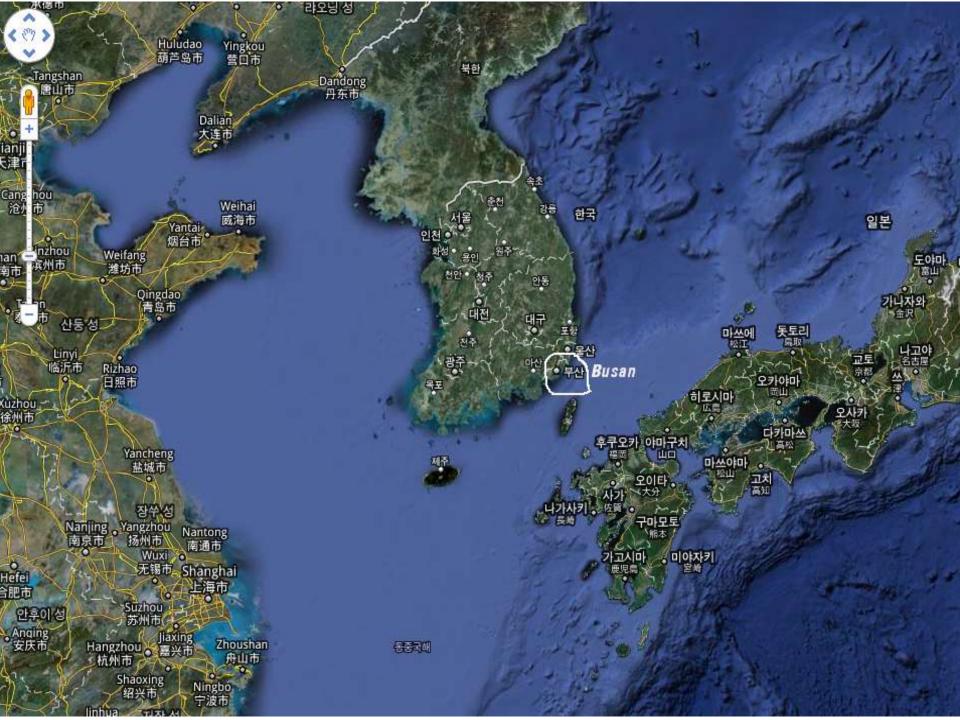
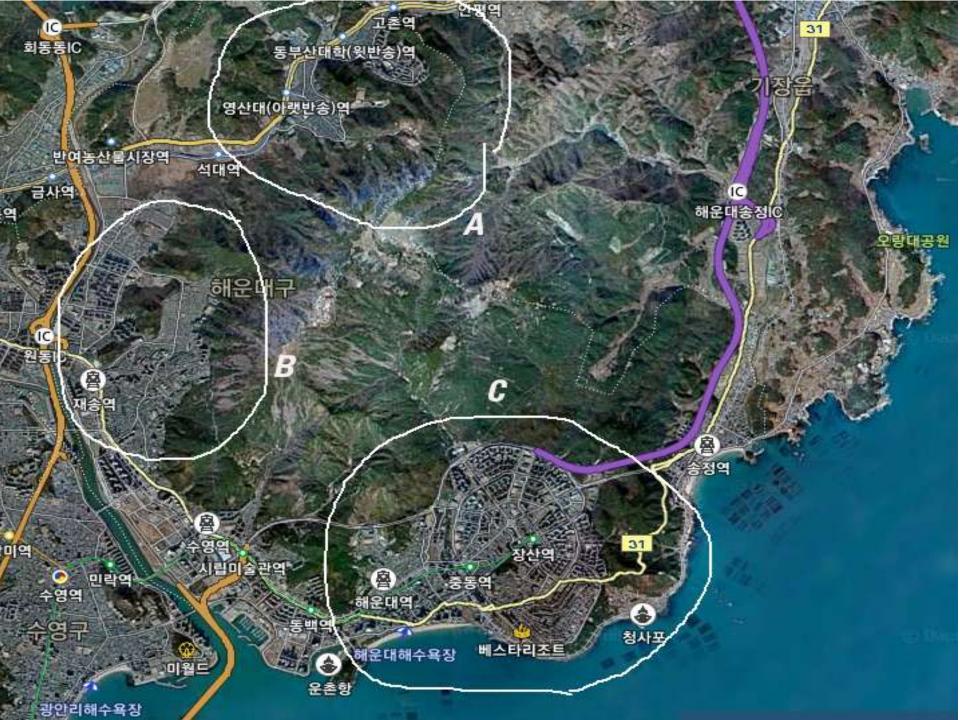
A Case of Fostering Community Welfare System in Korea

南京大學. 2011.07.16.

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Background Information of the *HaeUnDae* Case

- One of the 8 cases selected by The President's Committee on Social Integration (社會統合委員會) for their excellent efforts to contrive the community welfare system.
- X The Committee is carrying out a project which finds good examples of community welfare system run by the efforts of local government, gives rewards to them, and does research on those cases in order to make a recommendation to the government on how to reform the existing social welfare delivery system.

<Selected Cases>

- 1 Metro-level local government (KyungKi Province)
- 7 Elementary-level local governments (including HaeUnDae District)

Progress

- (2008.04). Initiated with the arrangement made by the *HaeUnDae* District Office and the Community Chest of Busan.
 - X Community Chest of Korea ('Fruit of Love') is an organization of united funds for social welfare. Since a couple of years ago, it has tried to put the so-called 'Community Impact' program to the communities. For the Chest, it is a model of 'combining fundraising and allocating' within a community, of which the idea has been brought in from the United Way of America.
- (2008. 04. ~ 2009. 04). Gathering communities' opinions & establishing agenda for community impact program.
- (2009.05 ~ Present) . Program operation for 3 years

Overview

- Name: "Happy Together" HaeUnDae
- Leading Organization: Community Social Welfare Council of HaeUnDae
 - ※ Community Social Welfare Council(CSWC) is an organization set compulsorily by the law(Social Welfare Program Act, 2003 revised) at every elementary level local government(Si/Gun/Gu, 市/郡/區). Its members are drawn from both the public and the private parties. They are supposed to network and discuss the local community welfare affairs. At present, whether or how to utilize this mechanism at each community varies greatly. And why is under study. *HaeUnDae* Gu is thought to utilize it well as for their community welfare system.
- 3 Network system established for each program area
 - (Agreement on networking among the community organizations was the prerequisite for a program area to get the funds provided by both Community Chest and the District Office)

Overview

- Participants:
 - (1) Public: public officers of the district office public officers for social welfare at community offices
 - (2) NPOs: total 59 agencies
 - community welfare centers (8)
 - agencies for assisting self-support (1)
 - half-way house for mental patients (1)
 - schools (elementary 14, middle 12)
 - community children center (22)
 - Community Chest (1)
 - others
 - (3) Consumers: A, B, C community people organized.

Overview

- 3 Program Areas are chosen, and target program identified at each area.

(Program Areas) (Targeting)

A: BanSong Juvenile delinquency of the school aged

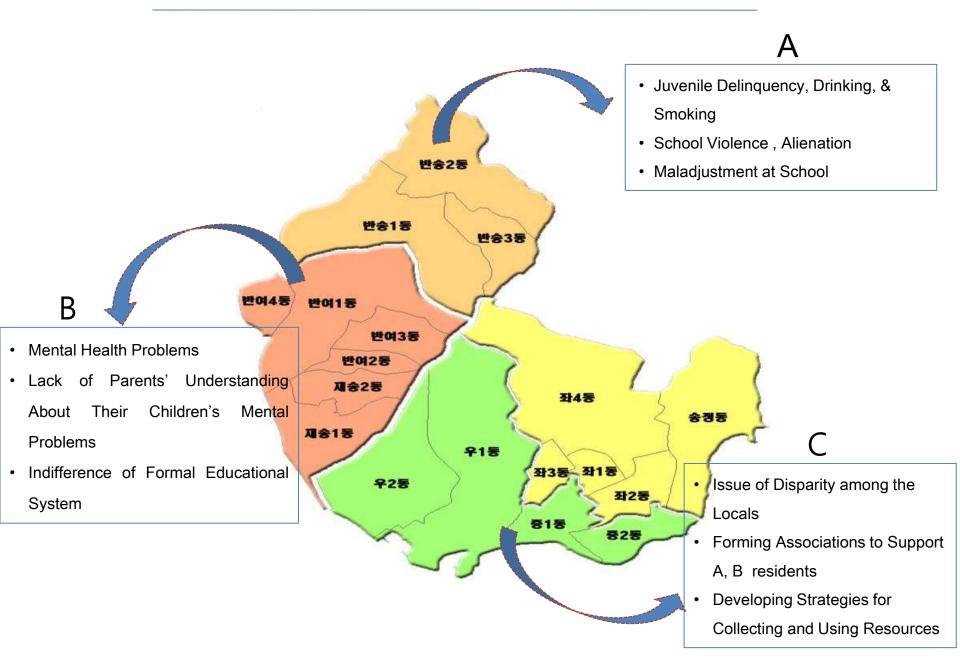
B: BanYeo-JaeSong Mental health of the school aged

C: Wo-Jwoa-Jung Organizing of Fundraising & Volunteering

- 3 Network system established for each program area

(Agreement on networking among the community organizations was the prerequisite for a program area to get the funds provided by both Community Chest and the District Office)

Problems Perceived at the Communities of *HaeUnDae*



Population Distribution of *HaeUnDae*

	Population	(Male)	(Female)	Household	P/H
Total	423,179	207,239	215,940	152,949	2.77
A area	53,650	26,679	26,971	21,448	2.50
B area	160,995	79,842	81,153	56,193	2.87
C area	208,534	100,718	107,816	75,308	2.78

A area (BanSong)

Environment

- 1960~70s. Settlement area of the emigrants expelled from the city.
- Long history of community organization by the settlers.
- Community consciousness heightened compared to other communities.
- Well equipped pre-conditions for networking among the locals and the agencies from outside resources.
- Target problems agreed: juvenile delinquency of the school aged.
- Outcomes for 3 years
 - building a physical center for networking
 - hiring a fulltime paid personnel working for the network center
 - increased cooperative activities among the community agencies
 - increased capacity for program operation

B area (BanYeo-JaeSong)

- Environment
 - Mixed area. Some old settlement area + newly built high tower mansions.
 - High disparities within the area. Income, Education, Culture, etc.
 - Social exclusion problems especially for the school aged of the old area
 - Mental health problems as the result of social bipolarization
- Target problems agreed: Mental health of the school aged
- Outcomes for 3 years
 - increased concern for the effects of community organization (this idea seems to be transmitted from the A area)
 - increased cooperative activities among the community agencies
 - extended program ranges to include various treatment approaches (previously agreed was the prevention of MH, and now agrees to extend

C area (Wo-Jwoa-Jung)

- Environment
 - "Well-going" rich people's dwellings. High tower mansions.
 - Higher Income, Education, Culture, etc.
 - Alienated lives from neighbors.
 - Potentiality of victimization by the problems of neighboring areas
 - Needs to act out to solve community problems
- Target problems agreed : Organizing of Fundraising & Volunteering
- Outcomes for 3 years
- 100 persons organized as "Happy Investors" (donator)
- Improved community concerns through the voluntary meetings
- Forming 'community planning board' for further systemic activities
- Increased wishes to participate with direct services at A, B areait)

Implications

- Identifying the possibility of local government 's roles to foster community welfare system (aimed to build Integration, Collaboration, Participation).
- Acknowledging that a community welfare system is very prone to rely on the community's particular situation (member persons, history, environment, etc.). Therefore, policy formulation for encouraging communities for the system should take account of them carefully.
- Problems to be tackled:
 - Instability of network structure. (frequent changes of members).
 - Decreased spontaneity caused by intervention of the public (i.e., funding from the public side often tends to leave the problem to the providers)
 - Difficulties in networking with the agencies supported by the outside resources, which require to pursuit their own missions first . (i.e., local labor office, Christian poor house, schools, and various NPOs)