



2018 Annual Report

Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs
2018 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 2018 alone, KIHASA researchers brought to completion 57 research reports and 129 policy reports. These reports cover policy diagnosis and prescription for national issues concerning health care, social security and social welfare. In some of these we undertook evaluation and monitoring of existing policies, with a view to ensuring that they are implemented in a trustable and reliable manner.

Heung-seek Cho, Ph.D.

President

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

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 2018, 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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About KIHASA

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
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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.

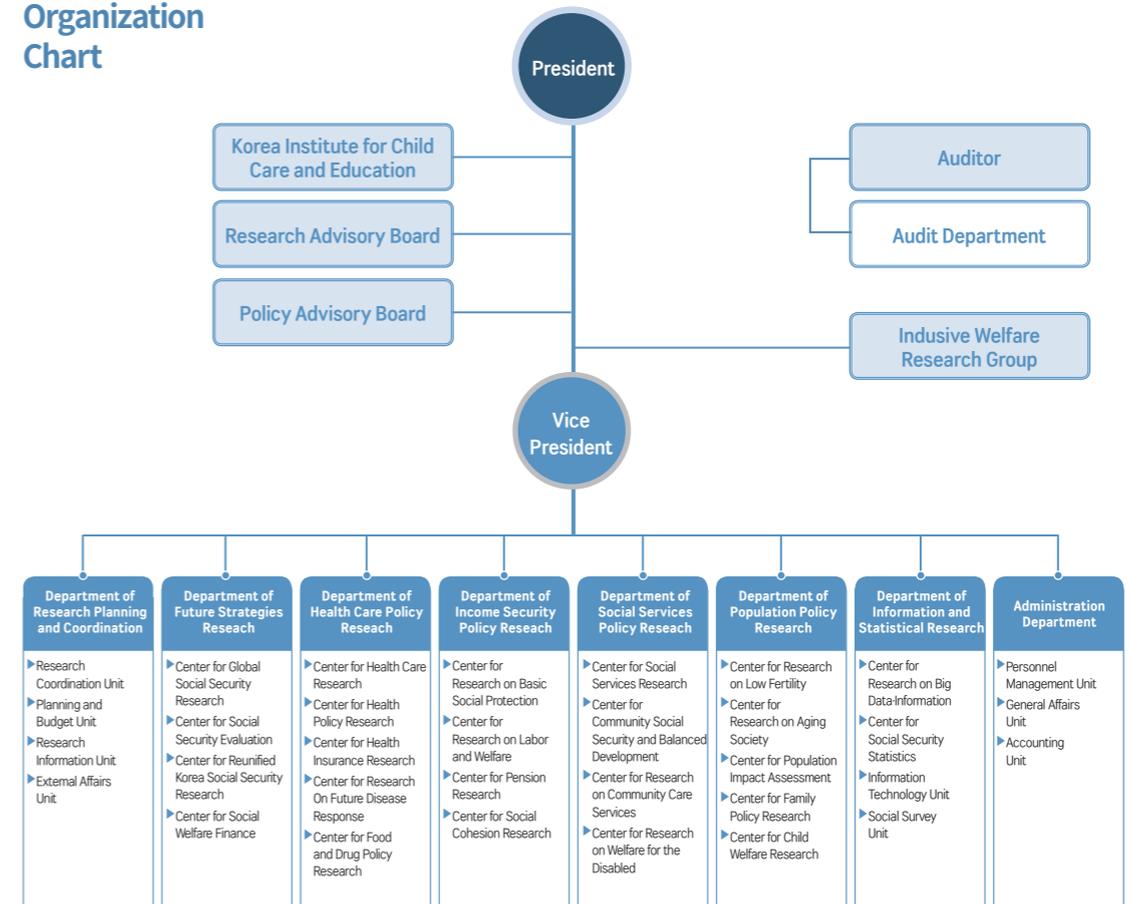
History

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 KHDI (Act 3417) on July 1, 1981.
1976.04.19	Korea Health Development Institute (KHDI), established on April 19, 1976 (Law 2857).
1971.07.01	Korea Institute for Family Planning (KIFP), established on July 1, 1971 (Law 2270).

Functions

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

Organization Chart

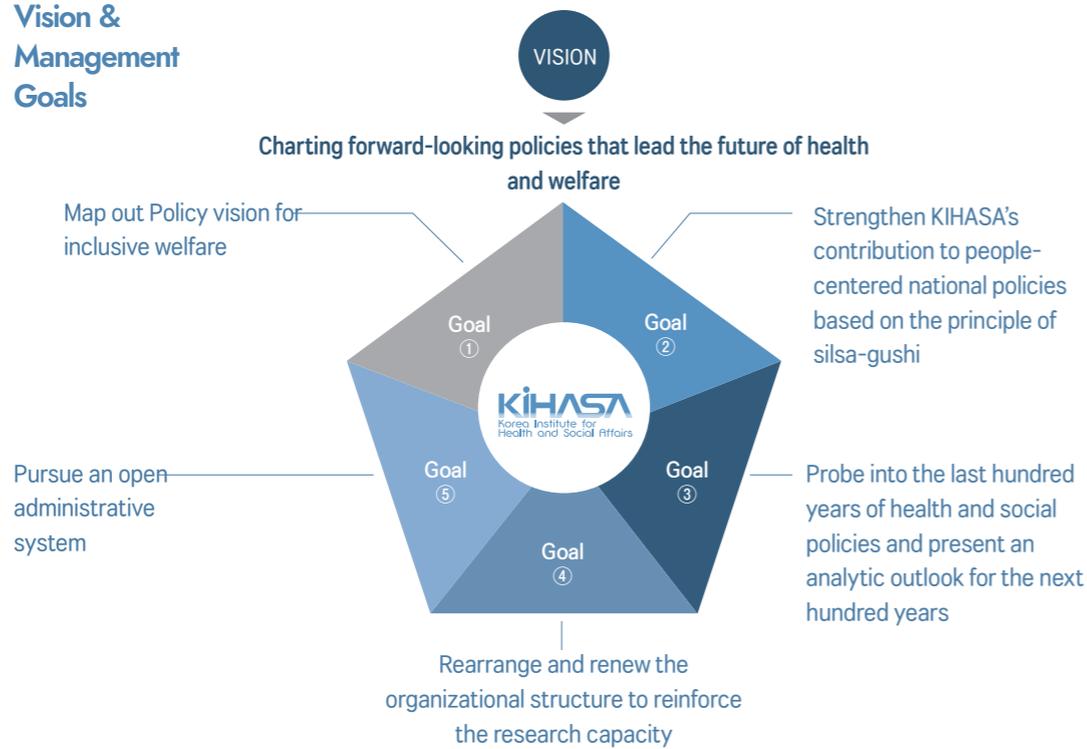


KIHASA Staff

(December, 2018)

Categories		Number	Subtotal
Chief Officer	President	1	1
	Senior Research Fellows	11	
Research Staff	Research Fellows	48	116
	Associate Research Fellows	30	
	Senior Researchers	27	
Specialist Staff	Specialist Fellows	4	11
	Senior Specialists	4	
	Specialists	3	
Administrator Staff	Administrative Fellows	8	22
	Senior Administrators	5	
	Administrators	9	
Total		150	150

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"

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.

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,

LIBRARY

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.

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Research Project in 2018

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Research
Project in 2018

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2018 ANNUAL REPORT

01

National Health Insurance
coverage and preventive
care management

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Research Report
2018 - 03

Estimation of Disease and Disease Burden by Health Behavior

PROJECT HEAD KIM, DAEJUNG

Microsimulation models can be powerful tools for assessing value of health promotion and simulating counterfactual scenarios. We illustrate with a microsimulation model of reduced male smoking in South Korea, which has one of the highest male smoking rates in the world despite a recent decline.

Drawing from the nationally-representative Korean Longitudinal Study on Aging, we developed the South Korean Future Elderly Model, a dynamic micro-simulation model. We simulated three types of interventions that reduce the cumulative number of packs of cigarettes that a man smoked before age 50: a 30% overall reduction, eliminating smoking among light smokers (bottom 30th percentile of smoking intensity), or among heavy smokers (top 70th percentile).

All three interventions led to significant improvements in health, with that targeting the heaviest smokers yielding gains of 2.36 life years, 1.4 disability-free life years and 1.63 disease-free life years, as well as significant reductions in prevalence of cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, lung disease and stroke. An across-the-board 30% reduction in smoking intensity resulted in an increase in life expectancy of 1.16 years, an increase of 0.83 disability-free life years, an increase of 0.28 disease-free life years, and a reduction in cancer prevalence. Eliminating smoking among light smokers yielded few health gains.

For tobacco control to significantly raise life expectancy and reduce the chronic disease burden among the future elderly in South Korea, interventions should target heavy smokers.

Research Report
2018 - 07

Impact of ill health on employment and household economic condition and its policy implication

PROJECT HEAD KIM, SUJIN

This study aims to examine the effects of ill health on work status and earnings, and household economic condition in South Korea, and further to discuss policies to protect people from economic risk such as impoverishment due to diseases. The authors analyzed the Korea Health Panel and the Korea National Health Insurance claim data and conducted in-depth interview with people who experienced ill health. In addition, we analyzed social protections for sickness in South Korea and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries.

This study found the occurrence of catastrophic illness led to a decrease in labor participation and decreased earnings. Furthermore, household labor income decreased and households experienced impoverishment after the occurrence of the disease. Total income, however, did not decrease with an increase in other source of income such as private insurance and severance pay. It implies households make efforts to weaken the economic impact of health shock by using other resources. The economic shock was not strong when hospitalization was used as the variable of health shock. The qualitative research showed similar results. Most workers experienced loss of their job after the occurrence of diseases, and casual workers more quickly lost their compared to regular workers. Most of the self-employed decided to close their business.

In Korea, employers have no liability for their employee's absences in case of sickness. In addition, there is no public coverage of cash sickness benefits. These lead most workers to experience both loss of their job and a decrease in income when they experience sickness. By contrast, almost all OECD countries mandate employers to provide paid sick day or sick leave for a certain period and implement some social protection measures that provide financial supports to workers during a period of temporary work incapacity. Among OECD countries, Korea is the only country that does have neither one of those.

In conclusion, there is an urgent need to implement social protection measures for employees undergoing sickness and temporary absences from work. Considering cases



in other OECD countries, statutory liability for employers should be introduced. In addition, an insurance-based income support measure could be implemented through its existing national health insurance or its employment insurance infrastructure to further protect vulnerable workers.



Research Report
2018 - 18

The Production and Use of Statistics on Regional Health Expenditures

PROJECT HEAD SHIN JEONG WOO

As people-centered care is gaining increasing attention worldwide, it is essential to improve Korea's health care system so that it can better serve the public interest. Such improvement requires a close examination of how Korea's health care system is functioning toward its goals. A good way of doing this would be to produce accurate statistics and indicators expanding the policy perspective of health care systems. Measuring indicators and identifying the current situation are worldwide priorities. The system of Health Accounts serves as an international standard for producing statistics on health expenditure. The regional health accounts established in this study improve our understanding of health care consumption not only national level but also regional level. It is expected that, starting with establishing Regional Health Accounts, many indicators on identifying the goals and functions of the health care system should be produced at the local level.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 07

Health and medical service demand analysis and policy suggestions for Healthcare Development Plan

PROJECT HEAD HWANG, DOKYUNG

Healthcare is undergoing important reforms and these require evaluation strategies to assess how well the population's expectations are being met. This study was aimed to suggest policy implications for the Healthcare Development Plan.

We systematically identified validated instruments from the literature and by consulting experts and government employees who are in charge of health care policy. Fieldwork was conducted by web-based survey between Nov. 28 and Dec. 14, 2018, respondents ages 19 to 69 years. The sample includes 2,000 respondents who are covered by National health insurance.

Overall satisfaction ratings of health and medical services were high. However there are disparities in coverage, care, cost barrier. Respondents who live in rural area and low income were more likely to report poor satisfaction and cost barriers. There are negative perceptions for increasing health insurance costs to increase national health insurance coverage.

Research Report
2018 - 25

Exploring social networks in recovery from addiction

PROJECT HEAD JUN, JINA

This study aims to investigate the characteristics of the social network of alcoholics, caregivers, and service providers for addiction recovery and explore ways to promote the recovery from the alcohol problems.

This study describes the concept of social network, alcohol addiction, and recovery. Also, by using both qualitative interviews and quantitative survey methods, the status of social networks of alcoholics, caregivers, and service providers are identified, and suggestions for strengthening positive social networks for the addiction recovery journey are suggested.

More specifically, in this study, the qualitative interviews with alcoholics and their caregivers show that alcoholics are affected by family, workplace colleagues, treatment institutions, community organization, and fellow alcoholics. In addition, community-based resources that provide various services for the recovery are found to be interconnected.

Based on these results, this study proposes the following strategies. It emphasizes to strengthen self-facing programs, to develop and provide education to prevent and recover from addiction, to strengthen infrastructure to prevent and recover from addiction, and to explore ways to strengthen social networks of service providers for better collaborations.

Research Report
2018 - 27

Health Impact Assessment for Public Health Policy

PROJECT HEAD YOUNG-HO JUNG

The health impact assessment in Korea is carried out through the hygiene and public health items within the framework of the environmental impact assessment system. This process is not an analysis of the overall factors affecting health, but rather an assessment of the health of a particular population, focusing on the impact of the development project on the local population on environmental hazards. This study aims to suggest some cases where health impact assessment can contribute to national health policy.

The purpose of this study is as follows.

- Case study of domestic and international health impact assessment.
- Health gap and national health policy analysis.
- Health risk assessment analysis: focusing on dementia.
- Health Impact Assessment of Dementia-Friendly Community.
- Presenting future roadmap, infrastructure, and governance for health impact assessment

In chapter 2 of this study, the concept of health impact assessment is summarized through precedent research, cases of domestic health impact assessment pilot project, and cases of overseas health impact assessment institution are presented.

Chapter 3 summarizes the items of health determinants, which are the main subjects of health impact assessment, and analyzes the status of health disparities by calculating preventable mortality and avoidable mortality indices. By comparing preventable mortality and avoidable mortality by region, we reviewed areas where there is a need to further support and strengthen health promotion projects. In addition, the current state of health policies are presented.

Chapter 4 outlines the procedures for the health impact assessment and reviews priorities. In this study, a risk assessment model using a generalized linear mixture model is presented. This model was applied to dementia, and the results of health risk assessment analysis for dementia by region were presented.

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In Chapter 5, dementia is considered as a target of health impact assessment, and a health impact assessment method for dementia-friendly community, which is one of the implementation strategies of dementia national responsibility system, is suggested. We provided a policy evaluation tool for dementia-friendly community and presented the policy tasks for dementia-friendly community.

Finally, in the conclusion section, we set up policy issues and roadmap for future health impact assessment.

Research Report
2018 - 28

Health Impact Assessment Technical Support: Application of Participatory Approaches

PROJECT HEAD CHOI, EUN JIN

The purpose of this study was to apply participatory approaches to the project for the Health Impact Assessment Technical support in 2018. Researchers have reviewed various determinants of health to promote positive impacts in the decision making process.

Jongno-Gu, a local city government located in the center of the Metropolitan Seoul, has implemented a street renewal project called “Dosi Beewoogie” since 2016. This ongoing project includes annual projects. Researchers conducted Health Impact Assessment of the streets designated for renewal in 2018. Three subprojects were selected for HIA at the screening and scoping stage. The local government officers participated in screening and scoping. The areas by the subprojects included very steep and small congested streets of an old city. The renovation plan included expand pedestrian road. Researchers reviewed population and health related indicators of the residents in Jongno-Gu area. A survey of 714 people was conducted to investigate walkability of three areas. The instrument used included 5 likert scale. People have to walk on the designated street for about 13.8 minutes in average. The average satisfaction score was 3.0 and proportion of respondents with highly satisfied was about 29.5%. The average subjective scores of walkability were the lowest on the street near the Gyeongbokgung palace subway station. The pedestrian walkability scores were low in suitability and design of the road. Suggestions included adoption of health protection measures such as safety measure to prevent crimes, street lights, and improvement of road conditions for disabled people.

*key words: walkability, health determinants, passive smoking

Research Report
2018 - 01

Development of Strategy on Senior Friendly Healthcare for Healthy Ageing

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 centered on senior friendly care.

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

For this purpose, we reviewed existing literature and conducted site visits(Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore) 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 Chungnam province. We also conducted two pilot demonstration project. First pilot project is to test care for prevention and management of frailty in local community. Second pilot project is to test integrated medical services provision for the elderly with hip fractures, spine disease, cancer and elderly patients who need cardiac rehabilitation in Yonsei Severance Hospital. We also conducted expert opinion survey to draw policies. Lastly, we held an international symposium to share experiences on healthcare policies for the elderly.

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 healthcare services for the elderly.

Finally, this study proposed policy tasks. Main tasks are to 1) establish new central governance system, 2) rebuild strategy of senior-friendly healthcare services, 3) expand manpower and strengthen the capacity of healthcare workers in medical institution and community 4) conduct research and develop evidence based guideline and programs, 5) establish phased plan for managing frailty according to frailty status and build community care team, 6) develop patient centered medical home and help primary physician to coordinate services, 7) establish senior friendly hospital system, 8) implement pilot projects according to the level of community resources, 9) restructure payment system for senior friendly healthcare.

02

Research
Project in 2018

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02

The publicness of health care
and patient-centered care

KiHASA

Research Report
2018 - 02 - 02

A study on the institutional system for improvement in dying journey and dying experiences the patients and their family

PROJECT HEAD SEO, JAEHEE

The death is the experience and event which anybody should suffer at end of his/her life. Death may be considered to be one of the portals which everybody should go through at the end of his/her life. But, the processes, or the journey to the moment of death and the experience during the journey vary for everyone. Therefore, the good death cannot be accomplished only with the good experience at the time of death but shall include all experiences obtained during the journey to the moment of death. A lot of researches made on what is good death show that the good death is essentially the “humane” death. It is consistent with the patient’s hope of living up to the moment of death at his/her own will. It means that the good death can be made only when the human rights and self decision-making right are respected so that a patient can be treated humanely as a human until the last moment.

The policies related to the good death in Korea include the systems related to the ‘hospice-palliative care’ and ‘decision on life-sustaining treatment’. These two policies get more prevalent after Act on Decisions on Life-sustaining Treatment for Patients in Hospice and Palliative care of at the End of Life was recently enacted and implemented. Although this Act has the meaning in that it keeps the quality of life maintained to the maximum until the end of the human life and that it ensures the patient’s self decision on the life-sustaining treatment, it needs some improvements.

Currently, the hospice-palliative care is mainly implemented at the medical institutions and focus on a few weeks or months at the end of one’s life. If the policy goal is to help the patient or his/her guardian experience the patient’s good death, the policy shall not be limited just to a few weeks or months up to the moment of death. More advanced approach is required. Earlier interference shall be made to improve the quality of the life for the patient’s remaining life so that the action can be consistent with the original concept of palliative care. In addition, the hospice care which has focused on the medical institutions up to now shall be expanded to include not only the home-based

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hospice care but also the care at long-term facilities.

The laws which were enacted to ensure the patient’s self decision-making right up to the last moment were found to have problems when they took effective. They include the complicity of the procedure, lack of professionalism in the related medical institutions, lack of understanding by service provider and users and others. The most skeptical one is whether these laws can ensure the patient’s self decision-making rights. To ensure the patient to get his/her own decision-making right over medical treatment up to the last moment of life, the right shall be guaranteed not only to the care performed at the end of life but also to the general scope of treatments. As shown in the cases of US, Australia and Taiwan, which had enacted the related laws prior to Korea, they all started with “natural death act” but became to expand the scope to include “Patient decision act”. Accordingly, when the revision of the law is discussed, the revision shall be made not just for several provisions but include the revision of the expanded laws.

If the improvement of the medical system is made in this direction, it can be expected that the experience of patient and guardian are improved and at the same time, the national medical expenses related to the death are reduced.

Research Report
2018 - 04

Policy Directions for Comprehensive Performance Improvement of Future Healthcare Technology

PROJECT HEAD SUKJA KO

With the advent of new technologies, big data, precision medicine, artificial intelligence, telemedicine and healthcare, and advanced medical devices are becoming major issues. However, the industrial and the public objectives pursued by technology can be in conflict. The technology itself is value-neutral, but each objective is different, so it is necessary to consider both the industrial and public aspects.

In this study, we propose a comprehensive performance improvement plan that maximizes the socio-economic impact not only from economic benefits but also from long-term perspective, so that the virtuous cycle structure such as development of healthcare technology, improvement of national health level. The main objectives of this study are as follows.

- Consideration of the domestic and overseas status of future healthcare technology
- Present status of investment in healthcare R & D and present policy task
- Analysis of R & D effect of health industry
- Provide a comprehensive improvement plan of healthcare technology from the mid- to long-term perspective

In Chapter 2, we looked at the current status of future healthcare technology at home and abroad. In Chapter 3, we focused on the health and medical technology R & D investments and policy issues to secure future healthcare technology. The current status of R & D investment related to health care, prioritization plans, budget allocation and adjustment plans were examined.

In Chapter 4, we analyzed the investment effects through research on the health industry. It creates the economic effects of the health industry, creates value-added effects, and creates induced-employment effects. If the management of R & D investment is carried out more systematically in consideration of the relative size of the impact by the inducement effect by the health industry and the investment of the government. It can contribute to health promotion.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 04

The appropriate level of public health sector through analysis of performance of health care supply system

PROJECT HEAD OH, YOUNGHO

This study estimates the health care performance and the appropriate level of public health care sector using the data from 1980 to 2017 of 34 OECD countries. applying a panel analysis. The actual value of public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in Korea is 4.4% in 2017, and the appropriate estimate ranges from 4.8% to 5.9% for each model, which shows Korea's share of public health expenditure as 0.4% ~ 1.5% lower than GDP. In other words, the share of public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in Korea is low compared to the average share of public health expenditure in GDP in OECD countries. The proportion of actual public medical expenditure in Korea is 58.2%, and the appropriate estimates observed in OECD countries are 69.6% ~ 76.6%, which is 11.4 ~ 18.4% higher than actual value. Therefore, the share of public health expenditure in Korea is lower than that of OECD countries. In Korea, the share of inpatient beds in the public sector in 2017 is 9.9%. However, the average level of OECD countries is 16.1 ~ 38.1%, which is much higher than Korea. The difference shows a large gap from 6.3% to 28.3%. In general, when comparing the estimates and actual values of public hospitals, we can see that Korea is staying at a particularly low level. The number of inpatient hospital beds in Korea is 1.2 per 1000 population. The estimated number of inpatient beds in Korea is 3.7 ~ 5.9 based on the average concept of OECD countries. The difference is in the range of 2.5 ~ 4.7. The number of public inpatient beds per 1000 population was also lower than in OECD countries.

The results of this study suggest that public health care such as the proportion of public health care expenditure and public sickness rates in Korea is much lower than that of OECD countries, but the proportion of public health care sector in Korea has been estimated within a few years. It is practically impossible to reach the enemy politics. In addition, healthcare supply systems have long been developed on a historical, cultural and economic basis, so it should not be overlooked that it would be more inefficient to lift them to an artificial level.

First of all, we will start by redefining the functions of the public health system, adjusting the priorities, and establishing a public health care system without linkage system. Based on the needs of the public health care and the needs of the government, It seems to be approaching.

Research Report
2018 - 41

Improving Health Care System Performance by Developing Promising Technologies and Competition: Focusing on Biosimilars

PROJECT HEAD PARK, SYLVIA

Biosimilar refers to an highly similar version of an off-patent originator biological product. Biosimilar medicines have the potential to increase access to biological medicine and provide savings to healthcare system. This study looked at the market competition related to biosimilars and provided an overview of biosimilar regulations and policies in Korea and other countries. Governments and payers put in place specific supply-side and demand-side policies for promoting access to biosimilars, while substantial variation exists in the price reduction and uptake of biosimilars between different therapeutic classes and countries. The Korean pharmaceutical industry has fostered highly advanced technologies to manufacture biosimilars. However, such an industrial achievement has not sufficiently translated into social benefits in healthcare system. We propose a systemwide approach to increasing value for money from the use of biosimilars and making the market attractive for biosimilar manufacturers. The suggestions we present in this study are for: (1) facilitating demand for lower-cost medicines, which may lead to price competition and improved access to biological medicines, (2) supporting and promoting generation of comprehensive outcome data on the effectiveness and safety of biosimilars to ensure interchangeability between biosimilar and originator product, (3) government/payer/provider collaboration to get health care system sustainable in this new era of biosimilars.

Research Report
2018 - 34

2018 Korea Healthcare Quality Report: Korea Health Care System Performance

PROJECT HEAD KANG, HEE-CHUNG

The Current coverage expansion policy seeks to provide quality healthcare to all for the high efficient and sustainable healthcare system. Korea health care system continue to improve health and increase life expectancy but experience the fastest health care spending growth in OECD countries. We need evidence-based policy changes to improve the value we need from health care for the ageing society.

This study is a national healthcare quality report which gauges progress made in the performance of the health care delivery system. The performance of health care system is assessed by classifying trends and disparities in the access to health care (including timeliness) and in 6 dimensions (effectiveness, patient safety, patient centeredness, care coordination, efficiency, system infrastructure) of quality of care since 2005 to 2016 in terms of 190 measures, which is based on the framework of promoting quality improvement centered health care system reform.

In the access to health care, most measures are being stagnant for the cost and service coverage though achieved 100% population coverage. Most indicators show disparities which is beneficial to the richer groups. the share of Households with the catastrophic expenditure defined as out-of-pocket spending for health care that exceeds a 40% of a household's ability to pay, increased from 3.7% in 2010 to 4.4% in 2015.

The quality of care changes unevenly across different quality dimensions, as most indicators measured in the patient safety dimension have improved the fastest while those of the care coordination dimension have deteriorated. Also, the quality of care varies to some extent across regions. Still, the measures we have at our disposal are not enough to represent the national-level quality of care, especially for patient-centeredness and patient-safety.

There is a clear need for the development of additional data resources which will help to track the quality of care in a well-rounded way. Also, Decreasing income disparities in doing healthier behaviors and rationalizing geographical disparities in system infrastructure should be prioritized for health care policy developers towards a people centered, value based health care system.


 Research Report
2018 - 35

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

PROJECT HEAD KIM, DONGJIN

The third year part of a multi-year project on monitoring health equity in Korea, this study has two aims. First, to monitor the progress on equities in health and social determinants of health in Korea. Second, to identify health and social policies focusing on the how to tackle health inequalities. The main research contents are as follows:

The authors have revised the indicators to monitor inequalities in health in Korea, which are three dimensions that causes and consequences of health inequality: social structure, intermediary determinants, and health outcomes.

We have developed Korean version of Indices of Multiple Deprivation, which are considering regional context in Metropolitan city unit.

Finally, we have also developed the qualitative tools to measure inequality in access in medical service utilization that are useful in explaining the factors that cause inequality in accessibility at the regional level.


 Research Report
2018 - 40

A Report on the Korea Health Panel Survey of 2016 : 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 2016 annual data having 17,424 individuals in 6,437 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.

02

Research
Project in 2018

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2018 ANNUAL REPORT

03

Customized social security for a
basic standard of living

KiHASA

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2018 - 02

Statistical Yearbook of Poverty 2018

PROJECT HEAD LEE, HYON-JOO

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.

The main results are summarized as follows. With 50% of median income, poverty rate based on market income is 20.3% and 15.7% by disposable income in 2018 2/4. Comparing poverty rates based on the quarterly data, the poverty rate rose in 2018 compared to the same quarter of 2017. Poverty ratio, based on consumption, tend to increase continuously since 2012.

The Gini coefficient is 0.379 with market income and 0.324 with disposable income in 2018 2/4. In 2018, the Gini coefficient has increased compared to the same quarter of 2017.

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

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2018 - 09

Analysis of the Effects on Financing Methods on Social Expenditures

PROJECT HEAD NAM, SANG-HO

1) Research objective

According to the OECD statistics, the old-age poverty in South Korea is the highest among OECD countries. 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. Furthermore, it will be expected to continue for a while.

In order to eradicate the poverty, the government of South Korea rapidly increases social expenditures, without considering much about the method of financing. As a policy-makers' point of view, the method of financing for a given social expenditure must be considered at the planning stage of social policy.

We analyzed the simultaneous effects of social expenditures and the method of financing in a single computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling framework. The advantage of employing this analysis tool is that it can contain intermediate inputs in the production process, inter-relationship between economic institutions, and it can consider the heterogeneity of households. The last thing, i.e., household heterogeneity, is especially important if our concern is put on the growth and distribution nexus.

2) Findings

We used ORANI-CGE model in analyzing the socio-economic effects of the social expenditures, because this model is well-known for its capability in capturing interdependencies among economic agents. Furthermore, household heterogeneity is explicitly incorporated by dis-aggregation of the household sector.

The findings can be summarized follows: First, For a given amount of social expenditure, collecting tax from corporate side gives less harm to the whole economy, especially for growth, employment and income redistribution. On the contrary, taxing to the household sector directly causes relatively severe loss of economic efficiency. The decrease in the disposable income due to the tax increase negatively affects household consumption and savings, although the increase in social expenditure does not show



significant positive effects on the national economy. An alternative financing scheme, which is a combination of corporate tax increase and household income tax increase, lies in between.

3) Policy implications

It should be emphasized that careful attention should be given in increasing the efficiency of the social expenditure. Furthermore, the targeting of the social expenditure policy must be carefully investigated in order not to suffer from the ineffectiveness of social policy.

The link between macroeconomics of the CGE model and the micro-simulation part of the individual household behavior will be useful for the forthcoming research agenda because we did not have close link between micro and macro behavioral relationships so far.

It is possible to derive an implication on the wage-led growth strategy that is currently popular topic among the economists and the general public. It is hard to find the nexus between distribution and economic growth. It is a primary policy goal to develop an alternative strategy to recover growth potential of the Korean economy and hence increases employment.

Research Report
2018 - 08

The Composition and Effects of Cash and In-kind Programs

PROJECT HEAD LEE, HYON-JOO

This study examines the composition of social security programs in terms cash and in-kind benefits and analyzes the effects of the two type of benefits. Through such analyses, this study aims to provide the basic information necessary for a comprehensive design of social security system focusing benefit types.

To analyze the composition of the composition of social security policy in terms of cash and in-kind benefits, we look at public social spending using OECD SOCX and public social spending on education. Korea is generally thought to have spent more on in-kind benefits than on cash transfers, but this is a kind of illusion caused by a high proportion of expenditure for medical service among low total public social expenditures. The international comparison shows that the difference between in-kind benefits is smaller than are difference between cash benefits across the countries.

Our examination of changes in cash and in-kind benefit programs in selected welfare states find that these countries have experienced a transition from public assistance-type cash support to a universal in-kind support (housing, education, child care, etc.). After a certain point, the difference among the policies selected by various countries becomes apparent. The selection of cash or in-kind income varied based on the social values, the differences of composition of cash and in-kind programs also led to difference in outcomes. With a focus on family policy (child welfare), which is the subject of the most intense value arguments, the mix with cash and in-kind benefits correspond to policy stances based on social values of the countries and that these resulted in differences in outcomes such as child poverty, birth rate, and employment of women.

An assessment of the effects of cash and in-kind support suggests that low life satisfaction was meaningfully correlated with high household burden in areas related to basic needs low housing quality. The adjusted disposable income poverty rates after housing, medical, and educational costs are worse than disposable income in Korea and the gaps are bigger than it in other welfare state.

Our projection showed that increased cash support would result poverty rate by 0.77%p,



while increased in-kind support led to a 0.96%p-decrease in the poverty rate. Based on current government's plan, the alleviation of poverty and inequality through in-kind support (housing, medical care, child/senior care, etc.) is estimated to be higher than the effect of cash support. Based on comparative analysis of social expenditure of the welfare states they show high level of life expectation, Korea must reinforce more in-kind support for seniors, both cash and in-kind support for people with disabilities, and cash support for families.



Research Report
2018 - 13

A Study on the Reasonable Accommodation Duty and the Job Accommodation Scheme for Persons with Disabilities

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Ukchan

Generally, the disability anti-discrimination law considers a failure to make a reasonable accommodation as discrimination in addition to general discrimination such as direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, and harassment. And the reasonable accommodation duty is thought to play a key role particularly in the area of employment for persons with disabilities.

However, when making an accommodation would impose a disproportionate burden or undue hardship on the duty bearer, the duty can be exempted. Therefore, public support for the implementation of the duty is required for the substantial fulfillment of the employers' duty and the guarantee of the rights of persons with disabilities. A legal relationship is also needed between the reasonable accommodation duty and the job accommodation support scheme. This study focuses on this point and aims to propose a strategy for strengthening the reasonable accommodation duty of Korea.

To this end, the interpretation and the principles of application of the reasonable accommodation duty under international norm such as United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Employment Equality Directive of European Union were examined. In addition, we analyzed the actual application of the reasonable accommodation duty in Korea by reviewing cases of the court and National Human Rights Commission for 10 years, and analyzing job accommodation scheme of Korea. After that, the reasonable accommodation duty and the job accommodation support scheme in the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany were analyzed and compared with Korea.

Based on the results of these analyses, the legislative and the institutional improvement plans for the reasonable accommodation duty of Korea were suggested.

*Key words: reasonable accommodation, disability discrimination, anti-discrimination law, employment of persons with disabilities

Research Report
2018 - 15

Public Policy for the Older Adults with Dementia and Their Caregivers

PROJECT HEAD YOO, JAE EON

Dementia torments the patients suffering from it and burdens their caregivers physically, emotionally, and economically. Eventually, the life of the entire family can be devastated by it. As Korean society has been aging rapidly, it is expected that the number of demented older adults will surge to be more than 3 million by 2050. Consequently, the burden of South Korea due to dementia will increase.

Since the South Korean government declared war on dementia and announced 'the First Comprehensive Dementia Management Plan' in 2008, the policy for the patients with dementia has been expanded rapidly. Although the policies and services for the older adults with dementia have been improved greatly owing to the efforts of the South Korean government, there are still many parts to be supplemented in the future because new policies have been introduced and changed in a very short period of time. It is necessary to closely examine the current situation (e.g., whether the current dementia management program has been provided to demented older adults people and their caregivers without a blind area) to provide effective and customized dementia management program. It is also needed to closely diagnose and evaluate whether the current dementia management program has been provided in the customized fashion to resolve various difficulties and desires of demented older adults and their caregivers officially and unofficially.

The objectives of this study were to closely examine the situations that the demented older adults and their diverse caregivers could experience in the progress of dementia, identify their difficulties and needs, and seek ways to provide appropriate tools satisfying their needs in each stage of dementia. In order to achieve these objectives, this study evaluated the dementia management policies (i.e., ong-term care system, older adults care basic and integrated services, and national and local dementia center projects) for the early, intermediate, and terminal stages of dementia. Moreover, this study summarized the major dementia policies of other countries and international organizations (i.e., WHO and OECD). This study also analyzed the daily life, caring needs,

KIHASA

and caring benefits according to the dementia status of the demented older adults and their psychological behavioral abnormalities. Additionally, this study examined the difficulties of dementia caregiving, care provision, and care demand of family members, caregivers, and institutional staffs, who officially and unofficially cared the demented older adults, and their relationship by the stages of dementia. This study aimed to identify new mid- and long-term tasks and suggest ways to improve the dementia management policy of South Korea so the policy can embrace all needs of users.

Research Report
2018 - 17

A Study on Welfare Expenditure for Improvement of Welfare of Local Residents (I) : Centered on metropolitan municipalities

PROJECT HEAD GHO, GYEONGHOAN

After the new government was established, President Moon Jae-in emphasizes local autonomy such as self-governing finance and autonomous welfare rights in order to build a decentralized republic. In order to achieve self-governing welfare rights, it is necessary to grasp the current status of welfare expenditure, function, and expenditure structure considering local financial capacity, demographic structure and welfare demand.

This researcher has continued to study social welfare expenditure with the participation of OECD member countries. Based on this accumulated research ability, the scope of research was extended to regional level and statistical production was carried out. Therefore, this study is the first study to measure the welfare level of the metropolitan municipalities (17 cities and provinces) including the basic autonomous bodies for the first time in Korea and overseas according to OECD guidelines. 'Regional welfare expenditure' is a regional integrated income index based on basic statistics such as financial expenditures of the health and welfare sectors and the salaries of the five social insurance schemes. The concept of 'regional welfare expenditure' is the sum of 'national welfare expenditure'.

'Regional welfare expenditure' is a regional integrated income index based on basic statistics such as financial expenditures of the health and welfare sectors and the salaries of the five social insurance schemes.

Conceptually, the sum of 'regional welfare expenditure' is 'welfare expenditure' at the national level. To this end, we have systematized efforts to improve the consistency and reliability of the two statistics. Based on this research, we plan to expand the research to 226 basic autonomous organizations. In addition, it plans to analyze a specific area with a high number of elderly people or high unemployment rate, or to target various policy issue areas. Furthermore, by accumulating local welfare expenditure statistics and monitoring the regional characteristics of local governments, it is expected to contribute to the analysis and reduction of gap between regions.

Research Report
2018 - 01

The Interaction Effects Between Governance and Social Capital on Life Satisfaction

PROJECT HEAD PARK, AH YEON

The association between life satisfaction and various factors such as income, governance, social capital has gathered considerable attention in research community over several decades, but the interaction effects between them has been neglected. To this end in this study, we investigate the economic and social determinants of life satisfaction, particularly focusing on the interaction between governance and social capital. Prior to building a statistical model exploratory analysis is performed using smoothing spline techniques, which enables to reveal more flexible relationships between variables. To account for the repeated measurement study design, mixed effects models with interaction are adopted, and auto-regressive errors are assumed. According to the analysis results, the interaction between governance and social capital on life satisfaction is statistically significant, and such significance is valid only for high-income countries. This suggests that in order to effectively enhance life satisfaction government should improve not only governance but social capital.

Research Report
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Designing A Korean Welfare State Model V: Philosophical Foundation of Welfare State

PROJECT HEAD YEO, EUGENE

This is the fifth year of the project (2018) and the final work of this project. The purpose of this report is to examine the historical trends and changes of Korean welfare state based on the understanding of existing research results and to gain insights and implications for future direction of Korean welfare state. In particular, this report sought to emphasize solidarity, citizenship, and universalism as the philosophical foundation of the welfare state. Although these three values are the value that flows into the formation and development bases of western European welfare states especially in Nordic countries. I think it is the philosophical foundation of the Western welfare state that has not lost its vitality.

In this report, the process of the birth of social solidarity through the description of the process of the social risk becoming omnipresent due to the collapse of the community in the process of industrialization, the poverty of the masses, and the process of the virtuous circle in which the social rights citizenship and the universal welfare state are consolidated through the realization of such solidarity We want to show the process (Chapter 2, Chapter 4). In addition, this intrinsic analysis framework is used to describe path-dependent processes in which the suppression of solidarity in the history of Korean welfare state and the diminution of citizenship lead to the vulnerability of universalism (Chapter 3, Chapter 5). Then, by analyzing the present state of poverty and old-age income guarantees that show the result of the actualization of the ages in a compressed way, we will analyze the problems of the welfare state in Korea (Chapter 6). Finally, considering the specificity of the Korean welfare state and the various factors surrounding the welfare state, I intend to conclude this report with the normative and practical suggestions on the direction of the welfare state in Korea (Chapter 7).

Research Report
2018 - 30

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

PROJECT HEAD JUNG, HAESIK

The purpose of this study is to identify social conflicts as people perceive and experience them. We also examine social conflicts in the context of social cohesion. To do this, we analyzed people's resources and levels of power possession, differences in values, and experiences with social conflicts. We then examined if these individual differences give rise to differences in perception between men and women, between generations and between socioeconomic groups. In addition, we considered public conflict to better understand the governance structure of conflict management. The structural analysis this study provides of social conflicts and their factors this study may prove of use in promoting social cohesion.

The study is an extension of an earlier study, 「Social Problem and Social Cohesion」. As a part of this study, the survey of Social Conflict and Social Cohesion was conducted to understand conditions and levels of social conflicts that people perceived. The survey is especially focused on economic resources and distribution of power resources.

The report, an analysis of crucial parts of questionnaire, consists of 7 chapters, the following is a summary of the report. The first chapter is an introduction, it describes an outline of the study and questions of the questionnaire.

The socio-economic context of social conflicts was reviewed in Chapter 2. The chapter describes how the media has depicted generation, class, and gender conflicts since 1990. Also a problem of disparity, a cause of social conflict, is profoundly examined through data analysis on the chapter.

Chapter 3 focuses on public perception of social conflicts and people's attitude about redistribution. The subjective income class is a more significant axis for recognizing class conflicts than objective income class. Lower income groups were more likely to perceive our society as unfair and unequal. Regarding the government intervention and welfare attitude, middle income class tends to be more conservative and to show self-interested attitudes.

Chapter 4 is about the gender conflict. On the chapter we review present and potential



state of gender conflict with the social and individual aspects. Moreover, it demonstrates aspects of gender conflict and state of social and personal gender conflict based on demographical, socio-economic, and psychological aspects of people who experienced and perceived sexual discrimination or sexual abuse.

The topic of Chapter 5 is the generation conflict, specifically, differences in perception between generations. The conflict of resource distribution between generations and following value changes are mainly reviewed on the chapter. Chapter 6 is an analysis of public conflict. It includes various opinions regarding public conflicts, perception of public conflict frequency of occurrence, public conflict management system, and main agents of public conflict resolution and their roles.

Finally, Chapter 7 is a summary of the study and policy recommendations. To promote social cohesion, conflicts, which is caused in the process of distribution of members' needs, scarce resources and power, should be well managed. To deal with that, it is essential to intervene and response based on interested parties in the case of various government plans.

 A blue square graphic containing the text 'Research Report 2018 - 38' in white. The KIHASA logo is faintly visible in the background of the square.

Research Report
2018 - 38

The 2018 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS): Descriptive Report

PROJECT HEAD KIM, TAEWAN, 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 2018, 13th 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 'Children'. In this 13th wave, we have completed about 6,474 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 13th 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
2018 - 39

The 2018 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KOWEPS): An In-depth Report - International Comparison of Panel Studies in Selected Countries

PROJECT HEAD KIM, TAEWAN

In an attempt to broaden the use of The Korea Welfare Panel Study(KoWePS), the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA) has for some years published various reports and conference proceedings. This report, written in 2018, is an in-depth analysis of KoWePS. This report was begun with the intention of introducing the KoWePS and disseminating its outcomes to interested research institutions and researchers around the world.

This report explores the KoWePS from an international perspective, putting it in comparison with some of the major panel studies in other countries. We traced the processes through which these panels evolved over time and were made widely available and used in research and policy-making. This report focuses on some of the major long-standing panel surveys that have been conducted in the US, the UK, Europe and Asia. With the view to broadening the use of KoWePS, we had the Questionnaires and the User's guide translated into English.

The panel surveys this study examined include the US' PSID, the UK's BHPS, Germany's SOEP, Japan's JHPS/KHPS and Taiwan's PSFD. In detail, we examined various aspects of the surveys, including their backgrounds, rationale, samples, sampling weights, questionnaires and data use, and drew policy implications for KoWePS. The authors hope that this report will be of use to those looking to improve KoWePS, which we hope will remain a rich source of authentic data for research and national policy-making.

02

Research
Project in 2017

04

Social service infrastructure
and social service jobs

Research Report
2018 - 09

Localization and Welfare Disparity: Focusing on the Service Delivery System

PROJECT HEAD Ham, Young-jin

As the localization progresses, the difference in administrative and financial capacity of the local government is making different conditions. In this study, the welfare disparity between the regions was analyzed by using administrative data related in the community level and administrative data of local government social service investment project. From 2008 to 2017, welfare indicators such as welfare expenditure were used to analyze welfare inequality and trend. This study examines the unequal distribution of welfare benefits in the elderly. In order to analyze domestic and international cases, we examined the level of regional disparities in Gyeonggi-do province in Korea and Northern European countries, such as Finland and Sweden focusing on the policy efforts to solve them.

Regional differences arise from various factors such as regional conditions, especially economic, financial, population size, and financial capacities of local government, but it is necessary to approach regional disparities in terms of efficiency, economics, or inequality. In order to solve this problem, policy design considering regional characteristics is needed rather than standardized welfare administration model. In order to improve the provision of social services, inter-municipal linkages and cooperative approaches are also needed. In addition, financial support and number of civil servants for rural unserved areas of the delivery system conditions through the establishment of special social security support regions as stipulated in the Social Security Act is needed. First of all, it is necessary to systematically manage regional social security indicators that can continuously monitor and analyze the regional welfare disparity level.

Research Report
2018 - 10

Social Welfare Delivery System for Optimizing Public Service Use(II): A Focus on the Local Governance for Welfare Services

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hyekyu

This study aims to examine policy direction and support with focus on the characteristics, effectiveness, influence, and ripple effects of local governance in social welfare. The purpose of the study is as follows.

First, we examined the characteristics of social welfare governance by investigating the structure and management status of local governance in the social welfare sector. Second, we examined the actual state of activities, performance and influence of the Community Welfare Association(si-gun-gu and eup-myeon-dong) as a representative governance and suggested tasks for the growth of local governance in the social welfare sector.

To achieve the goals of this research, the study was composed of the following five parts.

First, analysis of actual conditions of the Community Welfare Association(si-gun-gu and eup-myeon-dong) as a key mechanism of local-based governance in the social welfare sector; second, analysis of actual network conditions in local private sectors; third, analysis of international cases of governance in the community social welfare sector; fourth, analyzing the factors for activating the local-based cooperative system(network); lastly, suggestion of a plan for a sustainable public-private partnership system.

The results indicated that awareness of the Community Welfare Association is positively changing instead of the awareness of them staying negative (e.g., centered public power, formal management, unclear results), and the Community Welfare Association is growing as a foundation of a healthy local community in providing social welfare.

While the work of the Community Welfare Association is organized by the network of the connected local communities as a beginning level, it is simultaneously able to fit in citizen initiative, spontaneity, benefits and public-private partnership, and is indicating changes in values, attitudes, interest toward social welfare such as local solidarity, sense of community, social capital, and self and neighborhood social welfare. Therefore,



it is a valuable experience beyond contributing to the social welfare delivery system and suggests that attention and investment in policy should be required for solving multidimensional problems in order to develop and expand this experience.

Research Report
2018 - 11

A study on the efficiency plan of social service providers: focus on the economy of scale

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Cheol Seon

South Korea is currently facing a national crisis of low birth and aging. To counter this, the Korean government is shifting from the existing selective welfare policy to the universal welfare policy based on large scale fiscal spending. The issue that has been consistently overlooked in this regard is the poor treatment of social service workers who provide social services to the people. This is because the government paid worker's wages as an hourly wage at the minimum wage level after contracting with private social service providers. As a result, the wage level of social service workers is lowered and job security deteriorated. In addition, the government's market-oriented policies have reduced sales and the size of the service providers. After all, the agency's own ability to improve the treatment of its employees is very insufficient.

In this study, we looked at the way to establish an ecosystem of social services linking social capital-based volunteerism and local currency to the scale of the service providers. The concern was that additional fiscal spending could have a negative impact on the nation's financial health. First, the research was divided into the social capital-based demand expansion and the available capital procurement parts for the social service providers. And a total of eight hypotheses related to the study were established. Secondly, statistical analysis, case studies, surveys and review of relevant laws were conducted for each hypothesis test.

Research has shown that additional market expansion is possible if the government introduces social service discount vouchers as an incentive for volunteers. However, it was found that the bond issue, the service provider's own method of capital procurement, requires revision of the relevant laws.


 Research Report
2018 - 12

Strengthening Social Service System: A comprehensive analysis of social service protection

PROJECT HEAD Ahn, Suran

This study aims to diagnose the protection level of social service programs provided by central government. Ultimately, we recommend policy actions to strengthen social service system in order to meet various social service needs and provide integrated services.

Using data from the survey of government officials and the 2015 National Survey of Social Service Demand and Supply, we examine the protection level of social service programs from policy and user perspectives, which is analyzed by life-course and service function. We then discuss current issues on how to increase a protection level of social services, especially focusing on care, mental health, security and protection, employment, housing, and cultural services.

Findings reveal that there is a gap in the coverage and adequacy of social service programs by life-course and service function. Social service investments have focused primarily on child care services over the last decade, and social service system might not appropriately serve for people considering their life circumstances and various service needs.

Improving social service system calls for a new policy and practice approach. To facilitate further progress in social service programs, we recommend that the government departments need to work together and develop a shared vision of how to increase the protection level of social service programs. We argue that it is important to set policy priorities with respect to whose and what social service needs must be urgently addressed. Finally, more policy efforts are required to strengthen the responsibility and capability of local government in that social services are basically provided in the local community.


 Research Report
2018 - 45

Study about the Improving the Evaluation of the Social Welfare Facilities

PROJECT HEAD Oh, Yun-seob

Rapidly changing age structure of demography is one of the most serious challenge in Korea. Not only burden of social costs but also the establishment of service supply system for meeting various individual service needs are becoming more and more main concern of social policy. The Evaluation of social welfare facilities has taken the important roles in improving the quality of social services until now. The new environments of social policy demand the change in management policy of social welfare facilities. This study focused on the evaluation policy of social welfare facilities and tried to search for the strategies of facilities management policy. The separation of stewardship and quality control and the establishment of organisation for service quality management is one option. At the same time, the central government and local administration organizations take the charge in the stewardship.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 01

Development of Integrated Indicators for Measuring Social and Economic Values of the Social Economy in Korea

PROJECT HEAD Lim, Sung Eun

In general, social economy refers to all economic activities carried out for the realization of the social values and benefits of community members. Social economy has globally received growing policy attention in recent decades, particularly with regard to its contribution to employment. In Korea, policy efforts recently have begun to further promote social economy.

However, a clear consensus has yet to emerge as to the definition and category of social economy. In addition, it is difficult to obtain the comprehensive information on social economy since the statistical data is produced and managed by different ministries depending on the field of social economy activities.

The primary purpose of the current study is to explore the concepts and characteristics of social economy and to present basic statistical indicators for identifying it. In conclusion, this study suggests six integrated indicators to establish fundamental national statistics for social economy:

- Number of social economy enterprises,
- Survival rates of social economy enterprises,
- Number of paid employees of social economy enterprises,
- Four major insurance schemes' (i.e., National Health Insurance, National Pension, employment insurance, and industrial insurance) coverage rates for paid employees of social economy enterprises,
- Monthly average wage for paid employees of social economy enterprises, and
- Annual sales of social economy enterprises

The current study also presents four individual indicators as follows:

- (Social Enterprises) The reinvestment amount of social enterprise with social purpose
- (Cooprtatives) Number of cooperative union members and investment funds,
- (Village Enterprises) Local resident employment rate of village enterprises, and
- (Self-support Enterprises) Participants' wage increase compared to self-support benefit

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Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 03

Understanding of Community Social Security Plan

PROJECT HEAD Kang, Hyekyu

This study has the characteristic of basic guide for understanding the ‘Community Social Security Plan’. This study is composed of the following parts: First, summary for background on establishment of the Plan and the progress. Second, preparation of the Plan. Third, establishment and utilization of the Plan.

The summary part of the Plan explains the meaning, purpose, and change of the Plan and suggests the characteristic of the Plan for each term. The summary part also introduces basis and standard for establishment of the Plan and covers the process for establishment of mid-term and annual plan. The part also explains about the key works and concepts for understanding the basics of the Plan.

In the part of preparation for establishment of the Plan, it explains about the promotional system of planning and role of each subject. The part also suggests composition, operation, and role sharing in the promotional system and explains about the roles of each participant. The part also gives a detailed explanation on measures for implementing an investigation on the Plan (investigation, understanding on current situation, examination, analysis, and suggesting direction) by focusing on the community social security index.

In the part about establishment and utilization of the Plan, the guide on planning the new business and setting the performance indicator are suggested as the key method for establishing the plan. In addition, the part introduces operation of monitoring system, utilization of the Plan, and feed-back for enhancing the effectiveness in plan implementation process.

Research Report
2018 - 26

Reinforcing the Community Mental Health Care Systems in Korea: Focusing on Community Care for Severe Psychiatric Disorders

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Sangyoung

The Korean government has been emphasizing the importance of developing the effective community care systems for patients with severe psychiatric disorders. It imposed more stringent conditions for compulsory hospitalizations by enforcing the “The Act on the Promotion of Mental Health and the Support for Welfare Services for Mental Patients” in May 30th, 2017, and it is trying to develop new community care models for mental patients.

In this context, the study analyses the current status and policy issues of mental health care systems at community levels and tries to develop the policy measures to provide effective community care services for mental health patients.

The study proposes the enhancement of manpower and financial supports for the local mental health and welfare centers, the establishment of effective service delivery systems and promotion of community participations. In particular, it emphasizes the development of various types of care programs to meet the needs of mental patients and their families, the improvement of quality of services, and the strengthening of the linkages among services providers at community.

02

Research
Project in 2018

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2018 ANNUAL REPORT

05

Life with breathing space:
work-life balance

KiHASA

Research Report
2018 - 05

The Economic Burden of Diseases Attributable to Overwork and Policy Implications in Korea

PROJECT HEAD JUNG, YOUN

In Korea, diseases, death, and accidents due to overwork have recently increased. This study aimed to examine the association between overwork and worker's health and to estimate the economic burden of diseases attributable to overwork in Korea for the year 2016 from a societal perspective. This study also tried to identify the problems of current social security systems related to overwork and to suggest the future direction needed to strengthen the safety net.

As a result of a systematic literature review and quantitative analyses, we examined the significant association between overwork and health status. The annual costs of diseases attributable to overwork was estimated to be between 5 trillion and 7 trillion won in Korea.

Our results highlight the importance of developing the effective prevention policies for overwork. In addition, active intervention is required to avoid the additional social risk when workers' health problems are caused by overwork.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 09

A Study on the Countermeasures of Health Care Service According to the Trend of Shortening Working Times

PROJECT HEAD Yun, Gangjae

Korea is known as the country with longest working hours in the world. Long-term work causes many problems in the health and safety of workers and is a major factor in reducing the quality of life. The purpose of this study is to identify the working hours of workers in the health care service industry and to find ways to shorten their working hours.

The health care service is characterized by the treatment of human life and health. Therefore, it is difficult to shorten the working hours of the workers. In this study, firstly, it is confirmed that there is a difference in the perception between 'labour sector' and 'employer sector' about working times. In order to reduce such gap, it is necessary to establish detailed definition and accurate monitoring system. In addition, the direction of improvement of the shift system, which is the working form of the nursing staff who need to take care of the patient for 24 hours, is suggested. 『The Comprehensive Plan for Human Resources in the Health Care Service』 to be established soon by the MOHW(Ministry of Health and Welfare) should include measures to shorten working times of health care service industry.

Research Report
2018 - 22

Time Allocation for Work-Life Balance of Married Couples and Policy Implication

PROJECT HEAD CHO, SUNGHO

Among the OECD countries, Korea is one of the hardest working countries has very long working time and a high percentage of long-time workers. Working long time has a lot of impact on life. Recently, the government intends to promote a balance between work and life to improve the quality of life. It focuses on improving quality of life by reducing working time. In this context, this study analyzed the increase and decrease of working time, the relationship between working time and other times, and the effect of wage on time allocation. The purpose of this study is to identify the impact of reducing working time on childcare, housework, and leisure time, and whether it helps work-life balance.

As a result of the analysis, the working hour is 2.2 times longer for males than for females. However, housework hour is 7.2 times longer and parenting hour is 3.5 times longer for females than males. In the analysis of time use of husbands and wives, the major feature is that the factors of children are more influential than any other factors. For individuals, the relationship between work time and other time is a trade-off. So, as work time increases, housework time and child care time decrease for both husbands and wives. For couples, the relationship between individual time and spouse's time is complementary. So, as one's work time increases, the other's work time decreases. As the wife's wage increased, her husband's work time and her own child-care time decreased. While husbands feel lack of time when they have a long working hours and preschool children, wives feel lack of time when they have a long parenting hours and feel lack of time less when they have long leisure hours.

02

Research
Project in 2017

06

Healthy and seemly
post-retirement life

Research Report
2018 - 02 - 01

Ensuring Dignity in Old Age with Improved Quality of Death

PROJECT HEAD KYUNGHEE CHUNG

As the population ages, the quality of death becomes an important issue for many people. Because well-dying is a part of well-being and has effects on significant others left behind, how to enhance the quality of death becomes an issue that calls for social response. In addition, since “well-dying” involves multidimensional needs (including medical, economic, emotional, and spiritual needs), it requires a comprehensive approach. Under these circumstances, this study is aimed at grasping the essential components of well-dying among Korean middle-aged and older persons. Also, this study intends to better understand people’s perceptions of, and needs, services concerning well-dying.

This study consists of six parts. The first part is a review of previous research, some theoretical issues and current statistics on well-dying. The second part discusses some specific examples of legal base and policy actions concerning well-dying in selected countries. The third part presents main types of attitudes toward well-dying derived using Q methodology. In the fourth part, we discuss main findings from a telephone survey we conducted of a total of 15,000 people aged 40~79. The fifth part reviews the legal base and policy measures taken for well-dying in Korea and evaluates them from the standpoint of the concept of good death and of middle-aged and older adults in need of services to help them prepare for well-dying. The last part presents policy suggestions and priority setting for well-dying.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 06

A study on the efficient use of the reverse mortgage for a stable elderly life

PROJECT HEAD Baek, Hyeyoun

As much as a life expectancy has become longer by the speed of unprecedented population aging in Korea, a life after retirement is gradually getting longer. Despite the establishment of a multi-pillar structure of old-age income security in order to solve the personal and social risks, there are still limits to this system. The high level of elderly poverty rate and the security income level of the public pension which is expected to decrease continuously are in line with the limitations that the current multi-pillar structure of old-age income security system reveals. These limitations raise the importance of seeking alternatives to ensure the old-age income security of current and future elderly generations in a more realistic way. Therefore, institutional improvement is required to supply the appropriate level of old-age income systematically.

On the other hand, recalling that the structure of asset ownership in Korea, where the proportion of real estate assets is relatively higher than financial assets is particularly prominent in the elderly, the current reverse mortgage is of institutional significance in terms of corresponding to the condition of this asset ownership structure. However, in spite of this significance, it is still insufficient in terms of activation of the system. This research contains a systematic review of measures to utilize the reverse mortgage in order to provide stable old age income security, along with the limitations of the current multi-pillar structure of old-age income security system and future discussions on the improvement direction. The number of participations is increasing year by year, but the current participation rate is insignificant. Therefore, this study discusses the economic effects that may be able to arise from the increase in the participation rate of reverse mortgage, as well as the characteristics of the current participants of reverse mortgage. In addition, this study suggests ways to improve the guarantee rate system of reverse mortgage in order to enhance the old-age income protection and to utilize the contracted house more efficiently from the viewpoint of housing welfare.

Research Report
2018 - 14

Changes in Double Care Burden in Korean Families with Middle-aged and Older Heads: Policy Implications

PROJECT HEAD KIM, YUKYUNG

With the increasing number of middle-aged families, they bear the double care burden of their elderly parents and unmarried adult children. The middle-aged generations may face unstable employment and experience financial hardships. In addition, the lack of social safety nets for middle-aged families may contribute to the potential poverty, financial insecurity, and family conflicts and disintegration, resulting in a social cost burden. In order to reduce social costs, adequate policies should be prepared to establish a balanced family support system for middle-aged families.

Therefore, this seeks to analyze the structural changes of the characteristics and care burdens of middle-aged families and to suggest policy alternatives for alleviating the double care burden of middle-aged families.

In this study, we suggests both economic and non-economic support for middle-aged families. Economic support is needed to activate the work market participation support system, preserve the income of the unemployed, strengthen the employment and start-up program, find ways to recognize credit for the national pension system, and activate the housing pension system. Non-economic support should include the establishment of a compensation system for dual care, the provision of integrated services for double care, and the reinforcement of balanced support for dual care and work, as well as the reinforcement of mental health support services. An integrated adult access support policy should be prepared with economic support for adult children. Jobs and housing stabilization measures for adult children should also be considered. Non-economic support should seek a self-reliant relationship between the middle-aged and adult children, and provide emotional support between generations. The economic support of the elderly parents is needed to strengthen the public income support system, strengthen the income base through the job business for senior citizens, change the culture of supporting the elderly, and establish an old safety net. Non-economic support requires mutual support by establishing a shared structure between projects by type of support and improving the exchange of generations between the middle aged and elderly parents.

Research Report
2018 - 43

The Effect of Retirement on Mental Health and Cognitive Function

PROJECT HEAD Lee, Ayoung

Middle-aged and older people around the time of their retirement have been found to be exposed, as a result of lack cognitive stimulation and loss of self-esteem, to risks of cognitive decline and depressive disorder, which for society as a whole as well as for those afflicted and their families, cause a great burden. Nevertheless, depression and cognitive decline in people middle-aged and older, occurring as they usually do unaccompanied by visible signs, are considered part of the natural process of aging and thus perceived as less serious than they in fact are.

As the aging rapidly progresses, it's not only curative medical treatment that is essential to mental health and cognitive functioning. Prevention is just as important. Therefore, this study looks at the effect of retirement on mental health and cognitive functioning in people middle-aged and older, and consider, based on the findings, what should to be done at individual and government levels to maintain or even promote mental health and cognitive functioning in retirement.

Middle-aged and older Koreans after retirement experience changes in their social activities and interpersonal relationships that may deprive them of self-esteem and cognitive stimulation and negatively affect their mental health. Preventing declines in mental health and cognitive functioning in middle-aged and older adults would require not only a strong health care sector but also a wide range of policies that encourage people to continue, after retirement, engaging in productive and social activities.

Research Report
2018 - 20

Regional Population Crisis and Migration Perspectives in Korea

PROJECT HEAD LEE, SANG-LIM

Recently, the decline of local population has begun to be recognized as a serious social problem. However, although the crisis of the local population has been studied from various perspectives, the view of the population has been relatively overlooked.

The main purpose of this study is to address the problem of local population decline in terms of population migration. The main findings of this study are as follows:

First, migration is a key proxy factor of local population decline, and the local population crisis is not mainly caused by the outflow to the Seoul metropolitan area, but by the outflow to the core areas of the region. This means that the local population crisis is not a matter of population decline in individual areas but a problem of regional population disparity. Second, even in one area, the level and direction of migration vary by age group, which exacerbates the population disparity between regions of the age structure as well as the population size. Third, net outflow of young people and net inflow of older people are concurrent in areas facing the serious population reduction crisis. This is partly a positive aspect of alleviating population decline, but it also exacerbates the aging of the population structure at a local level.

Based on these findings, the study suggests a relational perspective on the local population crisis. This view emphasizes the policy approach from the perspective of solidarity, not of a regional development, in response to the crisis of the local population.

Research Report
2018 - 44

Measures for Supporting Productive Activities In Later Life In Response to Super-Aged Society

PROJECT HEAD Namhui HWANG

This study intends to objectively propose social contribution of older persons by estimating productivity and economic value from productive activities in later life and to draw measures to support productive activities in later life.

This study empirically analyzes productivity of aged workers by using Workplace Panel Survey and Fixed Effects Model. As a result, negative effects of the aging of the population in the workplace on corporate productivity cannot be confirmed. At a time when there exists no academically-agreed conclusion on the level of productivity in later years compared to that of other life cycle phases, the outcome of the study can indicate that negative social awareness on productivity in later life needs to be reviewed.

The economic value of productive activities in later years amounts to 300 trillion won as of 2014, taking up 20.2% of total Korean GDP. Recently, the amount of time put into productive activities of older persons has slightly decreased, but the economic value of productive activities has been on upward trend due to the increase of population aged 55 or older. The economic value of work among productive activities stands at 117 trillion won (11.9% of GDP), whereas the economic value of unpaid housekeeping labor is 123 trillion won (8.3% of GDP).

To conclude the outcomes, this study draws the following implications:

First, the social perception on productivity in later years needs to change in a positive direction. Currently, Korean society has no reliable experiential grounds on productivity in later life and therefore, it should be reviewed if a decline in productivity is construed as a general notion;

Second, the participation into productive activities by middle-aged and aged persons should be made voluntarily based on their own decisions. Involuntary productive activities in later years such as economic activities, housekeeping labor and care for family members should be minimized with the guarantee of old-age income security system and family care support;

Third, various user-centered productive activities should be provided through establishment of control tower and improvement of delivery system. To accomplish these goals, cooperation and coordination of affairs with government agencies and institutions which currently support productive activities in later life should be facilitated smoothly.

Research Report
2018 - 31

A Comparative Study of Social Security Systems in Asia : Poverty and Employment of Elderly People in selected Asian Countries

PROJECT HEAD NO DAE MYUNG

▪ Purpose of this Study

- The purpose of this study is to compare poverty and work among elderly people in selected Asian countries, and compare income protection policies they have in place for their elderly populations. This study also attempts to explain why both the poverty and employment rates are so high among the elderly in Korea.

▪ Research Framework

- This study compares three factors that affect poverty among the elderly in selected Asian countries : 1) decrease in job opportunities among the elderly, 2) a weakening of the informal support system for the elderly, 3) recent expansion of old-age income protection system.

▪ Main Arguments

- The old-age poverty rate was higher in Korea than in any other countries this study examined. This study presents the following conclusions about the causes of elderly poverty in Korea.
- First, Korea's informal support system has polarized to a serious extent. The proportion of elderly households without private income transfers in 2006~2016 has increased significantly in Korean society.
- Second, the informal support system weakened more rapidly in Korea than in other Asian countries. It is presumed that the weakening of the informal support system varied greatly even across Asian countries.
- Third, most Asian countries have introduced non-contributory social pension programs at the time of introduction of public pension system, and were able to cope with the problem of old-age poverty.

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▪ Some Suggestions

- First, our society should focus on solving the poverty problem of the elderly as the top priority of social protection policy. The reform of social protection system should start with reforming the public pension scheme and improving the future financial sustainability of the working age population. However, it is necessary to actively cope with the current poverty problem of the elderly.
- Second, a more realistic approach is needed in relation to the reform of the old-age income protection system. In order to reduce the high poverty rate of the elderly, it will be possible to examine the strategy of setting the policy poverty line to 40% of the median income in the short term.
- Third, restructuring of the old income security system and integrated policy design are needed. Due to the low average pension amount of the national pension, it will be necessary to integrate public pensions, and to have a multi-layered old-age income protection system that considers retirement pensions, basic pensions, and even the basic livelihood security system.
- Finally, it is necessary to build a more systematic research infrastructure on the informal support system. More systematic research is needed on the background of the rapid weakening of our informal support system in just 20 years. As we have seen, elderly people have been neglected in informal and formal support systems in the period of rapid change of the economic and social system. Of course it has to do with the economic shock that has occurred over the past 20 years. On the other hand, it may be that the family culture based on the patriarchal order was suddenly dismantled in the cultural environment of nuclear family and gender equality. This is closely related to the low fertility rate and population aging.

Research Report
2018 - 33

The EFC(Error, Fraud, Corruption) and Blind Spot in Housing Welfare: Focusing on the housing benefit

PROJECT HEAD LIM, WAN-SUB

The purpose of the study is to apply the social security monitoring model to Housing Welfare Program. We tried to apply a more integrated approach between the EFC(Error, Fraud, Corruption) and Blind Spot compared to previous research.

We used case studies and surveys to investigate the The EFC and Blind Spot in the housing welfare area. The Netherlands and Sweden were selected as countries for case studies, and Interviews were conducted on local government officials.

The policy suggestions of this study based on the results of the survey and case studies. First, we proposed 'Integrated Management System for Finding Blind Areas and Policy Support', 'Linking and Integrating Information Systems Between Related Ministries' and 'Strengthening of Public Relations as Ways to Resolve Blind Spots'. Second, we also proposed 'Strengthening On-site Investigation and Manpower Related to the EFC', 'Strengthening Cooperation with Related Organizations' and 'Reorganization of Punishment Regulation'.

02

Research
Project in 2017

07

Reversing low fertility by
investing in the future
generation

Research Report
2018 - 19

A Study on Low-Fertility Response Strategy of East Asian Countries

PROJECT HEAD YOON-JEONG SHIN

This study provides updated information on fertility trends in the four countries of Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea and further develops the knowledge on population policies underlying the phenomenon of low fertility rates in these countries. The first section looks at general trends in fertility rates by both cohort and period and explores trends in delayed childbirth and the recovery of childbirth of East Asian women. The second section analyzes the socio-economic background of low birthrate in East Asian countries with the fuzzy set methodology that explains what aspects of economic and socio-cultural characteristics of East Asia are influential on birth in comparison with other countries. The third section takes a closer look at the specific historical roots and development of population policies in four East Asian countries. Compared with prior research that mainly focused on the similarities among these countries, this study sheds new light on the low fertility crisis in East Asia by addressing cross-country differences in population policies. The results of this study demonstrate that fertility rates of East Asian countries are not likely to increase in the near future. The socioeconomic characteristics and pro-natal policies distinguishing the East Asian countries with low fertility rates from their European counterparts are clearly visible. It follows that public policy responding to low fertility rates should be designed based upon a comprehensive understanding of the unique characteristics of East Asian countries. Most East Asian governments have announced at some point that public policy has been redirected toward encouraging childbirth, though it is not clear whether or not underlying assumptions regarding population policies have changed. New ideologies that replace ingrained developmentalism are needed, and welfare systems that address family policy, and not simply pro-natal policy, should be reinforced.

Research Report
2018 - 21

Analysis of supply structure of childcare service and policy task

PROJECT HEAD KIM, EUNJUNG

The purpose of this study is to suggest a way to improve the service supply structure through analyzing supply and management of facilities and teachers, and financial support analysis. As a result of the study, most of the public childcare facilities were commissioned and operated by the private sector. It is necessary to secure transparency and fairness in the consignment operation in accordance with the plan for expansion of public facilities.

12.3% of the total child care teachers were found to be assistant teachers providing supplementary child care services. Considering the number of assistant teachers according to the total number of daycare centers, 0.72 assistant teachers were allocated per daycare center. This situation seems to be a very difficult situation to secure the rest time set by the law. 45% of the surveyed teachers were overworked due to administrative work. The main reason for long working hours was the high teacher to child ratio. Public daycare centers have higher wage levels, longer working hours, greater burden of administration and office work than that of private daycare centers. It is necessary to secure proper working hours and appropriate wages for teachers.

There is a large gap in the childcare budget per child according to the degree of local government financing. In addition, there was a concern about differences in service quality due to differences in quality of teachers among types of facilities, and a difference in wage and working conditions by the type of facility.

In this study, we proposed that public childcare facilities should be operated by public institutions. In this case, it is expected that it will be easy to construct a public network in the community and utilize the relevant infrastructure efficiently. Second, the time of service provision should be revised by introducing the concept of major child care hours. Major childcare hours are held by the main teachers, and services before and after the main childcare hours are handled by support personnel. In addition, it is proposed to reduce the teacher-to-child ratio, to reform government financial subsidy and budget structure, and to improve standard childcare costs.

Research Report
2018 - 23

Housing Characteristics and Marriage Intentions among the Never-Married in Korea

PROJECT HEAD BYOUN, SOO-JUNG

Adequate housing is a basic human right and an important determinant of quality of life. Recently, young people in Korea tend to postpone or give up marriage because of housing issues. Little research, however, had documented the relationships between housing and marriage. The purpose of this study is to show the real situations of current housing among young single people and also to examine the degree to which housing characteristics are associated with marriage intentions of young single adults. And it seeks to identify differences in gender, living regions, economic status in terms of relationships between housing characteristics and marriage intentions. By doing so, the finding of this study will help suggest directions of policies to improve the housing conditions for young people who want to get married.

For the study, we conduct online survey of unmarried people's real current housing situations and their needs of future house they will prepare when they get married and of housing policies.

The study finds that many of young people have marriage intentions. Of course, burden from cost for current housing is related to marriage intentions among young people. However, conditions of housing for marriage are more associated with marriage intentions of young people. And we also figure out those relationships between characteristics of current or future housing and marriage intentions varies by gender, regions, and economic status.

Finally, this study provides some suggestions to improve housing policies for young people. In particular, providing policy and programs targeted at and tailored for young people who have marriage intention but cannot get married because of conditions could help get rid of barriers to marriage. Further, government needs to provide housing supports with more diverse methods.

Research Report
2018 - 49

Understanding experiences of abuse and violence among children and youths- A life course perspective

PROJECT HEAD RYU, JEONG-HEE

Recent research has demonstrated the importance of studying multiple forms of violence victimization during childhood (Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007). Children who have experienced poly-victimization in childhood are more likely to have elevated levels of lifetime adversities and distress than those who have experienced single form of victimization. Furthermore, poly-victimization tends to generate more negative outcomes as harmful as re-victimization in adulthood.

Since the adverse childhood experiences (ACE) was developed in United States, global research efforts in many countries have been made to prevent abuse and violence against children. In particular, previous research in Asian and Pacific Island provides evidence that adverse childhood experiences are linked to negative outcomes of adolescents and adults. Despite growing research on the relationships between adverse childhood experiences, including child abuse and violence, and negative outcomes, however, there has been a lack of studies on adverse childhood experiences in Korea. Prior research has focused on only one or a few types of the large spectrum of victimization in childhood. Little research has been conducted to address the full burden of victimization exposure and the strength of the relationship between victimization and negative outcomes in later life. Thus, using the Korean Survey of Childhood Adverse Experiences among Children and Youths, a nationally representative study which was conducted in 2018, the study examines the relationships between adverse childhood experiences, past violence experiences in adulthood, and current violence perpetration among children and youths in Korea.

A nationally representative household survey of the Korean Survey of Childhood Adverse Experiences among Children(aged 9-17) and Youths(aged 18-29) has been conducted through face-to-face interview utilizing Tablet Aided Personal Interviewing. Childhood experiences were measured by ISPCAN (The International Society for the Prevention of Abuse and Neglect) Child Abuse Screening Tools (ICAST) for children (ICAST-C)/parents (ICAST-P)/young adults (ICAST-R) and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE).



In addition, information on date violence workplace violence, and abuse in military in past adulthood among youths were collected. Outcome variables include child behavior problems, physical and emotional outcomes including overall health status, health behaviors, depressions, overall life satisfaction etc. Multivariate logistic regression was utilized to estimate the association between adverse childhood experiences, violence victimization in past adulthood, and current health outcomes.

Descriptive results indicate that the 8.8% of children and 14.2% of youths have experienced at least one experience out of 9 adverse childhood experiences. 57.4% among children have experienced abuse or neglect and 21.4% replied observation with domestic violence. Whereas, 52.5% among youths answered observation with domestic violence and 38.5% reported observation with violence in their neighborhood. Results from multivariate regression analyses show that the adverse childhood experiences have been significantly linked to a variety of physical and emotional wellbeing. Also, the results from Structural Equation Modeling(SEM) analyses suggest that adverse childhood experiences among parents played a role in increasing child abuse including physical and emotional abuses. Also, adverse childhood experiences among parents were associated with peer violence and problem behaviors among children.

Findings from the study demonstrate the importance of assessing victimization in childhood and adulthood a critical predictor of current physical and emotional outcomes among children and youths. More integrated approach to prevent victimization of multiple types of violence and abuse across life course in both public policy intervention and practices needed.

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 06

Child benefit and parental decision making about the form of child care

PROJECT HEAD KO, JAYEE

The first payment of child benefit is paid out to young parents with children under age 6 in September last year. This study aims to investigate the impact of child benefit on parental decision making about the form of child care(home care or formal daycare) in the context of universal child care policy framework. By focusing on the research question, which has yet to be given much attention in the policy discussions, this study is organized as follows. Chapter 2 reviews family policies in Korea and four Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Chapters 3 to 5 examine survey results collected from two parent surveys on family policy and their responding behavior. Chapter 6 measures the combined effect of child benefit and the universal child care policy by estimating additional fiscal burden may arise as parents alter their decision about the form of child care.


 Research Report
2018 - 001- 08

The Effect of Income Support for the Households with Children on Redistribution of Income

PROJECT HEAD JOUNG, EUNHEE

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of income support policies for the children on redistribution of income. Three results are provided in this study. First, it shows the level of governments' efforts to decrease the inequality among children in Korea from 2006 to 2016. Second, the effect of each income support policy on alleviating inequality for the households with children in Korea is provided. Third, it shows the relative level and the types of income support of each nation to reduce inequality among children by comparing OECD countries. Policy implications to reduce inequality among children in Korea are discussed in this study.


 Research Report
2018 - 37

The 2018 National Survey on Fertility and Family Health and Welfare

PROJECT HEAD LEE, SO-YOUNG

Since the early 1970s, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) has conducted the National Survey on Fertility and Family Health and Welfare every three years. The 2018 Survey was conducted of about 11,200 ever-married women aged 15~49 and 2,500 never-married men and women aged 20~44 residing households in the enumeration districts for 2016 Register-based Census(Population and Housing Census). The survey items were focused on behaviors, personal value, and thought regarding marriage, pregnancy, childbirth, child care of different demographic and socioeconomic groups.

Key findings are as follows: the attitude toward marriage was negative among single men and, to a greater extent, among single women. Seventeen percent of ever-married women showed indifferent attitude about having a child. Such attitude was more pervasive in single persons: 30 percent for single men and 48 percent for single women. The reasons answered by the ever-married women for wanting no child were "no hope for future society", "burden for education of child", "incompatibility between work and life", etc. The average ideal number of children among married women was 2.16, and the planned number of children was 2.00. However, the average expected number of children was 1.92, and the actual number of children was 1.75. The difference among the average ideal number, expected number, and actual number of children has implications.

In conclusion, the results of the survey are expected to be of use not only for academic purposes but also in the implementation, evaluation, and improvement of related policies.

02

Research
Project in 2018

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
2018 ANNUAL REPORT

08

Improving inter-Korean relations
via improved inter-Korean
cooperation

KiHASA

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 02

The Support Project for North Korean Infants and Children: A Social Network Analysis Approach to Its Structure and Improvement

PROJECT HEAD CHO, SUNGEUN

The purpose of this study is to analyze the process of South Korea's project of supporting infants and children in North Korea focusing on support activities and support organizations in order to derive an improvement plan.

This study used literature review and network analysis to understand the current status and structure of support project for infants and children in North Korea. The main results are as follows.

First, recent data from various international organizations has shown that the health and nutritional status of infants, children and mothers remain poor due to North Korea's socioeconomic situation. Second, our analysis of the support project for infants and children in North Korea shows that only basic health and emergency relief support has been provided since 2008. However, this is not an area of assistance for infants and children in North Korea, so it means that the implementation of support project for improvement of nutrition, health and welfare of infants and children in North Korea is insufficient. Third, As a result of Social Network Analysis, the degree of centralism among the Korean governments is high, It means that the Korean government if in a position to actively promote the linkage between domestic and international organizations.

Based on these results, this study suggests the need for government-led policy implementation through recognition of the importance of the role of the Korean government, establishing measures to secure transparency and cooperation of development cooperation projects and the necessity of establishing basic sharing system between supporting organizations

Research Report
2018 - 001 - 08

Inter-Korean Agenda on Health and Welfare: Analysis and Development of Implementation Plans

PROJECT HEAD CHO, SUNGEUN

The purpose of this study is to derive a provisional agenda for the inter-Korean health and welfare sector based on the analysis of the health and welfare agenda agreed between the authorities of the two Koreas and an examination of North Korea's socio-economic needs.

To achieve this, three methodological approaches were used. Firstly, a historical approach is taken to analyze the state and nature of the North-South Dialogue in a contextual way. Secondly, we indirectly confirmed the socio-economic demand of North Koreans through analysis of Rodong Sinmun articles. Lastly, we used an expert Delphi survey to derive a set of effective provisional agenda for inter-Korean health and welfare. Based on these results, this study suggests the need for formation of mutual trust between the two Koreas and the consolidation of the peace regime and the Korea Peninsula by leading health and welfare centering on the areas where the interests of North Korea and the realization capabilities of the Korean government are in agreement. Also, the agenda derived from this study should be used in regularizing inter-Korean dialog on health and welfare.

Finally, in the short term, it is necessary to carry out projects in the direction of humanitarian assistance, and in the mid-to long-term, it is necessary to develop coordinated South-North cooperation projects centering on the goal of maximizing the policy effect of social integration on the Korea peninsula.

Research Report
2018 -36

A Plan for North-South Korean Cooperation in Health and Welfare

PROJECT HEAD CHO, SUNGEUN

As the North-South has lately seen rapid progress, the need is growing for research studies that look into ways to reduce social disparities in the process of establishing a Korean Peninsula peace regime. As a response to such a need, this study proposes a feasible integration scenario for healthcare in the two Koreas and presents policy goals that should be pursued at different stages the integration.

This study sets itself apart from others in that it takes account not only current situations of North Korea, but also the microeconomic changes that are likely to occur in different stages of South-North social integration. Some of the findings of this study are as follow. Firstly, since the 1990s, healthcare use in North Korea has become so market-oriented as to render the existing system of free-of-charge health services largely ineffective. North Koreans still suffer from lack of access to essential medicines. To help them have better access to necessary pharmaceuticals requires comprehensive management of pharmaceuticals sales and production. Secondly, this study makes projections of changes that could occur in a possible integrated health system that combines South Korea's National Health Insurance and the North's free-of-charge care. Thirdly, a comparative look at key indicators of health and healthcare use in South and North Korea suggests that it is highly likely that North Korea's healthcare costs, kept to a minimum under a largely inoperative public health care system, will grow exponentially when the system gets activated to a full extent. Thus, there is a need for policies that can help reduce infectious, non-infectious and maternal and child diseases. Also needed are policies that improve the sustainability of healthcare. Fourthly, this study suggests ways to reinforce healthcare facilities, capacity building for healthcare workers, health information systems, health policy capacity, health governance, and health financing capacity.

02

Research
Project in 2017

09

Laying the groundwork
for the 4th Industrial
Revolution

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2018 - 08

Social big data trend analysis based on health and welfare issues in 2018

PROJECT HEAD OH, MIAE

The health and social welfare sector is changing from a provider-oriented to a consumer-oriented customized service system. It is important to use social big data to readily recognize these changes and to identify issues in the health and welfare sector. The use of social big data is on increasing demand as big data analytics has improved rapidly and an ever-growing amount of unstructured big data is available for collection and analysis.

In this study, we examined health and welfare issues related to blockchain technology, which is widely regarded as an essential feature of the fourth industrial revolution era. The issue of blockchain first came to the fore of social attention in connection with crypto-currency. But the blockchain technology is evolving rapidly and its use is increasing across both the private and public sectors. Here, blockchain keywords and documents related to health and welfare keywords are collected together to see how block-chain technology is being used in health and social welfare. In order to investigate differences in priority issues in blockchain technology between Korea and other countries, we collected relevant between issues in Korean documents and issues in English documents, Korean and English documents were analyzed and presented.

The collected documents on blockchain technology were mostly on the documents written in Korean were those published mostly in 2018; the documents written in English were mostly from 2017 and 2018, mostly addressing health issues.

In the topic model, it can be judged that the topic of the English document is more appropriately classified than the Korean document.

Research Report
2018 - 16

A Study on anomaly detection based on Machine Learning

PROJECT HEAD OH, MIAE

Artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analysis are the core technologies underlying the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and the self-sustained evolution of algorithms, based upon machine learning and big data, is key to all related progress. Machine learning, which is a part of AI, refers to the technology with which computers learn and adapt on the basis of large quantities of accumulated data. Machine learning holds the key to analytical and anomaly detection tasks required in a variety of fields, including image processing, video and voice recognition, and Internet search.

In data mining, anomaly detection is the identification of rare items, events or observations which raise suspicions by differing significantly from the majority of the data. Typically the anomalous items will translate to some kind of problem such as bank fraud, a structural defect, medical problems or errors in a text.

In this paper, we define the concept of anomaly detection and discuss various applications of anomaly detection techniques using machine learning techniques. We introduce the anomaly detection technique and compare the disadvantages of each methodology. We also study the anomaly detection study using Deep Learning machine learning method which is the latest machine learning method. We conduct exploratory analysis by applying the methodology of anomaly detection technique using data of health field and welfare field respectively. Finally, we deal with issues related to the application of anomaly detection techniques and conclude with policy.

By using anomaly detection techniques based on machine learning techniques in combination with fraud detection social security and improving budget efficiency, we can get closer to predictable customized welfare.

Preliminary
Policy Analysis
2018 - 46

The Data-driven restructuring strategy of inclusive and innovative social policy for the era of the 4th industrial revolution

PROJECT HEAD CHOI, HYUNSOO

Occasional
Research Paper
2018 - 08

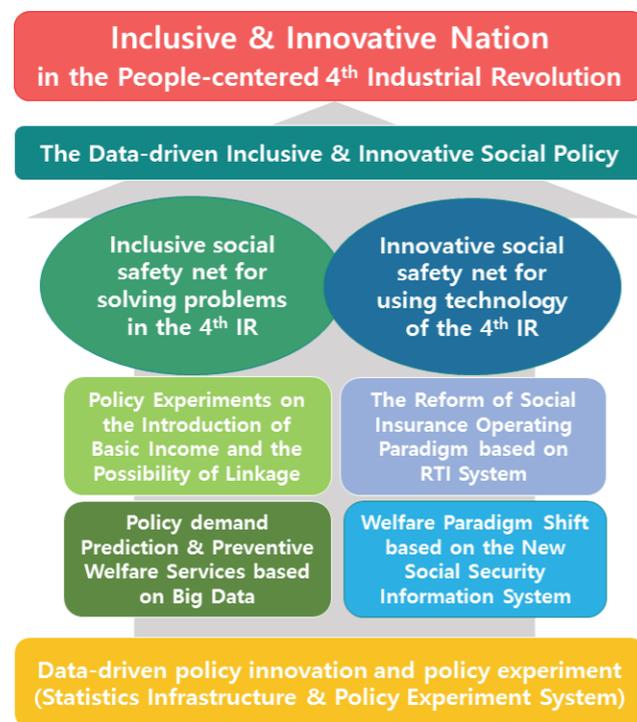
Title: Establishing an Integrated Data Management System for Supporting Social Security Policy

PROJECT HEAD CHUNG, YOUNGCHUL

▪ **Research Purpose**

- The Data-driven Restructuring Strategy of Inclusive & Innovative Social Policy for the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution

▪ **Research Outline and Content**



▪ **Key Word**

- The 4th Industrial Revolution, Intelligent Information Society, Data-driven Policy Innovation, Inclusive & Innovative Social Policy, Welfare Paradigm Shift

In this study, 1) we identified problems in the social security administration system, 2) derived tasks that should be linked in the administration system, 3) provided a plan of integrating the data management system in a systematic way. The needs identified are for: 1) standardization of code and classification system for tasks; 2) management of code with tasks; 3) clarification for data management

between departments; 4) guidelines for the management of research findings; 5) management of evaluation procedures; 6) promotion of online contents and functions. The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs plays a major role as a policy support organization in the main tasks of the Social Security Committee, which is expected to play an important role in the integrated data management system.

In order to support the data management and data linkage of the Social Security Committee, the integrated data management of the related data is required. This is called Social Security Integrated Service Support System and it consists of a range of unit systems, databases, related system and users.

Also there is a need for introducing a data governance system that includes policies, guidelines, standards, strategies, directions, process and organization for data management.

This study recommends that the Social Security Committee promote public discussions about data management and inefficiencies in business linkages. And further research and development of more specific implementation strategies and plans for data management organizations and social security integration support systems.

Research Report
2018 - 29

Assessment of Particular Matter Health Effects and Adaptation Measures in Municipal Level

PROJECT HEAD LEE, SUEHYUNG

The purpose of this study is to examine the regional particulate matter health effects from the ecological point of view and to provide the basis for establishing measures for regional adaptation to particulate matter health effects. The health effects of regional particulate matter were divided into deaths due to respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and total deaths in municipal levels.

The results showed that the risk death due to respiratory diseases in Gyeongbuk, Chungbuk, Gangwon and Jeonbuk areas was higher than the national average. The risk of death due to cerebrovascular diseases in some areas such as Jeonbuk and Gyeongbuk areas was higher than the national average. The total mortality in the Jeonnam, Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, and Chungbuk provinces was higher than the national average, indicating that the risk of disease death varies according to the particulate matter-related disease.

As a result of examining the factors affecting the death of particulate matter-related diseases by region, unlike previous studies, respiratory disease mortality tended to decrease with increase of PM10 concentration, and disease mortality in cardiovascular disease was not affected by PM10. However, cerebrovascular disease mortality was associated with higher PM10 concentration. In PM2.5, respiratory disease mortality tended to decrease with increasing PM2.5 concentration as in PM10, but in case of cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease death, and total death, disease mortality was increased with increasing PM2.5 concentration, indicating that the particulate matter health effect was greater at PM2.5 than PM10. In addition, it was confirmed that the health effects of particulate matter may be different depending on the source of particulate matter in each region.

This study suggests that it is necessary to establish a countermeasure for the adaptation of particulate matter effect to the region considering the health effects of particulate matter, regional particulate matter emission sources and emissions.

Research Report
2018 - 32

Title: The Management and Operation of Health and Welfare Data Portal System 2018

PROJECT HEAD LEE, YEONHEE

Current study operators Health and Welfare Data Portal System through which the collected health&welfare statistics, micro-data is provided to the public. Health and Welfare Data Portal System was launched in 2011, and provides a variety of survey related meta-data produced through KIHASA's researchers, and from world-wide, Micro-data produced by survey, Social Statistics is a new service that was constructed in 2018, and provides statistics related to opinions about Health and Welfare Policy in $\text{\textcircled{K}}$.

In 2018, we mainly focused on enhancing the quality of contents that is already on service in Portal System, enlarging the contents of Micro-data, Spatial information, and visualization of data, and constructing new menu of "Social Statistics" related to Health and Welfare Policy. Through this project, we were able to consolidate the system to offer high-quality statistics service to the public.

Through the year project, the use of Health and Welfare Data Portal System was visibly increased, with the average length of visiting hour in Portal system increased to 1 hour 23 minutes which is 33 more minutes than last year.

In order to provide much safer service, we will remove Active X, implement reactive web-site, and expand the Micro-data provision list in the near future.

03

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

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- 01. Health and Social Welfare Review
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 - 03. Health Welfare Issue & Focus
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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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■ 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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