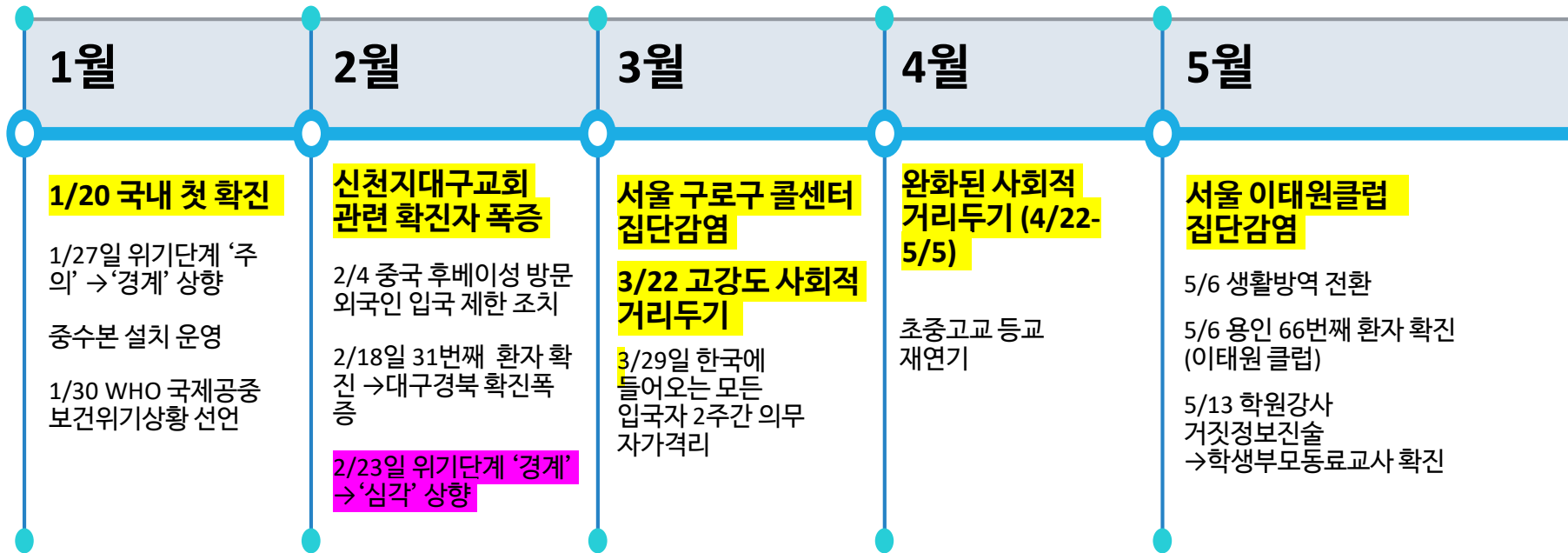


# 재난심리와 사회적 위험인식으로 본 코로나19 4개월

유명순

서울대학교 보건대학원  
서울대학교 국가전략위원회

# 코로나19, 지난 4개월

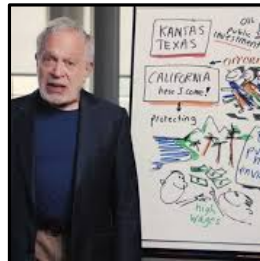


# 코로나19, 지난 4개월



*“Coronavirus may never go away.”*

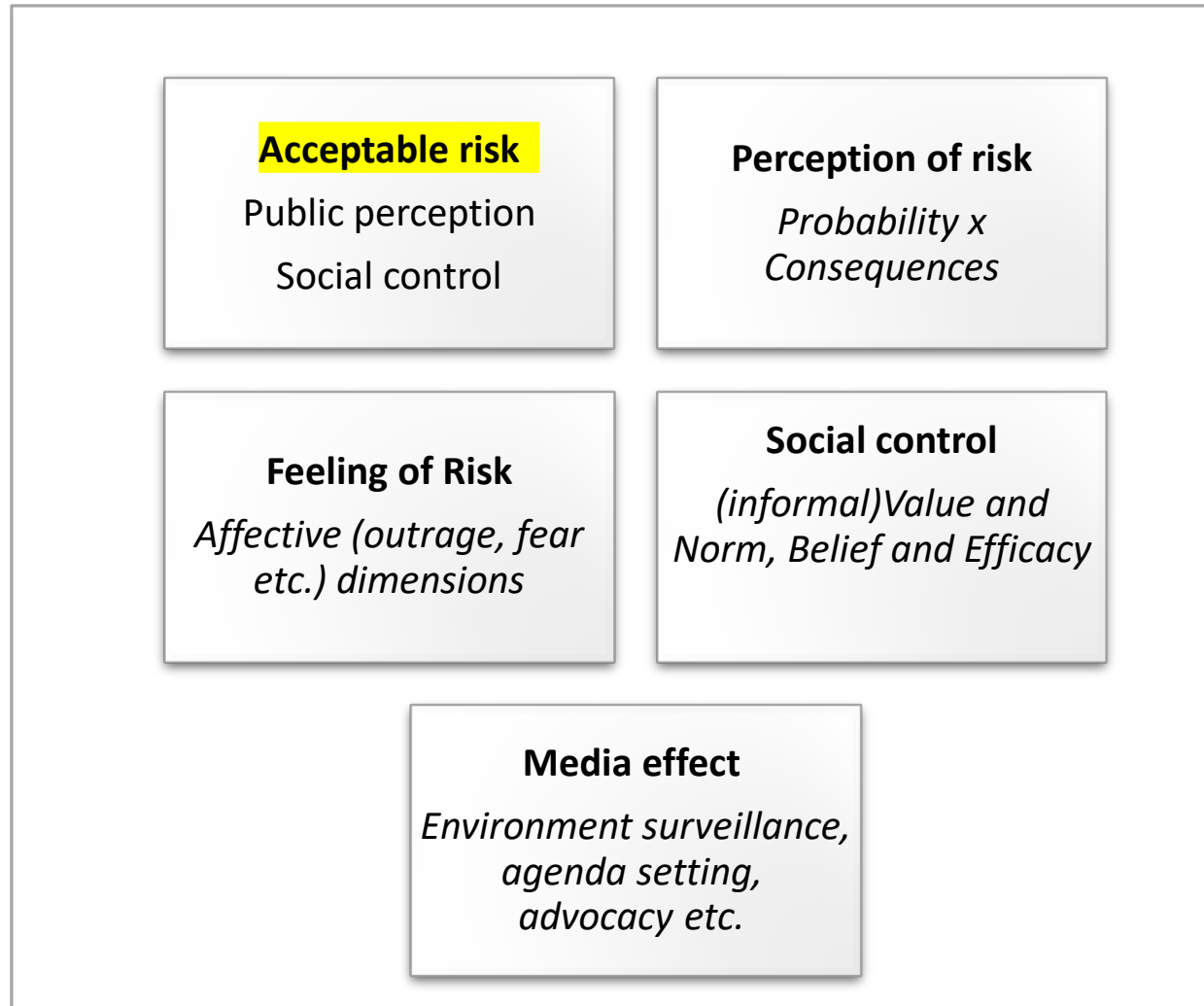
*“예전의 일상으로 돌아가는 것은 어렵다. 새로운 일상을 준비해야...”*



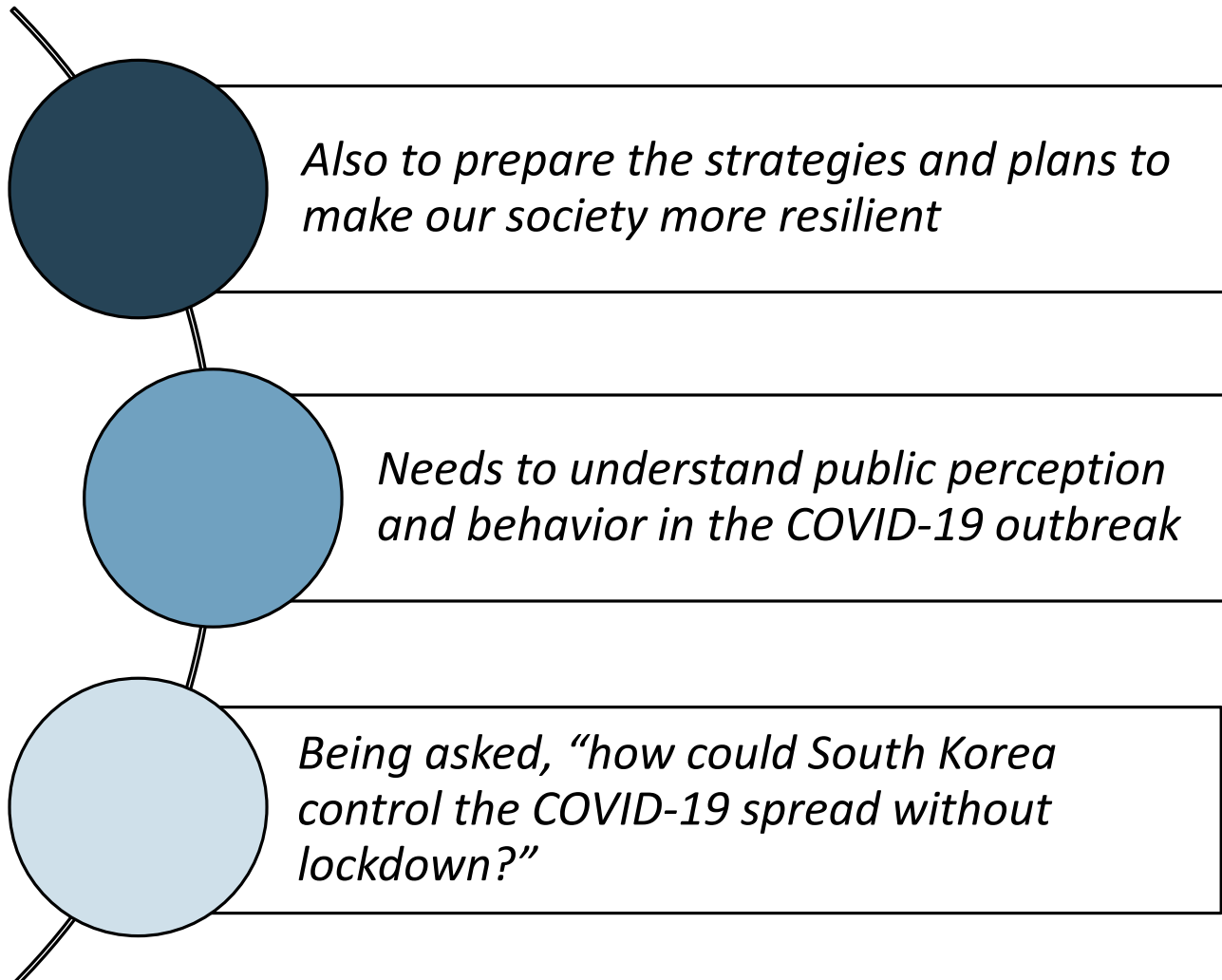
*“this economic crisis triggered by the pandemic is not hitting people all the same.”*

# 코로나19, 지난 4개월

*Societal Level*



# 코로나19, 지난 4개월



# 코로나19, 지난 4개월

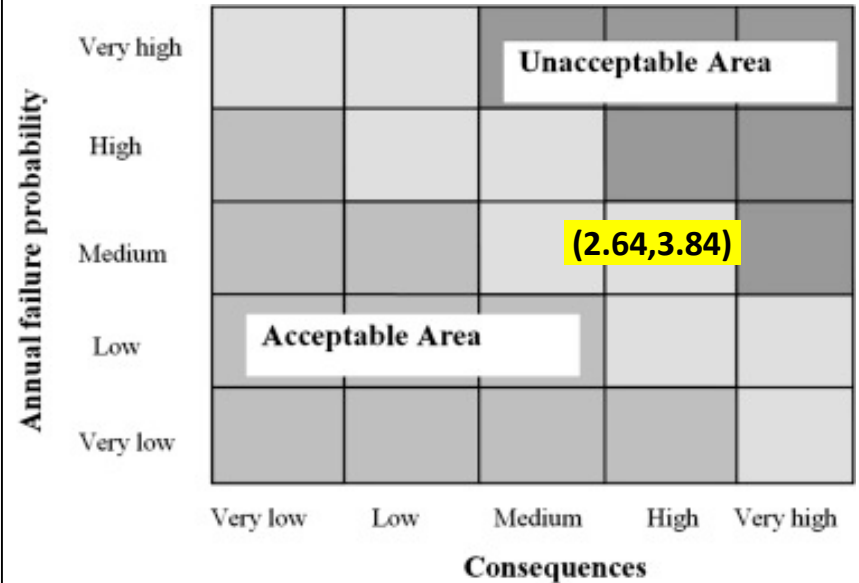
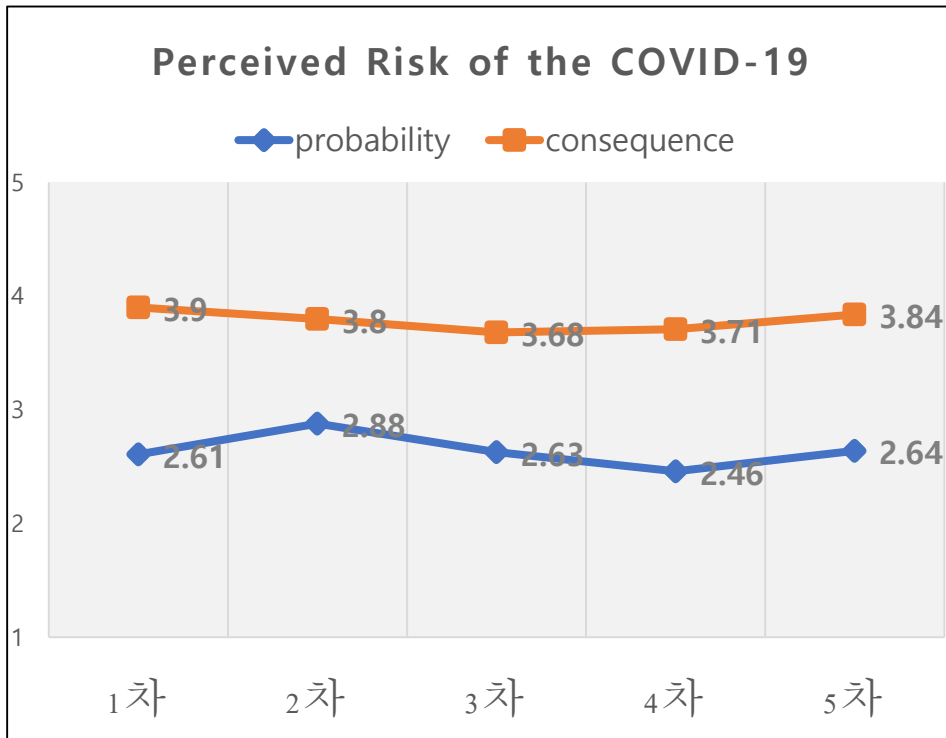
## □ 1~5차 코로나19 국민인식조사 (각 1천명)

1차	2차	3차	4차	5차
1/31-2/4	2/25-28	3/25-27	4/10-12	5/13-15

## □ 1차 서울시민 인식조사 (813명)

1차
4/28~5/1

# 코로나19 감염에 대한 주관적 위험



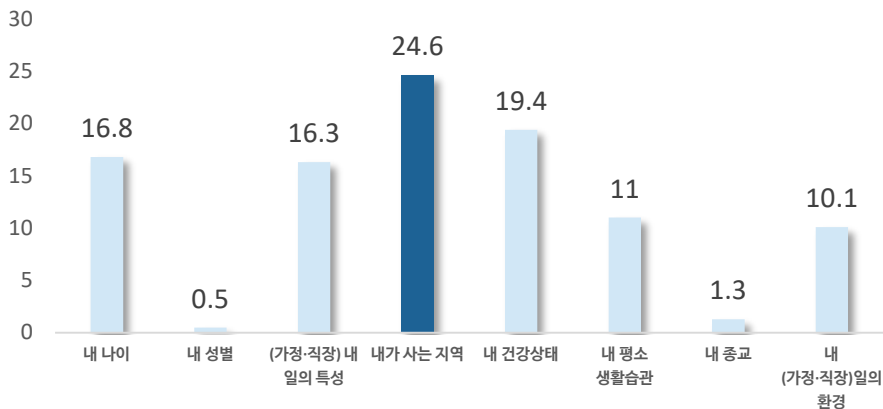
# 위험인식 구성요인



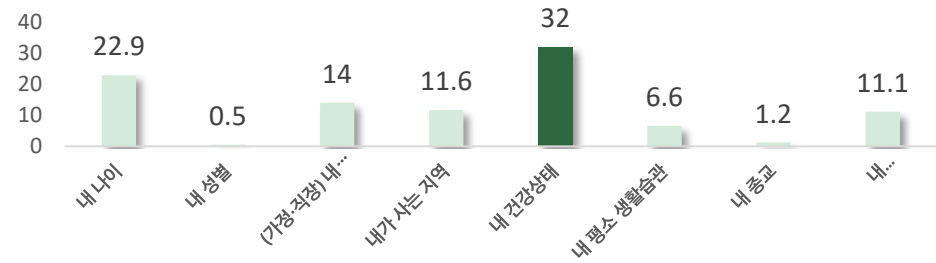
(a nation wide sample)

- subjective health ( $p < 0.001$ )
- social support ( $p < 0.05$ )

1<sup>st</sup> condition to estimate my risk  
 (probability)



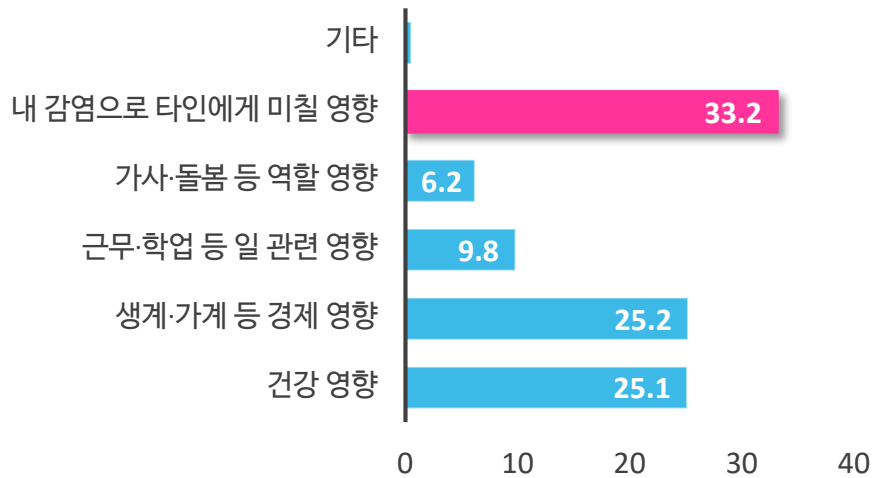
1<sup>st</sup> condition to estimate my risk  
 (consequences)



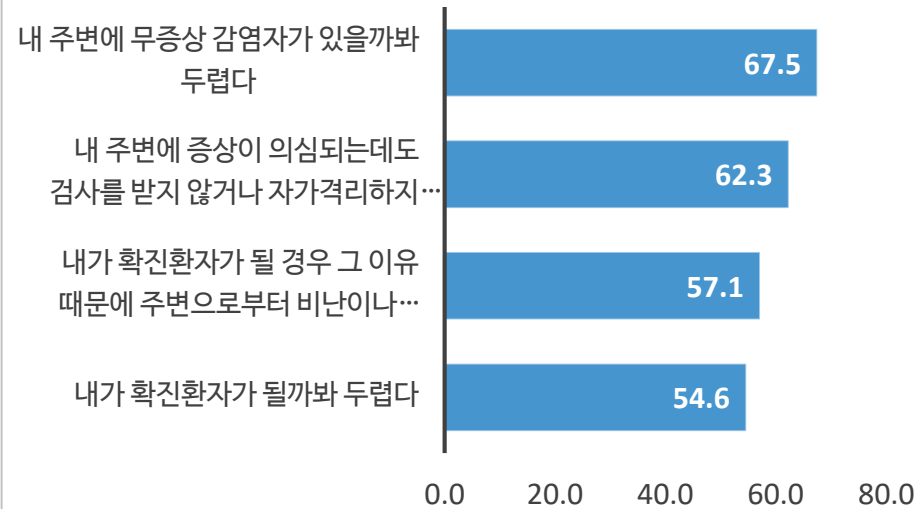


# 위험인식 구성요인

## Most serious consequence when being infected

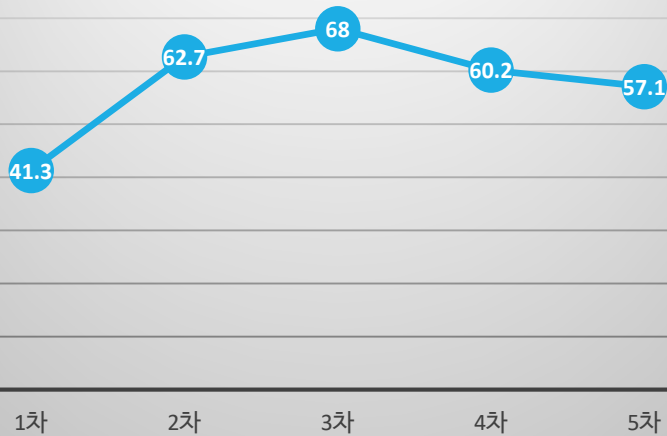


## Fear of Others

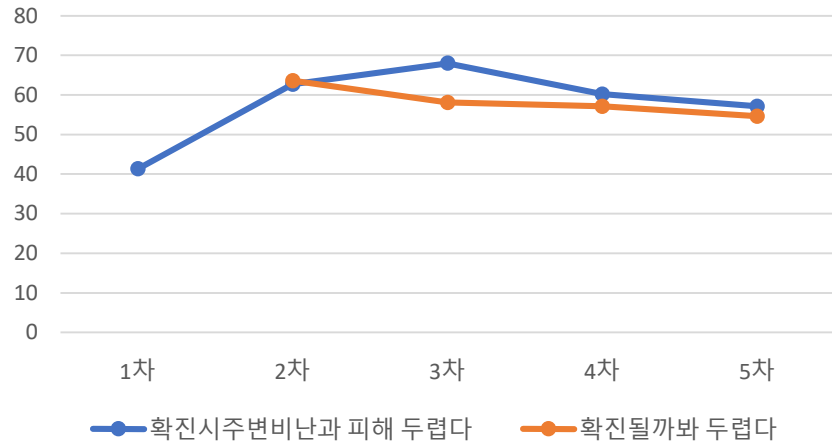


# 위험인식 구성요인

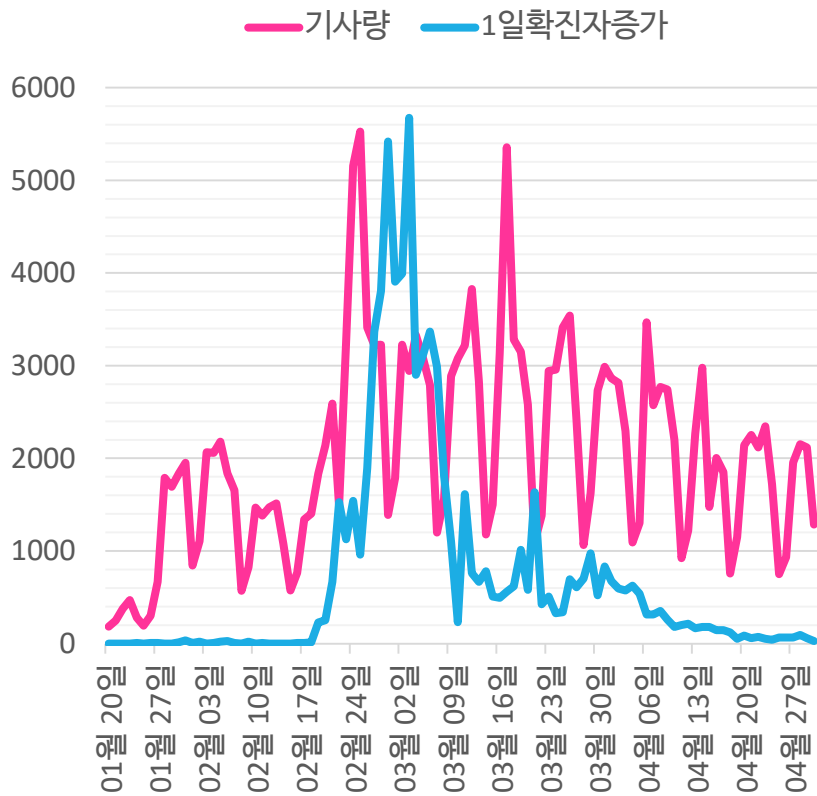
확진환자가 될 경우 그 이유 때문에 주변으로부터  
비난이나 피해를 받을 것 같아서 두렵다 (그렇다%)



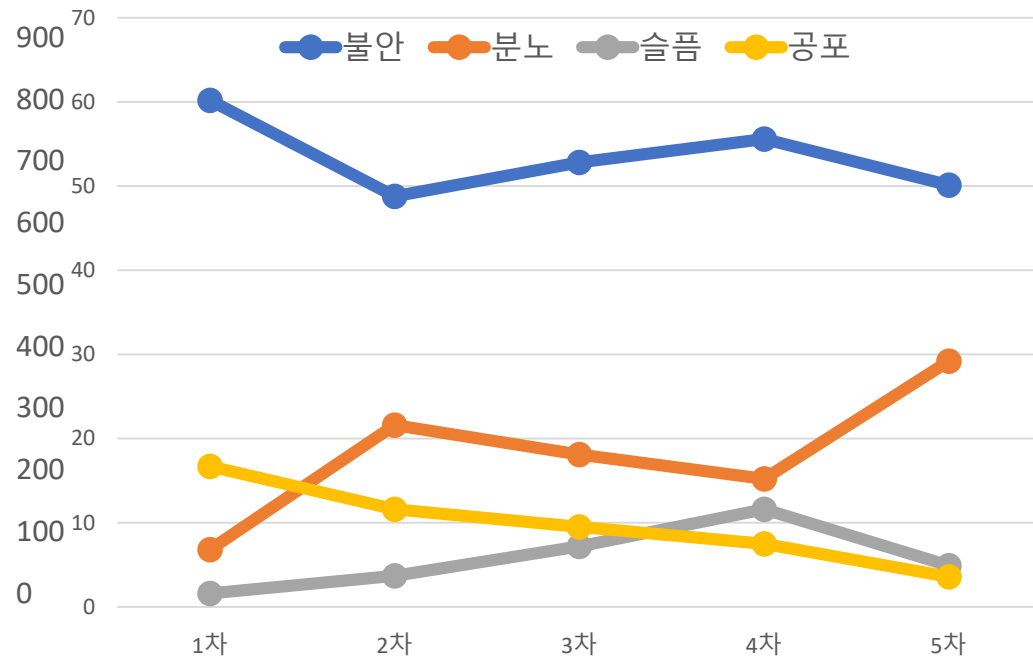
확진될까봐 vs. 확진 시  
주변비난피해두렵다



# 위험인식 구성요인

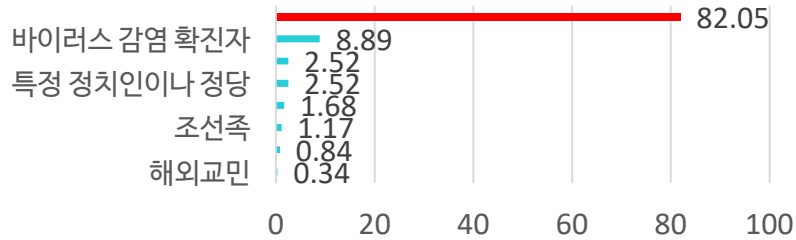


Emotional responses to the COVID-19 news

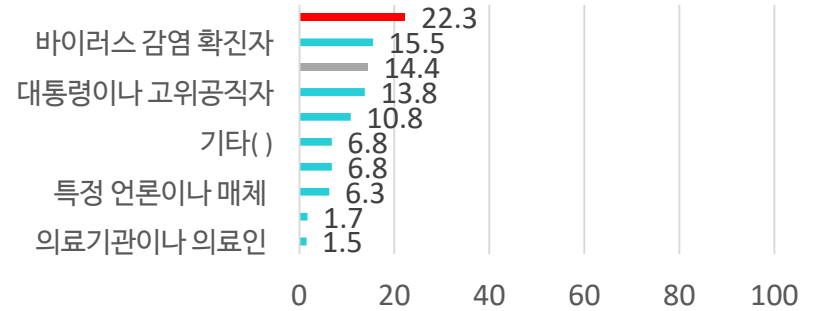


# 위험인식 구성요인

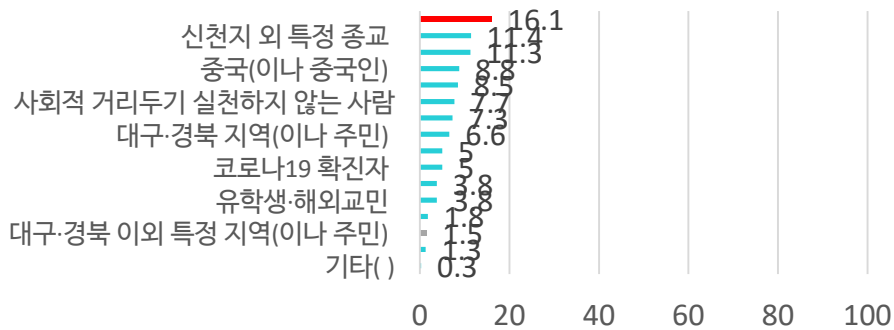
## 코로나19 관련 혐오표현 대상 (1차)



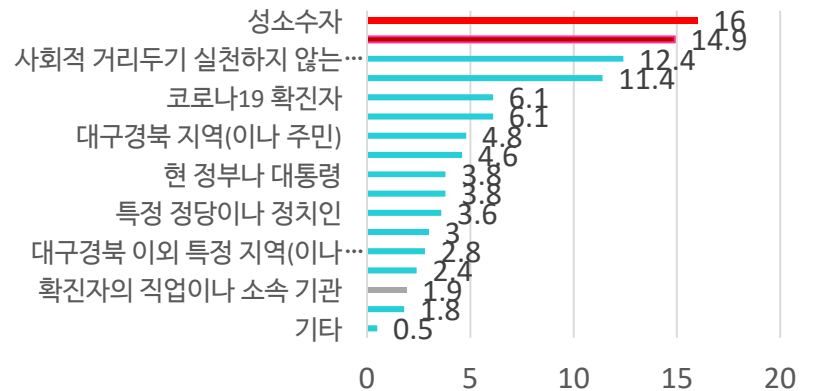
## 코로나19 관련 혐오표현 대상 (단위:%)



## 코로나19 관련 혐오표현 대상 (단위:%)

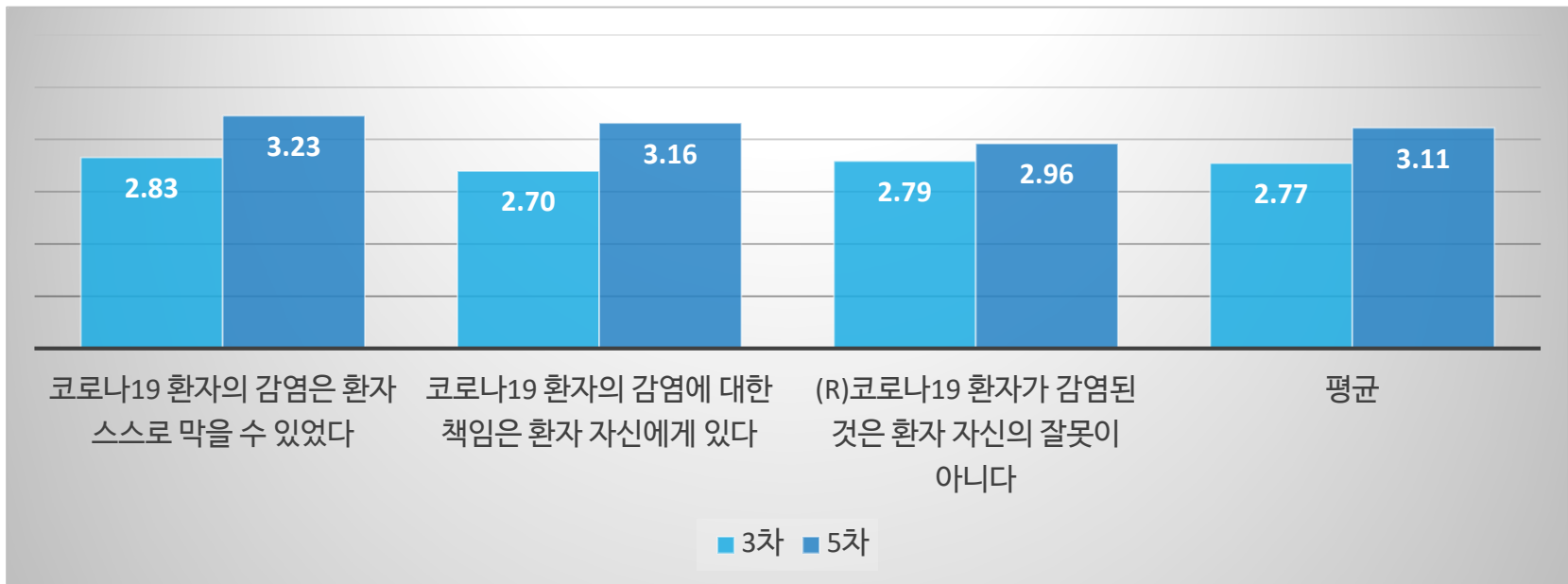


## 코로나19 관련 혐오표현 대상



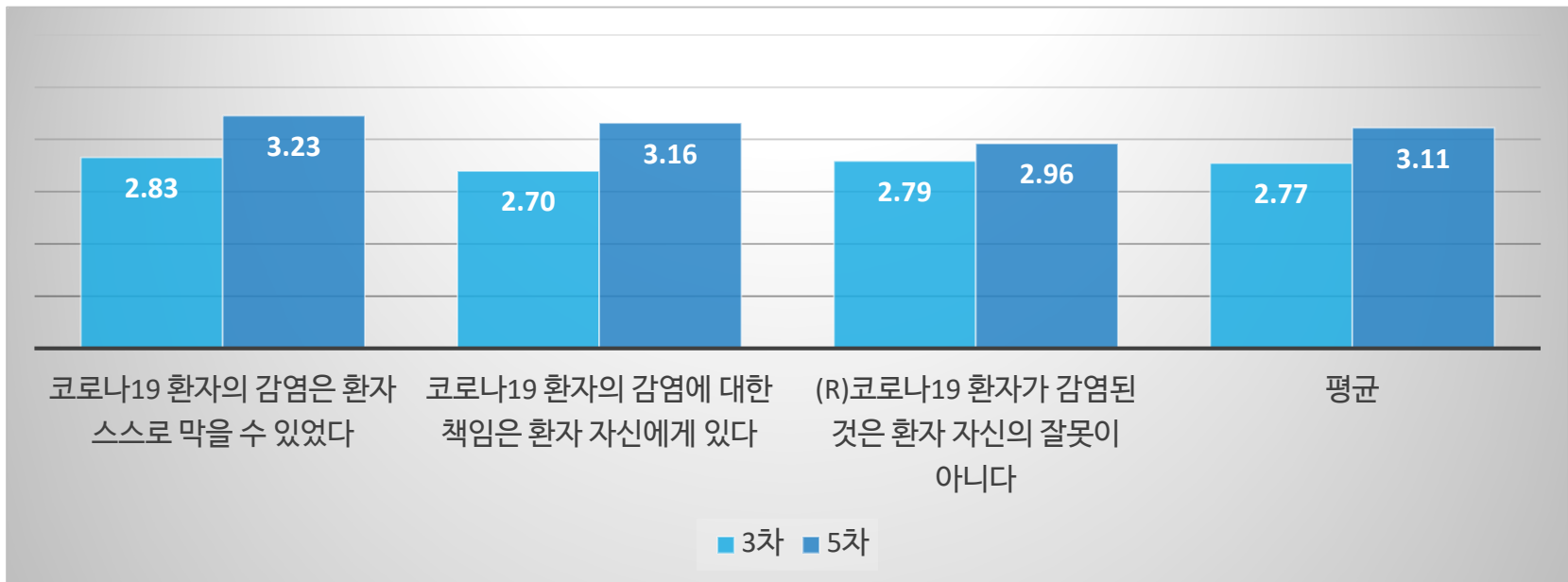
# 위험인식 구성요인

53.6% health/disease is “personal responsibility”

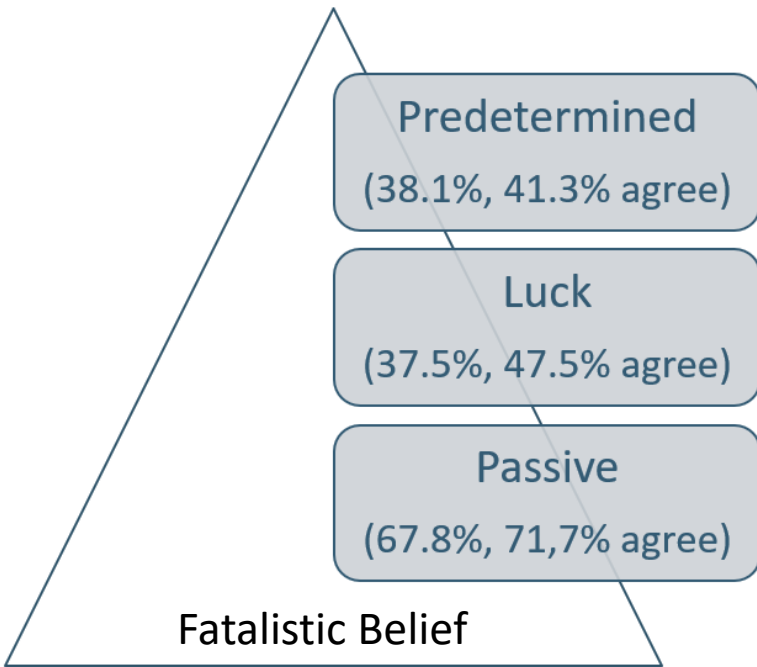


# 위험인식 구성요인

53.6% health/disease is “personal responsibility”

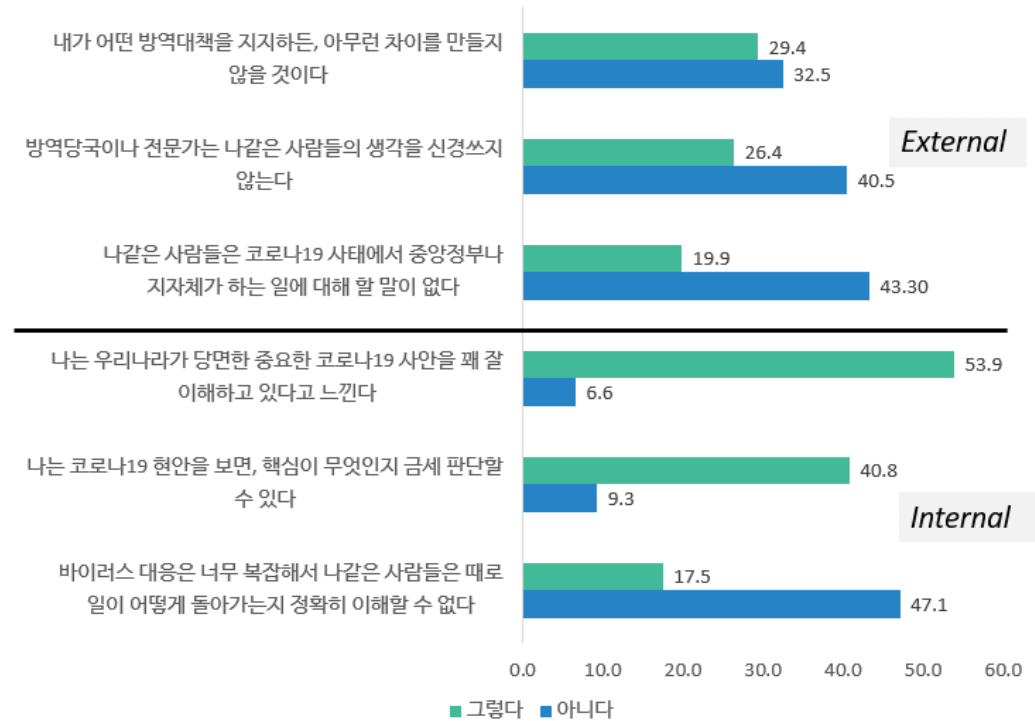


# 위험인식 구성요인



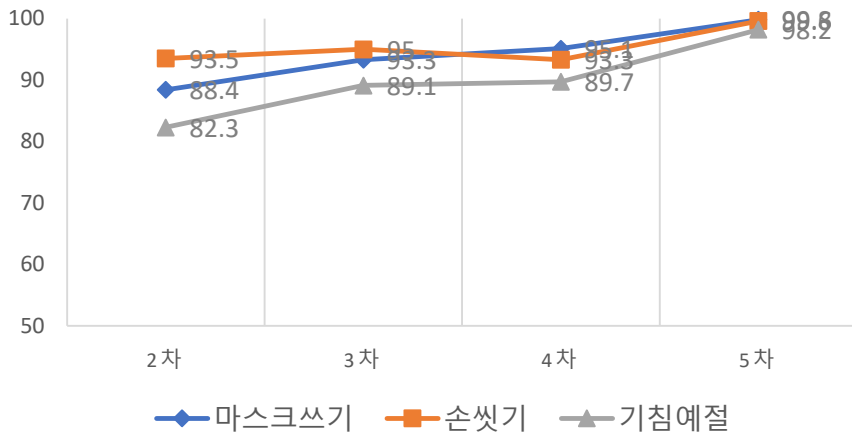
(% out of 1,000 respondents in a nation wide sample, % out of 813 Seoul residents, respectively)

## Political efficacy in the COVID-19 outbreak

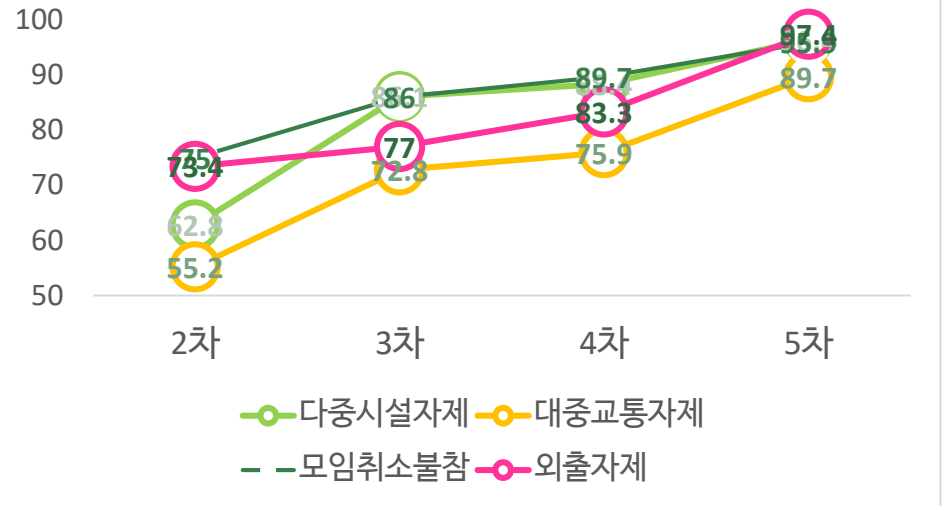


# 예방행위

## Preventive Behaviors of COVID-19



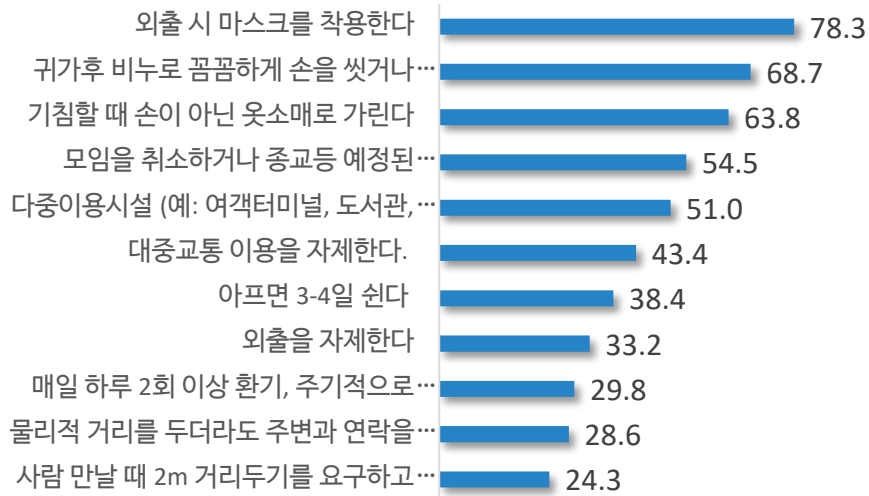
## Social Distancing Behavior



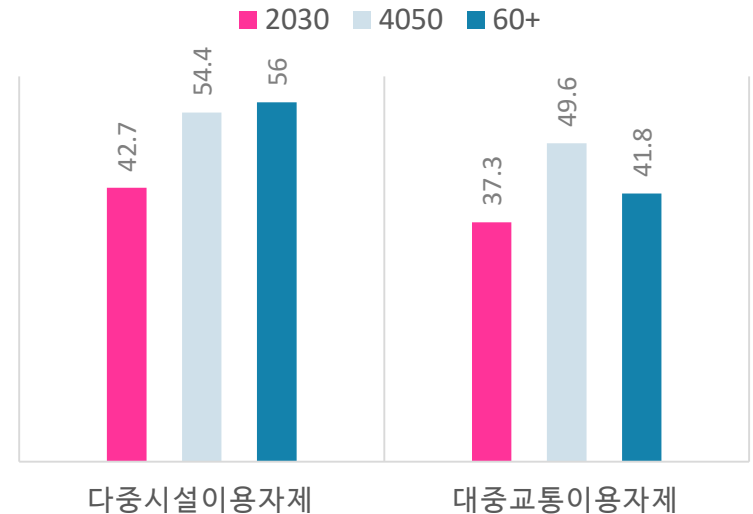


# 예방 행위

“always did for the last week” (%)

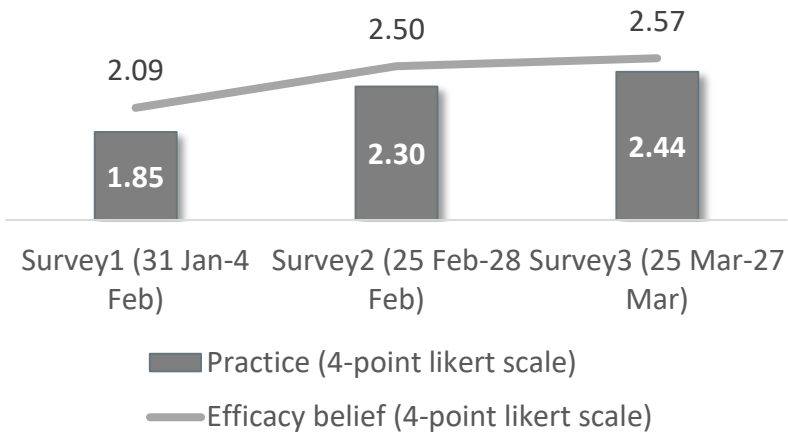


“always” did for the last week by age group



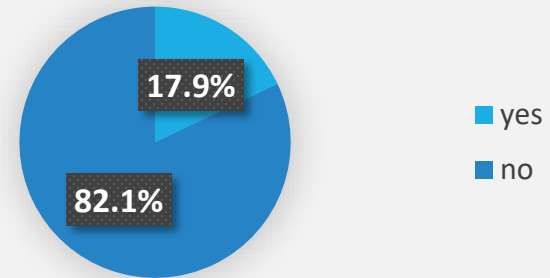
# 위험(회피) 행위

## Avoided visiting clinic even when sick

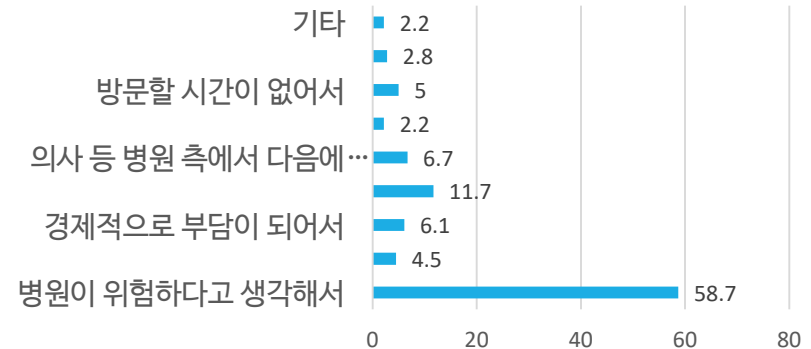


Gender(female), perceived severity of COVID-19, Response Efficacy had a significant effect

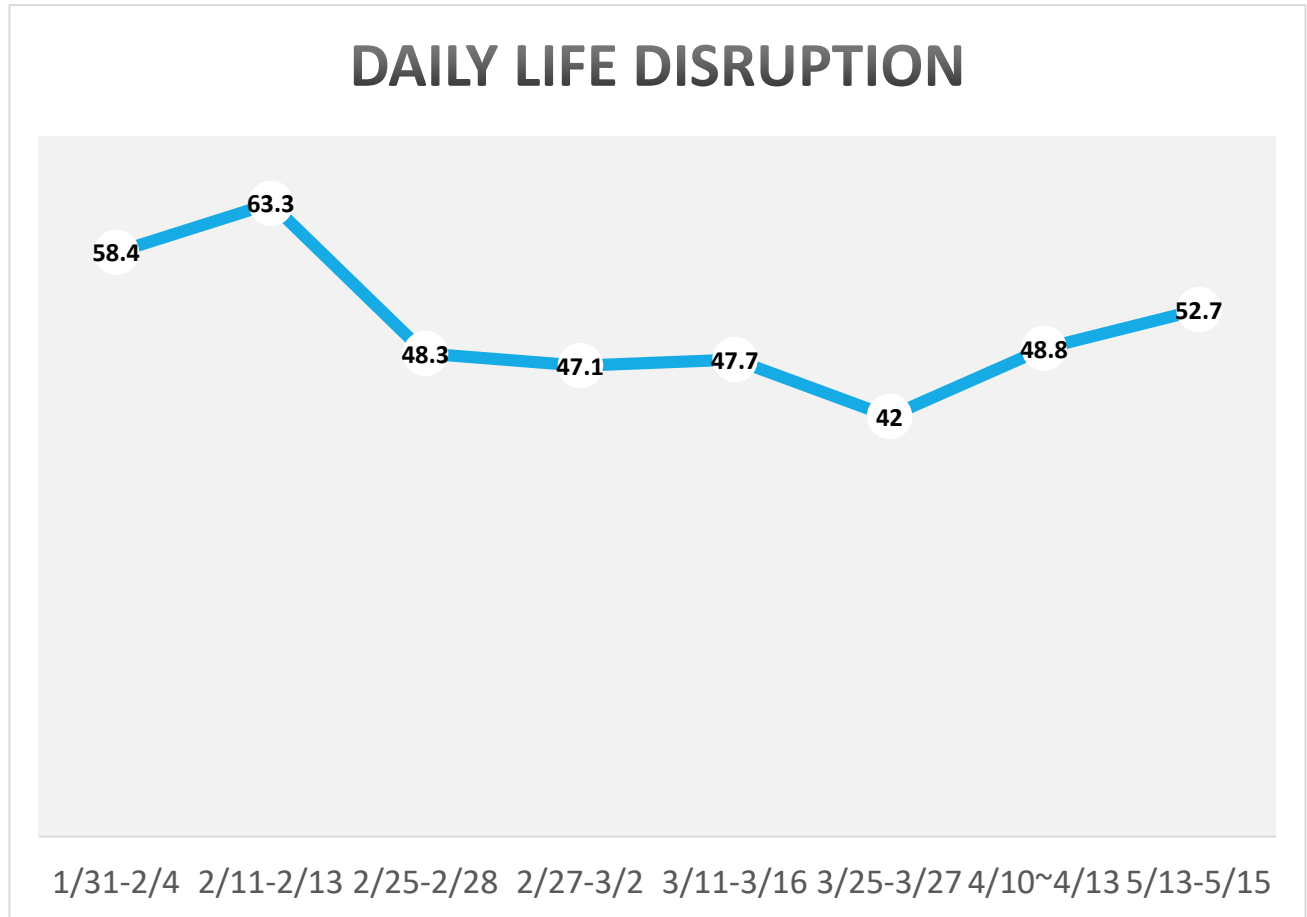
## “did not visit clinic even when it’s needed in the COVID-19 outbreak”



## Reason



# 코로나효과

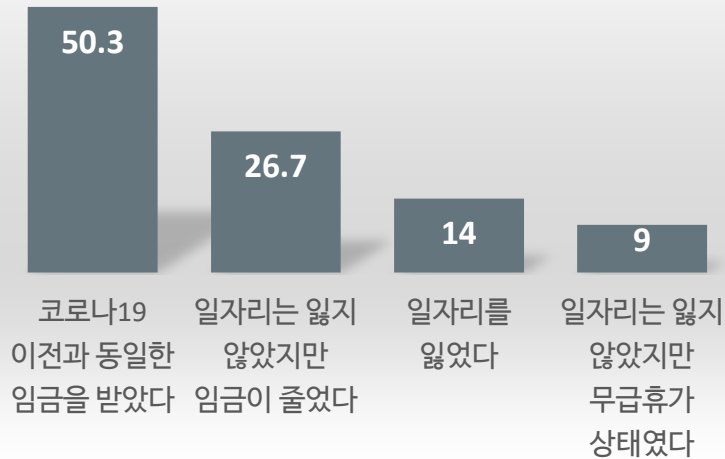


0: completely disrupted, 100: exactly in the same way as usual

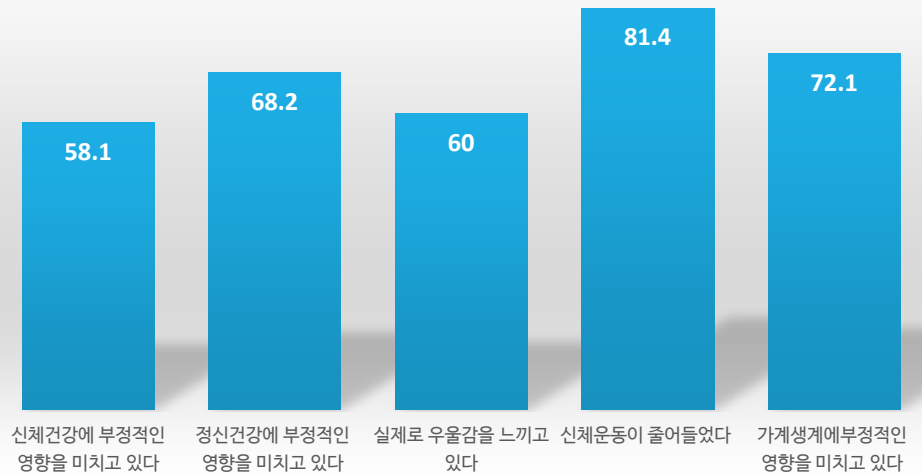
# 코로나효과

## COVID-19 effect on employment

단위:  
%

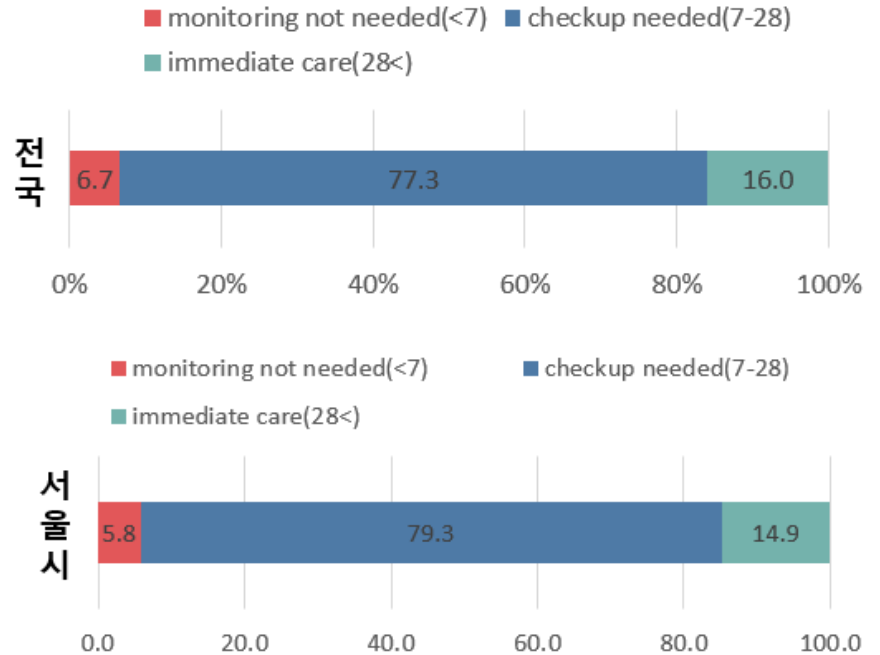
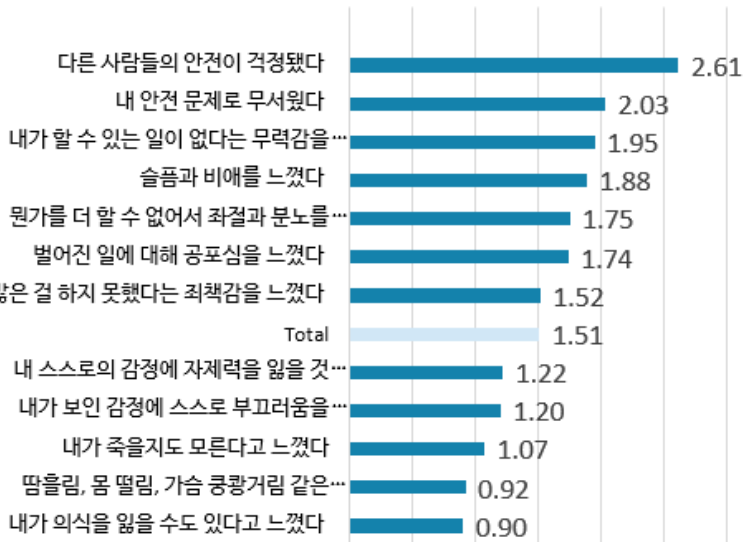


## Effects of COVID-19 on Subjective Well-Being



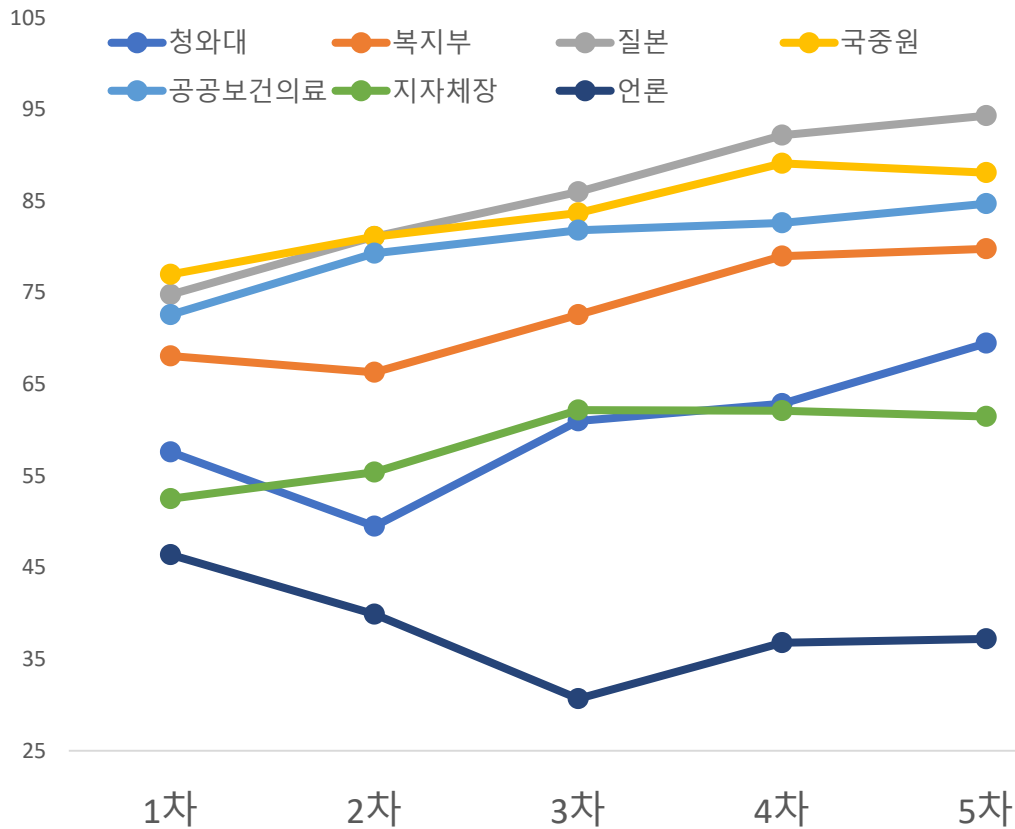
# 코로나효과

## Peritraumatic Distress Inventory (PDI)



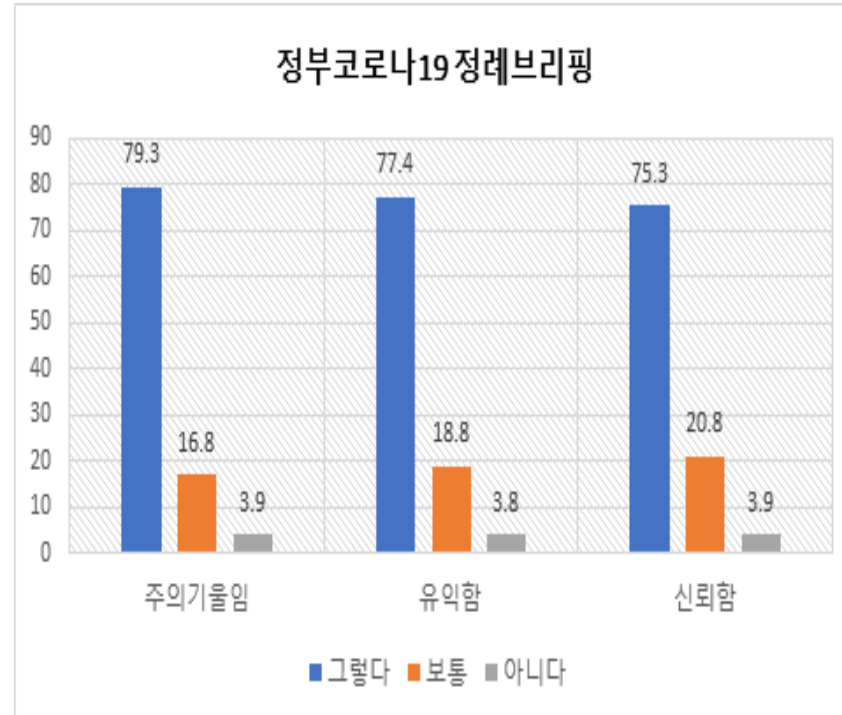
# 코로나효과

## Public trust in government and media

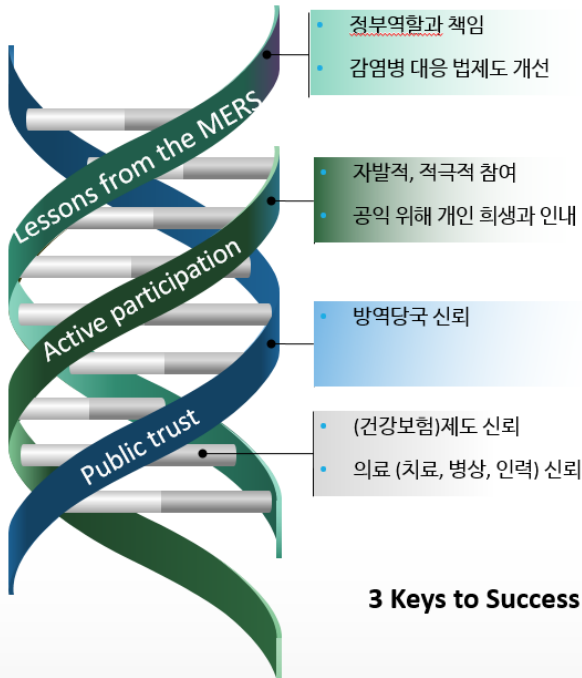


1 item of trust to experts was added in 5<sup>th</sup> survey: 85.4% of the respondents answered that they trust experts in public health and medicine

## 정부코로나19 정례브리핑

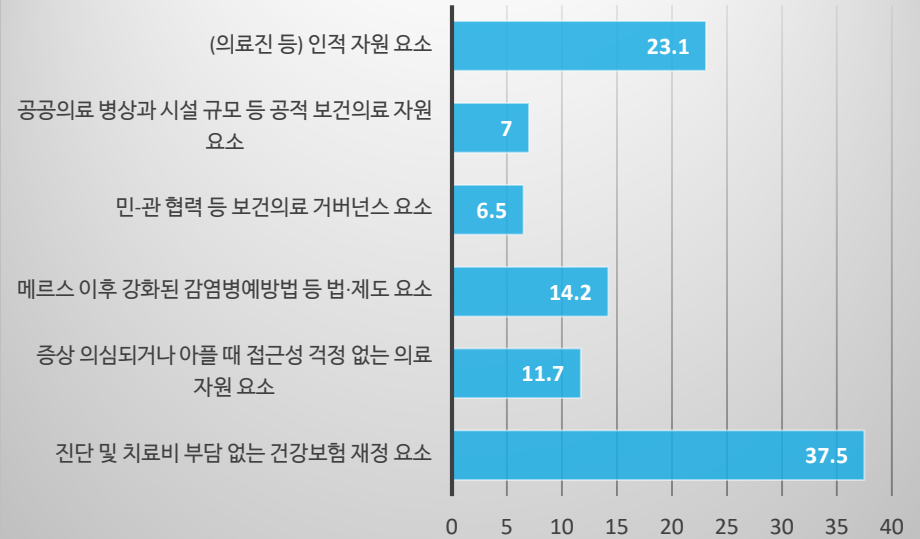


# K방역 성공요인

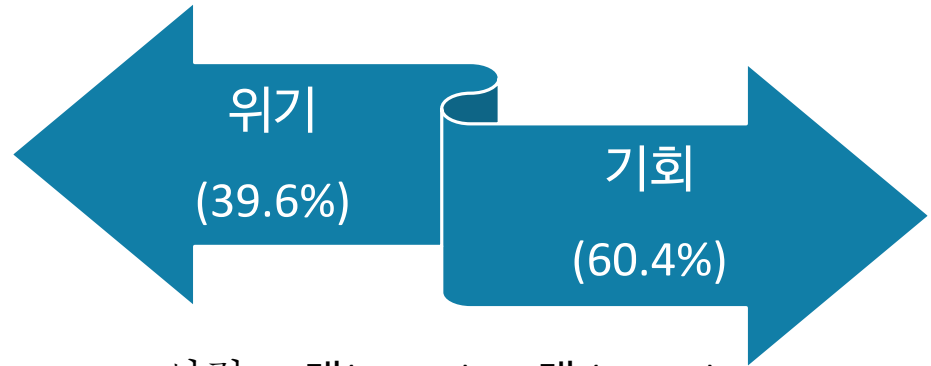
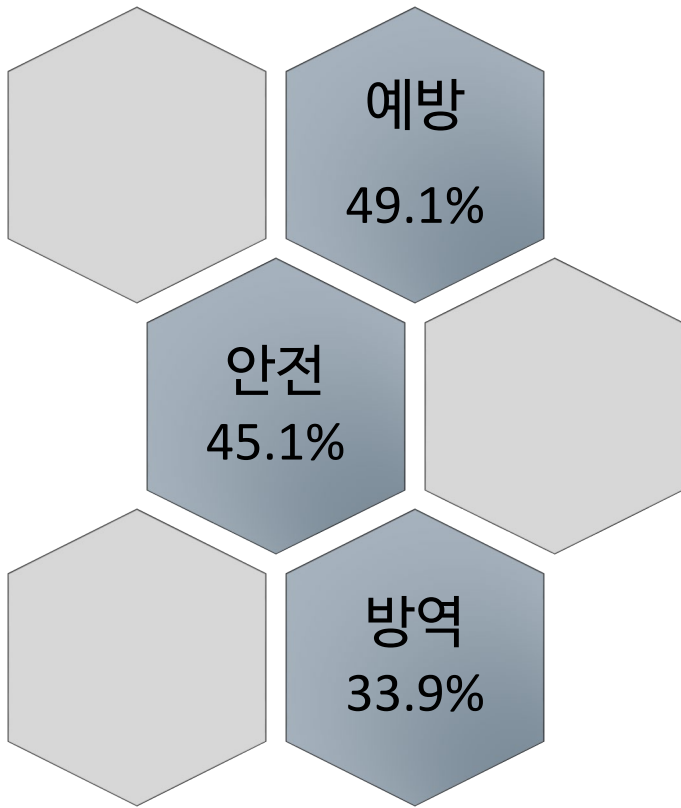


3 Keys to Success in COVID-19 outbreak

## K방역 성공 보건의료 시스템 요인



# 포스트코로나, 열쇳말



- 연령: 20대(50.6%)>50대 (28.4%)
- 성별: 여성(40.7%)>남성(38.5)
- 사회경제적 조건:
  - 자영업(50.0%)무급가족종사자(52.6%)>종규직근로자(35.7%)
  - 소득 200만원미만(50.7%)>700만원이상(31.1%)
  - 보수 (46.1%)>진보(9.7%) 중도(9.8%)

1+2순위%, 12개 단어: 안전, 건강, 안심, 생명, 보호, 회복, 방역, 예방, 과학, 성장, 공정, 학습



# 도전과제

-K방역 성공사례에서 성공적인 재난회복사회로

어떻게 성공 동력을 지속할 것인가?  
개인가족 수준 → 사회적 건강, collective efficacy

S  
높은  
효능감

W  
약한 포용

어떻게 신뢰 자본 고갈을 막을 것인가?  
대오 이탈자, 외집단 향한 분노와 비난 두려움

어떤 규범과 문화를 창조할 것인가?  
새로운 일상 (예방, 안전, 시민성)

O  
새로운  
규범·문화

T  
일상 마모


어떻게 완충 (buffering) 할 것인가?  
부정적 생애 사건, 트라우마 스트레스, 사람·지역 무기력이 미칠 영향



정보감염·정서감염 맞설  
사회 면역력 강화

전략1

Learning



일상마모 집단의  
보호와 지지

전략2  
Buffering

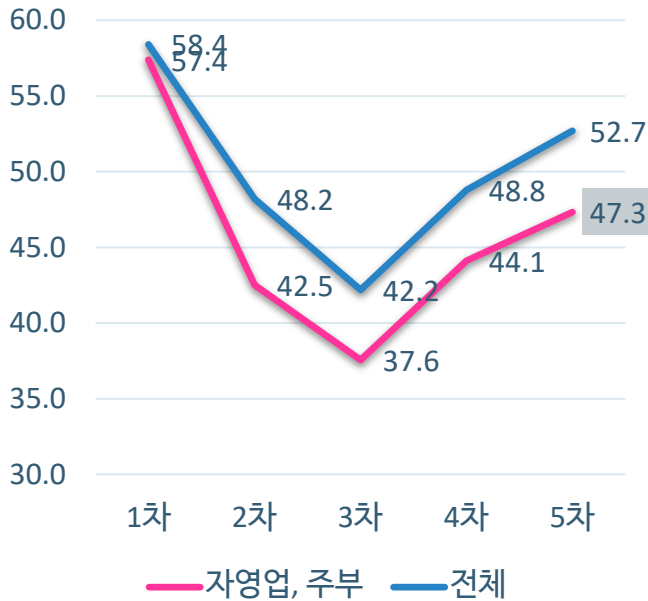


포용력의 강화

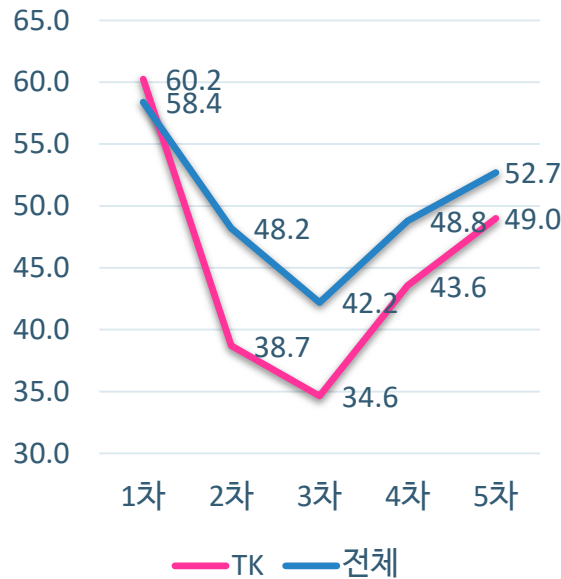
전략3  
Inclusive

# 고위험 일상마모 집단

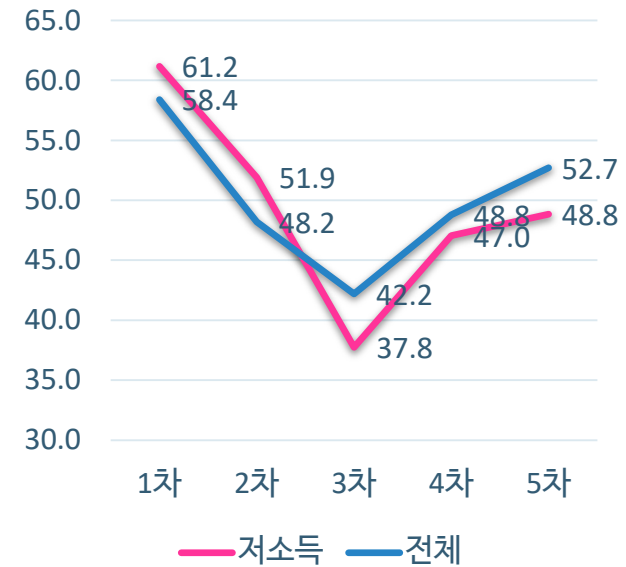
## Daily Disruption (자영업, 주부)



## Daily Disruption (대구경북)

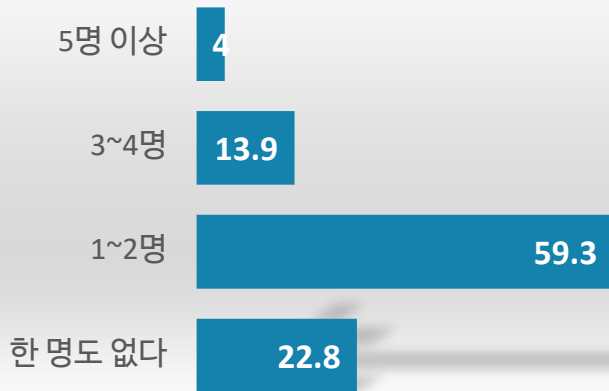


## Daily Disruption (저소득층)



# 고립/낮은 사회적 지지

The number of people you can immediately ask for help when you are in quarantine or isolation



said "No" %

