

2015 KODDI Research Summaries



Greetings


Korea Disabled People's Development Institute (KODDI), which is a public institute, is established to contribute the welfare system, healthier lifestyle, and quality of life for people with disabilities by conducting comprehensive need assessment, program evaluations, and policy development.

We are developing policies and carrying out many projects in order to meet the needs of people with disabilities. As a part of our efforts, we provided 29 study summaries conducted in 2015. These summaries would be applied for field practitioners and researchers to understand disability and welfare policies in S. Korea.

In 2015, most of studies focused on exploring employment and vocational rehabilitation, developing disability statistics and data, and promoting human rights and self-support policy for people with disabilities.

In the area of employment and vocational rehabilitation, the following studies conducted: "A study on the long-term policies for employment programs for people with disabilities in S. Korea", "A case study on social enterprises for people with disabilities", "A study on regulations of preferential purchasing policy on products manufactured by people with disabilities in S. Korea", "Enhancing the functions of vocational rehabilitation facilities for people with disabilities in S. Korea", "A study on the vocational rehabilitation focused on certified workers with disabilities", "A study on the future plan for vocational rehabilitation centers in S. Korea: Focused on foreign practice".

The studies on disability statistics and data are as followings: "2014 Evaluation report on the government-funded organizations working for people with disabilities", "A fundamental research on the current trend and long-term prospects of population of people with disabilities", "2015 Disability statistics Annual Report in S. Korea". For people with developmental disabilities, we conducted studies as following that: "A study of people with developmental disabilities on accessible information provision for the government policy", "A study on developing rehabilitation and medical service system for people with developmental disabilities", "An operation manual for a local center for people with developmental disabilities", "A study on development of family support services for families of people with developmental disabilities".



Other research areas for human rights that we conducted are following studies: "A study on international human rights laws for people with disabilities", "A study on developing a comprehensive national disaster management program for people with disabilities", "A study on services and benefits for people with disabilities", "A study on preventing disability discrimination in sports", "A study on the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) implementation in S. Korea", "A community based research in disability and policy in S. Korea", "A study to develop a framework of fact sheet on disability focused on implementation of Anti-Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act". Moreover, studies related to the self-support policy for the people with disabilities were conducted: "A study on individualized support system for people with disabilities", "A study to reform the pay scale for personal assistance service for people with disabilities", "A monitoring report in independent living center for people with severe disabilities", "An follow-up evaluation on the personal assistance services for people with disabilities", "A study on the development of evaluation system for independent living centers for people with disabilities", "A study on support services for independent living of people with severe disabilities", "A study on the process of deinstitutionalization of people with developmental disabilities", "A study on disability in social security and supplemental security income in S. Korea". Lastly, "A study of certification program on barrier-free in a public park" was done.

We hope that all studies we conducted in the past year would like to expand the government disability policies. We promise that we contribute to the effort by carrying out high-quality studies in order to lead disability policy in S. Korea.

Finally, we are deeply grateful to the researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders in the Ministry of Health and Welfare who directly and indirectly participated in the studies.

Thank you very much.

August 2016,
President of KODDI, Hwa-seong Hwang



Reader Guide

Korea Disabled People's Development Institute (KODDI) is developing policies for people with disabilities to live a self-support life. We do our best to lay a groundwork to build a society in which people with disability can fully participate.

In 2015, we selected the research themes: (1) Families of developmental disability; (2) Promotion of human rights; (3) Self-support living; (4) Vocational rehabilitation. These research topics contribute to develop and execute policies for the welfare of people with disabilities.

In order to introduce the findings of our studies in the last year, we publishes this book, *2015 KODDI Research Summaries*.

The electronic file of the whole copy of this publication can be downloaded from the bulletin board of "Research Report" under the menu of "Reference Room" in the KODDI homepage of Korean language version(<http://koddi.or.kr>).

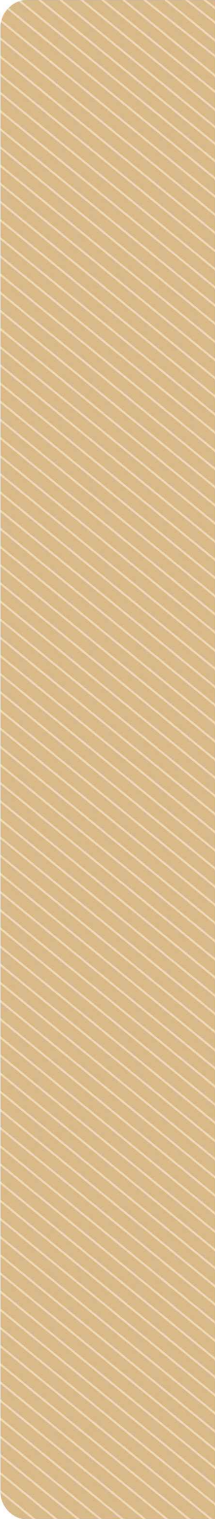
Questions concerning studies can be consulted with the researcher who is responsible for the very research task. Refer to the "Organization Chart" in "Introduction of the Institute" in our homepage to find the name of the responsible researcher.

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I

Employment and Vocational Rehabilitation



1

A study on the long-term policies for employment for people with disabilities

Hye-Gyeong Lee, In-Jae Lee,
Ju-Yeong Park, Su-Yeon Lee, Gwi-Yeom Ko

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to establish long-term policies for employment of people with disabilities in S. Korea. The study results are following that: First, the government would need to quantify participants for the employment projects, to expand job creation projects for many types of disabilities, and to develop job development for younger (less than 25) and older (more than 55) adults with disabilities. Second, employment projects for people with disabilities are the welfare and social participation so that the project names and job types would be reorganized. The current situation that the general-type jobs take up 61% of the project budget and 33% of total participants, would be changed. In doing so, the job types would be reorganized into the welfare types, specialized types and employment support types.

Third, performance measurement system and index would be developed to provide qualitative service, to back-up the needs for the project and to expand the project in a stable mode. Also training for project participants has to be enhanced in order to raise the quality of the project jobs. Fourth, the project infrastructure would be improved for advanced projects. Currently, the disability job project showed signs of faltering due to the absence of the intermediate organization. Though KODDI, which would be the execution body of the project, further local organizations are needed to securely expand the project, partnering with rehabilitation centers.

Fifth, there are shortcomings in systemic management of the project because of the absence of the personnel to take exclusive responsibilities. Therefore, exclusive personnel would be placed when the number of the disabled is exceed the certain level. Lastly, a legal basis for the project would be strengthened and the welfare act would be reviewed to regulate the project overall.

2

A case study on social enterprises for people with disabilities

Seung-Wan Kim, Seon-Hwa Gwak, Hye-Jeon Park,
Chang-Hui Lee, Won-Seon Seo, Su-Yong Lee, Hye-Mi Kim

• Abstract

This study is based on the case analysis on domestic and foreign vocational rehabilitation facilities for people with severe disabilities. We collected concerns about social enterprises for people severe disabilities in S. Korea and experts' opinions. The study results are following that: First, project evaluation would be enhanced for improving sustainability in certifying a social enterprise. Second, government fund for social enterprises concerning people with severe disabilities would be raised. Third, supports from public and government for social enterprises for people with severe disabilities would be provided. Fourth, a project manager would operate the a business as a private, not social welfare. Fifth, many possible types of job would be studied to improve activities of vocational rehabilitation facilities. Sixth, an application of social franchising of vocational rehabilitation facilities would be studied.

In the course of tackling various issues, such as care-giving services, health and medical treatments and accessible travel, the core agenda for social franchising would be focused on employment of people with disabilities. Jobs for people with severe disabilities can be created by franchising retailers for the goods produced in vocational rehabilitation facilities or by diversifying business areas such as cleaning service or vehicles management.

3

A study on regulations of preferential purchasing policy on products manufactured by people with disabilities in S. Korea

Seung-Wan Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, Jin-Suk Lee,
Hye-Mi Kim, Byung-Woo Cho, Jae-Geun Kim

• Abstract

S. Korea established preferential purchasing system by legislating 「the Special Law on the Priority Procurement for the Goods Produced by People with Severe Disabilities」 in 2008. However the target proportion of 1% has not been met in spite of the efforts during past 5 years. Especially, the issue of fair and objective decision of the total purchasing budget has been raised due to the absence of clear standard for exemption from applying the special law. The purchasing proportion is being decreased because of the ambiguous exempt standard.

This study reviewed domestic and foreign preferential purchasing systems and suggested future direction to improve the purchasing system, especially in regard to deciding a total budget. First, a promotion committee for preferential purchasing system would be formed in order to review and vote for related policies. The action committee would also be composed with operating programs. Second, the role of mediators to provide purchasing information and to enhance product quality would be highlighted. Third, the method to calculate and evaluate the total budget would be reviewed. Fourth, the policy evaluation to improve institutional validity for the preferential purchasing system would be discussed. Fifth, alternatives to vitalize operation statues of public agencies' preferential purchasing would be reviewed.

4

Enhancing the functions of vocational rehabilitation facilities for people with disabilities in S. Korea

Hye-Kyeong Lee, Dong-Wook Kang, A-Rah Ko, Su-Yeon Lee

• Abstract

The project to enhance functions of vocational rehabilitation facilities is focused on creating a convenient environment for people with disabilities and on providing supports for business. However, no evaluation and follow-up management have been carried out. The project operation is inadequate due to the absence of systematic investigation and business manual. In these issues, this study examined the effectiveness and continuity of the project and explored problems of the project and suggested future direction.

In order to meet the research purpose, 557 managers in vocational rehabilitation facilities completed the survey. We also visited 11 facilities in order to do face-to-face interview with managers and workers with disabilities. The cost-benefit analysis on the project was conducted. We found the following results: First, the examination standard to enhance functions of vocational rehabilitation facilities has been suggested. The standard is consisted of the appropriateness of the project plan, project status, the performance of the project, and evaluation and reflux of the project. Second, an inter-organization consortium is needed to improve the efficiency of the project.

Third, revising of the enforcement regulations for the welfare act for people with disabilities are needed to enable the follow-up management and monitoring, by obligating to fill in the welfare information system in terms of the budget and the equipment for the project. Fourth, the continuous training for the person in charge of the project is needed in order to improve understanding of the project and to receive necessary support.

5

A study on the vocational rehabilitation focused on certified workers with disabilities

Hye-Kyeong Lee, A-Rah Ko, Su-Yong Lee, Hye-Mi Kim

• Abstract

This study reviewed the necessity of the national certification of vocational rehabilitation specialists and explored the role of those specialists. This explored possible strategies for training, managing, and allocating those specialists. Based on literature review, this study applied Delphi and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP).

Through the Delphi investigation, we reviewed 7 essential job duties of the specialists and categorized duties. Based on the result of the Delphi, 8 essential job duties were categorized and sub-duties were created.

As the result of the AHP investigation, the essential job duties listed: (1) case management, (2) training, (3) job development and placement, (4) counseling, (5) advocate, (6) evaluation, (7) administration, and (8) research and special knowledge. A person working in a rehabilitation center listed the essential duties in the order of job development and placement, case management, training, advocate. A person working in a rehabilitation facility listed the duties in the order of training, case management, counseling, job development and placement.

Based on the research, we suggested the following that: First, the job analysis of the vocational rehabilitation specialist is needed. Before the national certification system is fully implemented, the job description and job analysis would be conducted. Second, systemic and continuous training plans for the specialist are required. To this end, an association for rehabilitation counselors would be established. Third, the fact-finding research of the rehabilitation specialists would be conducted in order to explore the progress of the system and to collect related information. Fourth, the relationships between the rehabilitation centers in which the specialists are working would be improved.

6

A study on the future plan for vocational rehabilitation centers in S. Korea: Focused on foreign practice

Kyung-Hee Byun, Yong-Jun Moon, Hee-Su Yun

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the best practices of vocational rehabilitation policies in the United States and to find implications and application. In order to improve the rehabilitation policies, this study explored the functions of the rehabilitation centers and measured the service provision focusing on the United States.

Based on the foreign best practices investigation and literature review, we provided the following six suggestions: First, a newly created central organization would collect regional services and integrate services. The central organization would take a role to distribute budgets, analyze the labor market, create new types of job, conduct service evaluation and monitoring, and train practitioners. Second, four reformations are needed: (1) developing the budget allocation system; (2) grading system for funds by performance level; (3) promotion or allocating system; (4) supporting system for services.

Third, service operating agencies and service development are required. Fourth, monitoring and supervision system would be established. Fifth, advocating and right-protection system would be studied. Sixth, analyzing regional labor market and developing new types of job would be studied.



II

Disability Statistics



1

2014 Evaluation report on the government-funded organizations working for people with disabilities

Hae-Jung Seo, Se-Hyun Nam,
Ju-yeon Cho, Sun-hwa Lee, Ji-yeon Park

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine goal achievement of public activity supports for disability organizations and explore administrative transparency of budget execution. Using evaluation results, this study provided suggestions in order to improve the quality of national-aid projects.

The evaluation results on the national-aid project for disability organizations are following that: First, the average point of organization management was 25.15 and project management was 48.50 while the overall average was 73.65. Second, in the organization management criteria, the most of organizations were above on the level of "good". Specifically, 13 of 30 organizations were "excellent", 12 organizations were "good", and only 1 organizations was "average". Third, in the project management criteria, the overall unit average was 48.5/70(SD:6.7). The lowest and highest organization's score was 25 and 58.5 respectively. 21 of 94 organizations showed "excellent" and 46 organizations showed "good" and 18 organizations showed "average", 9 organizations showed "needed improvement."

Based on the research, the future evaluation method was suggested. The evaluation standard for the criteria of "transparency of financial management" is developed. The manuals and standard protocols for evaluation would be developed. Third, different types of performance measurement systems would be developed by types of projects. Fourth, a long-term operational direction for the government-funded project would be established.

2

A fundamental research on the current trend and long-term prospects of population of people with disabilities

Yun-Hwa Cho, Hyun-Sik Kim, Yong-Chan Byun, Tae-Yong Kim

• Abstract

The purpose of this fundamental research was to estimate the trend of the disability population. In order to estimate the population size of people with disabilities, this study explored disability prevalence from 2003 to 2014 and estimated the population with disabilities using mathematical methods.

We defined the concept of the disabilities and explored the trend of the population of people with disabilities. Next, we specified two types of causes of disabilities (natural and institutional) and found a relationship between the population changes and disability types. We conducted many different types of methods for estimating this population.

The results of the study are following that: First, many different estimating showed similar results (e.g., arithmetic series, geometric series, and logistic model). Second, the population of people with disabilities will increase by the middle of the 2040s and then will slowly decrease in applying the sex-age-specific prevalence. Third, in using transition probabilities focusing on categorizing disability (i.e., non-disability, disability, death), the population will be continuously decreased to the point of 2.1 million by 2059 while it was 2.5 million in 2011. Fourth, in applying transition probabilities under the assumption of the health deterioration scenario, the population will be declined to 2.4 million by 2025 and increased to 2.5 million until 2043. After 2043, the number of population will be decreased again. Based on the study results, we suggested that more studies to explore the population of people with disabilities would be required.

3

2015 Disability statistics Annual Report in S. Korea

Yun-Hwa Cho, Tae-Yeong Kim,
Gi-Ho Song, Yeong-Jin Kim, Min-Ae Oh

• Abstract

2015 disability statics annual report in S. Korea presented the comprehensive information regarding people with disabilities and looked into the level of welfare and holistic life-cycle. This report provided a situation analysis on the needs of people with disabilities and input-output indexes that could be used for disability policy monitoring. Based on the administrative data for welfare policies focusing disability, we established input-output indexes, which assess the level of everyday life and social participation, and the government policies. Especially, this annual report applied input-output indexed and reprocessed the government policies for people with disabilities.

This annual report is based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). We generated many statistical indexes including input-output indexes to report decent needs of people with disabilities by life-cycle. Also we indirectly evaluated government policies. This report would be applied as a essential data to public policies and welfare system for people with disabilities.

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Policy on People with developmental disabilities



1

A study of people with developmental disabilities on accessible information provision for the government policy

Jung-Bae Gang, Nam-Young Song, Su-Jeong Chae,
Eun-Ju Han, Jung-Hee Kim, Yul-Hee Lee

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to prepare measures for supporting communication for people with developmental disabilities, define policy scope that people with developmental disabilities would know, and provide suggestion for changing legislations to help them understand policy and use services.

Domestic support system includes basic support policies based on 「The Act on the Protection of Rights and Support for People with Developmental Disabilities」. The specialized course in criminal justice process provides political supports for people with developmental disabilities to understand basic human right in legal system. Education and training programs are provided for new police officers to understand developmental disability and learn appropriate communication strategies.

One of supporting strategies to ensure that people with developmental disability can easily understand information is to develop guidelines for readable or image-based information. In the U.S., Communication Bill of Rights (1992) was developed, which is a guideline for solving the communication needs for persons with severe disabilities. In the U.K., Making Written Information: Making easy read record(written) information (2010) was developed for people with disabilities.

One of difficulties is that people with developmental disability are limited to access policy information. Only 4% of people with intellectual disabilities and 1.3% of people with autistic disorder are able to communicate. However, there is no separate support system for people with developmental disabilities. In order to provide information of policies to people with developmental disability, experts are required communication skills and educations.

2

A study on developing rehabilitation and medical service system for people with developmental disabilities

Jung-Bae Gang, Dong-Su Seo, Gi-Ryong Kim,
Yoon-Hee Shin, Sang-Jin Lee, Jung-Hee Kim, Ji-Yeon Park

• Abstract

The purpose of study was to analyze roles and functions of National Center for Behavioral Development and related hospitals for supporting maladjustment behavior of developmental disability. This study analyzed three major areas: (1) exploring domestic and foreign policies related to the rehabilitation and medical service support for people with developmental disabilities; (2) exploring rehabilitation or behavioral support for people with developmental disabilities and medical service system; and (3) interviewing practitioners for developing strategies. Based on study results, this study suggested strategies to connect National Center for Behavioral Development with hospitals.

We found that major roles of National Center for Behavioral Development include behavioral intervention, behavioral function analysis, family support, manpower training, and education. Regional medical schools and universities would be included as operating agencies. Medical institutions and related organizations would establish basic courses for checking medical abnormality focusing on developmental disability and develop many models for behavioral supports. Hub hospitals for developmental disability play three major roles: (1) hospitals would develop specialized programs for developmental disability to focus on unique symptoms and difficulties of disability; (2) hub hospitals would work with regional medical institutions and university owned hospitals; and (3) hub hospitals would be worked as a general hospital, which takes a key role of a specialized hospital.

3

An operation manual for a local center for people with developmental disabilities

Yoon-Kyung Jo, Ji-Hyun Gang, Gang-Won Kim, Chi-Hoon Kim,
Myeong-Gyun Go, Bok-Sil Lee, Soo-Kyeong Lim, Hye-Hee Jo

- Abstract

「The Act on the Protection of Rights and Support for People with Developmental Disabilities」 prescribes grounds for operating the center for people with developmental disabilities to ensure service support, connection, and protection of rights. The Article 19 and 33 of the Act indicate that people with developmental disabilities would be supported in an integrated manner by establishing individual support plan through the local centers. The Article 12 and Article 16 of the Act indicate that a national center for developmental disability would support site investigation in criminal proceedings of developmental disability people.

The purpose of this study was to develop guidelines for operation of local centers based on the Developmental Disabilities Act. The operation manual consists of four chapters: Chapter 1 describes matters related to establishment and operation of local center for people with developmental disabilities. This chapter includes operation standards for space, management, and equipment rules of local centers, organization and personnel of local centers, roles of operation committee, members, qualification, etc. It also includes standards for personal information protection; Chapter 2 includes assigned works in each phase of establishing individual support plan and necessary documents based on the concept of the plan; Chapter 3 defines the concepts and principles of rights remedy and describes roles and considerations of local center in procedures related to report reception, site investigation, and protection measures of right remedy cases; and Chapter 4 provides suggestions for public guardianship support in the centers. The Appendix suggested guidelines in developing and providing any paper-based information for people with developmental disabilities. This manual will be used for establishing the foundation of services and for supporting rights of people with developmental disabilities.

4

A study on development of family support services for families of individuals with developmental disabilities

Jung-Hee Kim, Jung-Bae Gang, Yoon-Kyeong Jo, Yul-Hee Lee, Mi-Young Jin

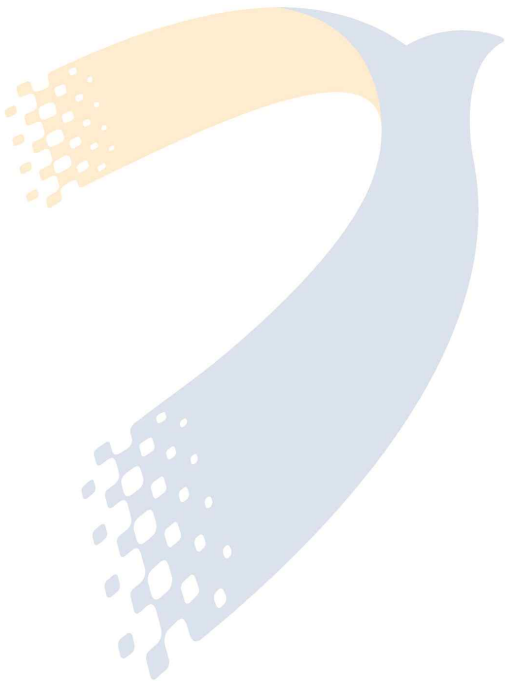
• Abstract

Based on 「The Act on the Protection of Rights and Support for People with Developmental Disabilities」, a nation takes responsibility for people with developmental disabilities and their families. Although the act and support from the government would reduce a burden of families of people with developmental disabilities, no clear concepts of 'family support services for families of people with developmental disability' would block the connection between services and those families. This study was to specify the conceptual definition and analyze the condition of families and the current status of support system. Based on these results, this study developed guidelines for family support services and suggested measurements of the services.

The definition of 'Family Support Service' is as 'the care service that offers a care services for people with developmental disability people and their families and the leisure service that offers many opportunities including cultural experiences and trip for people with developmental disability and their families.' In order to prepare integrated measurement of services for family supports, this study analyzed similar projects. We suggested that each project (e.g., care, counseling, hobby, daily life, rehabilitation treatment, parent counseling, colleague counseling) would be re-adjusted to meet the goals of programs. More detail results are following that: First, a care function services would be integrated into child care supports for families; Second, counseling services would be expanded including parent counseling; Third, hobby and daily life supports would be integrated into activity supports; Fourth, the roles and services of day care centers would be expanded including a rehabilitation or therapy services; Fifth, family support services focusing on children with disabilities would be integrated into family support services for families of individuals with developmental disabilities.

IV

Disability Right



1

A study on international human rights laws for people with disabilities

Ji-Hye Jeon, Seung-Chul Choi, Sun-Hwa Lee

• Abstract

Although human rights of people with disabilities are natural rights of human being, few studies focused on rights of people with disabilities. Most studies that examined international human rights laws only focused on 'Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).' Little has been done to analyze distinctiveness and multiple discriminations against people with disabilities. This study explored establishment of international human rights laws for people with disabilities established and. We explored mutual relationships between five human rights laws and discussed trends of human rights laws.

This study found that disability-specific human rights laws focus on social participation and self-reliance of people with disabilities except for people with intellectual disabilities. Especially, the CRPD is based on equality and prohibition on discrimination in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The CRPD showed details of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in a more specified manner. In addition, all the details of The Declaration of the Rights of Disabled Persons and The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities influenced the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

As the CRPD was established based on existing human rights laws and their interaction, we can expect that 5 international human rights laws and disability-specific human rights laws would be interacted with each other well. At this critical juncture where discussions on post 2015 are under way, details related to guaranteeing rights of disabled people would become a main stream of development agendas.

2

A study on developing a comprehensive national disaster management program for people with disabilities

Seung-Wan Kim, Ju-Ho Lee, Seong-Min No, Ji-Hye Kim, Su-Yeon Lee

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine issues of current national crisis management system focusing on people with disabilities and suggested guidelines for comprehensive national disaster management program. This study applied a survey method using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). As a result of AHP analysis, the most important phase of disaster management was disaster response (0.349) among 4 phases (disaster prevention, disaster preparation, disaster response, and disaster recovery). Initial response was the highest priority (0.180) among 4 sub-areas of disaster response (initial response, field command, integration, and coordination).

A half of experts who participated in the survey indicated that Ministry of Public Safety and Security would take responsibilities related to disaster management for people with disabilities. Next, 38% of participants showed Ministry of Health and Welfare would take the responsibilities. Interestingly, 13% of participants indicated that Ministry of Public Safety and Security and Ministry of Health and Welfare would develop a disaster management system for people with disabilities. Participants emphasized emergency and alarming system would be developed and installed in a house for people with disabilities. This study suggested that different disaster management programs and supports would be developed depending on types of disabilities. Also, a disaster support plans for people with disabilities would be prepared by disability experts at a local government level. Lastly, the central government would prepare a guideline for implementing management plans.

3

A study on services and benefits for people with disabilities

Yoon-Hwa Jo, Jung-Hee Kim, Dong-Seok Lee, Young-Jin Kim,
Tae-Young Kim, Gi-Ho Song, Min-Ae Oh, Sun-Hwa Cha

• Abstract

The revision of disability grading requires a process setting current systems, such as criteria for selecting people to use welfare services and directions of the welfare system. Especially, the reform of target selection criteria for exempt or discount programs for people with disabilities is one of major issues for the reform of disability grading scale because existing criteria are based on the grading scale. That is depending on the level of grading, lists of usable exempt and discount services are being different. Also, many departments (e.g., Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Public Administration and Security, and Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs) provided services depending on the grading scale of disability.

In order to prepare new scale of disabilities in S. Korea, this study explored exempt and discount services for people with disabilities using a new perspective. This study explored legal changes of exempt and discount services for people with disabilities from 1990s to 2015 and compared internal and external cases. Lastly, this study suggested six possibilities to reform disability grading system in S. Korea in collecting opinions from professionals at the government and field practitioners. This study would be used in developing essential guidelines for exempt and discount services for people with disabilities.

4

A study on preventing disability discrimination in sports

Seung-Wan Kim, Seung-Chul Choi, Jin-Sook Lee, Ga-Hee Jeong

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore discrimination against people with disabilities in sports and develop a manual to prevent disability discrimination by providing specific cases that minimize discrimination of disability. The manual suggested examples of discrimination in sports depending on types of disability. This manual discussed five areas: (1) unfair treatment and justifiable reasons due to direct discrimination in sports; (2) justifiable reasons for standards causing disadvantage results due to indirect discrimination; (3) meaning of justifiable convenience due to a denial of the provision of justifiable convenience, methods and procedures for providing convenience by considering equality of activity participation, same activities, and characteristics of disabled people, category of justifiable convenience, excess burden or difficult situation, convenience expense, the effect of convenience on accounting, the effect of convenience on project operation; (4) discrimination against representative or companion of people with disabilities; and (5) discrimination against the use of assistance dog or assistive devices for people with disabilities.

This study also suggested guidelines for preventing disability discrimination during sports with two areas: (1) reservation and purchase of admission tickets for watching sports, information of sports facilities, moving to sports facilities, the use of convenience facilities, watching these facilities, etc; (2) sport program registration or application for the use of sports facilities in order to do sport activities, access to sports facilities, the use of convenience facilities, performance of sports activities, etc.

This study discussed principles and measurements of preventing discrimination against disabilities in sports with three areas: (1) avoidance of exclusion of people with disabilities; (2) preparing measures for providing justifiable convenience to people with disabilities in advance and; (3) providing appropriate convenience to people with disabilities.

5

A study on the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) implementation in S. Korea

Hye-Kyeong Lee, Young-Hee Na, Sang-Yong Yoon, Han-Jin Jo,
Jae-Young Yoon, Ji-Hye Kim, Ji-Eun Lee

• Abstract

A government of S. Korea ratified a treaty of Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2008, and submitted the national report in 2011. Then, the government received Conclusion Observation as a result report. The purpose of this study was to analyze conclusion observation of CRPD and suggest future directions of CRPD in S. Korea. For this, foreign countries' cases (e.g., Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Mexico, New Zealand, Austria, Australia, Sweden, and Spain) were explored.

The Korean government received final opinions with 66 clauses and 58 recommendations from the Committee. Ministry of Health and Welfare asked relevant government branches and national organizations to accept recommendations and submit implementation plan. As a result, it showed that branch offices and organizations were able to accept 34 recommendations and partly accept 17 recommendations, and not able to accept 7 recommendations.

The reason of not accepting 7 clauses is that relevant systems do not exist in S. Korea and it is difficult to accept these clauses because of different service system or not existing services. In addition, 17 clauses that are partly accepted are the ones that requires reviews by reason of financial conditions. In order to ensure that the Korean government can enhance implementation rate of the CRPD and promote implementation based on final opinions, considering the relation with the overall structure of the CRPD will be important for implementing the 5th Comprehensive Policy Plan for Persons with Disabilities.

6

A community based research in disability and policy in S. Korea

Jung-Hee Kim, Yong-Deuk Kim, Hee-Chan Park, Ji-Yeon Park, Yul-Hee Lee

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to discuss major issues of welfare areas for people with disabilities and suggest future directions to guarantee independent living for people with disabilities through discussions on policies for people with disabilities. In order for this, measurement strategies would be developed to explore existing services and ensure that people with disabilities can live in their communities independently and with their families.

This study introduced the current situations of each policy area related to people with disabilities, major issues, and best practices for independent living. Using a forum format, practitioners, experts, and people with disabilities participated in the 10 meetings from April to December in 2015. Each meeting has been hold to explore current issues of disability and independent living, discuss disability policies, and suggested future directions for developing best practice in disability field.

7

A study to develop a framework of fact sheet on disability focused on implementation of Anti-Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act

Seung-Wan Kim, Eun-Kyeong Shin, Dong-Gi Kim,

Seong-Min No, Jin-Sook Lee, Soo-YeonLee

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to provide a framework of fact sheet focus on disability for improving implementation of 「Anti-Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act」. First, partially changed models of existing fact-finding research were done through a survey on the awareness of discrimination against people with disabilities and a fact-finding research on monitoring target organizations and service users. Second, a new model for fact-finding research consists of a survey on the awareness of discrimination against people with disabilities, a survey on the provision of right convenience and its implementation effect, and an analysis on petition cases. Third, the Anti-Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act would be revised by including analyzed data of education discrimination in the provisions of the Act and by modifying and complementing specific clauses in order to secure its effectiveness. Fourth, special legislation and policies are required for protection of the rights of people with disabilities, especially in the court. Fifth, data related to discrimination against people with disabilities would be collected regularly and applied the results in legislation process.

A stylized letter 'V' icon inside a white rounded rectangle with an orange border, set against an orange background.

V

Supports for
Independent Living



1

A study on individualized support system for people with disabilities

Jung-Hee Kim, Jung-Bae Gang, Yoon-Hwa Jo, Kyung-Min Yoo, Gi-Ho Song,
Dong-Gi Kim, Yong-Deuk Kim, Yong-Jin Kim, Jin-Woo Kim, Kyung-Hee Byun,
Dong-Seok Lee, Mi-Jeong Lee, Seung-Won Jeong, Ju-Hee Hwang

• Abstract

Disability grading and categories were developed based on medical model of disability that certain disabilities or diseases influence one of body functions of people. However, as developing many paradigm of disabilities, medical model system has been difficult to meet needs of people with disabilities in S. Korea. Also, under the medical model, service satisfaction level of people with disabilities has been decreased. Finally, the government made a decision to develop new disability grading system to reflect social changes and needs. The government organized "Council for reforming a comprehensive disability grading system" to study a comprehensive disability grading system for people with disabilities. Based on results of studies, the government completed a pilot project with National Pension Service.

The purpose of this study was to collect opinions of practitioners and experts who are familiar with a comprehensive disability grading system and one-stop customized services for people with disabilities in S. Korea. Study participants were categorized into five department (i.e., general, delivery system, decision making tool, salary system and new service development). These specified department would enable us to explore specific issues related to grading system and one-stop service. For example, study participants in the general department reviewed regulations related to disability grading system and analyzed a support system for people with developmental disabilities. Finally, participants provided future directions of a comprehensive disability grading system and service delivery system. The second round meeting will be hold soon.

2

A study to reform the pay scale for personal assistance services for people with disabilities

Jung-Hee Kim, Kyung-Lan Kim, Yoon-Kyung Lee,
Chang-Ho Shim, Tae-Yong Kim

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to suggest the pay scale for personal assistance services. In order to identify the current issues of personal assistance salary system to support activities of people with disabilities, this study analyzed foreign and domestic systems. This study analyzed salary differences depending on characteristics of service users, factors influencing salary, and extra pay policy. By using data of personal assistance pay scale from social security information agency this study analyzed the current salary system. This study suggested future directions of salary system.

The study results are following that: (1) depending on service needs of people with disabilities and hours of using services, the pay scale would be developed. For example, three (440, 430, and 420 points) or two (440 and 410) grading scale would be suggested. People with profound level of disabilities need longer service hours or 24 hours of personal assistance services, they are categorized three types of points. These two systems are not including extra paying system, but are in basic salary system.

This study also suggested a different pay scale in applying new disability grading system. The level of the basic pay scale is expected to cost 84.2 billion won in case of high or medium-level estimation and to cost 79 billion won in case of low-level estimation. If the basic pay raises, it is expected to cost 97.9 billion won in case of high or medium-level estimation and to cost 91.9 billion won in case of low-level estimation. In case of extra pay, it is expected to cost 21.5 and 21.4 billion won in case of high or medium level estimation respectively and to cost 20.1 billion won in case of low-level estimation.

3

A monitoring report in independent living center for people with severe disabilities

Hae-Jeong Seo, Ji-Yeon Park, Seon-Hwa Lee, Wook-Young Seo

• Abstract

After reforming 「Welfare of Disabled Persons Act」 in S. Korea, Independent Living (IL) centers for people with disabilities have been developed. Although the IL centers have been opened and provided services, due to no specific regulation and rules of IL centers in the law, many problems have been issued. The purpose of this study was to explore the current situation of IL centers and analyzed supportive system from the regional governments.

Study participants working for the government in cities and provinces completed a paper based survey via e-mail. We collected the current situations of IL centers and supports that they are receiving. For the field monitoring, we visited several sites and collected data and information related to monitoring activities. Finally, this study analyzed data.

As a result of this study, 55 IL center received government supports and 50 IL centers received supports from cities and provinces. Also, 48 IL centers received matching supports from city/province-city/district/county, and 25 places received supports from city/district/county. The result of the field monitoring of government funded IL centers showed excellent performance in organization operation, project management, and accounting management. One study participants showed that the committee meeting is held on a regular basis.

This study suggested future directions of the IL centers. First, the government would define the roles of IL centers and provide many types of supports. Second, systematic performance measurement of IL centers would be developed. Third, centers would provide services for people with disabilities to participate in social activities. Fourth, specific operational guidelines for the centers would be developed. Fifth, information management system including accounting would be reviewed. Sixth, special programs for counselors to improve their abilities would be developed.

4

A follow-up evaluation on the personal assistance services for people with disabilities

Kyung-Lan Kim, Yoon-Su Kim, Tae-Yong Kim

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify issues of personal assistance services for people with disabilities and provide suggestion for the follow-up evaluation. This study applied mixed methods. For the quantitative study, a special questionnaire was developed and 147 questionnaires were collected. The following questions were asked: guidance and supervision of the follow-up management, salary limitation or suspension, collection of unfair salary payment, penalties, administrative measures, and the current condition of unfair supply/demand. Among 147 participants, over a half of study participants answered that the follow-up measurement is effective. With regard to supervision and guidance of follow-up management, 83 (66%) participants satisfied with the current system. In the salary limitation or suspension of organizations, 132 (90%) participants satisfied with the current system.

Based on the study results, the future direction of follow-up management are following that: First, many factors would be reformed, such as follow-up guidance, supervision, period, contents, and methods. Second, the provision for suspension of organization and personnel activities in case of unfair or non-compliant service providers would be developed. Third, different suspension strategies would be reviewed. Fourth, training and consulting programs and manuals would be developed.

5

A study on the development of evaluation system for independent living centers for people with disabilities

Hae-Jeong Seo, Jae-Young Yoon, Wook-Young Seo

• Abstract

The Independent Living (IL) centers provide many services for people with severe disabilities to live independently in the communities. Specifically, these centers develop individualized plans to maximize independent living skills. The evaluations for these centers would be done with indicators different from existing ones. The purpose of this study was to suggest evaluation indicators and systems focusing on IL centers.

This study focused on developing a evaluation scale using in-depth interview, focus group interview, and qualitative methods. The survey consists of 3 factors (i.e., service quality, service satisfaction, and individual performance levels) and used 5-point scale. Study participants completed the scale and showed that over 4 points among three factors. The result of the scale showed different performance levels among centers. For example, the users of IL centers are varied ranging from 3 to 22. Among the cases of individuals who lived independently in the communities, the most of individuals are from facilities to local communities.

This study suggested the future directions of measurement of IL centers: (1) The operational system for IL centers would be changed at a government level; (2) The standardized manuals for the IL centers would be developed; (3) A accounting system and management would be reviewed; (4) a systematic process for individual services would be developed; (5) The professionalism of the centers would be improved; and (6) future studies would be required.

6

A study on support services for independent living of people with severe disabilities

Hae-Jong Seo, Mi-Hwa Shin, Yeon-Hee Lee, Wook-Young Seo

• Abstract

Independent living is one of important issues for people with disabilities. Although over 300 independent living (IL) centers have been operated since the late 1990s, many issues have been discussed, such as lack of legal support and operational problems. The purpose of this study was to explore issues related to IL centers and suggest future directions to improve quality of IL centers for people with disabilities at the government level.

Through literature review, this study explored UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and analyzed current statistical data related to IL policies in S. Korea. Using in-depth interview, this study explored roles and functions of IL centers.

The study results are following that: (1) the government would develop long-term plans to develop many services and supports systems for improving IL centers' capability; (2) through developing regulation related to IL centers and policies, IL centers' necessity would be improved; (3) stable budget support would be required to operate IL centers continually; (4) the government would re-establish guidelines and roles of IL centers for stable operation; (5) performance measurement for IL centers would be developed; and (6) peer support or peer specialist programs would be developed in order to enhance the quality of IL services and supports.

7

A study on the process of deinstitutionalization of people with developmental disabilities

Jung-Hee Kim, Kyung-Lan Kim, Jung-Bae Gang, Myung-Jin Seong,
Deok-Chan Yoon, Kyung-Min Yoo, Gi-Ho Song, Young-Hee Na

• Abstract

Many years, deinstitutionalization of people with disabilities have been discussed and researchers and practitioners have been developed many strategies for independent living of people with developmental disabilities. The purpose of this study was to analyze issues and limitations of deinstitutionalization of people with developmental disabilities and suggest deinstitutionalization policies at the government level.

The study results are following that: (1) through improving connection between deinstitutionalization policies and support system, independent living housing would be developed and personal assistance services would be provided to people living in experience home for self-support; (2) strategies would be developed in order to prepare newly operated disability grading system; (3) future directions related to experience home and living facilities would be discussed in order to meet needs of people with disabilities; (4) Through developing disability policies, disability related centers or facilities would be work together and develop network (e.g., rehabilitation centers and vocational rehabilitation facilities); (5) by developing different types of housing and independent living services, people with disabilities who need independent life would have more options to choose and receive supports for maximize their independent lives in the communities.

8

A study on disability in social security and supplemental security income in S. Korea

Young-Hee Na, Sang-Yong Yoon,
Dong-Uk Kang, Jin-Sook Lee, Ah-Ra Go

• Abstract

The purpose of this study was explore issues of disability grading system and social security and supplemental income system for people with disabilities. Through 5 meetings, many people with disabilities and experts in the fields, the government departments (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Employment and Labor), and academia discussed issues related to social security and disability income and disability benefits.

The study reviewed five following topics: (1) we reviewed the current status of disability pension, basic pension, social security, supplemental income system; (2) in order to apply new disability grading system, we discussed work capability measurement focusing on foreign disability policies, which is one of strategies to provide social security and supplemental income to people with disabilities. Also, we reviewed the concept of work capability assessment and introduced functional capability evaluation on disability in S. Korea; (3) this study suggested improvement direction related to social security and supplemental income system for people with disabilities. Moreover, we discussed future directions of disability pension, labor force participation of people with disabilities, and additional expenses due to disabilities; and (4) this study suggested improvement direction of employment promotion subsidies for people with disabilities, vocational rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and tax benefits.



VI

Accessibility for people
with disability

A study of certification program on barrier-free in a public park

In-Soon Kim, Seong-Joon Ahn, Young-Hwan Lee,
Dong-Young Kim, Tae-Hoon Kim, Gyu-Il Lee

• Abstract

As following 「Act on the Promotion and Guarantee of Access for the Disabled, the Aged, and Pregnant Women to Facilities and Information」, a Barrier-Free (BF) certification is required for all public and local government buildings for people with minorities or who are limited access of public buildings. Although the most of public buildings are passed BF regulation, only 7 public parks obtained the BF certification. The purpose of this study was to suggest a modified BF certification index focusing on public parks in order to improve certification rates.

Using focus group interview, this study explored issues of current certification process and indexes with many experts related to BF certification and people with disabilities. Also, this study explored newly addable indexes with field practitioners and people with disabilities using analytic hierarchy process.

The study results are following that: (1) through focus group interview, experts suggested accuracy of indexes through setting clear areas of access road in parks, setting a specific scope of sanitation facility index, securing continuity through suggesting clear standards for BF footpaths, setting standards for integrated amusement facilities, etc. were derived as matters required for revision; (2) through analytic hierarchy process analysis, new BF indexes were found. An item related to access road of facilities and the one related to guidance facilities was 1.5 times and 2.5 times respectively as high as the importance of existing index. The survey results showed that the scores of sanitation facilities would be nearly half of that of existing index; and (3) a park certification index designed from access road in hierarchy of indexes to BF footpath would complement the definition of access roads and issues for setting areas. In this regard, this study planed to transfer pedestrian crossing to BF footpath and to lead BF by granting additional scores separately.

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