



2017 Annual Report

Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs
2017 Annual Report



+ 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 for the last half century. Throughout 2017 KIHASA has worked from various angles in earnest keeping our research energies focused on finding ways to: raise the sustainability of the health care system; develop forward-looking basic social security programs in response to future socioeconomic changes; improve the management of social security programs and optimize the benefit administration thereof; develop tailored policy options for different population groups in the face of population aging and low fertility; create a society where development is sustainable and all generations are happy; develop policy strategies for improving the management of social security finances and the evaluation of social security programs.

In 2017 alone, KIHASA researchers brought to completion 68 research reports and 126 policy

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President
Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

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 2017, 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 decision-makers.

We will continue contributing to people's happiness and quality of life, taking part in the effort to realize an inclusive welfare state in Korea. KIHASA will strengthen its position as Korea's premiere think tank in social policy research, leading the future of Korea's health and welfare. We will keep our research capabilities on the cutting edge, keeping our ears open to the needs of the people as we carry out the work we do at KIHASA.

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.



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01

About KIHASA

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

KIHASA

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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.

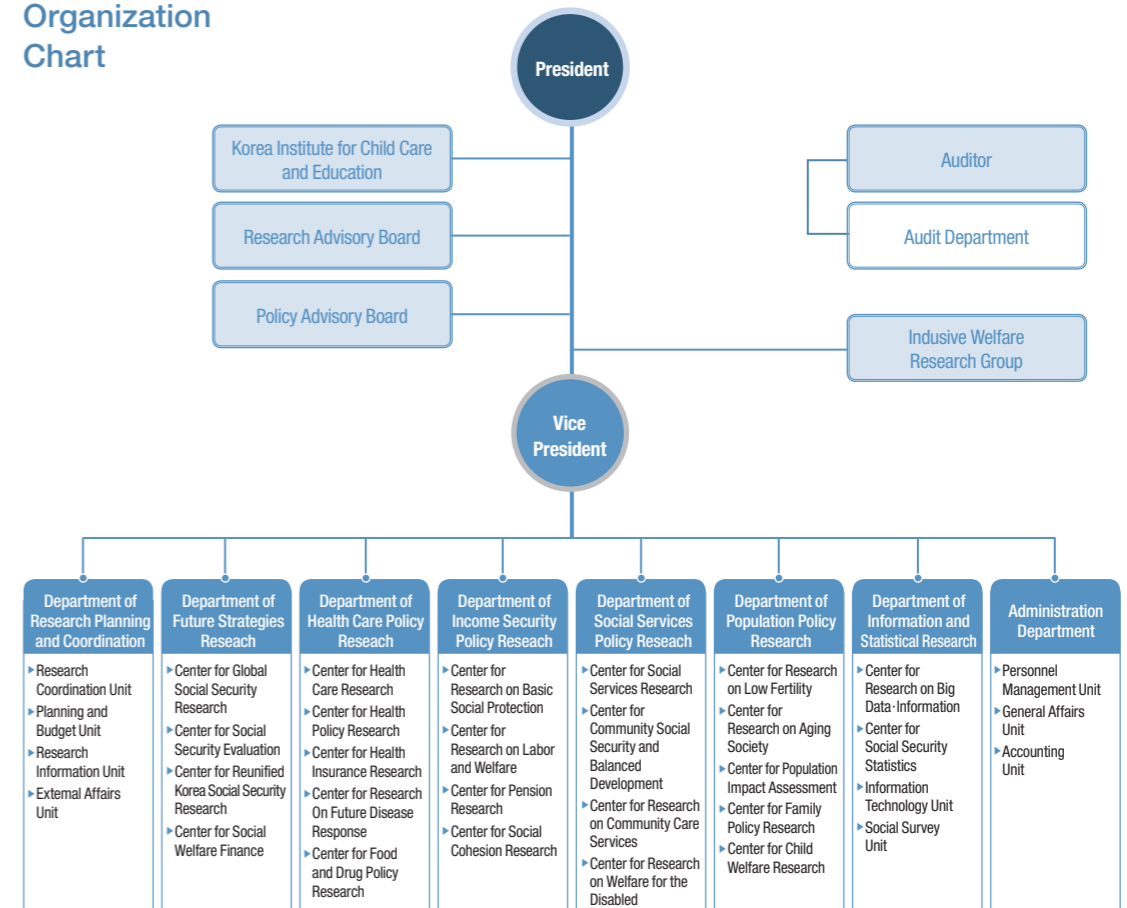
History

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 KHDl (Act 3417) on July 1, 1981.
1976. 04. 19	Korea Health Development Institute (KHDl), 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

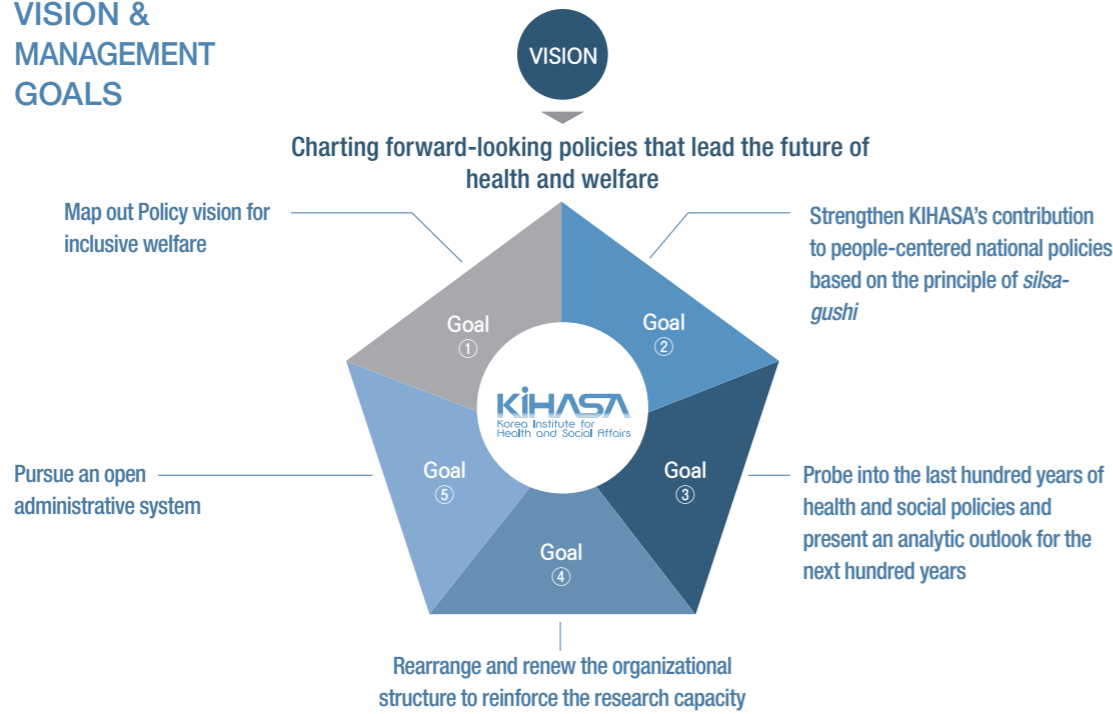


KIHASA Staff

(July 2, 2017)

Categories		Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
	Senior Research Fellows	11	
Research Staff	Research Fellows	48	108
	Associate Research Fellows	24	
	Senior Researchers	25	
Specialist Staff	Specialist Fellows	4	10
	Senior Specialists	4	
	Specialists	2	
	Administrative Fellows	8	
Administrator Staff	Senior Administrators	5	20
	Administrators	7	
	Total	139	

VISION & MANAGEMENT GOALS



IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Map out policy visions for inclusive welfare

Carry out research into inclusive welfare and disseminate the philosophy of inclusive welfare

Develop mid- and long-term plans for social policy

- Draw out mid- and long-term development plans and carry out ex-ante and ex-post research projects
- Lay the basis for improving the quality and professionalism of monitoring and assessment

Strengthen KIHASA's contribution to people-centered national policies based on the principle of silsa-gushi, meaning "seeking truth grounded in real-life evidence"

Develop policy strategies for raising people's quality of life and happiness

- Strengthen KIHASA's position as a hub for comprehensive research on happiness and social cohesion
- Provide research support in developing workable and sustainable policy options for increasing people's happiness and social integration

Carry out research into a forward-looking health and welfare policy framework based on the principle of people-centeredness

- Explore a path to a value-based health care scheme and to a society where all are healthy
- Provide research support in devising effective, people-centered programs concerning low fertility, population aging and care needs, and social security programs that are both horizontally and vertically coordinated

Build up and effective system of producing and managing research evidence with a view to strengthen KIHASA's contribution to policymaking

- Produce objective research findings to foster evidence-based public discussions on health and welfare policies
- Build up databases and disseminate research findings to support research projects conducted by outside scholars and organizations

Probe into the last hundred years of health and social policies and present an analytic outlook for the next hundred years

Historical assessment of health and welfare policies and strategies

- Historical assessment of a century of health and welfare policies in Korea
- Forward-looking policy response strategies in preparation for the coming of super-aged society and Fourth Industrial Revolution

Revise health and welfare policies in preparation for South-North social integration; facilitate discussions concerning South-North exchanges and cooperation

- Carry out evidence-based analysis South-North disparities in health and social welfare
- Raise the efficiency of sector-specific cooperation between South and North Korea by exploring various social development models

Develop and disseminate, via international cooperation, Asia social development models

- Carry out international joint research projects and draw out social development models for Asian partners
- Strengthen the "Global Social Security Policy Network" and actively disseminate its research findings

Rearrange and renew the organizational structure to reinforce the research capacity

Strengthen people-centered human resources management

- Implement an integrated career development program and promote employee rights and welfare
- Rationalize the performance management system

Augment the in-house communication base as a way to promote convergent research projects

- Implement and manage a system of voluntary participation in convergent research projects
- Establish and manage an expert platform for researchers from within and around the world
- Establish and manage an in-house platform for knowledge sharing

Ensure KIHASA is a workplace with breathing spells

- Promote employees' use of in-house family-friendly (work-life balance) options
- Promote research leave and training programs for KIHASA researchers

Pursue an open administrative system

Open up research findings and strengthen the system of information dissemination

- Opening research results to meet customer needs
- Provide more public data and enhance the DB system

Encourage public opinions about policy needs

- Develop policy research projects that meet the needs of the people
- Strengthen communication and cooperation with government departments.

Ensure fair and transparent budgeting and expenditure

- Introduce a participatory budget system
- Open up budget-related information

Chart and announce a semi-centennial vision for KIHASA

- Announce 2021 vision declaration, open the "KIHASA e-History Museum"

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Department of
Future Strategies
Research

What should we as a leading social policy think tank do to prepare for the future of social protection? This is the overarching question that guides the Department of Future Strategies Research. KIHASA researchers at the Department live and breathe ways to safeguard the sustainability of welfare state, closely examining changes in socioeconomic and political circumstances in and outside Korea. The Department is committed also to international joint research in social protection and to seeking ways to promote South-North cooperation in social security.

■ Center for Global Social Security Research

- Research on social security in other countries
- International comparison of social policies in Asian countries
- Publishing of "Global Social Security Review"
- International joint research and support activities
- Design and evaluation of ODA projects

■ Center for Social Security Evaluation

- Establishment of a database on social security evaluation
- Assessment of the National Social Security Master Plan and social security programs
- Ways to improve the assessment-based social security system
- Management of social security performance
- Expenditure and cost analysis for social security
- Social security regulations

■ Center for Reunified Korea Social Security Research

- Plans for materializing a unified social security system for both Koreas

- Comparison of social security in South and North Korea
- Research on the real condition of North Korean defectors and supporting settlement
- Unified social security models and their budgets
- Establishment of a database on North Korean social security
- Establishment of a database on social security in foreign cases of national reunification

■ Center for Social Welfare Finance

- Mid- to long-term social security projection models
- Carrying out social expenditure projections as specified in the Framework Act on Social Security
- Social security expenditure projections and evaluation
- Impact and financing of social security expenditure
- Role division between the central and local governments in financing social security
- International comparison of social expenditure trends

Department of
Health Care Policy
Research

Health is pivotal to national competitiveness as well as to people's quality of life. At the Department of Health Care Policy Research, we examine and identify people's health levels and factors affecting them, seeking effective health policy options that meet the changing and varied healthcare demands of the people now and in the future. At the Department, KIHASA researchers also actively take part in the planning of mid- and longterm strategies for health care improvement.

■ Center for Health Care Research

- Health care delivery and primary care
- Health care resources
- Public health care
- Emergency care
- Investments in the medical industry
- National health safety, including patient safety
- Miscellaneous health care issues

■ Center for Health Policy Research

- National health promotion policy and programs
- Mid- to long-term improvement strategies for, and assessment of, the National Health Promotion Project
- Survey and research on disease prevention and management
- Local-level health projects and policies
- Survey and analysis of psychosocial health issues and their causes
- Health impact assessment
- Health management and prevention of miscellaneous diseases

■ Center for Research on Future Disease Response

- Surveillance and management of infectious diseases; preparation for resurgence of infectious diseases; response to public health risks
- Future disease risk factors including climate change and fine dust

- Inoculation and vaccine supply
- One Health programs: interdisciplinary effort to promote health for people, animals and the environment
- Establishment of inter-ministerial cooperative mechanisms in response to future disease risks
- Miscellaneous policy responses to future disease risks

■ Center for Food and Drug Policy Research

- Policies on the hygiene and safety of foods and nutraceuticals
- Policies on the food industry
- Policies on pharmaceutical market, demand and supply
- Policies on pharmaceutical safety management and regulations
- Policies on medical technologies, medical devices and cosmetics
- Policies on miscellaneous food and pharmaceutical products

■ Center for Health Insurance Research

- Improvement and assessment of the National Health Insurance
- Improvement and assessment of Medical Aid
- Policy on increasing the coverage of the National Health Insurance
- Financing, and increasing the efficiency, of the National Health Insurance
- Optimal reimbursement for health care providers
- Miscellaneous health coverage issues

Department of Income Security Policy Research

KIHASA's concern at the Department of Income Security Policy Research is how policy interventions should be implemented to protect and steady people's income and raise their living standards. With this in mind, the Department makes it its business to understand how poverty and inequalities come about and change over time and to find ways to reduce them.

■ Center for Research on Basic Social Protection

- Income protection programs, including public assistance
- Income protection programs for socially underprivileged groups
- Poverty and income inequality
- Effectiveness of cash and in-kind assistance
- Korea Welfare Panel Study

■ Center for Research on Labor and Welfare

- Living conditions and employment status of working-age low-income people
- Ways to improve self-reliance support
- Policies on income protection and employment support for economically active low-income people
- Social economy, its role, and policy options to support it
- Miscellaneous integrative policy approaches to welfare and employment

■ Center for Pension Research

- Policy options to improve public pension schemes
- Multi-tier post-retirement income protection programs for socially vulnerable groups
- Policy instruments to improve the operation and financing of the National Pension Fund in preparation for mid- to long-term socioeconomic changes
- Income protection programs for economically inactive groups

■ Center for Social Cohesion Research

- Survey and research on social cohesion and social conflict
- Development of indicators for social cohesion and social conflict
- Policy options for increasing social cohesion and reducing social conflict
- Establishment and operation of Social Cohesion Expert Network

Department of Social Services Policy Research

Essential social services are a necessity in helping people maintain a decent standard of living over the life cycle. The Department is committed to making our society one where children are well protected and cared for, community-based care is readily available for seniors, and a sufficient level of social support is guaranteed as a right to people having difficulty living on their own. Other areas of research interest for the Department include the management and service delivery of social protection programs.

■ Center for Social Services Research

- Survey of social services supply and demand and management of social service programs
- Delivery and governance of social services
- Jobs creation and human resources support in the social services sector
- Promotion of the third sector, social economy and social enterprises
- Assessment of the quality of social services
- Miscellaneous social service programs

■ Center for Community Social Security and Balanced Development

- Progress in local-level social security
- Support in the planning and implementation of local-level social security programs and assessment thereof
- Development and measurement of indicators for local-level social security
- Public and private delivery of local-level social security
- Assessment and monitoring of the Community Social Service Investment Program
- Governance of local-level social security
- Miscellaneous policy options for improving local-level social security

■ Center for Research on Community Care Services

- Community-based care provision
- Supply and demand of community-based care
- Establishment of community care resources and infrastructure
- Governance of community care services
- Miscellaneous local-level care services

■ Center for Research on Welfare for the Disabled

- Survey and database of people with disabilities
- Establishment and assessment of mid- to long-term plans for people with disabilities (including the Comprehensive Policy Plan for People with Disabilities)
- Assessment of policies on people with disabilities
- Policies on people with disabilities over life-cycle
- Policies on women with disabilities; policies on people with severe disabilities
- International comparison of policies on the disabled
- Various policy options to promote the rights and self-reliance of people with disabilities

Department of Population Policy Research

KIHASA's research on population is multifaceted and multilayered, designed to look into such features of demographic dynamics as low fertility and population aging and to project how further population changes will play out over time. 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.

■ Center for Research on Low Fertility

- National strategies for responding to low fertility
- Planning of mid- and long-term policies on low fertility in collaboration with ministries concerned
- Survey and analysis of fertility and nuptiality
- Life-cycle-based policy responses to low fertility
- International comparison of population issues
- Interdisciplinary research on population and low fertility
- Family policies and family support programs in times of rapid population changes

■ Center for Research on Aging Society

- National strategies for responding to population aging
- Planning of mid- and long-term policies on population aging in collaboration with ministries concerned
- Survey and data analysis on population aging and long-term care
- Development of indicators on population aging
- International comparison of population aging and long-term care programs
- Interdisciplinary research on population and population aging
- Assessment of policies on aging society and of long-term care programs

■ Center for Population Impact Assessment

- Population and households projections; production of raw and refined data on the population
- Changes and trends in the population structure and population distribution
- Endogenous and exogenous factors in population dynamics, their relationships and their socioeconomic impact
- Short- and long-term demographic effect of policies on low-fertility and population aging
- Education of the public on low fertility and population aging
- Assessment of the performance of the Basic Plan on Low Fertility and Aging Society

■ Center for Family Policy Research

- Status and awareness surveys of family formation and family life cycle
- Family diversity and customized family policies for diverse families including socially-disadvantaged and at-risk families
- Family-friendly culture and institutions (formation of a gender-equal family and social culture)
- International comparison of family policies
- Assessment of family policies

■ Center for Child Welfare Research

- Planning, formation and assessment of policies on children
- The Institutional framework and infrastructure for the implementation of policies on children
- Protection of and support for at-risk children
- Child safety
- Status and awareness surveys of children and analysis of policies on children

**Department of
Information and
Statistical
Research**

The Department produces statistics and data with which to analyze the present state of, and the future outlook for, social security. Researchers at the Department explore diverse social statistical trends to evaluate ongoing policies and work out policy options for the future. We are keenly interested in strengthening our data management functions, especially of data linkage and integration, with a view to better serving a wide range of research needs.

■ Center for Research on Big Data Information

- Data integration and linkage
- Sampling, quality control and standardization of survey data
- Policy instruments to promote the use of cutting-edge statistical approaches
- Big data analysis of health and welfare policy issues
- Strategies for the informatization of health care and social welfare
- Protection of personal health and welfare information
- Convergence of information technologies with health and welfare

■ Center for Social Security Statistics

- Establishment of databases for central and local government administrative bodies
- Selecting and managing of social security indicators
- Establishment of the basis for producing new necessary social security statistics
- Improving the management of social security statistics production
- Support for Social Security Statistics Expert Committee
- Analysis of social policies via improved social security statistics

- Production of statistics for international organizations (WHO, OECD, UN, etc.) and international comparison of social security statistics

■ Information Technology Unit

- Planning and managing informatization projects
- Information security
- Operation and maintenance of the in-house IT infrastructure
- Planning and maintenance of the KIHASA website
- Support in the informatization of research projects
- Development of IT convergence services

■ Social Survey Unit

- Planning activities concerning survey budgeting, survey scheduling, etc.
- Recruiting and managing surveyors
- Implementation of various types of surveys, including face-to-face surveys
- Verification of survey findings
- Quality analysis and control of surveys
- Editing of cleaning of survey data
- Transferring and managing of survey data

**Department of
Research
Planning and
Coordination**

The Department of Research Planning and Coordination goes a great length to ensure the quality of every research project, from its beginning until it culminates in publication. The Department is responsible also for the planning and managing of KIHASA's management goals, budgeting, external affairs and public relations.

■ Research Coordination Unit

- Planning of management goals and action plan of management goals
- Short- to long-term planning for research and management
- Coordination and management of research projects and employee evaluation
- Evaluation of organizational performance

■ Planning and Budget Unit

- Budget allocation
- Management of research contract
- Encumbrance basis accounting and budget management

■ Research Information Unit

- Archiving of research outcomes and materials
- Management of organizational capitals and resources
- Publishing
- Verification of research ethics

■ External Affairs Unit

- Promotion of research results
- Press response and external cooperation
- Technical exchanges and cooperation with foreign organizations

**Administration
Department**

The Administration Department is there to keep KIHASA's working environment as comfortable and productive as it can be for its researchers, relieving them from administrative and logistics work.

■ Personnel Management Unit

- Personnel and employment management
- Management of organizational regulations
- Employee compensation and benefits

■ General Affairs Unit

- Purchases, construction, repair, contract
- Facility and equipment management
- Event planning and support
- In-house security and emergency response planning

■ Accounting Unit

- Overall budget execution and accounting
- Management of organizational expenses

**Inclusive Welfare
Research Group**

The Research Group carries out evaluative studies on Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Welfare, the flagship of the current government's social welfare policies. The question of what policy steps should be taken in response to the changing industrial structure is the Research Group's guiding thread that runs through many of the convergent studies that we at KIHASA conduct on health and welfare.

- Convergent research on policies for the health and social welfare
- Assessment and research on policies concerning welfare state

- Surveys of and research on policies on health and social welfare as preparation for the future
- Establishment and operation of a network of health and social welfare experts

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 : +82-44-287-8229

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>)

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

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

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

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

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

Health and Welfare Data Portal (<http://data.kihasa.re.kr>)

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

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

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

02

Research Project in 2017

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

KiHASA

02

Research
Project in 2017

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2017 ANNUAL REPORT

01

National Health Insurance
coverage and preventive care
management

KiHASA

Research Report
2017 - 04

Modelling for Health Care Finance Forecasting Based on System dynamics

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Young-Ho

We developed a dynamic model of health care system & finances and analyzed policy effects on health care finances by using System Dynamics Method.

As a result of estimating medical financing for the next 2050, the insurer's contribution to hospital expenses will increase to 23.03 trillion won in 2020, and the burden on the individual(Out Of Pocket(OOP)) will increase to 5.33 trillion won. In the case of outpatient expenses, it is expected that the insurance burden will be about 20.31 trillion won in 2020 and the burden of the individual(OOP) will be 8.59 trillion won in 2020. The insurance burden of long-term care will increase to 5.32 trillion won by 2020, and the burden of the long-term care is expected to reach 1.05 trillion won.

The cost of hospitalization due to dementia increased from 1.871 trillion won in 2015 to 6.7 trillion won in 2030, and the cost of long-term care increased from 2.687 trillion won in 2015 to 9.460 trillion won in 2030.

According to the results of analysis of effects according to the preventive management policy of dementia patients, if the incidence of dementia can be reduced by 1% of the incidence every year, the number of affected persons in dementia patients will decrease from 951,000 to 934,000 in 2020, To 1,638 thousand persons.

In this study, the medical finances were predicted and the effects of the policy changes were analyzed based on the dementia. However, it is necessary to expand the research to compare the various policies and strategies and to implement the effective and efficient policy first. Since various stakeholders are involved in the health care system and they are interacted with each other in a complex way, a dynamic and scientific decision-making system must be accompanied by a dynamic model to establish sustainable healthcare supply and demand planning and strategies.

Research Report
2017 - 05

Development of evidence-based health policy response to climate change

PROJECT HEAD Chae, Sumi

Climate change affects health through various pathways, and the impact of climate change on health is a considerable social burden in Korea. However, climate change adaptation has not been addressed as a major policy priority.

Conducted to develop evidence-based health policy response to climate change, this study can be summarized as follows. First, we reviewed existing scientific evidence concerning adaptation to the health impacts of climate change in different stages of policy process. A meta-analysis, systematic review and scoping review was conducted. Much of existing literature on climate change adaptation concerned agenda-setting stage, but the issues that need to be improved to build future scientific evidence were confirmed.

Second, we surveyed public perception of climate change and related health issues as a way to better understand the need for policy response to climate change. Our findings suggest that the government should deliver accurate information to ensure that the perception the public has of climate change and related health issues is evidence-based and objective.

Finally, we examined the status of policy interventions concerning climate change from the perspective of policy providers. The final suggestion is that the government should explore the core areas based on the rationale and demand, and the policy process should be systematically organized.

Research Report
2017 - 30

Assessment of the Innovation Outcome in the Korea Health Care System : 2017 Korea Healthcare Quality Report

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hee-Chung

This report examined trends of improvement over 206 measures of 7 dimensions (health care effectiveness, patient safety, patient-centeredness, care coordination, efficiency, accessibility, system infrastructure) and tracked changes in socioeconomic and geographical disparities. We also assessed the international location of our system quality using published indicators through international organization such as OECD, WHO, and World Bank.

Quality of health care continues to improve, but wide variation exists across the quality dimensions. Effective Treatment measures indicate success at both improving overall performance and reducing disparities. However, care coordination measures have lagged far behind than improvements of other dimensions. Accessibility measures have improved overall but few disparities have been reduced. Patient Safety measures is improving but more measures is being needed to reflect safety in all types of health care settings. Patient-Centeredness measures are limited for summarizing performance and disparities. System infrastructure measures are stagnant toward worsening.

Disparities related to socioeconomic status persist among measures of access and all other quality categories, but progress is being made in some areas. Internationally, our system quality is located on the better side than the average of comparing countries. However, efficiency measures are at the worse side.

On the purpose of measuring innovation performance of our health care system, we analyzed changes of value over time periods(2005-2010 vs. 2010-2015) at various age by comparing per capita life time expenditure to a life gained. The result showed that value for health care costs in over 65 age population decreased.

Korea Healthcare Quality Report (KHQR) developed by this study will serve as a catalyst for every stakeholder to cooperate to improve quality of care overall the nation.

Research Report
2017 - 31

Developing Health Inequalities Report and Monitoring the Status of health Inequalities in Korea: Health Inequality Statistics

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Dongjin

The second year part of a multi-year project on monitoring health equity in Korea, this study has two aims. First, to show the health inequalities in Korea by using the statistical measures. Second, to reassess the concepts of social determinants of health, as a tool for monitoring a policies to tackle health inequalities.

The authors analyzed health inequality based on research conducted three years ago, 'Developing Health Inequalities Report and Monitoring the Status of Health Inequalities in Korea', there are three dimensions that causes and consequences of health inequality: social structure, intermediary determinants, and health outcomes.

We also developed the indicators to measure inequalities in health, especially a perception of subjective health inequality and unmet needs for health care. Then using these indicators, we measured the phenomenon of health inequality.

In addition, we examined the benefits and challenges with the use of 'social determinants of health' for policy monitoring. To review the inequitable and equitable aspects of health policy, we choose the tobacco cessation policy.



A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2015 : Chronic Disease, Morbidity, Health Behaviour and Health Status

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Namsoon

The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs and the National Health Insurance Service have formed a consortium and jointly carried out the Korea Health Panel Survey (KHP) since 2008 to generate basic data on health status, health of services use, healthcare expenditures, and health behaviors.

The KHP provide a comprehensive source of data on interactions between individual, social, and environmental elements with considerations for the dynamic and complex structure of health care expenditures. Furthermore, the KHP enables an in-depth analysis of not only information on health services utilization and care expenditures, but also important factors affecting good healthcare and costly expenses across time.

This primary report includes descriptive statistics of chronic conditions, healthcare service utilization, healthcare expenditures, and health behaviors among households and individuals. This report utilized the 2015 annual data having 18,130 individuals in 6,607 households. We anticipate this report to provide the basis for identifying changes in healthcare expenditures and to also lay the foundation for planning and improving healthcare policies.



2017 Health Impact Assessment Projects Management: Application of Foresight Methods for Assessing Obesity Risk Factors

PROJECT HEAD Choi, Eun Jin

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate determinants of obesity and develop policy recommendations using foresight methods.

Method of the study

Researchers collected relevant resources with respect to obesity policy and academic papers. In addition, we gathered information from overseas experts. We conducted a delphi-survey to 30 Korean experts. We conducted a telephone based survey of 1,000 people aged 19 to 59 to get information on obesity issue and its future impacts. The delphi survey and telephone survey were conducted in August and September. A quantitative method was applied to obesity and illness to forecast the impacts.

Result of the study

We found that gender, age, and educational attainment were important independent factors associated with perceived obesity level and weight management behavior.

Experts perceived childhood obesity is a major issue for future obesity related health problems. Obesity can increase future health disparity as well.

A quantitative analysis using DYNAMO-HIA forecasted that obesity rate in Korea will increase and affect outcomes of diabetes in the next 25 years and this will affect healthy life expectancy.

02

Research
Project in 2017

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2017 ANNUAL REPORT

02

The publicness of health care
and patient-centered care

KiHASA



Development of evaluation model for health policy: Pilot evaluation and application

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Namsoon

The objective of this study was to conduct health policy evaluation on a trial basis and to explore the problems during the process of health policy evaluation.

USA CDC(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) and Canada Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion suggest the health policy evaluation process: engagement of stakeholders, description of the program, evaluation design, gathering of evidence, justification of conclusion, use of evaluation results. Both quantitative methodology and qualitative methodology have been used for policy evaluation. Nowadays, many researchers have used semi-experimental design to analyze the impact of health policy.

As a first pilot health policy evaluation, we examined the impact of fixed copayment policy for the elderly on the use of medical services. The elderly who aged 65 or more pay 1,500 won for outpatient visit of which total expense is equal or less than 15,000 won. We analyzed the Medical expenditure panel data using RDD. The elderly who had a benefit of fixed copayment policy visited doctor's office more frequently by about 17% than those who didn't. There was no difference in out-of-pocket expenditure, total medical expenditure, and prescription drug expense between them.

As a second pilot health policy evaluation, we assessed the process of hypertension diabetes management program. This program provides patients with education for disease management, period calls and SMS to encourage continuous doctor visit, and reduction of medical expense and prescription drug expense for the elderly aged 65 or more. Three areas was selected among 19 areas where hypertension diabetes management program was implemented. Nineteen service providers and 6 program users were individually interviewed by 3 researchers. Program service providers included staffs of education center, physicians, pharmacists, and public officers. The



perception of hypertension diabetes management program was generally positive. And trust and cooperation between public sector and private sector made the programme implemented successfully in the community. Service users and providers thought that education program helps the patients manage their disease.

Good health policy evaluation is valuable for better health policy development and efficient health resource allocation. Systematic health policy evaluation should be activated with more concerns and investment.



A Study for Community-Based Age-Friendly Integrated Healthcare Model

PROJECT HEAD Seo, Jaehee

In 2017, South Korea entered an aged society. Due to the population ageing, the burden of medical expenses and long-term care for the elderly gradually increases, and this threatens the sustainability of the health and medical care system. To alleviate this burden, it is necessary to reduce the overlapping elements of the services for the elderly and provide less services with big burden for cost. In other words, now, a new approach is required for an effective and efficient system of service provision and financial resources management. Recently, the main principle of approach to the health of the elderly has been healthy ageing and ageing in place, and the integrated provision of community-based aged-friendly healthcare is the domain that must be considered in the field of health and medical care policies for the elderly.

This study began in this background and aimed to explore a model of providing services so that integrated health and healthcare could be provided for the elderly. In addition, this study would practically present policy considerations necessary for the operation of the model of the provision. This study applied a service design technique so that this research content could be provided from the user-centered perspective.

For the user-centered provision of the health and healthcare for the elderly, as a result of this study, it was drawn that it would be necessary to provide community-based aged-friendly integrated healthcare should be provided. To do so, first, it is necessary to set the subject who would have leadership in providing the services for the elderly and to give authority and responsibility to the subject appropriately. Next, the subject of this leadership should take the initiatives in providing the services for the elderly and set and implement policies.

The considerations for the policies at this time include: First, the examination of the applicability of bundle payment or population-based integrated payment system,



attempted in foreign countries in South Korea, by preparing a compensation system for service providers' active participation. Second, the setting of a subject that can coordinate these services for the integrated provision of health and healthcare, nursing and caring services. This study named this a "care designer," and it should be composed of a multidisciplinary team, which is involved in plans for the assessment of patients and caregivers and the use of the services. Third, in providing the services for the elderly, it is necessary to provide services for caregivers who provide care for the elderly patients, simultaneously. Fourth, an information platform is needed to provide care for the elderly patients since the exchange of the information between providers for the patients is important for the continuum of care for the elderly patients.

In conclusion, to alleviate the burden due to the population ageing, providing community-based aged-friendly integrated healthcare is a challenge that must be achieved. Thus, the central government should construct the institutional base to integrate the services for the elderly implemented currently and provide the service, having the leadership as soon as possible.



A Plan to Reorganize the health care system in accordance with the 4th Industrial Revolution

PROJECT HEAD Shin, Young Seok,

Today's health care system in Korea has a lot of pending issues such as low fertility rates, aging and low growth rates, complexity and chronicity of diseases, and the fastest increase in medical expenses among OECD countries. In light of the global trend, every country is seeking to shift the healthcare system to maximize value, such as improving the quality of medical care and optimizing costs. These countries also face difficulties in raising funds due to low growth and aging, and emphasize the importance of primary care due to the spread of chronic diseases. In the meantime, if supplier-centered treatment was the basis of policy, the decision-making structure is now shifting to consumer-centered, and the shift from segmental medical supply to an integrated medical system among suppliers is sought. Especially, along with the breakthrough of the 4th industrial revolution, the medical system is able to manage everyday life through the internet, integrate clinical information, and cope with future medical risks through genome analysis. Today, even when challenges and opportunities exist, Korea is also limited in its ability to exert such challenges in the current medical system. The reality of the increase of medical needs, the fixation of chronic diseases, the national preference for high-quality medical care, and the will of the people to expand protection is showing that the medical system needs to be reformed. In Korea, the data collection system in a single health insurance and the leading position of ICT are emerging as strengths to overcome new challenges.

Therefore, this report searched for the direction of micro and macro reorganization of the health care system that can reorganize the health care system in the fourth industrial revolution era and respond to future challenges. As a microscopic plan, we tried to find a way to integrate digital health care into the current health care system, and to lay the foundations for health care to become a driving force for Korea's growth



without damaging the people's right to health. As a macroscopic measure, we looked for ways to simultaneously address various issues such as financial sustainability, quality of medical care, and current medical supply system, payment system, delivery system, etc. The core contents of the fourth industrial revolution, such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of things, and big data, will play a role in the new system.

Research Report
2017 - 18

Policy Implications for Promoting Postpartum Mental Health

PROJECT HEAD Lee, So-Young

This study contributes to the limited number of studies of postnatal depression using the latest data sets. The purpose of this study is to explore how Korean women suffer from postpartum depression and what the protective factors and risk factors of postpartum mental health(depression) are. This study uses the National Health Insurance Service(2012~2016), the Survey of Mental Disorders in Korea of 2006, 2011, and 2016, and the National Survey on Fertility, Family Health and Welfare of 2015. Additionally, interviewing mothers with infants under a year old is performed as a qualitative method.

The results show that 17.3% of women aged 18~64 who gave a birth suffered from postpartum depression and 1.43% of women who gave a birth in 2012~2016 used postpartum mental health service. Binary logistic regression demonstrates that significant protective factors affecting postnatal depression are marital status(married), maternal employment status(employed), parity(first birth), and method of birth(vaginal birth). Significant risk factors of postpartum depression include low income and depression during pregnancy.

The findings from this study have policy implications. First, national prevalence of postpartum depression should be reported and monitored. Second, public policies should focus on maternal mental health by building the targeted and tailored supporting system. Finally, public policies should support maternal mental health by providing assistance in the whole process of pregnancy, childbirth, and after childbirth.

Research Report
2017 - 27

Coordination of community-based mental health services

PROJECT HEAD Jun, Jina

Purposes

- The purpose of this study is to examine the current status of coordination and collaboration among community mental health systems or the persons with serious mental illnesses which has been actively discussed after the amendment of the Act on the Improvement of Mental Health and the Support for Welfare Services for Mental Patients, respectively.
 - to identify the use of community mental health services for customers
 - to identify the coordinations' status of mental health system and practitioners

Contents

- For this purpose, this study reviewed existing literature and conducted multiple qualitative interviews, in-person interviews and focus group interviews, and a survey to reflect the opinions of various stakeholders.
 - The coordination within the mental health service system is not a sequence structure which links mental health institutions, mental health welfare centers, and rehabilitation facilities. But, the coordination works among patients with severe mental illness, their care givers, and service providers as a parallel structure which connects day hospitals, mental health welfare centers, mental health care facilities, mental health rehabilitation facilities, and houses when the patients are discharged from medical institutions.
 - There is a weak cooperation between medical institutions and community welfare resources(e.g. Huimang welfare support team) for people with severe mental



health disorder.

- The care for people with severe mental health disorder is mainly performed by family members. That is, families themselves find and utilize services and resources from medical institution and community mental health centers.

Policy proposals

- This study highlights the importance of the integrated and coordinated mental health services for achieving better outcomes. Current community mental health system is fragmented and only functions as a parallel mainly due to lacks of mental health infrastructure(e.g., mental health rehabilitation facilities) and awareness of importance on coordinated and/or collaborated community mental health services among professionals.
- Thus, people with severe mental illness and their caregivers are exposed to situation where they have to seek for community mental health services by themselves rather than professionals in mental health systems introduce and/or provide integrated resources and services.
- In addition, most mental health professionals acknowledge the importance of networking with social care settings, but the reality differs.
- This study identifies that there are limited opportunities for knowledge sharing about community mental health among practitioners, as well as vagueness of roles in mental health service provision in each mental health setting.

Research Report
2017 - 28

Reinforcing the care programs for the suicide attempters in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sangyoung

The Korean government has tried to decrease the suicide death rates for the last decade, but the Korea's suicide death rates still remain the highest among OECD countries. It is increasingly recognized that more effective local mental health and welfare programs should be developed and reach a wider range of suicide attempters and high risk factor carriers.

In this regard, this study aims to develop policy recommendations to strengthen the suicide attempter care programs. The study analyzes the services which the local mental health and welfare centers(LMHWC) are providing at the city, county and district levels, It also analyzes the institutional environments LMHWCs are facing in providing services.

Concentrating on producing field oriented policy alternatives, the study conducted in-depth interviews and surveys for mental health workers at LMHWCs.

The study proposes that the Suicide Prevention Law should be reinforced to include socio-economic supports. It also suggests that better quality services should be developed, based on suicide attempters' needs.

Research Report
2017 - 29

Project Management of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for 2017

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Jeongseon

For HIA to be institutionalized, like gender impact assessment (GIA) or corruption impact assessment (CIA), a central government support is vital. For legislative institutionalization at the central government level, it is essential to expand the scope of HIA reevaluation.

At the local government level, it is important to establish effective tools, such as HIA operation system and assessment guidelines, to be able to evaluate the policies and projects of a wide variety of local government. The newly developed simplified HIA guidelines for local governments should be well promoted and its education programs should be operated actively. HIA for Yangjaecheon comprehensive improvement project is a representative example that a local government implements a wide range of HIA. The results showed that the future projects should focus on the formation of an urban river with the functions that exceed the purpose of existing river. As conducting more HIAs on various projects, assessment methods will accumulate. This will enhance the use of HIA in the field of policy and project promotion, even prior to institutionalization at the central government level.

Research Report
2017 - 42

A Study on the promoting strategies for the right to health for healthy life of persons with disabilities

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Seonghee

At a time when 『Act on guarantee of right to health and access to medical services for persons with disabilities(Act on the right to health for persons with disabilities)』 is enacted and will be enforced in late 2017, a thorough discussion on the promoting strategies for the right to health of persons with disabilities is necessary.

This study aims to define the concept of the right to health of persons with disabilities, examine the current state of the law and institutions to support health care of persons with disabilities and suggest strategic implications for promoting the right to health of persons with disabilities.

The content and methods of research work as follows. We have conducted an extensive prospective studies about the right to health of persons with disabilities. We identified the gaps in health care between the disabled and the non-disabled based upon age, gender, level of education and economic status by analysing Korean health panel data 2014, and examine the difference in health care among persons with disabilities depending on the type, degree and characteristics of disabilities by analysing the data of National survey on the persons with disabilities 2014. We explored diverse experience of difficulties in access to medical services(use of medical facilities, access to medical information etc.) because of disorders for persons with disabilities through focused group interviews with the staffs of disabled groups. Also we examined the law, institutions and programs which guarantee the right to health for persons with disabilities in England, German and Japan through extensive literature reviews.

According to study we proposed several policy suggestions for promoting the right to health of persons with disabilities such as a customized general medical examination program for persons with disabilities, special health care services for women with disabilities, elders with disabilities as a support for vulnerable groups in health. In

The logo for Kihon Jishu, consisting of the characters 'K', 'i', 'H', 'A', and 'S' in a stylized, overlapping arrangement. The 'i' has a dot above it, and the 'S' is positioned to the right of the 'A'.

conclusion it should be provided with health care services to meet the needs and characteristics of disabilities in disabled persons and we should prepare proper strategies to live a healthy lives in local community for people with disabilities.

A large blue graphic element on the right side of the page, resembling a book cover or a page divider. It features the number '02' in large white font, followed by the text 'Research Project in 2017' in a smaller white font. At the bottom right, there is a small dark blue square containing the number '03' in white, with the text 'Customized social security for a basic standard of living' below it. The background of the graphic has a subtle pattern of white dots.

02

Research
Project in 2017

03

Customized social security for
a basic standard of living



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
2017 - 09

Time Use in Low-Income Households and Its Policy Implications

PROJECT HEAD Lee, HyonJoo

This study presents an analysis of time use among people in low income households, who find it hard to spend money on services that would help them relieve their time constraints. Low-income people spent more hours on paid work during weekends, leaving less time to spend on child care. Low-income in women were associated with longer time spent on housework and child care. Low-income households had more ill members, were smaller in size on average, and spent less hours on care-giving, which suggests a higher risk of unmet care needs. Low-income people spent less time on commuting. Low-level wages and care-giving burden suggested a higher opportunity cost of time spent on commuting. Older persons low-income households, with the social services, spent less time alone than did their higher-income counterparts. As for children, however, those living in low-income households spent more time alone than those in higher-income groups controlling the time for private education institute. This study proposed the services to address the difficulties low income suffer from time restriction.

Research Report
2017 - 10

Analysis of Multidimensional Characteristics of Korean Youth Poverty and Policy Implications

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Moon-kil

Young people of Korea are known to have lower labor market performance compared to their higher education level. The rising youth unemployment rate and the proportion of low-wage worker make the income situation of young people more difficult. These difficulties are common to young people in major OECD countries. In particular, the recent economic recession has a great impact on the jobs and income of the younger generation, and this has resulted in emerging as a poverty risk group that replaces older generations.

Young people of Korea still have a lower poverty rate than other age groups, but in light of the labor market situation, youth poverty may become a serious social problem in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the poverty situation of Korean young people more deeply and to call attention to the policy interest.

This study starts from the consciousness of the problem, is intended to draw policy implications as follows. First, we analyze the dynamics of poverty and economic activities of Korean youth. Next, we analyze income poverty, housing poverty and time use behavior of Korean youth by various types. Through the multidimensional approach to poverty, we analyze the multidimensional poverty characteristics of Korean youth and identify the differences from those of income poverty. Finally, the direction of future youth policies are presented.

Research Report
2017 - 24

Income and Consumption of Family Support Households and Its Implications

PROJECT HEAD Hwang, Namhui

The purpose of this study is to investigate income and consumption of family support households in Korea. The family support households are divided into two categories: child-rearing households and parent-supporting households. We also look at double-burdened households that support their parents while raising their children. This study conducts mainly quantitative analysis using Korea Welfare Panel Study, along with qualitative research.

The result shows that income and consumption of child-rearing households have been positively related to the age of children (by school level), the number of children, employment status of their mothers, income level and so on. It has been revealed that the higher school level children are in, the higher household income and household consumption become. Households with preschool children have higher public transfer income than other households with school-aged children because of child-care subsidies. Also, higher private transfer expenditure has been to their old parents when households earn higher income. Young parent generation has prioritized child-rearing over parent-supporting.

Meanwhile, income and consumption of households living with their elderly parents are generally low. The reason is that the labor income share is small out of total household income, and public transfer income - basic pension and agricultural subsidy of the fishery - takes a bigger share in total household income. Moreover, when higher private transfer has been provided to their old parents, the portion of their food expenses has been smaller. This study suggests that it is necessary to consider the roles of family and government in terms of life cycle. When children are in early age, the government should have bigger responsibilities through child-care policies. Also, it would be desirable to provide tax benefits to households financially supporting their old parents.

Research Report
2017 - 33

The 2017 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS) : Descriptive Report

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Tae-Wan, Lee, Bong-Joo

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

In 2017, 12th wave of KOWEPS has carried out. There are three types of questionnaires for the survey: the first is for the households, the second is for household members who are aged 15 and over, and the third is for special topics (supplements). The content of KOWEPS is composed of socio-economic information, welfare status, and attitude on welfare or something for individual and household. The special topic for this wave is 'The Disabled'. In this 12th wave, we have completed about 6,581 household samples which include both the original, the added new households.

The descriptive report provides a wide variety of contents about the general features, economic conditions, employment status, social security, welfare needs and special topic for the 12th year survey. And this descriptive report provides some results from longitudinal analysis. The results could be a reference for the researchers who try to use KOWEPS.

Research Report
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Improving Income Security System of Korea

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Shinwook

For the last few decades, the income security system of Korea has developed very rapidly. However, its insufficient coverage and the inadequate level of benefits it provides show that there is much to improve on the system. Considering the rapid aging of the population, the ongoing changes in industries and the labor market, and the nearing wave of new digital transformation, improvement of the system requires more than piecemeal approaches. But some radical alternative programs like Basic Income seem to be an overblown solution to the problems Korea is facing today.

The unbalanced composition of cash and in-kind social transfers suggest that role of cash benefits should be strengthened. Regarding the social insurance system, the increasing number of non-regular workers is a challenging factor. Korea's social insurance system is unique in that it includes, in addition to employment-based participation, residence-based participation, and increasing the National Pension's coverage for residence-based participants could be a proper way to handle the challenges. Recent development of non-contributory cash benefits has focused mostly on older Koreans. As a result, many other vulnerable groups, such as the disabled, lone parents and the working poor, have not been adequately supported. To improve income distribution, the income support programs for the disabled and lone parents need to be converted to a universal social allowance program. Also, to reduce working poverty, it seems necessary to introduce a new income support program.

Research Report
2017 - 41

A Comparative Study on Effectiveness of UBI-based Social Insurance System

PROJECT HEAD JONGHOON, KIM

This paper tackles the issue of the 'universal basic income (UBI)' as an alternative principle or a leading source of financing social insurances, on top of the traditional arrangements, tax and public pension (savings form income). Combing through the literature, and especially from the search of historical and philosophical references on the UBI, we point out that the recent surge in interest of UBI is divided largely in two groups of thoughts: One, a traditional approach to the idea of UBI as a principle of primary income support for basic livelihood only. This narrow viewpoint regards the UBI as an alternative public provision of income support to the poor, in line and contrast with the common cash or in-kind supports. In the literature, the UBI issue has been treated only this way so far. The other, a newer and wider approach eyes on the UBI in the landscape of rapid changes in technologies, evolution of industrial structures and the make-up of labor markets, globalization, population ageing, and etc. The ensuing socio-economic shifts toward worsening economic inequality and social divides only add to the state's growing redistributive burden, which is in sharp relief against its diminishing power and calls for its efficiency. The paper stresses on this line and focuses on the emergence of UBI in developing world as a means to overhaul social insurance systems. A comparative study of the discussions and policy experiments over the world reveals that the UBI issue in Korean context can only be properly addressed when the scope is expanded to encompass social welfare systems in general. Necessarily, that includes public insurances and their institutional arrangements on financing and dispensing. However, it should not be limited to the efficiency argument of the government, as has been the case particularly in the UK and US. On the experimental or quantitative aspects, all the UBI variants in practice so far have been limited in size and duration to infer any meaningful policy implications.



This does not mean quantitative approach is hopeless; we suggest an experimental tool based on dynamic programming models and argue that this structural approach could allow quantitative comparison among differing policies, neutral to their origins and characteristics in value or ideology.

Research Report
2017 - 43

Household Debt of the Working Poor in Korea : Qualitative Analysis of the Causes and Ripple Effects

PROJECT HEAD No, Daemyeong

This study looks into household debt of the working poor in Korea. other countries' experiences focusing on cases of England, France, and Japan in order to investigate how household debt issues emerged in different economic and social systems, how finance authorities in each country coped with the problems, and how differently their impacts appeared.

Recently, strict regulations are implemented and the increasing trends of household debt have slowed down, however, the low-incomers' burdens already reached to a serious level. Examining indicators of debt burdens such as debt to income ratio, debt to asset ratio, and repayment rate of principal to income, low incomers' debt burdens are revealed far greater than the high income groups, and the low income group is exposed to structural vulnerability as having more credit loans with adjustable rate.

The proportion of temporary workers, daily workers, self-employed small business owners, and the unemployed are very high compared to the total average. Consequently, they are the group whose earning ability is weak. The problem is that households with children or children in school are more often found in the group, which shows higher pressures on household spendings. This implies the higher possibility that the working poor in Korea may put up with having household debt due to the low income level and bigger needs for spendings. Also, cost of living and debt caused by consumption accounts for a large portion of the working poor's household debt. Looking into the use of household debt, living expenses as its biggest share and education costs take up 38.2% and 15.2%, respectively. However, combining all factors related to housing, it becomes a bigger share than the education costs. This suggests that preventing debt caused by living expenses makes a crucial policy objective. Iso, the reason why they struggle to repay debt is found in the process of using credit cards



in order to maintain necessary expenses, mainly to pay rent. Many over-debtors were attempting to start a business, left being unable to get a job due to their default status, which causes a vicious cycle of debt.

Regarding financial policies, it takes the perspective of normalizing the small loan financial market. redesigning the MISO financing program, which has been promoted by the government, fostering the cooperative financial institutions, and promoting the borrower-friendly credit counseling system.

In the case of social policies, given the low income of the working poor, household debt should be curtailed as expanding income by public transfers that supplement earned-income. To this end, it is suggested that strengthening income security for the over-debtors among the working poor through rearranging basic livelihood system, establishing employment support programs considering their employment capabilities, and establishing statistical infrastructures for the over-debtors in the working poor in order to clearly grasp the size and reality of the targeted group. In particular, reflecting the Japanese experiences, the measures for the shocks from the household debt should be coordinated with the multiple indebtedness and suicides.

Research Report
2017 - 44

A study on alternatives of policy coordination mechanism in social security policy

PROJECT HEAD Chung, Hong won

The necessity and importance of policy coordination increase as the complexity of policy-making, the diversity of decision process, and the difficulty of policy implementation. The policy coordination mechanism plays a key role in ensuring consistency and harmonization of social policy.

Based on this background, the research examined the current state of policy coordination systems in the area of social security. In addition, the research used case study and comparative approach on policy coordination mechanism.

As a result of the analysis, four suggestions were made to improve the policy coordination mechanism in social security policy; enhancement of policy coordination function within the ministry, restructuring of vertical coordination system, rearrangement of horizontal coordination system, reset the role of committee. From above discussion, the following policy suggestions were derived. First, it is necessary to establish the role of the central administrative agency(ministry) in charge of social security policy in order to make rational decision and effective coordination. Second, it is necessary to introduce multiple vice minister in Ministry of Health and Welfare. Third, the reorganization of the ministerial meeting may be useful. Finally, it is essential to decentralize the budget planning.

Research Report
2017 - 48

Designing A Korean Welfare State Model in a Changing Policy Climate

PROJECT HEAD Yeo, Eugene

This study aims to examine the characteristics of the Korean welfare state and to identify ways to restructure the current system and establish alternative welfare programs in response to emerging social challenges. To do this, internal and external environment challenges of Korea and traits of the Korea welfare state formation were analyzed. Furthermore, the effect of the upcoming 4th industrial revolution is discussed. In this vein, current welfare programs for working class and family and income security for old-aged are reevaluated. In addition, the feasibility of the asset-based policy, social economy, sharing economy and basic income as alternative welfare programs are investigated.

Contrary to the Western welfare states, Korea has developed through the heavy chemicals industry, the direct financial support and the investment in social overhead capital (SOC), leaving the domestic economy to the family themselves and the market. The 1997 financial crisis shows a turnover from economic crisis to social crisis due to the developmental mode of regulation of the least interventionism in family policy. The 4th industrial revolution and the rapid population ageing accelerate the discussion on the revolution in the current welfare state.

The working class, susceptible to the high portion of self-employed, worsened dual labour market and increase in crowd workers under the new gig economy, reveals the limitation of the current social insurance scheme, which was the main pillar of the modern welfare states. This leads to the need for establishing a Korean 'flexicurity' model and the systematization of social allowances loosely connected to personal labour experiences. For family policies acquired by the rapid quantitative growth over a qualitative unripeness, various benefits should be reorganized under the principles of universality, benefit adequacy, gender effectiveness, compatibility and priority

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between programs, reestablishing the value of the family care in policy. As multi-pillar Income security for old age is evaluated as insufficient, it is required to reform the system by increasing benefits and universalizing the beneficiaries of the Basic pension, increasing income replacement rate and the taxable income ceiling in the National pension and introducing a targeted assistance for the elderly maintaining themselves only with the Basic pension as income sources.

Asset-based policy, social economy, sharing economy and basic income have taken place of alternative welfare schemes against the limitations of current welfare states. These, however, are double-edged swords: It is possible not only that the limitations of current welfare states could be complemented or be replaced but also that the existing welfare schemes might be eroded. It is time for a precise plan for all possible futures of alternatives to the current welfare states.



Study about the Improving the Performance Management System in Social Securities

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Yunseob

The Social Securities, especially social care service sector gives more attention to the performance management. It is because the policy decision makers let this sector more market-oriented and less directly regulated. And so the results of this sectors can not be controlled easily by them. In this environment, they can only coordinate the functions of various policy tools in order to achieve the ultimate policy goals. But there are many unsolved problems in this sector, which can be regarded as obstacles for the success of policy. Above all, the uncoordinated activities at the macro level of management is the main problem, which leads to the ineffective performance management. The other problem is the inadequate implementation of policy tools, which gain more and more their importance for good results in this policy area.



The EFC(Error, Fraud, Corruption) in Public Assistance and Coverage Gap

PROJECT HEAD Lim, Wan-Sub

This study is intended to apply the social security monitoring model, regarding the EFC and Targeting errors, to apply public assistance programs(National basic social security, basic pension, disabled pension). We attempted a more integrated approach between the EFC and coverage gap than the previous studies. This study consists of theoretical discussion, institutions and system, overseas case studies, surveys for public officials and analysis, focus group interviews, and implementation. We suggest several policy measures. For the EFC, it have to provide the legal and guidance to local government, release the basic EFC statistics and estimates officially, and build a dedicated organization. The main cause of fraud is in accordance with the eligibility requirements. To eliminate the coverage gap there need to simplify the income security and re-establish the relationship between public assistance programs.

Occasional
Research Paper
2017 - 04

A Study on the Policy Implications of the Abolition of the Family Support Obligation Rules

PROJECT HEAD Yeo, Eugene

The purpose of this report is to explore what effects, positive and negative, can be expected from a gradual abolition of the “Family Support Obligation Rules” in the National Basic Livelihood Security Act. In addition, we propose alternative policy measures to maximize the positive effect and minimize the negative effects.

In the event that the Family Support Obligation Rules are abolished, we can actively fill the gaps in the coverage of the basic security, thereby reducing poverty and raising the quality of life of those socially underprivileged. On the other hand, however, some negative effects may arise, including a rising unfairness between Basic Livelihood Security recipients and the rest, an unfavorable public opinion of public assistance and of social welfare as a whole, and an increase in the number of recipients through separation of households or property donations.

In the short term, it is necessary to rigorously analyze the ripple effects through the administrative database and research studies, to improve the equity through the restructuring of other systems affected by the abolition of the Family Support Obligation Rules, and to establish measures to strengthen multi-tier medical safety net. In the mid- to long-term, it is necessary to reorganize the provisions of the Civil Law about the Family Support Obligation Rules, and to set up a device to exercise the right to indemnity. Also, it is necessary to redesign the roadmap for the overall Old-age Income Security System and to draw up follow-up measures for the Medical Aid.

Preliminary Policy
Analysis
2017 - 01

Statistical Yearbook of Poverty 2017

PROJECT HEAD Yeo, Eugene

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 of Living, poverty rate based on market income is 14.0% and 9.3% with disposable income in 2016.
- With 50% of median income, poverty rate based on market income is 18.3% and 13.8% by disposable income in 2016. Although it has been bouncing up and down slightly, the poverty rate based on market income shows increasing trend from 2012. Poverty rate based on disposable income shows decreasing trend since 2008, but increases in 2016 by 1.0%p.
- Poverty ratio, based on consumption, tend to increase continuously since 2012.
- The Gini coefficient is 0.344 with market income and 0.296 with disposable income in 2016.

<Table 1> Absolute poverty rates using the official Minimum Cost of Living

(unit: %)

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2006	10.8	7.6	8.5	10.9	6.0
2007	11.2	7.8	8.6	11.1	6.6

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
2008	11.6	8.0	8.8	11.2	6.5
2009	12.8	8.4	9.5	14.6	8.5
2010	12.2	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
2016	14.0	8.3	9.3	17.1	9.0

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2016.

<Table 2> Relative poverty rates using median income and expenditure

(unit: %)

median	Income									Expenditure					
	Market			Current			Disposable			Consumption			Expenditures		
	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%	40%	50%	60%
2006	11.4	16.1	21.8	8.9	13.8	20.2	8.7	13.4	19.6	3.8	7.7	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	7.9	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
2016	14.4	18.3	23.3	10.2	14.5	19.9	9.5	13.8	18.9	5.1	9.4	15.5	6.1	11.0	17.0

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2016.

<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

	Income			Expenditure	
	Market	Current	Disposable	Consumption	Expenditures
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
2016	0.344	0.305	0.296	0.268	0.285

Note: Agriculture and Fishery households are excluded.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Household Income Survey 2006-2016.

Expected Effects

- This study presents serial indices on poverty, 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.

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2017 - 02

Monitoring Evaluation on the National Basic Livelihood Security: Frontline Worker Forum

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Eun-Hee

- The purpose of this report is to monitor implementation process of the National Basic Livelihood Security(NBLS) changed into individualized or customized benefits from integrated benefits.
- This report suggests two parts of monitoring results. One is related to the customized benefits and the other is for the self-sufficiency program(benefits and services). The following were suggested by the frontline workers to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the NBLS :
 - Increasing the level and coverage of the customized benefits, increasing social workers and reinforcing their capacities, coordinating their work with other officials' after welfare organization reform in public sector
 - Revising the objective of the self-sufficiency program, expanding the benefit level, increasing the number of case managers and enhancing their capacities in welfare agency, redesigning self-sufficiency program
- We suggested the followings to improve the National Basic Livelihood Security and self-sufficiency program:
 - Expanding the level of livelihood cash benefit and housing benefit, revising the criteria of ability to work, gradually eliminating the criteria of mandatory caregiver in the NBLS, redesigning incentive to work system, expanding social workers and enhancing their capacities in public welfare organization
 - Due to the changed characteristics of the recipients, modifying the goals of self-

sufficient program and providing new programs and revising self-sufficiency program, increasing the level of self-sufficient cash benefit, providing intensive and multidimensional intervention to get out of welfare benefits

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Occasional
Research Paper
2017 - 05

Measuring and Analyzing the Korean Happiness Index

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Meegon

In this study we aimed at developing the Korean Happiness Index and identifying the determinants of happiness in Koreans. To that end, we reviewed various concepts of happiness as explored in previous studies in and outside Korea and conducted two expert surveys of 50 experts and a general public survey of 1,000 individuals. First, the two experts surveys helped identify a total of 36 indicators in 7 dimensions of happiness for Koreans. With respect to the weight, work account for 18.3%, health for 17.4%, relationships for 16.8%, life values and goals for 14.9%, economic security for 13.3%, governance quality for 10.1%, and the environment for 9.1%. Second, the general public survey revealed that the happiness indicators were highly correlated with life satisfaction scores and with the level of subjective happiness. Women reported higher levels of happiness than men. Also, happiness levels were higher among those with larger families, religious faith and higher educational attainment. Happiness levels were found to be substantially lower in those unemployed and with low income.

Occasional
Research Paper
2017 - 06

The Philosophy of Inclusive Welfare and the Policy Vision

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Meegon

- The Moon Jae-in Administration's Five-year Plan on State Affairs and the inauguration speech of the Minister of Health and Welfare call the new government's welfare scheme "Inclusive Welfare."
- For "Inclusive Welfare" to guide national welfare policies as a framework widely acknowledged by the general public, the first thing that should be done is to examine its philosophical basis and how its policies should be shaped. As for now, with the Moon Jae-in Administration still in its early stages, "Inclusive Welfare" remains a notion, a concept put to use in the effort to realize an "Inclusive Welfare State."
- This study explores Inclusive Welfare in its philosophical roots and examines how it can and should be translated into policy practice.
- The current state of social welfare in Korea and its implications
 - The crisis of reproduction that we face can be ascribed to the "compressed growth" and "compressed crisis" that characterize Korea, where socioeconomic and cultural values are imbued with the coexistence of the pre-modern, the modern, and the post-modern and where confucian familism, cronyism, old-boy networking, the connection between money and politics, and the conglomerate-led economic structure run deep.
 - Korea of late has seen poverty increase among its youth and elderly populations, a social symptom characteristic of counties with weak social welfare mechanisms.

- Thus, Korea's social welfare needs to strengthen its function of providing security against social risks over the life cycle (job loss, disease, disability, and old age).

■ The philosophy of Inclusive Welfare

- At the philosophical core of Inclusive Welfare are the right to happiness ("All citizens shall be assured of human worth and dignity and have the right to pursue happiness. It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals," Article 10, Constitution of the Republic of Korea) social rights ("All citizens shall be entitled to a life worthy of human beings," Article 34), the right to education (Article 31), the right to work (Article 32), the worker's three rights (Article 33), and the right to environment (Article 35).

- Other components that should be considered include redistributive justice; social integration; universal welfare; the universal application of the guaranteed minimum; innovative social investment toward increasing the human capital and employability of the potential workforce; forward-looking policy responses to technological changes, including the Fourth Industrial Revolution; and a virtuous cycle of education, economy, jobs, and welfare.

■ Policy direction for Inclusive Welfare

- Inclusive Welfare should pursue income-led growth that is centered on people and their welfare, putting ends and means back in the right place.

- Social sustainability should be raised via the realization of people-centered, Inclusive Welfare.

02

Research Project in 2017

04

Social service infrastructure and social service jobs



A study on youth job creating model based on entrepreneurship

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Cheol Seon

This paper examines problems of the government's youth entrepreneurship support aimed at job creation. As an improvement plan, this study investigates job creating model that is based on the revitalization of entrepreneurship by the Youth Cooperative Association (YCA) and examines relevant policy issues. For this goal, this paper examines why the government's support to for-profit businesses at the time of their foundation does not lead to job creation. This study also examines the current situation of the government's support project for non-profit business establishment. We propose the potential of the YCA as an alternative model for the existing non-profit corporation that is in charge of social welfare service. We also suggest plans for supporting YCA. In particular, we investigate the government's growth plan for the YCA, establishment of financial infrastructure, and policy issues for entrepreneurship education.



Social Welfare Delivery System for Optimizing Public Service Use (I):

A Focus on the Structure and Function of Public and Private Welfare Agencies

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hye Kyu

This study aims to examine the functions and roles of major welfare service agencies in public and private sectors in a comprehensive manner. The study also diagnoses how the functions and roles are shared and divided among those agencies considering the characteristics of welfare services and programs they provide. By doing so, we suggest the need for integrated coordination across various agencies and identify policy tasks to achieve it.

Social welfare delivery system has been improved in the process of finding appropriate 'target group' who are regarded as 'beneficiaries' of welfare services and enhancing efficiency. However, we pay attention to a new approach for the improvement of the delivery system. It becomes more important to develop a system in a way that a wide array of welfare services and programs provided by public and private sectors are 'selected and used' as 'services with publicness'.

The study employs a mixed research method. We conduct in-depth case studies by doing interviews with service users with special welfare needs and focus group interviews with employees working at public and private social welfare agencies in selected Si, Gun, Gu areas. We also use a spatial structure analysis to observe the distribution of welfare demand and supply at the local level and identify welfare discrepancies across the regions.

The study specifically addresses the following research questions. First, how are the public and private welfare delivery system composed in response to the main welfare needs? Second, is there a difference in welfare delivery system at the local level? Third, are public and private welfare agencies properly performing the public function that is given to them? Fourth, how are integrated services provided in a fragmented delivery system, and what are the efforts of welfare agencies to provide integrated services? Fifth, what needs to be considered to better serve the user in the process of welfare delivery?

Research Report
2017 - 38

On the Different Roles of Central and Local Governments in Welfare Provision and Financing

PROJECT HEAD Park, Inhwa

Many countries around the world have pursued decentralization policies both for political and developmental reasons. However in Korea, the centralized administrative and fiscal arrangements remains fairly intact even after the introduction of local autonomy system in the mid-1990s. For this reason, when the major welfare policies are decided at the national level, mainly they are organized into government subsidy programs and delivered to the local governments with a predetermined co-funding plan. As these conditions persist with the welfare policy expansion, it becomes a major cause of local financial difficulties. The budgetary burden of local government has rapidly increased in a relatively short period due to mandatory expenditures on large-scale programs such as basic pension and free childcare. Moreover the increase in local revenue is far behind the expenditure increase, and the local financial difficulties become even more serious.

In this contexts, the aim of this study is to explore the role and responsibilities in public welfare provisions and fiscal arrangements between the central and local governments and to support appropriate policy measures for improved national welfare in line with the pursuit of decentralization. For this purpose, this study compares the level of fiscal decentralization of OECD member countries, examines the reform trends of inter-governmental grants, and empirically analyzes welfare financing structure and expenditure trend of Korea in the past decade. The main results of the study can be summarized as follows.

First, the level Korea's fiscal decentralization shown in the two financial indicators (sub-national governments' share in general government revenues and expenditures) was slightly lower than the average of the 15 OECD countries examined. The reason why the index value of Korea is higher than expected is because the actual revenues of the sub-national governments have increased by central-to-local transfers rather than

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their own tax revenues.

Second, intergovernmental grants are used in many countries to finance sub-national spending and to implement national policies. However, the trends of grants reforms in countries reviewed suggest that the focus is on simplifying the subsidy system, shift to non-earmarked grants by social service programs, incentives for reducing local spending, and strengthening local responsibilities.

Third, according to the comparison of welfare budget burden between the central and local governments, it is unlikely that the fiscal burden is heavier on local governments as a whole than on the central government. However, the burden of having to finance social programs is found to weigh heavy on some local governments, especially those with limited fiscal abilities.

Fourth, the division of policy functions between the central and local governments should be carefully approached based on the experience of successes and failures accumulated in the past policy processes such as the 2005 local transfer plan. At the policy-making stage, it is important to consider carefully which policy programs should be the target of local transfer, which administrative authorities have policy competence, and whether they have access to residents.

Lastly, in order to reorganize the policy and fiscal arrangements focusing on decentralization and welfare efficiency, this study suggests that differentiated customized approaches rather than a uniform ones should be made through the diagnosis of different welfare demand and expenditure for each region and insights into national financial flows. And as a more fundamental financial measure, this study encourages the introduction of a new non-earmarked welfare grant scheme to ensure local governments' policy accountability.

Research Report
2017 - 45

A study on development plan of welfare delivery system for people with developmental disabilities

PROJECT HEAD Hwang, Ju Hee

Like social welfare delivery system, welfare delivery system for people with disabilities also involves segmented and fragmented systems which makes the use of service difficult for people with disabilities. In addition, there are limitations in providing customized service fit for users needs because of lack of linkage between different service delivery systems. To overcome these limitations existing at traditional welfare delivery system for people with disabilities as a whole, there had been enthusiastic discussions on efforts to improve welfare delivery system for people with disabilities from 2008 to 2011. As a result of the efforts, an amended welfare delivery system dedicated for people with disabilities was developed, and pilot projects were carried out three times. However, the project could not be extended to countrywide due to redundancy issue with other policy of amendment of entire social welfare delivery system (hope welfare support team), lack of government's understanding for 'service support system model for people with disabilities' and financial problem.

In the meanwhile, the issue regarding welfare delivery system for people with disabilities is being paid attention again as an importance of delivery system has emerged in terms of the role of connecting the users' desire and services as an alternative of amendment of disability rating system that has been discussed since 2013. At this point, "The Act on the Protection of Rights and Support for people with disabilities" was enacted in 2014. According to this act, each of 17 metropolitan autonomous agencies has implemented their own welfare delivery system for people with developmental disabilities. In this process, however, political discussions on establishment of relationship between future delivery system customized for the disabled people and regional support center for people with developmental disabilities, and role and function of regional support center for people with developmental

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disabilities were not sufficiently carried out.

To cope with this situation, this study aimed at exploring the process how an existing entire social welfare delivery system was amended, and investigating the current status, the change and the controversial issue that might happen in the process of altering from disability rating system to future customized support system. Based on these investigations, this study also aimed at seeking political measures necessary to set the direction where the future support system should go and to find desired relationship between customized support system and regional support center for people with developmental disabilities under this circumstance. Furthermore, this study also attempted to consider the desired function and the role of the regional support center for people having developmental disabilities based on the relationship between customized support system and regional support center for people with developmental disabilities.

02

Research
Project in 2017

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2017 ANNUAL REPORT

05

Healthy and seemly post-
retirement life

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Health Status and Integrated Care for Elderly People: Focused on Healthcare

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Nam-soon

Korea faces a super-aged society. Considering comorbid multiple diseases of the elderly, the integrated medical and social care are required. However, healthcare system of Korea is fragmented and is not coordinated with social care.

Therefore, this study aimed to a) identify frailty among the elderly living in a community, b) explore frailty prevention and management schemes, c) explore hospital-based senior friendly healthcare service delivery models, and d) review laws and regulations related to the senior friendly healthcare & social care services.

For this purpose, we reviewed existing literature and conducted site visits(UK and Japan) to understand their senior friendly healthcare services. In addition, we conducted a survey and individual interviews to examine the frailty status of the elderly in Daejeon City. We also conducted a pilot demonstration project to test integrated medical services provision for the elderly with hip fractures in Yonsei Severance Hospital. Lastly, we held an international symposium to share experiences on healthcare policies for the elderly.

This study found that health status of the elderly is dynamic. Findings of this study highlights the importance of frailty prevention and management and senior friendly healthcare services in both community and medical settings. This study also draws attention to develop concrete policies to strengthen the integrated and coordinated healthcare services for the elderly.

Finally, this study proposed 9 policy tasks. Tasks are to 1) increase acknowledgement of general population on healthy ageing and frailty, 2) redesign senior-friendly services based on the level of frailty, 3) establish senior friendly hospital environment at national level, 4) strengthen the capacity of healthcare workers to provide better services, 5) expand manpower to provide integrated and coordinated services in



medical institutions, 6) establish comprehensive healthcare centers in community, 7) have a better information system, 8) restructure health policy system and financing, 9) revisit laws and regulations needed for comprehensive care for the elderly.



Quality Care Strategy for Long-term Care Hospitals and Nursing Homes : Focusing on Patient (Resident) safety

PROJECT HEAD Park, Eunja

In 2017, Korea became “Aged Society” where the proportion of the elderly among total population is equal or more than 14%. The objectives of this study were to examine the current status of patient safety in long-term care hospitals and resident safety in nursing homes and explore the policy measures to improve the patient (resident) safety in long-term care hospitals or nursing homes.

Long-term care hospitals should obtain accreditation and patient safety law applies to them. Nursing homes under the long-term care insurance should be audited by long-term care insurer. Fall, soar, medication error, and healthcare associated infection is the important issues for patient or resident safety in long-term care services.

We conducted Focus Group Interview (FGI) to examine the experiences and perceptions among users and workers of long-term care hospitals and nursing homes. Six persons with parents or parents-in-law who were hospitalized within 1 year and 11 staffs (6 registered nurses, 4 nurse-aids, 1 care worker) in long-term care hospitals participated in FGI. Participants of FGI identified the occurrence of falls in long-term care hospitals and thought that the lack of care givers and the frailty of the patients would influence the occurrence of falls. FGI for nursing home was also conducted, and 6 persons with parents or parents-in-law who have lived in nursing home within 1 year and 13 staffs (2 nurse-aids, 11 care workers) in nursing homes participated in FGI. There were quite a differences among nursing homes for size, location, workforce, management, and so on. Staffs said that they tried to reduce the occurrence of falls, but falls were also frequently observed in nursing homes.

Policy measures for the improvement of patient (resident) safety of long-term care services were studied using expert survey. For long-term care hospitals, respondents placed high priority on the increased employment of nurse, reinforcement of criteria



for long-term care hospitals, and for nursing home, on shift work and improved care conditions of care workers, the linkage between hospitals and nursing homes, the reporting of resident safety accidents.

Both systematic approaches for manpower, equipment, information and practical approaches for fall, soar, medication error, healthcare related infection should be required for quality care for long-term care hospitals and nursing homes.



Analysis of the Socio-Economic Effects of Retirement Age Extension

PROJECT HEAD Nam, Sang-Ho

The extension of retirement age is a hot issue of debate in South Korea. Until the 1990s, early retirement policy was popular, but since then we began to have a new problem of old-age poverty. It is well-known that the old-age poverty in South Korea is the highest among OECD countries and, furthermore, it will be expected to continue for a while. The unprecedentedly rapid aging due to the low fertility and longevity made the South Korea to show the highest level of old-age poverty among OECD countries. The rapid ageing brings two important consequences: one is the shortage of labor supply and the other is the old-age poverty. The shortage of labor supply will eventually bring a slowdown of growth potentials of the economy. The sharp increase in the old-age poverty requires more social expenditures to prevent the social disaster of mass poverty of the aged.

One possible solution of the shortage of labor supply is the introduction of foreign labor. It was quite effective way of reducing labor costs and resolve the shortage of labor. But, the enlarged social insecurity, widened underground economy, flowing out of remittances make the country inactive which we did not expected at the beginning. The second alternative for the shortage of labor is the extension/delay of retirement. Clearly, we can have more labor supply and this policy action serves a s good strategy of reducing old-age poverty. However, some people claimed that the delay of retirement causes the crowding out of young employment. Previous research results on this issue is quite mixed, and we do not have any theoretical and/or empirical verification so far.

We analyze the impact of raising the retirement age on the employment, industry output, and economic growth. According to Chang, et al. (2016), the combination of peak wage and flexible organization scheme brings the increase in employment



rate by 1.64%. In the short-run that labor supply is fixed, the increase in the employment rate is equivalent to the increase in labor employed by 270 thousand person. The overall effects can be summarized as follows: (1) the delay of retirement causes the increase in labor employed by $-0.007\% \sim 0.248\%$, and the real wage changes by $-0.190 \sim -0.093$. (2) Employment by industry varies according to the labor skills required in that sector. In general, the skill-intensive sector has higher employment growth. (3) The delayed retirement in the skill-biased sector cause real GDP to grow more (e.g., professional services, etc.).

Research Report
2017 - 08

A Study on The Assessment of Various Elderly Poverty Indices (I)

PROJECT HEAD Yun, Sukmyung

In 2015, the Korean National Assembly's "Special Committee and Social Organization for the Strengthening of the Public Pension and Alleviation of Elderly Poverty" raised the issue of the significant difference between the OECD-based relative elderly poverty rate and the current living conditions of the elderly population of Korea. Against this backdrop, this study aimed to assess the diverse range of poverty indices with a view toward reflecting various aspects of elderly citizens' lives in those indices. The analysis revealed that about 46 out of 100 seniors were living in poverty in terms of income as of 2015. Among those 46 seniors, however, 25 were living in poverty only in terms of income and not in terms of housing or assets, while 21 were experiencing poverty in terms of income, as well as housing and/or assets. Based on this analysis, this study proposes three policy implications. First, it is necessary to identify the group of elderly citizens who require more support by taking a multidimensional approach to poverty and prioritizing policies. Second, limited resources can be used more efficiently by designing customized policies based on the results of an analysis of the various aspects of joint distribution. Third, to produce reliable poverty indices from various perspectives, more national-level studies should be conducted in depth on multidimensional poverty approaches.

Research Report
2017 - 13

Global Demographic Trends and Future Prospects for Population Policies

PROJECT HEAD Woo, Haebong

As much as the socio-economic changes that Korea has experienced over the past several decades, the population policy environment is also rapidly transforming into a form of developed countries in which various agents are involved in a complex social system. In this respect, by looking at the emerging trends and characteristics of global population fluctuations, the past and present of population policy, and emerging issues in the field of population development in developing and developed countries, it is necessary to comprehensively examine the future direction of population policy in Korea.

This study, first, examines international trends of population change and examines key cases and issues of population policy in developing and developed countries and draws implications. Secondly, analyzes the basic direction of the population policy of the country that can cope with mid - to long - term population change in a situation where the population policy environment is changing rapidly. Since the current low fertility problem is a demographic issue that has been developed for decades since the 1960s by the developmental approach of the growth center in Korea, it is not possible to dramatically increase the fertility rate in the short term at this time. So this study aims to focus on the review of the population policy direction that can fundamentally mitigate the current low fertility problem in the mid- and long-term, instead of short-term prescriptions. Especially, this study focuses on critically examining the population policy up to now and establishing the basic directions for future population policy in accordance with the transition of global population policy paradigm.

In the case of population policy, the importance of timely response based on long-term perspective needs to be emphasized. As population phenomena and interests



become more complex, a consistent and ongoing approach based on political and social consensus around population policy is needed. As population phenomena and interests become more complicated, a consistent and ongoing approach based on political and social consensus around population policy is required. Above all, it is necessary to adopt a democratic policy in accordance with democratic principles that respects human rights in line with the paradigm shift in global population policy.

 A blue square graphic containing the text 'Research Report 2017 - 25' in white. The KIHASA logo is faintly visible in the background of the square.

Research Report
2017 - 25

Development and Application of a Quality of Life Indicator System for Older persons

PROJECT HEAD Chung, Kyunghee

As the Korean population ages at a rapid pace, the impact of older persons' quality of life of the whole population is growing. Also, because of the limited ability of GDP to capture the multi-dimensional aspects of life, not only international organizations but also individual countries such as Korea have attempted to develop and apply social indicators to measure quality of life. However, there has been no study conducted to develop indicators exclusively to measure the quality of life of older Koreans.

This study consists of four parts. The first part reviews basic concepts and previous research on quality of life. The second part presents a quality of life indicator system for older persons that is composed of 6 dimensions and 22 indicators based on theoretical reviews and expert survey. In the third part, based on these indicators, the actual quality of life scores of older Koreans are reviewed in comparison with their counterparts in Sweden, Germany, the UK, and Spain. Also, gender and age-group comparisons were conducted and time series changes were examined for older Koreans' quality of life. The last part makes policy recommendations and suggestions for future studies.

Research Report
2017 - 26

Suggestion of Long-term care system reform in View of Aging in place(AIP)

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Yunkyung

Aging in place(AIP) is the core idea of elderly's welfare around the world. Because it is a way for the elderly to be well-being and to reduce social costs of caring the elderly. Despite this tendency, there is an increasing facility usage of elderly in Korea. So, this study is aimed to propose long-term care policy alternatives for the elderly to live long in the friendly home or community with their friendly person. Especially, the elderly with disability in activity of daily living(ADL) is a major target in this paper. This study consists of four parts. Part 1 reviews previous studies about AIP concept and AIP in long-term care. Part 2 looks for implications through studying long term care in Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands. Part 3 is conducted the elderly and expert opinion survey about AIP. Part 4 analyzed the elderly's AIP situation and evaluated long term care policy in view of AIP. The last part makes policy suggestions for the elderly's AIP. The major finding is a difference between ideal and reality of AIP concept as a result of the elderly and expert opinion survey. And current policies are not suitable for realizing the AIP of the elderly with disabilities. So the following policy reforms are required. First, Long term care system must be changed direction for home-community care and In-home benefits must be increased to institutional benefits level. Second, the policy must be strengthened supports for the family carer. Third, various elderly housing models with daily and care service are introduced and home visit medical care should be expanded.

Research Report
2017 - 43

A Comparative Study of Social Policy in Asian Countries: focusing on the old-age income security system

PROJECT HEAD No, Daemyung

There is growing needs for old-age income security and policy research in regards to the old-age income security system as facing rapidly aging population and low fertility in Asia. Despite its growing interest and importance, pension systems in Asian countries still have low level of pension benefits and coverage, which we find the necessity of active policy responds and research in order to improve old age income security.

As global trends characterized with flexible labor market and varying job types accompany with structural changes of the population such as aging population and low fertility, personnels on temporary, irregular or low-wage jobs are particularly having the risks of old-age poverty and are threatened in terms of securing the proper level of old age income.

This report is opting to provide information and introduce major issues regarding old-age income security systems in Japan and Taiwan. Local experts have participated in this research with deeper understandings of pension systems in each country. The report is expected to give policy implications to the countries that are hoping to expand and reform social security systems in different contexts. Also, it may take a role to increase the possibility of taking experiments for alternative social security systems.

Research Report
2017 - 55

Population ageing and its effect on the elderly friendly industry

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Daejung

Our study aims to forecast demand for the elderly friendly industry and its effect on the demand for human resources in the future. In the mainstream economics society, population ageing would bring about the working population diminish and shrink the domestic market to decreases the potential GDP growth rate. However, it could be an opportunity for the development of elderly friendly industry. First of all, population structure change would change the consumption patterns. Our research found the food, cloth and residential related expenditure and healthcare related products and services will increase but education and communication related expenditure will decrease. It could be possible that elderly's consumption propensity can change in future as the future elderly has higher education level, income level and consumption patterns.

To have a development in the elderly friendly industry, it is important to have a favorable condition for the market formation. First of all, asymmetric information between supplier and consumer can be a barrier for the development. Expanding the good quality products or facility certification, information provision and training program for the new entrant could decrease the barrier. Consumers in the elderly friendly market should be protected from uncertainty. Furthermore small and middle size firms in this industry should be supported so that the financial market failure should not happen and R&D spillover could work.

Occasional
Research Paper
2017 - 03

The review of health care policies for promoting healthy ageing in Asian countries

PROJECT HEAD Jun, Jina

The purpose of this study is to review health care programs and policies for promoting healthy ageing in Asian countries. This study found that Asian countries have commonly experienced health problems such as the increased prevalence of chronic diseases and the decreased levels of physical and cognitive functions due to the rapid population ageing. Under these circumstances, countries put much efforts on planning and implementing programs and policies to improve health ageing. Even though it has been difficult to conclude that current programs and policies in Asian countries are sufficient to achieve healthy ageing, their experiences have been implicated in the improvement of healthy ageing in Korea. By reviewing health care programs and policies for promoting healthy ageing in Asian countries, this study could draw implications such as strengthening access to health care systems, providing continuing and integrated health care services for the elderly, and strengthening community capacity to support the value of ageing in place.

02

Research
Project in 2017

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2017 ANNUAL REPORT

06

Reversing low fertility by
investing in the future
generation

KiHASA



Economic Self-reliance and Family Formation of Youth in Korea and Japan

PROJECT HEAD Cho, Sungho

This study was conducted in the background that the time of residence and economic independence of young people is delayed recently and this will be a factor that can have a great influence on family formation. As a result of the analysis, the factors related to the first marriage are similar in both countries. One difference, however, was that the relationship between economic independence and marriage was stronger in Korea than in Japan. In other words, this indicates that the stability of the first job is important in both countries, but more important in Korea, suggesting that the direction of youth policy should focus on the quality of jobs. The fact that there are similarities in the factors that determine the timing of the first marriage means that the valid policies in Japan are valid in Korea and the policies that are valid in Korea are likely to be valid in Japan.

Therefore, we can positively examine introducing policies that are effective in Japan in Korea. The policy suggestions in this study are divided into economic independence stage and family formation stage. At the stage of economic independence, it is necessary to alleviate the gap between large enterprises and small to medium enterprises and to expand stable jobs that young people can choose from. In the family formation stage, it is necessary to raise the benefits for family formation.



Association between Housing and Fertility among Newly Married Couples

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sang-lim

The expensive housing cost has been considered as one of most critical factors of the lowest-low fertility in Korea. The effects of housing characteristics, however, have been restrictively studied because of the lack of reliable data and methodological limitations.

The main purpose of this study is to closely examine the effects of housing on fertility among newly married couples, who accounts for more than 80% of the total births in Korea. This study analyzes the data from Korea Housing Survey for Newly-married couples, based on the conceptual framework, 'housing life cycle'. The main findings are as follows.

First, housing stability presented by housing tenure type, amount of debt, and family support for housing have significant influence on the likelihood of having a child and the timing of childbirth. Second, however, the effects are different by marriage life stage, such as birth order and marriage age. Third, number of migration does not show significant effects, or show even positive effect on the likelihood of having a child, which might mean a significant part of newly married couples give birth to baby or rear their children not at a their first place. Based on the findings, this study recommends some housing policies to meet the demands of newly married couples who are going to have births, thereby to increase the fertility level in Korea.



The Socioeconomic Impact of Low Fertility and Population Aging on Family Structure

PROJECT HEAD Park, Jong Seo

With its fertility rate falling from 6.0 in 1960 to 1.17 in 2016, Korea's population is aging more rapidly than the population in other parts of the world. Such a dramatic demographic shift is likely to impact the structure of families in Korea in the coming years and bring about changes in its various socioeconomic spheres, an outlook deserving more research attention than it has received. This study, as a response to such need, looks at family-level structural changes that are likely to occur due to the ongoing demographic changes, and further examines what these changes may mean in the long-term in terms of welfare services, income inequality, urban-rural spatial structure, and technological development. From its findings, this study draws policy implications and suggestions.



Work-Family Balance among Female Workers and Its Policy Implication

PROJECT HEAD Park, Jong Seo

This study grew out of the recognition that in the sense that there were few studies that examined the actual status of work-family reconciliation from the perspective of workers themselves. According to previous studies, the work-family reconciliation policy has been widely ineffective, leaving many women in the face of career break related to family responsibilities. In order to grasp the actual situation of the work-family reconciliation among workers, this study conducted a survey using a questionnaire structured with a sample of 6,600 female wage workers. The main results of this study are as follows. First, it was found that the longer the institutional use time, the more difficult it was to reconcile work with family. This means that if the utilization of alternative resources is easy, the difficulty of work-family reconciliation is reduced, while if the institution is inevitably used for a long time, it is difficult to reconcile the work-family. Second, difficulty in balancing work life and family life, and lack of time, showed that the degree of autonomy of childcare time, time at work and schedule management is the most important. Third, the work-family balance policy was least effective for those working at small firms, contributing to increases in low-income, temporary workers in specific service sectors. Although the maternal leave is a statutory obligation, the program is very poorly recognized among these workers. Also, they were less likely to use maternal leave and parental leave in the future. Although the abortion leave was introduced in 2006, the rate of its utilization is low among female workers and lower still among those left in a policy blind spot. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the leave benefit desired is not much different from the level of support of the current system. This implies that the elimination of policy blind spots may be more urgent than the strengthening of the support of the current system. Finally, we have analyzed about marriage satisfaction, childbirth, and health



in terms of quality of life. the conflict of work-family reconciliation showed negative effects on the marriage satisfaction of both full-time and non-regular women. As a result of analyzing the relationship between work-family reconciliation and childbirth, there was a correlation between each others, especially the degree of time shortage and childbirth. In terms of health, the relationship between work-family rec

Abstract 3

conciliation, subjective health status, stress and depression was analyzed. The results showed that the level of work-family reconciliation of female workers directly affects the health status, stress and depression level of workers. In the future, it is necessary to consider the improvement of working hours in the difficulty of caring for children of female workers. The government's flexible working hour policy is being promoted mainly by public officials. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen efforts to spread flexible working hour policy to public sector and private couple. In relation to the existing system of major work-family reconciliation support, blind spots within and outside the policy are mainly found in small size firm. On the other hand, even if the policies are introduced, the utilization rate of the policy is decreasing due to the rigidity of the organizational culture in the workplace. The government needs to strengthen its "Get Both Work and Family" Campaign.

Research Report
2017 - 19

The consumer-oriented child care service system and its policy implications

PROJECT HEAD Kim, Eunjung

As Korea's child care support system is centered on service provision, it is very important that child care services are provided according to the different needs of different households. This study examines the current state of child care services, analyzes the use of individual-level services in addition to facility-based services, and proposes improvement measures based on the results.

The results showed that in 25% of dual-earner households were using individual care services in addition to facility services. The tendency to use additional care services was found to be higher for mothers with jobs and higher income. In the case of multicultural households, the less well the parents speak and write the Korean language, and the lower their income level, the more likely there were to care for their children at home. Also, families with disabled children had greater demands for child care facilities, special education teachers, and integrated child care services.

As a result of the expert survey, it was found that the public individual care service was inadequate meet the demand due to the lack of supply, and the part - time child care service was not suitable for the demand because of the low accessibility and service quality.

The findings of this study suggest that it is necessary to strengthen the public provision of individual care services. Also, in the case of multicultural families, it is necessary to provide support for those parents who, despite their low Korean proficiency and their inability to provide their children proper language stimulation, do not use facility services. In the case of families with children with disabilities, adequate supply of the facilities and special education teachers and improvement of service quality are required. Lastly, it is necessary to improve the hours of day care centers and service hours to support work-life balance.

Research Report
2017 - 20

Policy Implications for Embracing Diverse Families

PROJECT HEAD Byoun, Soo-Jung

The purpose of this study is to examine whether current institutions and policies on family embrace diverse forms of family in Korea and to provide implications for improved policy.

First of all, this study reviews changing trends of marriage and family formation and the changes in the traditional ideas about family. Next, we review laws and policies in income security, health coverage, and housing support programs as a base domain of family life. We then review laws and policies related to pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing. Through the review, we figure out the point of view on family in each policy and how much the policy understands diverse situations in many types of family. In-depth interviews are also implemented. In addition, we conduct online surveys to understand cultural acceptance of diverse families among the public.

The study finds that some policies have inconsistencies within a point of view on family. Also, the findings of the study indicate that current family policies are designed without understanding about diverse situations of families. Moreover, we find that a particular type of family needs special supports in some parts but policies have not considered those parts yet. Furthermore, a de facto marriage is considered in policies without consistency. Some policies admit de facto relationships, but others do not.

Finally, this study provides some suggestions to create environments that diverse forms of family could live without discrimination in Korean society. In particular, a concrete point of view on family in the phase of developing policy and system is needed. Although each institution and each policy could not consider all kinds of family forms, diverse situations of different family forms should be considered enough in policy making process. We continuously need to seek to have improved policies that truly embrace diverse forms of family in Korea.

Research Report
2017 - 21

Changes in homogamy and heterogamy in the era of low fertility of Korea

PROJECT HEAD Shin, Yoon-jeong

During the last decades, the level of educational attainment has increased to a great extent in Korea like in all developed countries and most countries in the world. Well-educated men are still highly valued in the marriage market, but today they are not as much sought after as they used to be. The increase in the educational attainment for Koreans, especially for women, has changed the characteristics of marriage. Hypergamy was the dominant marriage norm; now Korean couples are homogamous or even hypogamous in their marriage pattern. The difference in age between husbands and wives decreased as women's age at first marriage increased. Husbands were often at least 4 years older than their wives before the 1980's; now it's often the case that women marry men their age or younger. Although husbands and wives have become much more equal in terms of educational attainment and age, women-men disparities are still prevalent in the labor market and housework. The contrast in fertility behavior between hypergamic couples and others may diminish in Korea similar with other developed countries.

Research Report
2017 - 22

Issues and challenges in implementing the Korea child benefit

PROJECT HEAD Ko, Jayee

The Korean government announced that it will provide a monthly allowance of 100,000 won for all children under six years old starting from July 2018. This study aims to address problems involved in the initiation of universal child benefits in Korea. For this purpose, chapter 2 and 3 investigate family policies focusing on child benefits across 35 OECD countries. In chapter 4, controversial issues over the government bill including the justification of universal allowance are examined by policy simulations. Finally, chapter 5 presents policy strategies for consolidating related family income support programs into child benefits.

Research Report
2017 - 49

Understanding Connections among Abuse and Violence in the Life Course

PROJECT HEAD Ryu, Jeong-hee

Past international research has linked adverse childhood experiences to opportunities exposed to violence as well as health and psychological problems in adulthood. Theoretical models such as social learning theory, suggest that abusive and violent behaviors are easily learned, last and even transmitted to the next generation. Yet, none of research in Korea has focused on the connections among abuse and violence in the life course.

This study aims to analyze connections among abuse and violence in various life stages, for instance, child abuse, peer violence, dating violence, domestic violence and elder abuse using the nationwide sample of 4,008 adults in the retrospective life experience survey in 2017. Results show that approximately 79.9% had adverse childhood experiences and those reporting adverse childhood experiences tended to report repeated violent experiences in adulthood as well as current low-level of life satisfaction and high depression.

Research Report
2017 - 01

Analyzing the Causal Impact of Higher Education on Fertility and Potential Mechanisms: Evidence from Regression Kink Designs

PROJECT HEAD Sohn, Hosung

Little is known about what causes fertility level to go down. One factor that has been speculated to reduce fertility level is education. Theoretical arguments regarding the relationship between education and fertility are not unanimous as to whether education increases or decreases fertility. Consequently, this research question is a matter of empirical investigation.

This research, therefore, tests this hypothesis by analyzing the “causal” impact of higher education on fertility using the census data (2%) administered by Statistics Korea. In order to account for the endogeneity issue inherent in the higher education variable, this study exploits higher education reform initiated in 1993 that boosted one’s likelihood of entering college with the assumption that this reform is plausibly exogenous.

Based on regression kink designs, I find that college degree reduces the likelihood of childbirths by 0.228 and the total number of childbirths by 1.32. Analyses of possible mechanisms show that one significant channel that drives the negative effects is through labor markets; female college graduates are more likely to be a wage earner and more likely to have professional occupations. I argue, therefore, that government policies should be directed more toward reducing opportunity costs of fertility induced by the increase in earning capacity.

Occasional
Research Paper
2017 - 02

A Study on Population Policy Impact Evaluation Plan and Its Analytic Quantitative Components

PROJECT HEAD Jonghoon, Kim

This paper explores the possibilities of incorporating an impact analysis scheme into actual policy assessment and feedback process for population policies and, if at all, seeks to clarify the scope for its implementation, expected utility, and limitations, particularly when trying to model an evidence-based feedback structure over population policies. We first follow a qualitative approach where we look into precedents and prevalent impact evaluations of various types, home and abroad, from fiscal impact assessments to environmental impact analysis on policies like SOC expenditures, and from those on family policies to those for public health. We also take a quantitative approach by closely examining the existing quantitative and statistical methods pertinent to impact analyses that have been put into practice as well as experimental evaluations. Particular attention is paid to those analytical tools adopted by the renowned assessment method of policy impact on job creation and employment. Main findings of this paper are as follows: 1. Most of preceding and existing policy impact evaluation schemes are practically not so successful as anticipated. Many have yet to achieve their credibility, if not their comparative edge against other policy assessments. Even without difficulties over defining and measuring policy goals and impacts, only legally mandatory types, with the usual requirement of a priori clearance, are viable. 2. Population policies are even more peculiar and difficult for this purpose, due to their scope, their long time horizon and lags, and their typically convoluted policy goals and perspectives. Counterexamples show that the standard impact analysis tools are not quite adequate for reliable evaluation. They could even mislead. Given that, this paper delineate conditions that a reliable and practically useful evaluation scheme for population impact should meet. From these, we suggest either a combination of known analytic tools with carved-out

The logo for KIHASA, consisting of the letters 'K', 'I', 'H', 'A', 'S', 'A' in a stylized, overlapping arrangement. The 'I' is positioned above the 'H', and the 'S' is to the right of the 'A's.


rules of discretion, or a policy experimentation approach using tools such as dynamic programming models. In both, the assessment and feedback process is suggested to be prior to the policy implementation. It should also be cautious about potential increase in cost and burden from its addition to the sphere of policy evaluations.

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Research
Project in 2017

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Social security for the
Korean Peninsula and Social
Integration

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Research Report
2017 - 32 - 01

Social Security System in the North Korean Region after Unification: For an Integrated System

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Chulsoo

- This study analyzed the socioeconomic situations and legal problems that North Korea may face in a post-reunified Korea and discussed ways to achieve the system integration of income security programs.
 - First, we discussed ways to integrate public assistance programs into a single system, focusing on its target group, benefit level, delivery, and estimated expenditures.
 - Next, the framework of the old-age income security system is presented.
 - The basic directions, principles, characteristics of the income security system, and the measures for the integration of the income security system were discussed.
 - We also looked at the integration plan of basic pension, national pension, and public employee pension in terms of coverage, benefits, delivery system, and financial burden.
- In the integration period, it is difficult to separate the two Koreas from each other as in the case of the dual system of transition period.
 - The social security system should be integrated with each system, risk, subject, and service, and treat North Koreans equally with South Koreans in terms of system application, type of benefits, and level of benefits.
 - In particular, the problem of improving the North Korean housing shortage and the old housing environment will be an important variable for the North Korean

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people to move to the South after unification.

- It should be noted that if the productivity gap and the difference in human capital between South Koreans and North Koreans after unification can not be reduced rapidly, then there will be a huge amount of public assistance recipients and the financial burden of the unification government can be very large.
- In addition, a combination of flat-rate pension and earnings-related element was found to be a reasonable and efficient pension model for Korea after the transition period.
 - In this integration process, the basic pension changes to a supplementary public pension, while maintaining the status of minimum income security.
 - In addition, the National Pension adjusts and expands in accordance with the economic growth of the North Korean region, and implements special elderly pensions for substantial institutional benefits.
 - In order to actualize such a model, it is necessary to actively promote the transition to such a system before unification.

Research Report
2017 - 32 - 02

A research on the welfare needs of reunified Korea

PROJECT HEAD So, Sungkyu

- This research scrutinizes the current welfare condition in North Korea and predicts welfare demands of the reunified Korea.
 - This investigation analyzes domestic cases of 100 North Korean refugees, who fled to South Korea from 2015 to 2016.
 - 30 experts from China, who have a first-hand experience of interviewing North Korean people, participated in the research.
 - This study categorizes the welfare needs into four areas, namely basic living, labor, income security and healthcare needs and excludes respondents' personal information.
- First, the result of this investigation illustrates that for basic living needs, North Koreans show very high desire for food, housing and education of their children, while relatively low demands for leisure activities.
- Secondly, in terms of labor needs, the people are receptive to not only eight hours of work but also working extra hours.
 - Moreover, they understand the necessity of reeducation after unification and are committed to partake vocational education.
- Thirdly, regarding income security, they expect higher income in the unified Korean society but not as high as the income level of South Korea.

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- Lastly, with respect to healthcare needs, North Koreans strongly show the desire for national health insurance and highly prefer to pay more taxes for better medical services.
- The respondents holistically show high levels of demand in all areas of welfare and the reasons might pertain to insufficient social services they were provided with.
 - This result implies a surge of welfare needs from people of the North after unification and is indicative of their high demands of social services.

Research Report
2017 - 32 - 03

East German Social Security: History and Change

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Jaehoon

- This study aims to analyze the formation, development, and historical process of change concerning the social security system in East Germany, and to draw implications for discussing the social security system of a unified Korean peninsula.
- The East German social security system is the result of the East German system that attempted socialist reconstruction in the process of competition between the two Germanies that were ruined after World War II.
- The introduction of the income-proportional social insurance system is historical evidence that East Germany was the traditional successor to the German welfare state.
 - In addition, the emergence of a single social insurance system integrated with the Bismarck-type unionist social insurance system with the founding of the East German state can be understood in the context of the development process of the German-style social state.
- The mainstream of the historical process of the East German social security system is the function of justifying the system. The attempt to justify the system is again divided into two periods, which show its characteristics.
 - In the first period, from the 1950s to the 1960s, it was the time to compete with the West.
 - And beyond the 1970s, the legitimization of the system abandoned external competition and shifted its focus to maintaining the internal system.

KI HASA

- The East German social security system is a complex system that combines the traditions of the German social state, the totalitarian nature of the Nazi regime and socialist ideology.
- The East German Social Security system, through its historical process, creates the following implications.
 - First, it is possible to analyze how the social security system of North Korea was shaped and developed by reflecting the social norms and related systems such as mutual aid, solidarity, and self-help that existed on the Korean Peninsula.
 - Second, where is the role of the state in the social security system of the Korean Peninsula? Depending on the role of the state as a rule maker or an active regulator, it may be possible to predict changes in social security systems after reunification or exchange of regime.
 - This is particularly the case when considering the situation in North Korea, which assumes that the state's administrative and control functions with regard to basic living have collapsed since the 1990s.
- Based on these implications, the following two suggestions can be made.
 - First, it is necessary to examine whether the North Korean system maintains part of its legitimacy through its social security system.
 - Second, it is necessary to make a full analysis on the extent of the expansion of non-insurance benefits in the social security system in East Germany.



- If the cost of unification is calculated based on the reality of the non-insurance benefits, it will help to understand the backwardness of the East-West conflict after the reunification of Germany.
- This level of understanding can help to prevent the possibility that the discussion of unification costs in Korean society leads to a fear that it might be too costly.

Research Report
2017 - 52

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

PROJECT HEAD Jung, Haesik

The aim of this study is to analyze the relation between social problem and social cohesion in Korea. For this purpose, this study focuses social problems under the categories of “mental illness,” “perceived social conflict,” and “unfairness.” We also analyzed the relationship between experience of trauma and mental health, deprivation and mental health, conscious conflict and mental health, and social anxiety and social cohesion.

This study is in line with previous studies of social cohesion that focus on happiness, social mobility, Koreans’ perceived social cohesion. As a part of this study, and in line with other studies, a face-to face survey was conducted of a total of 3,839 adult Koreans by using a structured questionnaire that included questions concerning depression, suicidal thoughts, conscious conflict, and psycho-social anxiety. The survey was conducted from June to August of 2017.

This report is comprised of seven chapters. Following Chapter 1, an introduction, Chapter 2 suggests a theoretical model of social problems and social cohesion. From chapter 3 on, we present the main results from this survey.

The main findings are as follows. First, mental health is negatively correlated with trauma experience. Second, deprivation has a significant effect on depression and suicidal thoughts. Third, the level of perceived conflict varied across different social groups, but the direction was different than expected. Fourth, those with psycho-social anxiety reported lower levels of perceived social cohesion, with their view of social system as unfair, corrupt and unable to adequately respond to the risks they face.

Based on the results of analysis, this study suggests that early intervention is necessary in trauma experience and that programs for enhancing resilience should



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be strengthened. This study also emphasizes the necessity of promoting integrated welfare strategies for old-age. In addition, to promote social cohesion, it is necessary that the social system should be able to everyone's psycho-social health needs.




02

Research
Project in 2017

08

Information and data
management for proactive
support for evidence-informed
policy-making



Research Report
2017 - 14

A Study of Systematized Welfare Finance and Welfare Policy Performance Management

PROJECT HEAD Gho, Gyeonghoan

With people's welfare needs increasing, Korea's social security system is being diversified and expanded. The government is working in earnest to improve the performance as the welfare finance increases year after year. In other words, as the welfare spending increases, does the income distribution of the people improve? In addition, it is necessary to analyze whether increased health expenditure lead to increases in healthy life expectancy as well as in life expectancy.

This study focuses on the system of the government's performance-oriented welfare financial management and efficient utilization of welfare resources. For this purpose, we first laid out a basic framework for systematizing information on welfare finances, performance indicators, and welfare resources into quantitative and qualitative, longitudinal and horizontal dimensions. Human and material resources are the essential elements of social security. In order to find out the details of the asset, the welfare resource, we reviewed existing literature and reorganized the administrative information. Finally, we carried out the performance oriented policy by linking the welfare performance, the welfare finance and the welfare resource.

In addition, we examined the systematic linkage of information by applying real cases to the systematization discussed in terms of 'financial - execution management - performance'.

This study aims to design and review the conceptual systematization and linkage of welfare finances and community resources based on performance. We hope that the results of this study will be useful for DB research.

Research Report
2017 - 34

Korea Welfare Panel Survey: Present Status and Tasks for Improvement

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Hyonjoo

This study examines how the Korea Welfare Panel Survey (KOWEPS) is conducted and used, and attempts to come up with improve it. The panel survey, now a rich source of data for many researchers, is found to require improvements in its data collection and management, especially in sampling/weighting, survey method, and data use. KOWEPS has occasionally faced sample loss and extreme data values in recent years. A new supplementary sample added in 2012 has reduced the impact of sample loss and increased KOWEPS' representativeness. This study analyzes the surveyors' management of CAPI, info-sheets, and time used on surveying. The method of the survey is reviewed focusing on its accuracy and efficiency. KOWEPS has improved the data accessibility so longitudinal studies using its data have increased. But KOWEPS as it stands is not ready to be used in international comparisons. This study proposes a few follow-up studies and tasks to complement KOWEPS.

Research Report
2017 - 46

A Study on Social security Big Data Analysis and Prediction Model based on Machine Learning

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Miae

In the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, we predict the future by linking various kinds of data. It creates new knowledge and values and forms a framework for establishing and enforcing better policies.

The core technology of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is artificial intelligence and big data, and the continuous enhancement of algorithm performance through Machine Learning based on large scale accumulated data is an important source technology in all fields. Machine Learning is a field of AI that develops algorithms and techniques that enable computers to learn based on data. It is a core technology in various fields such as image processing, image recognition, speech recognition, and Internet search. The results show excellent performance in predication.

In this study, we study the characteristics of Social Security Big Data which is being produced in Korea and study Machine Learning statistical techniques. We will design a Machine Learning-based prediction model suitable for Social Security Big Data analysis and present a methodology that can be applied to evidence-based research. Machine Learning-based prediction model can provide a basis for presenting academic and policy implications by contributing to the utilization of data and making various analysis possible to derive new value. Machine learning can be applied to the field of social policy in which vast amounts of data are accumulated, and Machine Learning-based statistical analysis will be able to approach the predictable customized welfare.

Research Report
2017 - 47

The Management and Operation of Health and Welfare Data Portal System 2017

PROJECT HEAD Choi, Hyunsoo

Health and welfare statistics offer an essential basis for policies aimed at improving people's quality of life. As public interest in health and welfare rises, 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 expanded 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 reconstructed 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 numerous surveys and researches. The Portal also includes 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 renovated 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 in order that user can create a map chart directly from the given data. From 2016 to this year, we established a recommendation system and a deposit data section in the Data Bank. The recommendation system is advantageous 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
2017 - 50

A Study on Improvement of ICT Governance in Health and Welfare

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Ki-ho

The purpose of this study was to suggest the approach to improve the ICT governance in health and welfare.

The methodology and results of this study were as follows. First, the theoretic discussion on the ICT governance and policy, the problems of ICT governance and approaches to improve thereof were examined by deliberating the precedent researches. Next, the suggestions for the improvement of ICT governance in health and welfare were identified by analyzing the present ICT governance status in the field of health and welfare in Korea and abroad. For estimating the ICT policy in health and welfare which the public recognized and their emotion(attitude) toward such ICT policies, the future signal prediction on major ICT policies in health and welfare was analyzed using the social big data. Furthermore, the issues related to the informatization project were analyzed including difficulties and problems in the implementation of informatization project for health and welfare through the survey targeting those who were in charge of informatization project in the Ministry of Health and Welfare. On the basis of the results identified through deliberation on precedent researches, ICT governance status for health and welfare in Korea and abroad, and issues related to the implementation of informatization project for health and welfare, the basic direction and approach to improve were suggested for improving the ICT governance for health and welfare. As the approach to improve ICT governance in health and welfare, this study suggests 3 approaches; distributed ICT governance, centralized ICT governance and mixed ICT governance and compares the advantages and disadvantages of each system.

This study is significant on the aspect that it identified the problems in the current ICT governance in health and welfare by deliberation on precedent researches and status

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analysis, and problems and major issues in the implementation of informatization project through survey targeting those who were in charge of informatization project in health and welfare and suggests the approach to improve ICT governance in health and welfare. The results of this study will be used as the basic data for future planning on the ICT governance in health and welfare.

Moreover, the demand and emotion(attitude) which the public recognized on the ICT policy in health and welfare were analyzed by investigating the ICT policy demand estimation in health and welfare using the social big data.

The approach to analyze the ICT demand estimation in health and welfare using social big data can effectively provide the basic data for estimating the demand and planning the counteractions in the process to plan, execute, evaluate and improve the ICT policies in health and welfare in the future.

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2017 - 03

Social big data trend analysis based on health and welfare issues in 2017

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Miae

The health and welfare sector is changing from a provider-oriented to a consumer-oriented customized service system. It is important to use social big data to quickly recognize these changes and to identify issues in the health and welfare sector. The demand for social big data is increasing as the big data analysis environment is equipped and the unstructured big data can be collected and analyzed exponentially.

In this study, we used social big data analysis method to examine the policy issues and interest of policy initiatives in early 2013 and 2017 by using social big data.

In order to analyze trends and issues of social welfare policies based on social big data, major policy issues and keywords related to health and welfare policies were extracted from 2013 to 2017, and related to these issues, from 1998 to 2016, the research trends of national research institutes belonging to National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences were analyzed.

The social big data analysis methodology explains the general description of text mining, network model, and topic model.

We studied word cloud analysis, network analysis, and topic model analysis on health and welfare policy issues selected by experts in order to examine the degree of interest in the early launch of the new government in 2013 and 2017.

There is a difference between the details of the national affairs set at the time of the government in early 2013 and the main commitment and policy brand naming mentioned in the current government's national affairs project launched in 2017.

This may result in distorted data collection results for sub-keywords by policy issue. In case of comparing and analyzing different issues in different policy areas based on social media using

unstructured text data, it is necessary to set proper nouns such as brand names of institutions and programs related to policy issues in consideration of the historical background

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03

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Outreach Activities

01. KIHASA Periodicals

02. International Conferences and
Seminars

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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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The Influence of Organizational Conflicts Among Care Workers in Elderly Care Facilities on Their Turnover Intention and the Moderating Effect of Social Support	Lee, Sang-Jo; Cho, Sungsook

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Association between Behavioral Risk Factors and Self-Rated Health: Data from National Health Surveys in South Korea and Thailand	Pholpark, Aungsumalee; Shin, Hye Ri; Aekplakorn, Wichai
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What Are the Bequest Motives of the Korea Elderly? Conditional Process Analysis of Relationship Satisfaction and Emotional Support between Assets and Bequest Intention	Noh, Jae Hyun; Shin, Yong Seok; Won, Do Yeon
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The Effect of Socioeconomic Status on the Prevalence of Chronic Disease in the Elderly: Focusing on Nutrient Intake	Kim, Min Ji; Lim, Jae Young
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Title	Author
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Factors Affecting the Operation of Social Welfare Delivery System: A Case Study on Visiting Community Service Center in Seoul	Kim, Junghyun
A Study on Experiences of Social Workers who Worked in a Trauma Center: The Case of Ansan Onmaum Center	Han, So Jeong; Park, Mi Jeong
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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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No.	Foreword	Focus of the Month	Policy Analysis & International Health Welfare Policy Trends
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■ Health Welfare Issue & Focus

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

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The 1st Korea-Japan Annual Social Policy Forum: The Impact of and Responses to Low Fertility and Ageing Population	2. 23.	This forum brought together some of the leading Korean and Japanese authorities on policy issues concerning low fertility and population ageing, creating a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned.	National Institute of Population and Social Security (IPSS) of Japan
Joint Seminar on the Assessment of Health Care System Innovation	4. 10. ~4. 11.	Recent revisions to NHQDR report; recent improvement in the Korea Healthcare Quality Report and its policy implications; patient-centeredness and the use of CAHPS patient experience survey and assessment indicators; international comparison of programs and policies on patient safety	Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality
Korea-Japan Joint Seminar on Consumer Policy for Older Persons in the Age of "Senior Shift"	6. 1.	Policy responses in Korea and Japan to population aging; Japan's consumer policy for older persons and the challenges it faces; Korea's consumer policy on older persons and improvement strategies	Korea Consumer Agency, National Consumer Affairs Center of JAPAN (NCAC)
The Korea-Japan Joint Workshop 2017 on Early Child Care and Child Protection Systems in Korea and Japan	8. 21.	Current Early Child Care Policies and Challenges in Korea and Japan	
The Korea-Japan Joint Workshop 2017 on Early Child Care and Child Protection Systems in Korea and Japan	8. 23.	Current Child Protection Systems in Korea and Japan and Their Policy Challenges	
International Symposium on Senior-Friendly Healthcare Services and Frailty Management	8. 30.	Hospital-based senior-friendly healthcare services and community-based frailty prevention and management in selected countries; discussion of improvement strategies	Yonsei University Health System
International Seminar on the Korean Welfare Panel Study and Japanese Household Panel Survey	10. 19.	Japan Household Panel Survey: Data Construction and Evidence-Based Policy Poverty and Inequality Analysis with Japan Household Panel Survey An Introduction to Korean Welfare Panel Study: Design, Contents and Examples of Analysis Using KoWePS Precariousness of Youth Labor Market in Korea and Japan	
2017 MOHW-KIHASA-OECD-UNFPA Joint Conference on Low Fertility: Challenges and Responses in the Era of Ageing Population	10. 19. ~10. 20.	Global Demographic Issues - Challenges and Responses Population Policies in Korea, China and Japan Long-term National Partnerships on Fertility and Development Population Policy in the Context of Low Birth and Ageing in OECD Countries	Ministry of Health and Welfare, OECD, UNFPA

International
Conferences
and
Seminars

Event	Date	Theme	Co-organizer
International Symposium on Reform Strategy and Performance Measurement: Toward a Value-Based Health Care System	10. 26.	Reform Strategies and Lessons for a Value-Based Health Care System Measuring Reform Performance Toward a Value-Based Health Care System	
International Conference on European Family Policy and Fertility: Lessons to Korean Policy Decision Making	10. 30.	Can family policy influence the fertility rate of a country?: What we do know from research What lessons can (and cannot) South Korea learn from German family policy? Family policy in France	German Federal Institute for Population Research, Embassy of Germany in Korea, Korea Joongang Daily
2017 KIHASA-EWC Conference and Workshop	11. 19. ~11. 23.	Policy Implications of Interactions between Low Fertility, Labor Market and Family	East-West Center

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