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Human DISASTER: The Personnel System of the Security Organization in Republic of KOREA Casinos

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Abstract

The casino business in Korea developed by the spread of the desire of the people in leisure through economic development and progress of the level of income, and since the end of the 1990s, it started in Gangwondo for the development of the closed mine areas with the lead of the Korean government, and 'Gangwon Land' was the first exclusive casino for the locals and has developed through the different kinds of support from the government.

Recently the casino businesses in the world are changing from simple gambling into Total Entertainment by joining resorts, theme parks and conventions and the safety measures of customers are being treated as very important.

Meanwhile, the Korean government also approved installing more tables and slot machines within the casinos and announced expansions of the business and continuous investments so the scale is looking to be even more expanded in the future. Also, the casino business has become enlarged and specialized and has brought changes to the organization managements as well.

But in these organization managements, the ability of the people is being evaluated most importantly and the business competitions today are focused on securing human resources and the utilization of the talented people.

But until a recent date, the expansion of the Korean casino market has increased to various kinds of incidents and accidents and the focus is on the role of the security employees.

Until now the casino related studies that were announced in Korea are marketing, job satisfaction and turnover intentions, and Bong-juKim(2014), who is the representative of the advanced research in this topic, stated that the job stress can be controlled through the fairness of the personal appraisals systems for casino employees. But it is hard to see this study related to the personnel system of the security organization of casinos.

Therefore this study aims on the personnel system of security management of casinos through interviews with the security employees in casinos.

To accomplish this study, qualitative methods were used for this exploratory topic and from April 2015 to September 2015, about 5 months, 15 employees each in Seoul and Busan in Korea, of more than 5 years of experience were interviewed.

Research results of the crisis of the personnel system of Korean casino security organizations are as below.

First, the problem was the recruitment of temporary positions of casino security employees brought a fall to the business specialty and responsibility.

Second, the personnel management of the casino security organizations didn't have good circulation so it turned out that the personnel congestion was excessive.

Third, through the expanding portion of the service business on casino security employees, they cannot concentrate on their security tasks and this was leading to the absence of employees of specialization in security.

Fourth, due to the lack of casino security employees the declination of the ability to react on crisis situations was being caused.

Currently there are about 2000 enterprises in the casino business all over the world and the numbers are increasing in Korea as well. Therefore based on the research results, the maintenance of the relations act through policy proposals are hoped for.

1. Introduction

Recently with the vitalization of casinos, unreasonable behaviors of customers who waste their wealth by cutting off their fingers, or making scenes by taking off their clothes are becoming even worse and the surveillance team executives and employees in the Money Exchange team have simulated crimes in advance for many years and this has become another social issue due to embezzling the company money and corruption of the inside of the casinos by doing so.

Like this, the role of casino security employees who are in charge of the safety of casinos are being treated even more importantly because of the potential factors threatening security in a variety of ways such as crimes, illegal gambling, addiction of gambling and wasting money.

But in the security field of current casino businesses, different kinds of problems are occurring continuously and the necessity of the investigation of the casino security organization is being brought up.

Therefore this study aims on finding out about the personnel system of the casino security organization through interviews with the people concerned.

Adequate qualitative study methods were used for this topic and the average working experiences of the participants was over 5 years through purposive sampling. This was because at least 5 years was judged as enough time to comprehend the casino security related fields and to be convicted of their job.

The study period with these participants was about five months, starting from April 2015 to September 2015 with a total of 30 people who were casino security employees, 15 each from Seoul and Busan, Korea were interviewed.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Casino security

The security system in Korean casinos are separated into two big parts; the security team and the monitoring team, according to the range of activities of the functions and elements. <Table 1> below is the classification of the job of the casino security.

2.2. Crisis theories

Table 1. Casino security job[1].

Category	Job
Security team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Keeping an eye on entrances, exits and sites, and areas outside of the sites.- Accompanying while chips, cash or company property is being moved preventing incidents and accidents occurring within the site.- Keeping order of the site and controlling admission in entrances and exits.
Monitoring team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Watching for misbehavior within the site through cameras.- Solving incidents with the recorded tape in the case of misbehavior or occurrence of Trouble.

Like this, casino security jobs are divided into the security team and monitoring team according to their roles and outside of these

tasks, they are in charge of all the jobs of danger occurring situations within the site.

2.3. Advanced research

Direct studies on casino security have not been performed much and the studies that were performed were mostly on marketing, job satisfaction, and turnover intentions. Bong-ju Kim(2014), said that the job stress can be controlled through the fairness of the personal appraisals systems for casino employees. But this study was also concentrated in the whole of casino employees so it is hard

to see this study related to the personnel system of the security organization of casinos.

Therefore this study tried to find out what the problems of casino personnel systems are and to perform the study empirically. The following <Table 2> shows the advanced research related to the study.

Table 2. Advanced study.

Researcher	Main contents
Kim (2014)	Stated that job stress of the casino employees have bad influence on customer directivity and the fairness of the personnel appraisals systems can control the job stress[2].
Shin, Seonu (2014)	Investigated the influencing relationship between the influence of emotional labor of the casino employees with the customers causing job burnouts and organization effectiveness of casino employees[3].
Choi (2014)	Discussed the legal sales restrictions of casino entrances of casino gambling addicts[4].
Kim (2011)	Asserted that the safety management systems of the facilities of the casino businesses should be constructed systematically, and the organization should be made more strong[5].
Han (2011)	Argued that the optimization of job satisfaction of casino employees will raise cohesiveness of the organization and this will lead to optimization in business sales and high productivity through stable duties[6].
Seon (2011)	Investigated what influence was caused on self-efficacy and job satisfaction through those who participated in martial arts training[7].
Han (2010)	Analyzed the influencing relationship between the influence of exhaustion that the characteristic of business occurs in the process of performing the task and the influence on the service directivity on the customers and proposed implications on the management of casino employee[8].
Jeon (2007)	Investigated the process of change in their movement behavior can have influence on the decision balance, self-efficacy and their physical self-concept[1].
Kim (2008)	Stated that a level of social contribution and the desirable security system of the casino business construction is necessary[9].
Lee (2005)	Stated that the facilities of casinos not only protect lives and property but also minimize the danger of disasters or crimes[10].

3. Research Result

The following <Table 3> shows the results of categorization through face-to-face talks

about the personnel system that casino security organization employees in Seoul and Busan have an understanding of, and part of the qualitative sources are shown.

Table 3. Research results.

Research questions	Categorization of face-to-face talk content	Research results
The crisis of personnel system of security organizations of Korean casinos	Recruitment of temporary positions	Decline of job specialty
		Decline of job responsibility
	Personnel exchange system	Deepening of personnel congestion
	Expansion of service personnel	Absence of personnel of specialty
	Lack of personnel	Decline of taking action against crisis

“It is reality that 90% employees of the security department are in temporary positions, so with the awareness of having a prime time job, the declination of specialty occurs.”(2015. 4. 17. Seoul. OSP. M).

“In spite of security duties having to risk their own lives, temporary employees are in an unclear situation on whether they will be able to work continuously so it raises a question of them being devoted to their jobs.”(2015. 5. 15. Busan. KME. W).

“Occupations with a specialty of security needs specialty in sports so it is difficult to change the field of jobs. Through this personnel congestion is becoming worse. It is difficult to exchange personnel.”(2015. 4. 25. Seoul. KMG. M).

“Casinos are growing every year and the profit is becoming tremendous but the people in charge of personnel emphasizes greatly in service and they don’t give very much concern for the fees in business loss and because of this I think it causes difficulty in choosing people.” (2015. 7. 7. Seoul. SDB. M).

“In the case of the casino I work in, an average of 2000 to 3000 tourists are visiting each day but compared to this the casino security guards are only 4-5 people a shift and this is terribly not enough and if a situation occurs, nothing can be done.”(2015. 6. 30. Busan. JGG. W).

4. Conclusion and Proposal

Currently, about 1800 enterprises are being operated in the casino business all over world in about 100 countries and mainly are being activated in USA, France, England, Spain and Germany, in four countries. Keeping up with this flow, casinos are increasing domestically[11].

Meanwhile, with the example of overseas casinos, in the case of USA and Australia, the use of judicial power and guns of security guards are approved within the sites so they are building an environment in which can improve disturbances and violence within the casinos.

Also even in USA, also known as the advanced country of private security, as much as they are steadily making effort on specializing in security personnel, it is desirable that through gradual social changes in perception, this be fixed.

This study aimed on finding out about the personnel system in security organizations of casinos and focused specifically on the problems in the sites.

But the research results also have a limitation on being generalized perfectly. Therefore in further studies, performing continuous studies through various study methods are being hoped. Also contribution on policy proposals that can give change to the personnel system in security organizations in Korea is hoped.

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- Improvement Plans of Education and Training System for Qualitative Improvement of Security Industry, *Korean Society for the Security Convergence Management*, 1(1) (2012).

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The Effect of Taekwondo Training on CRISIS Factors of School Violence Behavior of Adolescents in KOREA

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Abstract

These days, adolescents' school violence behavior increases significantly, and levels of violence behavior tends to be higher so that it becomes a serious social issue. Taekwondo training is proposed as an alternative to prevent school violence behavior. This study examines the difference which the self-respect formed through Taekwondo training can make. Also the effect of self-respect on aggressiveness and school violence behavior is inspected closely.

To accomplish the purpose of this study, the data of 472 students, including teenagers attending middle school in D metropolitan city, is analyzed through convenience sampling method. Frequency analysis, reliability analysis, independent sample t-test, and multiple regression analysis were performed using SPSS version 20.0. With significance level of $p < .05$, the following conclusion was obtained.

As a result of analyzing the difference in self-respect according to Taekwondo training, social self-respect showed statistically significant difference according to training.

In the effect of self-respect on aggressiveness, domestic self-respect showed negative(-) correlation with indirect aggressiveness but showed positive(+) correlation with negative aggressiveness and physical aggressiveness. Social self-respect showed positive(+) correlation with indirect aggressiveness, negative aggressiveness, physical aggressiveness and irritable aggressiveness. Overall self-respect showed positive(+) correlation with linguistic aggressiveness, indirect aggressiveness and irritable aggressiveness.

In the effect of self-respect on school violence behavior, overall self-respect showed positive(+) correlation with relational violence behavior and physical violence behavior but negative(-) correlation with sexual violence behavior. Social self-respect was found to have positive(+) correlation with sexual violence behavior, relational violence behavior and physical violence behavior.

To raise awareness of the value of Taekwondo training, this study should be generalized as a study with samples taken nationwide to consider social and cultural characteristics. More meaningful results can be deduced by conducting a longitudinal study on the changing process of Taekwondo trainees about Taekwondo participation.

[Keywords] Crisis, Taekwondo, School Violence Behavior, Aggressiveness, Self-Respect

1. Introduction

Previous researches have reported that constant sport activities function as a social system which improve self-respect, prevent juvenile delinquency and simultaneously teach teenagers positive values, preferred attitude and social function. Identifying the ef-

fect of teenagers' participation in sports activities has been a very active and interesting research topic. Although this question is raised whether sports perform only the desired function in modern society, it become accepted as fact that physical activities give a positive impact on teenagers. Among a variety of sports activities, Taekwondo training has profound impact on teenagers as a social

system which both improve self-esteem and prevent adolescent problems, teaching teenagers positive values, preferred attitude and social function. Also it is a great sport and a martial arts to improve physical and mental ability[1].

This study examines the difference which the self-respect formed through Taekwondo training can make. This research aims at figuring out whether Taekwondo training could function positively or negatively as the effect of preventing and suppressing juvenile delinquency in school violence behavior. This study also suggests the basis for the public youth policy based on the empirical evidence that participation in Taekwondo training has the desirable effect on preventing youth violence.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Subject and collecting data

Adolescents attending middle school in D metropolitan city were selected as subjects of this study through convenience sampling method. Self-administered questionnaire was conducted by visiting in person. The collected 472 questionnaires were analyzed except for 19 questionnaires which lacks sincerity in answers.

2.2. Research tool

Self-respect questionnaire, which was invented by Rosenberg[2], is revised to serve the purpose of this study. In terms of reliability, domestic self-respect was $\alpha=.916$, social self-respect $\alpha=.858$, and overall self-respect($\alpha=.843$).

Aggressiveness questionnaire, which was made by Heo Ilbeom[3], is revised to serve the purpose of this study. In terms of reliability, linguistic aggressiveness was $\alpha=.809$, indirect aggressiveness $\alpha=.812$, negative aggressiveness $\alpha=.902$, physical aggressiveness $\alpha=.955$, and irritable aggressiveness $\alpha=.932$.

School violence questionnaire, which was made by Choi Jaeun[4], YeomYeongok[5], was used after revision. In terms of reliability, sexual violence behavior was $\alpha=.921$, relational

violence behavior $\alpha=.836$, physical violence behavior $\alpha=.899$.

Likert Type Scale was used in the questionnaire of this study.

2.3. Data process

Statistical data processing was carried out using SPSS version 20.0. Frequency analysis, reliability analysis, independent sample t-test, and multiple regression analysis were performed.

3. Research Result

3.1. Analysis of the difference in self-respect according to Taekwondo training

As a result of analyzing the difference in self-respect according to Taekwondo training, social self-respect($t=2.102$, $p<.05$) showed statistically significant difference in the trained group.

3.2. The effect of self-respect on aggressiveness

The effect of self-respect on aggressiveness was shown as <Table 2>, <Table 3>, <Table 4>, <Table 5>, and <Table 6>. It turned out that overall self-respect showed significant positive(+) effect on linguistic aggressiveness, indirect aggressiveness and irritable aggressiveness, but domestic self-respect showed negative(-) effect on indirect aggressiveness and positive(+) effect on negative aggressiveness and physical aggressiveness. Social self-respect showed positive(+) effect on indirect aggressiveness, negative aggressiveness, physical aggressiveness and irritable aggressiveness.

3.3. The effect of self-respect on school violence behavior

The effect of self-respect on school violence behavior was shown as <Table 7>, <Table 8>, and <Table 9>. It turned out that social self-respect showed significant positive(+) effect on sexual violence behavior, relational violence behavior and physical violence behavior. Overall self-respect showed significant

positive(+) effect on relational violence behavior and physical violence behavior and negative(-) effect on sexual violence behavior.

Table 1. The difference of self-respect according to taekwondo training.

Section	Training	N	Average	Standard deviation	t-value
Domestic self-respect	Experienced	204	3.620	.855	.553
	Unexperienced	268	3.463	.825	
Social self-respect	Experienced	204	3.340	.684	2.102*
	Unexperienced	268	3.059	.894	
Overall self-respect	Experienced	204	1.923	.745	.021
	Unexperienced	268	1.911	.684	

Note: *p<.05

Table 2. The effect of self-respect on linguistic violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Linguistic violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	-.056	.044	-.016	-.262	R2 .139 F 12.890***
Social self-respect	-.043	.034	-.086	-1.661	
Overall self-respect	.314	.056	.299	5.485***	

Table 3. The effect of self-respect on indirect violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Indirect violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	-.159	.034	-.223	-5.01***	R2 .380 F 38.458***
Social self-respect	.290	.078	.180	4.190***	
Overall self-respect	.530	.056	.629	10.302***	

Table 4. The effect of self-respect on negative violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Negative violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	.310	.060	.286	5.128***	R2 .129 F 4.890***
Social self-respect	.106	.050	.138	2.103*	
Overall self-respect	.027	.045	.038	.594	

Table 5. The effect of self-respect on physical violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Physical violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	.310	.060	.286	5.128***	R2 .210 F 14.283***
Social self-respect	.106	.050	.138	2.103*	
Overall self-respect	.027	.045	.038	.594	

Table 6. The effect of self-respect on irritable violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Irritable violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	.067	.044	.078	1.521	R2 .345 F 20.885***
Social self-respect	.681	.056	.631	12.269***	
Overall self-respect	.444	.056	.340	7.012***	

Table 7. The effect of self-respect on sexual school violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Sexual school violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	.022	.047	.029	.467	R2 .320 F 31.322***
Social self-respect	.206	.046	.254	4.434***	
Overall self-respect	-.097	.047	-.129	-2.080*	

Table 8. The effect of self-respect on relational school violence.

Dependent variable Independent variable	Relational school violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	.033	.045	.045	.735	R2 .263 F 43.202***
Social self-respect	.206	.046	.254	4.434***	
Overall self-respect	.203	.045	.260	4.569***	

Table 9. The effect of self-respect on physical school violence.

Independent variable \ Dependent variable	Physical school violence				
	b	SE	β	t	
Domestic self-respect	-.046	.054	-.041	-.854	R2 .380 F 65.216***
Social self-respect	.162	.069	.110	2.331*	
Overall self-respect	.701	.051	.613	13.663***	

4. Discussion and Conclusion

These days, Taekwondo that promotes youth growth and the studies of the effects of Taekwondo training are emerging as an important issue. The result of this study showed that Taekwondo training made a difference in self-respect, which had an major impact on aggressiveness and school violence behavior. Follows are discussed.

First, social self-respect showed statistically significant difference in the trained group. The specific results explained that Taekwondo training caused teenagers not only to change their personalities, but also to gain athleticism, confidence, leadership, self-esteem, fulfillment and a sense of accomplishment through a variety of physical activities[6]. It implies that Taekwondo training plays a vital role in leading the growth of adolescents in a desirable direction and has positive impact on forming self-respect[7].

Second, as a result of studying the effect of self-respect on aggressiveness, self-respect had correlation with and statistically impact on aggressiveness. Such a result was consistent with not only the findings that aggressiveness reduced when self-respect was high, reported by Lee Baekcheol, Kim Yeonghui and Kim Yeongran[8] but also the study results of correlation of self-respect(self-love) with aggressiveness, reported by SeoSugyun and GwonSeokman[9], which showed that people with low self-respect restrained themselves in anger, exhibiting low levels of aggressiveness because of passivity in expressing anger linguistically.

Third, as a result of studying the effect of self-respect on school violence behavior, the result of this study was quite different from that of the traditional research which indicated the connection between self-respect and violence behavior[10][11]. There were the numerous cases of school violence behavior that person with more physical power became an assaulter through power hierarchies among the same age[12], and an assaulter has more confidence or self-love than a victim in this situation.

Follows are proposals about directions for future research.

First, this study aimed at teenagers attending middle school in D city, and some of the results were contrast to that of precedent research. It is necessary to re-examine the study considering individual personality together with enlarging the study locations later.

Second, this study was to examine closely the effect of self-respect on Taekwondo trainee' adjustment to school life, but it was difficult to compare and analyze research findings thoroughly because of the insufficient research performed in the past. In future research, more studies are needed which examine the self-respect, aggressiveness and school violence behavior in the field other sports and martial arts training as well as Taekwondo.

Third, this study showed that self-respect was formed through Taekwondo training and it had impact on aggressiveness and school violence behavior. It was inferred that not only

self-respect but also other variables formed by Taekwondo could influence student's adjustment to school life. It is necessary to find out what are the other variables that could be formed by Taekwondo training. Also the further specific studies on the relationship between those variables and aggressiveness and school violence behavior should be conducted.

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- A Study on the Effect of Airport Special Guards' Job Stress on Their Job Satisfaction and Intention to Change Job, Public Police and Security Studies, 8(2) (2011).

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Youth Mental Health CRISIS and Countermeasure in KOREAN

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Abstract

Adolescence is a rapid change of physical, psychological state mental health problems but also the prime of life is easy to develop also in times of crisis.

This study was tried to examine realization degree about children's mental health problem to parents who keep youth children, and presents countermeasure plan on the basis of youth mental health problem administration present condition from domestic and outside the country.

Examined to parents who keep youth children inhabiting to B city for parents' realization investigation about youth mental health problem, investigation period was enforced over about 1 month from October 8, 2012. By enumeration method through preparatory audit(pilot-test), expert inquiry correction and supplementation.

It was said that there is no result of study, 27.3% of parents responded that youth children have mental health problem, and experience that 67.2% of these seeks cooperation in the school for problem solution. Degree that recognize youth mental health problem and experience that seek cooperation in the school for children's mental health problem solution of study were shown low ratio.

Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Education, Health-Welfare Ministry and NGO is progressing youth' problem behavior administration, mental health examination, suicide courtesy call and program for positive realization change for our country youth mental health administration, and the United States of America and Britain are administering support program for each parents-family support program and school violence prevention as outside the country example.

Present our country youth mental health administration who analyze interior and exterior's program are doing to school and youth mainly, and program that manage with parents can confirm that is unprepared relatively. Therefore, for communication and stress administration program and family bonds strengthening doing to parents and youth children for youth mental health problem solution.

Must have systematic backing, and need continuous educational connection and national policy for mutual interchange that compose parents - school conference.

I wish to quoad countermeasure plan to manage youth mental health problem on the basis of this.

First, need two-way and positive communication education program.

Second, it must be educational link and on-time interchange composing school-parents conference.

Third, weekend must strengthen family's bonds by recreation of holiday that attend to learning program or experience program after school.

Fourth, it must be establishment of debate culture policy.

[Keywords] Crisis, Youth, Mental Health, Stress, Depression

1. Introduction

Juvenescence accomplishes spiritual social ripeness with physical change and is time that is converted from childhood to adult life. Because social growth is inexperienced yet, is apt to fall in stress that do not cope efficiently about mind social discord such as independence or own resolution from parents[1][2].

4 people among our country youth' 10 people are experiencing stress in home environment area and school environment area is[3]. Youth is suffering from stress by communication and mistreatment experience dysfunction enemy with parents in home environment area, and this is affected in gloom, suicide ideas[4] and studies area[5]. Agony of studies area dominates more than majority by educational policy of audience putting first in school environment area[6] and, this academic stress causes loner, school violence and damage experience by[5], this is reaching for 1.9%[7].

When stress in home environment area and school environment area that youth experiences is girl student because there are gloom and interrelationship[8], when stress is been to suicide ideas and is[9], boy student, instance that gloom is connected through suicide appeared by more things than girl student[10].

Suicide is 4th of our country gun cause of death, and suicide of main cause of death of 10 ~ 20 of this is serious level by 1st[6]. 2012, 18.3% of youth thought suicide seriously for latest 1 year in youth health form on-line investigation, and experience that lay suicide plan concretely is 6.3% and screened that 4.1% of them attempts suicide(Ministry of Health-Welfare, 2012.11.2. News release). Can lift loneliness and solitude(44.3%), school violence(20.5%), results and entering upon studies connection agony(19.6%) for youth' main suicide cause[5].

Is as following if examine virtue study about administration and nursing intervention about youth' mental health problem. Assignment handled comprehensively[11] incorporates connection factor about youth substance abuse to individual, family and school leading person, and[12] suicide danger

to High youth effect of gloom intervention and suicide courtesy call program prove[13]. self-control, positive mutual understanding with parents, positive age bonds develop capacity model for youth' danger action courtesy call by variable and authorized, and constructed multi systemiccore competence support model laying stress on parents-children communication, school adaptation bending quality, self respect stuff, gloom, suicide thought for youth suicide courtesy call[13]. Family relation, it is since teacher and friend support that[14] investigated self differentiation of youth' mind fitness and juvenescence and relation of self respect persimmon, and[15] is late youth cleared gloom, uncertainty, shrinkage action and influence getting in pregnability[16]. analyzed effect that youth' human relations(family relation, friend relation, teacher relation) gets to suicide danger, and[17] youth' temperament amount index self respect feeling and influence getting in mental health clear.

Study that administration and intervention about youth' mental health problem with singularity achieve in addition to parents who study keeps youth children to bulk to school and youth mainly can know want relatively. Youth mental health problem that is a youth dog only just know that grope home environment area, school environment area etc. general vicinity need. Hereupon, in this study, I wish to grope countermeasure plan on the basis of administration present condition about youth mental health problem that is investigating parents' realization about youth children's mental health problem, and is done from domestic and outside the country.

2. Methods

2.1. Research design

This study is descriptive investigation study to search parents' realization about youth mental health problem and internal and external administration existing condition and gropes countermeasure plan on the basis of this.

2.2. Subject and data collection

2.2.1. Parents awareness

Examined to parents who keep youth children among inhabitants inhabiting to B city to investigate parents' realization about youth children's mental health problem, investigation period was enforced over about 1 month from October 8, 2012. By enumeration method through preparatory audit (pilot-test) and expert inquiry correction. Use and examined questionnaire for structured interview after supplement.

2.2.2. Current domestic of youth mental health care

Investigated program enforcing in Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Education, Health-Welfare Ministry and Non-governmental Organization (NGO) to grasp internal youth mental health care existing circumstances.

2.2.3. Youth mental health care status from

abroad

Investigated program that is achieved in the United States of America and Britain to grasp youth mental health care existing circumstances.

3. Result

3.1. General characteristics of parents

Parents' ratio with youth children did 64 people (27.3%) that recognize that children of this is experiencing mental health problem to 234 people (22.0%) by target.

By parents' sex man 40s (62.5%), woman to 24 people (37.5%) man than woman more distributions see. Parents respondent's age was 40 costs 42 (65.6%)s, 50 costs 15 (23.4%)s, 30 costs 7 (10.9%)s period of ten days, 48 (75.0%)s in case there is job, appeared to 16 people (25.0%) in case is disemployed <Table 1>.

Table 1. General characteristics of parents.

(N=64)

Characteristics		Frequency(n, %)
Gender	Men	40(62.5%)
	Women	24(37.5%)
Age	30~39s	7(10.9%)
	40~49s	42(65.6%)
	50~59s	15(23.4%)
Occupation	Have a job	48(75.0%)
	Not have a job	16(25.0%)

3.2. Investigation that is parents awareness

54 people (84.4%) among parents respondent 64s (27.3%) appeared to each 5 pe

ople (7.8%) in case know that responded, and encounter loner and student violence that youth children are academic stresses <Table 2>.

Table 2. Rate of experience in their youth children of mental health problems.

(Unit: n, %)

Mental health problem		
Outcast	School violence	Academic stress

5(7.8)	5(7.8)	54(84.4)
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Appeared by 32.8%, that large majority has not had school and consultation or consultation by 67.2% that is not in case respond that

have ever had school and consultation or consultation for children's problem solution that is experiencing mental health problem <Table 3>.

Table 3. Youth coordination efforts with schools to tackle mental health problems.

(Unit: n, %)

Cooperation with school experience	n	%
Have	21	32.8
Haven't	43	67.2
Total	64	100.0

4. Youth Mental Health Problem Countermeasure Plan

Our country is thought that education must leave in the school entirely by Confucian effect, and parents think that do minimum intervention virtue. Also, by impact of education culture of audience putting first, results loading owes passion, but is not a working whether students do some agony and live, and know even if do to trifling problem keep books tend to .It is work which is common to cope negatively in school or parents side about youth problem and is training secondary problem such as depression and suicide. Experience that seek cooperation in the school for ratio and children's mental health problem solution that parents recognize about youth children's mental health problem in this study was shown result day. Parents' part is important at family, one time group, as well as school and local community to solve youth' mental health problem.

First, need two-way and positive communication education program. By target who youth consults agony being our country 13 ~ 24 if depend in the[6] 'Friend-companion' 44.5%, 'Parents' in case do 24.0%, 'Oneself solution' by 21.9% that parents' role was still shrunk see can. Parents, and when do environment, direction differing by difference of emotion back etc..communication placed with(ideal) children household thinks youth children conversation that feel difference generation with parents and are deeply more

divide try to. Reason that youth look for friend may be that feel sympathy about priority problem. Need training and practice about communication method that is the pair direction enemy than authoritative and unilateral conversation and sets eye-level. Our country elementary-middle-high school student's 'The potable telephone possession rate' was 91.5%[18], and teens Internet utilization ratio by 99.9%(2011, On Survey of Internet access) 77.1%Social Network Services(SNS) account possess[19]. Reason that use potable telephone or Internet mainly is chatting or communication, youth can regard that have much desire which wish to share about own circumstance or problem. Is recognized rapidly in what circumstance children were placed if have mutual understanding without that is restrained between parents and children from trivial tale or trouble like 'Very trivial confession' campaign that develop because American post lee(Post Secret) exercise or Ministry of Education and youth violence courtesy call foundation and modern sea cooperate and will be beaconed to look for efficient solution method so that problem may not may grow more. Also, this method knows youth children's agony only just can use by intimate and effective communication between parents - children that share parents' agony to children.

Second, must become communication to youth children's family and trivial segment in

school life composing school-parents conference, it must be educational link and on-time interchange with school and parents.

Third, weekend must strengthen family's bonds by recreation of holiday that attend in studying and experience program managing in local community after noon either learning program or school. Youth' weekend women's of holiday was the most by 57.7% 'TV and the DVD City Hall' by practical use, and was expose in 'Computer game(41.9%)', 'Rest(32.5%)', 'Social intercourse connection work(32.4%)' order being our country 13 ~ 24[6]. Family relation persimmon will speak[15] weekend or holiday that it is desirable that family does activity that can do together than pass youth children alone because sequence that decrease youth' gloom, uncertainty, shrinkage action and pregnability is seen. According to[6] data, youth was 87.1% being 13 ~ 24 that see culture art and sports once, and movie inspection 90.1%, play-Madangguk-musical inspection becomes 27.5%[6]. High ratio is seen because museum inspection is expose in 23.7% order, but will should become continuous and qualitative activity with family, and may have to grope various method such as sports participation and inspection or religion activity according to interest.

Fourth, it must be establishment of debate culture policy to cities and provinces that wish to change society to positive direction. Width of assurance and comprehension about another person widens that parents and youth children and teaching staff decides one subject, and gropes diagnosis and direction that must go forward and establishes opinion about social problem such as school violence together at each school like Quality circles of the Britain or our country Seoul National University membrane being sharp program and it becomes an opportunity that positive thinking is established.

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Emergency Management Strategy of Nurse during DISASTER in Republic of KOREA

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Abstract

This study examined major exercise ability and related factors of disaster nursing for systematic and efficient nursing during disaster to provide fundamental material for emergency management strategy of nurses during disaster.

Disaster indicates loss of human lives or property due to natural causes such as weather or man-made accidents (Wikipedia), and the number and damage scale of disaster is increasing in the modern society. Along with earthquake, flood, storm and other natural disasters, the man-made disaster due to the development of humanity civilization are largely increasing, and the complicated disaster due to both human and nature is frequently occurring.

As we see our society developing, Korea has seen more man-made disasters and natural disasters from globalization. In the example at the top, there was collapse of Sungsoo Bridge in 1994, collapse of Sampoong department store in 1995, which after the cases, the Ministry of Health and Welfare started to run movable emergency vehicle for field medical center for disasters since 1997 in 16 cities and states emergency center, but because it is fragmentary and limited to disasters, it is rather insufficient as an inclusive disaster management. Based on National Disaster Medical System(NDMS), USA started to prepare massive disaster training to handle the massive disaster situation in 1984, earlier than Korea. In the beginning, they started to make preparation with military with personnel and resources, than later started to compose Disaster Medical Assistance Teams(DMAT) in each hospital.

Disaster nursing can be defined as providing nursing to people in demand by using professional knowledge and technology systematically to reduce the risk to health and life caused by disaster. The nursing disaster recipient includes victim, family of victim, and rescue worker, and the nursing provision unit includes individual, family, group, and community. Therefore, nurses are required to have nursing ability which accommodates general and various demands rather than having specialized nursing ability.

Therefore, the nurses must be experts who understand the direction of nursing based on disaster paradigm. Also, nurses must provide with physical, mental nursing regarding the individual circumstances of survivors. The study have conducted literature review from domestic and foreign papers to deal with measures including systematic, efficient, quick treatment, save precious lives of patients and prevent disability and believe these measure will be able to save huge cost and time occurred from disaster.

Accordingly, there is a need for nursing education program about promotion and disaster nursing that can cope with disaster with specific measures. Also, the tool based on disaster nursing capability should be developed to objectively evaluate the knowledge and technology provided to patients from disaster.

[Keywords] Disaster, Republic of Korea, Emergency, Management, Health

1. Introduction

Disaster indicates loss of human lives or property due to natural causes such as weather or man-made accidents(Wikipedia), and the number and damage scale of disaster is increasing in the modern society. Along with earthquake, flood, storm and other natural disasters, the man-made disaster due to the development of humanity civilization are largely increasing, and the complicated disaster due to both human and nature is frequently occurring[1].

In 2005, the tsunami occurred in South Asia caused 230 thousand casualties, and the Typhoon Haiyan which struck Philippines in 2013 caused 7,890 casualties and 2 billion property damage[2]. These disasters are not limited to overseas. As we see our society developing, Korea has seen more man-made disasters and natural disasters from globalization. In the example at the top, there was collapse of Sungsoo Bridge in 1994, collapse of Sampoong department store in 1995, which after the cases, the Ministry of Health and Welfare started to run movable emergency vehicle for field medical center for disasters since 1997 in 16 cities and states emergency center, but because it is fragmentary and limited to disasters, it is rather insufficient as an inclusive disaster management[3]. Based on National Disaster Medical System(NDMS), USA started to prepare massive disaster training to handle the massive disaster situation in 1984, earlier than Korea[4]. In the beginning, they started to make preparation with military with personnel and resources, than later started to compose Disaster Medical Assistance Teams(DMAT) in each hospital.

In Korea, after the Kyeongju Mauna resort gym collapse in 2014, Capsizal of Sewol ferry, Goyang complex terminal fire, ventilator collapse accident, the evaluation for certification of medical institute ordered to conduct at least one training per year about understanding, planning and managing disasters with occurrence possibility. It can be said that currently, the disaster education is getting reinforced in Korea[5].

However, the actual disaster is much urgent than the education. Therefore, when large amount of patient occurs during the disaster, the medical team must provide with rapid and efficient medical service. Not only the directly working medical team at the scene of disaster, but also the personnel in emergency center where the patients first visit in the hospital must be thoroughly prepared for disaster. Nevertheless, the nurses who spend the longest time with patients during disaster barely have studies regarding guidelines to disaster except for emergency management guideline development[6] for domestic chemical disaster. Therefore, this study examined major exercise ability and related factors of disaster nursing for systematic and efficient nursing during disaster to provide fundamental material for emergency management strategy of nurses during disaster.

2. Background

2.1. Concept of disaster

The term "disaster" is originated from French, Italian, Latin and Greek and used for the first time in 1927(Elizabeth, 2006). When analyzing the origin of term, "dis" means separation, destruction, and discordance, "aster" comes from Latin "astrum" which means star, so when adding up together, it means separation or destruction of star, or the massive sudden fortune occurring from the disarrangement of planets. When considering both Western and Oriental cultures regarded the law of space and star important, this term came from the period when people started to believe various disasters and accidents occurred when it went against the law of nature[7].

In emergency medical system, the definition of disaster is the situation where large number of patients flow into hospital at short time, and the supply of medical service cannot meet up to the demand of medical resources, so that with the autonomous capability of emergency medical system, the treatment of patient is impossible, and without

the exterior help, minimal nursing is impossible[8]. The disaster nursing cannot predict the occurrence, and when the correct recognition toward disaster situation and type is difficult, and when the rescue and treatment must be conducted, the other damages and various mechanism of diseases must be considered regarding the type of disaster, secondary disaster situation following the spread of patient and medical team contamination must be prevented, and the crisis resource management ability to treat as much patient as possible with limited medical resources[8].

2.2. Nurse's task during disaster

Disaster nursing can be defined as providing nursing to people in demand by using professional knowledge and technology systematically to reduce the risk to health and life caused by disaster[9][10]. The nursing disaster recipient includes victim, family of victim, and rescue worker, and the nursing provision unit includes individual, family, group, and community. Therefore, nurses are required to have nursing ability which accommodates general and various demands rather than having specialized nursing ability. Recently, as domestic interests toward disaster is increasing, the disaster education programs are provided in Armed Forces Nursing Academy, Red Cross College of Nursing, field of disaster as the nurses are included as the education part of disaster, and National disaster life support(NDLS) provides disaster education. Also, the graduate schools provide emergency specialist nursing program including disaster education. However, most of the education focus on nursing in the field of disaster and emergency treatment, and lacks the education and studies regarding the hospital disaster nursing of nurses.

Kuntz[11] has reported the 38.4% of nurses follow hospital disaster protocol and 34.8% of nurses act according to the guide of the nurse in charge during disaster that this is inappropriate in actual preparation and experience in disaster nursing. Therefore, numerous reports insisted on the necessity of education and training in various fields of nursing to

treat patients with various demands which are hard to see in the normal cases[9].

2.3. Emergency management strategy of nurses during disaster

The required ability to conduct disaster nursing announced by ICN in 2006 says the nurses should have integrated; cooperative attitude with knowledge and ability to provide disaster nursing, and the ability can be enhanced by demonstrating the qualification as leader. During disaster, the nurses should consider the health demand of patient and observe the transition of group activity to reduce the risk factor of health, and must have legal and ethical liability within medical legislation. Also, to satisfy the health service demand of patient, the nurse should be able to act within the mutual-assistance system to play their role as the agent of resources application. To conduct this, the nurse must have ability to protect oneself from disaster. Also, it is being emphasized that the nurses must develop the professionalism to be trained and prepare to conduct nursing during the unusual situation called disaster[12]. Also, Gebbie & Qureshi[13] referred to the role of developing nursing program which will satisfy the demands of disaster situation, organize the massive chaotic situation during disaster and setting connection system with emergency medical facility by asking the appropriate institute for continuous nursing within the local community, and emphasized the importance of professional nursing ability with leadership.

Also, Jennings Sandersa[9] proposed nursing management model during disaster(Jennings Disaster nursing management model) to provide with disaster nursing education model divided into 4 levels of nursing management. When the disaster occurs, the role of general nurse is to classify the patients and provide general nursing, and nursing manager contacts nurses, arrange nurses to the field of disaster, cooperate with situation and organize each system. Also, the disaster field nurses should play their role as educator to prevent secondary damage.

Back[6] have classified hospital action during chemical disaster into 3 levels and developed guideline, which he have clarified preparation, handling measure, and role of personnel for each level. Specifically, he stated the role of double nurse as nursing leader, nursing manager, supporting manpower arrangement nurse, and general nurse at the preparation level, symptom classification nurse, decontamination nurse guideline for infection level, and guideline for nurses of each zone in treatment level to provide the necessity of study regarding the role establishment for professional disaster nurses.

Also, Suzanne lobaton Cabrera, Beaton[14] insisted in the study regarding the role of industrial nurses in case of massive disaster due to radioactive material that the nurses should be aware of danger of radioactive material and play their role as mental supporter or check the damage. Also, the study classified the massive disaster situation due to radioactive into planning, preparation, action and recovery, and stated the role of industrial nurses for each level. At the planning and preparation stage, the nurses should set detailed plan to prepare for massive disaster, at the action level, they should focus on decontamination, and help victims to take off cloths, clean up skin and hair to decontaminate. Finally, at the stage of recovery, the nurse should focus on metal problem to help victims and their families.

3. Conclusion

This study aims to propose direction of nursing and treatment of patients from disaster by preparing and providing the awareness and systematic disaster nursing during disaster. Disaster nursing requires fine quality, and the nurses must provide prior treatment to the sickest patient, and understand the general situation and treatment when providing nursing.

Therefore, the nurses must be experts who understand the direction of nursing based on disaster paradigm. Also, nurses must provide with physical, mental nursing regarding the individual circumstances of survivors. The

study have conducted literature review from domestic and foreign papers to deal with measures including systematic, efficient, quick treatment, save precious lives of patients and prevent disability and believe these measure will be able to save huge cost and time occurred from disaster.

Accordingly, there is a need for nursing education program about promotion and disaster nursing that can cope with disaster with specific measures. Also, the tool based on disaster nursing capability should be developed to objectively evaluate the knowledge and technology provided to patients from disaster.

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