental health risk factors including drinking and smoking. The result indicates a strong relationship between the number of mentally-ill patients in each region and the number of suicides. The disparities in the number of suicides across various regions are found to have been affected on the one hand by demographic factors such as sex, age and educational attainment, and on the other by such socioeconomic factors as economic growth, income, unemployment, and divorce rate. This study also finds that various socio-demographic factors, living conditions, personal conditions and mental health risk factors are at play to varying extents in the process of suicide attempts. In-depth face-to-face interviews revealed that each phase of one's suicide thought, suicide planning and suicide attempt was affected, to a varying degree, by one's family. Preventing suicides in Korea is a top priority that requires improved management of mentally-ill individuals and measures that reflect regional variations. Effective suicide prevention programs should have families as a core component and be assessed and managed in a coordinated manner.

Research Paper

2014-25

Focusing on long-term care in developed countries

Project Head | Park, Susie

The main aims of this study are (1) to give an overview of the institutionalization process of the long-term care(LTC hereafter) in 1990s and (2) to define as well as to offer the comparison of user-oriented LTC outcome in selected countries. To meet the object of this study, it conducts the comprehensive review of the literature, relative administrative materials, statistics and various reports of international organizations such as EU and OECD. It compares the characteristics of recent policy changes in selected countries with the framework of analysis including the allocation, benefits, delivery system, financing and monitoring quality. The definition of the user-oriented outcome of the LTC is revisited via extensive review of theoretical studies and the outcomes in selected countries are measured and compared via analyzing data such as SHARE(europe), ELSA(U.K), HRS(U.S) and KLOSA(Korea).

Main results indicates that the traits of existing social security system in selected countries does not continuously appear in experiencing LTC policy changes after the mid-2000, especially in those sectors of delivery system and the quality-monitor. Whereas, the level of expenditure and the financing scheme shares the value of existing social security system in each country. The difference in the type of benefits in those countries seems clearly diminished.

In Korea, the LTC services for the seniors and the disabled have been adopted since 2007, which heightened the expectation that the well-being of the recipients would be improved. Indeed, the result of data analysis demonstrates that the quality of life and the subjected health status of LTC care recipients(disabled ADL) has been improved however disparities among them



have been widened for the period between 2006 and 2010 in Korea. Besides, the equity of the recipients in Korea is lower than those of other selected countries. These conflicting results shows that the future exploration of research is necessary, which requires a solid data-set for analysis.

Research Paper

2014-26-1

A Study of Social Cohesion and Happiness in Korea with Policy Recommendations

Project Head | Kim, MeeGon

This study explored the level of social cohesion and happiness and their association. We looked at various concepts of happiness and conducted literature reviews. Also, as part of this study, a survey was conducted of a total of 3,648 adult Koreans sampled across the country, on which we based our analysis of the level and determinants of happiness and social cohesion in Koreans and the relationship between these two.

The average scores for “trust” and “fairness” were 4.59 (out of a possible 10) and 2.39 (out of a possible 5), respectively. The respondents were found to (actively) participate in an average 0.36 social activities. Their happiness level, averaged at 6.18 (out of a possible 10), was found to vary depending on gender, age, employment status (regular or non-regular), whether or not living with chronically-ill family member(s), debt, wealth, self-rated social trust level, awareness of social unfairness, and the level of participation in social activities. Our multiple regression and multinomial logic analyses identified no factors that were commonly associated with all sub-dimensions of social cohesion. Yet, “self-identified class” was found to affect most of the sub-dimensions. The association between happiness and social cohesion was that the higher the level of one’s social trust and the more actively one participates in social activities, the higher one’s happiness score.

The findings of this study point to the need for increased policy attention for social cohesion. In particular, there needs to be intensive health support for families with chronically-ill members.

Research
Paper

2014-26-2

A study of impact assessment for social cohesion policy

Project Head | Jung, Hae Sik

This study aims to develop an assessment framework for analyzing social cohesion policy in Korea. The growing socioeconomic insecurity and disproportional risk sharing among the people in different circumstances have deteriorated social cohesion since the 1990's.

Public policy for social cohesion has differential effects on social integration, social inclusion, and social capital, attributable to the multidimensional nature of social cleavages in a varied assortment of socioeconomic groups. Thus, it is necessary to build a comprehensive assessment system by which the process of policy design, execution, and its outcome can be thoroughly examined. For this purpose, the study is composed of three parts. First, Part I examines the theory of impact assessment and best practices in social cohesion policy analysis. Part II discusses different areas and dimensions of social cohesion policy related to impact assessment. The concept and indicators of social exclusion, social capital, social cohesion and social quality are examined.

Following the existing concept of social cohesion, we presents eight domains of life-employment, income/purchasing power, housing, health and social cover, nutrition, education, culture and information- and three dimensions of social cohesion-socioeconomic security, social inclusion, and social empowerment to impact assessment. Lastly, Part III discusses the subject, practical methodologies and procedures of impact assessment for social cohesion policy.

Research Paper

2014-26-3

Social conflict and conflict management on economic development and growth

Project Head | Jung, Young-Ho

The social conflict on economic development and growth has significantly important issues in Korea. The conflict to which income distribution, political stability, social structure leads must be managed. Also, conflict management has a positive influence to resolve the social conflict.

Recently the social conflict and conflict management has analysed the effect on economic growth. This study measured a social conflict index, and empirically analyzed the relationship between social conflict and conflict management using Rodrik's framework.

The social conflict index of South Korea is ranked 4th for 28 OECD countries in 2009. We used a panel data set for OECD countries for 2009 to 2011. The social conflict index is not significantly related to economic growth, but the conflict management has positive growth effect. A 10% reduction in social conflict index should increase the GDP per person by 1.43~ 1.46%.

The results suggest that the conflict management seems to be a better candidate to effect on economic performance.

Research
Paper

2014-27

A Study of Policy for Promoting Community Welfare

Project Head | Kim, Seung Kwon

The purpose of this research is to develop a policy plan for promoting local community welfare, including social security monitoring, service delivery and public-private partnership. To achieve such objective, we operated regional social security monitoring teams, analyzed data on community practices, and developed manuals of public-private partnership.

Based on its findings, this study recommends as follows. First, communities should make best use of four public-private partnership models—public-driven model, private-driven model, consultative organization model, and practical structure model—taking regional characteristics into consideration. Second, communities need to implement continuous monitoring and evaluation with a view to raising the efficiency and effectiveness of their welfare delivery. Third, inventive endeavors such as standardization of fiscal self-reliance ratio, development of evaluation index for community specialized business, drastic increase of incentives for excellent local government can help reduce interregional welfare gap. Fourth, localities should invigorate community-based social economic networks. As community welfare organizations may differ from one another in many respects, it is important that local governments take the role of coordinator and manager of such networks, promoting common understanding and trust, and then some.

Research Paper

2014-28

Developing a Korea-Specific Welfare State Model

Project Head | **Yeo, Eugene**

Employing new-institutionalism as its analytic framework, this study explores the circumstantial characteristics and institutional legacies of the Korean welfare state in the past and present, with a view to providing policy implications for the design of an improved welfare state for the country in the future.

This report is composed of 11 chapters. Chapters 1 and 2 are devoted to introducing the overall structure of this report's analytic framework. The most basic premise of this report is that welfare state is linked on the one hand with market economy and on the other with democracy, and that the process of democratization (democratic-political characteristics) and industrialization (market-economy characteristics) in many countries is pivotal to understanding the evolution of their welfare state regimes.

Chapter 3 discusses the formation of Korea's economic and industrial structures in terms production, social welfare and capitalist diversity. Chapter 4 is an examination of the increasing dualization of the labor market as the main source of income for people and their families. In Chapter 5, the authors examine the characteristics of the Korean education system in the historical context of the country's higher education system. Chapter 6 shows in a comparison with other countries that Korea's welfare regime remains strongly familistic in character despite the rapid change the country has seen in its family structure and intra-family support.

Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10 are devoted to discussing in what ways the Korean welfare state, given its unique characteristics, could be improved in the future.

These chapters take a historical institutionalist approach to discussing the structure of Korea's unique welfare state, its financing and service delivery, and people's attitude towards the various elements of social welfare. Lastly, Chapter 11 revisits and refines what has been discussed in previous chapters, analyzes the outcome of the troika of capitalism, democracy, and welfare state in Korea's historical context, and explores challenges and prospects for Korea's future welfare state.

Research Paper

2014-29-1

Data portal system construction and operation for activating the use of health and welfare statistics

Project Head | Oh, Miae

Health and welfare statistics is an important basis for the health and welfare policy established in order to improve the quality of people's life. As interest in the health and welfare increases, health and welfare statistics is increasingly demanded to serve it to users.

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs Health and Welfare Statistics Information System started in 2010 had been developed an information system infrastructure, features, applications over the last four steps until 2013 in order to provide statistical services tailored to users complementary. However, in recent Statistics and hand distressed situation, the demand for building and provision of survey data increasingly higher for any difference there may have provided, and that, when compared with the national statistical information through the vast amounts of KOSIS. On the other hand the need to focus its resources on micro data produced from the existing Health and Welfare Statistics Portal as the most distinctive areas based on a variety of research has emerged.

Thus, since 2014 Health and Welfare Statistics task of restructuring the Information Systems in Health and Welfare Data Portal was in progress. Major restructuring information such as DB, Micro & Macro data, foreign materials (International Micro & Macro data, international organizations statistics) were attempted to provide various and useful information regarding the data. This is meaningful in that building high-quality of data information disclosure, providing that service system.

Research
Paper

2014-29-2

A study on the Micro data linkages to promote the production and utilization of health and welfare statistics

Project Head | Oh , Miae

Data (integration) linkages or data matching is one of the major ways to address the limitations of information that can be obtained from a single material to some extent. Data matching is a method to form a complete data that can provide more abundant information by combining a plurality of different data files. In this study, we defined the concepts linked to the type of data and separated data linkage cases. Besides we looked at the domestic and international use cases and examined the theoretical review and matching techniques based on linkage methodology with simulation. In addition, statistical matching techniques based on the simulation seek after advisable evidence of policy by analyzing the results using the materials of Korea Welfare Panel Survey, Korea Health Panel Survey and National Survey of Tax and Benefit. This connects to address the problem of conflicting data values and privacy that can be obtained from the data.

Data linkage methodology can contribute to the production of basic materials and the utilization of administrative data as well as statistical analysis users can utilize this methodology to improve their statistical evidence-based research. Also Data linkage methodology provides the basis for contributing to the production of an efficient analysis that derives a new result presented academic and policy implications. In conjunction with a variety of survey data, government and public institutions are very important issues in order to accomplish the current government 3.0 which promotes by current government as national issues.

Research Paper

2014-30

The 2014 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS) - Descriptive Report -

Project Head | Lee, Taejin

I. About KIHASA

II. Research Projects in 2014

III. Out Research Activities

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 2014, 9th 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 'People with Disabilities'. In this 9th wave, we have completed about 7,048 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 9th 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.

Research
Paper

2014-31

A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2012

Project Head | Choi, Hjeong-Soo

Korea Health Panel Survey(KHP) is prepared with the consortium in Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA) and National Health Insurance Service(NHIS) in 2008 and reaches to 7 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 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 2012 on 5,434 households 15,872 individual household members about the chronic conditions, pregnancy and childbirth, 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.

III

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Out Research Activities

1. KIHASA Periodicals
2. Health-Welfare Policy Forum
3. Health Welfare Issue & Focus
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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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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.

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

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International Symposium on Successful Ageing Research Collaboration Meeting	2014.4.21	Cases studies of Ageing & Mental Well-Being in Seoul and Singapore	-
「Training Program on Health Policy and Program Management」 for Mozambique and Tanzania	2014.4.21~5.2	Lectures and workshop discussion on health policy and program management	-
International HIA Workshop	2014.4.29	Capacity building for Health Impact Assessment	-
System of Health Accounts Symposium	2014.6.10	National Health Accounts to Inform Policy and Total Health expenditure in Korea	Ministry of Health & Welfare Yonsei Institute of Health and Welfare The Korean Association of Health Economics and Policy OECD Korea Policy Centre
KIHASA-AHRQ Video Conference	2014.6.18	National Healthcare Quality & Disparities Reports	AHRQ
Korea-Japan Joint Conference on Social Security Finance	2014.6.21~6.24	In-depth discussion on the Social Expenditure in Korea and Japan	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
International Workshop on Population Policies and Marriage Institution in Asia Countries	2014.10.1	Comparative Studies of Asia's Population Policies and Marriage Institution	-
International Seminar on Family Change in the Global Perspective	2014.10.2	Comparison of Family Change in East Asia Country	-
The 1st Family Policy Seminar in Asia and the Pacific	2014.10.30	Fertility Transition and Family Policies in the 21st Century	OECD Korea Policy Centre

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International Conference on Long-Term Care Policy of Korea, Germany and Japan	2014.11.13	Comparison of Long-Term Care Policy in Korea, Germany and Japan	The Korean Academic of Long-term Care The Korean Gerontological Society The Korean Social Security Association
KIHASA-STEPI-NORDON Joint Conference on Welfare Technology	2014.11.18	The Future Challenges to the Social Welfare and the Role of Welfare Technology	Science and Technology Policy Institute Nordic Centre for Welfare and Social Affairs
KIHASA-RAND Joint Conference on Aging and Social Security	2014.11.20	In-depth discussion on the Aging and Social Security in Korea	Rand Corporation
International Conference on health Care Payment and delivery system	2014.11.27	Cases studies of Reform Trend and Responses of Health Care Policy	-
KIHASA-Oxford-Birmingham Joint Conference on Population Change	2014.12.7~12.9	Responses to Structural Population Change in East Asia and Europe	Oxford University Birmingham University
KIHASA & PAK International Symposium on Demographic Dynamics and Societal Change	2014.12.16	Demographic Dynamics and Societal Change in the 21st Century	The Population Association of Korea

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Quality Analysis of Child Care Services using SERVQUAL and Study on Factors Effecting Intent to Recommend to Others and to Re-use	Kim, Eun Jeong
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