



Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics Development and Regional Policy Monitoring
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Ulsan Metropolitan City, one of the 17 regional governments in Korea, is famous as an industrial city. With the retirement of the baby boomer generation, which led to the growth of the city, the need for statistics to establish customized regional policies has been highlighted in Ulsan City in order to secure city competitiveness. This paper first examines the development of statistics that comprehensively illuminates baby boomers living in Ulsan. It also monitors the main points of evidence-based policy prepared by local governments based on development statistics. Through this process, this paper expects that the best practices of regional statistics development and follow-up policy establishment will spread.

The statistics of Ulsan Baby Boomer are the subjects of 1955-1963 birth, which is a specific age born due to the rapid birth rate after the Korean War (1950.6.25). In order to produce these statistics, about 70 kinds of statistical tables were made using 14 administrative data and 4 national statistical data. Statistical tables were divided into five categories: population, work and income, retirement and retirement preparation, disease and health, and baby boomer consciousness. Ulsan's baby boomers accounted for 174,084 people, accounting for 14.8% of Ulsan's population. In the past three years, there have been 12,912 in-bounded and 14,035 out-bounded. In terms of work and income, the number of baby boomers earned is 77,580, and the number of baby boomer businesses is 33,800. Among businesses, wholesale and retail are consisted of 18.9%. In terms of retirement and retirement preparation, the number of retirees annually is 23,012, and the number of public pension subscribers is 89,445, accounting for 51.4% of the total baby boomer population. The annual death toll from illness and health was 554, and the average hospital cost per patient was 115,755 won. The highest proportion of the cancer treated was male gastric cancer and female breast cancer. In the conscious section, 20.7% of baby boomers have a plan to move out within three years, and the economic activity retirement period is favored by ages 65 to 69, and 40.2% is hoping for rural or farm life.

Immediately after the briefing on the developed statistics, Ulsan City established comprehensive measures for the settlement of baby boomers. Based on the Baby Boomer statistics, this measure set four policy goals and established seven strategies and 26 tasks to achieve them. In order to achieve job creation goals, 16 detailed tasks, including one-stop employment service for retirees, were set up to support Baby Boomer's second life after retirement. Next, Ulsan City decided to establish a housing supply strategy for expanding the base of baby boomers through two tasks such as the supply of rural housing complexes. And reinforcement of the education program and 2 others for the baby boomer who want to settle in rural and farm will be launched. Also, they are planning to establish a policy goal of providing healthcare services through the expansion of four customized medical infrastructures including the Ulsan City Center for Vascular Diseases. Once these tasks are successfully implemented, Ulsan City expects that the four policy goals of job creation, housing supply, retirement villages support, and medical service provision will be achieved and the baby boomers' settlement conditions will be greatly improved.

The purpose of this paper is to review the entire process of statistical development and follow-up policy development at the regional level. Through this, many future regional statistics will become a key resource for establishing evidence-based policies as well as usefulness will be heightened in the regional society.



Keywords: Regional statistics; Baby Boomer; Administrative data; Establishment of statistics based policies.

1. Introduction

Ulsan, one of the 17 regional governments in Korea, is a well-known industrial capital of Korea, leading the manufacturing industries such as Hyundai Heavy Industries and Hyundai Motors. Due to the retirement of the baby boomer generation, which led the growth of the city, Ulsan city had to establish customized policies for the city in order to enhance its competitiveness. The purpose of this paper is to show the best practices of statistics and local policies by illuminating the contents of the baby boomer statistics development in Ulsan area and showing the follow-up policy monitoring. This paper begins with two premises. The first thing is that Baby Boomer statistics are able to serve as barometers for locally tailored policies for specific age groups. The second is that development statistics can be linked to local policies and thus demonstrate their effectiveness and contribute to regional development. Under this assumption, this paper sets out the scope of the study by first raising three research questions.

Q1 How was Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics made?

Q2 What are the main results of the Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics?

Q3 How did development statistics relate to local policies?

In order to find answers to the three research questions raised, we will look for answers in the following order: a brief introduction to Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics, a description of the main statistical indicators developed, and monitoring of the subsequent regional policies.

2. Outline of the Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics

The subject of the baby boomer statistics is the baby boomer generation, born in 1955 to 1963, whose fertility rate has risen sharply since the Korean War (1950.6.25), and the eco generation born in 1979-1992 and Old births, which were before the year. The frequency of these statistics is the national approval statistics, which are to be produced every two years. This statistic was published by Ulsan City and the actual production was implemented by the cooperation of the Regional Statistics Division, Statistics Korea Branch in Busan.

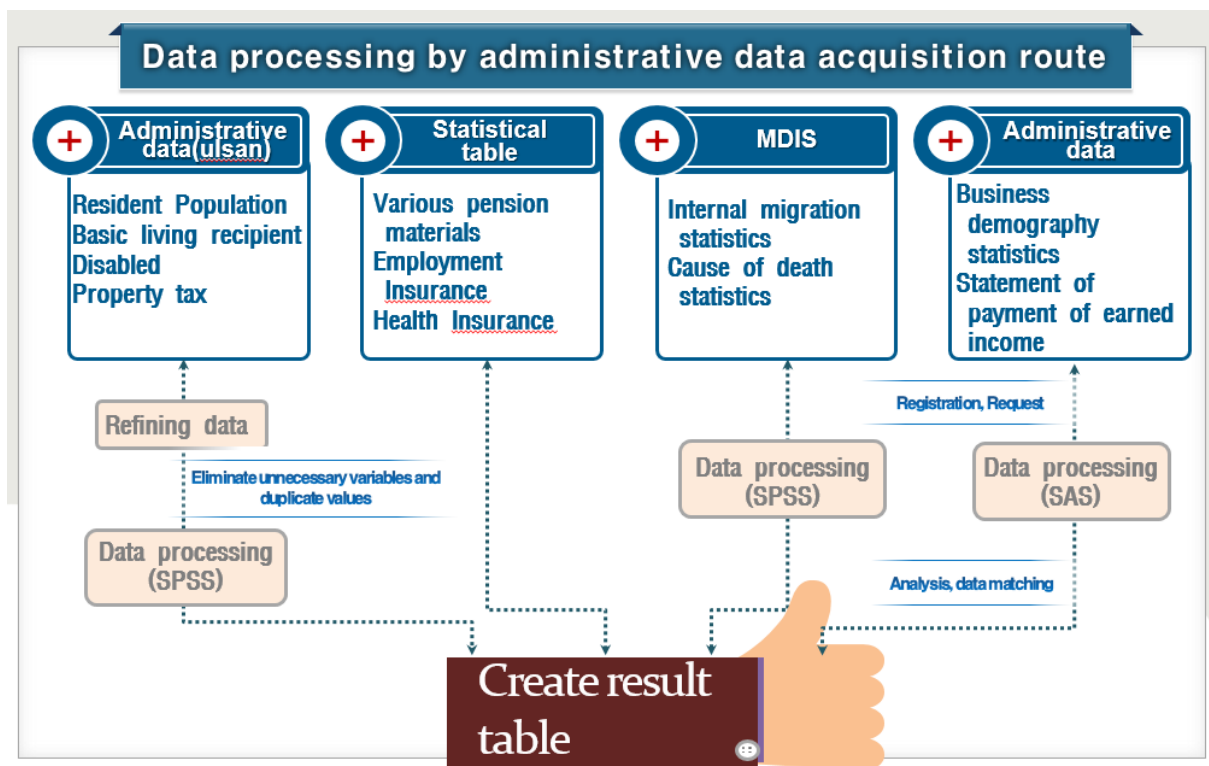
The base date for compiling the data is December 31, 2015. Various resources from 2013 to 2016 are used according to the nature of data. It can be divided into 14 kinds of administrative data and 4 kinds of existing statistical data on the nature of the data source. The population size of each household, the number of relocated people, the place of residence before migration, and the reason for the entrance of relocation were organized through resident registration data. Based on data from basic livelihood recipients, we have created data on the amount of beneficiaries receiving basic livelihood for the baby boomers and the status of beneficiaries by region. Disability data were used to provide household boom boomer holder disability registrants, regional disability registry statistics, and household property ownership and household type ownership statistics using property tax data. National pension data extracted the status of the baby boomer national pension subscriber, and the statistics of the subscription period and the monthly average. The data on health insurance produced statistics on the number of enrollees in the baby boomer health insurance system and the cost of hospitalization and cost of medical treatment. The public servant pension data were used to determine the number of enrollees in the baby boomer civil service. The number of enrollees in the baby boomer private pension system was ascertained through the private pension data, and the employment of generations statistics were produced based on employment insurance data. Baby Boomer's income earners and the number of earned income earners by industry were produced through the employment income



statement. The number of businesses with baby boomer business and the number of businesses by industry were identified by combining business registration, corporation tax, VAT, and income statement.

According to the existing statistical data, the level of citizens' living standards and consciousness survey of Ulsan city was mainly used to extract the plans for the transfer of baby boomers, household income, debt, expenditure status, future financial status, reemployment and retirement planning, planning for rural and farm living. Using population projection data, baby boomers and eco-households produced forecasted population forecasts and elderly population ratio data were produced. Through the domestic population migration statistics, the baby boomers were brought in and moved out. The causes of death, the status of suicide and the suicide rate data were produced by means of death statistics.

The following table summarizes the process of deriving the statistical result table from the data source.



3. Main results of Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics

The Ulsan Baby Boomer Statistics can be summarized as a comprehensive statistics showing the characteristics of a specific age group consisting of about 70 statistical tables in five dimensions. The statistical table was designed to improve the systematic structure by placing highly relevant statistical tables on population, work and income, retirement and retirement preparation, disease and health, and baby boomer awareness.

First, Baby Boomer of Ulsan has a population of 174,084, accounting for 14.8% of Ulsan's total population and the highest number of residents in Nam-Gu region (30.2%). In the past three years, there have been 12,912 people transferred to Baby Boomer, 14,035 transferred, and the primary transfer is in the occupation and the main reason is the housing.



In terms of work and income, the number of baby boomers earning income is 77,580, and 48.0% is working in the manufacturing sector. The number of baby boomer business enterprises is 33,800, 18.9% of which are wholesalers and retailers, and the industries with the largest number of creating and disappearing companies are hotels and restaurants.

In retirement and retirement planning, the number of retirees annually was 23,012 and the main reason for retirement was personnel interests, the highest at 47.6%. The public pension subscriber count is 89,445, with 51.4% of the baby boomer population.

In terms of illness and health, the number of deaths was estimated to be 554, with 226 malignant. The average hospital cost per person for the baby boomer was 115,755 won, and the most frequently treated cancer was male gastric cancer and female breast cancer.

Lastly, if you look at baby boomer rituals, 20.7% of baby boomers are planning to move out in 3 years, 70.1% of them hope to move in Ulsan other area and prefer the Nam-Gu.

Baby boomers were the most preferred occupations in terms of job retirement, accounting for 25.8% of free professions and 47.2% of those considering retirement at 65 ~ 69. The 40.2% of the baby boomers have the idea of settling in rural and farm area, and the most necessary policies for them are settlement assistance fund (34.0%). It is worth noting that 35.7% of the baby boomers and 44.8% of the eco-generation are responsible for their parents' aging.

4. Evidence-based follow-up policy monitoring

Baby boomer statistical information presentation session was held in 2016. November, and a month after 12.20, Ulsan city baby boomer comprehensive settlement plan was established. Based on the statistics of Baby Boomer, the measures consisted of 4 kinds of comprehensive measures such as job creation, housing, rural and farm settlement, and medical services.

The policies for creating jobs include providing one-stop employment service for retirees, revitalizing the elderly job search team, establishing a local job network, operating a call center tomorrow, and holding a baby boomer retirement design concert. The second step was to activate the Senior Technology Venture Center, to support the start-up of a small-scale business, and to establish a business incubator in a small business. Thirdly, City is planning to spur on making a re-employment success story and revitalizing women's job by expanding 1: 1 customized job counseling, female internship support, fostering female professional workforce related to job hunting. Final thing is to create jobs by supporting quality retirement education programs, full-time Ulsan citizenship programs. So, framework strategies to create job has been established in the direction of strengthening community cooperation projects for retirees by supporting quality retirement and social contribution activities.

The housing policy is to supply rural residential complexes and expand the base of the baby boomer through the development of three urban centers outside the city central area.

In the support for the potential settlers in farm area, the local government intends to strengthen the local education programs for the settlers, expand the farm tour as a pre-emptive agriculture village, and support farm housing companies.

The last policy to provide medical services was to establish a policy to expand the customized medical infrastructure by attracting the Center for Cardiovascular Diseases in Ulsan Area, establishing



a wide-area dementia center, opening a hospital affiliated to Ulsan University Medical School, and building industrial accident Hospital.

Through these four policies, Ulsan city hopes to increase the settlement conditions of baby boomers and to prevent population decline and decline of city competitiveness. It also decided to hold a policy meeting regularly to implement policies without interruption.

5. Conclusion

This paper started by raising three research questions. The first was to see what Baby Boomer statistics were. The second objective was to identify the main results of baby boomer statistics. The last was to grasp the linkage between statistics and policies on how the developed statistics are reflected in the policy. Through this study, it was an opportunity to recognize that regional statistics are very important intangible assets in establishing community policies. In addition, it became an opportunity to see how the statistics in the community can be used to better grasp the local demand and to make good use of it. It is expected that this paper will be a good practice for establishing evidence-based policy of stakeholders and local governments developing regional statistics and will be a useful guide for the development of regional statistics in the future.

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