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ANNUAL
REPORT
2015



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 53 research reports and 109 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, 2016

Sang-ho Kim, Ph.D.
President

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs



Foreword

02

Chapter I

About KIHASA

1. Mission, History, Functions 10
2. Organization Chart, KIHASA Staff 11
3. Vision & Managerial Goals 12
4. Research Departments and Staff 13
5. Publicity and Collaboration, Library 22
6. Publications 23
7. KIHASA Websites 24

Chapter II

Research Projects in 2015

- Analysis of Healthcare Service Utilization and Related Institutions for Promoting the Appropriate Use of Healthcare Services 26
- Continued Development of Health Professionals: Current Status and Policy Recommendations 28
- Industrial Policy and Strategy for the Development of Health Industry in Korea 29
- Developing Health Inequalities Report and Monitoring the Status of Health Inequalities in Korea 30
- 2015 Korea Healthcare Quality Report: Achievements and Challenges of Korea Health Care System 31
- Policy Directions for Appropriate Health Expenditure through Health Care Supply Redesign 32
- Hospice and Palliative Care for Long-term Care Service Users 33

Evaluating the Efficacy of Main Income Security Programs in Korea	34
Prospects and Promises of a Supply Mode of Health Services Joined-up with Social Care	35
The Diversification of Family Structure and the Role of Families and Governments in Family Support	36
A History of Social Welfare Delivery System in Korea	38
Social Assistance in Sweden, France and the United States	39
Changes in the Financial Burden of Social Security and Policy Responses Thereto	42
The Impact of Growth of Part-time Work on Income Inequality and Poverty	43
A Long-term Strategy for Reconciling Welfare Spending and Social Justice in An Aged Society	44
International Comparative Study of the Virtuous Circle between the Economy and Social Security: A Fundamental Cause Approach	45
The Public-Private Pension Mix and Old-age Income Protection in South Korea	46
Long-term Modelling for Financial Projections of Social Security	47
The Fiscal Condition of Social Welfare Foundations and Measures for Institutional Improvement	48
An Analysis of Supply and Demand of Welfare Service at the Regional Level	49
Family Changes and Their Impact on Marriage and Fertility	50
Disparities in Infrastructure Supporting Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Child Rearing and Their Policy Implications	51
Comparative Study of Family Policy in East Asia	52
Female Labor Force Participation, Childbirth, Parenting and Policy Implications	54

CONTENTS

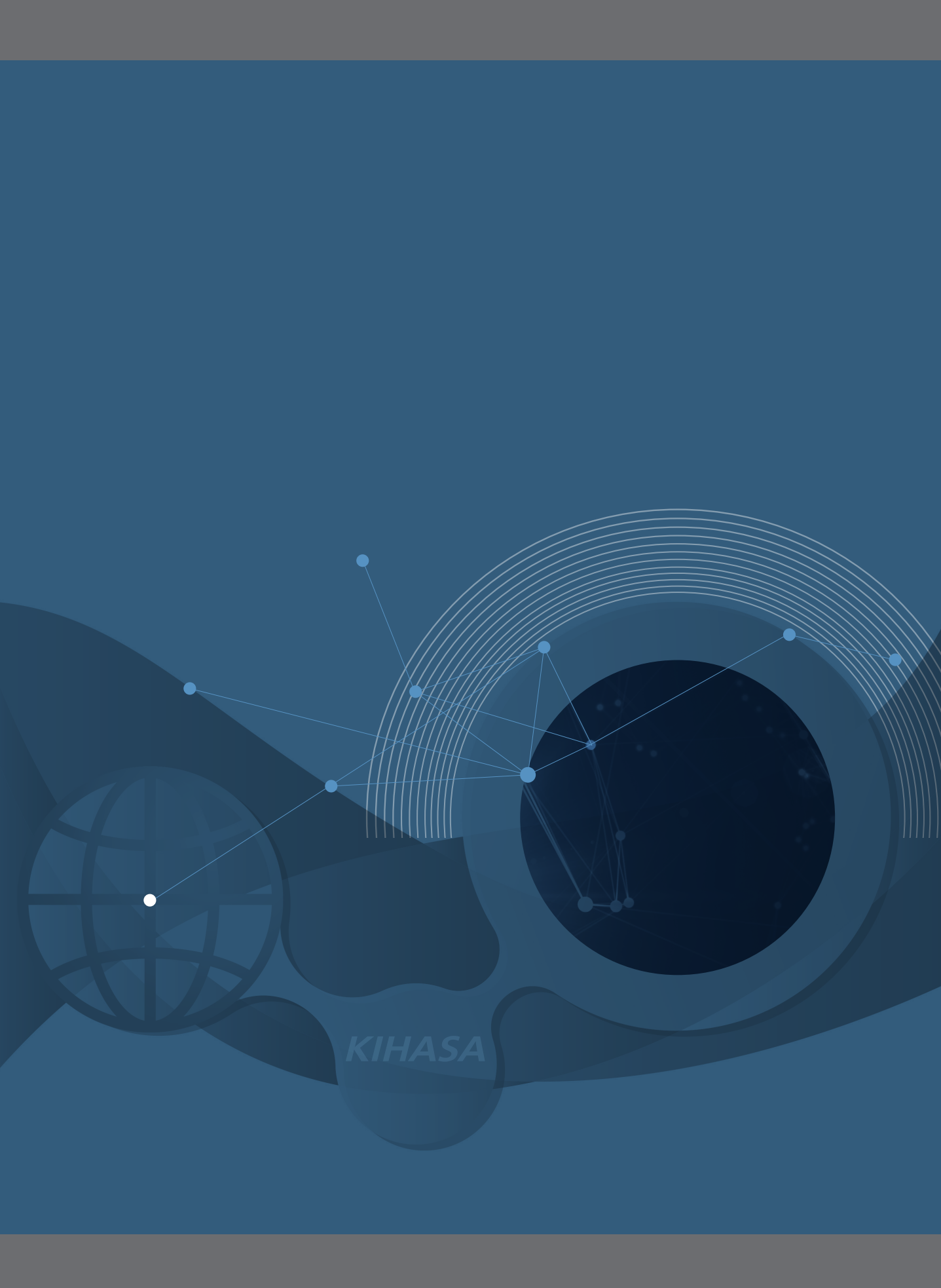
Community tracking study for the dynamic analysis of low fertility and aging society(Ⅲ): Focusing on three selected areas	56
Leisure and Work in the Transition to Retirement	58
The Roles of Formal and Informal Providers: Creating a Continuum of Elderly Care	59
Development and Application of the Age Integration Indicator System	60
Aging Society and Economic Impact of Increasing Social Welfare Finance	62
Children at Risk and Child Protection Systems in Korea, China and Japan	63
Forecasting of Low Fertility Policies Based on Social Big Data	64
Some Causes of the Psycho-social Anxiety in Korea and How to Address Them	65
Health Impact Assessment Project Management	66
Designing Korean Welfare State Model: Based on Life-time Economic Well-being	68
A Study of Social Cohesion and Social Mobility in Korea with Policy Recommendations	70
A Study of Awareness of Social Cohesion among Policy Influencers	72
A Comparative Study of Social Policy in Asian Countries: With Special Reference to Income Security Policy	73
A Study of Local Government Social Welfare Plan	74
2015 Data Portal System Management and Operation for Health and Welfare Statistical Information	76
The Establishment of Child Safety Strategies for Healthy and Safe Korea: Focusing on Child Injury Prevention	78

Strategy Formulation Plan for Public Health and Safety	80
The 2015 National Survey on Fertility and Family Health and Welfare	82
The 2015 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS): Descriptive Report	83
A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2013	84
Poverty Statistical Yearbook 2015	85
An Analysis of Social Big Data Trends in Health and Welfare in 2015	88
Healthcare Technology Innovation and Sustainable Coverage for Healthcare Technology: Global Policy Trends and Challenges	89
Korean Pharmaceutical Industry Policy: Lessons for Korea	90

Chapter III

Out Research Activities

1. KIHASA Periodicals	94
2. International Conferences and Seminars	108



KIHASA

I

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs | 2015 Annual Report

About
KIHASA

Mission

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

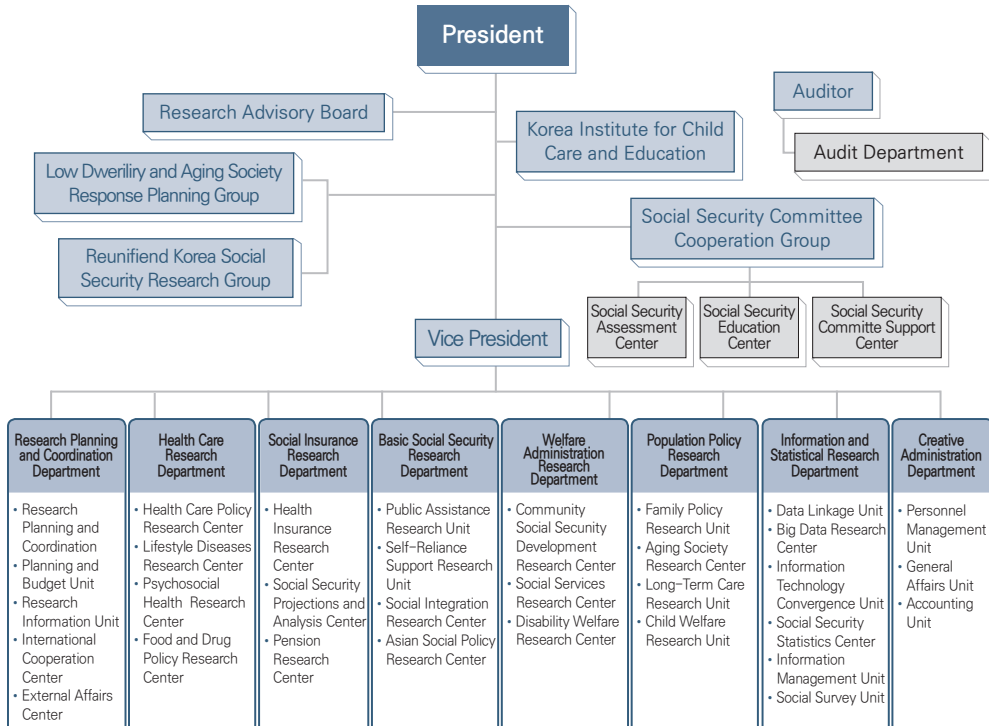
History

- 1999.01.29 Transferred on January 29, 1999 to the Office of State Affairs Coordination pursuant to the Law on the Establishment, Operation and Promotion of State-Sponsored Organizations (Law 5733).
- 1989.12.30 Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA). The former KIPH was renamed KIHASA on December 30, 1989 (Law 4181) with its additional function of research in social security.
- 1981.07.01 Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH) Formed through the merger of KIFP and KHDI (Act 3417) on July 1, 1981.
- 1976.04.19 Korea Health Development Institute (KHDI), established on April 19, 1976 (Law 2857).
- 1971.07.01 Korea Institute for Family Planning (KIFP), established on July 1, 1971 (Law 2270).

Functions

- Annually conducts approximately fifty short- and long- term research projects to accumulate a wide range of research experience
- Studies and evaluates the primary issues of national health services, health and medical industries, social insurance, social security, family welfare, and population.
- Conducts joint research projects and active information exchange programs with related domestic and international organizations through seminars and conferences.
- Executes specific research and development projects according to the government's requests
- Educates and trains people domestically and abroad by disseminating a wide-range of information on health and social affairs
- Conducts national household surveys on areas of fertility, health and medical care of the disabled, the elderly and low-income earners.

Organization Chart



KIHASA staff

(07 31, 2016)

Categories		Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
Research Staff	Senior Research Fellows	10	106
	Research Fellows	38	
	Associate Research Fellows	30	
	Senior Researcher	28	
Specialist Staff	Specialist Fellow	2	9
	Senior Specialist	5	
	Specialist	2	
Administrator Staff	Administrative Fellow	5	20
	Senior Administrator	6	
	Administrator	8	
Total		136	136

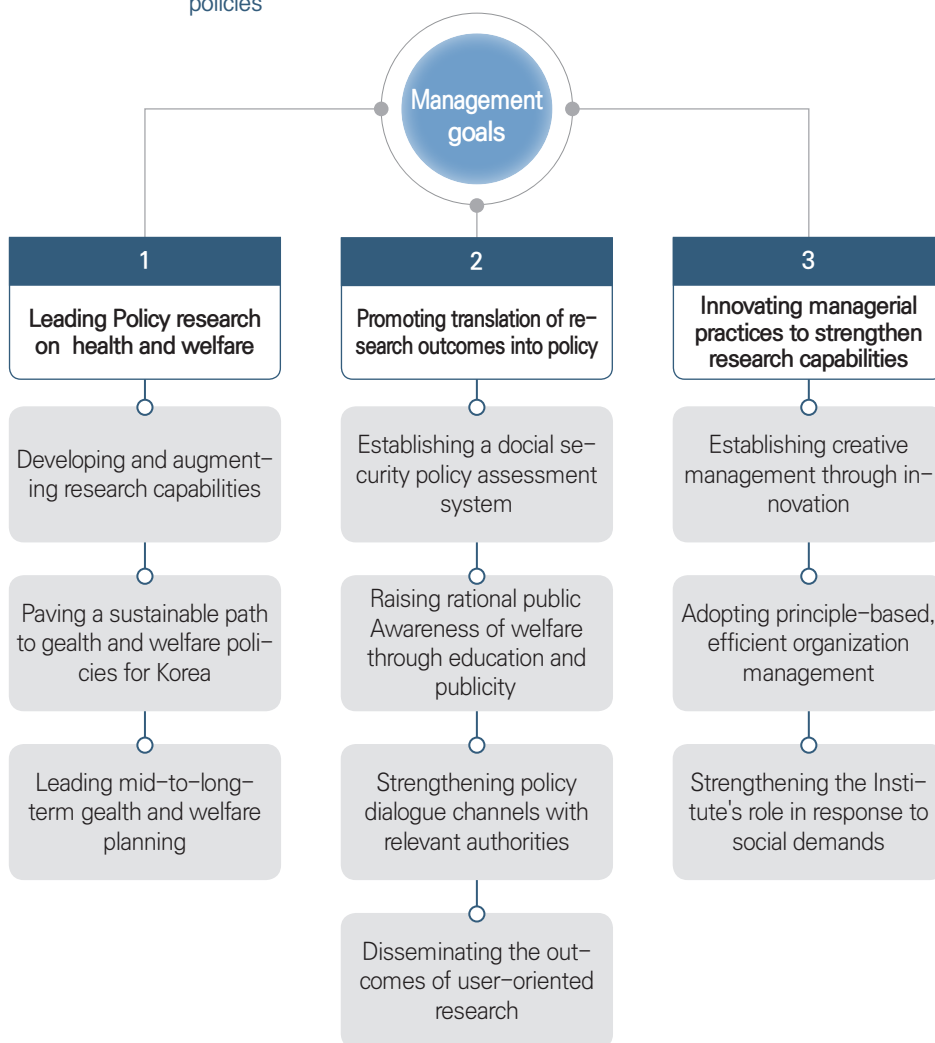
Vision & Managerial Goals

VISION

KIHASA, a research hub that leads health and social policy development

Mission

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



Research Departments and Staff

Health Care Research Department

Health care for all

KIHASA delves into how the current health care system should be improved to efficiently meet the various health needs of the people. This involves looking into ways to improve both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the current health care system and to facilitate integrated delivery of health services.

• Core Research Areas

- Health care reform
- Health care policy assessment
- Health service delivery system
- Management of health care resources
- Public health crisis and public safety
- Public health care
- Health promotion and health equity
- Psychosocial health promotion
- Food and drug policies
- International health
- Health industry
- Health service provision and utilization

Social Insurance Research Department

For healthy life, for happy old age

Social Insurance is about helping people prepare for various social risks including, to mention just a couple, old age and illness. At KIHASA, we set ourselves to make the country's public pension schemes and health insurance efficient and without gaps

• Core Research Areas

- Assessment of and improvement strategies for the National Health Insurance
- Rational pricing approach to increasing the sustainability of the National Health Insurance
- National Health Insurance service and reimbursement
- National health expenditure and the efficiency of the National Health Insurance
- Promotion of people's perceived quality of health care
- Social security finances
- Analysis of the socioeconomic impact of social security finances
- Long-term projection models for social security
- Development of National Pension models
- Establishment of CGE models for analysis of policy performance

Basic Social Security Research Department

Sturdy social safety nets

KIHASA's research concern in basic social security is how policy interventions should be implemented to protect Koreans from the risk of poverty. With this in mind, KIHASA makes it its business to find ways to improve Korea's social safety nets: public assistance programs and other services that are designed to help socially vulnerable groups climb out of poverty and become self-reliant.

• Core Research Areas

- National Basic Living Security
- Public assistance programs
- Support programs for promoting the self-reliance of low-income groups
- Life course-based, demographic-specific poverty prevention programs
- Poverty and income distribution
- Korea Welfare Panel data
- Development of a Korea-specific welfare model
- Cross-national comparison of social security programs
- Promotion of the public understanding of social welfare and reduction of social conflicts through education
- Proactive research on a unified social security for a unified Korea
- Social integration
- Virtuous cycle of growth and distribution
- Case studies on foreign responses to new poverty trends including youth poverty

Welfare Administration Research Department

Life course-tailored social services

We at KIHASA look into a wide range of social issues, carrying out policy assessments, program evaluations, and research studies concerning social services for underprivileged children, families, and the disabled. We do our utmost to make social services more responsive to the changing social service needs of Koreans in this era of low fertility and population aging.

• Core Research Areas

- Public and private welfare services delivery systems
- Role division between the central government and local governments in delivering social protection
- Community-level social protection indicators
- Assessment of local governments' progress in delivering social protection programs
- Planning of community-based social protection
- Public-private cooperation in social welfare delivery
- Employment of social welfare workforce
- Delivery, provision, and governance of social services
- Promotion of social economy
- Establishment and assessment of welfare policy on the disabled
- Promotion of the self-reliance and rights of the disabled

Population Policy Research Department

Understanding the implications of demographic changes

KIHASA's research on population is multifaceted and multilayered, looking into how demographic changes affect work, family and social networks. Based on our rigorous analysis of the relationship between demographic changes and various social phenomena, we develop a wide array of social welfare policy options and life course approaches to social policies.

• Core Research Areas

- Mid- and long-term national population policies
- Population and household projections
- Estimation of stable optimum population
- Population statics and dynamics
- Family formation and breakup
- Survey and analysis of fertility
- Family policy and its assessment
- Survey and analysis concerning aging society
- Establishment and assessment of policies on aging society
- Status and assessment of long-term care
- Establishment and assessment of policy on children
- Protection of child rights

Information and Statistics Research Department

Accurate, high-quality statistics and indicators

KIHASA produces highly reliable statistics and indicators on people's health and welfare, and delivers them to the government, decisionmakers, the academia, international organizations, and the public. In our effort to improve the management of health and welfare statistics, we work with various research groups from home and abroad. We manage panel surveys and other surveys in an integrated manner so as to raise the quality of both surveys and research. In addition, it actively supports, with its wide-ranging databases, not only in-house projects, but also those conducted by outside researchers and organizations.

• Core Research Areas

- Efficient conduct of surveys and data management
- Strengthening of capabilities for statistics production
- Establishment of a system of statistics on welfare finance and social security
- Production of statistics for the OECD, the WHO, and the UN
- Collection and management of health and welfare data on North Korea
- Statistical analysis for health and welfare policies
- Big data analysis of health and welfare issues
- Development of public services concerning in-house generated statistics
- Regular analysis of health and welfare trends
- Data linkage strategies
- Development of systems for the provision of various types of information
- IT-based health and welfare information infrastructures
- Establishment of user-tailored database system
- Convergence of big data and IoT technologies with policy analysis
- Health and welfare data linkage

Low Fertility and Aging Society Response Planning Group

Development of a sustainable future

Policy responses to population aging and low fertility should rest on research efforts of various disciplines functioning together. KIHASA researchers explore the socioeconomic impact of low fertility and population aging, with a view to assisting in the making of policies that are effective in surmounting difficulties stemming from low fertility and population aging.

• Core Research Areas

- National strategies for responding to low fertility and population aging
- Development of improved policy options in response to population aging and low fertility
- Strategies for improving socioeconomic structure in response to population aging and low fertility
- Research support for the Presidential Committee on Low Fertility and Population Aging
- Monitoring of the implementation of the Basic Plan for Low Fertility and Aging Society
- Research support in the making of local-level policies on low fertility and population aging
- Assessment of policy on low fertility and aging population
- Education of the public on low fertility and population aging
- Management of the Forum on Low Fertility and Population Aging
- International comparison of population issues
- International joint research and symposiums on policy responses to low fertility and population aging

Reunified Korea Social Security Research Group

Accurate, high-quality statistics and indicators

The reunification of South and North Korea will require not only an politico-economic unification, but also the inner unification of people in the two Korea. KIHASA is committed to making a unified social security system - the best policy tool we can think of for achieving the inner unification - come true in a way that forms a foundation for the prosperity of both Korea.

• Core Research Areas

- Plans for materializing a unified social security system for both Korea
- Unified social security models and their budgets
- Comparison of social security in South and North Korea
- Social security systems in transition economies
- Support for exchanges in the area of social security
- Building database on North Korea's social security
- Management of the Forum on Unified Social Security

Social Security Committee Cooperation Group

The assessments that KIHASA researchers undertake of the performance of social security policies are keyed to helping minimize duplications in social protection programs and contributing to the making of policies that are intended to improve the health and well-being of Korea. We strive to improve the understanding of the public of policies concerning health and social welfare.

• Core Research Areas

- Development of models for assessing social security programs
- Establishing database for the assessment of social security programs
- Research support for the development of Social Security Committee agenda items

Research Planning and Coordination Department

• Areas of Activities and Responsibilities

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

Creative Administration Department

• Areas of Activities and Responsibilities

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

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 of formats. They cover the gamut of social policy issues that require consideration and solutions.

- **Research Reports** serve as a contribution to the state of knowledge. Their forte is that they are theoretically-grounded and methodologically rigorous. They define problems and present the findings to academics, the research community, and policymakers, helping them see issues from multiple perspectives.
- Intended to contribute to informed decision making, **Policy Reports** explore current policy issues and provide analyses and solutions that are highly specific to the needs of policymakers and lawmakers.
- Slim in form and pithy in substance, **Working Papers** highlight the development, key findings of work in progress.

Periodicals

- **Health and Social Welfare Review** is an academic quarterly open to submissions written in English and Korean.
- **Health and Welfare Forum** is a monthly designed to share with readers the latest findings from KIHASA's current research projects.
- **Health and Welfare Issue & Focus** is a weekly bulletin that briefs readers on current issues in health and social welfare
- **Research in Brief** is a monthly

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 Data Portal (<http://data.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.

II

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs | 2015 Annual Report

Research Projects in 2015

Research
Report
2015-01

Analysis of Healthcare Service Utilization and Related Institutions for Promoting the Appropriate Use of Healthcare Services

Project Head • Kim, Nam-Soon

1. Aims of the study

◆ Aims of the study

- This study aimed (1) to define the appropriate use of healthcare services, (2) to explore the problems and variation of healthcare services by using a systematic review and empirical analyses, and (3) to tease out key messages on future directions for promoting the appropriate use of healthcare services.
 - Multiple perspectives of providers, patients, and health insurance were applied.

2. Findings

◆ Part 1: Analysis of healthcare service utilization

- A systematic review revealed that few studied variations in medical service use during the past decade. In addition, there was no study focused on the cause of unwarranted variation in medical service use.
- Among a total of 20 surgery types, endoscopic spine surgery, hip arthroplasty, spine surgery, and knee arthroplasty showed wide variations across provinces based on the coefficient of variation in surgery rates.
- There was a wider variation in admission rates of respiratory disease among provinces.
- There was a strong correlation between the number of coronary angioplasty, intra-coronary stenting, and PTCA. Also, there was a positive association between the number of ICU bed and intra-coronary stenting or PTCA.

- Based on the survey of patients with spine diseases in university hospitals, patients visit 4.3 medical institutions on average and most of them(77.1%) use medical institutions located in outside of their residential areas.

◆ Part 2: The appropriate role of NHI and PHI

- In 2012, 71.4% of subjects purchased private health insurance. People who are younger, have higher income, or not having chronic disease were more likely to purchase private health insurance.
- The number of hospitalization or outpatient visits of people without PHI were larger than those of people with PHI.
- The proportion of uninsured medical services cost of people with PHI were higher than that of people without PHI.
- From the survey, Most of respondents recognized the importance of NHI. At the same time, about the half of them responded positively for the necessity of PHI.

3. Conclusions

- ◆ We should construct the matrix of health policy to identify triggers and barriers to promoting the appropriate use of healthcare services.
- ◆ We need to monitor the variation of healthcare services at the national level and to conduct systemic research on the value of healthcare services.
- ◆ It would be better to apply the Choosing Wisely campaign for both medical professionals and patients.
- ◆ We need to make consensus about the appropriate role of PHI. We should consider an independent agency for managing the PHI.
- ◆ As a precondition, we should consider the reorganization of the healthcare delivery system and the way to manage the uninsured medical services.

Research
Report
2015-02

Continued Development of Health Professionals: Current Status and Policy Recommendations

Project Head • Oh, Youngho

Due to a variety of changes in the health care sector these days, including increased consumer rights and demand for high-quality medical care, changes in the health care system, rapid advances in knowledge and technology, and rapid changes in social structure, health care professionals are no longer able to meet a wide range of health care needs just by completing the basic curriculum. Accordingly, health care workers are expected to be able to perform their duties and contribute to public health only when they, through continued education, keep abreast of the changing health care knowledge base. To ensure that health care workers maintain expertise in the health care sector, it is mandatory in Korea for health care professionals to complete continuing education as specified in related regulations. However, it has been proposed that to accommodate these challenges effectively, the continuing education system needs improvements to serve as a lifelong education system. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to understand the current status and the problems related to the continuing education of physicians and to propose relevant improvement measures. The conclusion of this study is that to improve continuing education of physicians, changes in the perception of continuing education and the development of its curriculum are required. Finally, to improve the quality of continuing education for health care professionals, an accreditation system needs to be established for education providers.

Research
Report
2015-03

Industrial Policy and Strategy for the Development of Health Industry in Korea

Project Head • Kim, Daejung

Healthcare industry has been regarded as a future industry which will bring employment and economic wealth. This incited the Korean government to start R&D subsidy programs in 1995 and to establish KHIDI. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical industry support law was enacted in 2011 and the five-year plan for the development of pharmaceutical industry was established in 2013.

The fundamental question for the development of health industry is if it would be possible for late runners to catch up the advanced countries. Korea has excelled in electronic devices and in the mobile phones industry, but not in the pharmaceutical industry. Alfred Chandler (2005) noted that this was because of the entry barriers that are much higher than in other industries.

This report investigates the industrial policies in health industry which allow the technological innovations. In particular, we focus on research and development subsidy policy, pharmaceutical pricing policy, collaboration and bio-cluster policy and the globalization of the healthcare service industry. We expect the policy recommendations of this report would contribute to the development of policies for this sector.

Research
Report
2015-04

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

Project Head • Kim, Dongjin

The concern for health inequities extends beyond health care to the issues of fairness and social justice. How to better implement policies that reduce health inequities has been recognized as important public health issue for decades.

Evidence presented in Kim et al (2014), and many other evidence-based analyses of health inequities show social gradients in health outcomes, which closely relate to social determinants of health in Korea.

As the third period study of a multi-year project monitoring health inequities, this study is aimed to develop the strategies and programmes for health equities in Korea.

This report contains recommendations and analysis to minimize and eliminate health inequities in core health areas: tobacco, alcohol, physical activity, nutrition, suicide, early childhood, the poor, and vulnerable areas.

Research
Report
2015-05

2015 Korea Healthcare Quality Report: Achievements and Challenges of Korea Health Care System

Project Head • Kang, Hee-chung

Measuring progress in quality improvements at the national level should expand social awareness regarding healthcare quality and promote effective cooperation among government agencies for moving to a high-value healthcare system.

This study is about developing a national healthcare quality report which gauges progress made in the quality performance of the health care delivery system from 2005 to 2013.

This report is composed of three chapters. The first chapter examines the background, purpose, and conceptual framework of this report, and the methodology of measuring the quality of care in each category. The second chapter synthesizes quality performance in 8 dimensions and suggests challenges to each dimension. The last chapter measures quality improvements made in health care since 2005 in terms of 153 indicators in 8 dimensions (effectiveness, patient safety, timeliness, patient centeredness, care coordination, efficiency, access to health care, system infrastructure).

The results show that there still remains a need to reduce disparities among socio-economic groups in the dimension of effectiveness, which has seen more improvement than any of the other dimensions of quality. Creating more new indicators to trace improvements in patient safety, care coordination, and patient centeredness should be promoted by government.

Korean Healthcare Quality Report(KHQR) developed by this study will serve as a barometer for stakeholders participating in Korea's health care system by which to make year-to-year comparison of how the health care delivery system is doing to improve the quality of care.

Research
Report
2015-06

Policy Directions for Appropriate Health Expenditure through Health Care Supply Redesign

Project Head • Jung, Young-ho

Health systems are complex and interact with a diverse range of dynamic factors. The changing population structure and with it a shift of disease patterns and incidences, the rapid medical technique progress, patients' needs and limited financial resources are some of the influencing factors, affecting future health systems and health expenditures.

This study seeks to better understand the medical needs and workforce supply using health human resource planning and system dynamics modeling.

Our model was based on System Dynamics (SD). SD is a computer simulation model for structuring complex issues and problems. This methodology also enables us to address non-linear SD, which governs many real-life phenomena. The approach has been used in a variety of contexts, including health care outcome, health service delivery, workforce planning and health care organizations, to gain an understanding of complex dynamic society.

We analysed that the disequilibrium in the current environment would have occurred at workforce shortage or surplus, which results in an dynamic and nonlinear interacting effect between many variables. Therefore, predetermining patients' medical behavior and workforce's productivity should be undertaken to reduce the oscillation.

Research
Report
2015-07

Hospice and Palliative Care for Long-term Care Service Users

Project Head • Choi, Jeong-soo

This study is aimed at drawing up a plan of hospice and palliative care provision suitable for Long-term Care users and to contribute ways to activate hospice and palliative care, which plays a role in dealing effectively with symptom control and improving the quality of life for terminal patients and their families.

In order to achieve the objectives, firstly, the demand for hospice and palliative care, and the features of death of old people especially of the Long-term Care Service users were analysed through statistic data about the features of death from cancer and the use of hospice and palliative care services by cancer patients. Secondly, the preference and worries of old people related to their death in terms of dying place as well as receiving hospice and palliative care were investigated through existing survey data. Thirdly, the factors and the problems related to end-of-life care service provided by Long-term Care were studied based on data on Long-term Care user who died of cancer. Fourthly, focus group interviews and an online survey with managers and workers of Long-term Care facilities were proceeded under the topic on provision of Long-term Care facilities for terminally ill patient care and effective ways to provide end-of-life care service for Long-term Care users. Fifthly, 'End of Life Care Strategy' of the United Kingdom (UK) and community based planning and operating cases on hospice and palliative care of the UK and Busan Metropolitan City in Korea were reviewed to come up with its implications.

The findings of this study suggest that priority should be placed in enhancing accessibility of hospice and palliative care for Long-term Care Service users. For this, detection of cancer patients should be made available with their follow-up care within the Long-term Care Service. Other suggestions were made such as conducting pilot projects to find appropriate ways of getting help from advanced experiences and practices on hospice and palliative care at home and abroad.

Research
Report
2015-08

Evaluating the Efficacy of Main Income Security Programs in Korea

Project Head • Kang, Shinwook

Despite the many policy evaluation systems run by the Korean Government, little effort has been made to assess the efficacy of social security programs. In this study, we attempted to develop a method to assess the efficacy of several main income security programs in Korea: Public Pension System including the National Pension and Basic Pension, National Basic Livelihood Security System (NBLs), Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Unemployment Insurance Benefit. The Minimum Wage System was also taken into consideration. Most of the programs but unemployment benefit are found to have limited effect on decreasing poverty gap and poverty rate. Both EITC and Unemployment Insurance are in need of expansion in their coverage, as more than 40% of the poor remain unprotected by these programs, with as little as less than 20% of those in working poverty being covered. Considering that the coverage and adequacy are much lower for the non-elderly poor than in the elderly poor, it is required to reform the means-test criteria of NBLs and introduce new income support programs for the working poor.

Research
Report
2015-09

Prospects and Promises of a Supply Mode of Health Services Joined-up with Social Care

Project Head • Park, Sekyung

In aging societies, there have been growing social concerns about such issues as fragmented care and health services, disjointed gateways, less-than-minimum quality, and inefficient delivery systems. However, people often require a range of services from the health and social care to help them live well and independently. Thus, joined-up, holistic system approaches are becoming increasingly important to deal with those barriers to deliver the seamless provision of social care and health.

The main purpose of this study is to develop an ideal delivery model of joined-up services for the elderly and the disabled who needs care services as well as health-medical services. This study consists of three main parts.

The first part sketches out the nature of several pilot project cases which were designed to deliver both linkage-oriented and integrated services among welfare programs. The second part considers a top-down, joined-up, holistic approach for the elderly with needs for care and health services. The joined-up services for the elderly as suggested in the study are focused on the issue of aging in place. Also, this approach promises to integrate delivery paths and to be contingent sensitivities to the wide spectrum of the elder's needs. The third part suggests a joined-up service delivery model for the disabled living in their own communities. The suggested model is ruled by 3 key principles including user/ client-centered orientation, feasible referral and partnership among related organizations, and continuity of periodical needs assessment and persistent monitoring.

Notwithstanding our intention to develop user-oriented model, this study could not overcome the provider point of view as a result. Thus, it suggests a quite new concept of 'public service designing' which precisely grasps the needs of service users and minimizes expected policy resistance for the future study.

Research
Report
2015-10

The Diversification of Family Structure and the Role of Families and Governments in Family Support

Project Head • Kim, Yukyung

◆ Background of the study

- Over the past few decades, profound changes in family structure due to the rapid socioeconomic development in South Korea have altered the way many families support for care of their children and elderly parents.
- Traditionally, members of the extended family have played a crucial role in providing support needed within their family. However, now the society shares the care responsibility with families-especially the responsibility of caring for the elderly population.

◆ Aims of the study

- The purpose of this study is to explore the changes in the perceptions on and systems of family support as well as to provide policy implications for establishing a balanced support system that combine families, communities, and governments.

◆ Method of the study

- The current study reviews some theories concerning family support and family support policies in Korea and several other countries.
- A telephone survey (n=2,000) has been conducted to examine the perceptions on the family support for their children and older parents among adults aged 29~64.

◆ Conclusion

- We suggest a range of policies for caring of children including selective support for enhancing the family support capacity, an expansion of public child care and public education, an improvement of the quality of child care, an expansion of maternity and parental leave, and social support for balancing work and family.
- We propose a range of policies for supporting adult children such as economic support and youth empowerment, employment and housing support, and community-based emotional support for families.
- We provide several policy recommendations related to support for older adults: enhancement of public support system; development of accessible family care leave; and the fostering of a culture of reasonable and balanced family support.

Research
Report
2015-11

A History of Social Welfare Delivery System in Korea

Project Head • Lee, Hyonjoo

This study analyzes the history of social welfare delivery system in Korea. The scope of this analysis is limited to public delivery system. This study covers the system's history after the 1960s. The analytical framework used is based on historical institutionalism and policy network model.

In this study, the history of public welfare delivery system is described chronologically, reorganized along the three dimensions: the regional unit, structure and role of frontline delivery offices. In Korea, social welfare delivery system has been greatly influenced by key authorities. Related to public welfare delivery system, the action groups have not grown outside government. Public attention has been weak, the number of researchers remains small, and interest groups are rare. This environment makes the delivery system deviate from its principles and leads to changes that are inconsistent at best.

Research
Report
2015-12

Social Assistance in Sweden, France and the United States

Project Head • Lim, Wan-sub

◆ Social Assistance in Sweden, France and the United States

- The study represents the second year of the research project A Comparative Study on Social Assistance that started in 2014. The present study selected three countries—Sweden, France, and the US—for comparison of social assistance systems. The aim of this study is to examine how social assistance systems works in other countries and to develop a Korean social assistance reform model.
- This study proposes an in-depth analytical framework of international comparison of social assistance systems. The framework is utilized for analysing six focus areas of public assistance, which are: historical background of social assistance; basic structure and feature of social assistance; eligibility and benefit payment of each social assistance program; recent trend of policy reforms; administration and delivery of social assistance; and policy implications for Korean social welfare system.

◆ Social Assistance in Sweden: current situation and issue

- Universal social policy is more advanced in Sweden than in any other country. Sweden has a national health service system, free education (including higher education), and well-developed housing support programs. Its national pension, including guarantee pension, supports old age, and family allowance is provided for families with children.

- Social assistance is a kind of last-resort support in Sweden. Most social assistance recipients are the people suffering from complex social problems. Social assistance based on 'Social Service Act' is under Kommun (local government) and is well combined with social service. Social assistance called 'Ekonomiskt bistånd' consists of basic consumption for every household, consumption for individual needs and additional cost for special needs. Frontline social workers decide the amount benefits for every household after assessing their conditions. Youth and immigrants make up a considerable percentage in the social assistance recipients.

◆ A Study on Social Assistance in France

- The French social assistance is characterized as follows. First, it includes not only minimum income schemes called 'Minima Sociaux' but also medical assistance, housing benefits, and social assistance programs called 'Aide Sociale' under local governments (départements). Second, 'Minima Sociaux' presents the plural system which has nine non-contributive benefits on the basis of means-test. The coverage, eligibility criteria and benefit level of these benefits are established differently depending on the characteristics and needs of the poor. Third, Revenu de Solidarité Active (RSA) was introduced as part of the reform of Minima Sociaux in the late 2000s, replacing Revenu Minimum d'Insertion (RMI) and the Allocation de Parent Isolé (API). The new RSA was designed to enhance work incentives for unemployed people and low-income workers. Fourth, the delivery system of social assistance in France focuses on 'simplification' in spite of the complexity of the benefits so that people in difficulty can access easily to the benefits available to them.

◆ A Study of Public Assistance in the US

- This study focuses on cash benefit and employment support programs. It also includes policy trends and recent reforms in the US. The 1996 welfare reform Act transforms welfare benefit as a basic right into temporary benefit that requires work. The AFDC was changed to TANF which placed time limit to receive benefits.
- The study examines social assistance reforms that took place in the US in the last 10 years. However, there are several obstacles to the evaluation of such welfare reforms, because the effectiveness of reform is complicated and there were rapid changes in the US economy for decades. Therefore, the research focuses on the historical context of social assistance, discussing recent policy reforms. The aim of the US social policy research is to have a general understanding of the US public assistance reforms and their policy implications.

Research
Report
2015-13

Changes in the Financial Burden of Social Security and Policy Responses Thereto

Project Head • Jung, Hae-sik

- ◆ This study attempts to propose rational policy options for distributing the financial burden of welfare expenditure.
 - Social security tax burdens are distributed in general across three actors: government, employers and employees.
 - The government allocates budget for poverty reduction. Employers and employees contribute to social insurance programs.
 - The structure of allocating financial burden has been changing in line with population aging and structural changes in the labour market.

- ◆ For the purpose of this study, three kinds of analysis were carried out.
 - Examination of the situations of and changes in financial systems in European welfare states
 - Overview and assessment of the changing social security financial burden in three European Welfare states (Denmark, France and the United Kingdom).
 - Analysis of financial burden structure and its transition during 1990~2012 in Korea was conducted.

- ◆ The experience of foreign countries and the implications of allocation of financial burden in Korea suggest that increasing individual income tax is a priority in short-term policy-making.

- ◆ In the long-term policy-making, the employer's share of contribution to social insurance will need to be raised to make social security finances more sustainable.

Research
Report
2015-14

The Impact of Growth of Part-time Work on Income Inequality and Poverty

Project Head • Kim, Hyeon-kyeong

This study explores the effect of increase in part-time work on household income inequality and poverty. Comparative analysis between the Netherlands, Germany and South Korea states that the quality of part-time jobs are deterministic to the role of part-time growth in income distribution. Using the panel analysis on the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSEOP) 1984-2013 and the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) 1998-2014, we find the share of part-time workers as the total number of the employed in a household raise the likelihood of being poor in Germany and South Korea. Employing the unconditional quantile regressions and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition on the GSEOP and KLIPS, we find that the growth of part-time work during the 2000s in both countries have worsened inequality, especially for those below the median household income. Either a breadwinner or a second earner in the bottom of the income distribution seems to unwillingly accept marginalized mini-jobs in Germany and low-quality part-time jobs in Korea. In the Netherlands, however, part-time workers do not suffer from wage penalty and lower fringe benefits while still enjoying the rights to adjust their working hours; workers in the middle and upper classes seem to choose part-time jobs at will.

The last analysis using the Luxembourg Income Study 251 observations (of 41 countries) shows that higher share of part-time workers tends to reduce income inequality. This study demonstrates that higher labor force participation rates among married women, even with a high percentage of part-time work, still tend to improve income for low income groups. However, the results must be interpreted with caution, since in many of these countries, second earners in the middle and high income classes may be able to choose part-time jobs that are not of poor quality.

Research
Report
2015-15

A Long-term Strategy for Reconciling Welfare Spending and Social Justice in An Aged Society

Project Head • Ko, Jayee

This study aims to diagnose the adequacy of Korea's current welfare system as a social safety net for the coming era of aged society. For this purpose, we investigated what constitute an appropriate long-term welfare strategy and what it takes to make one. Our critical evaluations found that the existing welfare plans remain unsupported by evidence. We also reviewed changes in social protection policies across European welfare states, focusing on the effect of fiscal consolidation in the UK, Sweden, and Germany. After a thorough examination on the current state of welfare system in Korea, the social adequacy of Korea's social insurance-oriented welfare structure was inspected based on the distributional impact of the National Health Insurance and the National Pension Scheme. Our micro-simulation results showed that the current welfare structure needs to be adjusted to give more protection for precarious workers who are highly unlikely to be covered by the social insurance system, as the population aging may cause the economy to slow down and job security to wither.

Research Report
2015-16

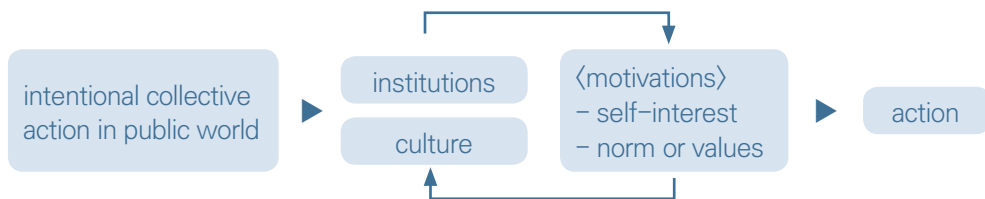
International Comparative Study of the Virtuous Circle between the Economy and Social Security: A Fundamental Cause Approach

Project Head • Ryu, Gun-chun

There are countries that really seem to accomplish the virtuous circle between social security and economy. We can examine these countries at two different ways. One is to study the mechanism itself that brings the virtuous circle. The other is to study the conditions under which the possible virtuous circle is socially selected and realized. The former concerns proximate causes, while the latter is related to fundamental causes. This study supposes that fundamental causes are more important for the success of related policies.

For the fundamental cause approach it is necessary to explain how the intentional change is possible at the societal level. For the intentional change at the societal level the interaction between institutions/culture and self-interest/norm or values is used. Intentional collective action in public world (mainly in the political process) can be supported by the severe internal or external crisis or by excellent leadership.

[Fig.] Possibility of intentional change at the societal level



The virtuous circle mechanisms between social security and economy are presented and examined with OECD data for international comparison. The successful case of Sweden is studied from a historical perspective.

Research
Report
2015-17

The Public-Private Pension Mix and Old-age Income Protection in South Korea

Project Head • Woo, Hae-bong

This study analyzes the old-age income protection effects of the public-private pension mix and proposes policy recommendations for Korea. Recently, the Korean government announced the plan for strengthening the occupational pension. However, due to the recent introduction and narrow coverage of the occupational pension, it is unlikely that the occupational pension will compensate for the reduction of the Korean National Pension in the near future. Although the role of the occupational pension is important in the new public-private mix scheme, the results show that the Korean National Pension and basic pension need to assume the primary role for providing basic income security for those who are not adequately protected by the occupational pension.

Research
Report
2015-18

Long-term Modelling for Financial Projections of Social Security

Project Head • Shin, Hwa-yeon

Korea has seen in recent years the maturity of its public pension plans grow and its childcare programs and basic old-age pension expand in coverage. No consensus has been reached in Korea with respect to how to fund the projected increases in social expenditure, thus analyses of the raised public burden resulting from these projected increases are limited. It will be necessary in the future to determine more acceptable levels of increase in the public burden based on a more comprehensive fiscal evaluation of the levels of social expenditure and public burden, and an effective analysis of various measures for increasing revenue, including increases in social insurance contribution and improved national fiscal management.

There is a need to review and discuss how to ensure the sustainability of the social security budget and improve related systems and institutions based on budget projection results. The social projections presented in this study were made from a neutral perspective, intended to analyze likely fiscal burdens associated with the declining birth rate, population aging, and the consolidation of the pension system. The findings of this study will provide important basic data for making structural and parametric improvements to NHI and other social programs. Insofar as the current social security structure is retained in Korea, the amount of expenditure for old age benefits will increase dramatically due to further aging of the population and the consolidation of public pension programs. In order to ensure the fiscal sustainability of social expenditure and in consideration of public burden, it is crucial to launch a public discourse on social security programs and their future, informed by reliable and official governmental data. Policymakers in Korea will need to consider a broad array of factors in designing future social security programs, particularly taking into account the rapidly aging population and the acceptability of public burden increases.

Research
Report
2015-19

The Fiscal Condition of Social Welfare Foundations and Measures for Institutional Improvement

Project Head • Gho, Gyeonghoan

We examined private-sector fundraising activities to expand the voluntary private spending and to ensure internal stability on public spending.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the fiscal management of social welfare foundations whose main role is private sector fundraising and giving some ways to help overcome the limitation of financial welfare and solve some of the social problems.

There were 1,489 social welfare foundations with a total raised fund of 1.7706 trillion won in 2014 in Korea. Approximately 60% of the amount was raised by the top 10 fundraising organizations.

On the other hand, the total amount of spending consisted of operating expenses (60.6%) and administrative expenses (39.4%). The donation income increased by 12.6% as people who are in charge of fundraising increased by 1 person in the analysis of how people who are in charge of fundraising are affecting donation income (significant at 0.01% level).

Research
Report
2015-20

An Analysis of Supply and Demand of Welfare Service at the Regional Level

Project Head • Chung, Hongwon

The supply of welfare services in Korea has increased to a great extent since the introduction of a diverse range of public services in 2000, but there is little research into how to match the supply-side and demand-side of welfare services. It has been encouraged to provide welfare services based on measures of demand not only to ensure effective financial management but more residential satisfaction with public services.

Researcher analysed supply and demand of welfare services in consideration of supply and demand balance by local government. We subdivided our targeted spheres into childcare services, elderly welfare services, welfare services for persons with disabilities, welfare services for the poor and the whole welfare services. To meet the object of this study, we utilized population data by age groups, the nationwide survey data of needs of community residents, the local financial information system(e-Hozo), the number of social welfare facilities.

The findings of this study suggest that we should make regional social security plans based on reasonable and concrete foundations of supply and demand analysis of welfare services. For this, it is necessary to construct information systems of demand and supply of welfare services. And national minimum standards of public services should be established at local level, which maintain minimum level of public services any area of low demand for welfare services. This exploratory study aims to lay the groundwork for making a system of supplying public services in response to demand.

Research
Report
2015-21-01

Family Changes and Their Impact on Marriage and Fertility

Project Head • Lee, Samsik

Socioeconomic changes such as industrialization, urbanization, economic development, etc. have played a crucial role in diversifying family in terms of not only its scale but also demographic and socioeconomic structure. Indeed, many studies have made a consensus that changes in household and family affect the marriage and childbearing practices. Accordingly, analysis on the change in household and family is of great importance to understand and identify change in marriage rate and fertility rate. From this point of view, this study made attempts at restructuring the household by biological, socio-economic and geographical factors that may reflect the rapid change in society, and analyzing a variety of marriage and fertility dynamics.

The major findings are as follows; number of one person household with his/her child(ren) and/or spouse, household of childless couple, household for single parent and both parents cohabiting with unmarried child(ren) over 25 years old, etc. have increased in both absolute and relative terms; and such changes in family and household appeared to differentiate the fertility behaviors and thereby level.

Such linkage between structural change of family/household and fertility is expected to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of family policies through not only by the individual(specifically women) approach but also the family/household approach.

Research
Report
2015-21-02

Disparities in Infrastructure Supporting Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Child Rearing and Their Policy Implications

Project Head • Lee, So-young

- ◆ This study contributes to the limited body of research on disparities in infrastructures that support pregnancy, child birth, and child rearing in Korea by examining accessibility through regional distribution, utilization of resources, adequacy of utilization, and outcomes (birth outcomes).
 - It also examines how child care resources are distributed and how they response to need of families with children aged 0 to 2 years.

- ◆ The research methods of this study can be summarized as follows.
 - First, it reviews potential demand and supply for the infrastructure that supports pregnancy, childbirth, and child rearing.
 - Second, accessibility is examined with Spatial Econometrics Approach to see how resources are distributed.
 - Third, a survey is conducted regarding utilization of resources during their pregnancy, child birth, and child rearing among mothers with children aged 0 to 2 years.

- ◆ This study suggests policy directions based on the result of Spatial Econometrics Approach, the survey, and policy responses of other countries.
 - The result of the study suggests that social policies should focus on not only the number of resources but also the quality of resources. Thus, social policies should make efforts to reduce disparity in infrastructure that supports pregnancy to child rearing process by ensuring access to high-quality services in order to overcome the challenges posed by lowest-low fertility.

Research
Report
2015-21-03

Comparative Study of Family Policy in East Asia

Project Head • Shin, Yoon-jeong

As the fourth follow-up project on “Comparative Study of Family Policy in East Asia,” this report discussed the ways to enhance the contents and quality of “OECD KOREA Policy Centre-KIHASA Family database,” which the series of this project have compiled for Korea, China, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong China, Thailand, and Vietnam. It analyzed special demographic issues of the 7 Asian settings especially on fertility, changes in family structure, and family policy which were found from the previous comparative works. Improvement of the Asian family database will enable researchers to conduct comparative work not only among Asian countries but also between Asian and Western countries. The analysis on a specific topic for each country helps to understand particular issues each country faced with in the era of the second demographic transitions.

With the purpose of helping improvement of the data in the Asian family database, the current evaluation study tries to check closely into the Asian family database to see if and to what it is plagued with different sorts of problems. The results show that it is necessary to complement missing data and evaluate regularly the quality of data in the database. The cross-validation check shows that a few Korean data provided by this project do not match with the data on the OECD Family Database. Specific guidelines for data collection need to be provided and data providers in each country should be designated.

The next part of this report examines special population issues in each country. Factors on fertility intention were analyzed for Hong Kong, China, and Japan. Intergenerational support by different social class was analyzed for China. Thailand’s situation of single-parent families and recent movement for supporting the single-

parent family are discussed. Changes in Vietnamese family with respect to family type, function, relations, social norms on children and mother are analyzed. Development of population policy in Singapore and its current situation are described. Childcare policy in Korea and its debates are discussed.

Results from Hong Kong and Japan show that having just one child is becoming a norm among married women in these countries. These studies show that actual fertility rates and fertility intentions are closely related to each other. Thus efforts should be made to enhance fertility intention with special focus on young people in order to recover fertility rates. Changes in family structure of China, Thailand, and Vietnam reveal that the traditional form of Asian Family is transforming, new types of families are emerging, and modern relationships among family members are being established. Faced with the challenge of changes in family structure, these developing countries are required to improve their social policies from the current ones mainly focusing on needy people to more inclusive ones incorporating diverse changes in family structure. The Singaporean case gives implication that fertility rates of citizens should be maintained at reasonable levels and the immigration policy should be carefully adopted with consideration of its possible negative effects on the society. Experience of Korean childcare policy shows that balanced supports among cash benefits, service, and parental leave are necessary to derive effectiveness on family policy on both fertility rates and female employment rates. Even if Korean childcare policy achieves the goal of universal support, debates are still ongoing with regards to the equity and efficiency.

As future challenges arise, the Asian Family database needs to be updated annually or at least every other year to deliver the most recent information on fertility, family, and family policy in East Asia. The problems concerning missing, outdated, unclear or unknown, and varying time points of data should be corrected in future studies. Analyzing fertility intention of people in Korea and Singapore in addition to Japan and Hong Kong China would produce more powerful results. Based on the additional in-depth work on Asian family, “Regime of Family” in Asia should be derived for the better understanding about Asian families.

Research
Report
2015-21-04

Female Labor Force Participation, Childbirth, Parenting and Policy Implications

Project Head • Kim, Nam-soon

- ◆ The aim of this study is to analyze the correlation between women's pregnancy, childbirth and parenting and the institutional context of the labor market. This study examines the relationship between fertility and labor market institutions, exploring changes in the labor force participation of women in terms of life events. Also, this study investigates the distribution of household income and the time allocation of married couples as part of its discussion of the interrelationship between the family structure and labor market institutions. The findings are as follows.
- ◆ Our analysis of OECD macro data shows that fertility rates are positively correlated with income inequality in OECD countries with the exception of the social democratic countries. In contrast, fertility rates tend to be higher in OECD countries with lower gender inequalities. Regarding the labor market environment, unemployment rates, female unemployment rates and the ratio of low-wage workers are negatively related to fertility rates, while female employment rate is positively related to fertility rates.
- ◆ Our multi-level analysis reveals that regional labor market institutions affect fertility and fertility decisions. It is found that the female labor force participation rates are positively associated with women's parity and birth plan, whereas the rate of the wage workers among women of childbearing age are negatively associated with women's parity and birth plan.

- ◆ The female employment rate has trended upward since the mid-80s. Nevertheless, career interruption of women is a problem that has gotten worse since 2000. Empirical models based on a life course perspective estimates suggest that career interruptions of women can be explained in terms of education attainment, level of income and employment type.
- ◆ At the micro level, there is no correlation between women's wage and fertility, while there is a positive correlation between the ratio of women's wage within family income and the likelihood of fertility.
- ◆ The time allocation of married women is dependent on the spouse's wage level. Husband's income is positively associated with wife's household labor time, while negatively associated with wife's paid labor time. The relationship between fertility rates and the time allocated to housework suggests that shows husbands' sharing of housework has a significant effect on fertility.
- ◆ From these findings, some policy implications can be suggested. Above all, there is a need to provide decent jobs for women and prevent their career interruption. In addition, an institutional environment should be established that can support marriage, pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting. Finally, fertility policies should consider not only improving work-life balance, but also promoting income redistribution and gender equality.

Research
Report
2015-21-05

Community tracking study for the dynamic analysis of low fertility and aging society(III): Focusing on three selected areas

Project Head • Oh, Younghee

- ◆ The purpose of this 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 performed as the third research.
 - That is, this 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 a total of 901 households in three selected areas with approximately 300 households each. The sample population consists of 117 never-married men and women aged 20~49, 343 married women aged 20~49 years, and 949 persons aged 50 and over living in the sample households.
- ◆ With this sample, descriptive statistics of survey results were presented. Additionally, this study includes further quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis for the never-married men and women, and married women.
 - 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 as follows.
 - First, the accessibility to community health and welfare services should be improved. Second, it should be intensified to settle a never-married person in employment and housing. Third, the infrastructures that support childcare in home and the childcare after school should be developed and enhanced. Finally, the effectiveness of economic support for the aged should further be improved.⁰⁵

Research
Report
2015-21-06

Leisure and Work in the Transition to Retirement

Project Head • Kang, Eunna

This study aims to examine the leisure behavior of people in retirement transitions, identify the relationship between their leisure and labor force participation, and draw policy and practice implications for improving their leisure life. The subjects of this study are people aged 50-69 years. To achieve these research goals, we employed literature review, a survey, in-depth face-to-face interviews, and focus group interviews.

This study consists of five parts. The first part reviews the concepts of leisure and changes in time used for leisure in people aged 50-69. The second part presents findings from a survey of leisure and retirement transition. The third part shows results of interviews with men in their fifties and sixties and key stakeholders who work at leisure service centers. The fourth part reviews policies on leisure and cultural programs in such countries as Germany and France. Based on the findings, this study suggests several political and practical implications to improve leisure life of people in retirement transitions.

Research
Report
2015-21-07

The Roles of Formal and Informal Providers: Creating a Continuum of Elderly Care

Project Head • Sunwoo, Duk

This study aims at setting the roles of formal and informal providers of elderly care and suggesting a model for establishing a continuum of care for the elderly. The findings are as follows. Firstly, formal carers need to take charge of caring older persons in severe need of care, for example personal care or heavy domestic support services, while informal caregivers should take charge of light domestic support or emotional care for older persons in mild care needs. Secondly, such social support programs as carer's allowance need to be developed for family caregivers under the strict caregiving time and employment conditions. Also, non-cash support programs involving capacity-building, respite care and care leave should be developed for family caregivers. Social security benefits should also be provided for full-time informal carers. Current long-term estimates suggest that the size of formal care costs can rise considerably if informal care is reduced. Lastly, so-called 'comprehensive center for supporting elderly care' need to be established in community, which takes charge of assessing and finding out care needs and care-providing resources, planning care package, monitoring its caring. Especially, the center carries out tasks in relation to coordinating and supporting informal caregivers.

Research
Report
2015-21-08

Development and Application of the Age Integration Indicator System

Project Head • Chung, Kyunghee

1. Background and Objectives

- ◆ It is difficult to respond to population aging with the development and implementation of policies only for older people because the effects of aging on our society are multi-dimensional.
 - It has been discussed that the changes in the appropriate composition principles that not only concern the welfare of older persons but can also respond to the changes in the population structure and have 'elective affinity' should be pursued.
 - In this context, the enactment of the Framework Act on a Low Birth Rate in an Aging Society and the establishment of the Basic Plan for Low Fertility and Population Aging may be considered as the result of the aforementioned discussion.
 - However, the societal model that Korea should pursue has not been clearly presented.
 - Therefore, this study intended to develop an indicator system that enables the empirical examination of the level of age integration of Korean society while presenting the age-integrated society as the model that the Korean society should pursue to create sustainability even in the process of the aging of Korean society, and to maintain a high quality of life for Koreans.

2. Results

- ◆ This study consists of four parts. The first part reviews previous researches and some theoretical issues on age integration.
- ◆ The second part presents the age integration indicator system composed of 3 components (Age Flexibility, Age Diversity, Age Equality) and 20 indicators, based on theoretical reviews and an expert survey.
- ◆ The third, based on these indicators, the actual status of age integration of Korea is reviewed based on an international comparison with the US, Japan, Germany and Sweden and a time series comparison of main 5 indicators.
- ◆ The last part makes policy suggestions and priority setting toward an age-integrated society.

Research
Report
2015-21-09

Aging Society and Economic Impact of Increasing Social Welfare Finance

Project Head • Won, Jongwook

Social security expenditure in Korea is of enormous significance to our future and next generations. However, there has been little research into the socioeconomic effect of social security finance. As part of the effort to make improvement suggestions for Korea's social security system, we analyzed the socioeconomic effect of social security finance and investigated the microeconomic behavior of households. Our study is conducted jointly by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) and RAND Corporation. In its part, KIHASA constructed and used macro/micro SAM (Social Account Matrix) and a macroeconometric model, while RAND examined the microeconomic effect of the National Pension on household behaviors concerning savings, work, and retirement decisions.

Our empirical analysis shows that basic pension and national health care expenditure, despite their redistributive effect on the elderly population, have a negative effect on economic growth. Also, the analysis based on a dynamic behavioral model indicated preferences towards work and consumption.

From these results, we drew several policy implications. First, the enormous increase in old-age and health expenditure may to some extent stymie economic growth. Second, risk aversion is similar to estimates from other developed countries. Third, women's work decisions tend to be more responsive to earnings than men's. Fourth, both women and men tend to have a lower level of willingness to work as they age. Lastly, Korean men tend to have a higher level of willingness to work when their spouses work.

Research
Report
2015-21-10

Children at Risk and Child Protection Systems in Korea, China and Japan

Project Head • Ryu, Jeong-hee

- ◆ The purpose of this study is to examine the current status of at-risk children and child protection systems in Korea, China, and Japan. The international comparative study on the child protection systems in the three countries focuses on similarities and differences in public protection systems for children. Based on the comparative framework from Gilbert et al.(2011)'s categorizations of child welfare systems, this study compares child protection systems, focusing on the relationships among children, families, community, and society. This study utilized existing literature and a variety of administrative and public data from the three countries.

- ◆ This study finds that the three countries are all confronting social issues related to low fertility and population ageing in a similar fashion. For them, to promote children's welfare by strengthening universal child protection systems could be an effective policy response in the long term. Although the three countries share a strong historical background of Confucius familism, their child protection systems tend to take a more liberalistic approach towards child welfare systems based on western individualism. In particular, China has developed a child protection system with a narrow focus on children with special needs including orphans and disabled children. Korea has established broader child protection systems without state's public responsibility. Thus, the child protection systems are fragmented and need to be integrated with public responsibility guaranteed. In contrast, Japanese child protection system tends to be more universal social protection systems with dual gateways under local governments, focusing on child protection and family preservation with shared responsibilities between the state and families.

Research
Report
2015-21-11

Forecasting of Low Fertility Policies Based on Social Big Data

Project Head • Song, Taemin

Big data consists of various forms of data in large volumes that are rapidly created. Therefore, it requires a new management and analysis methodology. Moreover, as social media platforms emerge as the source of information about the feelings and sentiments of the current times with messages on politics, economics, society, and culture, policy agendas set up in public spheres can be identified from social media. Countless comments between individuals and society serve as a log of information, which continues to evolve as an asset for public policy. As such, many nations and businesses pursue new economic effects, job creation, and solutions to various social problems through the utilization and analysis of social big data created through social networking services. This study proposes study methodologies and utilization strategies of social big data that can create value and predict the future by gathering social big data from various fields and analyzing them. The purpose of this study is to forecast demands for the low fertility policies based on social big data.

Research
Paper
2015-22

Some Causes of the Psycho-social Anxiety in Korea and How to Address Them

Project Head • Lee, Sangyoung

Socio-psychological anxiety is one of the phenomena which characterize current Korean society. The causes of the socio-psychological anxiety include various factors such as economic recession, high unemployment rates, financial debts, crimes, the MERS incident, insufficient preparation for the post-retirement, university entrance examinations, and so on.

This study recognizes that the effective measures must be implemented to avoid the side effects coming from the prevalence of socio-psychological anxiety, and tries to identify key factors affecting the increase in the socio-psychological anxiety. In order to do this, the study conducts a sample survey of adolescents (a sample size of 5,000) and adults aged 19 or over (a sample size of 7,000). This study finds that Koreans are highly anxious about their own life and the future of Korean society. The key factors affecting the socio-psychological anxiety include “self esteem,” “social support or networks” and “quality of life.”

This study suggests that mental health programs deadling with anxiety problems should be developed and implemented at regional levels, and that anxiety management programs should be integrated with other mental health programs at Mental Health Promotion Centers.

Research
Paper
2015-23

Health Impact Assessment Project Management

Project Head • Kim, Jeongseon

- ◆ Health impact assessment (HIA) provides with health-related information and predicted results of various policies to establish public policies for improved public health. The aim of the project by KIHASA is to institutionalize HIA and is executed by the following three scopes of the projects.
 - Implementation of HIA project on local and central government policies to introduce HIA strategies.
 - Selection and execution of pilot HIA project based on health determinants and regional aspects and fabrication of HIA guideline for health determinants to construct HIA infrastructure.
 - Proposal of strategy for institutionalization by policy study and fulfillment of central role of HIA in Asia- Pacific region.

- ◆ HIA projects for 2015 are; institutionalizing HIA, HIA on risk factors of air pollution, HIA on exposure to natural radiation in living environment, and application of HIA guideline on residential environment

- ◆ Conclusions and Implications
 - Institutionalization of HIA
 - Improvements and alternatives were investigated based on the state of the current HIA system of Korea.

- Strategy 1: the current state is maintained and an additional HIA is executed within the scope.
 - Strategy 2: an additional law that covers social, economic, personal and behavioral health risk factors is enacted within the scope of current HIA.
 - Strategy 3: a new compulsory HIA law is enacted.
 - The scope of HIA has to be expanded and HIA has to be conducted on biological and socio-economic factors as well, since it is limited to physical health determinants at the moment.
- HIA on risk factors of air pollution
 - Total mortality had a correlation with both short-term and long-term exposures to nitrogen dioxide, having a higher correlation with long-term exposure.
 - The risk level results of this study can be utilized for analysis on disease burden and health benefit cost related to air pollution, as well as for health and environment policy establishment to minimize the health risks due to atmospheric pollution.
 - HIA on exposure to natural radiation in living environment
 - Target regions and the type of facility were selected for a pilot study. Natural radiation was measured in some households within the target regions and the ventilation effect was analyzed. Awareness was investigated and its change pattern according to education was analyzed.
 - A comprehensive health management system of the exposed population has to be established through the government's multi-departmental projects.
 - Application of HIA guideline on residential environment
 - HIA indices for residences encompass 12 dimensions: land use; traffic, energy and environmental pollution; materials and resources; water cycle management; maintenance; ecological environment; indoor environment; living environment; safety; vulnerable population; socioeconomic characteristics; and local community environment.
 - Research direction of the follow-up study was established based on the results of the pilot HIA projects executed from 2008 to 2015. HIA has to be conducted on the laws, institutions and policies of the central government, so that the effects of HIA are applied nationwide.

Research
Paper
2015-24

Designing Korean Welfare State Model: Based on Life-time Economic Well-being

Project Head • Yeo, Eugene

- ◆ The purpose of this study is to examine changes in life events and in the distribution of income, assets and consumption and other various bases of the economic welfare of individuals and families and to draw implications for Korea's welfare system.
 - Indicators suggest that there has been a general improvement of the distribution of income, assets and consumption between 2003 and 2011. However, development of distribution is showing a different pattern according to the type of household by life cycle. For example, economic welfare level of single-person household of younger generation has been relatively undermined compare to the married couple household of younger generation, and during this time, income poverty rate increased for elderly households. Also, whereas internal difference in income, asset, and consumption decreased by household type, the inequality level has increased by household type. Meaning, it appears as though the economic welfare level of a group conducting stable labor activity increased during this period, but welfare level of those who cannot, especially single-person household of younger generation and single elderly household, has been relatively declined instead.
 - Secondly, the property distribution by life cycle in Korea takes a clear 'inverse V' shape, and this is an aspect that commonly appears in countries with strong familism as Italy and Greece. In other words, relative property level of adolescents is high by gift and inheritance and relative property level of seniors is low.

- Thirdly, the quintile income distribution is relatively unequal compared to the OECD average, and the quintile property share is relatively equal. This implies that the redistributive effect in income with state intervention is relatively unsatisfactory.
- Lastly, significantly high correlation existed between income, property, and consumption, and it was identified that correlation of the three got strengthened from 2003 to 2011 around both tail sections, that is, around adolescent and elderly headed households of so-called 'commonality' phenomenon. Specially, unlike how each inequality level decreased, a new form of inequality is getting strengthened as a relationship between income and property became closer.

Research
Paper
2015-25

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

Project Head • Yeo, Eugene / Jung, Hae-sik

- ◆ The aim of this study is to identify the level of social mobility and to suggest policy recommendations to enhance social cohesion in Korea.
 - As part of this study, a survey was conducted of a total of 4,052 adult Koreans aged 19~75 sampled across the country, on which we based our analysis of the level and recognition of social cohesion and social mobility.

- ◆ The main results of our analysis are as follows.
 - First, the trend of social mobility is analyzed. The younger generation, the more prevalent class and occupational immobility is in both low- and high-income groups. The labor market achievement of younger Koreans was found to have been highly influenced by their parents' educational attainment and family's economic background. Also, the recent trend toward higher education has reduced the impact of the educational attainment of younger Koreans on their wage levels.
 - Second, the generational relationship between education attainment and social mobility is identified. Social mobility toward high-class has been reducing. The probability for people to obtain educational excellence and to move to socioeconomically higher is reducing. Plus, background variables, including the level of class and social capital, are stronger than education attainment of their parents. This implies that policy intervention is required to ease the disparity of private education and to strengthen social capital of the disadvantaged.

- Third, the relation between social mobility and social cohesion recognition is examined. While social cohesion recognition becomes negative as people are young and show generational differences, social mobility experiences are mixed. The recognition to social cohesion has a significant effect on social cohesion recognition, suggesting the possibility and perception of social mobility can be a meaningful index of social cohesion.
 - Lastly, the international level of social mobility is compared. In the past, social mobility experience toward higher class in Korea was more widened than other countries. In the present, however, the opportunity of success fell, with showing a bigger decline. As a result, the negative prospect on social mobility is increasing.
- ◆ The findings of this study led to several policy recommendations.
- First, increased policy attention for flexible social mobility is needed. In other words, the reduction in private education gap, the investment in social capital and inclusive education are required.
 - Second, there is a need for social security, such as job security, the stabilization of livelihood through housing support.
 - Third, the remaining inequality of result should be addressed. To put it in other words, fair distribution in labor market attracts education investment, restoring social vitality to Korea.

Research
Paper
2015–26

A Study of Awareness of Social Cohesion among Policy Influencers

Project Head • Kim, Meegon

This study aims to compare the awareness of social cohesion and social policy among policy influencers and the general public and to find ways to strengthen social cohesion in Korea. We conducted a survey of 361 policy influencers including secretaries to lawmakers, high-ranking public officials, and experts, on their awareness of social cohesion and social policy. Then we compared the results of the survey with the general public's awareness of social cohesion and social policy, using cross-tabulation analysis, regression, analysis of variance, cluster analysis, and multinomial logit analysis.

The findings of this study suggest the following. First, there is a need to enhance social cohesion through social policy implementations. In terms of the three key components of social cohesion as identified by the OECD (2011)—social inclusion, social capital, and social mobility—policy influencers seemed concerned about the current state of social cohesion in Korea. Second, social policy makers need to put more weight on supporting the disadvantaged and on tackling the problem of low fertility. Policy influencers pointed out the importance of income support for the poor, minimum income, and services for the disabled. Third, it is time to convince the general public and policy influencers of the need and how to raise tax in order to finance necessary policy measures.

Research
Paper
2015-27

A Comparative Study of Social Policy in Asian Countries: With Special Reference to Income Security Policy

Project Head • No, Daemyung

The study is a part of the multi-year project entitled “A Comparative Study of Social Policy in Asian Countries.” This year we focus on the structure and state of income security policy in China, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Over the past decades, there was rapid expansion in social policies in these countries.

China has experienced rapid economic growth after its market opening in the 1990s. In relation to the economic development, the problem of migrant workers emerged as a serious socioeconomic issue in China. In response, the Chinese government introduced a social insurance act on 2010 and has developed social assistance programs and services.

Vietnam is an interesting case in that it experienced a transition from socialism to market capitalism. Because there was not much information about social policy development in Vietnam, this study will provide a good starting point for understanding the structure and state of Vietnamese social policy. Vietnam’s social insurance act was enacted in 2007 and the 2014 reform of the act led to expansion in the coverage. The Vietnamese government has recently developed poverty alleviation programs including the minimum cost of living.

Indonesia suffered from the Asian financial crisis in 1997 as did Korea. Since that, social policies including social insurance and assistance programs began to develop. Indonesia’s social assistance act was enacted in 2003 and since then several reforms were made with the purpose of policy development. A pension system was established in July, 2015, and President Joko Widodo is in the process of developing new poverty reduction programs such as Health Indonesia, Smart Indonesia, and Family Welfare Saving programs.

Research
Paper
2015-28

A Study of Local Government Social Welfare Plan

Project Head • Kang, Hyekyu

- ◆ The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs has run Community Social Welfare Research Center for the last 4 years and we studied and focused on inspecting the reality of the local government's practical business plan and operation for social welfare plan this year. We tried to figure out policy implication through checking the effectiveness of the local social welfare plan and previously not attempted in-depth reality investigating whether the local government self-owned businesses have been run efficiently and systematically by its complementary status with the national social welfare project or not.
- ◆ First of all, this research analyzed 'local social welfare plan', the basic project of the local welfare business of cities, provinces and towns, in order to understand the reality about planning and reporting · assessing of enforcement results by year, diagnose problems with it and find improvement suggestions. In particular, it compared the 2nd local social welfare plan (2011-2014) enforcement plan by year to realize that how much consistency of each business is maintained, to what extent of connectivity it has, or what is the reason if there is a change and is it an appropriate response for the condition changes.

- ◆ Secondly, this study identified the reality of social welfare businesses planned and operated by its own budgets without receiving government funding. Also it tried to investigate that these systems have the national social welfare system and supplementary property and whether it designed for local welfare demands and conditions.
- ◆ Lastly, it reviewed the cases of the developed countries in order to understand that the role relationship between the central government and local government regarding the social welfare business operation and the control mechanism of the central government to the local.
- ◆ Through it, this paper attempted to obtain implications about how the partnership between the central government and local governments should seek development in the social welfare sector.

Research
Paper
2015-29

2015 Data Portal System Management and Operation for Health and Welfare Statistical Information

Project Head • Oh, Miae

- ◆ Health and welfare statistics are an important basis for the health and welfare policy on improving the quality of people's life. As public interest in health and welfare increases, the demand for health and welfare statistics also increases.
 - The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs launched its Health and Welfare Statistics Information System in 2010 and has since then developed information system infrastructures and applications with a view to providing statistical services tailored to users' needs.
 - 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.

- ◆ Since 2014 Health and Welfare Statistics task of restructuring the Information Systems in Health and Welfare Data Portal was conducted.
 - This work was carried out to advanced level in 2015.
 - 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.
 - It was meaningful to provide service system and building high-quality disclosure of data information.

- ◆ This year, work was carried out update for the Health and Welfare Data Portal to focus on users
 - In this study, we redesigned the screen design and changed Micro & Macro data to Data Bank in order to enhance the role of the data storage and management offerings.
 - Also, we have provided the infographic in order to improve the understanding of a data visualization.
 - Spatial information is implemented so that the user can create a direct map chart.

Research
Paper
2015-30-1

The Establishment of Child Safety Strategies for Healthy and Safe Korea: Focusing on Child Injury Prevention

Project Head • Kim, Meesook

◆ The Purpose of the Study

- This study aims to build evidence-based child safety strategies by examining and analyzing several data sets on child injuries.
 - A telephone survey and an SNS Big Data survey have been conducted to assess public awareness on child safety.
 - The first aid records and the emergency department medical records have been analyzed to investigate the characteristics of child injuries as well as to identify major causes and results of child injuries.
 - Risk factors and prevention strategies are examined through an in-depth interview with child and parents of the injured,
 - The burden of child injuries has been estimated based on the mortality statistics, the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (KNHANES) and the Korean National Hospital Discharge in-depth Injury Survey.

◆ The Results

- The result shows that the child injury rate has increased, whereas the child safety mortality rate has steeply dropped.
 - Infants and the youth have been found to be high-risk groups.
 - Injury mainly occurs in the house or on the road more on weekends than on weekdays.
 - Traffic accidents and falls are the main mechanisms of child injury.
 - Jeju-do and Kangwon-do are regions with higher child injury rates.
 - Among all the causes of child injuries, traffic accidents and falls are the main types that lead to fatal head injuries, death and the highest burden of disease.

◆ Policy Suggestions

- This study suggests that to prevent child injuries it is necessary to build differential injury prevention strategies by gender, age, region and injury cause, construct infra structure such as the injury surveillance system and the control tower of child injury, and develop a safety oriented culture through a safety education and the public campaign on child safety.

Research
Paper
2015-30-2

Strategy Formulation Plan for Public Health and Safety

Project Head • Kim, Jeongseon

- ◆ The aim of this study is to establish a C2G (Citizen-to-Government) strategy for food safety that can monitor the real-time and the annual level of public unrest on food safety.
 - A public anxiety level measurement and monitoring system was developed, which allows an efficient communication with the public, so that the discontent elements can be minimized promptly.

- ◆ This study consists of 6 chapters and starts with a background of the research as presented in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 shows the trend of food safety awareness and then information media and communication is covered in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 consists of social big data collection and public awareness analysis and Chapter 5 provides communication strategy via SNS. Finally, the conclusion is drawn and policies are proposed in Chapter 6.

- ◆ Conclusions and Implications
 - Although public awareness about food safety is high in Korea, the current food safety related statistical research system of the government focuses on understanding the general awareness of the consumers only, having no system that can track the pre-incident, post-incident and real-time public awareness.
 - SNS has become a communication platform to discuss social issues as the number of smartphone and SNS users has grown. Therefore, SNS can potentially be used for the government to respond effectively to the social unrest in food safety.

- SNS data analysis results of consumer anxiety can overcome the limitations that the current food safety survey questions and the answer options have. Another advantage is that the emotions, sentiments and trends at that time can be identified via SNS messages.
- As a communication strategy, 20 food safety-related issues were selected and analyzed by a group of experts, with a hypothesis that public unrest over food safety leads to social tension and cost.
- The relationship between the importance of the issue, which was rated by the expert group, and the publications of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) and Twitter posts was evaluated. The result of this analysis showed that the importance of food safety issues related to radiation exposures in Japan was significantly higher than other issues with the fastest news spread rate, indicating that it is a very important issue, which is expected to have a substantial long-term effect on public health. This shows how the public's opinion about the food safety issue is reflected on SNS. Therefore, it has been concluded that it is important to understand the public awareness that has been publicized on SNS prior to establishing food safety-related communication policies.
- The following implications are proposed to establish realistic and effective food safety policies and communication strategies using SNS analysis.
 - First, the SNS analysis model can be used as a prevention measure when real-time public anxiety level monitoring is necessary in addition to the existing survey system.
 - Second, more than 90% of the consumers in their 20s and 30s are internet users and they share information and their anxieties through internet media instead of conventional media such as TV or newspapers, SNS analysis model is applicable for the communication with the population in this age group.
 - Third, the existing survey system should still be utilized along with the SNS analysis to avoid the exclusion of low-income populations or the age group that has less access to the internet.

Research
Paper
2015-31

The 2015 National Survey on Fertility and Family Health and Welfare

Project Head • Lee, Samsik

The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA) has conducted the National Survey on Fertility and Family Health and Welfare every three years since the early 1960s. The 2015 Survey was conducted of around 11,000 ever-married women aged 15~49 and never-married men and women aged 20~44 sampled from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The survey items were mainly focused on marriage and fertility behavior.

Attitude about marriage was considerably negative among single men and women. The proportion of ever-married women who failed to be pregnant without any contraception over one year was over 10 percent, 40 percent of which were diagnosed as infertile. The rate of pregnancy waste appeared to be 20 percent.

About 10 percent of ever-married women showed no interest in having a child. Such attitude was more pervasive in single persons: 18 percent for single males and 30 percent for single females. The reasons cited by the ever-married women for wanting no more than one child were “burden for education of child”, “incompatibility between work and family”, etc. The three-fifths of ever-married women were found to have experienced a career break after marriage, 45 percent after first childbirth and 20 percent after second childbirth. The demand for childcare by nursery home and kindergarten was unmet by 15 percent for children aged 0~2. The demand for after-school care for fourth graders and younger degree of elementary schools was also unmet by almost 30 percent.

In conclusion, the results of the survey are expected to be of use for not only academic purpose but also the evaluation and improvement of the relate policies.

Research
Paper
2015-32

The 2015 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS): Descriptive Report

Project Head • No, Daemyung

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 sufficient to analyze the socioeconomic 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) began 'Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS)' in 2006.

In 2015, 10th 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 socioeconomic information, welfare status, and attitude on welfare or something for individual and household. The special topic for this wave is 'Children'. In this 10th wave, we had a sample of 6,914 households which include both the original and newly added ones.

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 10th 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
Report
2015-33

A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2013

Project Head • Lee, Suehyung

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 8 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 2013 on 5,200 households 14,839 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.

Poverty Statistical Yearbook 2015

Project Head • **Joung, Eunhee**

◆ Research Aims

- The primary purpose of this research is to produce statistics on poverty and inequality using the most reliable source of data about household income in Korea.
- By providing basic statistics on poverty and inequality, this year book will contribute to informing social policy and program development for policy makers, researchers, and a broad spectrum of agencies that serve vulnerable populations.

◆ Main Research Results

- Using the official Minimum Cost Living, poverty rate based on market income is 12.2% in 2014.
- Applying the official Minimum Cost Living, poverty rate is 8.6% with disposable income in 2014. Although it has been bouncing up and down slightly, the poverty rates is stable around 8% except in 2009(9.5%).
- With 50% of median income, poverty rate based on market income is 16.7% and 13.3% by disposable income in 2014.
- The Gini coefficient is 0.331 with market income and 0.294 with disposable income in 2014.

◆ Expected Effects

- This study presents time series data on poverty rate, inequality and middle-class indicators that can be looked to for guidance when searching for ways to improve the National Basic Social Security.
- Policy makers, researchers, and other students will make use of products of our analysis to fulfill their various aims.

〈Table 1〉 Absolute poverty rates using the official Minimum Cost of Living

(unit: %)

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2006	10.7	7.6	8.5	10.9	6.0
2007	11.2	7.8	8.6	11.1	6.6
2008	11.6	8.0	8.8	11.2	6.5
2009	12.8	8.4	9.5	14.6	8.5
2010	12.1	7.9	8.8	11.7	6.3
2011	12.0	7.8	8.8	10.9	6.0
2012	11.1	7.6	8.5	10.7	5.7
2013	11.7	7.7	8.6	12.4	6.6
2014	12.2	7.7	8.6	14.3	7.6

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2014.

〈Table 2〉 Relative poverty rates 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	8.7	13.4	19.6	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	8.8	14.1	20.0	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	9.0	14.2	19.6	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	9.2	14.1	20.2	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	9.3	13.8	19.3	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	9.1	13.8	19.3	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	9.3	13.7	19.2	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	9.3	13.4	19.3	4.4	8.3	13.7	5.4	9.6	15.5
2014	13.0	16.7	21.6	9.4	13.8	18.9	8.9	13.3	18.7	5.0	9.4	14.8	6.1	10.6	16.5

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2014.

〈Table 3〉 Gini Coefficient

(unit: %)

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2006	0.323	0.305	0.297	0.258	0.276
2007	0.333	0.312	0.303	0.263	0.285
2008	0.337	0.315	0.305	0.253	0.277
2009	0.336	0.311	0.303	0.266	0.284
2010	0.332	0.306	0.298	0.256	0.274
2011	0.331	0.304	0.297	0.246	0.263
2012	0.329	0.305	0.296	0.249	0.267
2013	0.328	0.302	0.294	0.254	0.271
2014	0.331	0.302	0.294	0.262	0.278

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2014.

Research
Report
2015-35

An Analysis of Social Big Data Trends in Health and Welfare in 2015

Project Head • Song, Taemin

Big data consists of various forms of data in large volumes, which are rapidly created. Therefore, it requires a new management and analysis methodology. Moreover, as social media platforms emerge as the source of information about the feelings and sentiments of the current times with messages on politics, economics, society, and culture, policy agendas set up in public spheres can be identified from social media. Countless comments between individuals and society evolve as a log of information, which continues to evolve as an asset for public policy. As such, many nations and businesses actively strive for new economic effects, job creation, as well as solving social problems through the utilization and analysis of social big data created through social networking services (SNS). This study proposes study methodologies and utilization strategies of social big data that can create value and predict the future by gathering and analyzing social big data from various fields.

Research
Report
2015–36

Healthcare Technology Innovation and Sustainable Coverage for Healthcare Technology: Global Policy Trends and Challenges

Project Head • Park, Sylvia

- ◆ Current situation of healthcare technologies
 - Today we are seeing an increasing number of high-cost healthcare technologies.
 - Only a small number of them are classified as innovative.
 - Many countries are struggling to effectively fund them.
- ◆ Issues related to the incentive system for healthcare technologies research and development
 - Current incentive system, based on intellectual property rights for research and development, has been criticized for promoting profit maximization pricing and for restricting accessibility to healthcare technology.
 - Several new innovation models have been suggested and discussed for stimulating healthcare technology development addressing unmet health needs and ensuring accessibility to the technology.
- ◆ Challenges in policies on the pricing and reimbursement of healthcare technologies
 - The low level of innovation of most new medicines has led to more critical assessment of their value in many health care systems.
 - Special funding or reimbursement processes for high-cost technologies applied in some countries do not seem sustainable.
- ◆ Future direction of healthcare policy on healthcare technologies
 - Given the soaring number of high-cost healthcare technology adoptions, simply continuing to react case-by-case is not a sustainable option.
 - We need to be more forward-looking and to pursue policy measures to balance the value of innovation and equitable, affordable patient access.

Research
Report
2015–37

Korean Pharmaceutical Industry Policy: Lessons for Korea

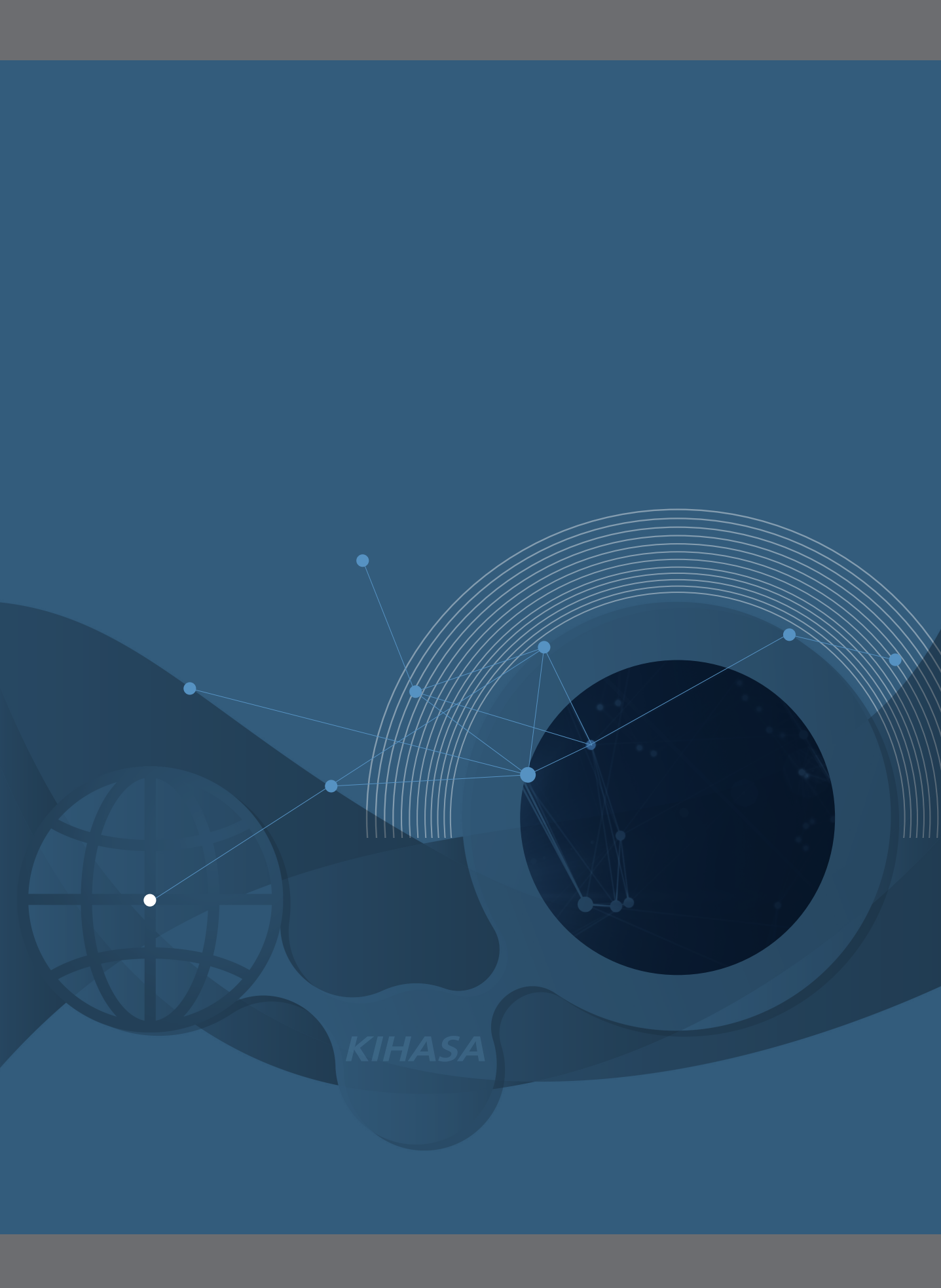
Project Head • Kim, Daejung

The Korean government began to recognize and grant patents on substances in 1987, which opened the industry's eye to the R&D investment. Korean pharmaceutical companies began to develop their own new drugs, starting with Sunpla, in the 2000s. The majority of these drugs, however, exclusively targeted the domestic market and resulted in little competitiveness on a global scale. Pharmaceutical innovation and policies remain under-analyzed topics in the research community. This study discusses the economics of direct investment in pharmaceutical R&D by the government, academic-industrial collaboration, and insurance benefits and pricing.

Chapter 2 summarizes the economic case for innovation policy, describes how innovation policy is implemented in practice, and describes the evidence on the effects of innovation policy. We investigate the “pull” policies aiming to increase the private benefits associated with innovation and “push” policies targeting the costs. The most widely used “pull policy” around the world today is the granting of intellectual property rights, particularly patents. “Push” policies encourage greater investment in R&D by reducing the costs of that investment.

Chapter 3 overviews on the regulatory reform in healthcare sector in general and its impact on R&D. Worldwide, health sector regulation has extended beyond traditional concerns with safety and efficacy, to evidence of performance and value. Such changes directly impact on the ability of a health sector to innovate, as DRGs tend to benchmark the average practice and value-based pricing attempts to restrict new technology diffusion. In the pursuit of static efficiency through price regulation all the major European markets now appear to support some form of

value-based pricing (VBP) where value and subsequent product reimbursement price is explicitly linked to the incremental health benefit produced. As reimbursement is increasingly tied to product value, some have argued that all dimensions of value must be taken account of, and that the highest levels of reimbursement should be given to the most innovative products.



KIHASA

III

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs | 2015 Annual Report

Out Research Activities

1. KIHASA Periodicals
2. International Conferences and Seminars

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.

○ Vol.35 No.1

Title	Author
Inequality and Social Risks: Applications of the Index of Health and Social Problems	Hwang, Sun-Jae
A Systemic Review of Research on Perceived Discrimination and Health in South Korea	Son, Inseo Kim, Seung-Sup
Comparison of The Introduction Way of For-profit Hospitals	Seo, Cheong-Seog
Effects of Job Loss on Self-esteem: Focusing on Gender Difference	Jeong, Eunseok Kahng, Sang Kyoung
Mediating Effects of Social Support on the Relationship Between Motivation to Change and Quality of Life among Alcoholics	Yoon, Myeong Sook Kim, Nam Hee
The Association of Multiple Risky Health Behaviors with Self-reported Poor Health, Stress, and Depressive Symptom	Park, Eun-Ja Jun, Jina Kim, Nam-Soon
A Study on the Effects of a Navigator Intervention to Improve Breast Cancer Screening: a Focus on National Population Screening Program for Cancer in one District of Seoul	Han, In-young Lim, Jung-won Rhee, Young-sun Kang, Bang-geul Lee, Ji-eun
The Impacts of Climate Change and Age Factors on the Food-borne Disease	Shin, Ho-Sung Yun, Simon Jeong, Jin-Wook Kim, Jeong Seon
Influencing Factors on the Work Performance Competence of Medicaid Case Managers	Song, Myeong Kyeong Yoo, Eun Kwang
The Structural Linkages between Leader-Member Exchange and Extra Role Behaviors with Self-leadership as a Mediator in the Healthcare Organizations	Kim, Dae Won
Who Will Volunteer More?	Lee, Yong-kwan

Title	Author
The Effectiveness of the Multi-Pillar Pension System in Providing Adequate Old-Age Income Security	Woo, Haebong Han, Jeonglim
The Supply of Long-term Care Services and a Registration Ratio of Nursing Homes	Yoo, Jaeon
The Implication of Publicness on France's Housing Welfare Policies for the Elderly	Lee, Eunjoo
A Study of the Influence on Life Satisfaction for Marriage Immigrants on Substantive Citizenship: Focusing on Obtaining their Korean Nationality	Kim, Seokjun Hyeon, Donggil Kim, Hwijeong Lee, Jiheon
A Study on Fertility Differentials between Koreans and International Marriage Families	Kim, Hyun Sik
Repeat Types of Neglect and Correlates	Bae, Hwa-ok Kang, Jiyoung

○ Vol.35 No.2

Title	Author
A Comparative Study on the Effect of Education and Social Policies on Fertility Rates:Using System-GMM Estimation on 26 OECD Countries for 18 Year Panel Data	Eun, Suk
Forced Pension Reform: The Case of Greece	Jung, In Young Kwon, Hyeok Chang Jung, Chang Lyul
Introduction of Korean Basic Pension and Equity of Intergenerational Transfer	Seok, Jae Eun
Enrollment Situation in Private Health Insurance by Type of Employment:Analysis of Middle Aged Male Employees	Kim, Jaewon Kim, Cheong-Seok
An Exploration on Middle Aged Women's Social Capital and Economic Capital:A Comparison of Four Different Age Groups	Choi, Min Jeong
The Effect of Social Capital on Depression:Focused on the Mediating Effect of Family Relationship Satisfaction	Song, Jin Yeong
A Study of Social Support and Life Satisfaction in Middle-aged Korean Immigrants in Sidney: Mediation Effect of Acculturation and Depression	Ha, Choonkwang
An Analysis of Determinants of Employment and Wage of Disabled Women	Yang, Jung Bin

Title	Author
A Study of Child Abuse Death Case: Based on the Ulsan Stepmother Case	Lee, Sewon
The Mediating Effects of Coping Strategies on the Relationship between Attributional Styles and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder among Sexual Assault Victims	Shim, Hai Sun Chun, JongSerl Kim, Ji Hyun
A Qualitative Study on the Experiences of Abused Older Adults Regarding Abuse Recurrence and Adult Protective Services	Kim, Yujin
A Study on the Social Care Service Delivery System for Older People:Focusing on the Perspectives of Public Sector Employees and Private Service Providers	Chon, Yongho
Development and Validation of a Scale to Measure Age Integration	Chung, Soondool Lee, Eunjin, Ki, Jeehye Choi, Hye-ji
Preventable Hospitalizations and Emergency Room Visits:Focus on Medical Aid Beneficiaries with Chronic Conditions	Kim, SooJung Kim, BoRin Park, Sojung
The Comprehensive Health Expenditure Ceiling System to Prevent Catastrophic Health Expenditure: Focusing on Applicability Using Cost Estimation	Song, Eun Cheol Shin, Young Jeon
Demographic Change and Drug Expenditure Growth in the National Health Insurance:a Decomposition Analysis	Park, Sylvia Kim, Sowoon Kim, Daejung
Identification and Prediction of Latent Classes of Health Promoting Behaviors among Children	Lee, Sang-Gyun Yoo, Joan P. Chung, Grace H.
Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition of Gender Differences in Depression in Korea	Lee, Yong-Woo
A Critical Review of the Study Method of Psychological Autopsy in South Korea	Kang, Jun Hyeok
The Variation of Factors of Severity-Adjusted Length of Stay (LOS) in Injury of Neck	Hong, Sung-Ok Kim, Young-Teak Park, Jong-Ho Kang, Sung-Hong
Working Condition, Health and Perceived Patient Safety among Doctors in Training:2014 Korean Interns & Residents Survey	Kim, Saerom Kim, Seung-Sup Kim, Ja Young
Influence of Architectural Environment Change of the Community Mental Health Center on Users	Choi, Myung-Min Lee, Hae-Kyung

○ Vol.35 No.3

Title	Author
A Study of the Life Prospect of Koreans: Focusing on Its Level, Pattern and Predictive Factors	Lee, Wang Won Kim, Mun Cho
Effects of Socioeconomic Deprivation on Depressive Mood: Analysis of the Moderating Effect of Age	Kim, Juhee You, Jung-Won Song, In Han
A Study of Elderly Poverty and Depression: Focusing on the Multidimensional Concept of Poverty	Kim, Tae-wan Lee, Ju-mi Jung, Jin-wook
A Study on Overcoming of the Suicidal Idea	Kang, Jun Hyeok Lee, Keun-Moo Lee, Hyuk Koo
Analysis of the Relationship between Working Hour Mismatch and Worker's Health	Lee, Yong-Kwan
The Effect of Catastrophic Health Expenditure on Household Economy: Focusing on Financial Coping and Poverty	Woo, Kyung Sook Shin, Young-jeon
The Equity of National Health Insurance Contribution in South Korea	Choi, Jae-Woo Jeong, Jae-Wook Kim, Jae-Hyun Kim, Jeong-Lim Park, Eun-Cheol
A Comparative Study of End-of-Life Care Intention between South Korea and the United States: Social Workers' Perspective	Kwon, Sung Ae Park, Yong Soon Suk, Malsook
Health Promotion and Health Service/Program Use on an Urban Campus in the U.S.	Hong, Seokho
Breast Cancer Survivors' Mental Health related to Attachment Injury and Marital Satisfaction	Seo, Mia Min, Jun-Won Roh, Dong-Young
Indoor Environmental Exposure Related Behaviors and Health Outcomes among Older People: A Perspective from Living Arrangements	Kim, Sowoon Kim, Hongsoo Lee, Seyune Jung, Young-Il Lee, Boeun Hong, Yun-Chul
Factors Associated with Healthcare Service Utilization among Korean Baby Boomers	Lee, Eun-Whan Choi, Hyeon-Jin Kim, Hee-sun

Title	Author
The Sense of Mastery as a Moderator and Mediator of the Impact of Job Insecurity on the Health of Korean Baby Boomers	Chung, Eunkyung Ha, Jung-Hwa Han, Gyounghae
Neighborhood Ethnic Composition and Job Search Path as Determinants of Earning and High Skill Job Employment among Employed Marriage Immigrant Wives in South Korea	Lee, Jiwon
Association between Discrimination and Self-rated Health among Marriage Migrants in South Korea: Focusing on Region of Origin and Gender Differences	Kim, Yugyun Son, Inseo Kim, Seung-Sup
Factors Associated with Food Insecurity among One-person Households	Lee, Hyunmin Kim, Wook-Jin
A Study on the Construct of Recovery among Mentally Disabled People:Q Methodological Application	Lee, Ye seung Rhee, Young sun
A Study on Institutional Isomorphism Experience in Social Enterprise:Focused on the Cases of Chungbuk Self-Sufficient Enterprises	Lee, Hyunju Min, Yoonkyung
Analysis of the Determinants of the Cost of Funeral and Method of Bury Deceased Beneficiary in National Basic Livelihood Security System	Kim, Jae Ho

○ Vol.35 No.4

Title	Author
Discussions on the Empirical Study on Health Care Consumptions by Private Health Insurance Policyholders	Shin, Keechul
Does Concurrent Introduction of Small Cost-sharing and Gatekeeping Arrangements Reduce Health Care Spending? Evidence from Medical Aid Reform in South Korea	Yoon, Jangho Shin, Hyun-Woong Noh, Yun-Hong Yeo, Nageum
Transgender People's Access to Health Care in Korea	Yi, Horim Lee, Hyemin Yoon, Jung Won Park, Jooyoung Kim, Seung-Sup
Effects of Hospital's Characteristics on the Length of Stay in Middle-aged Gonarthrosis Inpatients	Lee, Geun-Woo Son, Ye-Jin Lee, Kwang-Soo
Affecting Factors for Continuing Outpatient Care After Inpatient Care for Patients with Alcohol Dependence in Korea: A Population-based Study	Kime, Kyoung Hoon Ahn, Leesu

Title	Author
Health Risk Appraisal Model for Assessing Hypertension by Changing Health Risk Factors	Park, Il Su Kim, Yoo Mi Kang, Sung Hong
A Systematic Review of Studies on Public Health Using Multilevel Analysis: Focused on Research Trends and The Assessment of Risk of Bias	Shin, Sang Soo Woo, Kyung Sook Shin, Young-jeon
Emotional Labor and Professional Quality of Life in Korean Psychiatric Nurses	Shin, Hae Jin Kim, Kye Ha
The Comparative Analysis of a Structural Impact of Emotional Labor, Exhaustion, and Customer Orientation of Nurse	Yoon, Ki Chan Sohn, Minsung Kim, Mi Sun Choi, Mankyu
Effects of Organizational Cultures and Anti-Bullying Initiatives on Workplace Bullying among Workers in the Healthcare, Education, and Banking Service Industries	Yoo, Gye Sook
The Influence of Professional Capability on Worker's Job Satisfaction in Community Child Center: Focusing on the Mediating Effect of Organizational Commitment	Kim, Yong-Min
Korean Society's Perception toward Suicide: "Us" and "Them" Represented in a TV Documentary	Lee, Hannah An, Soontae
A Study of the Effect of Participation in Productive Leisure Activities on the Suicide Ideation and Physical and Mental Health of Elderly Living Alone	Kim, Ye Sung Ha, Woong Yong
Factors Associated With Food Insecurity Among the Korean Elderly: Using Ordered Logistic Regression Analysis	Cho, Jayoung
Factors Influencing Low-income Mothers' Employment: The Role of Behavioral Health and Government Support	Song, Na Kyoung
Determinants of Life Satisfaction of People with Disabilities in Korea: the Role of Public Transfer Income	Yun, Heejung Shin, Jaeun
The Impact of Enrollment Rate on Childcare Center Closure in South Korea	Yoo, Jaaeon
Predictors of Delayed Disclosure and Effects of Delayed Disclosure on Psychological Adjustment in Sexually Abused Children	Choi, Ji Young
Development of a Private Resource Mobilization Model and Distribution Areas	Gho, Gyeonghoan

Health–Welfare 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.

No.	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
January (Vol.219)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·National Health Insurance Policy and Its Challenges ·Population Policy and Its Challenges ·Basic Social Security and Its Challenges ·Population Policy and Its Challenges ·Social Insurance Financing and Its Challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Challenges A Study of Current Social Support for Children with Disabilities ·Depression, Its Concurrent Chronic Illnesses, and Related Health Service Use in the Korea Welfare Panel Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Cyber Violence and Hikikomori in Japanese Youth ·Income Inequality and Social Policy in Selected OECD Countries
February (Vol.220)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Family Environment and Quality of Life for Children ·The Subjective Well–being of Korean Children and Its Policy Implications ·Children’s life at school: Focusing on school satisfaction, delinquent behaviors, and school violence ·Policy Development for the Physical Health of Children ·Child Poverty and Social Policy Challenges in Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Discontinued Orphan Drugs in Korea: Policy Suggestions ·A Look at the Effect of Housing Pension on Old–age Income Inequality ·Analysis of Suicidal Ideation Pathways and Marginal Effects in School Bullying Victims ·The Implications of the Amended Social Services Act for Social Welfare Corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Korea’s Gender Gaps and work life Balance on OECD Indicators
March (Vol.221)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Social Risks and Public Awareness:Policy Implications ·The Determinants and Current Status of Social Cohesion in Korea ·The Relationship between Social Integration of Happiness ·Social Conflict Index and Economic Growth:Evidence from a Cross–section of 7 Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Changes in Policy on Alcoholic Beverages and Drinking in Korea:Tasks Ahead ·Effective policy alternatives to reduce harms caused by alcohol use in Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Unpaid Housework and Intergenerational Economy in Core European Countries ·Development and Utilization of Protection Applications for At–risk Youth: Some Overseas Examples

No.	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
April (Vol.222)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Present State and Issues of Social Welfare in Korea · Present State and Issues of Social Welfare in China · Social Security in Japan: Reform Challenges and Responses · Social Security in Singapore: National Provident Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Living Conditions and Policy Implications of Elderly couple Households in Korea · Macro Data on Social Welfare and Health Care: Current State and Protection Recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Current Picture of UK's Child Protection System and its Implications · A Look at Korea's Welfare Sector Tax Reliefs from a Cross-country Perspective
May (Vol.223)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Characteristic Changes and Living Status of Older Koreans · Economic Conditions of Older Koreans: Current Conditions and Policy Considerations · The Health Status of Older Koreans and Policy Considerations · Older Persons' Physical and Cognitive Functions, Elderly Caregiving, and Policy Considerations · The Economic Activities of Older Koreans: Current Conditions and Policy Considerations · Policy Considerations for the Leisure Activities of Older Koreans · Policy Considerations for the Living Conditions of Older Koreans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Family Policies in Reponse to Low Fertility: A Comparison of Selected East Asian Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social Services Block Grant in the US and its Implications for Korea · Ex Post Price Controls on Reimbursable Drugs in Selected European Countries · Public Pension Asset Allocation and Governance Practices in Selected Countries
June (Vol.224)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · On the Importance of Setting Financing Targets for the National Pension · The Income Replacement Rates and Financial Prospects of Korea's Public Pension Plans · Future Prospect of Old-Age Income Security and Policy Implications · An International Comparison of Various Methods for Evaluating the Sustainability of Pension Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Home-based Child Care and Policy Recommendations for Its Enhancement · Improving National Support Program for Infertile Couples for the Promotion of Maternal and Neonatal Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Alternative Investments and Investment Strategies of Public Pension Funds in Selected Countries · The Services Strategies of the UK's Health and Social Care Information Centre

No.	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
July (Vol.225)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Chronic Illnesses and Limited Daily Activities in the Korean Elderly ·Out-of-pocket Prescription Drug Expenditures and Difficulty in Taking Medicine Among the Korean Elderly ·The Effect and Policy Implication of Elderly Fitness Programs ·The Elderly and Hospice Palliative Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·The Current Issues of Region Autonomous Social Service Investment Projects ·The Policy on Care for Children and Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Staffing Standards for Long-Term Care Facilities in Selected Countries ·Regulatory Reform in the National Strategic Special Zone of Japan and Its Implication for Korea
August (Vol.226)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Discriminations Against People with Disabilities: Current State and Policy Implications ·Health Care for People with Disabilities: Current State and Policy Implications ·Assistance with activities of daily living for People with Disabilities ·Economic Situations of People with Disabilities and Policy Implications ·Welfare Service Use in People with Disabilities:Current State and Policy Implications ·Social, Cultural and Leisure Activities of People with Disabilities: Current State and Policy Implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·The Family Life Adjustment of Children from Multicultural Families and Policy Implications ·The Income and Consumption Characteristics of Elderly Households in Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Social Assistance in the UK: On the Recent Introduction of the Universal Credit ·Australia's Chronic Disease Management Program and Its Implications for Korea
September (Vol.227)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Big Data and Its Applications in the Health and Welfare Sectors ·On the Need for Data Linkage in the Health and Welfare Sectors ·Social Big Data and Its Application: With Special Reference to MERS Information Diffusion and Risk Prediction ·De-identification Policy of Personal Information and Tasks on Healthcare Big Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Supporting Policies for Career Interrupted Women: Current Status and Policy Tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Quality of Life in Korea on OECD Better Life Index ·Drug Management in the UK Care Home and Its Implications

No.	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis	International Health Welfare Policy Trends
October (Vol.228)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·The Korea Welfare Panel Study: Its Structural Features and Development ·The Contribution of the Korea Welfare Panel Study to Academic Research ·Socioeconomic Changes in Korea: A Glance Through the Korea Welfare Panel Data ·The Issues and Challenges for the Korea Welfare Panel Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Family Change: Its Conflictual Aspects and Policy Implications ·Drug Abuse and Policy Implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Minimum Wages and Poverty Exit in OECD Countries ·Recent Reforms in Japan's Long-Term Care Insurance System and Their Policy Implications
November (Vol.229)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Alcoholism: Factors and Policy Options ·Current State and Challenges of Substance Abuse Prevention Policy ·Problem gambling: Current State and Policy Action ·Policy Options for the Improvement of Suicide Prevention Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Health and Welfare Statistics:With Suggestions to Improve Their Reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·On Japan's New Paradigm of Policies on Low Fertility ·Korea's current health expenditure and its financial composition:A comparative study across the OECD countries ·Immigration's Impact on Past and Future U.S. Population Change
December (Vol.230)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·How to Make Healthcare Resources Allocation More Efficient ·Primary Care Development Plans and Future Perspectives Under the Healthcare Delivery System ·Restructuring of Provider Reimbursement Methods for a Value-Based, Patient-Centered Healthcare System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·The Status of Information Management on Child Protection in Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·UK's Social Care Financial Management System and Its Implications for Korea ·Data Management Systems in Selected Countries and Their Implications

Health Welfare Issue & Focus

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

No.	Title	Author	Issue Date
269	Understanding Public Awareness of Reunification Using Social Big Data	Song, Taemin	2015-01-05
270	The Current State of Tele-Healthcare in Selected Countries	Kim, Daejung	2015-01-12
271	Poverty and Inequality in Korea in Recent Years	Lim, Wan-sub	2015-01-19
272	Mid-to Long-term Projection of Old-age Income	Kim, Jae Ho	2015-01-26
273	Public and Private Pension Plans: A Combined Income Replacement Approach to Policy Options for Old-Age Income Security	Baek, Hyeyoun	2015-02-16
274	Subjective Happiness in Koreans, by Household-Level and Individual-Level Characteristics	Kim, Meegon	2015-03-02
275	Changes in Korean Parents' Time Spent on Housework and Child Care	Shin, Yoon-jeong	2015-03-09
276	How to Better Manage Pollutants in Oriental Herbal Medicines	Kim, Jeongseon	2015-03-23
277	Household Income and Asset Distribution in Korea	Nam, Sangho	2015-04-06
278	The Aging of Koreans with Disabilities: Current State and Implications	Hwang, Juhee	2015-04-20
279	Depression and Depressive Symptoms in Korean Women	Kim, Nam-soon	2015-04-27
280	Health Care Use and Health Inequality in Korea	Kim, Dongjin	2015-05-04
281	Fuel Poverty in Korea and Its Policy Implications	Kim, Hyeon-kyeong	2015-05-18
282	Local-level Welfare Resources Management and Ways of Its Improvement	Jung, Hae-sik	2015-05-25
283	Predicting Tobacco Health Risks by Using Social Big Data	Song, Taemin	2015-06-01

No.	Title	Author	Issue Date
284	A Cross-national Comparison of the Value of Children	Kim, Meesook	2015-06-08
285	The Changing Social Welfare Landscape and the Role of Welfare Technology	Ryu, Gun-chun	2015-06-15
286	Strengthening the Comprehensive Nursing Service for Better Inpatient Care	Hwang, Nami	2015-07-13
287	Population Aging and Changes in the Roles of Public and Private Transfers	Hwang, Namhui	2015-07-20
288	Assistance Programs for Near-Poor Koreans and Ways for Their Improvement	Ryu, Jeong-hee	2015-07-27
289	Orphan Drugs and Orphan Drug Policies in Selected Countries	Park, Sylvia	2015-08-03
290	Analysis of the Joint Distribution of Income and Wealth Among Households Headed by Middle-Aged and Older People	Nam, Sangho	2015-08-17
291	A Strategic Plan for Shifting Child Protection to a Child Safeguarding System	Park, Sekyung	2015-08-31
292	Social Service Duplications: Policy Implications and Suggestions	Kang, Hyekyu	2015-09-07
293	The Consumption Pattern and Education Expenditures of Households with School-Age Children	Park, Jongseo	2015-09-14
294	Strategies for Improving Public Awareness of the Safety of Food Additives	Kim, Jeongseon	2015-09-21
295	The Health Status and Health Care Use of Koreans: A Glance Through OECD Statistics	CHANG Youngsik	2015-09-26
296	Depression and Depression Risks in Korean Teenagers: A Social Big Data Analysis	Song, Taemin	2015-10-19
297	Strategic Asset Allocation for the National Pension: Overseas Investment and Setting Target Risk Asset Ratio	Won, Jongwook	2015-10-26
298	Low Fertility and Policy Responses in Korea and Japan	Cho, Sungho	2015-11-09
299	Long-Term Care Facilities: Current State and Policy Implications	Sunwoo, Duk	2015-11-30
300	Living Alone in Old Age: Current Status and Policy Strategies	Chung, Kyunghee	2015-12-14

Research in Brief

A monthly

No.	Title	Author	Issue Month
1	Subjective Happiness in Koreans, by Household-Level and Individual-Level Characteristics	Meegon Kim	2015-04
2	Household Income and Asset Distribution in Korea	Sang-ho Nam	2015-04
3	Changes in Korean Parents' Time Spent on Housework and Child Care	Yoon-jeong Shin	2015-05
4	The Aging of Koreans with Disabilities: Current State and Implications	Ju-hee Hwang	2015-05
5	Public and Private Pension Plans: A Combined Income Replacement Approach to Policy Options for Old-Age Income Security	Hyeyoun Baek	2015-05
6	Depression and Depressive Symptoms in Korean Women	Nam-Soon Kim	2015-06
7	Fuel Poverty in Korea and Its Policy Implications	Hyunkyung Kim	2015-06
8	A Cross-national Comparison of the Value of Children	Meesook Kim	2015-07
9	Population Aging and Changes in the Roles of Public and Private Transfers	Nam-hee Hwang	2015-08
10	Orphan Drugs and Orphan Drug Policies in Selected Countries	Sylvia Park	2015-09
11	Analysis of the Joint Distribution of Income and Wealth Among Households Headed by Middle-Aged and Older People	Sang-ho Nam	2015-10
12	The Health Status and Health Care Use of Koreans: A Glance Through OECD Statistics	Young-sik Chang	2015-12

Working Paper

Title	Author
Analysis of the Impact of Decreasing Labor and Growing Income Polarization on Economic Growth	Won, Jongwook
Social Big Data Analysis and Utilization Methodologies: With Special Reference to Forecasting the dangers of sexting in Korea using social big data	Song, Tae Min
Welfare System Sustainability and the Role of Welfare Technology in a Low-Birthrate and Rapidly Aging Society	Ryu, Gun-chun
Forecasts on the Real Income Replacement Rates of Public and Private Pensions by Birth Cohort: Focusing on the Annuitization of Retirement Benefits for Stabilizing Old-Age Income	Baek, Hae-yeon
Population Ageing and Changes in the Role of Public and Private Transfers: Analysis using Korea's National Transfer Accounts	Hwang, Namhui
A Society with a Lowest-Low Fertility Rate and a Super-Aged Population: Risks and Strategy	Lee, Samsik
The Lifestyle-Related Disease Reduction Strategy -Pathway Analysis of Health Perception, Health Behavior, and Health Status	Jung, Young-Ho
Patient's Choice of Hospital in Korean Inpatient Care Market	Kim, Dae Jung
The Effects of an Aging Population on Personal Income Tax Revenue in Korea: Evidence from a dynamic microsimulation	Ko, Jayee
The Treatment Compliance of People with Lifestyle Diseases: Current Status and Improvement Suggestions	Park, Eun-Ja
Changes in the Perception of Marital Roles and Factors Associated with Work-Family Conflict	Kim, Eun Jeong
Prevalence of Abnormal Gestational Weight Gain and Its Determinants in Korea	Lee, Sang-lim
Mothers and Children in the first 1,000 Days Project in North Korea : Significance and Strategy	Hwang, Na-Mi
The Effects of Fiscal Expenditure on Employment and Welfare: A CGE Analysis	Nam, Sang-Ho
A study on the micro data linkages to promote the production and utilization of health and welfare statistics	Oh, Miae

Title	Author
Measuring social values in end-of-life care	Ko, Sukja
Development of Health Inequality Indicators and Health Inequality Monitoring in Korea	Kim, Dongjin
Korean Healthcare Quality Report I	Kang, Hee-Chung
International Comparison on the Value of Children	Kim, Meesook
Changes in Family Structure, Barriers to Family Functioning, and Intergenerational Conflicts in Korean Families	Kim, Yu Kyung
A Study on the Optimal Supply and the Efficient Use of Hospital Bed Resources	Oh, Youngho

International Conferences and Seminars

Events	Date	Theme	Co-organizer
International Conference on Health Impact Assessment	15.03.23.	Social determinants of health in the elderly population	
2nd Conference on Asian Social Policy Studies	15.06.15.	Social security systems in Korea and China	Policy Research Center, Ministry of Civil Affairs of China
First Joint Seminar on Social Security in Post-Unification Korea	6.30(화)-7.2(목)	Social security in a unified Korea	Yanbian University
1st Conference with the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France	6.30-7.1	Inequalities in social dimensions	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences
2nd Conference on Asian Social Policies	15.08.06.	Poverty issues, anti-poverty policies in China, Japan and Korea; areas of future research collaboration	
International Symposium on Demographic Dynamics in Low Fertility Societies	15.09.14.	Population dynamics in lowest-low fertility societies	

Events	Date	Theme	Co-organizer
KIHASA-RIVM Joint Symposium on Health Impact Assessment	15.10.22.	Methodologies used in health risk and benefit assessment in Korea and some other countries	RIVM
Second Family Policy Seminar for Asia and the Pacific Region	15.10.29.	Current status of family data in the East Asian region; ways to improve the quality of family data; changes in fertility rates and future collaboration in family policy research	
International Seminar on National Pension Asset Allocation	15.10.30.	Strategic asset allocation and management for promoting the National Pension Fund's overseas investment	FTSE-Russell; Korea Economic Daily
KIHASA-EWC Joint Conference on Low Fertility and Population Aging	15.11.4~11.8	International comparison of policy responses to low fertility and population aging	EWC
The 1st East Asia Conference on Vulnerable Children and Child Protection Systems	15.11.10.	Protection systems for at-risk children in Korea, China and Japan	
Innovation and Collaboration for the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry	15.11.23.	Trends in policies and R&D for promoting the pharmaceutical industry	
KIHASA-RAND Joint Seminar on the Economic Effect of Social Security Finance	15.11.24.	Macro and micro aspects of social security finance; projections of expenditures on the National Health Insurance and the Long-Term Care Insurance; Dynamic Micro-Simulation Model of National Pension Payouts	RAND
International Conference on Emerging Issues in Low Fertility and Aging Society	15.12.14~12.16	Challenges and policy responses in low-fertility and aging societies; areas of international collaboration	
5th Tripartite Conference on Aging	15.12.16~12.17	Best practice policies on population aging in Korea, China, and Japan	
International Conference on Social Policy: Low Fertility and Population Aging in East Asia	15.12.22.	Policy responses taken in East Asian countries to fertility decline and population aging	

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