

Depression in the workplace in South Korea

Workplace depression is a major issue across different cultures and economies, with devastating consequences.

Lifetime prevalence of depression in South Korea: 5.6% or 2.8 million^{1,2}

1. The Statistics Portal. South Korea: Total population from 2010 to 2020. Available at: www.statista.com/statistics/263747/total-population-in-south-korea/ Last accessed: August 2016; 2. Park JH, Kim KW. JKMA. 2011;54(4):362–369

Depression costs South Korea more than US\$1.75 billion in lost productivity (absence from work, and attending work while unwell)¹

More than Posco's 2014 operating profit, one of South Korea's leading companies²





2. Top 10 Korean Businesses in the World. Available at: http://blog.btrax.com/ en/2015/03/23/top-10-korean-businesses-in-the-world-2015/ Last accessed: August 2016

The cognitive symptoms of depression, for instance difficulties in concentrating, making decisions and remembering, are present up to 94% of the time during an episode of depression¹, causing significant impairment in work function and productivity²

1. Conradi HJ et al. Psychological Medicine. 2011;41:1165–1174; 2. Greer TL et al. CNS Drugs. 2010;24(4):267-284

63% of South Korean employees are highly educated, the highest proportion of all countries surveyed

Highly educated employees with depression are likely to...

- Work in a highly demanding job and therefore be severely impacted by the cognitive symptoms of depression
- Manage others so the impact of their depression has wider consequences

Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016), doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4

Depression-related presenteeism* costs South Korea US\$1.6 billion¹ (*attending work while unwell)



Presenteeism (attending work while unwell) Ab Absenteeism (unscheduled absence from work)

1. Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4

> **Cognitive symptoms** are a crucial factor affecting workplace performance in people with depression



McIntyre RS et al. Compi Psychiatry, 2015; 56.279-82

Of all countries surveyed, South Korean employees are the most likely to not take any days off work during an episode of depression, impacting their productivity and performance at work



0 days = 67.4% 1–5 days = 18.3% 6-10 days = 2.8% 11–15 days = 0% 16–20 days = 0% 21+ days = 2.8% Don't know = 8.6%

Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4

For more information on the IDEA Survey as well as the LSE Health and Social Care research centre, visit the centre's blog: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/healthandsocialcare/ The report was initiated by, and is sponsored by H. Lundbeck A/S. The opinions expressed by the report author from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) do not necessarily represent the opinions of H. Lundbeck A/S