

Human Rights Violation Survey in 2022

1. Purpose

: This survey is targeting students at the KDI School of Public Policy and Management in 2022 and goes beyond to investigate the vertical status of students' gender and human rights responsiveness and the actual state of vertical infringement within the school.

Above all, the foreign student enrollment rate is 41.8% (based on university information disclosure in 2021 [number of foreign students/total number of enrolled students]). The KDI School of Public Policy and Management investigates perceptions by culture and adjusts them upward to use them as basic data to reverse and respond.

2. Summary

- Target: KDI Graduate School of Public Policy and Management master's and doctoral students, excluding students on leave of absence (as of July 2022)
- Survey period: July 27, 2022 ~ August 4, 2022
- Respondents: 130
- Response rate: 20.7% (130/629 survey respondents; all enrolled students as of July 26, 2022) - Survey method: Google online survey

3. Summary of findings

☐ Analyzing the characteristics of respondents and current status

- The survey was conducted on the KDI School of Public Policy and Management, with a total of 130 respondents. Of the 130 respondents, 51.5% were male and 48.5% were female. Respondents from the nation of Korea represented the greatest percentage with 47.7%, followed by Southeast Asian culture with 20.8% and African culture with 15.4%.
- 45.4% of the survey respondents rated their human rights sensitivity as very high, while 46.2% self-evaluated their gender sensitivity as high. Furthermore, 46.9% of the respondents self-assessed their interest in human rights-related issues in the international community as high.
- Regarding the cause of human rights violations, the lack of understanding of human rights violations was the most common at 40%, while for the cause of violations of

the right to sexual self-determination, it was likewise the highest at 36.2%.

- 77.7% of the respondents had experience with completing human rights education in the past, and among the responses, 39.6% completed online education, 23.8% completed offline education, and 36.6% did both. Respondents' compulsory education was the most common reason for completing their education at 47.6%, and 65.3% evaluated that their awareness of human rights had increased through education.

□ Current Status of Sexual and Human Rights Sensitivity

- The respondents' human rights sensitivity score was an average of 39.06 points out of 50 points. Meanwhile, the gender sensitivity score was an average of 75.48 points out of 90 points. * * Calculation formula: {Number of reverse questions + (Highest score for reverse questions - Score for reverse questions) + Scores for front questions} / Number of respondents = Average score

□ Environment evaluation on campus

- Among the results of the fact-finding survey on the experience of human rights violations, 8.5% of the respondents indicated they had experienced interference with hair and clothing, coercion, discrimination, and teasing, according to the question measuring the experience of coercion. The respondents who indicated they had experiences of coercion and disadvantages for participating in unwanted meetings were 0.8%, 100% of whom were coerced by employees. This 0.8% responded to the experience of being forced into a specific gender role, such as drinking, singing and dancing, and raising the atmosphere, which was an experience of coercion by 100% of these students.
- Regarding the experience of such coercion, the respondents mentioned the unfairness to their friends (50%), did nothing (25%), reported the unfairness to the offender (8%), informed the human rights center (8%), and others (8%). Of these, 66.7% of the respondents who answered with "I didn't do anything" said they were unaware at the time that the act (coercion) was a human rights violation, while the other 33.3% said they did not take any action because they did not want their relationship to deteriorate.
- Among the results of the fact-finding survey on experiences of human rights violations, for 11.5% of those who responded they had experienced being asked questions about their personal lives to the extent that they felt uncomfortable or were otherwise discriminated against or made fun of, 100% of such experiences of discrimination were by other students. Regarding the experience of the

infringement, 40% of the respondents indicated they did nothing, followed by 26% notifying the perpetrator of the injustice, 20% notifying someone around them of the unfairness, 7% taking legal action, and 7% responding with those around them (friends). Here, 40% of the respondents who responded with “I didn’t do anything” said that they did not take any action because they did not want their relationship to deteriorate. Moreover, fear of a negative reputation, thoughts of no improvement, and other opinions each appeared at 20% frequency.

- Among the results of the fact-finding survey on the experience of human rights violations, 3.8% of the respondents answered they had experienced personal insults, such as verbal abuse, from members. In this question, 100% of the human rights violations were from other students. In addition, 1.5% of respondents had experienced physical violence or threats from members, which were likewise received from other students. However, no respondents answered “yes” to the experience of creating a threatening atmosphere in the experience of infringement. Meanwhile, 42.8% wrote other opinions about their experience of the infringement, 28.6% informed others about the unfairness, and 14.3% responded that they acted together to notify the perpetrator of the unfairness.
- Among the results of a fact-finding survey on human rights violations, 1.5% of the respondents indicated they had experienced being forced to have private meetings related to topics other than work (stalking). 100% answered that the experience was caused by other students. In addition, 3.8% answered “yes” to the question about whether members experienced continuous unwanted contact or were persistently being pursued by other students. Regarding the act (stalking), 42.8% of the respondents answered they had notified the unfairness to friends and the offender. Furthermore, 14.3% responded with others about the act (stalking).
- Other types of human rights violations experienced by respondents (duplicate check) include discrimination and ignoring for 12 students, stalking and other acts for 7 students, sexual harassment and sexual violence (infringement of the right to self-determination) for 5 students, abusive language for 4 students, assault/threatening for 2 students, and power abuse and bullying for 2 students.
- Among the questions measuring the actual conditions of the right to learn and work on campus, the lack of academic and career-related counseling support was the highest for 11 students, the non-guarantee of the right to learn due to non-face-to-face classes was the highest for 6 students, and the non-guarantee of the right to study due to the personal circumstances of the professor and forced or restricted participation in specific classes were the highest for 4 students each. Furthermore, 2 students experienced an arbitrary change of the curriculum, and 1 student experienced a restriction of access to research resources, forcing the students to take a leave of absence or withdrawal from the school for each question.

- In this regard, among the respondents who experienced activities such as teaching assistants, two respondents indicated that their right to study and work were violated due to surveillance beyond the appropriate scope and inappropriate personal work instructions. Excessive working hours, non-proper payment for working, and being instructed to work outside of working hours were reported by 1 student each.

☐ Prevention and response to human rights violations

- Regarding the response to human rights violations, those who responded that they would take action by informing the Human Rights Center were the highest at 51.5%, followed by informing family, friends, and acquaintances and asking them for help at 16.2%, followed by refutation to the perpetrator at 11.5%.
- Regarding the prevention of human rights violations, 42.3% of the respondents answered that activities such as education, campaigns, and publicity were necessary, followed by punishment of the actors at 33.8%, and activation of communication channels at 16.9%.
- To prevent human rights violations, including the violation of the right to sexual self-determination, 36.2% of respondents indicated that programs such as small-scale education were needed the most, followed by 31.5% of guarantees of anonymity and the activation of communication channels, followed by 29.2% seeking to strengthen punishment through the revision of regulations.
- The respondents answered that efforts were made to prevent a recurrence at institutions as the most necessary in the incident of human rights violations (27.7%), followed by punishment and education for those who took measures for separation at 23.8% each, followed by support for the recovery of victims at 23.1%.
- In the case of human rights violations, 39.2% of the respondents answered they would request an objection and reinvestigation of the committee's decision in the question of how to respond such that the committee's decision would differ from their own will, while another 21.5% of the respondents indicated they will use others channels for verification. The request for other separation measures (13.8%), acceptance of the committee's decision (12.3%), and pursuance of legal action (10%) follow in order.

☐ Witnessing human rights violations (third-person experience)

- Regarding the experience of witnessing human rights violations, 10% of the respondents answered "yes", of whom 30.8% responded that they had witnessed discrimination, neglect, or stalking. In addition, 23.1% of the respondents witnessed

sexual harassment/violence (i.e., infringement of the right to sexual self-determination), and 7.7% responded they witnessed verbal abuse. In this regard, 61.5% of the witnesses responded that they helped the victim, while 23.1% responded that they refuted the offender. Asking for help from others and responding together with others accounted for 7.7% and 7.7%, respectively.

☐ Use of Human Rights Center

- Regarding the question about the awareness of the Human Rights Center, 83.1% answered “yes“ (I know), while 16.9% answered “no.“ Of the respondents who were aware of the Human Rights Center, 43.5% responded they were aware of it through education, 31.5% became aware of it through posters and bulletin boards, 9.3% from their surroundings, 8.3% from card news, 5.6% from counseling and reporting experience, and 1.8% from other methods.
- 88.5% of the respondents indicated they would be willing to use the Human Rights Center in the event of human rights violations in the future, while 3.8% answered they would not. Of the respondents willing to use the Human Rights Center, 29.6% most wanted confidentiality, followed by monitoring/prevention of recurrence (postmanagement) at 22.6%, fair investigation at 20.9%, victim protection (separation) at 13.9%, efforts to punish perpetrators at 9.6%, institutional improvement at 2.6%, and other resolutions at 0.9%.
- The most common reason respondents hesitated to use the Human Rights Center was the fear that others would know about their report or that they visited the Human Rights Center, which was the highest at 23.1%. Meanwhile, 20.9% answered they think the Human Rights Center would investigate unfairly, 19.8% did not know the role of the Human Rights Center, 17.4% thought it would not be helpful in resolving the problem, and 15.7% thought the problem could be solved by themselves.
- Concerning the role of the Human Rights Center that respondents most sought (double-check), the activation of reporting and communication channels in the event of human rights violations was the highest with 74 students, followed by the role of emotional support with 60 students. the vitalization of gender awareness and human rights education with 51 students, the provision of victim protection measures (i.e., separation, etc.) with 49 students, the provision of legal help with 48 students, and institutional improvement efforts with 41 students. Moreover, 33 students answered that confirmation of disadvantages to victims/reporters through monitoring and disciplinary actions toward the offender is necessary, and 26 students sought anonymity-guaranteed investigations (such as surveys). ☐

□ Result Of 2022

- The Center for Human Rights conducted a total of three additional small-scale human rights education sessions in 2022 by synthesizing the opinions of external experts based on the survey results and budgeted for the regular implementation of the survey. When conducting future surveys, we will strive to remedy rights by adding and conducting investigations on specific violations of rights. In addition, in 2023, small-scale human rights education will continue to be provided according to the needs and demands of students.