

An Analytical Study on Social Security Service Strategies in Accordance with Local Community Change

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Abstract

Recently, welfare states are preparing for sustainable welfare plans and future society through new social security strategies and policies for changes in the internal and external welfare environment. It is necessary to establish a social security strategy at the local level in accordance with the changes in the welfare environment in the localization age through production-supply-oriented welfare and employment and social service policies linking welfare and education rather than consumption demand policies. As the welfare paradigm shifted from the welfare strategy focused on the consumptive income guarantee to productive social services, the status of local governments in the welfare sector strengthens and its role is expands. Considering that the welfare programs of local governments are increasing every year, it is necessary to establish a new social security strategy for population and social change not only at the national level but also at the local level. This study revealed that it is necessary to establish appropriate social security strategy in accordance with changes in the welfare environment of the region and that specific policies need to focus on endogenous issues that reflect local characteristics at the local level. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze and forecast the population structure and social change of the community and to provide basic data on response strategy and regional growth policy through social security service analysis.

Keywords: *Welfare State, Social Service, Welfare Environment Change, Regional Growth, Welfare Paradigm*

1. Introduction

Recently, welfare states are preparing for sustainable welfare plans and future society through new social security strategies and policies for changes in the internal and external welfare environment. In the South Korea, a long-term strategy was established for responding to population-social change and specific policies have been implemented, beginning with the ¹Participatory Government Vision 2030. Therefore, production-supply-oriented welfare and employment and social service policies linking welfare and education have been implemented rather than consumptive-demand policies. As the welfare paradigm shifted from a welfare strategy focused on consumptive income guarantee to productive social services [1], the status of local governments in the welfare sector was strengthened and its role expanded. In addition, considering that the welfare programs of local governments are increasing every year [2], it is time to establish a new social security strategy for population and social change not only at the national level but also at the local level. In addition, it is necessary to establish a social security

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strategy at the local level according to the changes in the welfare environment in the localization era.

However, most local governments are mainly implementing fragmentary welfare projects as temporary measures in the current situation rather than systematic strategies and policies based on long-term social prospects. This is related to the financial situation of the local government to some extent. Most local governments are involved in state subsidy projects and decentralization projects, which can be called national projects, rather than their own projects due to lack of budget [3]. Therefore, it is necessary to establish appropriate social security strategies according to changes in the welfare environment of the region and concrete policies accordingly. It is necessary to focus on the endogenous problems reflecting the characteristics of the region in addition to common social problems at the national level. Furthermore, the major social problems at the regional level may be different from the social problems at the national level or problems from other regions, and the urgency of the problems and the priorities of the policies may also be different.

In addition, most welfare states are implementing similar policies due to policy isomorphism in recent years, but the results differ. This is a result of the introduction of a simple system despite the difference in institutional reality.

It is more appropriate to compare local governments with different performance in the same country since national policy and local government projects are in complementary relation. Especially, from the viewpoint of an ecological system, the projects of the local governments are influenced by the national policies, so it would be more effective to review the cases of other local governments in Korea.

As mentioned above, this study was conducted to analyze and forecast changes in the population structure and welfare environment of the local community, and to provide basic data on social security service countermeasures and policy supplementation for local development strategies. To this end, secondary data such as literature, demographics, and social studies were used for analysis. The significance of this study is that it provides the basic data of various organic regional development plans of the country and regions for future social security service policy in Korea in accordance with regional changes.

2. Review and Analysis

The aging population is growing at a rapid pace in South Korea. In particular, Busan, the top aged society among the metropolitan cities, is expected to continue to increase its elderly population. The elderly population was 15.7% in 2017, which is the highest in the country. The number of elderly people in the nation increased from 2,657,000 (5.9%) in 1995 to 6,541,000 in 2015 (12.8%), and is expected to be 8,134,000 (15.6%) in 2020, and 12,955,000 (24.5%) in 2030. In Busan, it was 173,000 (4.5%) in 1995, 495,000 (14.3%) in 2015, and expected to be 624,000 (18.4%) in 2020 and 927,000 (28.3%) in 2030. It became an aging society in 2003, aged society in 2014, and is expected to be super-aged society by 2022[4].

In last 20 years, as the number of youth has decreased by more than half, the cost of supporting them by the working age population of 100 in Busan has also been falling sharply. The amount of support for the elderly in Busan, which indicates the economic burden of the working age population, is continuously increasing due to aging.

The elderly population has increased drastically, and the aging index has also steadily increased. Since 2011 when the elderly population (465,000) exceeded the youth population (458,000) in Busan, the aging index tipped over 100 [5]. It is the highest among the

metropolitan cities, 34.8% higher than the national average, and the index gap with other regions is also very significant.

Also, the continuous population decline and the reduction of the working age population are continuing trends. In other words, the core of the demographic change is the decrease in the working age population due to low birth rate, aging population, and population outflow. Therefore, it is necessary to establish policies to reduce the negative impact of the decrease in the working age population and to maintain the working age population in Busan so that the sustainability of the region can be preserved. That is, the demographic structure needs to be improved from a productive point of view. Accordingly, it is urgent to establish a livelihood security system for each stage of life according to the characteristics of the region such as supporting the young people with their employment helping them make the change into the adulthood, strengthening social services in consideration of women's life cycles, and securing social protection for the elderly.

The cost of youth support is decreasing, but the aging index and support for elderly are continuously increasing. As of 2016, the elderly population in Busan was 15.3%, and the ratio of the elderly population to the working population of 100 was 20.9 people, which means 4.8 working people support one elderly person. By 2030, 2.1 people should be supporting one elderly person [6]. The rapid progress of aging causes various problems such as economic poverty, disease and health protection issues, loss of roles and leisure, and solitude and alienation. This increases the burden of social support, such as medical care and social services, and increases welfare demand. This suggests that a more cost-effective service policy is required by focusing on proactive prevention.

Especially, in old age, the care, job, culture, and leisure needs to be improved in order to improve the quality of life during old age. With the introduction of the National Long-Term Care Insurance for the elderly care policy in 2008, care for the elderly in need of long-term care has been provided, but there is a blind spot due to strict selection criteria for the grading.

In order to eliminate the blind spot, the long-term care grade system was revised in July 2014, and a special dementia level was newly established, which increased the number of elderly eligible for the care service and allotted budget every year.

The current elderly care services provided by the central government are long-term care services, elderly care basic services, elderly care comprehensive services, home care services for the elderly, and home care related services. The main services are nursing home services and home care service support.

Table 1. Elderly care service policy [7]

Project name	Project Content
Support for those not qualified for the National Long-Term Care Insurance	- Those not qualified for the National Long-Term Care Insurance - Medical service for elderly in welfare institutions
Basic care services for the elderly	- Care giver for elderly care services for the elderly living alone - 100,000 won monthly support for expenses per one care giver (additional 100,000 won for gas when using a private vehicle)
Smart notification project for the elderly living alone	- Low-income elderly people who need 24-hour safety confirmation - Safety confirmation using smartphones

Moving bath vehicle	- Disabled and elderly who can't walk - Bath service using a moving bath vehicle
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Table 2. Elderly employment support policy[8]

Project name	Project Content
Employment for retirees	- Mostly retirees who are over 60 years old - Public facilities management team, Living culture coordinator, gallery kitchen operation
Elderly jobs and social activity support	- Elderly over 60 years old - Provision of jobs for the elderly through market-based jobs and unique projects
Expansion of elderly jobs (personal project)	- Elderly over 65 years old who receive basic old age pensions - Wages of 200,000 won for 9 months
Elderly social activity support project	- Low-income households and elderly households living alone - Replacement of wallpaper and floor in addition to house repair

Since the implementation of the National Long-Term Care Insurance, problems regarding blind spots have been raised and support for visiting care, elderly care service, and emergency safety systems have been strengthened to resolve certain blind spots [9]. As above, the system operations such as support for low-income household visiting care services, support for the elderly living alone, care service for the elderly who can't walk, the elderly living alone, and emergency safety alert system for the disabled have been enhanced.

3. Conclusion and Suggestion

The purpose of this study was to analyze the characteristics of social security services in the local community and to present basic data on the problems of local social service policy and improvement methods for local community innovation. To this end, the initial social services formed as the social welfare project for social security services and the regional guarantee services supplied through the social services market were analyzed. Local social services have been provided with a dual structure, one of social welfare projects characterized by low income, institutional subsidies, and local projects and the other as a caring service characterized by universal individual benefits, user financing, and the introduction of the social services market mechanism. The problem of social service policy is that it is difficult to manage social service quality due to the private dependent supply and that the rights of social service users are not guaranteed due to the lack of integrated public supply system. These problems ultimately hinder public finance input from enhancing the quality of social services, satisfying the needs of users, and realizing their rights.

In March 2018, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has declared the changing of the vulnerable class care system to 'community care' and promoted it accordingly. Since the deinstitutionalization and establishment of community care is set as a policy task of the government, there are various interpretations and doubts as to how the construction of community-based welfare services can be embodied.

This is because it emphasizes the efficient allocation of existing resources rather than actual infrastructure construction. Thus, it is questionable whether the problem can be solved only by

allocation and adjustment of local resources. To this end, specific plans for expanding the private sector, such as social welfare facilities, are necessary as well as a detailed discussion on the efficient coordination and adjustment of local resources and services. Therefore, policy supplementation is necessary for the public recommendation to function in coordinating and controlling private facilities.

Therefore, integrated and multi-dimensional discussions are necessary for the realization of a community integrated life in the macro-microscopic field by strengthening the service centered on the local community, the service led by the local government, and the leadership of the local community.

This study briefly reviewed the development process and characteristics of social services to analyze the current state of local service policies, which are changing quantitatively and qualitatively, and to elucidate core and policy issues. As a result of analyzing the status of social services, the universalization of the subject has been expanding as the selection criteria of the subject changed from income to desire, and the financial support method of users has been increasing due to increased service providers and emphasis of the user's right of choice. In addition, the types of service providers have diversified as the participation of the profit sector as a service provider has increased greatly.

Based on the results of the analysis of social service status as described above, this study is presenting the following policy issues and tasks. First, universalization of social service subjects are necessary but delicate policy consideration regarding selectivity is also required in the process. The universalization of social service must be promoted but we must consider the reality and policy conditions of our society for realizing it. Second, as social services become more common, the necessity of providing integrated services is increasing. The problem of current service segmentation may become more serious in the future along with universalization. It is urgently required to establish an integrated management system for restructuring the role of the public sector and linking services between governmental departments. Third, the way services are planned is concentrated in consumerism. A community-based service approach which strengthens participation of the community can be an alternative to solve the limited effectiveness of the individual social service approach. In the social service policy plan, a balanced approach to individualized and communal methods should be achieved.

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