



The Study on Current Situation and Intervention of Addiction in Korea

Kyung Ok Kim¹, Hye Sun Kim^{2#}

¹Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute, Kangwon National University, Korea

²Dept. of Social Welfare, Kangwon National University, Korea

ABSTRACT

The actual situation of domestic addicts is one in eight. Furthermore, addiction is making the next generation sick. The number of alcohol, drug, gambling and Internet addicts is estimated to be about 8 million from about 6.18 million. However, the accessibility of addiction is very high and the management systems are not linked to each other in overlapping way as well as conflicting one among government organizations. In addition, the infrastructure of experts and professional institutions are weak. Therefore, researchers examined the current situation of addiction in Korea, focusing on alcohol, drug, gambling and Internet addiction with literatures, government report data, and related websites and so on. Based on the results of the study, researchers suggested 'policy oriented public health', 'policy to reduce harm', 'policy oriented accountability', 'policy oriented consumer protection', 'policy integrated addiction management, 'policy approached by expert teams approach'.

Key words: alcohol, drug, gambling and Internet addiction, domestic situation, intervention

Introduction

Addiction is a serious threat not only to addict but also to his/her family and society, lowering national competitiveness (Kim, 2013; Yoo, 2014). Addiction can't create a healthy society, can destroy family, cause unemployment and loss of human resources, and have a negative impact on the whole country, including social costs for prevention and treatment. The current situation of domestic addicts is one in eight (Lee & Lee, 2013). Furthermore, addiction is making the next generation sick. So far, substance abuse of alcohol, cigarette and drugs has mostly emerged in post-adult age groups, but recently the age of substance abusers has been on

the downward trend worldwide. Young people are more vulnerable than adults, are more difficult to control, and the effects of addiction are more serious (Hong, 2018) In addition, income polarization makes hope disappear, which results in creating a lot of addicts (Kim, *et. al.*, 2011; Kwon & Ko, 2013). In other words, addiction is bound to become more serious in Korean society, where low economic growth and youth unemployment have persisted.

In this study, researchers would like to examine the current situation of addiction in Korea, focusing on alcohol, drug, gambling and Internet addiction, which are causing serious social problems, and to provide the basic data for the intervention on it.

Corresponding Author: Hye Sun Kim, E-mail. welcom-kim@kangwon.ac.kr

Received: Dec. 08, 2019 / Revised: Dec. 18, 2019 / Accepted: Dec. 18, 2019

© 2019 Crisis and Emergency Management: Theory and Praxis. All rights reserved.

<Table 1> Addiction management system

Field	Related Legislation	Industrial Management	Prevention / Education / Publicity	Treatment / Rehabilitation
Alcohol	Liquor Tax Act / National Health Promotion Act	Ministry of Economy and Finance / National Tax Service	Ministry of Health and Welfare / Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	Ministry of Health and Welfare
Drug	Youth Protection Act / Narcotics Control Act	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety / Supreme Prosecutors' Office Republic Of Korea	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Health and Welfare / Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	Ministry of Health and Welfare
Gambling	Tourism Promotion Act / Korean Racing Authority Act / Bicycle and Motorboat Racing Act / National Sports Promotion Act / National Gambling Control Commission Act / Lottery Tickets And Lottery Fund Act	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism / Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs / Ministry of Economy and Finance	Office for Government Policy Coordination Prime Minister's Secretariat (National Gambling Control Commission)	Office for Government Policy Coordination Prime Minister's Secretariat (National Gambling Control Commission)
Internet	Framework Act on National Information/Game Industry Promotion Act / Youth Protection Act	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism / Ministry of Science and ICT	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism / Ministry of Science and ICT	Ministry of Science and ICT / Ministry of Education / Ministry of Health and Welfare / Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

※ Source : Kim, Y. H.(2019). 2019 ATRI Addiction Expert Education Collection: Addiction Policy. Kangwon University Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute.

Korean Addiction Situation and Government Intervention

Korea's population is 51,635(http://kosis.kr/, 2018), and the number of alcohol, drug, gambling and Internet addicts is estimated to be about 8 million (Kim, 2019; Kim, 2019) from about 6.18 million (Jung, *et. al.*, 2014), The number is expected to increase further if this includes nicotine, a type of drug and an entry drug for alcohol and drugs¹⁾. The economic damage is estimated to be from about 160.5 trillion won to about 164.5 trillion won, and the budget for government intervention is 185.6 billion won as of 2017 (Kim, 2019). Korea's addiction-related policies can be largely outlined as follows (Kim, 2019).

First, physical availability restriction policy. For example, the age of purchase and sales time are limited.

Second, the policy based on taxes and prices. It has raised prices and imposed taxes and health promotion money.

Third, the situation change policy. It is to reinforce the ethics of the seller, to crack down on dealer regulations and to strengthen legal requirements

Fourth, education and persuasion policy. It is to provide students with preventive education about addiction based on school, to educate residents and to attach promotional or warning signs.

Fifth, advertising restriction policy. It limits the number of advertisements and time, and controls the contents of advertisements.

Sixth, early education and treatment policy. It includes a test for high-risk groups, treatment and self-help group, compulsory treatment order, and drug court.

Seventh, drunk driving control policy. It includes the limitation of driving age, the strengthening of blood alcohol level, the operation of checkpoints, and the strengthening of penalties.

But the problem of addiction in Korea is getting serious. The reasons are as follows

First, High accessibility and acceptable culture. It means that accessibility is very high, but there are insufficient policies to restrict it (Kang, 2010; Ryu, *et. al.*, 2012). Alcohol is permissible in any place. There are many bars, and drinking can be seen easily in commercials and soap operas. As for gambling, the sales outlets are close to the city center and the people's living sphere, and gambling addicts are mass-produced as they prefer to betting rather than leisure and entertainment functions. The Internet provides an age rating system for game items, but the effect is limited due to the ambiguous age standard and the lack of regulations on the use of PC rooms, as well as the weak punishment for violations.

Second, the dispersion of the addiction management system. As shown in <Table 1>, the management systems are not linked to each other in a manner that is likely to result in overlapping and inefficient management as well as conflicts of interest among government organizations (Lee & Lee, 2013; Hong, 2014).

Third, the weak infrastructure of experts and professional institutions (Lee & Lee, 2013).

Fourth, the lack of knowledge. Most people don't view addiction as a disease, and don't understand the essential difference between substance and act addiction (Kim, 2019; Kwon & Ko, 2013).

1) The smoking rate among adult aged 19 and older is 21.6 percent (37 percent for men and 5.2 percent for women) (Korean Statistical Information Service, 2018) and is estimated to reach about 9 million.

<Table 2> Foreign situation of public drinking regulations

	USA	UK	France	Australia	Russia
Medical facility	voluntary restraints	voluntary restraints	Partial ban Low alcohol	Partial ban	Complete ban
School	California : Complete ban	voluntary restraints	Partial ban	Complete ban	Complete ban
Venue / Museum	New york : Complete ban		Applying a fine of 3,000 euros when maintaining a drunken state	Complete prohibition of public institutions	Complete ban
Stadium	Partial ban	Partial ban	Partial ban	-regulation, restrictions on recommendations and instructions	Social morality damage penalty or detention until 15th
Other	California: Parks and recreation places New York: Fines for drinking on the streets and parks	Penalty for behavior in public places such as schools, hospitals, transportation, national institutions)	Partial prohibition of public institutions, Partial prohibition of public transportation	Prohibition of drinking in parks and workplaces, complete prohibition of government agencies, complete prohibition of public transport	Fine detention and social morality damage detained in distance, park, public transport, public places

* Source : Kim, Y. H.(2019). 2019 ATRI Addiction Expert Education Collection: Addiction Policy. Kangwon University Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute.

Prevention policies of addictions

Alcohol Addiction

Alcohol is a harmful substance that affects the brain and various organs of the human body, increasing the risk to individuals according to the amount and duration of drinking. Alcohol affects society as a whole, including individuals as well as families and organizations (Lee & Lee, 2012). Korea's drinking rate got ahead of Russia as the world's No. 1 country. While different countries have different kinds of alcohol, South Korea has an average of 13.7 drinks a week per person, while Russia has 6.2 drinks.

Korea's high-risk drinking rate is also rising. A high-risk drinking rate means that man drinks more than seven cups and woman drinks more than five cups per an episode in twice a week. However, 20.6 percent of men and 6.3 percent of women are high-risk drinkers in Korea, and female high drinkers have recently been on the rise (Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018).

As a result, drinking causes various accidents. 62.4% of murders and 62.9 % of violences occurred under the influence of alcohol. Drunk driving killed 900 people ins a year, 25 percent of police work was spent on drinkers, and about 50% of domestic violence was under the influence of alcohol. Social spending on this was 14.5 trillion won a year, which is equivalent to 7 percent of Korea's total budget (Kim, 2019).

In response, the government announced the "Blue Bird Plan 2010," a comprehensive national alcohol policy, through the Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2006 to intervene in the alcohol issues. However, since 2011, when the project was terminated, it has been sluggish without any follow-up measures. In 2016, 50 alcohol counseling centers were converted to Integrated Addiction Management

Support Centers (<http://www.mohw.go.kr>), but it has not been able to cope with the seriousness of the drinking problem. Also, unlike tobacco companies, which pay for an amount of health promotion money to discourage smoking²⁾, alcohol companies are not charged with social responsibility for the drinking problem because they are paying only alcohol taxes, education taxes and a little levies (<https://www.nts.go.kr/>).

This is because Korean society is very tolerant of alcohol, and alcohol is a favorite food like chocolate or candy. So even in public places, drinking is very acceptable. As shown in <Table 2>, regarding the regulation of alcohol use in public places by country, such as in the US, UK, France, Australia, and Russia, alcohol is completely prohibited or voluntarily regulated in public places. However, Korea does not have restrictions on alcohol use in public places. Korean people drink at any time, at any where such as public transportation, schools, sports events, and is very generous about drinking.

Drug Addiction

Among Korean adolescents, drug users such as hallucinogens, stimulants, and neuro-stabilizers and so on, accounted for 0.7% of the 3 million people in school, and 3.1% of the 60,000 people out of school was reported (Youn, *et. al.*, 2015). According to the '2016, 2017 Drug Crime White Paper', domestic drug offenders have continued to increase from 9,174 in 2011 to 9,984 in 2014, 11,916 in 2015, 14,214 in 2016, and 14,123 in 2017. The most common drug was methamphetamine(philopon), followed by cocaine, synthetic cannabis, with a repeat rate of 37.2 percent in

2) If the price of a pack of cigarettes is 4,500 won, 3,290 won (73 percent) will be levied as a tax. However, if the factory price of a bottle of soju is 1,200 won, 727 won (61 percent) is levied as a tax.

2016 ([http://www.segye.com/news View/20171030004277](http://www.segye.com/news_View/20171030004277)). Korea's drug policies on this are 'A crackdown-led policy of reducing supply' and 'Policy for rehabilitation and demand reduction of treatment.'

However, treatment and rehabilitation need to be activated from the perspective of drug abusers and offenders. Currently, the treatment and rehabilitation system of drug users in Korea is classified as follows (Lee & Lee, 2013; Park & Lee, 2015; Kim, 2019).

First, treatment protection. The treatment protection is decided by the court at the request of the prosecutor, and the person to be treated is accommodated at Drug Rehabilitation Center(Gongju-si) in the National Law Hospital for up to two years.

Second, medical treatment in accordance with the Narcotics Control Regulations. This is the patient care rehabilitation policy, in which a prosecutor requests treatment conditional suspension of indictment or allows drug addicts to voluntarily admit to hospitalization. The government has designated 22 medical hospitals across the country as treatment protection. Those who want to be treated voluntarily receive full medicine support. The cost will be borne by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and local governments together³). Inpatient period is 2 months and the maximum is 12 months. In 2014, the hospital was expanded to outpatient treatment.

Third, education rehabilitation of the Korean Association Against Drug Abuse. This is the case in which a prosecutor requests rehabilitation of education with the suspension of indictment of educational condition, and in which drug takers voluntarily participate in self-help group at the rehabilitation center.

Fourth, probation and class order under the Act on Probation. When the court sentences a suspended sentence, drug offenders are required to receive probation and class orders. On the basis of Article 32 of the Act on probation, those who recur repeatedly are regularly checked.

Fifth, rehabilitation education in correctional facilities. The treatment targets are classified as degree of addiction and the treatment process is divided into basic, intensive, and deepening processes to provide individualized psychological treatment services. Drug offenders with serious degree of addiction participate in the specialized course (treatment community) at the 2nd Psychological Treatment Center (Gunsan Prison).

Gambling Addiction

The prevalence rate of gambling addiction in Korea is 5.1%,

3) National Center of Mental Health and four national hospitals are run on their own budgets, while 16 designated medical hospitals are funded by 50 percent of national and 50 percent of local expenses.

which is 2-3 times higher than other major countries, causing various social problems such as personal bankruptcy, suicide and crime. However, the gambling industry is on the rise(National Gambling Control Commission, 2016). In Korea, gambling industry means the business that utilizes human obsession with money to seek profits or produce related physical goods or services. Gambling industry under Article 2 subparagraph 1 of the Act on The National Gambling Control Commission is defined as casino business, horse racing, horse racing, horse racing, lottery, sports betting tickets, and bullfighting.

The current situation of gambling industry has quintupled over the past ten years from 4 trillion won in 1998 to about 22 trillion won in 2016, while the number of gambling industry operations has increased 3.3 times from 28 in 1998 to 93 in 2016, according to the data released in 2017 by The National Gambling Control Commission. It was the eighth-largest OECD country with a net income of 0.58 percent compared to GDP in 2014. In 2011-2017, the gambling industry shows that horse racing has the highest net income, followed by lottery, sports betting tickets and casinos.

Korea has implemented the following policies through The National Gambling Control Commission in order to operate gambling industry soundly (www.ngcc.go.kr/police/system.do).

First, total amount system of gambling industry. The total amount of gambling industry means setting the upper limit of the gambling industry, which is set to be valid for a certain period of time in order to minimize social side effects and to promote healthy development of the gambling industry. As the supply and market size of gambling industry expanded, excessive participation and spending on gambling industry has gone beyond individual problems to family, regional, social, and national issues, resulting in many social side effects (Kwon & Ko, 2013). So the total volume system of gambling industries was introduced in terms of the need to prepare safety devices for them.

Second, e-card system for protecting users. The domestic gambling industry sets a purchase ceiling (or betting ceiling) under each laws or internal regulations. It is limited that the users of the gambling industry can't purchase voting rights (volume, lottery, lottery) for more than 100,000 won (300,000 won in Kangwon Land) for one bet (or one race) betting.

Third, eradication of illegal gambling industry. The Act on Illegal Gambling Industry includes 'the act of prohibiting or prohibiting by each law in connection with a gambling industry(Article 2, 3(ga-mok) of the Act on The National Gambling Control Commission)', 'the act of providing services for people to engage in gambling activities by using gambling games (Article 2, 3(na-mok) of the Act on the The National Gambling Control Commission)', and 'The act of providing services for people to engage in gambling

activities through the information and communication network Article 2, 3(da-mok) of the Act on the The National Gambling Control Commission’.

Fourth, sound evaluation system for enforcement agencies of gambling industry. The assessment of soundness of the enforcement agencies of the gambling industry is carried out based on the provisions of Articles 5 and 16 of the Act on The National Gambling Control Commission. The purpose of the evaluation system is to evaluate the efforts of the enforcement agencies of the gambling industry to improve the soundness of the gambling industry and to resolve side effects, so that the enforcement agencies of the gambling industry can strive for the development of the gambling industry into the sound leisure and leisure industries and reflect it in actual management. And the comprehensive plan for sound development of the gambling industry was established in 2008.

Fifth, prevention and treatment of gambling addiction. The National Gambling Control Commission established an addiction prevention and treatment center since 2007 to provide gambling addiction prevention and treatment services, and the legal basis for setting the addiction prevention and treatment levy has been provided through the revision of the Act on The National Gambling Control Commission in 2012. Based on this, it established Korea Center for Gambling Problem in August 2013 to efficiently operate, manage and implement related projects.

In our society, however, teenagers’ situation is urgent. According to the 2018 Adolescent Gambling Survey, 1.5% (34,000) of adolescents (2.1 million) needed urgent intervention and 4.9% (110,000) was at risk. Juvenile gambling is likely to be more serious when including seniors in high school and out of school(Kim, 2018),

First, a legal gambling place should be a healthy leisure space (not a place to go to get money, but a place to spend money and enjoy his/her life.

Second, there must be integrity of the gambling business

Third, gambling behavior should be conducted within community norm.

Fourth, we must protect vulnerable population and community by proactively responding to problem gambling.

Fourth, active response to problem gambling should protect vulnerable populations and communities.

Fifth, even though illegal gambling is the largest part of gambling⁴⁾ and citizens’ awareness of gambling should be raised.

4) The market size of the legal gambling business is estimated to be 20.5 trillion won, but the market for illegal gambling is estimated to be at least 83.8 trillion won(<http://blog.naver.com/3580620/221329967651>).

Internet Addiction

The rate of using internet in Korea is the highest in the world, and the usage rate and numbers of user are also increasing. As a result, the dependence rate on Internet and smart-phones is also high, with about 196,000 teenagers being over dependence⁵⁾. And the number of young children and young women are increasing(Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 2018). According to the Korea Information Security Agency(2018), 19.1% of smart-phone users aged 3 to 59 was over dependent groups, with an increase of 8.4% in 2011, 16.2% in 2015, and 19.19% in 2018. Among all ages, teenagers are most vulnerable, and in young children, the risk of over dependence has increased by the largest margin in the last three years⁶⁾.

In response, the government has prepared Article 30 of the Framework Act on National Information⁷⁾ and Article 26 of the Youth Protection Act⁸⁾ to intervene in the prevention and resolution of Internet addiction(<http://www.law.go.kr>). It has also been implementing the "Shutdown" system since Nov. 20, 2011, which limits the play of games played by teenagers who are concerned about computer games and immersion. In addition, Ministries in the government are implementing various policies to cope with dependence on the Internet and smart-phones. The Ministry of Science and ICT, which is in charge of Internet and smart-phone over dependence, plans a comprehensive plan, runs an Internet addiction Prevention Consultation Center through the National Information Society Agency and is involved in preventive education, professional counseling and law revisions. The Ministry of Education is responding to Internet addiction by establishing ‘Wee Center’ and ‘Wee Class’ to provide students with emotional communication space(<http://www.moe.go.kr/main.do>). The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Defense are providing guidelines for healthy Internet use. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family is responding to high-risk youth group addiction. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is managing Internet gambling and other addictions. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism runs training programs for teachers, professional counselors, sound game culture and family camps(https://www.mcst.go.kr/kor/s_open/realnmPolicy/). The Korea Communications Commission is carrying out countermeasures and

5) Over dependence refers to a condition in which user can’t control excessive use of the internet or smart-phone and user experiences negative results.

6) The over dependent group for young children was 17.9% in 2016 and 20.7% in 2018.

7) Ministry of Science and ICT must make a comprehensive plan for the prevention and resolution of Internet addiction every three years.

8) The Article 26 of the Youth Protection Act: Providers of Internet games must not provide Internet games to teenagers under the age of 15 from 0:00 to 6:00.

technical measures against harmful media materials.

Summary and Conclusion

As mentioned above, the current situation of addiction in Korea is not only increasing year by year, but also showing the red light of the present and future of our country. This is due to high accessibility and culture. And government ministries are also working on various measures, but more active responses are expected to be taken, including cooperation among government ministries, changing society's perspective on addicts and strengthening the professionalism of rehabilitation intervention (Kim, 2019).

Accordingly, the policy directions for addiction are suggested as follows.

First, policy oriented public health. More social intervention in the early than serious addicts should be encouraged to understand the problem in a multidimensional manner.

Second, policy to reduce harm. This reduces supply and demand and reduces harm in the environmental context.

Third, policy oriented accountability. It protects the interests of operators and can handle addiction problems. It also provides the information necessary for individual choices and sound choices, and makes reaching an agreement between individuals and operators

Fourth, policy oriented consumer protection. An addiction industry operator is the primary responsibility for the addiction problem. Individuals are responsible for their decisions and actions, and society must have a duty to care and protect individuals.

Fifth, policy integrated addiction management. A government department is required to carry out a series of preventive-intervention-treatment-social reversals in succession, and to foster professionals to intervene in them.

Sixth, policy approached by expert teams approach. Multidisciplinary interventions are necessary because interventions in addiction cannot be done in just one domain. It should also clarify the boundaries between different disciplines. This is a way to prevent ethical problems in addiction.

References

Hong, S. A. 2018. A Study on the Status of Drug Addiction and Psychological Support of Teenagers. *Korean Association of*

Addiction Crime Review. 8(2): 93-115.

Hong, W. S. 2014. Culture: The Study on "Addiction Rehab Right" as Ways to Overcome "Addiction Culture". *Korean Thought and Culture*. 71: 345-370.

Jeong, J. W., S. M. Yun, S. M. Chae, and J. H. Choi. 2014. Current Status of Alcohol and Drug Addiction and Policy Responses. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs.

Kang, Y. J. 2010. Approach from the Perspective of Christian Counseling to the Prevention of Gambling Addiction and Healing. *Gospel and Counseling*. 15: 39-75.

Kim, D. S., O. H. Kim, S. H. Lee, and T. Y. Jung. 2011. Cognitive Categorization of Korean for Reason and Solution about Income Polarization. *Korean Journal of Psychological and Social Issues*. 17(4): 461-483.

Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. 2017. 2017 Korea National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey.

Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. 2018. 2017 Community Health Survey.

Korea Center On Gambling Problems. 2018. 2018 Adolescent Gambling Survey.

Kim, H. S. 2013. A Study on Problem Drinking and the influence of Parents' Problem Drinking and Codependency among Students in Dept. of Social Welfare. *Korean Journal of Social Welfare Studies*. 44(2): 89-112.

Kim, H. S. 2019. 2019 ATRI Addiction Expert Education Collection: Understanding Addiction. Kangwon University Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute.

Kim, Y. H. 2019. 2019 ATRI Addiction Expert Education Collection: Addiction Policy. Kangwon University Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute.

Korean Statistical Information Service. 2018. Total Population Survey.

Kwon, S. M. and J. U. Ko. 2013. A Study of the Law to Prevention and Assitance on the Gambling Industry Immersion Evil. *Sports and Law*. 16(4): 217-242.

Lee, H. K. and B. H. Lee. 2013. The Current Status and Cause of the Addiction Problem. *Health and Welfare Policy Forum*. 200: 30-42.

Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. 2018. 2017 Youth Internet and Smart-phone Usage Habit Diagnosis Survey.

National Gambling Control Commission. 2016. *Gambling Industry White Paper 2016*.

National Information Society Agency. 2018. 2018 The Survey on Smart-phone Overdependence.

Park, E. J. and J. A. Lee. 2015. Current state Challenges of Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. *Health and Welfare Policy Forum*. 229: 17-24.

Ryu, H. G., Y. S. Choi, H. K. Jang, and J. E. Kim. 2012. A Study on the Characteristics of Youth Gambling Addiction. *The Korean Journal of Health Service Management*. 6(1): 153-161.

Supreme Prosecution Service. 2016. *2016 Drug Crime White Paper*.

Supreme Prosecution Service. 2017. *2017 Drug Crime White Paper*.

Youn, C. K., I. J. Choi, T. H. Kim, and H. J. Son. 2015. A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts III. National Youth Policy

Institute.

Yoo, J. 2014. The Effect of Parental Problem Drinking and Family Function on University Students' Depression: Testing the Moderated Mediation Effects of Internal Protective Factors. Doctoral Dissertation. Keimyung University.

- [1] <http://www.ngcc.go.kr/statis/scale.do>
- [2] <http://www.ngcc.go.kr/policy/system.do#>
- [3] http://www.segy.com/news_View/20171030004277
- [4] <http://blog.naver.com/3580620/221329967651>
- [5] <http://www.mogef.go.kr>
- [6] <http://www.nts.go.kr/>
- [7] <http://www.law.go.kr>
- [8] <http://kosis.kr/http://kosis.kr/>
- [9] <http://mohw.go.kr/react/jb/sjb030301vw>.
- [10] https://www.mcst.go.kr/kor/s_open
- [11] <http://www.moef.go.kr/>
- [12] <https://www.msit.go.kr/web/main/main.do>

Kyung Ok Kim(04382077@hanmail.net)

She is working at Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute, Kangwon National University, Korea. She is a doctoral student in Dept. of social welfare at Kangwon National University. She is interested in social welfare practices and addiction and mental health.

Hye Sun Kim(welcom-kim@kangwon.ac.kr)

She received a professor at Dept.of Social Welfare and a director at Addiction & Trauma Recovery Institute, Kangwon National University, Korea. She received her doctorate degree in clinical social welfare from Ewha Womans University. She is interested in clinical social welfare, addiction and trauma.