Institutional Linkages between Social Protection Measures and Industrialisation in Korea

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Content

- Compatibility between Economic Policy and Social Policy
- Institutional Linkage between Economic Policy and Social Policy
- Classifications of Institutional Linkage between Economic and Social Policies



I. Compatibility between Economic Policy & Social Policy

- Compatibility (positive-sum) or Incompatibility (trade-off) between efficiency/economic growth/capitalism & equity/egalitarian redistribution/welfare state
- After the golden age, new incompatibility: social policy ->
 decline in
- (i) productive sector
- (ii) labour supply & work incentive
- (iii) saving & investment



- Empirical evidence of trade-off arguments → mixed and inconclusive (e.g. Atkinson 1999)
- Globalisation and social policy: compensation effect (Rodrick 1997) & compatibility effect (Gough 1996)
- Reciprocal, complex and dynamic relationship b/w social & economic policies



II. Institutional Linkage between Economic Policy & Social Policy

- The Developmental State & Developmental Welfare
- The state's role as a **regulator** & a low social spender
- Prominent welfare role of the private sector
- initiated & advocated by bipartite coalitions
- → 'Varieties of Capitalism' approach



II-1. Institutional Linkage at the Regime Level

- Varieties of Capitalism approach (e.g. Soskice 1999; Hall and Soskice 2001; Ebbinghaus and Manow 2001)
- Institutional complementarities (or elective affinities) b/w specific social protection and particular components of production regimes
- (a) Liberal Market Economies (LMEs)
- (b) Coordinated Market Economies (CMEs)



(cont.)

Industry-based coordination (Europe) & Group-based coordination (Japan, Korea)

Group-coordinated market economies

- state-business alliance
- vocational training as a company-based phenomenon
- technology diffusion and development within the group of companies
- company-based unions



II-2. Institutional Linkage at the Policy Level

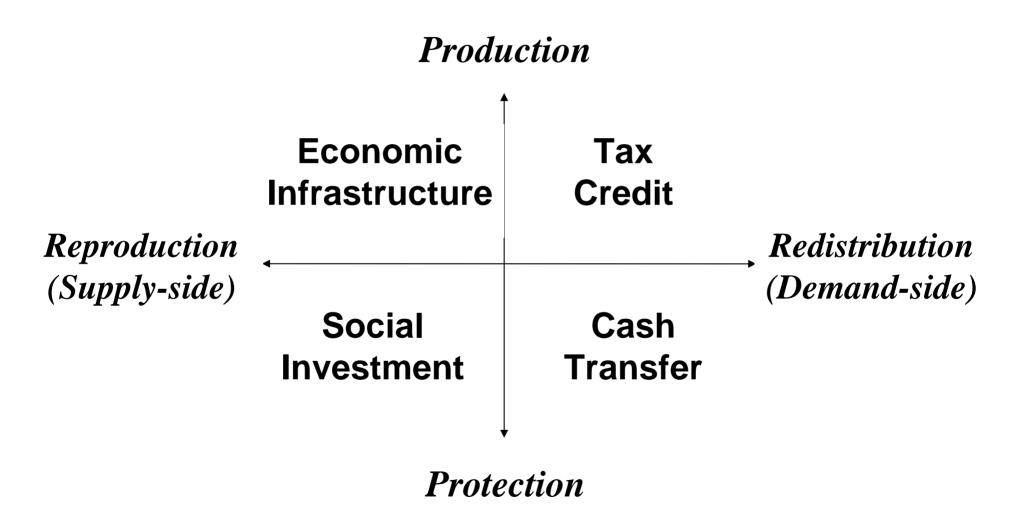
- Social policy under group-CME: company welfare (& company-specific skill)
- → institutionally complementary to other spheres of production regime (i.e. industrial relations, vocational training, corporate governance)
- 'Economy-first' developmental strategy and its subordination of social welfare



- Linkage b/w work and welfare in terms of
- (i) employment (by the high economic growth rate and rising income levels);
- (ii) human capital investment (also self-reliance);
- (iii) company welfare (with lifelong employment patterns);
- (iv) work-based, **contributory social insurance** programmes



III. Classifications of Institutional Linkage



III-1. Social Investment

- Swedish 'active manpower policy', the US 'workfare', the UK 'welfare-to-work'
- East Asian productivist social policy
- Korean social investment & Industrialisation
- Low spending on ALMP (0.1% of GDP in 1996)
- High spending on **education** (17.6% of gov't expenditure in 1972, 21% in 1983, 19.8% in 1987)
 - → High participation and completion rates at all levels of formal education
- state-led vocational training system during 1970s



III-2. Economic Infrastructure

- Infra (transport, energy, information/communication technology, drinking water, sanitation and irrigation)
 - → economic growth (raising labour productivity and lowering production and transaction costs) & reproduction of labour force (improving health, nutrition and education)
- Expanding infrastructure in the early stage of development
 <e.g.> Transport infrastructure (expressways, urban railways, container ports)



III-3. Tax Credit

- Fiscal welfare (Titmuss 1958)
- Tax expenditure: relieving tax burdens or giving tax refunds to individuals for social purposes
- Tax incentives and exemptions for firms
- A series of tax bills during the industrialisation period → to encourage firms' investment and individuals' saving
- Cash transfers → not a main policy tool before 1997



Thank you