

Annual Report 2016

**Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs**
Annual Report 2016



FOREWORD

From its founding in 1971 on, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) has been at the forefront of research in Korea's social policy. Throughout 2016 we have worked from various angles in earnest to find ways to raise the effectiveness of health policies, to make customized welfare programs and to increase the impact of policy measures taken in response to population aging and declining birthrate.

In 2016 alone, KIHASA researchers brought to completion 65 research reports and 113 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 2016, this report listed various activities we conducted—policy dialogues, and international conferences, among many others—in the past year.

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

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

Sang-ho Kim, Ph.D.
President
Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sang-ho Kim". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned below the printed name and title.



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Health and Social Affairs**
Annual Report 2016

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About KIHASA

I

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Mission

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

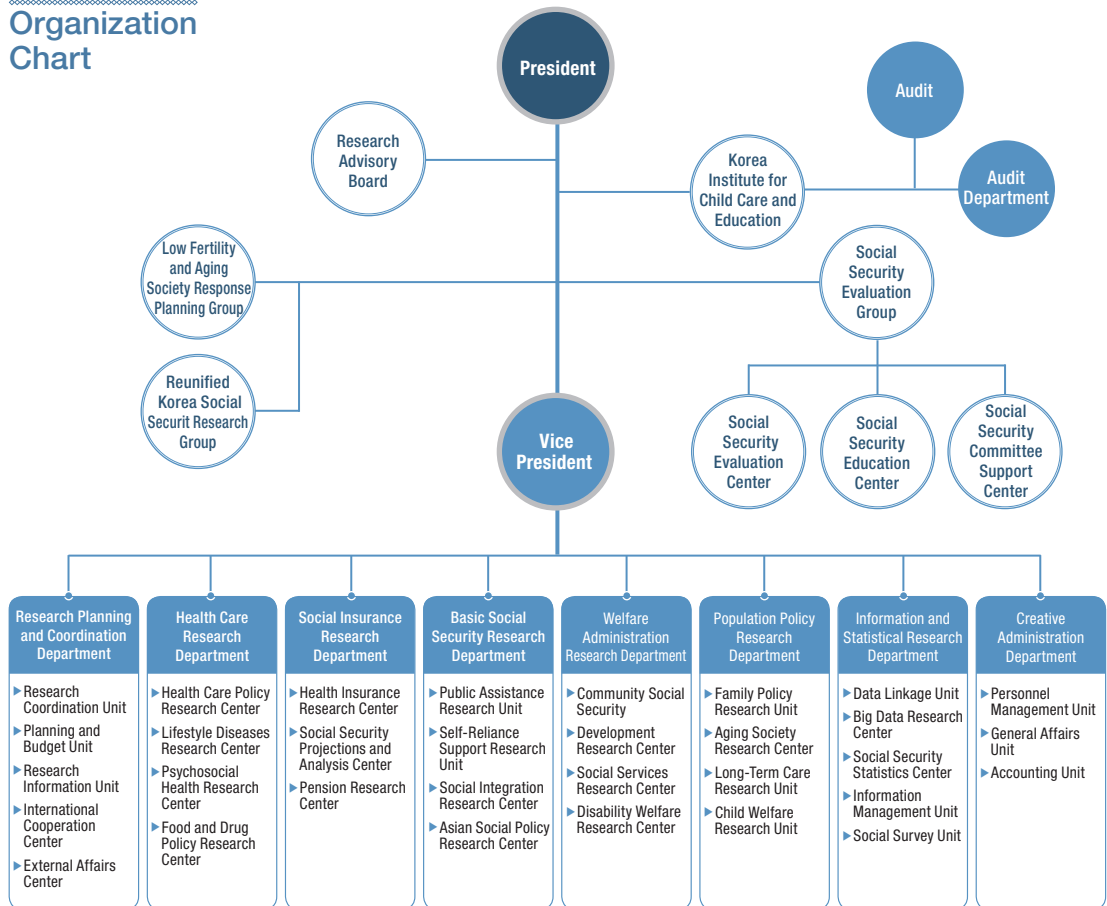
History

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

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

(Dec. 31, 2016)

	Categories	Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
	Senior Research Fellows	10	107
Research Staff	Research Fellows	38	
	Associate Research Fellows	32	
Specialist Staff	Senior Researcher	27	9
	Specialist Fellow	2	
	Senior Specialist	5	
Administrator Staff	Specialist	2	20
	Administrative Fellow	5	
	Senior Administrator	7	
	Administrator	8	
Total		137	137

VISION & MISSION



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

Carrying out research and analysis in health care, national pension, social welfare and social policy



Bringing together different policy views of public and facilitate their understanding of social policy issues

Contributing to the short-to-long-term development of health and welfare policies

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Leading policy research on health and welfare

Developing and augmenting research capabilities

Paving a sustainable path to health and welfare policies for Korea

Leading mid-to-long-term health and welfare planning

Promoting translation of research outcomes into policy

Establishing a social security policy assessment system

Raising rational public awareness of welfare through education and publicity

Strengthening policy dialogue channels with relevant authorities

Disseminating the outcomes of user-oriented research

Innovating managerial practices to strengthen research capabilities

Establishing creative management through innovation

Adopting principle-based, efficient organization management

Strengthening the institute's role in response to social demands

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Health Care Research Department

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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- Health care delivery and primary care
- Health care resources
- Public health care
- Emergency health care
- Investment in the health industry
- Rational level of regulation on the health industry
- Health promotion policy and programs
- Health promotion
- Health care policy assessment
- Health service delivery system
- Mid-to-long-term health promotion strategies
- Disease prevention and management
- Maternal and child health
- Dental health
- Psychosocial health survey and analysis
- Factors and causes of social pathologies such as high suicide rates
- Safety measures for food and dietary supplement
- Public hygiene and public health policy
- Policy on food industry development
- Safety control measures on pharma-ceuticals, medical technologies, and cosmetics
- Policy on drug supply and demand
- Drug pricing and quality control
- Policy on development of pharmaceutical industry

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Social Insurance Research Department

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

◆ Research areas and activities

- Assessment of and improvement strategies for the National Health Insurance
- Assessment of and improvement strategies for the Medical Aid Program
- National health expenditure and the efficiency of the National Health Insurance
- Assessment and improvement of the performance of health care delivery
- Development of mid-to-long-term projection models for social security
- Managing “Social Security Projections Center” as specified in the Social Security Basic Act
- Social security financial projections and assessment
- Socioeconomic impact of social security expenditure
- Structure of social security expenditure
- Allocation of social security resources
- Financing of social security
- Improvement of the institutional framework for social security projection and analysis
- Setting roles for central and local government in social security financing
- Public social financing in selected countries
- Improvement strategies for pension plans in an aging, low-growth society
- Establishment of multi-pillar old-age income protection for the socially vulnerable and the working poor
- Financial Assessment for the sustainability of the National Pension
- Pension fund management in a rapidly changing socioeconomic environment

Basic Social Security Research Department

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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- National Basic Living Security
- Poverty and income inequality
- Effective cash and in-kind assistance
- Korea Welfare Panel
- Life and employment of the working poor
- Employment support for able-bodied low-income individuals
- Linking welfare and work
- Survey and analysis of social cohesion and social conflict
- Development of indicators of social cohesion and social conflict
- Policy measures for increasing social cohesion and for reducing social conflict
- Management of the Social Cohesion Forum; establishment of a social cohesion expert network
- Comparison of social policies in selected Asian countries
- Establishment of a database of social security programs in selected Asian countries
- International cooperation in social welfare studies for the Asian region
- Establishment of a network of social welfare experts in Asian countries
- Publishing of "Global Social Security Review"

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Welfare Administration Research Department

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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- Public welfare services delivery system
- Private welfare services delivery system
- Role division between the central government and local governments in delivering social protection
- Assessment of local governments' progress in delivering social protection programs
- Community-level social protection indicators
- Planning of community-based social protection
- Public-private cooperation in social welfare delivery
- Survey of living conditions of people with disabilities
- Establishment and assessment of five-year plan for the development of policy on people with disabilities
- Assessment of policies on people with disabilities
- Policies on women with disabilities and people with severe disabilities
- International comparison of policies on people with disabilities
- Promotion of the self-reliance and rights of the disabled
- Survey of social services supply and demand
- Delivery, provision, and governance of social services
- Employment of social welfare workforce
- Promotion of social economy
- Assessment of the quality of social services

Population Policy Research Department

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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- Family formation and breakup
- Survey and analysis of trends in childbirth
- Child care policy
- Policy on work-life balance
- Living conditions of diverse families, including multi-cultural families, single-parent families, and grandparent-led families
- Assessment of family policy
- Family policies in foreign countries
- Survey and preliminary analysis of aging society-related issues
- Development of aging society-related indicators
- International comparison of aging society-related issues
- Development and improvement of policies on aging society
- Assessment of policies on aging society
- Survey of long-term care
- In-depth analysis of data on long-term care
- International comparison of long-term care programs
- Assessment of long-term care
- Planning and assessment of child care policy
- Governance of child care policy
- Infrastructure of child care
- Support programs for at-risk children
- Safety measures for children
- Survey and evidence-based policy analysis of child

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Information and Statistics Research Department

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

◆ Research areas and activities

- Data linkage strategies
- Survey sampling
- Policy analysis using latest statistical approaches
- Quality control and standardization of micro-data
- Informatization of data on health and welfare
- Establishment of user-tailored database system
- Protection personal health and welfare information
- Convergence of information technologies with health and welfare
- Strategies for supporting Government 3.0 tasks
- Big Data analytics of health and welfare policies
- Social Big Data Analytics of health and welfare issues
- Development of Big Data Analytics methods
- Development of a database of social security statistics in central and local governments and related organizations
- Statistical classification for improving the usability of data
- Management of social security indicators
- Generation of new necessary social security statistics
- Provision of support for social security statistics expert groups
- Improvement strategies for social security data production
- Establishment of a database of welfare finance statistics
- Production of statistics for the OECD, the WHO, and the UN

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.

- Trends in health and welfare indicators
- Analysis of social policy trends in terms of health and welfare statistics
- Improvement plans for the production and management of health and welfare statistics
- Planning and management of informatization projects
- Information security
- IT-based health and welfare information infrastructures
- Management of KIHASA websites
- Provision of support for information-related research projects
- Designing, scheduling, and budgeting of surveys
- Management of commissioned surveyors
- Face-to-face and other surveys
- Post-hoc analysis of survey data
- Survey quality control
- Survey data editing and cleaning
- Transfer and management of survey data

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

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 Koreans. We strive to improve the understanding of the public of policies concerning health and social welfare.

◆ Research areas and activities

- Development of models for social security evaluation
- Establishment of a database for social security evaluation
- Evidence-based improvement plans for social security
- Review of social security programs and their evaluation
- Evaluation of the implementation plan for the Social Security Basic Plan
- Evaluation of the essence of social security programs
- Coordination of different social security programs
- Proactive social security agenda shaping
- Development and delivery of social security education programs
- Development of general education programs on current national issues
- Public education on health and welfare vision
- Education on social welfare philosophy
- Development of agenda items for the Social Security Committee
- Provision of support for the Social Security Committee's working group
- Provision of support for the Social Security Committee's expert group

Reunified Korea Social Security Research Group

The reunification of South and North Korea will require not only a politico-economic unification, but also the inner unification of people in the two Koreas. 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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- Plans for materializing a unified social security system for both Korea
- Unified social security models and their budgets
- Management of the Forum on Unified Social Security
- Comparison of social security in South and North Korea
- Establishment of a database on North Korean social security
- Establishment of a database on social security in foreign cases of national reunification

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Low Fertility and Aging Society Response Planning Group

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.

◆ Research areas and activities

- 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
- Research support in the making of local-level policies on low fertility and population aging
- 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
- Establishment and management of research networks with foreign research organizations
- Holding international symposiums on low fertility and population aging

Research Planning and Coordination Department

◆ 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

◆ Activities and responsibilities

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

Publicity and Collaboration

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

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



Library

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

For appointment and help :

Phone: 044-287-8229

E-mail: library@kihasa.re.kr

Publications

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

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



KIHASA Websites

[Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs \(http://www.kihasa.re.kr\)](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 \(http://kowepe.re.kr\)](http://kowepe.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 \(http://www.khp.re.kr\)](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 \(http://data.kihasa.re.kr\)](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 \(http://hia.kihasa.re.kr\)](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.

**Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs**
Annual Report 2016



KISA

**Research
Project in 2016**

II



Research Report
2016-01



Healthcare Service Utilization among Korean Patients with Chronic Disease: Focusing on Hypertension and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

PROJECT HEAD Park, Eunja

Korea's health care delivery system has not been working well. As a result, many patients use outpatient health care services in general hospitals. The objective of this study was 1) to compare between outpatient health services use in clinics and those in general hospitals among hypertension or diabetes patients and 2) to examine the status of disease treatment and management for hypertension or diabetes patients. In addition, we examined the policies on chronic disease management and surveyed the knowledge and attitudes of patients for these policies.

Nearly 80% of hypertension patients and about 70% of diabetics used ambulatory care at clinics. The Korean government applied in October 2011 a differential out-of-pocket payment system on prescription drugs that distinguishes between general hospitals and clinics. We analyzed National Health Insurance claims data and found that the proportion of patients with hypertension or diabetes who used ambulatory care at clinics increased after the implementation of the differential co-payment system. Among patients with hypertension, the likelihood of shifting from a general hospital to a clinic was higher for women of younger ages with low-severity. Patients with hypertension or diabetes who visited clinics instead of general hospitals visited doctors more frequently, but they paid less OOP (Out-of-Pocket) medical expenditures.

We surveyed a total of 501 patients with hypertension or diabetes using face-to-face interview, and conducted Focus Group Interview (FGI) on 24 patients. Patients used medical services at general hospitals because they



thought that the doctors and equipments there were of better quality. In contrast, patients who used medical services at clinics answered that they did because clinics were located closer to their homes. Only 60% of patients were aware of the differential out-of-pocket payment system and 23.5% were aware of the support by the government for chronic disease management in clinics.

The results of our study suggest that clinics can increase their health care service use by improving their disease management. Also, and by reducing the out-of-pocket payment burden on clinic users can help promote health care use in clinics.

Research Report
2016-02

Patient Safety in Korea: Current Status and Policy Issues

PROJECT HEAD Seo, Jaehee

Patient safety, a relatively recent concept, is oriented toward a patient-centered approach. In Korea, the Patient Safety Act came to effect on July 29, 2016 for the purpose of ‘contributing to the enhancement of the quality of patient protection and medical care by setting forth necessary provisions for patient safety.’ Before the establishment and enforcement of Patient Safety Act, there was a surveillance system related patent safety. However, it was limited in function, especially in terms of information sharing. Also, the patient safety practice of health care institutions varied depending on their size and types. After the establishment of the Patient Safety Act, an exclusive medical team was formed and a Patient Safety Committee was established mandatorily in medical institutions of a specified size in order to reduce this kind of variation. But other hospitals and clinics that were smaller than that were excluded from this legal obligation. Although there is a risk that these institutions can be placed out of reach of an established patient safety policy, sufficient consideration was not given to this aspect. Hence, this study on current situation of patient safety in healthcare organizations was carried out by dividing organizations that carry legal obligations and it that do not carry such obligations for the purpose of survey and analysis. Research topics were drawn on the basis of the above result and a discussion has been carried out on strategies of improvement. The Patient Safety Act has political implication in that it approached the subject in terms of a system instead of focusing on individual of a medical team regarding negative events that occur to a patient in healthcare



organizations. However, as there are many aspects to be considered for promotion of patient safety in Korea, a mid- and long-term master plan should be devised together with a necessary strategy. Especially, for grasping the level of patient safety in Korea, government should be conduct a large scale survey on actual condition of patient safety and legal arrangement should be instituted urgently in terms of confidentiality and non-punitive for promoting of a Patient Safety Reporting and Learning System.

Research Report
2016-03



An Efficient Utilization Method of Health Care Resources to Keep Medical Expenses at an Appropriate Level in Korea: Focused on the Attending Hospital System

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Youngho

Raising the effectiveness of Health Care has been recognized as a way to enhance the performance of health care system and a national goal. This is a policy goal of significance especially in a country like Korea where healthcare resources are limited and the healthcare delivery system remains ineffective. The attending hospital system—where medical practitioners are allowed to provide a continuum of care to patients by using local hospital resources—was proposed and has been implemented since 2003 to address the problems of underutilization of specialist physicians and medical resources, and of the difficulties small hospitals have in recruiting necessary medical professionals; but its impact remains limited at best.

Main policy issues discussed with respect to the attending hospital system centered on fee system, medical dispute and related law. With regard to this, relevant improvement scheme was raised since 2001 but has not been implemented to this day. The reason behind the such failure is a lack of conviction among hospitals and clinics on the need for this system. As doubts were raised about the sustainability of the health care system, a committee was formed in 2016 to improve health care delivery system. Such effort is expected to play a role as a starting point which contributes to activate the attending hospital system. Above all, most of the main problems lie in difficulties of securing physicians and underutilization of the professionalism of physician in clinics.

The attending hospital system is not only a way to address the difficulties local and public hospitals face in recruiting physicians in the short term, but



an important milestone for practitioners in clinics to utilize their medical knowledge and techniques learned from medical residency programs. In the long term, it can ultimately enhance a health care supply system including a health care delivery system.

In addition, policy measures should be taken without further delay to address the issues of the fee system, medical disputes and the relevant legal framework. Apropos to the fee system, main issues are the need for newly established medical fee provisions related with attending hospital system and separation of fee between hospital and doctor. In regards to this, reasonable profit distribution rate should be arranged in the short term. In case of open hospitals which would be mainly public hospitals, the rate should be arranged in a way of endowing higher motivation to participating practitioners in clinics, considering the publicity of public hospitals. In the long term, separation between hospital and doctor's medical insurance fee which can be applied to Relative Value Medical Insurance Fee and reorganization including fee for patient transportation and open hospital patient management is needed.

The main issue for medical dispute should be focused on responsibility sharing between open hospitals and doctors. The sharing system can be classified into dispute solution procedure and cost sharing for compensation fee when the matter of responsibility is clarified. For dispute settlement, preparing reasonable procedure should be accompanied by supplementation of the existing Dispute Adjustment Act. In order to raise



compensation fee, activation of Malpractice Liability Insurance System and operation of Medical Compensation Deduction Union should be initiated. Lastly, it is necessary to improve the related laws, in order to revitalize the attending hospital system. Above all, laying a direct legal basis for the policy and giving permission to lease parts of hospital facilities are pivotal factors for the policy to go into effect. In addition, plan to acknowledge participating doctors as specialists needed in the legal standards of hospital should be considered. Also, participating hospitals should be given rights to indicate their participation status for an Attending Hospital Policy on organization names or advertisement. A firm establishment of health care delivery system is key to a cost-effective health system as it helps reduce unnecessary waste of health resources. This can solve the 'high cost, low efficiency' problem that Korea's health care system is facing, which is a core reason to establish medical delivery system. A full implementation of the attending hospital system is expected to work as a stepping stone to a well-functioning health care delivery system.

Research Report
2016-04

The Social Burden and Care Management for People with Dementia

PROJECT HEAD Ko, Suk Ja

Dementia is one of the priorities in public health policy. By the World Health Organization report, the number of people with dementia worldwide in 2010 was an estimated 35.6 million and will increase to 115.4 million in 2050. Also in Korea, the estimated prevalence of dementia was 9% in 2012, it will become a 15% by 2050. The aim of this study is to estimate the cost of dementia and to provide policy implications for prevention and care management of dementia.

People with dementia and their families suffer from financial care burdens. The markov cohort simulations estimate that the cost of caring for a dementia patient to be 96 million Won. Another projection model presents a dementia prevalence reduction scenario with reduced modifiable risk factors, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, depression, smoking, and physical inactivity. For example, a 10% prevalence reduction in dementia risk factor would bring a reduction of 6,329 people in the number of future dementia patients. These findings highlight public health policy across the life-course not only for care support but for prevention and promoting the elderly.

Research Report
2016-05



Analysis of Demand for Elder Health Care and Long-Term Care: Strategies for Diversifying Providers

PROJECT HEAD Hwang, Dokyung

Korea is one of the world's most extreme examples of demographic challenge. Rapid advances in medicine, diet, and living standards have increased life expectancy. Back in 1960, Korean women on average gave birth to 6.0 children. By 2015, the fertility rate had fallen to 1.24. With life expectancy rising and birthrates plunging record lows, Korea is about to undergo a stunning demographic transformation. According to the latest government projections, 40.1 percent of Korea's population will be 65 years of age or older by 2060. Korea faces the challenge of providing for one of the most rapidly aging populations in the world. The aging of its population will bring profound changes to nearly every dimension of Korean life. Government budgets will come under relentless pressure from rising expenditures on health care and long-term care. Unless Korea takes adequate and timely steps of preparation, it could face a future of slower economic growth and stagnating living standards. Therefore, various policy efforts are needed to integrate healthcare and long-term care services for the elderly.

Research Report
2016-06

The Consumption Patterns and Influencing Factors of Consumption among the Poor in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Hyonjoo

This study analyzed the changes in consumption patterns of the poor. The issues this study is interested in include the burden low income households bear in meeting their basic needs. We also examined the factors, such as employment instability, transfer income, and debt, that influence the consumption level and the characteristics of household expenditure of the poor, using national accounts, micro survey data and panel data.

In Korea, the household consumption of the poor is constrained by their low income. But because of diversity of needs, the poor could be divided into several groups according to composite of consumption items. The main items are housing, health, and education. Public transfer is not enough yet so it's influence is weak, unemployment and debt affect on consumption of low income household negatively. Debt helps the poor afford basic living costs in the short term, but in the long-term it presses on the consumption of the poor. The social policy should support the poor be secure in the area like health, housing and education.

Research Report
2016-07



A Study of the Poverty Environment of Low-Income Class and the Policy of Self-Support

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Tae-Wan

This report analyzed the actual condition of household debt by using micro data on “poverty environment.” The findings include that 26.8% of household with less than 50% of median income in 2014 had household debt, with indebted households having an average debt of 38.8 million won (median 15.2 million won). The debts of low-income households were due to housing and living costs. In 2014, debt-related housing was 34.4%, and debt of living cost was 32.0%. When measured based on interest payment burden, 2.8% of low-income households and 1.1% of high-income households were financially poor. The finance poor in low-income households were deemed to be more vulnerable to changes in external conditions. In order to better support those with household debt, it is necessary to link the labor market, lower the upper limit of the interest rate, and consultation with financial counselors.

Research Report
2016-08

The Diagnosis of Family Crises and Social Policies on the Diversification of Family Environment

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Yukyung

With changes in the social environment, many families in Korea have experienced difficulties such as the weakening of intra-family protection and family breakdown, due to dissolution and accumulation such as entry of new poor population, a vacuum of care · support, divorce · separation, etc. and emergent accidents such as suicide · disaster, etc. However, customized service responding to special needs of families is insufficient. In a situation where social safety nets are not established, the occurrence of crises resulting from family changes and emergent factors produces a vulnerable social group, speeds up family dissolution and negatively affects our society, which emerges as a very urgent social problem. Therefore, it is required to create policies for sustainable maintenance and development of our families.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the cause for family crises against family crises and family · sociological phenomena in depth, and diagnose problems and by the way, seek a customized counter strategy by crisis type. As a strategy against chronic crises, an economic support network targeting families in a financial crises should be expanded. As a counter-plan against the crises of family support, life-periodic and systematic support, expansion of a work-family balance system, expansion of a multi-layered and social safety net to alleviate the burden of caring for adult children, etc. should be sought. As a counter plan against family relationship crises, measures to cope with post-control violence or abuse and addiction, etc. should be taken at an systematic level, and in terms of prevention, a professional service



to increase family cohesion and elasticity should be provided to improve customized education · counsel · treatment and crisis response ability.

As a strategy against emergent crises, a community-based prevention system should be expanded, and a network against emergent crises should be reinforced. Specifically, in response to disaster crises, by establishing a complete manual based on community environments, local conditions, and architecture resources, its effectiveness should be raised. Furthermore, in response to continuous management and treatment for the families injured by disaster, national professional aid organizations will have to be expanded. As a psychological support system plan, self meetings for community-centered customized bereaved families should be prepared and assistance should be provided to them.

Research Report
2016-09

Evaluation, Policy Issues and Strategies Regarding Welfare Policies for Older Persons

PROJECT HEAD Chung, Kyunghee

With rapid demographic changes in Korea, the population aged 65 and over has increased in both proportion and number. In 10 years, those aged 65 and over will take up 20% of the Korean population. In addition, the diversity among older persons is increasing because of the dramatic socioeconomic changes over the last 40 years. Therefore, it is time we come up with long-term policy strategies in response. Under these circumstances, this study is aimed to evaluate welfare policies on older persons and suggest strategies to enhance their quality of life.

This study consists of four parts. Part 1 reviews previous evaluations of policies on older persons and existing statistics on the characteristics of older persons. Part 2 presents the results of evaluation (in terms of the coverage, adequacy and equity) of policies concerning economic security, health, long-term care, labor and leisure activities. Based on these evaluations, policy issues and strategies are discussed. Part 3 presents the results of survey regarding policy issues and strategies of welfare policies for older persons. The respondents are professors and researchers on gerontology. The last part makes policy suggestions and priority setting toward the society older persons can enjoy stable and active lives.

Research Report
2016-10



Constructing an Improved Support System for Abused Children

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Meesook

Even after the enactment of the “Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment, etc. of Child Abuse Crime” in 2014, there still remains a large group of abused children without proper services and protection. This study focuses on the construction of a support system for abused children.

This study divided the support system into three functions: reporting, service provision, and ex-post management. To better understand the current support system, we interviewed child protection employees and child facility employees about child abuse cases and needed policy items. Furthermore, to find out proper supporting system for abused children, the delphi survey was conducted twice of the professionals on child abuse. Moreover, after examining supporting systems of the USA, Japan and Sweden, this study provides suggestions for the improvement of support system for abused children in Korea.

The study adopted a holistic approach to achieve the goal. The proposed support system for abused children is as follows. First, improving the reporting system requires recruiting a broader pool workers responsible for child abuse reporting and educating them. Also, the use of big data tools can help improve the promotion of report route to the public. Second, construction of service provision system is suggested. By adopting the differential response system, high risk cases are dealt with under the new act, but low and medium risk cases are treated under the different system where the prevention and provision of various services are prioritized to prevent recurrence. Third, construction of infra-structure is mentioned,



since the first two propositions can be achieved only when CPS and its employees are enough in numbers, as well as they are better treated in work places and well equipped with on-the-job-training. Lastly, the prevention of child abuse and promotion of public awareness on it are discussed. It has been agreed on the fact that the prevention of child abuse is most important among others. Discipline of children has been one of the most debated issues in Korea. To change people's attitude toward how children should be disciplined requires educating Korean parents on alternative child discipline methods.

Research Report
2016-11



Informatization Issues and Policy Tasks for IoT of Social Welfare Facilities

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Yeon-Hee

This study aims to provide a roadmap for the informatization of welfare facilities' services by examining the prospect of their integration with IoT technology. In order to achieve the research objective the followings were proceeded. First, the technology's growth potential was evaluated through examination of features of and policy agendas for IoT technology. Second, this study examined service areas where improvement or customer-centered technology integration is needed. Third, services areas where technology integration is possible in terms of suppliers were drawn. Fourth, possible service areas where demands for IoT may occur were explored through analyzing social data to provide objective evidences. Fifth, ways to deal with a risk factor of personal information leakage were sought through examining personal information management system. Sixth, comprehensive analysis was done on areas of possible demands, and potential areas of IT integration and scenarios on implantations of the technology were suggested. Moreover, further research is required for the actualization of the suggested scenarios.

Research Report
2016-12

Policy Support for Medical Expenses on Pregnancy and Delivery: The Kookmin Haengbok Card Program

PROJECT HEAD Lee, So-Young

This study adds to the limited body of previous studies conducted on the health policy that supports medical expenses on pregnancy and childbirth, with special reference to the Kookmin Haengbok Card (previously Goeun Mom Card) Program. Using relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness as its criteria for policy evaluation, we performed a binary logistic regression analysis of data from the National Survey on Fertility, Family Health and Welfare (for the years 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015) conducted by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. In examining the extent to which the Program achieved its goal of “adequate prenatal care and good health outcomes,” we interviewed new mothers to understand their own evaluation of the policy and unmet needs.

The Program was found to be efficient as almost every pregnant women received its assistance. It was also effective in that it helped pregnant women receive adequate prenatal care, resulting in good health outcomes. The findings have several policy implications. The Program should be expanded through not only cash assistance but also the national health insurance coverage based on an adequate prenatal care guideline. Also, public policies should support maternal and child health by providing assistance throughout the process of pregnancy and childbirth to overcome the problem of low-fertility.

Research Report
2016-13



Childbirth and Child-Rearing in Diverse Families and Policy Implications: With Focus on Nonmarital Cohabitation

PROJECT HEAD Byoun, Soo-Jung

The purpose of this study is to understand current situations of nonmarital cohabitation in Korea and to provide implications for policy. Although the increasing number of cohabitators in Korea has been frequently addressed, research is still insufficient on nonmarital cohabitation. Therefore, this study examines cohabitators' marriage and family values and their attitudes toward childbirth and child-rearing. It also examines public opinions and attitudes about cohabitation.

First of all, this study reviews the changes in Korean families and the trends of cohabitation in foreign countries. Next, we conducted online surveys and in-depth interviews with cohabitators to understand their reasons for cohabitation and to examine their marriage and family values. The various reasons of cohabitation could be divided into two groups: 'cohabitation as a stage in the marriage process' and 'cohabitation as an alternative to marriage or cohabitation not related to marriage.' The findings of this study indicate that cohabitators who chose cohabitation as an alternative to marriage were more progressive and more likely to seek changes in traditional marriage and family values than those who chose cohabitation as a stage in the marriage. Further, those who chose cohabitation as an alternative to marriage were likely to plan not to have children, whereas cohabitators with a plan to marry were likely to consider having children after marriage. Finally, although the study finds somewhat conservative attitudes among the public toward cohabitation, the findings highlight that younger people are very open in their attitudes toward cohabitation.



Based on the findings of this study, suggestions are made to help develop effective policies to improve well-being among cohabitators. In particular, systems for registration of cohabiting relationship are needed to support them. Moreover, further suggestions are made to reduce negative attitudes to and prevent discrimination against cohabitation. Furthermore, policymakers should make efforts to develop policies that embrace non-traditional families in Korea.

Research Report
2016-15

Should We Be Alarmed about Low Fertility, Population Decline, and Population Aging?

PROJECT HEAD Hwang, Namhui

The purpose of this study is to investigate the level of long-term target total fertility rates for family policies in Korea. This study is performed using two models—education-weighted dependency ratio (EWDR) model developed by Striessnig and Lutz (2014) and National Transfer Accounts (NTA) low fertility model developed by Lee, Mason, et al. (2014)—that have been developed more recently. The EWDR model is a new multi-dimensional approach that introduces education into a dependency ratio. The NTA low fertility model examines how low fertility and population aging will influence the material standard of living using a refined measure of per capita consumption in the steady state. The results show that fertility below replacement level would maximize per capita consumption. Therefore we suggest that in terms of economic well-being, a birth rate of 1.65~1.91 (per woman) is desirable for long-term target total fertility rates in Korea.

Research Report
2016-16

Analysis and Evaluation of the Supply of Childcare Service Infrastructure Using Spatial Data and Accessibility Indicator

PROJECT HEAD Choi, Hyunsoo

Recently, increasing attention has been given to creating new value by establishing evidence-based policy and providing customized service provision through big data analysis and prediction.

The main objectives of this study are to: (1) construct a database by linking various public data and spatial data, (2) measure the accessibility of childcare facilities by using various accessibility indicators, (3) analyze and evaluate the accessibility improvement effect of the expansion of national and public childcare facilities by using accessibility indicators in addition to existing childcare facility supply indexes, (4) predict the change of transportation accessibility through the simulation of new placement of the temporal childcare facilities, (5) cluster region by using the demand and supply indicators, accessibility indicators of childcare facilities, (6) provide an empirical basis for policy decisions that could be used directly in establishing and implementing the childcare facilities expansion plan.

We proposed three policy alternatives based on the results of this study.

(1) Legalization of the periodic assessment of the demand and supply adequacy of childcare facilities (3 to 5year cycle)

: Extension to various infrastructures in social services area as well as childcare facilities

(2) Establishment and implementation evaluation of plans for expansion of childcare facilities in national and municipal governments by using spatial data linkage and accessibility indicator



: Inclusion accessibility indicators in checklists or indicators related to planning and implementation of the expansion plan of childcare facilities
(3) Establishment and evaluation of the evidencebased policy through the construction and utilization of policy decision support system

The methodologies we used here and the results from our empirical analysis provide a basis for improving national and local-level social service infrastructure and childcare facilities.

Research Report
2016-17

Performance Evaluation and Improvement on Long-Term Care Insurance

PROJECT HEAD Sunwoo, Duk

This study was aimed at evaluating and improving the long-term care insurance (LTCI) in Korea. Since its introduction, the LTCI has performed well on the macro level. However, there still remain problems at the micro level. This study reviewed various literatures and research papers; conducted opinion surveys of service providers, public officials and academics; and evaluated the structure of the LTCI. Using a total of 20 performance indicators, we also reviewed the results of our evaluation in terms of the effectiveness, efficiency, equity, and sustainability of the LTCI. We drew the following suggestions based on our performance evaluation. Firstly, the target coverage of LTCI should be expanded to cover disabled persons under 65 years of age. Secondly, continual assessment should be conducted on long-term care needs, service planning and delivery, and service quality. Thirdly, care management system for the user should improve to strengthen home care services. Fourthly, supports for families using services should be expanded. Finally, effective financing measures should be sought in consideration of increased service users.

Research Report
2016-18



Recommendations for Community-Based Housing Model for Seniors: Based on Migration Analysis and Case Study

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sang-Lim

Ageing in Place (AIP) is a key component of housing welfare for the elderly. Helping seniors to 'age in place' at home where they have stayed is expected to improve the life quality of the elderly and reduce the social cost of elderly facility, healthcare, and welfare delivery.

The purpose of this study is to provide policy recommendations for community-based housing model for seniors in Korea. With respect of AIP, main research interest focused on question to 'where' rather than 'how' which pervious studies have proposed. This study analyzed the migration pattern of elderly and non-elderly population, and case study in Korea and foreign countries including Japan, UK, and U.S. Findings show that migration affects population structure and characteristics of elderly population at local level. Based on findings of migration analysis and case study, this study recommend three localized community-based housing models for seniors: 1) depopulated old town model, 2) apartment complex based new town model, 3) and rural model.

Research Report
2016-19

Study on Modelling for Financial Projection of NPS in an Era of Demographic Change

PROJECT HEAD Back, Hyeyoun

This study introduces stochastic methods applied in social security pension valuation. Actuaries are well aware that they are not able to ensure and accurately forecast the performance of pension funds, which is why they incorporate prudent margins in their funding assumptions. To improve the financial sustainability in the long-term, an actuarial projection of NPS is conducted every 5 years and the actuarial valuation report on the schemes has included the results from a stochastic model in addition to the results based on the deterministic valuation. However, the methodology underlying this stochastic model is basically simulation-based. This study explores the possibility of applying other stochastic methods and suggests using income distribution and modelling the dynamics of the risk-return profiles. It is hoped that this study will help draw attention to the potential area of application of stochastic methods for the actuarial valuations of NPS and stimulate further research in that direction.

Research Report
2016-20

Aging Society and Economic Impact of Increasing Social Welfare Finance (2nd Year)

PROJECT HEAD Won, Jongwook

This is the second year work of a three-year project on modeling the effect of social security finance on the macro-economy and household decision making in retirement timing and saving. In 2015, we have built three quantitative models of Social accounting matrix, Macro econometric model, and dynamic behavioral model that can evaluate impact of social security finance to the macro-economy and household decision making. In 2016, we tested impact of national pension finance toward macro and micro economy by utilizing three different models. We tested situation of contribution increase from 9% to 11%, and found that influx of pension fund to economy could produce positive effect in GDP growth rate despite of diminishing disposable income due to increase in contribution rate. However as portion of overseas investment of national pension fund increases the positive effect on GDP growth rate diminish or turn to negative effect.

In micro level, we have tested contribution increase to observe pension participants timing of retirement and level of saving using dynamic programming. With 2% point increase in contribution rate, on average, people tend to retire earlier than before and save less. In 2016 work of dynamic analysis, we have utilized actual reported income data from NPS to match KLoSA data as cell type merge. By doing this, we obtained better estimate of pension benefit and real income. Also, we could increase sample size by including self-employed that was deleted due to lack of information to estimate income.



We will continue to extend dynamic programming model to add health effect or health insurance effect top of pension model in 2017. We hope that our three-year work on modeling effect of social security finance could enhance feasibility of policy experiment in social security system and finance.

Research Report
2016-21



A Study of Fertility Changes in Korea: Based on National Fertility and Family Health Survey (1974~2012)

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Younghee

This study was aimed at analyzing changes in the social-demographic characteristics, fertility rates, pregnancy and childbirth behavior, family values of ever-married women of childbearing age (15~49) using the time series on a database of national fertility and family health survey (1974~2012). We examined the development of population policy over the last fifty years in Korea through literature review. Also, we analyzed how the changes in childbirth behavior of married women changed with population policy the process of fertility transition which played a key role in demographic change, and tried to provide basic data necessary for establishing policy direction for the future.

The findings from this study have policy implications as follows. First, it is necessary to strengthen publicity and education for positive changes in values of family and children. Second, there is a need for policy support to reduce the prevalence of pregnancy loss. Third, efforts are needed to narrow the gap between family values perceived by households and family values perceived by the government. Fourth, it is necessary to provide an effective incentive to resolve the issue of late marriage. Fifth, a comprehensive family policy should be developed focusing on specific target groups. Lastly, population policy must be pursued consistently and continuously.

The authors are in hopes that further research attempts would be built on this study to provide solutions to the problem of low fertility.

Research Report
2016-22

Demographic Forecasting: Analytic Review and Assessment

PROJECT HEAD Woo, Hae-bong

Over the past 25 years, significant improvement has been made in demographic forecasting. This study reviews major developments in population forecasting since 1990, with focus on time-series methods. Using the Human Mortality Database and Human Fertility Database, this study also compares point forecast accuracy of forecasting methods. The results indicate that the performance of forecasting methods depends on many factors. It appears that it is not constructive to pursue a single best demographic forecasting method. Complementary combinations of different approaches, such as statistical models and expert knowledge on future demographic change, would be recommended to improve the utility of population forecasting. Further, this study also indicates the importance of understanding and measuring uncertainty surrounding forecasting.

Research Report
2016-23



The Current Status of Health Behaviors and Mental Habits and the Policy Directions to Improve Them in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sang Young

Korean society is increasingly exposed to mental health problems such as high prevalence of depression and anxiety disorder and high incidence of suicides.

In order to meet the mental health problems, the Korean government has implemented various policy measures focusing on psychiatric treatments. However, it is recognized that multi-disciplinary approaches should be developed for the clients with various socio-economic backgrounds and characteristics.

In this context, this study introduces the concept of mental habits in relation with mental health, and discusses such mental habits as cognitive errors, rumination, anxiety, hopelessness, escape from the self and negative thinking for the self.

One of the findings of this study is that a large proportion of Koreans holds various mental habits that are strongly correlated with mental health issues such as depression and anxiety disorder. This study also finds that factors influencing mental habits and mental health includes self-esteem, social support and social networking.

This study compares the mental habits between mental patients group and control group, and finds that the prevalence of the hopelessness and the escape from the self is higher among the mental patients group. The study recommends that the programs to improve negative mental habits based on multi-disciplinary approaches should be developed at community levels.

Research Report
2016-24

Project Management of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for 2016

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Jeongseon

Health impact assessment (HIA) provides information to establish a health orientated policy and predict the health impacts of different policy alternatives. This study aims to institutionalize HIA in Korea. To achieve this, the following 3 different research projects were carried out as a ground work.

First, introduction of HIA was prepared by conducting a pilot project against local and central governmental policies. The second research was the construction of infrastructure for HIA. Pilot project was also executed and HIA guideline was established according to the determinants of health and regional factors. Third, the policy research was performed to suggest strategies for institutionalization of HIA. This is intended to play a central role of HIA in Asia-Pacific region.

Local governments are especially in need for implementation of HIA system, as they are first at the scene of public policy. Therefore, a collaborative research was conducted closely with Seocho-gu in Seoul for institutionalization in local government in 2016. HIA was implemented for Firefly center operation and Yangjae-stream integrated improvement projects and suggestions were made to maximize the positive impacts while minimizing negative effects.

As Korea is becoming a super-aged society, investigation was conducted to create an index related to the health determinants of vulnerable populations such as senior citizens or the potentially vulnerable population. Required

basic information for analysis of the health determinants of the aged group and the equity-focused health index were created. Further, HIA was executed on pedestrian improvement project for old age population and recommendations were drawn.

Based on Environmental Health Act, HIA should be conducted in Korea. However, its application is limited to certain development projects, and is not applied comprehensively to local and central governmental projects.

There is no independent enactment of an Act regarding HIA at a governmental level. However, some local governments such as Muju-gun in Jeonbuk and Seocho-gu in Seoul implemented a comprehensive and independent HIA regulations and attempted its institutionalization.

The first fundamental for development of a local governmental HIA institutionalization model is to develop an independent model, which is not a part of environmental impact assessment. The objective is to induce more direct impacts on health improvement through this model. Second, development of a comprehensive HIA institutionalization model that encompasses all-inclusive determinants of health (health, social, physical factors), subjected to laws, systems, plans and projects. All direct and indirect health impact factors should be included to execute a realistic health promoting policy, consequently the citizens can experience health improvement effects.

The final goal of local governmental HIA model development is to create a sustainable HIA institutionalization model that transfer and implementation are easy. The model that has been developed as an outcome of this research, would be improved after pilot studies in 2017. This model will be distributed to local governments with a long-term goal of institutionalization at the central government.

In 2012, the first survey on determinants of health that are related to successful aging was conducted against senior citizens in Seoul as a part of the infrastructure building research for HIA.

A quantitative analysis subjected to senior citizens showed that a successful aging was associated with health and social related factors such as age,

gender, and income level differences. An index for determinants of health was created for HIA. This index is expected to enable a multi-dimensional assessment of factors contributing to the improvement of personal maintenance and health. A trend analysis of Europe in OECD report showed that local social capital has a positive relationship with the level of health when transversal data were observed. On the other hand, there were some studies showing no relationship between them. Social capital including social participation revealed to influence the personal health management behavior or health life, directly or indirectly. Thus, policies and projects should be developed in such a way that it impacts positively on social capital during the planning stage. When social determinants of health are considered during HIA, areas where it can influence the social capital should be examined. Policies should be developed and implemented in a way that the influence of fixed factors on health inequality, such as demographic characteristics, is minimized. To obtain this, the elements of the policies that increase social capital should be generated, and this should be reviewed during HIA. As an effort to minimize the impacts on health inequality, social policies should support income and social activities for the low-income population. In Korea, to minimize health inequalities caused by demographic characteristics, health promotion goal by population group and a sub project were created as a part of the comprehensive plan for national health promotion. However, Korea's senior wellness program focuses on prevention and management of chronic illnesses. Thus, further project development is needed for social health improvement policies. Korea's major senior wellness program includes guaranteed income supplement, illness recuperation, and health insurance. Whereas the main social wellness program is an employment policy for seniors. Reviewing overseas cases, their main characteristics are continuous governmental monitoring that ensures the penetration of their socio-economical support for the vulnerable populations. Monitoring index is also developed considering multi-dimensional aspects of health inequalities of socially vulnerable population. To expand social capital, social opportunities should

be created to promote social participation. For the middle age and older populations to increase their social capital with diverse methods, their education opportunities should also be boosted. When HIA is conducted, successful aging and social capital factors should be reflected to the elements of the policies.

To select the policies for seniors to apply HIA, awareness of senior friendly program amongst old age population was investigated. Amongst 1000 middle/old age group, 43% were aware of the senior friendly programs and have used the service. However, only 13.8% were willing to use the service again in the future, where females were more eager than males. Illness recuperation, housing, and medical equipment projects were the most recognized services, which are followed by supplies or an article, financial asset management, medicine and medical supplies, food, toiletries, and leisure and cultural services projects. Priority analysis revealed that medicine and medical supplies, illness recuperation, housing and food were at the top of the priority list. As part of the housing project, which has a high priority, pedestrian improvement project for seniors was selected for an evaluation through the expert advice from operating committee.

Based on the results of HIA of pedestrian improvement project for seniors, recommendations were drawn. First recommendation to produce positive health impact is enforcing road traffic safety. This is achieved by means of regulation of traffic speed through implementing traffic signs and street lights at the entrance of the rural villages where a national highway passes. Second, as people get older, their perception of the length of the pedestrian crossing becomes shorter. Therefore, installation of a facility that can control the crossing time would be useful such as tactile paving and an alarm system implemented for the disabled. Third, 91.3% responded that a road safety education is required for elderly people, confirming that the majority agrees that the road safety education is necessary. Therefore, it is essential for police department to train professional elderly road safety educators to operate a systematic and unified road safety education program for senior citizens to promote the road safety for elderly people.

Forth, precaution for green flickering light must be added to the road safety program, since high percentage of the respondents stated that they cross at the flickering light. Further, wearing bright color cloths should also be added to the program and wearing reflective safety gear should also be encouraged. For health equity, it is more suited to create and develop projects that are based on volunteers and voluntary corporation of elderly people, in contrast to high cost projects such as facilities renovation and maintenance. In conclusion, the road and traffic environment influences the health of senior citizens directly and indirectly. The survey showed that the current pedestrian environment is inconvenient for elderly people. Therefore, self-protection should be encouraged for the senior citizens from the road hazard via implementing the pedestrian environment improvement and road safety education projects.

Research Report
2016-25



A Study of Social Cohesion : Koreans' Perceived Social Cohesion

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Haesik

This study aims to: identify the structure of public's recognition of social cohesion in Korea; explain the relationship between social exclusion, perceived social conflict and perceived social cohesion, and; explore the relationship between the level of social cohesion and happiness.

Previous studies on social cohesion have identified that Koreans understand social cohesion from various perspectives. Understanding factors that cause these different perspectives of individuals may be useful in making effective policy responses.

As part of this study, a face-to-face survey was conducted of a total of 3,669 adult Koreans by using a structured questionnaire which includes questions concerning sub-concepts of social cohesion, social changes, international comparison of the level of social cohesion, and the degree of social exclusion. The survey was conducted from June to July of 2016.

This report is comprised of 7 chapters. Following Chapter 1, an introduction, Chapter 2 analyses the structure of the recognition of social cohesion based on the evaluation of how Koreans perceive the state of social cohesion and weight the elements of social cohesion. Chapter 3 diagnoses the level of social cohesion in Korea by comparing the results of survey measurement of the state of social cohesion with that of international survey measurement of it. Chapter 4 examines Koreans' perceived social conflict and analyses its relationship with the level of social cohesion. Chapter 5 examines the sense of deprivation and its relationship with perceived social cohesion. Our analysis in Chapter 6 is about the relationship between the



level of social cohesion and happiness. Lastly, Chapter 7 summarizes the preceding discussions and suggests policy implications.

The main findings are as follows. First, many Koreans regard social mobility as a prerequisite for a cohesive society. Second, there is a significant gap between Koreans' subjective life satisfaction and objective living conditions. Third, the effect of economic conflicts on social cohesion has led to values conflicts. Fourth, people's sense of deprivation of basic living conditions, cultural life, and preparedness for the future has a negative effect on their perception of social cohesion. Fifth, perceived social cohesion has a positive effect on emotional happiness, life satisfaction, and eudaemonic happiness and decreases depression.

Research Report
2016-26



The EFC (Error, Fraud, Corruption) in Social Service and Targeting Errors

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Yun-Seob

One can find social security programs with high targeting errors but low levels of EFC (error, fraud, corruption). The two concepts refer to different aspects of program design and implementation. For example, targeting error is used to indicate the fraction of program beneficiaries of social security programs that are not reaching the needs.

Fraud refers to intentional behaviors on the part of the benefit claimant to defraud the benefit system. The main causes of fraud are benefit claimants being deliberately dishonest on benefit forms, claimants deliberately exploiting the system by providing a false identity and the complexity of the benefit system, which offers opportunities and incentives for claimants to defraud the system.

We suggest several remedial measures. A strategy including prevention detection, and deterrence must be developed to establish good practice.

Research Report
2016-27

Data Portal System Management and Operation 2016 for Health and Welfare Statistical Information

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Miae

Health and welfare statistics provide an important basis for policies aimed at improving people's quality of life. As public interest in health and welfare increases, the provision of health and welfare statistics to users is becoming increasingly important.

The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) launched the Health and Welfare Statistics Information System in 2010 and since then developed information system infrastructures and applications as part of its effort to provide statistical services tailored to users' needs. Since 2014, the Health and Welfare Statistics Information System has been restructured into what is now known as the Health and Welfare Statistics Portal, which, to set itself apart from Statistics Korea's KOSIS, focuses its capacities on micro-data produced through KIHASA's various surveys. The Portal also features links to relevant international organizations and research bodies.

The Portal was updated to a great extent in 2015, with its main page redesigned in a way to better meet users' needs. Also, the previous "Micro & Macro Data" was refurbished into "Data Bank" to better archive, manage and provide data. The Portal makes full use of infographics to help improve data visualization. Spatial information is implemented so that the user can create a map chart directly. This year, we established a recommendation system and a deposit data section in the Data Bank. The recommendation system is useful to predict user preferences. We encourage researchers to consider sharing their own data through the deposit data section. As part of this project, we also looked into ways to data link methods and data link assessment.

Research Report
2016-28-1



Assessment of Outcomes of Innovation in Health care Delivery System: A Conceptual Framework and Methodology Road-map

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hee-Chung

Improvement of health care quality is a key driver for health care delivery system reform globally. System in transition is inducing the change of paradigm based on from volume to value.

This study try to assess outcomes of innovation in health care delivery system by measuring value.

Various innovative policies has been introduced simultaneously since 2012. Thus, enough time has elapsed to assess the outcomes of these innovative activities.

Amenable mortality as a proxy of quality of health care system has reduced from 83.7 in 2005 to 46.5 in 2014 for 100,000 persons. This result shows that quality of health care system of Korea has being improved continuously.

Measuring of value ($\text{value} = \Delta \text{quality} / \Delta \text{cost}$) using amenable mortality and annual total health expenditure showed decrease in value preventing from 3.6 deaths per 10 billion won in 2006 to 2.6 deaths per 10 billion won in 2006. When we replaced THE with NHI costs restricted to diseases attributable to amenable deaths, the trend reversed. It is necessary to monitor additional changes in order to use value enhancement as an innovation performance at a system level.

Despite these limitations, providing integrated intuitive information for a significantly large population will give a chance to check system performances and realign micro reform policies.

Research Report
2016-28-2

2016 Korea Healthcare Quality Report

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hee-Chung

The current policy of expanding healthcare coverage seeks to provide quality healthcare to all at an affordable price. Taking stock of these efforts on a regular basis is critically important to ensure sustainability of the National Health Insurance.

Assessing quality and performance, and sharing the results with the public, will help build the institutional and operational infrastructure required to change our current healthcare system to a value-based system. The shift to a value-based healthcare system is built on the premise that quality of care will be constantly monitored and shared.

The goal of the Korean Healthcare Quality Report is to measure the quality of our healthcare system and establish a mechanism for continuous improvement. Assessing the quality of our healthcare system at a national level, and continuously monitoring and sharing with the public its progress, will serve as a catalyst for improvement in all areas of national affairs.

This study is about developing a national healthcare quality report which gauges progress made in the performance of the health care delivery system. This study is the second study tracking the quality performance of Korea healthcare system based on framework laid in the first-year-work (2015 Korea Healthcare Quality Report: Achievements and Challenges of Korea Health Care System).

This report is composed of four 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 the 8 dimensions and suggests challenges to improve in each dimensions. Also this chapter discusses the international comparison with quality indicators are selected this report. In the third chapter we compare the quality of health care system in each region using a representative quality indicator, amenable mortality rate, and meter score suggested by AHRQ. The last chapter measures quality improvements made in health care since 2005 in terms of 233 indicators in 8 dimensions (effectiveness, patient safety, timeliness, patient centeredness, care coordination, efficiency, access to health care, system infrastructure). The Korean Healthcare Quality Report (KHQR) developed by this study will serve as a barometer for every stakeholder participating in our health care system by which to make year to year comparison of how the health care delivery system is doing to improve quality of care overall the nation.

Research Report
2016-29

Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health in Korea: Magnitude of Its Challenges and Strategy for Alleviation (I)

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Dongjin

The first year part of a multi-year project on monitoring health equity in Korea, this study aims at studying the causes of health inequality in Korea and suggesting policy alternatives. The authors surveyed the public about their experiences of health inequality and surveyed the researchers, public servants, and professors about the knowledge translation and agenda setting on health equity.

We also examined social determinants of health care disparity, a major cause of health inequality, and drew an effective strategy for monitoring health care disparities. The key findings of this study are as follows. First, there is a need to grasp the current status of health inequality by using objective measurement and gathering subjective perceptions. Second, researchers need to focus on improving the quality of the evidence on health inequality for a more effective discourse on the issue. Also, policymakers should be able to fully recognize health inequality as a political agenda. Third, there is a need to establish a ‘user-centered’ monitoring system for a better understanding of the current state of health care disparity.

Research Report
2016-30

The 2016 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS) - Descriptive Report -

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Moonkil

Social welfare policies should be able to respond flexibly to changes in people's economic status, consumption expenditures, value judgments, economic-wide income distribution, poverty and inequality. However, existing cross-sectional survey data do not suffice to analyze the socio-economic dynamics emerging from changes that take place over time in cohort age and characteristics. In order to overcome such limitations, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) and Seoul National University (SNU) together embarked on the Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS) in 2006.

In 2016, 11th wave of KOWEPS was carried out. The survey is comprised of three sets of questionnaires. The Household Questionnaire is designed to collect information about household conditions and household-wide items, while the Household Members Questionnaire is composed of questions regarding individuals aged 15 and over. The Additional Survey concerns children, public perception of welfare, and the disabled. The 11th wave of KOWEPS covered 6,723 households, including the original and newly added households.

This report provides a descriptive analysis of the sample population's general features, economic conditions, employment status, social security, welfare needs. The findings of this study can be used as reference for those who have research interests in KOWEPS.

Research Report
2016-31-2

A Study of Strategies for Improving the Korea Health Panel

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Nam-Soon

Incepted in 2008, the Korea Health Panel (KHP) is at its 11th wave in 2016. Over the past 9 years, there was panel attrition (fatigue) due to the aging of the sample. In response to the lowered representativeness of the sample, a substitutive panel was placed for complementation during the 2013 survey. However, in the process of combining the original panel and the substitutive panel, mean medical expenditure of household shrank considerably in 2013 in comparison to the figure of 2012. Hence, the purpose of this study is to find out causes of the problem that occurred after continued attrition of the panel and placement of a substitutive panel and suggest strategies to improve it.

As a result of our analysis on such issues as KHP' survey management, sample design, weights, and quality control, it turned out that KHP calls for improvement. First of all, survey operating method should be determined in such a way that can ensure representativeness and longitudinal value at the same time. Also, the goal of KHP should be clarified before an appropriate survey content can be constituted, and a better quality management system should be devised to enhance accuracy and reliability of the collected data. Also required are methods that can minimize panel attrition and methods for standardization of surveyor capability.

In conclusion, a proposal was made to reorganize the existing panel into a 2nd New KHP in the shape of a fixed panel that lasts for 5 or 6 years to enhance academic and policy values of it. A proposal was also made to enhance policy availability of KHP by clarifying its purpose as policy data and reconstituting the survey on that basis. To carryout the first survey of 2nd New KHP in 2019, we should make greater efforts for its success.

Research Report
2016-32



An Integrated Approach to Abuse and Violence across the Lifespan

PROJECT HEAD Ryu, Jeong-hee

Recently, the traditional family values have been weakened and the burden of care has been slowly moving out of the family. The vulnerable members of society who formerly have been protected within the family, especially the victims of abuse and violence, need to be protected at the social level. Researchers have studied various issues on abuse and violence in Korea, yet most of them have focused on specific population groups, for example children, women and seniors.

This study aims to compare definitions, types, prevalence rates, characteristics as well as effects of abuse and violence at various stages of the life cycle and to find out common risks and protective factors shared at each stage. It includes the family violence such as child maltreatment, intimate partner violence and elder abuse, and peer-violence and bullying at schools.

Different life stages, each with distinctive aspects of its own, share some types and characteristics of abuse and violence. Common risk and protective factors were listed. Among the results of the risk and protective factor analysis, it is highlighted that one of the common risk factors across the lifespan is the experience of being victimized. Also, this study discussed various policy measures to prevent abuse as well as to reduce the prevalence of the violence among family members.

Research Report
2016-33

Study about the Restructuring of Evaluation Systems in Social Securities

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Yun-Seob

In the past, social expenditure increased continuously to 10.7% of GDP. Now, the effective design of the social policy and its implementation is the core business of the policy decision makers. At the same time, the monitoring and evaluation of the policy became the part of the policy itself. With increasing demand for the social intervention and also investment in this area, the performance management of policy gains its importance. It is regarded now also a necessary measure for assuring the sustainable the social securities, but it is suggested that it makes the policy makers big burdens.

Research Report
2016-34



An Outlook on Social Security in North Korea after Unification: A Transitional Dual System

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Chul-Soo

The wide difference in social security between North Korea and South Korea makes it hard to imagine an immediate systemic integration. Instead, this study explored how a “transitional dual system” may work for North Korea for a certain period of time after unification. This study is composed as follows. First, we examined the necessities, essential characteristics, and directions of the transitional dual system, and presented a plan for its implementation. Second, we looked into legal issues concerning the transitional dual system in terms of the violation of basic right, equal right, and social security eligibility right. Third, we examined the social security system and present conditions of North Korea concerning national rationing, wage and income security, social service, and healthcare security. Fourth, we studied the way to disassemble the social security system of North Korea and integrate it into South Korean system. Fifth, we examined the feasibility of introduction public assistance the vulnerable and low-income people in North Korea and discussed related issues. Sixth, we presented a plan for the application of the basic pension system of North Korea region. Seventh, we examined the basic principles and concrete policy measures to normalize healthcare system in North Korea.

Research Report
2016-35

Dynamic micro-simulation Outlook model for Social policy Analysis (DOSA): An Application to Old Age Income Support in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Ko, Jayee

The purpose of this study is to develop a dynamic micro-simulation model for social policy analysis (DOSA), an extended and consolidated version of our previous two models introduced in 2013 (MMESP) and 2014 (K.sim). Newly equipped with an asset module based on up-to-date basic input data, DOSA now can be used to evaluate the future performance of the National Pension System, Basic Pension scheme and the current income tax code simultaneously.

This study is organized as follows. Chapter 2 reviews contemporary MSM models developed and exercised in the US, Canada, Sweden and the UK. Chapters 3 explains the basic structure of DOSA and its research implication to the Korean welfare system. Chapters 4 through 8 give a thorough illustration of technical methodologies adopted in developing each module of DOSA. In order to confirm the appropriateness and efficacy of DOSA as a tool for social policy analysis, Chapter 9 exhibits three different policy simulations using the model, focusing on the impact of income taxation and pension incomes to long-term trends in old-age poverty rates.

Research Report
2016-36



How to Improve Means Testing for Social Security Benefits in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Shin-Wook

The effect of social security system has been closely related with means test limits, especially in those countries where means-tested benefits take major part of social benefits. The aim of this research is to suggest ways to improve asset test in terms of asset limits and the application of asset test rules, based on the analysis of joint distribution of income and asset holdings of the low income class. The main problems of asset testing in the Korean Social Security System can be summarized as follows. Most of means-tested social benefits are subject to asset tests. Most of such asset tests are based on the asset-income conversion method. Furthermore, the level of basic asset deduction, which plays as the de facto asset limit, is so low that about half of the poor cannot meet that criteria.

As the current income-asset conversion system is in some ways inefficient and inconsistent and has almost no practical role, it needs to be replaced with a dual (income and asset) cut-off system. Or else, current conversion rates, which vary with asset type, should be simplified. Housing assets- own home and deposits for rented house-should be treated separately from other asset, and a more generous limit should be applied to them. Setting different asset limits according to income bracket or the number of years of benefit receipt, for example, could be an alternative for conversion rule. In cases where the amount of benefit varies with recipients' asset level, it is better to link asset level with benefit payments than to convert asset to income. In setting asset limit, the size of household should be taken into account. Also, asset limits need to be indexed to core economic measures such as CPI improve the coverage of social benefits.

Research Report
2016-37

Social Security Service Delivery System: An Integrated Approach to Customized Services

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hyekeyu

As the government and policymakers have identified user-oriented customized welfare delivery as one of the core national agenda, this study is aimed at providing implications for improving the current delivery system, which we examined in this study from the perspective of client needs. We also discussed how the welfare services can be delivered in a more integrated way to better meet client needs. The methods and results of study can be summarized as the following.

First, we identified welfare needs and the patterns of service provision by using data from the social security information system. Next, we examined case management in the welfare service delivery system and identified the needs for social services. Second, we examined the current welfare delivery system in terms of its structure and characteristics. Specifically, we analyzed the structure of various social protection programs that are delivered by 21 government bodies and looked at the organizational and personnel structures of welfare service divisions at local governments. Third, a face-to-face survey was conducted of community welfare service workers and Hope Welfare Support Team members, regarding their occupational performance and awareness, the way they work in cooperation with their counterparts in other organizations, and their ideas of how the delivery system should improve. Fourth, we sought strategies for integrating services that are delivered for children, youth and families. Last, we suggested five plans in order to improve integration of the social security service delivery system. These



five ways of strategies are: i) hub-deliberated service frontline and one-stop service strategy; ii) preparation of smart service-administrative related system; iii) setting of public case management system and invigoration of public-private cooperation; iv) reorganization of local governments' welfare division: city, county, and district headquarters' control tower functioning reinforcement and; v) manpower operation to increase integration of service providing: guarantee of specialization and persistence.

Research Report
2016-38

The Evaluation of Work-Family Reconciliation Policy impact on Fertility Behavior

PROJECT HEAD Park, Jongseo

This study aims to suggest policy recommendations by evaluating the work-family reconciliation policy, especially the maternity protection scheme.

Six key findings were identified.

Firstly, many female workers were excluded from the benefit of the maternity protection scheme. About a quarter of those covered by the employment insurance did not, or could not, take maternity leave, and approximately one-third did not, or could not take parental leave in 2015. Secondly, the utilization rate of the paid leave is relatively low in the vulnerable group in the labor market, such as low-wage workers, micro-enterprise workers and service workers. It means that the universality and equality of the policy has not been guaranteed. Thirdly, the average annual maternity leave replacement rate had declined gradually since 2006 although the declining trend varied across income quintiles. The middle-quintile group is more likely than the other groups to see a sharp decrease. On the other hand, the average annual parental leave replacement rate had fluctuated between 29.2% and 40.3% from 2006 to 2015.

Fourthly, women who experienced career interruptions within six months before or after the delivery had extremely low utilization rate of the paid leave compared to the women who had not experienced career interruption. In addition, the utilization rate of the non-regular workers and the private sector workers were lower than regular employee and those of the public sector, respectively. Fifthly, there was a strong correlation between the characteristics of maternity protection policy and the fertility rate at the

country level among OECD countries. The length of maternity and parental leave, the paid leave replacement rate, and the social expenditures related to the maternity protection policy as a percentage of GDP were positively correlated with the national fertility rate. While there was no causal relationship between length of maternity and parental leave, paid leave replacement rate and fertility rate.

Lastly, there was a positive, statistically significant effect of parental leave on having additional children. However, there was no statistically significant effect of maternity leave on having additional children.

The most crucial implication from our various analyses is that the maternity protection policy is intimately related to the labor market institutions. The effect and limitation of maternity protection policy were determined by labor market vulnerabilities. The blind spot in maternity protection scheme and the issue of career interruption are structured, which lowers the utilization of the policy and undermines the universality of utilization. Therefore, the reform of the labor market is essential in order to improve the effects of maternity protection policy on employment and fertility.

In detail, it is necessary to inspect the excluded female workers from the employment insurance for removing the blind spot of the maternity protection scheme. Next, increasing job security is needed since the utilization of the maternity protection scheme is affected by the job security. The special protection measures would be required for non-regular workers as well as the general measures to stabilize female employment. In addition, strengthening of the labor inspection system would be a solution for promoting the job security of female workers. Finally, the wage replacement of paid leave is raised in order to increase the rate of maternity and parental leave utilization.

Research Report
2016-39

Policy Support for the Last Phase of Life for Oldest-Older People in a Post-Aged Korea

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Kyeongrae

This study is aimed at looking into ways of improving policy support for those aged 80-plus in the final part of their lives. One's end-of-life stage should be understood not as some segmented point in time that closely precedes one's death, but as part of the continuum of one's life that runs its course toward death. For that reason, policy support for oldest-older persons needs to be designed to help them not only to live well, but also to die well. Unlike oldest-older persons in some countries in the richer part of the world, where they are supported to spend the last days of their lives in the comfort of their own home, oldest-older Koreans, lacking policy support, mostly end up ending their lives in hospitals or long-term care establishments. Welfare policy on the elderly needs reshaping so that it can cover the elderly population in general and at the same time put in place support specific for oldest-older persons in their last phase of life.

Research Report
2016-40



Development of a Health Policy Evaluation Model (I): Analysis of the Current Status and Priority Setting of Evaluation

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Nam-Soon

Policy evaluation is an important tool that enhances the performance and efficiency of policies. It also contributes to the accountability of policymakers. However, systematic policy evaluation of health policy has been limited in Korea.

This study was aimed at developing a health policy evaluation model. Firstly, we investigated the theory of health policy evaluation and the current status of health policy evaluation in Korea, Canada, and the United States. In addition, we presented the typology of health policy, which consists of five policy areas: health care, public health, health insurance, health promotion, and health industry. Based on the typology, we performed a systematic literature review in order to examine in which areas and at which level the evaluation of health policy was mainly conducted in Korea. Lastly, we conducted a survey of expert views of health policy evaluation priorities.

Findings of this study suggest that the evaluation of health policy needs to be more systematic, inclusive, and objective, which requires an evaluation model built on rigorous theoretical and methodological foundations.

Research Report
2016-41

The Effect of Increased Health Care Coverage on Provider Behavior in Cancer Care

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Daejung

With the goal of reducing the copayment amounts required of patients, the Korean government first established the Mid-Term National Health Insurance Plan for the period from 2005 to 2008, and followed it up with two subsequent Reinforced Mid-Term Insurance Plans spanning 2009 to 2013 and 2014 to 2018, consistently expanding the range of health insurance coverage for the Korean public. As a result, the copayment rate for cancer patients was reduced from 20% to 10% in September 2005, and again to 5% in December 2009.

Although the Korean government has been increasing health insurance coverage and benefits for serious diseases, including cancer, some criticize this policy trend on the grounds that it encourages moral hazard and a supplier-induced rise in demand for health services. The decreasing cost burden on patients leads to greater competition among medical institutions to attract patients and may increase demand for large hospitals equipped with high-tech equipment and high-caliber medical professionals, thereby aggravating the concentration of patients. This study analyzes the effect of increasing health insurance coverage on the use of medical services in relation to supplier characteristics, with a view to estimating the impact of the policy and highlighting future policy implications.

Research Report
2016-42



A Study of Housing Support Policy for Youth Poverty Reduction

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Taejin

With the labor market depressed and the housing market unstable, Korean youths today are more at risk of poverty and housing insecurity than youths in the past. Both in itself and in its consequences, the situation presents as a problem that, if kept unaddressed, might affect the decisions that youths make, in their transition to adulthood, on such important life events as marriage and childbirth. This study started from the recognition that youths as a group have been largely neglected in social and labor policies. Drawing on existing literature, this study examined the realities of youth poverty, the difficulties young people face in their housing, and the support programs that are in place for them. We also examined some of the policy measures taken in Japan and the UK to address youth housing concerns. We conducted empirical analysis of the magnitude of the housing problem facing young Koreans in poverty, looking into what impact this problem may have on life events like marriage and childbirth. The findings of this study can be summarized as follows. First, lower though it is than the elderly poverty rate, the youth poverty rate in Korea is high by any standards, not least for those aged 19~24, who either have just become or are about to become working members of society. Second, many of youth-headed families are living in residential units that are rented on a monthly basis. Third, the marriage hazard rate (i.e., the likelihood of getting married) increases with income level, while lower marriage hazard rates are associated with increases in housing costs (including monthly



rents) and higher housing prices. As Korea lacks a universal credit system, policy-makers may consider introducing family allowance and housing allowance programs for Korean youths. In addition, effective support for young Koreans requires an integrated policy package that combines income support, labor-related programs, and housing assistance.

Research Report
2016-43



A Study on Policy Directions for Support Systems for the Individuals with Developmental Disabilities

PROJECT HEAD Choi, Bogcheon

Various laws and systems have been implemented to enhance the rights and social participation of people with disabilities. However, people with disabilities are constantly discriminated by other social members. In particular, individuals with developmental disabilities often experience disadvantages in social welfare policy.

The purpose of this present study is to suggest policy suggestions for develop support systems for individuals with developmental disabilities within the essential life areas, such as employment, life-long education, health, housing, and family.

This study consists of four main parts. First, literature related to employment, life-long education, health, housing, and family were reviewed. In addition, various Korean laws and systems, as well as several advanced countries' systems were examined. Second, a survey was administered on present conditions and service needs; and the collected data was statistically analyzed. The data was utilized as a source of preliminary information to develop political suggestions. Third, focus group interviews were conducted with parents, professional researchers, and agency staffs. They generated a wide range of perspectives and needs based on their own experiences. The qualitative data provided valuable information to develop practical implications enhancing welfare system for individuals with disabilities. Finally, political suggestions were discussed to support employment, life-long education, health, housing, and family of individuals with disabilities.



In conclusion, it is society's obligation to provide integrated and specialized services within welfare programs in order for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families to be included in the society.

Research Report
2016-44



Paradigm Shifts in Family Policy on Changes in Marriage and Fertility Behavior

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Samsik

Korea has experienced lowest-low fertility since 2001. In identifying factors contributing to the fertility decline, many micro-level approaches have been made with the focus on changes fertility behaviors among individuals and couples. However, few studies have attempted to examine the structural factors affecting fertility changes at the national and regional levels and still less attempt has been made to understand the mechanism in which individual-level behavior directly or indirectly affect structural changes in fertility levels and patterns. In an attempt to understand Korea's low fertility situations from a macro-micro-macro perspective, this study identifies the macro-level conditions related to fertility decline in Korea. The macro-level conditions include societal and cultural factors such as education, employment, housing, health, policy (childcare), gender equality and values. This study addresses how these macro level conditions are associated with micro-level fertility intention and behavior. Based on the findings, this study suggests paradigm shifts in policy approaches in ways to raise Korea's fertility level.

Research Report
2016-45

A Comparative Study of Social Policy in Asian Countries : Focusing on the System of Social Protection Policies

PROJECT HEAD No, Daemyung

In the 1990's, the studies on welfare state in East Asia have been greatly influenced by the experience of western welfare states, accepting Esping-Andersen's arguments about three worlds of welfare regimes. However recent studies have begun to be led by the asian researchers who recognize the comparative study on social protection in asian countries as important academic and policy issues. It is considered that they have begun the critical reflections from the inside on the welfare state in this region. In this study, the authors intend to show various models and paths of Asian welfare states as they are, without developing the discourse as like East Asian welfare regime. Six authors, from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam, explain the main issues and reform trends in social protection policies in each countries.

In Japan, the Abe government, given the rapid growth of age-related spending, has implemented substantial structural reforms of the social security system. Some of the examples include : 1) increasing medical co-payments for individuals over 74 years to 20 per cent, 2) raising the retirement and eligibility ages for receiving public pension payments from 65 to 67 years or higher, and 3) reducing the ratio of the pension to average annual earnings to below 50 percent. It is interesting to see that the japanese government tried also to expand social insurance coverage to non-regular workers for the purpose of reducing the labour market duality and boosting youth employment.

In China, the social protection system will play an increasingly important role in economic growth, the balance of income distribution, poverty alleviation and maintenance of social cohesion. Although China has made great achievements in poverty alleviation, but has made little progress in terms of narrowing the income gap. Whether it is in urban areas or in rural areas, the income gap is far greater than that at the initial stage of reform. Current social protection system needs further reform, not only to achieve full coverage of main social insurance and social assistance programs, but also to reduce inequality between different groups and different regions in the same security system, to further increase the redistributive effect of the social security system.

In Taiwan, it was witnessed a remarkable development of statutory welfare systems in the decade of 1990s, including the realization of the National Health Insurance, unemployment insurance, allowances for elderly people, special protections for children and women against violence. And a lot of policy debates on National Pension Insurance was finally enacted in 2007 and implemented one year later. Faced with the challenges of population ageing and job precarity, now the policy debates pay much attention on the establishment of long-term care system and the reforms for a sustainable pension system.

In Thailand, the social protection system consist of two elements : One is the Social Security Scheme (SSS) in which has been implemented by the Social Insurance Act of 1954 and revised several times to 2015. SSS include seven social protection programs : Health insurance, Birth delivery, Death benefit, Disability benefit, Pension, Children assistance benefit, and Unemployment benefit. The problem is that SSS cover only slightly over one third of the labor force. And the other is a tax-based program as like Universal Social Pension, Universal Health Care, Universal Disability Aids, Patient Assistance Grant, etc. The fact that SSS covers only just above one third of workforce indicates the need to expand social protection for working Thai. Another gap in the social projection system is the welfare for young children before school age. Long-term care is also another area

that has some gap in term of coverage. The financial sustainability of social protection system will be another problem to solve.

In Vietnam, current social protection system is facing the challenges as follow : The first is ensuring fiscal sustainability of the social pension scheme. The second challenge is accurately identifying beneficiaries for the efficiency of social assistance programs. For this, life-cycle approach will be appropriate in identifying various risks at different stages of life, so that policies and programs will be adaptive to such risks. The third is increasing coverage. Expanding coverage of the social pension scheme to include poor older persons living in rural and coastal areas. The fourth is improving the benefit delivery system. And the final challenge is enhancing the scheme's monitoring and evaluation system

Finally, the social protection system in Korea has been expanded and strengthened in the aftermath of the 1997 financial crisis, with the introduction and reinforcement of four social insurances systems. However the current system has still many problems : 1) poors and irregular workers excluded from welfare programs, 2) low benefit level of public pension and social assistance, 3) fragmented welfare delivery systems between the central and local governments, and inside the central government. Also given the population ageing and low fertility and the low economic growth since the late 1990s, the government is concerned about the future of social protection system. Korea is now at a crossroads, seeking alternative social protection models beyond the limits of existing social insurance system.

Research Report
2016-46



Socio-economic Effects of Basic Pension System in Korea: Evidence from CGE Analyses

PROJECT HEAD Nam, Sang-Ho

The primary policy objective of the new Basic Pension system which was initiated from 2014 is to reduce old-age poverty. The Basic Pension system completely replaced the Basic Old-aged Pension system which was known to be unsuccessful in reducing the poverty of the aged. Although the pension payments are doubled, we do not have clear idea about the magnitude of the poverty alleviation of the aged. Furthermore, young people in the society must pay the resources for financing the funds. The inter-dependencies of the economic agents must be considered in the analysis of the socio-economic effects of the new Basic Pension system.

In this research, we employed the Australian style ORANI-CGE model for the Korean economy for the study of the inter-dependencies and of socio-economic effects of the introduction of the new system. The ORANI-CGE model is well known for its ability to incorporate the inter-dependencies of the economic agents in the system. Furthermore, it provides the results from the general equilibrium model which is very good in incorporating the various heterogeneity of the agent in the economy.

For the living aged, they might not have enough income/wealth to support themselves. The primary goal of the Basic pension is to alleviate old-aged poverty.

The Basic Pension might be viewed as an extension of the Old-aged Pension system as part of the revision for the Basic Old-aged Pension system in 2007. The Basic Old-aged Pension system pays 97,100 KRW for the 70 percent of the aged over 65 year old. On the contrary, the new Basic Pension



system which was started from July 2014 pays 100,000~200,000 KRW for the 70 percent of the people aged 65 and over. Although the recipients are the same, the new system pays double. And thus new Basic Pension system is expected to have larger effects on the poverty alleviation for the aged.

In this research, we employed the Australian ORANI-CGE model for the Korean Economy. The model can provide results derived from the general equilibrium analysis, which incorporated the inter-dependencies of the agents in the economy. According to the analysis, we found that the Basic Pension system has significant effects on output and employment, although it has differential effects on the individual industries/commodities. Furthermore, the new pension system is quite successful in alleviating poverty as well as reducing inequality in Korean society.

Research Report
2016-47



Policy Demand of the Working Poor

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Hyeon-kyeong

This study aims at proposing welfare policies for working poor by evaluating each policies and simulating some scenarios.

We evaluate the Japanese unemployment insurance in terms of poverty rates using the Japan Household Panel Survey (JHPS). The finding is the coverage expansion of the unemployment insurance for non-regular workers with much shorter job durations in 2010 contributed to lower poverty rates. This report also analyzes the impacts of active labor market policies in Denmark; overall the policies tend not to help the unemployed youth exit unemployment. Only subsidized employment and caseworker meetings seem to be effective. We also consider some scenarios with different coverage and amounts of unemployment benefits, participation benefits from the ALMP, and earned income tax credit (EITC). The simulation results show that EITC is efficient for lowering poverty rates, but unemployment assistance is better for reducing poverty gaps.

For better meeting basic needs of working poor families, benefits in kind need to be considered instead of benefits in cash. Families into poverty tend to reduce the expenditures for foods and education, but cannot reduce the housing costs. Housing benefit is crucial for keeping the inelastic needs, and livelihood benefits and education benefits are also important for avoiding deprivation. In sum, in the Korean labor market where non-regular employments keep rising, the social protection system for working poor needs improvement by focusing on public assistance and adequate combination of benefits and employment services.

Research Report
2016-48

A Study of Development and Application of Social Cohesion Index

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Haesik

This study aims to develop a social cohesion index, and to measure the level of social cohesion in Korea in comparison with other OECD countries. For these objectives, this study defined social cohesion in terms of four sub-dimensions and 19 indicators. The sub-dimensions and indicators were developed by using the Delphi method. We also calculated, using the AHP method, the weights of composite indicators.

Measured against the social cohesion index developed in this study, Korea is ranked 29th among a total of 30 OECD countries in 2015. As for the sub-dimensions, Korea ranked 30th in social cohesion, 22nd in social capital, 24th in social mobility and 26th in social conflict and governance.

These results are the outcome of subjective assessment methods which focused on social issues of Korean society. For this reason, this study suggests to implement a monitoring system for social cohesion issues and related social indicators, following our analysis of EU's Social cohesion monitoring system.

Research Report
2016-49



Analysis of the Socioeconomic Value of Volunteering in the Social Service Sector

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Cheol-Seon

This study is aimed at examining volunteering as a potential source for reducing the financial burden of welfare spending that has been growing with increasing income disparities and advancing population aging. Volunteering is considered in this study also as a supplement to the social service workforce employed in government-subsidized work programs. This study first briefs the history and features of volunteering in Korea on the individual and corporate levels. Secondly, we estimate the socioeconomic value of volunteering based on our internet survey and our analysis of the potential of volunteering in the industrial context. Thirdly, we identify priority issues that need to be addressed in the effort to promote volunteering. Lastly, this study presents policy recommendations, and further discusses what should be done, to promote the voluntary sector. Our conclusion points to the need to reduce the risk of information on volunteering that the early majority (including enterprise entities) encounters. Increased policy attention is needed to foster a culture of sharing. Some of social economic organizations (including social enterprises) need to be recognized as “organizations in need of volunteers.” In addition, policy measures should be redesigned to better incentivize volunteering.

Research Report
2016-50

A Comparative Case Study on the Role of the Welfare System in the Process of Overcoming the Economic Crisis

PROJECT HEAD Lim, Wan-sub

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of welfare systems and expenditures on the crisis through the case study of countries experiencing rapid economic fluctuations associated with external shocks such as global financial crises. This study also aims to derive the policy implications related to the growth-welfare virtuous cycle.

This study examined the responses to worsening income distribution indicators caused by the economic crisis and grasped the role of welfare system and welfare expenditure through international comparison in terms of automatic stabilization function to mitigate the impact of rapid economic fluctuations. We also examined the effect of welfare spending on the recession period.

The policy implications of this study are as follows. First, the welfare system and social expenditure have played a role of increasing the sustainability of the nation in response to the crisis by absorbing shocks through redistribution of income and the stabilization effect of economic fluctuations in the global financial crisis. Second, as shown in the analysis of determinants of recession exit, it is necessary to increase the labor income share and total factor productivity in order to get out of the recession quickly. Third, social expenditure plays a role of stabilizing function during recession, but it may have a negative impact on recession exit. This is closely related to the nature of the stabilization function that mitigates the impact of short-term economic fluctuations by dividing them into longer periods. Finally, since the effects of poverty and inequality reduction are not always



proportional to the size of welfare expending, welfare system and policy direction should be designed and supplemented in order to enhance the effectiveness of the system.

Research Report
2016-51

Challenges for Activating the Convergence of ICT and Healthcare Services

PROJECT HEAD Yun, Kang Jae

In this study, it is assumed that ICT and healthcare service convergence is a very effective means in terms of raising public health level, improving efficiency of health care system, and developing healthcare service industry. The policy directions for the activation of ICT and healthcare service convergence presented in this study are as follows.

First, convergence should be approached in the direction of expanding healthcare coverage to the people. This means that ICT should be used as a means of realizing the most fundamental value of healthcare. Second, ICT should be used to enhance the efficiency, productivity and sustainability of the Korean healthcare system. ICT can play a significant role in improving the redundancy, inefficiency, and excessive competition that the Korean healthcare system has. Finally, the convergence of ICT and healthcare services should contribute to improving the quality of care. By using ICT, it is necessary to change into quality-based service, and strengthen the management authority of consumers on medical information. And ultimately contribute to building a 'consumer-centered healthcare system'.

Research Report
2016-52



Study on the Relationship Between Sensory Level of Experience and Policy Performance in Social Policy

PROJECT HEAD Chung, Hongwon

This research seeks to contribute to the practical literature on using ‘sensory level of experience (SLE)’ by analyzing social big data. Therefore, the main objective of this research finds that what social policy perception means; how it practically used on the process of social policy. In order to comment on these important research questions, this research reported on here involved a analysis of social data collected on the internet and analysis for this research was conducted in 2016.

Certainly there is already a widespread awareness that the SLE is used practically in a variety of aspects. Usually government and other public bodies use the social policy perception in the press release and other their paper, but the terms are often used in much the same meaning as citizen satisfaction with social policy.

The relationship between the SLE of beneficiaries and the performance of social policy was mainly explored in this research, and the literature reviews and social big data analysis method was used to this research the relationship between recipient satisfaction and the result could offer decision-making references to making social policies.

This research ends by discussing the use of the SLE, in which the analysis of social data played an important role. The results show that the SLE and policy performance is related to both aspects of policy outcome satisfaction but that the definition of the SLE has been widely debated as public bodies increasingly attempt to measure it. According to the result of analyzing social data, SLE can be experienced in a variety of aspects and connected to



both citizen satisfaction and social services. The SLE is standard practice for governments that provide social services. Therefore public bodies including governments themselves should be involved in identifying the definition of the SLE before applying it to public performance management system.

Research Report
2016-53



Long-term Demographic Change and Financial Projection of Social Insurances

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 insurance 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 insurance 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.

Reviews and discussions on how to ensure the sustainability of the social insurance and improve related systems and institutions based on budget projection results are needed in Korea.

The social insurance projections in this study were made from a neutral perspective, intent on analyzing likely fiscal burdens attendant upon the declining birth rate, the aging population, 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 insurance structure is retained in Korea, the amount of expenditure for old age benefits will increase dramatically due to the aging population and the consolidation of public pension programs.



In order to ensure the fiscal sustainability of social insurance and in consideration of public burden, it is crucial to launch a public discourse on social insurances 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 insurances, particularly taking into account the rapidly aging population and the acceptability of public burden increases.

Research Report
2016-54



Designing a Korean Welfare State Model: A Comparison of Welfare Regimes

PROJECT HEAD Yeo, Eugene

Based on the regime theory of welfare state, this study aims to inquire into the current state of the Korean welfare system and obtain implications for its future directions by comparing welfare states in various areas, including the labor market, family support policy, old-age security, tax system, welfare expenditure, redistribution and the quality of society. The findings of this study can be summarized as follows.

Firstly, one of the advantages of the regime theory is that it reveals the roots of “sameness” and “difference” in the historicity and sociality of one society, and the systematic structure as a result, and helps us understand how even though the advantageous institutions of one society are selectively chosen and implanted in another society, it is impossible to expect the same outcome.

Secondly, according to the three intended areas of formalization through the combination among unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance and active labor market policy oriented to 12 Welfare States in 2005 and after 2010, Korea was classified as an “unstable unemployment safety net”, along with Italy, Japan and the UK. This shows that these countries have in common a high level of poverty and inequality, and the labor market regime is not effective in alleviating the poverty and inequality.

Thirdly, Korea is classified as “a male breadwinner model” with low level of cash grant of family allowance, maternity leave and child care services on



the whole. However, this is the situation of 2010, after which the country's child care services have vastly improved.

Fourthly, a look at public spending on old-age income assistance, health and long-term care indicates that Korea's old-age security system has shifted from "medicine-centered" (2000) to "service-centered" (2011). This phenomenon is the product of two factors of contribution. 1) In the middle of the weak system of public income security for the elderly including National Pension, health insurance is relatively developed. 2) Due to the settlement of long-term care insurance system for the elderly implemented from 2008, geriatric care services rapidly extended.

Fifthly, Korea is classified as "neutral country" which is not inclined to one side in terms of tax burden, similar to Southern Europe. In fact, considering the current coordinates of tax burden, it is considered advantageous if the direction of tax increase is not inclined to one side. In other words, it is required to look for the golden rule minimizing the tax resistance and maximizing tax increase effects through the appropriate combination among reduction of corporate tax exemption, increase of income tax rate, decrease of Duty Free Shop, increment of consumption tax focused on non-basic goods and increase of pension contributions.

Sixthly, Korea's public welfare expenditures are low while its health care expenditures are high. However, we can see the difference in the sense that, in the 1990s, cash assistance and expenditures for the elderly were



higher than the OECD average, while, in the 2011, the spending for families and expenditures in kind were relatively higher. It is presumable that this happened by the sudden growth of expenditures on child care and social services, while the public pension was still unstable. However, the moving point of the current coordinates will be related to how the social risks can develop and how and to what degree the reproduction risks can be raised as a consequence.

Lastly, the level of inequality in Korea is slightly lower than the average and the quality of life greatly falls short of the average, but compared with some Southern European countries such as Portugal and Greece, it is relatively higher. As we can see, the level of Korea's social expenditures does not even reach half the OECD average; however, it is too early to judge that Korea is becoming more like Southern European countries, where, even after a great amount of social expenditure, inequality remains high and the quality of life low. Nonetheless, to synthesize a variety of welfare coordinates we have studied so far, it is equally understandable that there many similarities between Korea and Southern European countries.

Occasional
Research Report
2016-01

The Issues and Policy Challenges of the Social Welfare Integration of North and South Korea: Focusing on North Korea's Welfare Delivery System

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Chul-Soo

This study examined the characteristics and problems of the social welfare delivery system of North Korea with special reference to food supply, healthcare, and childcare. We examined the legal framework concerning social welfare and the actual state of social welfare delivery in North Korea. The findings of this study are as follows. First, the delivery system of the food supply of the North Korean authorities is virtually paralyzed, benefiting only a small number of people in selected areas. As a result, the national food supply system of the North Korean authorities is not functioning properly for the general public, and corruption and marketization are widespread across the process of food supply. Next, the healthcare delivery system of North Korea is organized systematically under the management of its health ministry. However, contrary to its institutional dimension, the healthcare delivery system of North Korea is found to be in a seriously critical condition. Finally, the delivery of childcare is becoming increasingly personalized, as is the case for healthcare. In addition, education programs North Korea's childcare service sector remain in poor quality, while there is a wide gap in quality between the ideology-based education and the childcare services intended for privileged classes.

Occasional
Research Report
2016-02



A Study of ODA Evaluation Systems

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Hyeon-kyeong

This study aims to review the ODA evaluation systems and to explore ways to improve current monitoring and evaluation systems of ODA for health and social protection. We look into issues of monitoring and evaluation of ODA for health and social protection.

We also review types of evaluation that have been applied to measure the efficiency and efficacy of ODAs. ODA monitoring and evaluation varies by contents and types of ODAs. It includes project evaluation, program evaluation, policy evaluation, sectoral evaluation, thematic evaluation, and country assistance evaluation. This study, especially, focused on the impact evaluation which is recently highlighted in the ODA monitoring and evaluation. Impact evaluation is to put value on whether the ODA actually impacts and/or benefits the recipient's life well-being not to figure out whether the ODA meets the planned activities.

In addition, this study explores what and how a multilateral organization (i.e., WHO) and bilateral donors (i.e., England and Japan) monitor and evaluate ODA efficiency and effectiveness. We also analyze the current ODA monitoring and evaluation system in South Korea with a focus on child and maternal health.

Findings of this study highlight the importance of strengthening the capacity for monitoring and evaluation of ODA for health and social protections. This study recommends a more rigorous and objective evaluation scheme. We also need to improve existing feedback system and transparency of monitoring and evaluation.

Occasional
Research Report
2016-03

Measuring and Assessing Well-being in OECD Countries

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Sangho

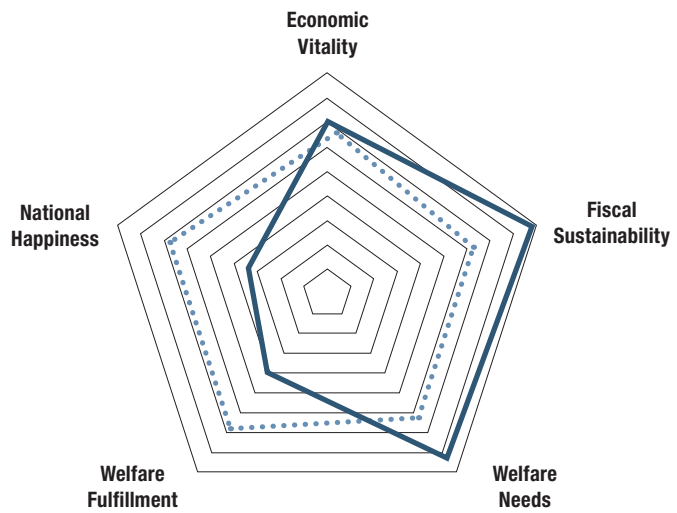
Global efforts to measure well-being and to integrate well-being indicators into the policy process became more significant after the global financial crisis. In 2011, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) developed the KIHASA-Chosun Welfare Index (KCWI) in order to examine the level of well-being across 30 OECD countries, in terms of economic, social, and demographic factors. By applying the OECD Pressure–State–Response framework (2009) to the KCWI, the current study aims to explore the level of well-being among 34 OECD countries and to provide a broad view of well-being in Korea. The KCWI 2016 is classified into five areas: (1) economic vitality, (2) fiscal sustainability, (3) welfare needs, (4) welfare fulfillment, and (5) national happiness. A total of 23 indicators are used to measure and assess well-being across 34 OECD countries. The results of the KCWI 2016 showed that Korea scored 0.593 for economic vitality, 0.778 for fiscal sustainability, 0.734 for welfare needs, 0.786 for welfare fulfillment, and 0.133 for national happiness. Korea's scores welfare fulfillment and national happiness are lower than the OECD average.

Figure 1 shows well-being scores for the five areas in Korea and in the OECD average.

Figure 1. Well-being scores in 5 Areas: Korea vs. OECD(KCWI 2016)



— Korea
 OECD



Country	Economic Vitality	Fiscal Sustainability	Welfare Needs	Welfare Fulfillment	National Happiness
Korea 2016	0.593	0.778	0.402	0.734	0.337
OECD 2016	0.494	0.524	0.551	0.605	0.570

Occasional
Research Report
2016-04

A Study of the Application of Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance to Volunteers

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Sangho

With its population aging at an unprecedented pace, Korea is likely to see its welfare expenditure continue to increase in the coming years. An efficient way of narrowing the demand-and-supply gap in welfare services may be through promoting as much volunteerism as possible. This would require providing a set of protection mechanisms with which to induce more people to participate in volunteering. This study suggests an extension of the coverage of the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance to include volunteers so that they can be better protected from the risks they may encounter in volunteering. As of 2015, a total of 3,746,577 volunteers were at work in Korea.

The Industrial accident Insurance as it stands provides only limited coverage for accidents incurred in volunteering. Moreover, volunteers in Korea are not covered by such income replacement programs as temporary incapacity benefits and disability benefits. This study examines volunteering in Korea and to what extent Korean volunteers are covered under the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance.

Implications are drawn for Korea from an in-depth examination of the legal status of volunteers and the extent to which they are protected by industrial insurance programs in selected foreign countries including Germany and France. Findings of this study suggest that the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance be extended first to volunteers participating in formal projects that are supported by the government or public organizations, and over time to volunteers working in informal



projects as well. Also, the insurance coverage should be made mandatory for volunteers. On the other hand, as volunteering is not a substitute for a paid job, volunteers may need to remain restricted from the temporary incapacity benefit program.

Occasional
Research Report
2016-05



Review of the Health and Welfare Related Contents of the Textbooks Used at Elementary, Middle and High Schools

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sang young

The textbooks used at elementary, middle, and high schools are the basic materials which help students obtain the knowledge and information to understand how society changes and what roles we as social members should play to achieve sound social norms. Therefore, it is quite important to make sure that the information is provided accurately and properly in these textbooks. Investigating the errors such as inaccurate or improper use of statistics and explanations, this study reviews sixty-two textbooks of social studies used at the elementary, the middle, and the high schools in Korea.

The study deals with subjects in the fields of population and family, welfare, health and issues related to the re-unification of the South and North Korea.

It finds the textbooks are exposed to various types of errors, 229 cases in total, including out-of-date statistics, informal terminologies, inaccurate account of social phenomena and related national policies, and biased viewpoints. The errors should be properly revised to prevent students' possible misunderstandings of society and social policies. Various experts groups should participate in the process of designing and censoring the textbooks.

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2016-02



Social Big Data Analytics of Health and Welfare Issues in 2016

PROJECT HEAD Song, Tae-Min

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.

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2016-04



Statistical Yearbook of Poverty 2016

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Shin-Wook

◆ 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.

◆ Main Results

- Using the official Minimum Cost Living, the market-income poverty rate was 12.5% in 2015.
- Applying the official Minimum Cost Living, poverty rate is 7.9% with disposable income in 2015. And the poverty rates is stable around 8% except in 2009 (9.5%).
- With 50% of median income, poverty rate based on market income is 17.3% and 12.8% by disposable income in 2015. Although it has been bouncing up and down slightly, the poverty rate based on market income shows increasing trend but poverty rate based on disposable income shows increasing trend from 2012.
- Poverty ratio, based on consumption, tend to increase continuously since 2012.
- The Gini coefficient is 0.332 with market income and 0.286 with disposable income in 2015.

[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
2015	12.5	7.1	7.9	14.7	7.9

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2015.

[Table 2] Relative poverty rates using median income and expenditure

(unit: %)

	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	12.3	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
2015	13.8	17.3	22.6	9.3	13.6	18.7	8.8	12.8	18.1	5.0	9.1	15.3	6.0	10.6	16.2

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2015.

[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
2015	0.332	0.295	0.286	0.265	0.280

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2015.

◆ 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.

**Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs**
Annual Report 2016



KISA

Outreach Activities

III

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02. International Conferences and Seminars

1. KIHASA Periodicals

Health and Social Welfare Review

- ◆ Published quarterly, Health and Social Welfare Review covers theories and policies in healthcare, social security, low fertility and aging and health and welfare information sciences.

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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.

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