

## 5. Korea

Mr. Chang Gyu Im

# *Country Report*

1. Name : Chang Gyu Im

2. Country : Republic of Korea

3. Name of My Organization :

Korea Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled(KEPAD)

## <History of the KEPAD>

Since its foundation in 1990 Korea Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled(hereinafter refer KEPAD) as a national agency under Ministry of Labor to maximize employment opportunities and job stability for persons with disabilities, has performed such functions as vocational counseling, training, job placement, prevocational education, public relations, financial support and researches.

## <Organization of the KEPAD>

KEPAD has a headquarter and one complex center of vocational rehabilitation, three vocational training institutes for persons with disabilities, 12 local branches in great cities and provinces and four attached vocational evaluation center of branch offices. In headquarter, there are three departments and 10 divisions.

## 4. Outline of the function of KEPAD

### A. Vocational counseling & Job placement

To perform job placement at the workplace by vocational counseling, vocational evaluation, prevocational education, job search and job adjustment training for the disabled's ability and aptitude.

### B. Vocational training

To manage three vocational training institutes and support training cost to public vocational training facilities, special schools and vocational rehabilitation facilities for people with disabilities.

C. Skill contest of the disabled

To hold annually the local and nationwide skill contest for improving the disabled's skill and to participate in international abilympics

D. Subsidy assistance

To provide employers with subsidy and special grants employing people with disabilities and to furnish people with disabilities with funds in purchasing commuting vehicles.

E. Education & Public relations

To hold employment promotion convention and to promote campaigning for employment promotion, artistic work contest, utilizing mass media and producing brochures

F. Information management

To contribute to the improvement of vocational rehabilitation and employment promotion project building employment information DB to manage the information about education training organization and companies offering a job.

G. International cooperation

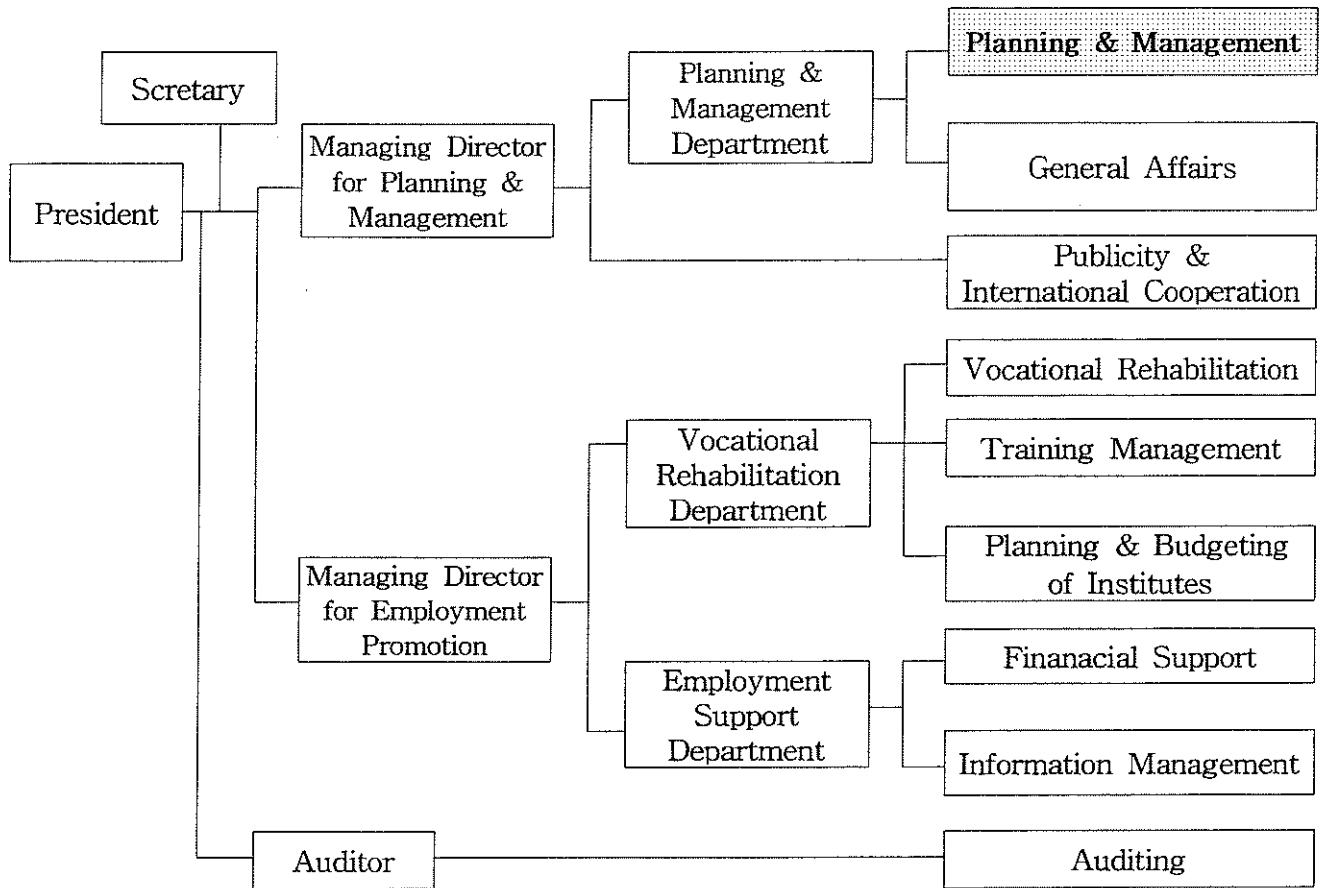
To carry out overseas training in vocational rehabilitation area, set up sisterhood relationship with other rehabilitation organizations, hold international conference, invite rehabilitation professionals abroad and make a study tour to other rehabilitation facilities

H. Research development

To provide basic materials to the employers for activating employment of people with disabilities and strengthening vocational capacity, interlinking with the other rehabilitation organizations for integrated vocational rehabilitation services.

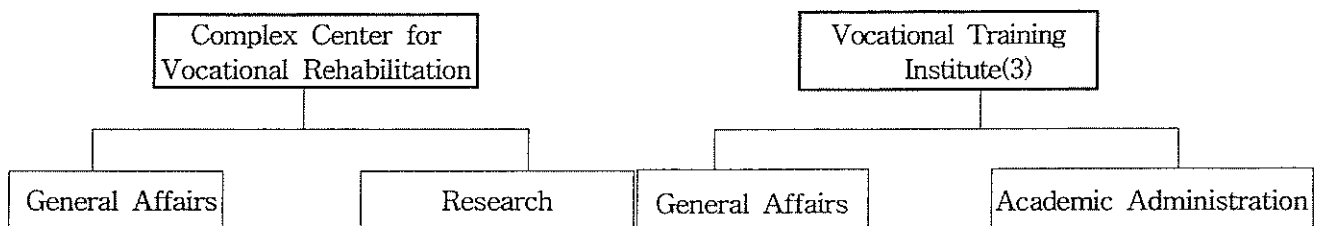
## 5. Organization Chart

### ● The Headquarter

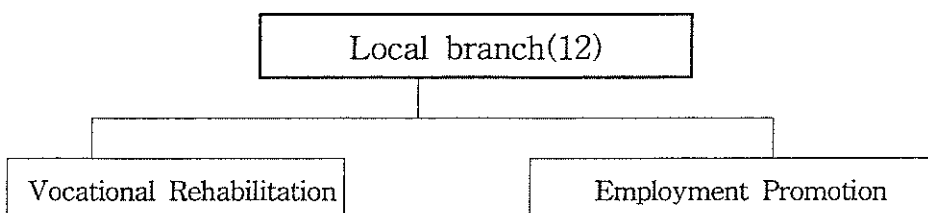


\* My work is planning, adjustment, analysis and appraisal about each project that was performed, is being performed and will be performed in KEPAD

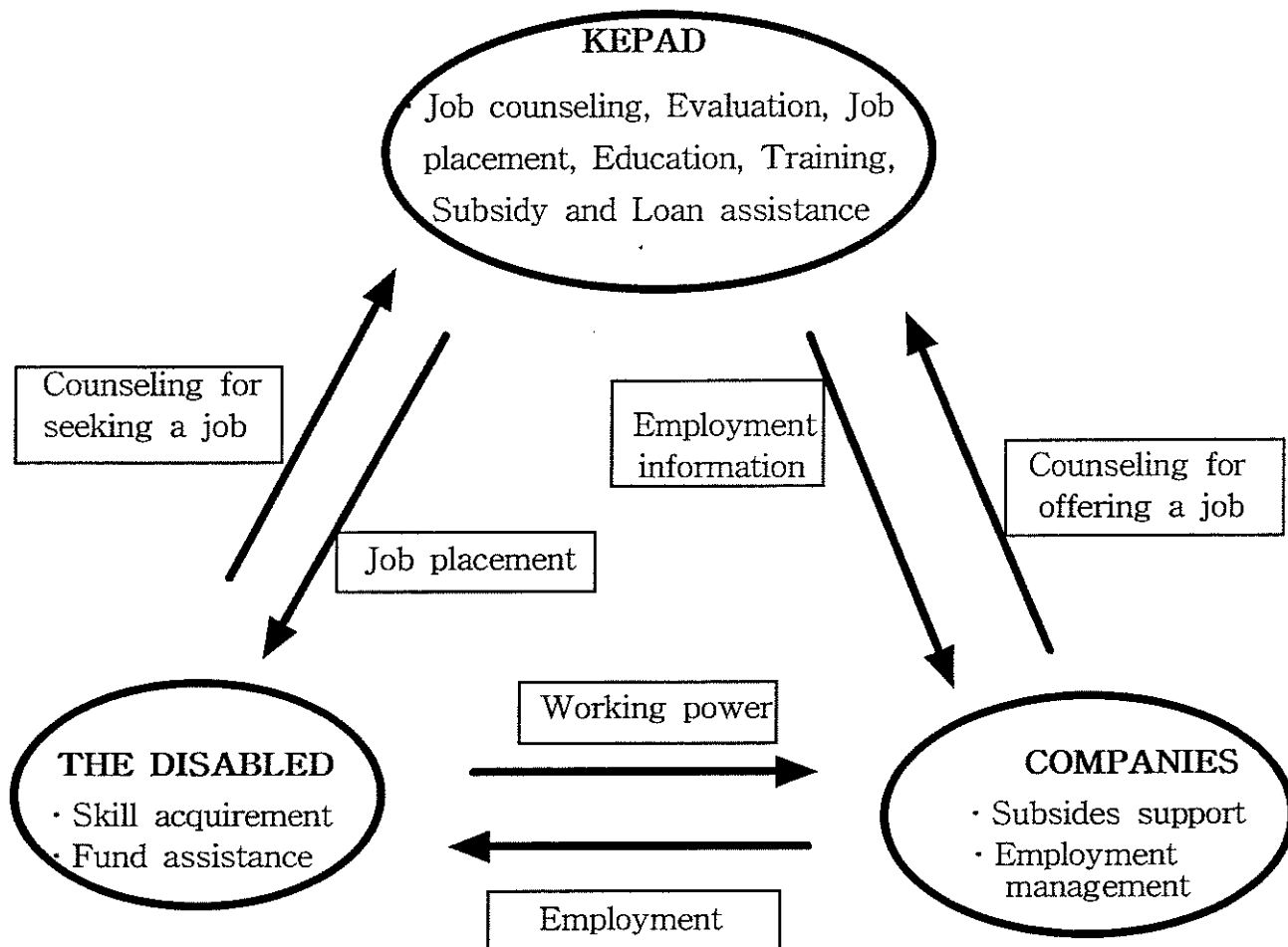
### ● An Affiliated Organization



### ● An Local Branch



< Work chart >



6. The current situation and trends in Rehabilitation service

48

(Table 1) Numerical Change of Registered Disabled

Year	Total	Type of Disability					Patriots and Veterans Object
		Sub Total	Physical	Mental	Visual	Auditory & lingual	
1991	272,541	224,025	144,080	33,852	15,720	30,373	48,516
1992	293,467	242,419	158,477	35,619	16,721	31,602	51,048
1993	317,939	265,442	176,015	38,260	17,977	33,190	52,497
1994	347,275	294,246	197,628	41,644	19,876	35,098	53,029
1995	378,323	324,860	220,723	45,994	21,488	36,655	53,463
1996	416,889	362,475	248,690	51,813	23,507	38,465	54,414
1997	480,188	425,064	294,419	59,559	27,211	43,875	55,124

Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare, White paper of Health and Welfare, 1998.

(Table 2) Numerical Change of the Estimated Disabled

(1,000 persons)

Year	Total	Type of Disability				The appearance rate(%)
		Physical	Mental	Visual	Auditory & lingual	
1985	915	533	79	59	244	22.2
1990	956	458	71	186	241	22.1
1995	1,053	704	81	75	193	23.5

Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare, White paper of Health and Welfare, 1998.

### 6-1 The status of educational service

In Korea, The special education programs such as curriculums, therapeutic education and vocational education have been provided for the objects of educational rehabilitation of people with mental retardation in accordance with the law for special education promotion

The education of people with mental retardation is divided into the early education, the special education, the vocational education and the social education. First, the early education is being practiced by the private institutes, the attached early education institutes of the welfare institutes and the attached kindergartens of the special schools. Second, the special education is practiced by the special schools and the special classes in the general schools. Third, the vocational education is practiced by the facilities relevant to the disabled and the major classes of the special schools. Fourth, the social education is practiced by the facilities and the groups relevant to the disabled.

In spite of these educational service, the special education has a few problems such as the shortage of the specialist and institutes for the special education, the poor benefit rate for the special education and too many students for a teacher, etc. which will be solved.

(Table 3) The Special Class Status of General School in Korea

Special Class				Student				Teacher		
primary	middle	high	sub-total	primary	middle	high	sub-total	special teacher	general teacher	sub-total
2,980 (2,289)	704 (624)	21 (17)	3,705 (2,930)	20,330	4,390	177	24,897	2,037	1,706	3,743

Source : 1998 The research report on actual state of special education, Ministry of Education

※ The number of ( ) is the number of schools to run the special class.

(Table 4) Status of Special School

(school/student)

subject of foundation type of disability	National	Public	Private	Total
Visually Impaired	1/248	2/268	9/863	12/1,379
Auditory Impaired	1/348	5/496	13/2,004	19/2,848
Mental Retardation	1/363	25/6,253	39/8,374	65/14,990
Physically Handicapped	-	4/1,080	12/1,891	16/2,971
Emotionally Disturbed	1/200	-	5/1,057	6/1,257
Total	4/1,159	36/8,097	78/14,189	118/23,445

Source : 1998 The research report on actual state of special education, Ministry of Education

### 6-2 The Status of Social Welfare Service

The service for the sociopsychological and vocational rehabilitation of persons with mental retardation are composed of various counsels, camps, hobby curriculums, job adjustment training, socialty training and sheltered work, etc.

Presently, these services are being practiced by the welfare institutes, the accommodation facilities and the groups relevant to people with mental retardation.

(Table 5) Present status of the welfare facility of the disabled(the end of 1997)

	Total	Rehabilitation(Medical Treatment) Facility							Utility Facility
		Sub - total	Rehabilitation Facility				Medical Treatment Facility	Work Facility	
			Physical disability	Mental retardation	Visual impairment	Hearing & Speech Impairment			
Number of facility	254	180	35	53	10	14	60	8	74
Capacity	15,980	15,980	3,096	5,601	687	925	5,269	402	-

\* there are about 150 sheltered workshops in all parts of the country

Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare, White paper of Health and Welfare, 1998.

### 6-3 The Medical Service

There is not the special medical system to provide the medical service for people with mental retardation in Korea. Therefore, the Rehabilitative Department or Mental Division of general hospitals and the rehabilitative hospitals as attached organization the welfare institutes for the disabled take charge of medical services of people with mental retardation.

(Table 6) Numerical Change of Medical Rehabilitation Specialists

Year	Rhabilitative Specialist	Physical Therapist	Occupational Therapist
1981	-	965	14
1985	34	2,553	46
1990	102	6,661	161
1994	232	9,100	266
1995	232	9,924	289
1996	276	10,661	319
1997	376	11,960	347

※ there are 15 attached rehabilitative hospitals of the welfare facilities for the disabled  
Sourec : Ministry of Health and Welfare, White paper of Health and Welfare, 1998.

#### 6-4 The Financial Aids

Ministry of Health and Welfare institutionlized a living support for income security and living stability of the disabled. This support system is as below:

- A. Payment of a living subsidiary allowance to the disabled
- B. Support of educational expenditure to the disabled's children
- C. Support of medical expenditure to the disabled
- D. The loan of self - supporting fund to the disabled
- E. Enforcement of various systems to reduce economic burden of the disabled

#### 6-5 The Status of Voluntary Activity

It is difficult for us to grasp a number of voluntary groups and volunteers for people with mental retardation. but many voluntary groups and volunteers are in full activities around the groups relevant to people with mental retardation in Korea

7. My suggestion on rehabilitation services for people with intellectual disabilities and the problems to solve to make the suggestion actualized.

The most important things for rehabilitation of people with mental retardation are the early discovery, treatment, education and intervention.

For the rehabilitation of people with mental retardation, medical, educational, sociopsychological and vocational services that are appropriate to the individuals' characteristics should be properly provided for both the disabled and their parents with early discovery in order to help the disabled play parts as social beings when they become adults.



Concerning the education for people with mental retardation, circumstantial adaptability and sociality education should precede intelligence education that is emphasized on letters and figures, and the training by virtual experience should precede the indirect theoretical education in the class. Also, Gymnastics is another important part for people with mental retardation since most of them have physically healthy although they have the limitations of mental abilities. The physical health is their merit, and by making good use of the merit, they can achieve social and vocational rehabilitation.

Ultimately, people with mental retardation can live their life as normal social beings, and we can call it real rehabilitation at last.

Under the present status of Korea, if they achieve rehabilitation, they become adult, it means they have the conditions as followed.

First, they marry the disabled or non-disabled, make new family by themselves, have a job, constantly earn monthly income more than minimum wage by work. Through this life, they keep house for themselves without being supported by their parents or brothers.

Second, between people with mental retardation, they make group home by help of the living instructor as a role of surrogate parent, and they have a job in the sheltered workshop or the general company, constantly earn monthly income more than minimum wage by work. Through this life, they get their living for themselves.

Therefore, to achieve rehabilitation as one of above two forms, people with mental retardation, their parents and specialists relevant to rehabilitation must try to achieve successful rehabilitation together.

#### 8. Community-Based Rehabilitation(CBR) Programmes provided for people with Intellectual Disabilities in Korea

Some cases of CBR program are founded on national and private level. The first Community Based Rehabilitation program was introduced by The KSRD in 1985 with financial support from the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea. One Dong(city ward) in Seoul and two Myons(small district unit of local government) were selected as exemplary districts for the program. The program lasted for four years until December of 1988, when the government subsidies were available no longer.

A typical pilot CBR program in private sector was the one by Chonju Christain Foundation in Wanju-county, Chollabukdo Province. It lasted from 1987 to 1995. This program was regarded as the most exemplary program in the aspect of scale and organization. Similar programs were tried by various organization in private sector, but these programs could not achieve further development. Since 1992, there are many trials continually to carry out CBR programs in several regions included Seoul Metropolitan City and Kyunggi-Province.

In Korea, CBR. programs which are provided for people with mental retardation are the operation of the welfare center for Home Stay Disable Persons, Group Homes, the educational service for Home Stay Disable Persons, Independent Living Movement, the sheltered workshop and a periodic and short nursery service, etc.

#### 8-1. The operation of the welfare center for Home Stay Disable Persons

The main purpose of the operation of the welfare center for Home Stay Disabled persons is to provide home-staying disabled persons with the full range of services they need including medical service and conseling vocation and education, etc.. The welfare center helps rehabilitation and independence of the disabled and also leads social atmosphere of community center for rehabilitation by community organizations. Through this activity, the welfare center is to accomplish its purpose of social integration of the disabled. up to now, there are such 28 centers countrywide.

#### 8-2. Group Homes

The purpose of this program is to help home-stay disabled persons to live independently as far as possible in community. In 1994, Seoul City Government enacted the 'Guidelines on Establishment and Management of Group Home for the disabled", thereby providing some legal grounds for the program. In July of 1997, a total of 30 officially approved group homes were open : 25 homes in Seoul, and five in the Municipalities and provinces. If non-officially approved group homes are taken into count, there are actually about 100 group homes nationwide.

### 9. Service Delivery System and relevant Laws and Regulations

9-1 All sorts of support service delivery system by The welfare Law of the disabled and the livelihood protection law, etc. :

The Ministry of Welfare and Health ↔ Great Self-Government ↔ Local Self-Government ↔ Town · Subcounty · Village(Tong) office ↔ The disabled

#### 9-2 Special Education Service Delivery System

The Ministry of Education ↔ Education Administration of Great Self-Government ↔ Local Education Administration ↔ The Special Class · The Special School ↔ The disabled

#### 9-3 Medical Service Delivery System

The Ministry of Welfare and Health ↔ Great Self-Government, General Hospitals and The Rehabilitative Hospitals as attached organization The Welfare Institutes for the disabled ↔ The Local Self-Government, General Hospitals and The Rehabilitative Hospitals as attached organization The Welfare Institutes for the disabled ↔ Town · Subcounty · Village(Tong) office ↔ The disabled

#### 9-4 Vocational Service Delivery System

A : Employment of The Disabled in Ministry of Labor ↔ The Headquarter of Korea Employment Promotion Agency of The Disabled (KEPAD) ↔ Local office (KEPAD), Vocational Training Institutes ↔ The Disabled

B : Ministry of Welfare and Health ↔ Great Self-Government ↔ Local Self-Government ↔ Facilities and groups for the Disabled ↔ The Disabled

#### 9-5 Relevant Laws and Regulations

##### A : Relevant Laws

The Law for Social Welfare Work, The Law for Welfare of the Disabled, The Law for Special education promotion, The Law for Employment promotion, etc., of the Disabled, The Law for Security of Convenient promotion, etc., of the Disabled · the Old · Pregnant women, The Law for Livelihood protection, The Law for Industrial accident insurance, The Law for Medical insurance, The Law for Income tax, The Law for Architect, etc.

##### B : Relevant Regulations

The guide books of Welfare work for the disabled of Ministry of Welfare and Health, All sorts of Support Regulations of Ministry of Labor