

## Summary and Conclusion

1. In Korea, local government's responses to the trend of low fertility and potential depopulation vary depending upon the financial condition of local governments, which is a direct function of local transfer from the central government and local taxes from business transactions. In general, rural-based local governments, both cities and counties, tend to focus more on birth bonuses programs, while urban/metropolitan ward governments tend to pay more attention on the provision of monetary support for childcare service for the women working in the paid labor market.
2. Since 1960, the Korean government had been successful in implementing the population control policy that gained broad acceptance from the Korean people. In the 1980s, the same policy continued to exist; and 49 types of population-related measures played a critical role in achieving the policy objective at an earlier time than scholars and policymakers had expected. In this regard, some policy measures related to population control must be redirected from the long-term perspective of improving the overall quality of Korean population or preserving women's reproductive health or the right to reproduction.
3. In recent months, the Korean government is trying to propose several measures related to the phenomenon of fertility far below replacement and the onset of depopulation in the near future. In the government circles, there are certainly stubborn differences in opinions between those in charge of finance and budget matters and those in charge of population and family-related programs. For example, finance/budget officials believe that the current level of fertility, as is observed in the recent three consecutive years between 2001 and 2003, is a disruptive phenomenon; and the end of economic disruption in the aftermaths of 1997 financial crisis will lead to the rebounding of fertility to a sustainable level, say 1.6~1.8 births per woman, in the near future.
4. Demographers do not believe that recent evolution of the "abysmally" low fertility in Korea and some other NIE countries is a short-term, disruptive phenomenon. They have strong faith that the government, both national and local, must do their best to minimize the adverse consequences of low fertility, depopulation, and the rapid aging of population. In this regard, the current administration under the leadership of President Roh Moo Hyun will have to develop a series of comprehensive, inter-governmental measures that are needed to raise the national consciousness of joint responsibility for the rearing of next generation and maintain the momentum of long-run, sustainable growth and economic development.
5. In this regard, the local governments, both upper- and lower-level, will have to maintain close links

with the national government, share policy information with one another, and implement their own, independent programs that must vary with their local conditions. According to local administrators, the national government must do its best maximum efforts to help their local governments achieve financial freedom in setting up and implementing the local population programs, whether they are for the support of daycare service or for the cash allowance provided to the toddler's families. Indeed, they believe that the local government will need to develop birth bonus programs and childcare support programs for the children whose birth orders are first or second, not limiting to the third-order children who contribute very much to imbalances in the sex ratio at birth. Under the slogan of local competitiveness, they say, the central government asks the local governments to do too many things, including the local population programs, which are all beyond the annual limit of local budgets.

6. The Korean government will initiate a massive public campaign very soon after the Korean National Assembly passes the Basic Law on Aging and Population Policy early in April (See Appendix in more detail). The government will give the families with more than two children priorities in their application for public rental housing, support childcare expenses, expand such public facilities as daycare service centers, and introduce baby credit system (in conjunction with the contribution to national pension). President Roh Moo Hyun will be the chairman of this new government-civic organization that both relevant ministries and NGO leaders will participate in. According to the health ministry official, the Korean government will restructure a traditional maternal health-related government organization as the headquarter for national campaign. The headquarter will be located in Seoul and its local chapters will be in 16 metropolitan and provincial governments.

## **Appendix . Population Policies and Programs against the Perpetuation of Very Low Fertility in South Korea**

1. The Korean government plans to establish a nationwide civic-governmental campaign organization to awaken the issue of fertility far below a replacement in South Korea. This organization will take over a traditional maternal health organization, namely, the Korean Association of Family Health and Welfare, extending its membership to ministerial representatives and people working for business enterprises, civil organizations, labor unions, and feminist groups. This will have 16 local chapters for 7 metropolitan and 9 provincial governments to respond to the local needs for population programs and policies, such as childcare and birth bonus programs.

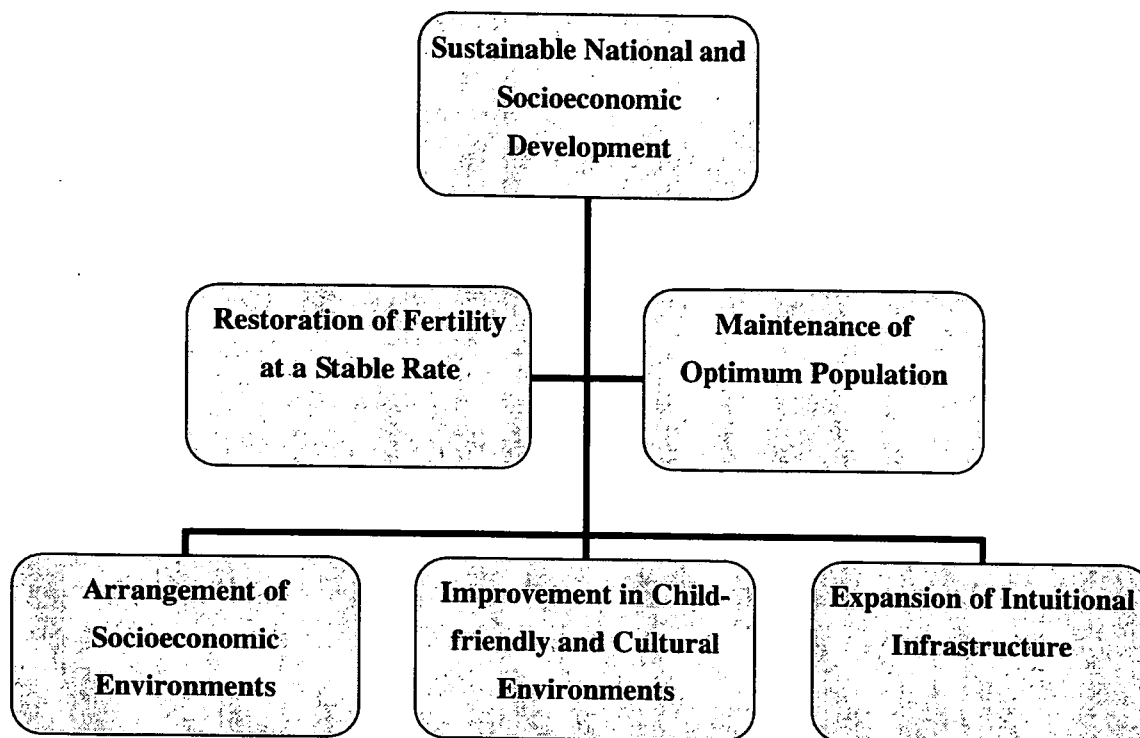
With the passage of the Basic Law on Low Fertility and Aging Society by the Korean National Assembly early in next April, President Roh Moo Hyun will be the chairman for this campaign organization and lead the Presidential Commission on Low Fertility and Aging Society in which the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, and all the other related government agencies participate.

2. The Korean government feels that it is necessary for the nation to keep fertility at a stable rate in order and maintain an optimum size of population in order to cope with the aging of population internally, maintain global competitiveness externally, and to pursue sustainable national socioeconomic development in the long run. In doing so, the government plans to build the socioeconomic environments favorable to the bearing and rearing of children, improve the cultural environments child-friendly, and at the same time, expand the institutional infrastructure which can support the family wishing to have more children.

At this time, the Korean government reviews specific policies and programs in the following areas:

- (1) Reduction in the proportion single through increase in marriages at appropriate ages;
- (2) Increase in fertility among the women in marital union
- (3) Improvement in protection for newly born toddlers; and
- (4) Arrangement of the social environment favorable to marriages and childbearing

**Figure 1. Basic Framework for Fertility Restoration Policy Measures in Korea**



3. Reduction in the proportion single through increase in marriages at appropriate ages (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and Ministry of Labor)
  - (1) Planning for economic vitality such as labor absorption (i.e., reduction in youth unemployment)
    - Attempts to work out the measures to raise the rate of economic growth and employment rate
    - Attempts to increase the stability of jobs for women and other contingent work forces.
    - Attempts to give priority support to jobs for married people's familial households and reinforce childcare programs for the households where both couples have jobs in the paid labor markets.
  - (2) Inducement in value change, particularly value toward marriage and family (i.e., late marriage and living single)
    - Develops the measures to encourage women and men in their twenties to marry at appropriate ages.
    - Disseminates the recognition of gender equality and expand the institutional infrastructure for gender equality.
    - Plans to support the social and institutional support mechanism for marriage formation.
    - Plans to reduce the burden from wedding expenses through support for sound wedding

culture.

- (3) Arrangement of child-friendly environment at the workplace
    - Stems out the practice of forced resignation (under the name of "recommendation") at the time of marriage formation and child delivery.
    - Reinforces administrative guidance needed to stem out discrimination in job placement, promotion, and training program at the workplace at the time of marriage formation and child delivery.
  - (4) Expansion of child-friendly housing policies and programs
    - Give newly wed couples preferential treatment for housing purchase funds and expand income deduction in the year-end collection of taxes.
4. Restoration of fertility for those in marital union (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and Ministry of Culture)
- (1) Increase in compatibility between female economic activity and the rearing of children
    - Provision of maternity and childrearing-related leave of absence, child care service, and other benefits.
  - (2) Change in value toward children and family formation
  - (3) Support of sound environment for the bearing and rearing of children
    - Reinforces the health-insurance support for the bearing and rearing of children (expansion of benefit items through the health insurance system, expansion of health insurance coverage for prenatal maternity health examination, the full-fee support for natural delivery of birth through the national health insurance system, etc.)
    - Reviews the expansion of health-insurance coverage for infecund or subfecund couples and their fees for treatment.
    - Expands the full-fee support for the recovery of sterilization operations through the national health insurance system.
  - (4) Measures to reduce the incidence of divorces
    - Makes it more difficult for the married couples to end their marriages on the basis of mutual consent (Health of Ministry and Welfare; and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family).
  - (5) Reinforced support for traditional extended family system
    - To stem out the decrease in three-generation familial households, tries to build the environment for these traditional extended households, develop the system of support for elderly parents, and build up the cultural environments that cherish the extended family system.
  - (6) Reinforces the support for familial households with three or more children (Ministry of

Education and Human Resources, Ministry of Health and Welfare, etc.)

- Provision of no-fee education and additional score at the time of job application for the third or higher children.
  - Introduces credit for the individual contribution to the national pension fund.
  - Gives differential deduction by the number of children in labor income at the year-end calculation of taxes.
  - Reduces the residential taxes for the family with three or more children.
  - Reinforces the housing support for the family with three or more children.
  - Gives priority to those with three or more children at the time of sales for the apartment for ordinary citizens.
  - Gives preferential treatments at the time of rental housing and the choice of apartment size.
  - Expands the loan for housing funds.
  - Reinforces the support for educational expenses.
  - Supports the textbook fees, school uniform expenses, and transportation expenses for the third or higher-order children.
  - Give the preferential loan for supplemental living expenses for the familial households with three more children.
5. Reinforcement of protection for newly born toddlers
- (1) Support for premature babies in the below-poverty household
    - Expands the medical-fee support for the children with prenatal abnormalities.
    - Support the familial household with premature babies in the area of medication and child care services.
  - (2) Protection of children born to unmarried mother and the activation of domestic adoption practices
  - (3) Reinforcement of maternal protection
    - Reinforces the leave-of-absence system for maternity protection, like the leave for prenatal checkup visit and leave-of-absence due to miscarriages and still births.
    - Expands the social burden for prenatal and postnatal maternity leave expenses from 30 to 60 days.
    - Increases benefits during maternity leaves and tries to increase stepwise the support for hiring replacement manpower.
    - Expands tax deductions.
6. Buildup of social environments favorable to marriage and childbearing
- (1) Campaign for the urgency of population problems through newspaper and television
  - (2) Establishment of views toward marriage and children through mass media, geared toward special needs for the target population

- (3) Establishment of family arrangement based on the concept of equality and democracy through new social-studies education
- (4) Introduction of population education contents in the textbooks for elementary, middle, and high schools.
- (5) Development of campaigns for promoting child-friendly and gender-equal cultures at the school and workplaces.

**Local Government's Population Programs to Cope with Low Fertility in South Korea**

**1. Seoul Special Metropolitan City**

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Childcare Support for Children whose Birth Orders are Third or Higher	Seoul Metropolitan City → Ward government	10.9 billion Won (Seoul 50 % + Ward 50 %)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> (1) Birth Order 3+ (2) 0-2 years old (3) Childcare in Seoul <u>Support Level:</u> 100 percent of the total expenses, with the range of fee, as set up by childcare service guide line. Support Facilities: Public, Private, Workplace, and Home	March 2004-Current	Seoul City Childcare Support Ordinance Article 18.	Seoul Special Metropolitan City Childcare Support Department
Public Campaign for the Measures to Resolve the Unbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth	Ward government	630 thousand Won (Ward 100 %)	Campaign, education, and the issue of post cards	March 2002-Current	Ward-government plan	7 Ward governments
Operation of classrooms for Childbirth and Maternal Health	Ward government	25.74 million Won (Ward 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> Pregnant women, or those in the age of childbearing	May 1999-Current	Ward government plan	16 Ward governments
Prenatal Checkup for an Unborn Child	Ward government	73.27 million Won (Ward 100 %)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> Those in the pregnancy of 16-20 weeks, who reported her pregnancy to the local health centers	February 2004-Current	Ward-government plan	16 Ward governments



2. Busan Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Childcare Support for Local Government Employees	Ward government	72 million Won (County 100%)	Eligible Pop: 100 children whose parents are local government employees Support Level: 60 thousand Won per month	January 2004-Current	Infant and Child Daycare Law Article 7	Gijang County (General Affairs Department)
Operation of Childcare Facilities at the Workplace	Bussan Metropolitan City	8 million Won (City 100%)	Eligible Pop: 34 Children whose parents are Busan City employees Support Level: Facility Personnel Expenses	March 2004-Current	Infant and Child Daycare Law Article 7	Bussan City Feminist Policy Department
Operation of Childcare Facilities at the Workplace	Ward government	120 million Won (Ward 100%)	Eligible Pop: 60 Children whose parents are Ward employees. Support Level: Facility Operating Expenses	May, 2004-Current	Infant and Child Daycare Law Article 7	Geumjeong Ward (Social Welfare Department)
Prenatal Checkup for an Unborn Child	Busan Metropolitan City→Ward government	52 million Won (City 100 %)	Eligible Pop: Women who are in the stage of early pregnancy, but report her pregnancy to the health center	February 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Busan City Health and Sanitation Department
Public Campaign for the Measures to Resolve the Unbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth	Busan Metropolitan City→Ward government	Non-budgetary appropriation	Oby-gyn clinics guidance and counseling; public campaigns thru street campaign, homepage, local newspapers Campaign, education, and the issue of post cards	March 2002-Current	Discretionary decision	Busan City Health and Sanitation Department 7 Ward governments
Provision of Mineral and Other Nutritional Supplements	Ward government	13 million Won (Ward 100%)	Provision of mineral supplements for pregnant mothers and nutritional supplements for their toddlers	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	3 Ward governments (Busanjin, Dongrae, Geumjeong)

### 3. Daegu Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Prenatal Checkup for an unborn child	Daegu Metropolitan City→Ward /county government	9.56 million (City 50 % + Ward 50%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> Pregnant Women who reported her pregnancy to the local health center	January 2003-Current	Discretionary decision	Daegu City Health Department
Public Campaign for the Measures to resolve the unbalanced sex ratio at birth	Daegu Metropolitan City→Ward/county government	Non-budgetary appropriation	Oby-gyn clinics guidance and counseling; public campaigns thru street campaign, homepage, local newspapers, school education, and the issue of post cards	March 2002-Current	Discretionary decision	Busan City Health and Sanitation Department 7 Ward governments

#### 4. Incheon Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Childcare Support for Children whose Birth Orders are Third or Higher	Incheon Metropolitan City → Ward/county government	228 million Won (City 50% + Ward 50%)	Eligible Pop: children (1) whose births are third or higher; (2) whose mothers are working parents; support up to the age of 5 Support Level: 200 thousand Won per month	January 2004-Current	City Ordinance	Woman's Welfare Department
No-fee Delivery for the Low-Income Family	Incheon Metropolitan City	69.4 million Won (City 100%)	Eligible Pop: low-income family	January 2004-Current	Discretionary Decision	Health and Sanitation Department
Public Campaign for the Measures to Resolve the Unbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth	Incheon Metropolitan City → Ward/county government	Non-budgetary appropriation	Oby-gyn clinics guidance and counseling; public campaigns thru street campaign, homepage, local newspapers, school education, and the issue of post cards	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Health and Sanitation Department
Support for Prenatal Check-up Fees, and the Issue of Birth Congratulation Cards plus Vaccination Information	Ward government	6.5 million Won (City 100%)	Rubella test, no-fee check-up for newly wed couples; the issue of birth congratulation cards plus vaccination information booklets	February 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	2 Ward governments (Dong, Nam)
Operation of Classrooms for Childbirth and Maternal Health	Ward government	2.6 million Won (Ward 100%)	Eligible pop: All registered, pregnant woman Support level: instructor fees for Lamaze gymnastics	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	1 Ward government (Nam)

(Continued)

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Support for Prenatal Check-up Fees	Ward government	8.2 million Won (Ward 100 %)	All registered, pregnant woman; Rubella test; and prenatal check-up for an unborn child	July 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Namdong Ward government
Support for Prenatal Check-up Fees	Ward government	8.86 million Won (Ward 100 %)	All registered, pregnant woman; Rubella test; and prenatal check-up for an unborn child	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Bupyong Ward government
Operation of Classrooms for Lamaze gymnastics		2.4 million Won (Ward 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop.</u> : Those whose pregnancies duration are 5-6 months	July 2004-Current		
Support for Prenatal Check-up Fees	Ward government	2.43 million Won (Ward 100 %)	All registered, pregnant woman; Rubella test; and prenatal check-up for an unborn child	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Gyeyang Ward government
Operation of Classrooms for Childbirth and Maternal Health		2.4 million Won (Ward 100%)	Support for operating expenses of the maternal classrooms	July 2004-Current		
Home Visit for Newly Born Babies	County government	5.0 million Won (Ward 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop.</u> : Newly Born Babies in the County Benefit: 15,000 Won	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Ganghwa County government
Check-up for Newly Wed Couples		Non-budgetary appropriation	<u>Eligible Pop.</u> : Newly Wed Couples (300 pairs, est.)	February 2004-Current		
Support for Prenatal Check-up Fees		18.0 million Won (Ward 100%)	All registered, pregnant woman; Rubella test; and prenatal check-up for an unborn child	June 2004-Current		
The Issue of Maternity Registration Postcards		0.7 million Won (Ward 100%)	All newly wed couples; the issue of postcards advertising maternal health programs	February 2004-Current		

### 5. Daejeon Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Childcare Support for Children whose Birth Orders are Third or Higher	Daejeon Metropolitan City → Ward government	600 million (City 50 % + Ward 50 %)	Eligible Pop: (1) Birth Order 3+ (2) 0-3 years old (3) Childcare in Daejeon Support Level: 200,000 Won per month for 300 Children	July 2004- Current	Infant and Child Daycare Law Article 7.	Daejeon City Woman's Policy Department
Provision of Mineral and Other Nutritional Supplements	Daejeon Metropolitan City → Ward government	13 million Won (Ward 100%)	Provision of mineral supplements for pregnant mothers between the second trimester and the time of delivery	March 2004- Current	Discretionary decision	Daejeon City Health and Sanitation Department
Prenatal Checkup for an Unborn Child	Ward government	750 thousand Won (Ward 100 %)	Rubella test; Eligible pop.: Newly wed couples & those whose pregnancy last within the first trimester	February 2004- Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government
Nursing Room Operations	Ward government	460 thousand Won (Ward 100 %)	Provision of facilities, supplies, and audiovisual materials	January 2004- Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government
Postcards and Vaccination Information	Ward government	1.40 thousand Won (Ward 100%)	Birth congratulation and the issue of vaccination information brochures	January 2004- Current	Discretionary decision	2 Ward governments (Dong, Jung)
Support of Medical Expenses for the Side Effects of Family Planning Operations	Ward government	600 thousand Won (Ward 100 %)	Support for those who are not covered by the national associations of sterility operations among those suffering from the side effects of family planning operations	January 2004- Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government

(Continued)

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Education and Public Campaign Programs	Ward government	1.2 million Won (Ward 100 percent)	The expenses needed to manufacture the material for public campaigns	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government
Operation of Classroom for Childbirth and Maternal Health	Ward government	1.0 million Won 2.0 (Ward 100%)	Supply of the bathing material for toddlers	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government

## 6. Gwangju Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Maternal Health Surveillance Program	Ward government	3.0 million (Ward 100%)	Check-up for newly born babies, vaccination guideline, and birth congratulation postcards, and the supply of diaper cover	July 2004-Current	Discretionary decision.	Dong Ward government
Public Campaign for the Measures to Resolve the Unbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth	Ward government	Non-budgetary appropriation	Campaigns for ob-gyn and other medical institutions; twice every year	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Dong Ward government
The Issue of Birth Congratulation Postcards	Ward government	300 thousand Won (Ward 100%)	Birth congratulation postcards plus brochure for vaccination information	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Seo Ward government
Provision of Mineral and Other Nutritional Supplements	Ward government	2,116 million Won (Ward 100%)	Breastfeeding campaign, the provision of mineral supplements	March 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Seo Ward government
The Issue of Birth Congratulation Postcards	Ward government	1.3 million Won (Ward 100%)	Birth congratulation postcards plus information brochure for the no-fee use of the local health center	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Nam Ward government
Fertility Queen Contest	Ward government	2.7 million Won (Ward 100%)	Buildup of the environment for boosting fertility in local communities	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Buk Ward government
Sexuality Education and counseling for adolescent children	Jeonnam Branch, Korean Federation of Family Health and Welfare	23.9 million Won (City 42% + Province 58%)	Eligible Pop.: High school students; 4000 students, 40 times every year Program: the side effects of induced abortions	January 2000-Current	City/Province Transfer Management Ordinance	Jeonnam Branch, Korean Federation of Family Health and Welfare

7. Ulsan Metropolitan City

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Checkup for young adults	Ward government	20.5 million (City 50% + Ward 50%)	Check-up for those attending childcare centers and the preschool children	July 2004-Current	Discretionary decision.	Ulsan Metropolitan City Health and Sanitation Department
Sexuality Education and counseling for adolescent children	Ulsan Metropolitan City	2.8 million Won (City 100%)	Eligible Pop.: High school students; 4000 students, 40 times every year Program: Sexuality education and counseling, and summer camps for the youths; sexuality education exhibition room	June 2004-Current	Discretionary Decision	Ulsan City Social Welfare Department



### 8. Gyeonggi Province

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
WIC (Wellbeing for Infants and Children Program)	Province government → City/county government	900 million Won (Province 100%)	500 thousand Won for poor pregnant women at the time of childbirth; provision of birth congratulation in-cash or in-kind benefits for each county/city government	January 2005- Current	Province plan	Province Health and Sanitation Department
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	Eligible Pop: Birth Order 3+ Support Level: 200,000 Won per child (gift voucher)	January 2004- Current	Discretionary decision.	Suweon City government
The Birth Bonuses Program	County government	(County 100%)	Eligible Pop: Birth Order 3+ Support Level: 100,000 Won per child in 2004; 200,000 thousand Won in 2005	January 2004- Current	Discretionary decision.	Gapyong County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	County government	(County 100%)	Eligible Pop: All new born babies Support Level: 100,000 Won (pure gold ring)	January 2003- Current	Discretionary decision.	Yeoncheon County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	County government	(County 100%)	Eligible Pop: rural women at the time of childbirth Support Level: silver necklace (35 thousand Won) ** Plans to extend it to all county areas; applies to the babies born in 2004)	August 2003- Current	Decision By the Woman and Development Committee	Yangpyong County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	Eligible Pop: Birth Order 3+ Support Level: 200,000 Won per child	January 2005- Current	Discretionary decision.	Namyangju City government

(Continued)

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Support for Infertile Couple	Provincial government	(Province 100%)	The restoration of family-planning operation to the pre-operation stage	January, 2005-Current	Province government plan	Province Health and Sanitation Department
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	The payment of 1 million bonus for the family who has the third or higher order births; and the provision of in-kind benefits (80,000 Won)	January 2005-Current	Local Ordinance (No 512)	Icheon City government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	The payment of 200 thousand Won for the family who has the third or higher order births; and the distribution of Nutritional supplements for pregnant mothers (100,000 Won)	January 2005-Current	Discretionary decision.	Yongin City government
Daycare Support for the third or higher order children	City government	(City 100%)	Support of daycare fees for the third or higher order children who are registered at the local daycare center; up to the age of five (a maximum of 50 percent, ie.220 thousand Won)	January 2005-Current	Discretionary decision.	Yongin County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	200 million Won (City 100%)	The payment of 200 thousand Won for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> birth and 400 thousand Won for the third or higher order birth (in-cash benefit)	January 2005-Current	Discretionary decision.	Yongin City government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	200 million Won (City 100%)	The payment of 100 thousand Won for the third or higher order birth (in-cash benefit)	January 2005-Current	Discretionary decision.	Yongin City government

(Continued)

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	The payment of 100 thousand Won for the third or higher order birth	January 2005-Current	Discretionary Decision	Osan City government
Daycare Support for the third or higher order children	City government	(City 100%)	Support of daycare fees for the third or higher order children who are registered at the local daycare center; up to the age of five (100 percent full-fee payment)	January 2005-Current	Discretionary decision.	Osan County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	(City 100%)	Support of daycare fees for the third or higher order children who are registered at the local daycare center; up to the age of five (a maximum of 50 percent, ie.220 thousand Won	July 6, 2004-Current	Discretionary Decision	Seongnam City government

## 9. Gangweon Province

Program	Program Implementation System	FY 2004 Budget (Cost Sharing)	Program Contents (Eligible Population and Support Level)	Program Period	Source of Program Legitimacy	Department or Lower-Level Local Governments
Operation of Classrooms for Childbirth and Maternal Health	City government	3.6 million Won (City 100%)	Instructor Fee and Public Campaign	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision.	Gangneung City government
The Support of Childcare Service for Government Employees	County government	144.0 million Won (County 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> Children whose parents are local government workers <u>Support Level:</u> 100,000 Won per child	January 2004-Current	Discretionary decision.	Donghae City government
The Birth Bonuses Program	City government	330 million Won (City 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> all new born babies <u>Support Level:</u> 100,000-Won worth gift voucher and the issue of bank account for the new toddler (with the deposit of 10 thousand Won)	January 2003-Current	Discretionary decision.	Yeoncheon County government
The Birth Bonuses Program	County government	65 million Won (County 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> all new born babies <u>Support Level:</u> 100,000-won worth gift voucher and bimonthly event of birth congratulation	August 2004-Current	Discretionary decision	Samcheok City government
Support for Prenatal Checkup Fees	County government	2.440 million (County 100%)	<u>Eligible Pop:</u> All registered, pregnant women; check up for the abnormality of an urban child	January 2002-Current	Discretionary decision.	Inje County government