

**KOREA LEGISLATION
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**PUBLIC LEGAL
AWARENESS
S U R V E Y**

R E S E A R C H

Public Legal Awareness Survey Research

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Abstract

I . Background and Purpose

Background of This Research

- Recently, the amendment of legislation and the achievement of the rule of law to the social, cultural, and economic levels have become an issue in Korea. Thus, the validity of the legal system, in accordance with the levels of legal awareness among the public, should be strengthened.
- As Korea transitions from a developing to a developed nation, an advanced rule of law is necessitated that harmonizes the national legal system and legal awareness of the public.

Purpose of This Research

- This research, previously conducted by Korea Legislation Research Institute, aims to consider the change of legal awareness among the public through the chronological analysis of the public legal awareness and the analysis of previous studies regarding the major issues in the national legal system to evaluate the development of legal awareness among the public.
- Specifically, the 2015 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research aims to lay the foundation to improve the national legal system

and to establish an advanced rule of law, in accordance with social, cultural and economic levels in Korea, based on the scientific understanding of the legal awareness among the public and its development by applying new indices of the public legal awareness.

II. Main Contents

- Findings of Survey about Development in Society and the Public's Values
 - The ratio of the responses in which both parents are involved in family decision making is steadily increasing. Furthermore, the response has been overwhelming in that women are not discriminated in decision-making at the household level. Most of the respondents believe that gender discrimination against women in family decision making results from a patriarchal culture.
 - In regard to the incentive system for military service, the ratio of advocates for the system is overwhelmingly high. Many of the respondents believe that the underprivileged are mistreated in society, which is triggered by the lack of social support or the government's attention.
 - Many of the respondents consider the legal system to be authoritative.
 - The number of people who consider the legal system to be beneficial is relatively larger in the 60 and over age group.

- Many respondents receive information about the legal system by media; from the chronological perspective, however, the ratio of the respondents who receive information via the Internet is steadily increasing.
 - Regarding the degree to which they are informed about the contents of a contract, the number of people who read the contracts has become higher than those who do not read it, but the ratio of people who read the contract carefully tends to decrease.
 - As for a question regarding the degree to which they abide by laws, the degree of law-abidingness on the individual level is shown to be substantially higher than that on the social level. With regard to the reason why people do not abide by laws, the respondents feel that they are disadvantaged when abiding by laws.
 - As for the manner in which people deal with purchased defective products, the ratio of the responses in which defective items are exchanged to their satisfaction is similar to that of the responses in which no action is taken after purchase.
- Findings of Survey about the Current Legal System and Changes of the Public Legal Awareness
- Many respondents believe that the law school system is ineffective, whereas the jury system is relatively successful.
 - Many respondents are against the death penalty, but support euthanasia; from the chronological perspective, the ratio of

supporters are not substantially different.

- Many respondents believe that labor-management relations laws are not observed, which is attributable to business owners or employers. For corporations which cause environmental pollution, many believe that more stringent regulations should be mandated.
- Many believe that irregular worker protection laws are unsuccessful. The respondents, who believe that these laws are unsuccessful, are students, the unemployed, and other groups.
- Regarding the abolishment of the adultery law, there is much objection. Furthermore, women are against the abolishment more than men.
- Many support the law punishing those engaged in prostitution, to which the proportion of women is larger than men in favor of the law.
- Regarding the introduction of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (better known as the Kim Young Ran Act) many believe that the law is successful.
- To fully quantify and understand the public legal awareness, the public legal awareness indicators (30 survey questions in 6 factors) are developed and the outcomes are as follows:
 - The 2015 public legal awareness indices are slightly above the average. Among the six factors of the public legal awareness indices, the index for the preservation of human rights is the

highest, followed by the index for interest in law, then the index for the validity of law, and lastly, the index for the legal awareness and sentiment. The indices for observance of law and for the enactment and execution of law are relatively lower than any other index.

- The 2015 public legal awareness indices, for people fifty (50) years old and older are ten (10) points higher than those forty (40) years old and younger. The indices are relatively higher in groups with lower levels of education, relatively larger communities, the married compared to the unmarried, respectively.
- The 2015 public legal awareness survey research leads to the consideration of changes in the public awareness in accordance with the changes of legislation through the previous chronological approaches and the analysis of issues related to the current legal system. Developing and utilizing the public legal awareness indices assists to provide strategies for improving the standards of the national legal system through the scientific and systematic analysis of the public awareness.
- The questions related to the chronological analysis and the legislation issues have limitations and can be affected by unforeseen variables that occur, domestically and internationally, in Korea.
- The public legal awareness indices have the following limitations:
 - As the public legal awareness is quantified, the issues related to

the degree of accuracy and reliability for the quantified value can occur.

- The indices cannot be compared to other surveys.

III. Expected Effect

- These findings can be used as basic data to amend national legislations and regulations, and to promote an advanced rule of law.
- Futhermore, the findings may assist the government in policy-making for the realistic implementation of the national legal system and to strengthen the validity of the legal system.

➤ **Key Words : Constitutional State, Rule of Law, Citizen Participatory Trial(Jury Trial), Law School, Adultery, The Underprivileged**

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Section 1 Purpose of Research

Korea has undergone rapid social, cultural, and economic changes with a significant increase in exchanges with foreign countries. This series of changes have led to a great difference between the traditional and current public legal awareness levels, as well as between the current legal system and the traditional law (or customary law). Especially, there is a difference in some areas between social legal norms and the public legal awareness, as the public legal awareness does not immediately embrace changes in the current national legal system or at a considerable interval. Above all, as Korea is about to from a developing nation to a developed nations, the need for the realization of an advanced rule of law through the harmonization of the national legal system and the public legal awareness is more acute. Accordingly, improvements to the national legislation and the achievement of the rule of law at the social, cultural and economic levels are becoming an issue in Korea. Thus, the validity of the legal system in accordance with the level of the public legal awareness needs to be strengthened.

Until now, the Korea Legislation Research Institute (KLRI) has conducted research on public legal awareness to establish the rule of law at the national level by identifying the level and change of the public legal awareness. This survey, and the previous surveys in 1991, 1994 and 2008¹⁾, aims to explore changes in public legal awareness by field,

1) The 2015 public legal awareness survey is based on a chronological analysis of the 1991 survey (Sang-Chul Park, et. al., “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991), the 1994 public legal awareness survey

catering to “questions regarding the chronological analysis of changes in public legal awareness” and “questions regarding the analysis of major issues about the national legal system”, to identify the development of public legal awareness following social changes.²⁾ In addition, this public legal awareness survey seeks to analyze the overall level of public legal awareness by using indicators newly adopted for a comprehensive and systematic analysis of changes in public awareness.

In conclusion, the 2015 public legal awareness survey (2015 survey) aims to identify development in the public legal awareness using a questionnaire, that has been sectioned, pertaining to issues of legal awareness which is also quantitative. This survey has been formulated as such to provide a blueprint to establish and implement an appropriate and practical national legal system for the advancement of the rule of law.

(Sang-Chul Park, et al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994) and the 2008 public legal awareness survey Se-Jung Lee and Sang-Yoon Lee, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008), among the previous public legal awareness surveys conducted by the KLRI.

2) For this study, questions were developed, revised and supplemented through the expert meetings, workshops and the like that comprised of KLRI researchers, external experts, other research centers and others. In this research report, Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 were prepared by Dae-Ho Hyeon, Ph.D. and Chapter 4 was prepared by Myoung-Ah Kim, Ph.D.

Section 2 Questionnaire Development and Survey Methodology

1. Questionnaire Development and Restructuring

(1) Orientation of Questionnaire Development

As described above, the purpose of the 2015 public legal awareness survey is to conduct an analysis of the previous surveys and to inquire into the levels of public legal awareness of the current legal system, as well as to explore strategies to reform the legal system at the national level through compiling integrated statistics on public legal awareness. For this purpose, the survey comprises of: ① chronological questions to understand changes in public legal awareness; ② questions to understand the level and development of public legal awareness of the current legal system; and ③ questions pertaining to public legal awareness indicators for a comprehensive understanding of public legal awareness.³⁾

3) For details of the areas and questionnaires of the 1991, 1994 and 2008 public legal awareness surveys conducted by the KLRI, see Se-Jung Lee and Sang-Yoon Lee, "2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research," Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 27-29.

<Figure 1> Orientation of Questionnaire Design and Development



(2) Restructuring and Development of Questionnaire for the 2015 Survey

In regard to the chronological analysis and the analysis of the current legal system, some of the questions relating to public legal awareness were added, deleted, revised, or rearranged in the 2015 public legal awareness survey, from previously conducted public legal awareness surveys by KLRI. The 2015 survey, compared to the 2008 survey, was modified as follows:

First, the questionnaire took its sample from people aged 19 and over, unlike the 2008 questionnaire, which consisted of people aged 18 and over⁴). This reflects the amended provisions of Article 4 of the Civil Act, which stipulates that the age of majority is 19, and Article 15 (1) of the Public Official Election Act, stating that nationals of 19 years of

4) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 112.

age or above have voting rights for the elections of the President and the members of the National Assembly.

Second, of the questions regarding changes in the society and public values, Question 4, reflects the recent trend of increased number of female immigrants through marriage, foreign workers, *saeteomin* (North Korean refugees), and others who reside in Korea. “Are you in favor of or against accepting them into our society?”⁵⁾, was deleted for the 2015 survey, because the question did not represent public legal awareness.

Third, of the questions regarding legal awareness and sentiment, Question 5, “What first comes to your mind when you hear the word ‘law?’”⁶⁾, remained unchanged, because it sought an affirmative response and continued to be relevant from a chronological perspective, though it included a somewhat vague response (difficulty of distinguishing between ‘1. fair’ and ‘2. democratic’). However, Question 6, “How necessary do you think laws are?”; Question 6-1 (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 6, “If so, what do you think is the main reason why laws are necessary?”; Question 7, “Do you agree or disagree with the phrase ‘A law is a law, however undesirable it may be?’”; and Question 8 “Do you agree or disagree that there is ‘a law for the rich and another for the poor’ in our society?” were deleted.⁷⁾ It was because Questions 6 and 6-1 could be substituted by questions (regarding public legal awareness indicators) newly inserted in the 2015 public legal awareness survey, and Questions 7 and 8 by similar questions in

5) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 114.

6) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 114.

7) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 114-115.

Questions 28 and 29 in the 2015 survey regarding public legal awareness indicators.

Fourth, of the questions regarding legal life, Question 10, “Are you interested in the reporting of court decisions in broadcast news or newspapers?”; Question 11, “Have you ever sought professional legal advice to receive legal aid or prepare legal documents when you had a legal problem?”; Question 11-1, (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 in Question 11), “If so, do you think it was easy or difficult for you to gain access to legal services?”; Question 11-2 (Only for respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 11-1), “If so, what do you think was the main reason why you found it difficult to access legal services?”; Question 12, “Do you think it desirable that a legal dispute, if any, should be resolved through judicial proceedings?”; Question 14, “Are you satisfied with the current legal education in elementary, middle, and high schools?”; Question 15, “What do you think should be a top priority in legal education?”; Question 16, “Do you agree that the legal knowledge you have gained or are learning at school is useful in your life?”; Question 17, “If you have the opportunity to learn laws, which areas of law would you want to learn? Please choose two of the options below in order of your preference.”; Question 18, “What do you think is the best way to minimize damage you may suffer while living as a member of society?”; Question 23, “What do you think is the most crucial crime to be eradicated in society? Please choose two of the options below in order of your preference.”; Question 24, “What do you think is the most necessary for our society to develop into a crimeless one?”; Question 25, “What will you do if you witness a hit-and-run

accident?"; Question 27, "What will you do if you get hit by a car while crossing the street on a crosswalk?"; and Question 28, "Recently, bullying is becoming frequent in schools. If your child is being bullied, what do you think is the most effective way to resolve this?" were deleted.⁸⁾ The reasons for deletion were as follows. Question 10 could be substituted by Question 9 ("What is your main source of access to legal information? Please choose two of the options below in order of the most familiar.") [further detailed questions were unnecessary to analyze public legal awareness], because Questions 11 through 11-2 had close relevance to questions regarding the law school system adopted in 2008. Question 12 could be substituted by a similar question Question 23 regarding the public legal awareness indicators, because Questions 14 through 17, regarding the importance of legal education in 2008, were questions of policy and thus not appropriate. Questions 18, 23 and 24 were substituted by questions Questions 30 and 23, which are representative of public legal awareness, and Questions 25, 27, and 28, by similar questions regarding the public legal awareness index. In addition, the 2008 survey questions, Question 19, "Do you feel that law is hard to understand?"; Question 19-1 (Only for respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 19), "If so, what is the main reason you think law is difficult?"; and Question 20, "Do you believe that you have some knowledge of law?" were deleted. The reason for this was because those questions were substituted by similar questions, Questions 25 and 24, pertaining to the public legal awareness indicators.

8) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, "2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research" [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008 Research on, pp. 116-123.

Fifth, questions regarding judicial reform, Question 29, “Do you believe that power or money influence court decisions?”; Question 30, “Do you believe it desirable that public opinion influences court decisions?”; Question 31, “The law school system will be implemented in March 2009. Have you heard about the ‘law school system’ before?”; Question 32, “What do you think will be the greatest advantage of implementing the law school system?”; and Question 33, “The ‘jury system’ has been operational since January 1, 2008. Have you heard about the jury system before?” were deleted.⁹⁾ The reasons for deletion were because Question 29 was substituted by a similar question in Question 48 regarding the public legal awareness indicators, Question 30 by Questions 18 and 25 regarding the performance of the jury system and Questions 31 through 34 by amended Questions 12 and 18 regarding the performance of the law school system and the jury system.

Sixth, regarding the current legal system, Question 35, “Do you agree that the Internet real name system is necessary?”; Question 38, “Views are set forth below regarding the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. Do you agree with each of these views?”; Question 39; “What do you think is the first point to be emphasized in the Constitution of the Republic of Korea?”; Question 41, “Do you agree that the election law is duly complied with in our society?”; and Question 41-1, (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 41), “If not, what do you believe is the main reason for non-compliance?” were deleted. The reason for deletion were that Questions 35, 41 and 41-1 were not

9) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 123-124.

appropriate for the 2015 survey, and Question 39 was substituted by similar questions, Questions 36 through 41 regarding the public legal awareness indicators.¹⁰⁾

Seventh, of DQs for survey analysis, DQ3 was simplified to identify marital status, and the 2015 survey included DQ3-1, (Only for the respondents who chose any option other than option 1 in DQ3), “If so, how many generations does your household consist of?”), as well as DQ3, “How many members including yourself are there in your household?”, to identify the number of household members and structure to use the result for analysis. In addition, questions DQ5 and DQ6 were subdivided or simplified and DQ7 questions were limited to the extent necessary by excluding religion-related descriptions.¹¹⁾

2) Development of the 2015 Survey Questionnaire and Analysis of Findings from the Preliminary Test

As demonstrated below, a preliminary test was conducted prior to the main 2015 public legal awareness survey. The findings of the preliminary test were used to reconstruct questions regarding the chronological analysis and the current legal system.

10) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 125-127.

11) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 129-130.

<Figure 2> Final Draft Questions for Actual Condition Survey

Classification	Survey Item	Note
View of law, legal awareness, and legal life (Part 1. Questions for chronological comparison)	1. Perceptions about laws	Question 5 in 2008
	2. Sources of access to legal information	Question 9 in 2008
	3. Degree of familiarity with contractual clauses	Question 13 in 2008
	4. Degree of law-abidingness on the social level	Question 21 in 2008
	4-1. Reasons for not abiding by law	Question 21-1 in 2008
	5. Degree of law-abidingness on the individual level	Question 22 in 2008
	5-1. Reasons for not abiding by law	Question 22-1 in 2008
	6. Way of dealing with purchased defective products	Question 26 in 2008
	7. Degree of compliance with labor-management relations statutes	Question 42 in 2008
	7-1. Liability for non-compliance with labor-management relations statutes	Question 42-1 in 2008
	8. Regulations of enterprises causing environmental pollution	Question 43 in 2008
	9. Degree of mistreatment against the underprivileged	Question 2 (modified) in 2008
	9-1. Reasons why the underprivileged are mistreated	Question 2-1 (modified) in 2008
10. Degree of discrimination against women	Question 2 in 2008	
10-1. Reasons why women are discriminated	Question 2-1 in 2008	
11. Key decision-maker at home	Question 1 in 2008	
12. Whether to approve of the law school system	Question 31 in 2008	
12-1. Main advantages of the law school system	Question 32 in 2008	
13. Whether to approve euthanasia	Question 36 in 2008	

Classification	Survey Item	Note
Current legal topics (Part 2. Questions on current affairs)	14. Whether to approve of the incentive system for military service	Questions on legal topics in 2015
	15. Whether to abolish death penalty	
	16. Whether to abolish law criminalizing adultery	
	17. Whether to punish voluntary prostitution	
	18. Opinion on whether the jury system is successful	
	19. Opinion on whether the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful	
	20. Opinion on whether the temporary worker protection laws are successful	

Chronological Items (Questions 1~13)

Analysis of how Korea's awareness regarding law has developed

Attitudes on Bills at Issue (Questions 14~20)

Exploration of public opinion on legal issues recently emphasized

In addition, the findings of the preliminary test were used to revise included questions selected from the 2008 questionnaire to the 2015 survey (based on the 2015 survey, revisions are as follows).

First, Question 8, “How much government regulation is necessary regarding enterprises that cause environmental pollution?” was revised to ask whether regulation should be stricter than before because, the response options (e.g., the obligation to prevent environmental pollution and repair damage, the imposition of a penalty exceeding monetary penalty and the strengthening of corporate competition rather than regulation) were technical and difficult for a survey participant to understand.

<Figure 3> Example of Revision (1)

Question 8.	Regulation of Enterprises Causing Environmental Pollution
How much government regulation do you think is necessary regarding the enterprises that cause environmental pollution?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① I Impose the obligation to prevent environmental pollution and repair damage. ② I Impose a penalty exceeding monetary penalty. ③ Strengthen corporate competition rather than regulation. ④ Other. ⑤ Don't know. 	

To facilitate understanding for survey participants, the responses were revised in the following manner:

- ① Stricter than current practice.
- ② Equal to the current practice.
- ③ More lenient than current practice.
- ④ Other.
- ⑤ Don't know (unspecified).

Second, Question 15 in the 2008 survey became more clearly understood by removing the phrase, “classified as a *de facto* abolitionist country”, which is likely to be misunderstood as suggesting the abolition of the death penalty.

<Figure 4> Example of Revision (2)

Question 15.	Abolition of the Death Penalty
Korea, which has death penalty provisions, is classified as a ‘ <i>de facto</i> abolitionist country,’ because an execution has not been conducted over the past ten years. Do you approve or disapprove of the ‘ abolition of the death penalty ’?	

The phrase ‘*de facto* abolitionist country’ was deleted, because it is likely to prejudice survey participants in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

Korea has not conducted an execution in the past ten years though it has death penalty provisions. Do you approve or disapprove of the ‘**abolition of the death penalty**’?

Third, in considering the findings from the preliminary test, one of the questions regarding the public legal awareness indicators was reassigned to another position and four were revised. Thus, the indicators survey items finalized were as follows:

<Figure 5> Revisions of Questions regarding the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification	Survey Item	Note
Public legal awareness indicators (Part 3. Questions for index calculations)	21. Interest in mass media reporting of court decisions	Factor 1. Interest in law
	22. Interest in laws newly enacted or amended	
	23. Resort to legal action for dispute resolution	
	24. Acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life	
	25. Plain legal terms and phrases	Factor 2. Legal awareness and sentiment
	26. Reflection of public will in lawmaking	
	27. Protection of the rights of the general public	
	28. Application of law without discrimination	
	29. Observance of law without fail	
	30. Reporting of crimes witnessed	Factor 3. Law-abidingness
31. Degree of the government's law-abidingness		
32. Degree of local governments' law-abidingness		
33. Court ruling based on law		
34. Degree of enterprises' law-abidingness		
35. Degree of law-abidingness on a social level	Factor 4. Guarantee of fundamental rights by law	
36. Guarantee of personal liberty		
37. Guarantee of the right to object and petition		
38. Guarantee of the freedom of religion and thought		
39. Guarantee of suffrage		
40. Guarantee of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association		
41. Guarantee of the free exercise of property rights		

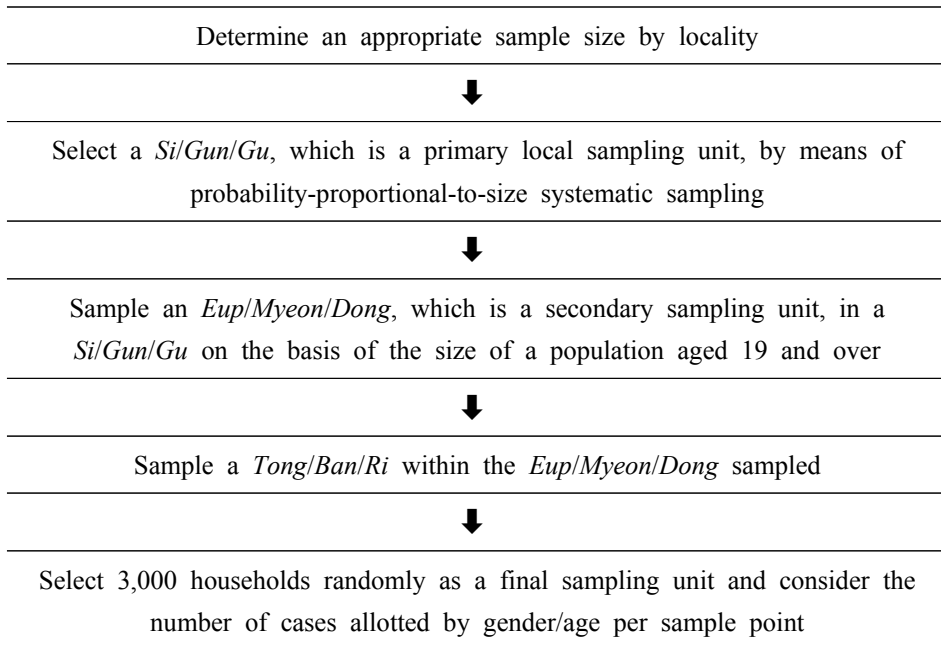
Classification	Survey Item	Note
	42. Reflection of the people's daily life	Factor 5. Guarantees of the effectiveness of law
	43. Reduction of disputes between neighbors	
	44. Reduction of crimes	
	45. Prevention of public sector corruption	
	46. Control over government power	
	47. Legislative impartiality	Factor 6. Law making and enforcement
	48. Judicial impartiality	
	49. Executive impartiality	
	50. Impartiality of criminal investigation	

2. Survey Methods and Limitations

(1) Survey Methods and Progress

For this survey, a sample was drawn through the ‘multi-stage stratified probability-proportional-to-size cluster sampling method’ as in the previous surveys. The method helps to reduce local deviation by determining a minimum sample size of 30 units by locality and appropriately applying the square root proportional distribution method according to the basic allocation level. The sampling process and the number of sampling points by region in this survey are as follows.

<Table 1> Sampling Process



<Table 2> Number of Sampling Points by Region

Region	Number of Sampling Points by Region			
	Large City	Small/Medium City	<i>Eup/Myeon Area</i>	Total
Seoul, Gyeonggi, and Incheon Area	71	48	13	132
Gangwon Area	-	3	7	10
Chungcheong Area	10	10	18	38
Jeolla Area	10	4	20	34
Gyeongsang Area	45	14	21	80
Jeju Area	-	4	2	6
Total	136	83	81	300

Sampling was made by means of ‘preferential allotment + proportional distribution’ considering regional features, and an analysis by applying post-stratification weights reflecting the characteristics of the population. The areas belonging to cluster samples drawn through such sampling process and the size of sample by area are illustrated in Table 3. This is also subdivided by gender/age in Table 4.

<Table 3> Areas Belonging to Cluster Samples and Size of Sample by Area

Areas Belonging to Cluster Samples and Size of Sample by Area		
Administrative Area	Population	30+ (Square Root)
		Sample Size (Number)
Seoul	8,410,189	535
Busan	2,936,485	206
Daegu	2,018,649	151
Incheon	2,343,432	170
Gwangju	1,151,821	99
Daejeon	1,210,908	101
Ulsan	925,423	86
Sejong	133,528	38
Gyeonggi	9,804,890	617
Gangwon	1,263,825	104
Chungbuk	1,272,522	106
Chungnam	1,659,738	130
Jeonbuk	1,510,409	121
Jeonnam	1,553,835	123
Gyeongbuk	2,222,729	163
Gyeongnam	2,685,384	191
Jeju	479,051	59
Total	41,582,818	3,000

<Table 4> Size of Sample by Gender/Age

Size of Sample by Gender/Age							
City/Do	Gender	Total	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and Over
Total	Subtotal	3000	527	557	643	592	681
	Male	1489	279	284	328	299	299
	Female	1511	248	273	315	293	382
Seoul	Subtotal	535	101	108	110	101	115
	Male	261	51	54	55	49	52
	Female	274	50	54	55	52	63
Busan	Subtotal	206	36	35	40	44	51
	Male	101	19	18	20	21	23
	Female	105	17	17	20	23	28
Daegu	Subtotal	151	27	26	33	31	34
	Male	74	15	13	16	15	15
	Female	77	12	13	17	16	19
Incheon	Subtotal	170	32	33	38	35	32
	Male	85	17	17	19	18	14
	Female	85	15	16	19	17	18
Gwangju	Subtotal	99	19	20	22	18	20
	Male	49	10	10	11	9	9
	Female	50	9	10	11	9	11
Daejeon	Subtotal	101	19	20	22	20	20
	Male	50	10	10	11	10	9
	Female	51	9	10	11	10	11
Ulsan	Subtotal	86	16	17	20	18	15
	Male	44	9	9	10	9	7
	Female	42	7	8	10	9	8
Sejong	Subtotal	38	6	9	9	6	8
	Male	18	3	4	5	3	3
	Female	20	3	5	4	3	5

Size of Sample by Gender/Age							
City/Do	Gender	Total	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and Over
Gyeonggi	Subtotal	617	113	124	145	120	115
	Male	309	59	63	74	62	51
	Female	308	54	61	71	58	64
Gangwon	Subtotal	104	16	16	21	22	29
	Male	52	9	8	11	11	13
	Female	52	7	8	10	11	16
Chungbuk	Subtotal	106	18	18	22	21	27
	Male	53	10	9	11	11	12
	Female	53	8	9	11	10	15
Chungnam	Subtotal	130	21	23	26	25	35
	Male	65	11	12	14	13	15
	Female	65	10	11	12	12	20
Jeonbuk	Subtotal	121	19	19	25	23	35
	Male	60	10	10	13	12	15
	Female	61	9	9	12	11	20
Jeonnam	Subtotal	123	18	18	24	24	39
	Male	62	10	10	13	13	16
	Female	61	8	8	11	11	23
Gyeongbuk	Subtotal	163	25	26	32	33	47
	Male	82	14	14	17	17	20
	Female	81	11	12	15	16	27
Gyeongnam	Subtotal	191	31	35	41	39	45
	Male	95	17	18	21	20	19
	Female	96	14	17	20	19	26
Jeju	Subtotal	59	10	10	13	12	14
	Male	29	5	5	7	6	6
	Female	30	5	5	6	6	8

Sampling errors by sample size is as follows. In this survey, the sample size is 3,000 and the maximum margin of error is $\pm 1.8\%$, the 95 percent confidence level.

<Table 5> Sampling Error by Sample Size

Observed Percentage	Sample Size			
	500	1000	2000	3000
	$\pm \%$	$\pm \%$	$\pm \%$	$\pm \%$
50	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.8
40 or 60	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.8
30 or 70	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.6
20 or 80	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4
10 or 90	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1

Accepted samples were weighted to match the demographic composition of the population by locality, gender, and age. The general characteristics of the respondents are as follows:

<Table 6> General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Sample		Number of Respondents	Ratio (%)
Total		3,000	100.0
Gender	Male	1,489	49.6
	Female	1,511	50.4
Age	20-29	529	17.6
	30-39	560	18.7
	40-49	644	21.5
	50-59	594	19.8
	60 and over	673	22.4
Education	Middle school and lower	395	13.2

Characteristics of Sample		Number of Respondents	Ratio (%)
Level	High school	1,196	39.9
	College and higher	1,409	47.0
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	12.6
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	16.2
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	21.8
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	21.0
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	28.4
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	4.4
	Self-employed	666	22.2
	Blue-collar	588	19.6
	White-collar	733	24.4
	Full-time housekeeper	563	18.8
	Student	185	6.2
	Unemployed/Other	132	4.4
Region	Capital region	1,483	49.4
	Chungcheong region	311	10.4
	Honam region	302	10.1
	Gyeongsang region	779	26.0
	Gangwon/Jeju region	125	4.2
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	45.7
	Small/medium city	918	30.6
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	23.7
Marital Status	Never been married	672	22.4
	Married	2,233	74.4
	Divorced/widowed/other	94	3.1
Household Structure	One-person household	180	6.0
	One-generation household	787	26.2
	Two-generation household	1,905	63.5
	Three-generation household	127	4.2
Subjective	Lower class	1,352	45.1

Characteristics of Sample		Number of Respondents	Ratio (%)
Stratum Identification	Middle class	1,527	50.9
	Upper class	122	4.1
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	22.8
	Moderate	1,462	48.7
	Conservative	855	28.5

The 2015 public legal awareness survey adopted the CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) technique using laptops instead of the existing paper questionnaires. The CAPI introduced in this research was conducted in the manner of real-time interviewing with 3,000 pre-selected residents in 17 areas that represent the whole country, which has the following advantages.¹²⁾ First, it minimizes errors in the course of coding and punching compared to paper questionnaire. Paper interviews involve inputting responses recorded in questionnaires into the computer for electronic processing. While inputting data directly, interviewers are prone to human errors when inputting data manually. In contrast, CAPI helps avoid such mistakes because data is inputted in real time to the computer when interviewing. Second, CAPI technique moves respondents automatically to the next pertinent question according to the programmed logic. The existing paper questionnaire requires that interviewers should understand the structure of the questionnaire and move respondents to the pertinent question based on their answer, as exemplified in, “If you chose

12) For more information on the advantages and disadvantages of the CAPI technique, see Choi, Hyo-Mi, Lee, Sang-Ho, Seong, Jae-Min and Bae, Gi-Jun, “Methodology for the Improvement of Panel Data Quality- CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview),” Korea Labor Institute, 2012, pp. 25-27; Kim, Hee-Jae, “A Study on the National Time Use Survey for the Real-Time Analysis,” Journal of the Korea Data Analysis Society, Vol. 6, No. 5, October 2004, pp. 1427-1428.

option 1 in Question 1, go to Question 2; and if you chose option 2 in Question 1, go to Question 1-1”, while CAPI relatively reduces the burden of interviewers by linking respondents automatically to the pertinent question following their answer. Third, CAPI questionnaires are more convenient than paper questionnaires as its volume and weight are reduced.

2) Progress in Survey

(A) Preliminary Survey

A preliminary survey was conducted for the 2015 public legal awareness survey. The preliminary survey was conducted with 103 residents in Seoul and Gyeonggi areas from April 30, 2015, to May 8, 2015. The goal was to verify if the designed questions were reasonable and effective in measuring the public legal awareness level. From the findings of the preliminary survey, the main survey was restructured.

<Figure 6> Summary of Preliminary Survey

Preliminary Survey for the Public Legal Awareness Survey	
Target Population	• Adults aged 19 and over who reside in the Seoul Metropolitan City
Survey Method	• Personal interview (PAPI; CAPI applied to the main survey)
Data Collection Method	• Structured questionnaire
Sample Size	• 103 people

The preliminary Survey participants were required to answer the total of 50 questions (based on the main items). The findings of the preliminary Survey were used to determine the ease of response by item and to gather opinions for revision or supplementary information as well as to analyze reliability and validity through statistical verification.

<Table 7> Definitions of Reliability and Validity

Classification	Definition
Reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stability of measurement of survey objects
Validity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantiality of measurement of survey objects (suitability of indicator items for survey purposes)

Reliability, a material measure for assessing consistency of responses, was identified by the Cronbach- coefficient, calculated through a reliability analysis (in general, if the Cronbach- coefficient is not less than 0.6, it is considered to be highly reliable), and validity was verified through a factor analysis (which was used to verify whether the dimensions and attributes programmed in advance were linked together by a set of common features).

(B) Main Survey

The main survey was conducted by the Asia Research Center and Nielsen Korea, Ltd., specializing in public opinion research over a 31-day period from May 28, 2015, to June 27, 2015, with 3,000 men and women aged 19 and over across the country (including Jeju Special Self-Governing Province), based on the population registered as residents as of March 31, 2015. The approach taken by survey researchers was a

door-to-door interview with survey participants, carrying laptops with structured questionnaires instead of the paper questionnaires.

(2) Survey Limitations and Major Incidents

Just as the previous public legal awareness surveys, conducted by the KLRI, the 2015 public legal awareness survey may be affected by major incidents domestically and internationally, and the current issues portrayed in the news at the time of the main survey. Thus, this study considered major incidents and current issues that occurred a year before the time of the main survey. For example, the Sewol ferry disaster, bullying scandals, the decision of the Constitutional Court declaring the criminalization of adultery unconstitutional, MERS outbreak and other incidents that may have affected, directly or indirectly, the 2015 public legal awareness survey, in regard to the degree of law-abidingness in our society or the public legal awareness indicators. These major incidents may have adversely affected an accurate reading of the public legal awareness in surveying and analyzing the 2015 public legal awareness.

<Table 8> Major Incidents and Trends in Public Opinion

Date	Case	Summary
June 2014	The number of progressive candidates for superintendent of education elected in the June 4 th local elections.	Nationwide local elections were held simultaneously on June 4 (Wednesday), 2014, to select 3,952 candidates including 17 Metropolitan City Mayors/ <i>Do</i> Governors and 226 <i>Gu/Si/Gun</i> heads who have four-year terms (July 1, 2014~June 30, 2018). In the elections that showed a final voter turnout of 56.8%, 17 Metropolitan City Mayors/ <i>Do</i> Governors consisting of 8 from the Saenuri Party and 9 from the New Political Vision Party were elected with 226 <i>Gu/Si/Gun</i> heads consisting of 117 from the Saenuri Party, 80 from the New

Date	Case	Summary
		Political Vision Party and 29 from independent candidates. ¹³⁾ Some news agencies reported that the Sewol ferry disaster led to the election of many progressive candidates for superintendent of education. ¹⁴⁾
	Prime Minister Nominee Moon Chang-Keuk forced to withdraw	Moon Chang-Keuk, nominated as Prime Minister to lead the responsible Prime Minister system after the Sewol ferry disaster, resigned amid controversy over his historical views. ¹⁵⁾ As a result, the incumbent Prime Minister, Chung Hong-Won, stayed in position despite his will to resign over the Sewol ferry disaster, which was unprecedented in the constitutional government history. ¹⁶⁾
	Saenuri lawmaker Choi Gyung-Hwan appointed as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs for domestic demand promotion and deregulation.	President Park Geun-Hye appointed Choi Gyung-Hwan, a Saenuri lawmaker, as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs. ¹⁷⁾ The designee expressed his hope for domestic demand promotion and deregulation. ¹⁸⁾

13) News Releases, National Election Commission, June 13, 2014 (<http://nec.go.kr/portal/main.do>).

14) “Many progressive candidates voted into office in the superintendent of education elections … a reflection of public anger over the Sewol ferry disaster”, SBS News, June 5, 2014 (http://news.sbs.co.kr/news/endPage.do?news_id=N1002424062&plink=COPYPASTE&cooper=URL).

15) “Prime Minister Nominee Moon Chang-Keuk voluntarily quit”, The Newstown, June 24, 2014 (<http://www.newstown.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=171642>).

16) “‘Abandoned’ Prime Minister Chung Hong-Won continues in office abruptly … a story hidden behind the curtain,” The Ilyosisa, June 30, 2014 (<http://www.ilyosisa.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=65941>).

17) “Who is Choi Gyung-Hwan, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs for President Park’s second term?”, The JoongAng Ilbo, June 13, 2014 (http://article.joins.com/news/article/article.asp?total_id=14951650&cloc=olink|article|default).

18) “‘Economic policies of President Park’s second-term administration’ - Deputy Prime Minister Choi Gyung-Hwan pushes for quantitative easing and deregulation to boost domestic demand”, The Financial News, June 15, 2014 (<http://www.fnnews.com/news/201406151712020614?t=y>).

Date	Case	Summary
June 2014	Sgt. Lim's mass shooting	Sgt. Lim fired his K-2 rifle randomly at his colleagues, killing 5 and injuring 7 people, while on guard at GOP (DMZ general outpost) in Goseong-gun, Gangwon Province. ¹⁹⁾ Following the shooting, he fled with his weapons, but was arrested and sentenced to death. ²⁰⁾
July 2014	Japan's constant inclination to the right	The Japanese Cabinet meeting resolved to allow its military forces to exercise the right to collective self-defense, 70 years after the use of its military forces was prohibited due to the pacifist constitution made under the rule of the United States occupation forces. ²¹⁾ Japan's inclination to the right wing has led to a closer tie between South Korea and China. ²²⁾
	Malaysian airliner crashed in Ukraine	A Malaysian airliner was shot down by a missile over Ukraine amid a civil war. ²³⁾ The crash led to increasing unrest among passengers aboard aircraft, following another Malaysia Airlines plane missing in March 2014. ²⁴⁾

- 19) "Five soldiers killed due to a shooting rampage at a GOP in the eastern border ... where on earth is Sgt. Lim?", The Money Today, June 22, 2014 (<http://www.mt.co.kr/view/mtview.php?type=1&no=2014062209413897681&outlink=1>).
- 20) "Sgt. Lim sentenced to death for shooting rampage ... Lee Oi-Soo, a novelist, says a dilemma in the Korean society, that is, "if tolerated, Pfc. Yoon; if not, Sgt. Lim"', The Newstown, February 3, 2015 (<http://www.newstown.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=194516>).
- 21) "Japan resolves to exercise the right to collective self-defense 70 years after World War II", The MBN, July 2, 2014 (<http://star.mbn.co.kr/view.php?no=947910&year=2014>).
- 22) "South Korea's and China's leaders express concerns over Japan's resolution to exercise the right to collective self-defense, made against the Kono statement", Yonhap Television News, July 4, 2014 (<http://news.naver.com/main/read.nhn?mode=LSD&mid=sec&sid1=100&oid=422&aid=000070043>).
- 23) "Missile downed Malaysian airliner carrying 283 passengers over Ukraine", The Kookje Daily News, July 18, 2014 (<http://www.kookje.co.kr/news2011/asp/newsbody.asp?code=0400&key=20140718.99002094528>).
- 24) "Tragic plane crashes occurring in succession this year ... causing the most deaths in the last nine years," YTN Science, December 31, 2014 (http://science.ytn.co.kr/program/program_view.php?s_mcd=0082&s_hcd=&key=201412311246435850).

Date	Case	Summary
July 2014	Ferry owner Yoo Byeung-Eun, who was on the run, is found dead	Following the sinking of the Sewol ferry in April 2014, the prosecution concentrated its investigative resources on Cheonghaejin Marine Co., Semo Group, Salvation Sect, etc. that were the de facto owners of the ferry. ²⁵⁾ Ferry owner Yoo Byeung-Eun attempted to ran away, ²⁶⁾ but was found dead on 22 July. ²⁷⁾
August 2014	Spread of Ebola viruses	Ebola virus, showing a death rate of 90%, was widespread in West Africa, causing the death of at least 50 medical professionals. ²⁸⁾ A suspected Ebola case was reported in Hong Kong near Korea, ²⁹⁾ and an Ebola patient being reported in the United States. Ebola fears are spreading across the globe. ³⁰⁾

25) “Former Semo Group President Yoo Byeung-Eun and ‘Salvation Sect’ unmasked,” The Asia Economy Daily, April 23, 2014 (<http://view.asiae.co.kr/news/view.htm?idxno=2014042308552788204>).

26) “Thoroughly hidden Yoo Byeung-Eun family ... what made them run away?,” Yonhap Television News, May 21, 2014 (<http://news.naver.com/main/read.nhn?mode=LSD&mid=sec&sid1=102&oid=422&aid0000063640>).

27) “[Diary] From discovery of Yoo Byeung-Eun’s body to announcement of investigation results,” The News 1, August 19, 2014 (<http://news1.kr/articles/?1819913>).

28) “Widespread Ebola viruses causing deaths of about 100 medical professionals ... more importantly, there still is no treatment for this deadly disease,” The Sports Donga, July 29, 2014 (<http://sports.donga.com/3/all/20140729/65494563/2>).

29) “Suspected Ebola case reported in Hong Kong finally proved negative, but still ...”, The Edaily, August 1, 2014 (<http://www.edaily.co.kr/news/NewsRead.edy?SCD=JG31&newsid=01630166606183056&DCD=A00703&OutLnkChk=Y>).

30) “Ebola patient of the United States treated at Emory University Hospital ... 5 things about Ebola you should know,” The Etoday, August 3, 2014 (<http://www.etoday.co.kr/news/section/newsview.php?idxno=961565>).

Date	Case	Summary
August 2014	Pfc. Yoon's death caused by beating in the barracks	It was revealed that Pfc. Yoon, who was beaten by his seniors, had died of cerebral concussion. ³¹⁾ The attackers were convicted of murder, ³²⁾ but the case was closed without any commanding officer charged with responsibility. ³³⁾
	Pope Francis visits South Korea	Pope Francis visited South Korea. It was the second time in history that the Pope visited South Korea. He touched the hearts of Korean people distressed by the Sewol ferry disaster that occurred in April. The Pope ³⁴⁾ personally consoled the bereaved families in that disaster. ³⁵⁾
September 2014	U.S. President Barack Obama declares war against IS	President Barack Obama declared war against the IS (Islamic State), a terrorist organization, on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks. ³⁶⁾ In spite of air raids in Syria, ³⁷⁾ IS has continued to commit barbarous crimes, such as the murder of hostages, destruction of cultural heritages, and mass slaughter. ³⁸⁾

- 31) "The Center for Military Human Rights announce 'Pfc. Yoon died of cerebral concussion following being beaten ... military authorities suspected of cover-up (full details)'" , The News 1, August 7, 2014 (<http://news1.kr/articles/?1805239>).
- 32) "The military court convicts the soldiers charged with Pfc. Yoon's death of murder," The Maeil Business Newspaper, April 9, 2015 (<http://news.mk.co.kr/newsRead.php?year=2015&no=340035>)
- 33) "Commanding officers charged with Pfc. Yoon's death go even without getting a slap on the wrist," The JTBC, April 22, 2015 (http://news.jtbc.joins.com/article/article.aspx?news_id=NB10861219).
- 34) "Pope Francis visits South Korea, moves in a modest 'Kia Soul' ride", The Sports Chosun, August 14, 2014 (<http://sports.chosun.com/news/ntype.htm?id=201408150100155910009759&servicedate=20140814>).
- 35) "<Pope Francis in South Korea> Touching the heart of people in distress for the Sewol ferry disaster," Yonhap News, August 15, 2014 (<http://news.naver.com/main/read.nhn?mode=LSD&mid=sec&sid1=102&oid=001&aid=0007069837>).
- 36) "U.S. President Barack Obama declares war against IS," The Business Post, September 11, 2014 (<http://www.businesspost.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=4333>).
- 37) "<Air raids in Syria> President Barack Obama taking action ... where is the Middle East heading? (full details)," Yonhap News, September 23, 2014 (<http://news.naver.com/main/read.nhn?mode=LSD&mid=sec&sid1=104&oid=001&aid=0007137147>).
- 38) "Plain truth about the IS's destruction of humanity's ancient heritage," The Hankook Ilbo, May 3, 2015 (<http://www.hankookilbo.com/v/3502982c849246cb9e0d58c2d71281ca>).

Date	Case	Summary
September 2014	The National Assembly holds discussion on cigarette price increases	The National Assembly held discussion on raising cigarette prices by KRW 2,000 per pack to approximately KRW 4,500 ³⁹⁾ . Despite the pretext of promoting public health, opponents argued that cigarette price increase was just a means for tax increase. ⁴⁰⁾ Some media described it as a shift of tax burdens from corporations to citizens, while there was suspicion among citizens that it was against equity in taxation. ⁴¹⁾
	Bill to guarantee store premiums	The government had sought to introduce a bill to guarantee store premiums to protect the self-employed. ⁴²⁾ As a result, 'bill to revise the Commercial Building Lease Protection Act' has been passed by the National Assembly on May 12, 2015. ⁴³⁾

39) "The National Assembly holds additional discussion on a cigarette price increase ... may it be lower than expected?", The Kyunghyang Shinmun, September 16, 2014 (http://news.khan.co.kr/kh_news/khan_art_view.html?artid=201409162253361&code=910302).

40) "Cigarette price increase ... "essential to promoting public health" argues the ruling party, but "a petty trick to pick the pockets of poor people" refutes the opposition," MK News, September 11, 2014 (<http://news.mk.co.kr/newsRead.php?year=2014&no=1186866>).

41) "Lavishing a 6-trillion-won loan on conglomerates, but dropping a 6-trillion-won tax bomb on poor people," The Pressian, September 17, 2014 (<http://www.pressian.com/news/article.html?no=120228>).

42) "Bill to guarantee store premiums passed ... at least five-year lease term guaranteed regardless of the change of building owner," The MBN, September 24, 2014 (<http://star.mbn.co.kr/view.php?no=1234226&year=2014>).

43) "Store premiums guaranteed ... the bill to revise the Commercial Building Lease Protection Act passes the National Assembly," The Sports Chosun, May 12, 2015 (<http://sports.chosun.com/news/ntype.htm?id=201505130100125650008621&servicedate=20150512>).

Date	Case	Summary
October 2014	Censorship of Kakao Talk at issue	It was revealed that the police had conducted a wide range of surveillance on Kakao Talk in the course of investigating cases in violation of the Assembly and Demonstration Act. ⁴⁴⁾ This led a number of Kakao Talk users to move to other messenger service through cyber asylum so as to protect themselves from cyber surveillance. ⁴⁵⁾ As a consequence, the representative of Kakao Talk had to clarify his position against further monitoring by investigation agencies. ⁴⁶⁾
	The Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act put into operation	The Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act was implemented on October 1. ⁴⁷⁾ Nevertheless, it was stated that purchasing cellular phones were more expensive. ⁴⁸⁾ There is still a large opinion gap between the government and citizens regarding the effectiveness of this Act. ⁴⁹⁾

44) “Civil organization asserts the police has conducted a wide range of surveillance on Kakao Talk through seizure and search,” KBS TV, October 1, 2014 (http://news.kbs.co.kr/news/NewsView.do?SEARCH_NEWS_CODE=2940426&ref=A).

45) “Cyber surveillance on Kakao Talk at issue triggers ‘cyber asylum,’” YTN TV, October 1, 2014 (http://www.ytn.co.kr/ln/0103_201410011709105280).

46) “Daum Kakao meets the press ... ‘not accepting further monitoring by investigation agency,’” MBC TV, October 14, 2014 (http://imnews.imbc.com/replay/2014/nw1800/article/3541503_13479.html).

47) “The Mobile Terminal Distribution Act put into operation today, but both consumers and agencies confused ... why on earth?,” The MBN, October 1, 2014 (<http://star.mbn.co.kr/view.php?no=1268400&year=2014>).

48) “‘Too expensive cellular phones’ ... the Mobile Terminal Distribution Act changes consumption patterns,” YTN TV, October 19, 2014 (http://www.ytn.co.kr/_ln/0102_201410190853324011).

49) “‘No’ say consumers, but ‘Yes’ does the Government ... is the Mobile Terminal Distribution Act effective?,” The Sports Chosun, May 10, 2015 (<http://sports.chosun.com/news/ntype.htm?id=201505130100124620008552&servicedate=20150512>).

Date	Case	Summary
November 2014	Korea and China sign de facto conclusion of the FTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea and China announced a de facto conclusion of the FTA, with long negotiation, after the Korea-China summit held in November 2014.⁵⁰⁾ • Much attention is focused on the Korea-China FTA, following the Korea-United States FTA (2012), which has had significant effects on the Korean economy, and how the Korea-China FTA will affect the domestic economy.⁵¹⁾
December 2014	Bullying scandal (nut rage incident)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scandal involved Hyun-Ah Cho, the Korean Air vice president, who kicked a chief flight attendant on the pretext that a stewardess in first class was not proficient in her duties.⁵²⁾ • Korean Air officials later tried to assuage the scandal, which made them more vulnerable to criticism. The former vice president Hyun-Ah Cho was sentenced to one year in prison in the court of first instance and is now in the appeal process.⁵³⁾

50) “Korea and China sign FTA after 30 months of negotiations ... what it contains?”, The Dong-A Ilbo, November 10, 2014 (<http://news.donga.com/3/all/20141110/67776755/2>).

51) “Korea-China FTA concluded, which is still not over”, The Pr0essian, January 7, 2015 (<http://www.pressian.com/news/article.html?no=122955>).

52) “Vice president Cho Hyun-Ah causes unprecedented bullying scandal ... forcing the taxiing plane to return to the gate,” Yonhap Television News, December 8, 2014 (<http://news.naver.com/main/read.nhn?mode=LSD&mid=sec&sid1=101&oid=422&aid=0000092613>).

53) “The ‘nut return’ in the second round ... the prosecution proceeds with appeal”, The Edaily, February 23, 2015 (<http://www.edaily.co.kr/news/NewsRead.edy?SCD=JG41&newsid=03319366609273472&DCD=A00704&OutLnkChk=Y>).

Date	Case	Summary
January 2015	Exploitation of young workers in non-regular employment (passion pay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Passion pay’ is a language that cynically expresses exploitative employment under which interns and trainees are paid very little or even nothing for work.⁵⁴⁾ • This practice of employment emerged as a social issue through a news report that a famous designer had been paying trainees or interns KRW 100,000 to KRW 300,000 a month.⁵⁵⁾
	Korean teenager may have joined the IS, a terrorist group, (Anti-Terrorism Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism occurring more frequently in the Islamic region, it was reported that a Korean teenager joined the IS (Islamic State), a terrorist group.⁵⁶⁾ • Terrorism is no longer a problem of other countries, and as such, the prevailing opinion among Koreans has been to establish anti-terrorism measures.⁵⁷⁾
	Child abuse in daycare centers and installation of CCTV in childcare establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While investigating an alleged child abuse at a daycare in Incheon, the police disclosed CCTV footage in which a teacher was hitting children who left rice in their bowls, forcing them to eat the leftover rice, which raised public indignation.⁵⁸⁾ • As a consequence, the bill to revise the Infant Care Act, which requires the installation of CCTV in childcare establishments, was introduced to the National Assembly, but voted down after heated debate. It, however, is likely to be put to a vote once more at the National Assembly in April.⁵⁹⁾

- 54) “Minister Lee Ki-Kweon says “we will try to solve the ‘passion pay’ problem”, The Money Today, February 11, 2015 (<http://the300.mt.co.kr/newsView.html?no=2015021111467693312>)
- 55) “Designer Lee Sang-Bong selected as the worst employer exploiting young workers ... a shocking ‘passion pay’”, The Chosun.Com., January 9, 2015 (http://news.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2015/01/09/2015010901385.html)
- 56) “Kim, who vanished in Turkey, found among IS terrorist trainees ... why Kim chose the IS?”, The Segye Times, February 25, 2015 (<http://www.segye.com/content/html/2015/02/24/20150224005820.html?OutUrl=naver>).
- 57) “Kim in the IS and Kim Ki-Jong ... discussions on the Anti-Terrorism Act ‘more heated’,” The Asia Today, March 18, 2015 (<http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/view.php?key=20150318010011120>).
- 58) “Child abuse at a daycare center in Incheon, hitting a 4-year-old child spitting out grains of rice on the back head ... “this was not the first case” the police believes,” The Seoul Economic Times, January 13, 2015 (<http://economy.hankooki.com/lpage/society/201501/e2015011322470693760.htm>).
- 59) “‘CCTV mandatory in all childcare establishments’ under consideration ... some people are still against it,” The YTN, April 2, 2015(http://www.ytn.co.kr/_ln/0101_201504020737370989).

Date	Case	Summary
	Tax code provokes public anger in regard to year-end tax adjustment (debate on tax hikes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the government’s assurance that the amended tax law did not seek any tax increase on workers with gross wage not exceeding KRW 55,000,000, many of those workers had to bear additional tax liability, which resulted in a sharp drop in approval rating for the government and the ruling party.⁶⁰⁾ • This de facto tax increase, with the cigarette price increase in January 2015, led to mass tax resistance.⁶¹⁾
February 2015	Constitutional Court’s decision declaring the criminalization of adultery unconstitutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criminalization of adultery was declared unconstitutional 62 years after the enactment of the Criminal Act, though its constitutionality had been declared four times previously.⁶²⁾ • Measures for improving the legal system need to be considered as a disadvantage for those who commit adultery in the decision for divorce, compensation for damage, raising children, restrictions or exemptions of visitation right, and claims for the division of property (Article 839-2 of the Civil Act).⁶³⁾

60) “Tax code to meet with mass resistance … people feel slighted,” The Businesswatch, February 11, 2015 (<http://www.bizwatch.co.kr/pages/view.php?uid=13067>).

61) “‘Expedient tax hikes’ provokes public anger,” The Nocut News, January 21, 2015 (<http://www.nocutnews.co.kr/news/4357363>).

62) “The Constitutional Court repeals the criminalization of adultery in 62 years by declaring it unconstitutional,” The Law Times, February 26, 2015 (<https://www.lawtimes.co.kr/Legal-News/Legal-News-View?serial=91356>).

63) “[Up-to-date precedents] The Constitutional Court rules that Article 241 (adultery) of the Criminal Act is unconstitutional - 2009HunBa17, etc. (combination)”, The Korean Bar, March 16, 2015 (<http://news.koreanbar.or.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=12403>).

Date	Case	Summary
	Bureaucrat-mafia banning law (the Enforcement Decree of the amended Public Service Ethics Act promulgated and put into operation in March 31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucrat-mafia is a term that conjoins bureaucrat and mafia, which is a cynical expression that government officials build a 'bureaucratic mafia' to maintain their vested interests.⁶⁴⁾ • The law aims to prevent high-ranking public officials from reemployment in affiliated institutions related to their previous careers after retirement.⁶⁵⁾
March 2015	Kim Young Ran Act (Improper Solicitation and Graft Act) promulgated and scheduled to be implemented in September 28, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act, proposed by Kim Young-Ran, the Ex-Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, in 2012, provides that a public official who receives money, goods, or entertainment worth not less than one million won, shall be subject to criminal punishment regardless of whether it has any relevance to his/her official duties.⁶⁶⁾ • This Act also extends to public official's spouse, which has been controversial for reasons such as guilt-by-association.⁶⁷⁾

64) "Mobilier age ... satire about current events in vogue across SNS", The Asia Today, November 11, 2014 (<http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/view.php?key=20141107010004280>).

65) "Bureaucrat-mafia substituted by 'OO-mafia'", The Edaily, January 9, 2015 (<http://www.edaily.co.kr/news/NewsRead.edy?SCD=JE31&newsid=01177526609236080&DCD=A00503&OutLnkChk=Y>).

66) "Kim Young Ran Act to be put into operation under President Park's Government on September 28 next year", The Seoul Daily, March 27, 2015 (<http://www.seoul.co.kr/news/newsView.php?id=20150327004016>).

67) "The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission to directly cope with arguments against the Kim Young Ran Act, such as unconstitutionality and over-criminalization", The Newsis, January 29, 2015 (http://www.newsis.com/ar_detail/view.html?ar_id=NISX20150129_0013445696&cID=10301&pID=10300).

Date	Case	Summary
April 2015	First anniversary of Sewol ferry disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewol ferry sank on April 16, 2014, leaving over 300 people killed or missing, which was the deadliest ferry disaster.⁶⁸⁾ • The President, expressing deep regret for the disaster to the bereaved families and the people, pledged to restructure the State and establish the Ministry of Public Safety and Security to make the country safer.⁶⁹⁾ • However, according to recent opinion research, 87% of the people disapproved of ‘our society has become safer since the disaster,’ which shows that many do not feel that safety in our society has improved.⁷⁰⁾
April 2015	Act on the Prevention of Sexual Traffic and Protection, etc. of Victims pending decision on its unconstitutionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitutional Court commenced proceedings, on April 9, 2015, to determine whether the ‘Sexual Traffic Prevention Act’ is unconstitutional.⁷¹⁾ • Kim Kang-Ja, the former chief of Jongam police station, asserted the unconstitutionality of the Act, which aroused public interest because she had once been called ‘Po Chung Chun of Miari.’ Her view was that prostitution as a livelihood should be legalized.⁷²⁾

68) “Insensitivity to safety in our society causing successive tragic accidents, but there’s no help for it ... safety becomes the most popular topic”, The Gyeong-gi Shinmun, December 30, 2014 (<http://www.kgnews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=404664>).

69) “President Park, expressing deep regrets to the people, pledges to establish the Ministry of Public Safety and Security”, KBS TV, April 29, 2014 (http://news.kbs.co.kr/news/NewsView.do?SEARCH_NEWS_CODE=2854810&ref=A).

70) “87% agree that safety in our society has not been improved”, The Hankook Ilbo, April 6, 2015 (<http://www.hankookilbo.com/v/c2853973db2f4c64aa066ac0c36a6697>).

71) “‘Sexual Traffic Prevention Act,’ is it constitutional or not?”, The JTBC, April 9, 2015 (<http://news.jtbc.joins.com/html/875/NB10843875.html>).

72) “Kim Kang-Ja, ‘Po Chung Chun of Miari,’ says that ‘prostitution as a livelihood in certain areas should be tolerated,’” Yonhap News, April 9, 2015 (<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/04/09/0200000000AKR20150409189600004.HTML?input=1195m>).

Date	Case	Summary
May 2015	Sung Wan-Jong scandal	Sung Wan-Jong, the Chairman of Keangnam Enterprises, Ltd., committed suicide because he was being investigated for funding campaigns. In his last interview and note, he stated that he had provided election campaign funds to several politicians belonging to the government and the ruling party, which became known in political circles as ‘Sung Wan-Jong scandal.’ ⁷³⁾
	A reserve soldier’s shooting rampage	A reserve soldier fired his rifle at his colleagues at random, 2 dead and 3 injured, while undergoing a rifle drill at a reserve forces training ground in Seocho-gu, Seoul. ⁷⁴⁾
	Lone Star in a lawsuit against the Korean government, demanding 5 trillion won	Lone Star, which had been at the center of eat-and-run debates on the Korea Exchange Bank, brought a lawsuit demanding approximately KRW 5 trillion against the Korean government in Washington, D.C. ⁷⁵⁾ In relation to this lawsuit, criticism of the government is heightened because it has failed to keep citizens informed properly. ⁷⁶⁾

73) “Track suspicious ‘Chungcheong connection’ among Sung Wan-Jong, Lee Wan-Gu, Ban Ki-Moon and Roh loyalists,” The Shindonga, May 26, 2015 (http://shindonga.donga.com/docs/magazine/shin/2015/04/16/201504160500007/201504160500007_1.html).

74) “A reserve soldier’s shooting rampage on a reserve forces training ground in Seoul ... he and 1 other dead and 3 injured”, The Kookje Daily News, May 14, 2015 (<http://www.kookje.co.kr/news2011/asp/newsbody.asp?code=0300&key=20150514.22006195019>).

75) “Lone Star brings a lawsuit demanding about 5 trillion won against the Korean Government in Washington, D.C. (full details)”, Yonhap News, May 16, 2015 (<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/05/15/0200000000AKR20150515207100071.HTML?input=1195m>).

76) “Lone Star going ahead for the 5-trillion-won lawsuit ... why the Government is behind closed doors?”, JTBC TV, May 14, 2015 (http://news.jtbc.joins.com/article/article.aspx?news_id=NB10887794).

Date	Case	Summary
June 2015	MERS outbreak	184 Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) cases were confirmed as of July 3, 2015. 109 patients were discharged after fully recovering, but 33 died. There has not been further loss of life occurring since the 30th of the previous month. ⁷⁷⁾ The MERS crisis led to the distrust of the government's crisis management ability, but strengthening the political positions of the Seoul Metropolitan Government Mayor.
	The President vetoes the draft amendment to the National Assembly Act (Exercise of the right to veto bill)	President Park Geun-Hye vetoed the draft amendment to the National Assembly Act sent to the government, on June 25, after consulting the State Council, on grounds that it is likely to be unconstitutional. The veto emerged as a political issue that pressured Yoo Seung-Min, the floor leader of the ruling Saenuri Party, into resign his position, causing a political chaos in Yeouido, the political hub.

(3) Limitations of the Survey Analysis

The findings of the 2015 public legal awareness survey may be directly or indirectly affected by major incidents occurred domestically and internationally and the current issues portrayed in the news that occurred or appeared around the time of the survey. In addition, the limitations of this study are as follows.

First, like the previous public legal awareness surveys, this survey focuses only on questions regarding chronological analysis and legislative issues to analyze the public legal awareness level. The public legal awareness level is assessed only by question items and not by relevant factors (type), which does not show the complete public awareness level.

⁷⁷⁾ The Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention press releases as at 9 a.m., July 3, 2015 (<http://www.cdc.go.kr/CDC/main.jsp>).

As a result, this study does not present public awareness levels, collectively or by factor, beyond the assessment of the question item.

Next, the 2015 public legal awareness survey uses the public legal awareness indicators developed to solve problems in the previous public legal awareness surveys and to conduct an analysis in a more systematic and scientific way. Those indicators enabled the quantitative assessment of public legal awareness levels by items, factors and as a whole. Thus, this survey is conducted in a more advanced and scientific means than the previous public legal awareness surveys, by resolving problems in the previous surveys and presenting more accurate levels of public legal awareness. The public legal awareness indicators introduced in this survey have limitations in respect of accuracy and reliability due to the fact that public legal awareness is expressed numerically. In addition, an average is taken of the responses by survey participants. Furthermore, the public legal awareness indicators cannot be used as an chronological analysis tool because this survey newly adopts these indicators, thus it is not feasible to comparatively analyze the numerical values. In addition, other areas where comparative analysis could not occur with previous questionnaires were in the survey method used (CAPI), sample size (3,000 persons) and survey area.

Chapter 2 Social Changes and Public Legal Awareness

Section 1 Overview

For the 2015 public legal awareness survey, the questionnaire items that were still relevant were selected and used to identify the development of public values as the society changes. In this Chapter, the questionnaire items are broadly classified into ‘questions regarding changes in society and values’ and ‘questions regarding changes in legal life and legal awareness.’

First, to explore changes in society and values, the 2015 public legal awareness survey included questions on a family decision-making structure, the status of women, the status of those who completed military service and the status of the underprivileged. The findings of the survey demonstrate that the ratio of the responses in which both parents (husband and wife) are involved in family decision making is steadily increasing. Furthermore, the response that women are not discriminated in family decision making continues to rise. Most of the respondents thought that gender discrimination against women in family decision making resulted from a patriarchal culture. In regard to the incentive system for military service, the ratio of advocates for the system is overwhelmingly high. Many of the respondents thought that the underprivileged are mistreated in society, which is triggered by the lack of social support or the government’s attention.

Next, to evaluate changes in legal life and legal awareness, the 2015 survey included questions regarding attitudes on law, legal experiences in

daily life (sources of access to legal information and the degree of familiarity with contractual clauses), the degree of law-abidingness (the degree of law-abidingness on the social level and the degree of law-abidingness on the individual level) and legal life and awareness of rights (the means in which purchased defective products were handled). According to the survey findings, many of the respondents considered the legal system to be authoritative, and the number of people who considered the legal system to be positive was relatively larger in the 60 and over age group. Most of the respondents obtained information about law through mass media; from the chronological perspective, however, the ratio of the respondents who received information via the Internet was steadily increasing. In regard to the degree to which respondents were informed about the contents of contracts, the number of people who 'read' the contracts was larger than the number of those who did 'not read' them, but the ratio of people who read the contracts carefully tended to decrease. As to the question regarding the degree of law-abidingness, the degree of law-abidingness on the individual level was shown to be substantially higher than that on the social level. With regard to the reason why people did not comply with law, many of the respondents felt that 'they were at a disadvantage when abiding by law.' The means in which people dealt with purchased defective products, the ratio of the responses in which respondent would exchange the defective items to their satisfaction was almost equal to that of the responses in which they would do nothing after purchase of the defective item.

Section 2 Changes in Society and the Public Values

1. Family Decision-Making Structure

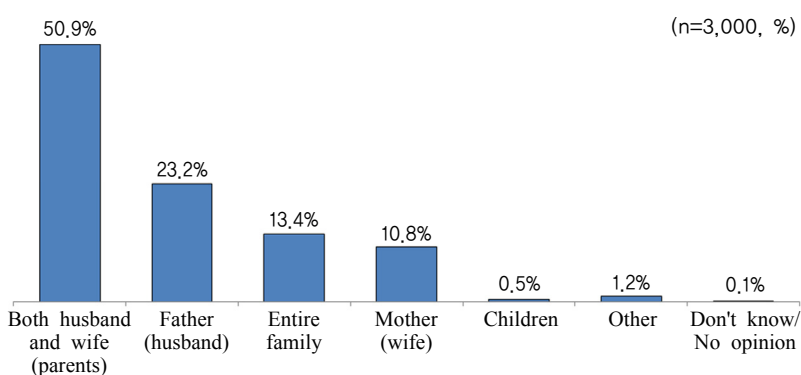
Result	%
.....
Both husband and wife (parents)	50.9
Father (husband)	23.2
Entire family	13.4
Mother (wife)	10.8
Children	0.5
Other	1.2
Don't know/No opinion	0.1
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Pertaining to the question ‘Who is a key decision maker at your home?’, the most selected option was ‘both husband and wife (parents)’ (50.9%), followed by ‘father (husband)’ (23.2%), ‘entire family’ (13.4%), ‘mother (wife)’ (10.8%), ‘other’ (1.2%) and ‘children’ (0.5%). In this survey, the ratio of joint decision-making by at least two family members (64.3%), such as ‘both husband and wife (parents)’ and ‘entire family’, is higher than the ratio of decision-making by any one family member (34.6%). This reveals that family matters are not decided arbitrarily and without consultations among family members. This result shows that the ratio of joint decision-making by husband and wife is steadily increasing

on the family level following changes in the family structure and the status of women within the family. The standing of women in the society is strengthened and supported by the amended provisions of the Civil Act requiring that family affairs be decided by both husband and wife (parents). Such examples are: the determination of a child's surname and origin of surname by agreement between his/her parents under Article 781 of the Civil Act; the determination of parental guardianship by agreement between his/her parents in case of annulment of marriage under Article 824-2 of the Civil Act; the determination of paternal guardianship by agreement between his/her parents in case of divorce under Article 837 of the Civil Act; the determination of responsibility for paternal guardianship by agreement between his/her parents in case of affiliation of the child under Article 864-2 of the Civil Act; and other amendments.

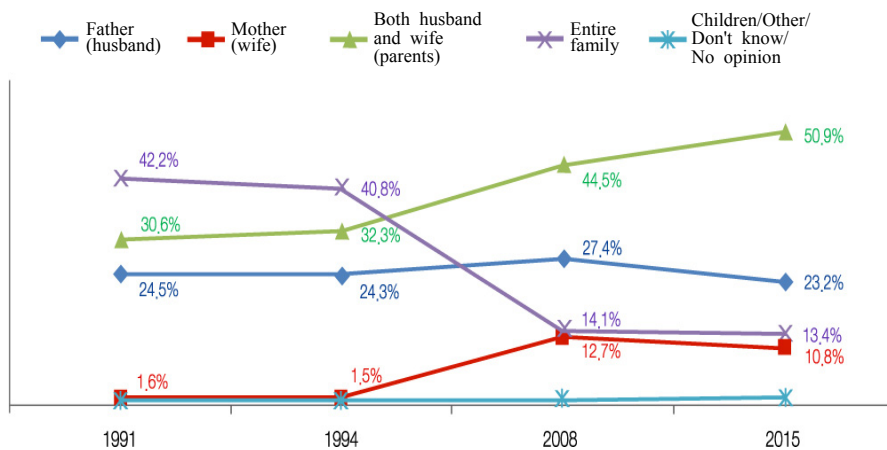
<Figure 7> Family Decision-Making Structure



From the chronological perspective, the ratio of joint decision-making by both husband and wife increased from 30.6% in 1991 to 50.9% in 2015, illustrating that the influence of husband and wife in family

decision making is increasing as the family structure changes. In addition, the ratio of decision-making by the entire family has decreased from 42.4% in 1991 to 14.1% in 2008 and to 13.4% in 2015, which reflects changes in family structure.⁷⁸⁾ In conclusion, the 2015 survey demonstrates that the ratio of joint decision-making by both husband and wife (parents) is steadily increasing while the ratio of arbitrary decision-making by either husband or wife is decreasing.

<Figure 8> Change of Family Decision-Making Structure from a Chronological Perspective⁷⁹⁾



78) Park, Sang-Chul et al., “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 40; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 75.

79) Park, Sang-Chul et al., “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 40; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 75; Park, Sang-Chul et al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 68.

[Cluster Analysis]

The percentage of respondents who opted for ‘joint decision-making by at least two family members (both husband and wife (parents) + entire family)’ is 68.0% for the self-employed, followed by 66.7% for those with white-collared jobs and followed by 66.0% for housewives. Based on marital status, the ratio of joint decision-making is 68.8% for those married. Based on family structure, the ratio of joint decision-making is proportional to the number of generations residing in one household.

<Table 9> Family Decision-Making Structure by Cluster

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Both Husband and Wife (Parents)	Father (Husband)	Entire Family	Mother (Wife)	Children	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	50.9	23.2	13.4	10.8	0.5	1.2	0.1
Marital Status	Never been married	672	26.4	29.4	26.2	15.8	0.1	2.1	0.0
	Married	2,233	59.7	21.6	9.1	8.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
	Divorced/ widowed/other	94	16.7	17.4	25.1	21.8	4.0	13.9	1.0
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	51.3	32.1	9.3	4.2	0.0	3.1	0.0
	Self-employed	666	58.3	20.3	9.7	9.7	0.4	1.4	0.1
	Blue-collar	588	48.8	23.5	13.7	11.8	0.3	2.0	0.0
	White-collar	733	51.7	21.4	15.0	11.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
	Full-time housekeeper	563	55.2	23.8	10.8	8.3	1.4	0.5	0.0
	Student	185	26.9	31.7	26.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Section 2 Changes in Society and the Public Values

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Both Husband and Wife (Parents)	Father (Husband)	Entire Family	Mother (Wife)	Children	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	50.9	23.2	13.4	10.8	0.5	1.2	0.1
	Unemployed/ Other	132	33.1	23.9	19.1	19.9	0.8	2.5	0.7
Household Structure	One-person household	180	25.9	18.1	29.0	15.7	1.1	9.8	0.5
	One-generation household	787	51.5	27.4	9.3	10.3	0.7	0.9	0.0
	Two-generation household	1,905	52.9	22.3	13.2	10.9	0.2	0.5	0.0
	Three-generation household	127	53.0	18.7	20.1	4.9	2.5	0.9	0.0

With respect to the ratio of joint decision-making by at least two family members based on generation, the tendency for parents to have an initiative in the decision-making process is relatively stronger in the group of a higher level of subjective stratum identification and in the group of a more progressive inclination. Based on the gender, the tendency for the male to play a leading role in the decision-making process is relatively stronger in the group of a higher level of subjective stratum identification and in the group of a more progressive inclination.

<Table 10> Comparative Table of Family Decision-Making Structure by Stratum Identification and by Ideological Inclination

Classification (Unit: %)		Comparison between Generations			Comparison by Gender		
		Parent-Led Decision Making (Parents)	Entire Family-Led Decision Making (Entire Family)	Child-Led Decision Making (Child + Parents)	Male-Led Decision Making (Father + Husband)	Neutral (Parents + Family Members Alike)	Female-Led Decision Making (Mother + Wife)
Total		22.7	13.4	43.1	23.2	21.2	10.8
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	20.5	12.8	43.8	22.2	20.0	11.5
	Middle class	23.7	13.5	43.7	23.3	21.5	10.4
	Upper class	33.6	18.6	27.5	33.5	31.1	7.9
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	27.4	15.2	40.4	20.8	24.6	12.2
	Moderate	24.8	13.8	42.8	23.4	22.2	10.3
	Conservative	15.4	11.2	45.7	24.9	16.7	10.4

2. Status of Women

(1) Analysis of Survey Findings

Question 10) Do you agree or disagree that women are discriminated against in our society?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	4.2
Agree	39.3
Disagree	44.2
Strongly disagree	11.4
Don't know/No opinion	0.9
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether women are discriminated against in our society, 55.6% of the respondents chose ‘disagree (44.2%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (11.4%)’, compared to 43.5% of the respondents who chose ‘agree (39.3%)’ or ‘strongly agree (4.2%)’, which was 12.1% lower than the previous survey findings. This findings reflects improvements in the legal system and changes in judicial precedents. Namely, the status of women has been augmented through the government’s continuous efforts and improvement of related legislations represented by the ‘Framework Act on Women’s Development’⁸⁰⁾, wholly amended and re-titled the ‘Framework Act on Gender Equality’ on July 1, 2015. The Framework Act on Gender Equality aims to “realize gender equality in all the areas of politics, economy, society, and culture by stipulating the fundamental matters with regard to the obligation, etc., of the State and local governments for realizing an idea of equality between men and women under the Constitution of the Republic of Korea.” The premise of this Act is to:

“realize a society of substantial gender equality through eradicating the gender-based discrimination mind and practices, guaranteeing both men

80) The former Framework Act on Women’s Development “aimed to promote the equality between men and women in all the areas of politics, economy, society and culture and to facilitate women’s development by stipulating the fundamental matters with regard to the obligation, etc. of the State and local governments for realizing an idea of equality between men and women under the Constitution of the Republic of Korea.” The basic idea of this Act “was to make men and women commonly participate in and share their responsibilities for the realization of a healthy family and the development of the State and society, through the promotion of equality between men and women, protection of motherhood, eradication of gender-based discrimination mind set and development of women’s ability, based upon the dignity of individuals.”

and women equal participation and treatment, and making them enjoy equal rights and responsibilities in all areas, based upon the dignity of individuals and respect for human rights.”

In addition, to support and promote women’s social welfare, the Support of Female Farmers and Fishers Act, the Act on Support for Female-Owned Businesses, the Act on Promotion of Economic Activities of Career-Interrupted Women, the Act on Fostering and Supporting Women Scientists and Technicians, the Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act, the Act on the Promotion of Creation of Family-Friendly Social Environment and other legislation have been introduced.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Gender Equality, which was established on January 29, 2001, to coordinate and plan policies for women and to prevent and regulate gender discrimination, has been renamed Ministry of Gender Equality and Family on March 19, 2010. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family was established to extend women’s rights on the assumption that they were the underprivileged socially, some men filed a claim to request a review of its constitutionality to the Constitutional Court on the grounds that the ‘ministry for women only’ infringed the right to equality, which was later rejected.⁸¹⁾ This reasoning, regarding gender equality, was also supported by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled that men and women could have familial membership based on gender equality rather than the past Confucian tradition.⁸²⁾ This

81) Constitutional Court Decision [2015Hun-Ma103, February 10, 2015].

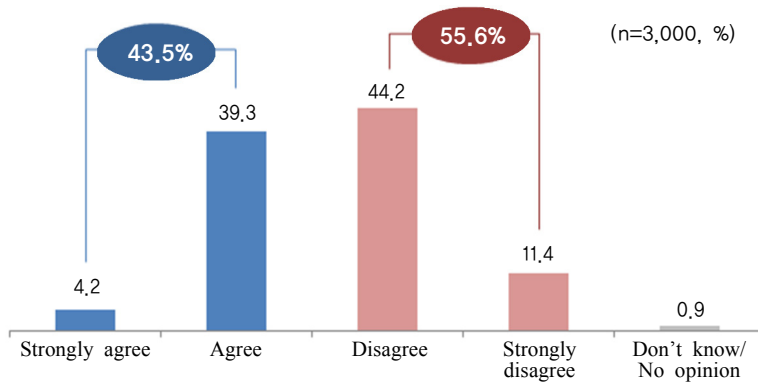
82) The legal confidence that the members of the society had customarily of limiting familial membership to adult males and not to females has been either significantly shaken or weakened, and above all, the overall legal order whose highest regulation is the Constitution of the Republic of Korea has changed in the direction of guaranteeing family life based upon individual dignity and gender equality, not

judgment was given in 2010 in response to a claim where it was held that daughters should not be discriminated against sons in dividing familial property,⁸³⁾ and ruled that equal pay should be paid for work of equal value regardless of gender in accordance with the Act on the Equal Employment for Both Sexes.⁸⁴⁾

discriminating women from men in actual rights and obligations in families, and abolishing discrimination against women and realizing gender equality in all areas of politics, economy, society, and culture, and such principle of gender equality will even be strengthened. Thus, past customs that state that a clan is a group of a tribe created for the purposes of protecting the graves of collective ancestors, conducting religious services and enhancing friendliness among the members, which is naturally formed at the time of the death of the collective ancestor by its descendants, only adult male descendants of the collective ancestors become members of the clan and women cannot be members of the clan. This hindered any opportunity to participate in clan activities such as protecting the graves of the collective ancestors and conducting religious services for ancestors only based upon the gender that is determined by birth. Thus, it shall not be deemed justifiable or reasonable as it does not fit the overall legal order that has changed as mentioned above. Therefore, it shall be deemed that the past customary law that limits the clan membership to adult male is no longer legally effective (Supreme Court Full Bench Decision [2002Da1178, July 21, 2005]).

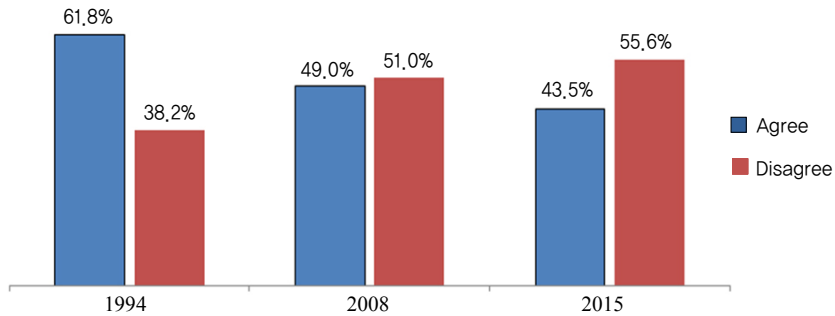
- 83) The resolution the board of directors adopted upon delegation by the general meeting of the power to determine the detailed criteria for familial property distribution, setting by over two times the difference in dividend between a householder clan member, including one-person household clan member, and a non-householder clan member, is not reasonable because it discriminates among clan members simply based on the fact of registration as a householder on resident registration card, and it is also remarkably unfair and invalid because it discriminates women from men only based upon gender by providing that a male clan member, once registered as a householder on a resident registration card, can be given more dividend than a non-householder clan member, regardless of whether he is married, even when he is the head of one-person household, whereas a female clan member can be given dividend only in the capacity of a non-householder clan member even when she is a householder clan member (Supreme Court Decision [2007Da74775, September 30, 2010]).
- 84) The legislative purpose of the former Act on the Equal Employment for Both Sexes (Amended by Act No. 8781 on December 21, 2007 as the Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act; hereinafter the same shall apply) was in achieving gender equality in employment by guaranteeing equal

<Figure 9> Whether Women are Discriminated



From the chronological perspective, the ratio of responses in which women are discriminated is steadily decreasing as illustrated below. This results from continuous improvements to the system to support women.

opportunities and treatment in employment for men and women in accordance with the ideal of equality in the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. In light of the aforementioned legislative purpose, when an employer pays a female worker less wages than that of a male worker, who provides work of the same value as the female worker, without reasonable grounds, it violates Article 8 of the former Act on the Equal Employment for Both Sexes and thereby constitutes a tort. Accordingly, the employer is obliged to pay the appropriate amount of wages the female worker would have been paid if not for the discrimination, less the amount actually paid (Supreme Court Decision [2010Da101011, March 14, 2013]).

<Figure 10> Chronological Change of Responses on Whether Women are Discriminated⁸⁵⁾

[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of responses, on whether women are discriminated, the agreement ratio is 33.2% among men and 53.6% among women. This reveals a difference of opinions between men and women. The ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the group with higher levels of education and income and those who reside in metropolises. In contrast, the ratio of the responses in which women are not discriminated is about 10 % higher than the sample means in groups of lower levels of education and income, *Eup/Myeon* area, and have a conservative inclination. Reflecting on the data, there is a significant difference in perception between the aforementioned groups.

85) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 80; Park Sang-Chul and Two Others, “1994 Public’s Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 69.

<Table 11> Cluster Analysis of Reponses on Whether Women are Discriminated

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	4.2	39.3	44.2	11.4	0.9	43.5	55.6
Gender	Male	1,489	2.5	30.7	50.1	15.7	1.0	33.2	65.8
	Female	1,511	5.9	47.7	38.3	7.2	0.9	53.6	45.5
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	2.6	25.4	51.8	19.2	1.0	28.0	71.0
	High school	1,196	3.9	37.8	47.2	10.0	1.2	41.7	57.2
	College and higher	1,409	4.9	44.4	39.5	10.5	0.7	49.3	50.0
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	4.2	29.9	46.0	18.9	1.0	34.1	64.9
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	5.1	33.9	46.1	13.7	1.2	39.0	59.8
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	2.9	40.2	45.3	10.5	1.1	43.1	55.8
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	3.7	42.6	43.7	9.0	1.0	46.3	52.7
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	5.1	43.3	41.7	9.3	0.7	48.4	51.0
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	4.3	44.2	42.1	8.7	0.7	48.5	50.8
	Small/ medium city	918	3.9	36.1	46.0	12.6	1.3	40.0	58.7

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total		
							Agree	Disagree	
Total	3,000	4.2	39.3	44.2	11.4	0.9	43.5	55.6	
<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	4.3	33.8	45.8	15.0	1.0	38.2	60.8	
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	6.1	40.0	43.3	9.6	.9	46.2	53.0
	Moderate	1,462	4.2	43.4	41.4	10.0	1.2	47.5	51.3
	Conservative	855	2.7	31.6	49.6	15.4	.7	34.3	65.0

In regard to the incentive system for military service, the ratio of advocates for the system is relatively higher regardless of whether there is a belief that women are discriminated. The numbers are as follows: 82.5% disagree, but 73.0% agree that women are discriminated.

<Table 12> Correlation between Awareness of Both Discrimination against Women and the Incentive System for Military Service

Discrimination	Approval of Incentive System for Military Service	Disapproval of Incentive System for Military Service	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Agree	73.0%	24.8%	2.2%
Disagree	82.5%	15.2%	2.3%

(2) Analysis of Grounds

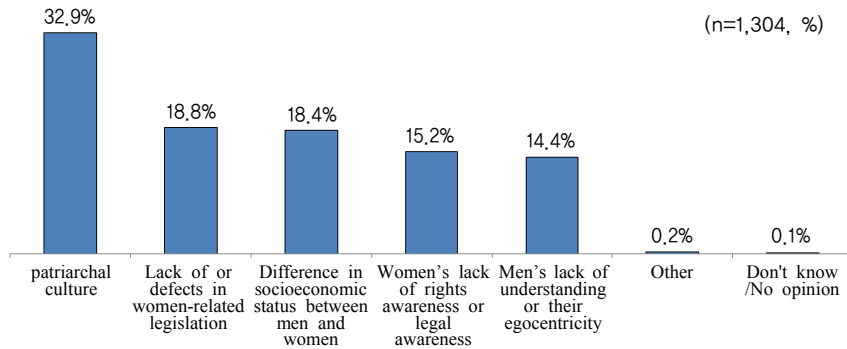
Question 10-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 10) If so, what do you think is the main reason why women are discriminated?

Result	%
.....
patriarchal culture	32.9
Lack of or defects in women-related legislation	18.8
Difference in socioeconomic status between men and women	18.4
Women's lack of rights awareness or legal awareness	15.2
Men's lack of understanding or their egocentricity	14.4
Other	0.2
Don't know/No opinion	0.1
.....
Total (N=1,304)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Among the respondents (N=1,304) who agree that women are discriminated, 32.9% believe that such discrimination results from a patriarchal culture, followed by the lack of or defects in women-related legislation (18.8%), difference of socio-economic status between men and women (18.4%), lack of rights awareness or legal awareness by women (15.2%) and lack of understanding or egocentricity of men (14.4%).

<Figure 11> Reasons Why Women are Discriminated



Of the respondents who agree that women are discriminated, 88.2% believe that the underprivileged are mistreated in society, compared to 51.5% in respondents believing that women are not discriminated. This demonstrates that there is a relationship between awareness of discrimination against women and awareness of mistreatment against the underprivileged. The conclusion can be drawn that there is a public belief that women are the underprivileged in society.

<Table 13> Comparison between Discrimination against Women and Mistreatment of the Underprivileged

Woman \ Underprivileged	Mistreated	Not Mistreated	Don't Know/No Opinion
Discriminated	88.2%	11.7%	0.2%
Not Discriminated	51.5%	47.8%	0.7%

[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of reasons why women are discriminated, 21.0% of the respondents were of progressive inclination, compared to 14.5% of the respondents were of conservative inclination; who believed that this was the result from the ‘lack of or defects in women-related legislation.’ Furthermore, 41.4% of the respondents of conservative inclination, compared to the 26.0% of the respondents of progressive inclination, believed that the result was based on ‘a patriarchal culture.’

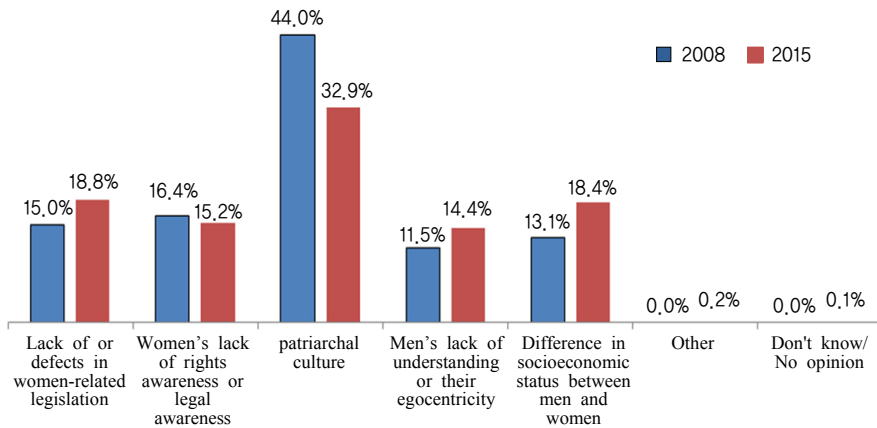
The ratio of respondents who chose ‘difference in socioeconomic status between men and women,’ for the same question, is relatively higher in the group who reside in smaller areas, which demonstrates that the size of area affects the perception of the status of women.

<Table 14> Cluster Analysis of Reasons Why Women are Discriminated

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Patriarchal Culture	Lack of or Defects in Women-Related Legislation	Difference in Socioeconomic Status between Men and Women	Women's Lack of Rights Awareness or Legal Awareness	Men's Lack of Understanding or Their Egocentricity	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	32.9	18.8	18.4	15.2	14.4	0.2	0.1
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	26.0	21.0	17.8	19.6	15.2	0.5	0.0
	Moderate	1,462	32.5	19.6	19.1	14.1	14.6	0.0	0.0
	Conservative	855	41.4	14.5	17.4	13.0	13.0	0.3	0.4
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	33.9	19.7	17.4	15.2	13.5	0.2	0.2
	Small/medium city	918	27.9	19.9	18.6	16.0	17.4	0.2	0.0
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	37.4	15.2	20.5	14.1	12.5	0.3	0.0

From a chronological perspective, the most opted choice, as to reasons why women are discriminated, was ‘a patriarchal culture’ in both 2008 and 2015 surveys. However, the ratio of the respondents who chose this option decreased from 44.0% in 2008, to 32.9% in 2015, as illustrated below. This demonstrates the gradual weakening of male chauvinism.⁸⁶⁾

<Figure 12> Chronological Change of Reasons Why Women are Discriminated⁸⁷⁾



86) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 85.

87) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 85.

3. Status of Those Who have Completed Military Service

Question 14) The reintroduction of the ‘incentive system for military service,’ which was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in 1999, is under discussion. Do you agree with the return of the incentive system for military service?

Result	%	
.....	
Strongly agree	21.5	78.2
Agree	56.7	
Disagree	16.8	19.4
Strongly disagree	2.6	
Don't know/No opinion	2.4	
.....	
Total (N=3,000)	100.0	

[General Analysis]

When asked whether or not to agree with the incentive system for military service, 78.2% of respondents chose ‘strongly agree (21.5%)’ or ‘agree (56.7%)’ compared to 19.4% of respondents who chose ‘disagree (16.8%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (2.6%)’; which was 58.8% lower than the former survey. This result is consistent with the findings from a similar survey conducted by the Ministry of National Defense with 1,023 adults (508 men and 515 women) aged 19 and over in 2011, which showed that 83% of respondents agreed and 17% disagreed.⁸⁸⁾

88) The results of a telephone survey conducted by the Ministry of National Defense with 1,023 adults (508 men and 515 women) aged 19 and over on April 1-5, 2011, showed that 83% of the respondents agreed and 17% disagreed. (http://www.mnd.go.kr/user/newsInUserRecord.action?newsId=I_669&newsSeq=N_66148&command=view&siteId=mnd&id=mnd_020400000000 October 30, 2015). The results of the telephone survey (regarding whether or not to agree with the adoption of the incentive system for military service) [“Opinion Research Report on the Incentive

With respect to this issue, however, the current legal system and the Constitutional Court have different opinions. The Constitutional Court ruled in 1999, that the incentive system for military service infringes the equal rights of the claimants in contravention of Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, because it discriminates exceedingly between veterans and women or men without military backgrounds, in an unfair manner. Thus, Article 8 (1) and (3) of the Support for Discharged Soldiers Act (Act No. 5482 enacted on December 31, 1997) and Article 9 of the Enforcement Decree (Presidential Decree No. 15870 enacted on August 21, 1998) of the same Act are unconstitutional.⁸⁹⁾ The

System for Military Service”, Military Manpower Administration, 2009, p. 1] conducted by the Military Manpower Administration with 1,500 adults aged 19 and over across the country on December 1-4, 2009, showed that the proponents’ preferred option was ‘reasonable compensation for completing military duty (68.0%)’ while the opponents’ preferred option was ‘employment discrimination against women and men who have not yet completed their military duty (42.2%).’ Regarding alternative economic compensation, 61.8% (57.1% for men and 66.6% for women) of the respondents agreed and 37.7% disagreed. The preferred option for compensation method was ‘employment assistance (25.0%)’, followed by ‘national pension assistance (22.2%)’ and ‘college education expense reimbursement (14.3%)’; and the preferred option for the amount of compensation was ‘two million won per year (28.7%)’, followed by ‘five million won per year (27.0%)’ and ‘at least ten million won per year (27.0%).’

- 89) In the case, the Constitutional Court ruled that “Military service is voluntary for women, unlike men, which keeps women from benefiting from the incentive system for military service unless they volunteer for service. Thus, the incentive system for military service substantially constitutes a form of gender discrimination. Enlistment in active service required to have extra points is decided based upon the results of physical examination for conscription, the level of education and military demand, regardless of the relevant party’s own will. Thus, the incentive system results in discriminating between men are fit because they are healthy for active service or full-time reserve service and the men unfit for such service, such as those exempt from military service or performing replacement service.” In addition, it was stated that, “The incentive system for military system creates a huddle for a large number of women who wish to work in the public service sector and makes a big difference in determining fail/pass by allowing examinees with military backgrounds

Constitutional Court also decided on December 23, 1999, that the Act on the Honorable Treatment and Support of Persons, etc. of Distinguished Services to the State providing the incentive system for military service is unconstitutional, because the incentive system infringes on the equal rights of claimants in contravention of Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea by discriminating between veterans and those without military backgrounds against the principle of proportionality.⁹⁰⁾

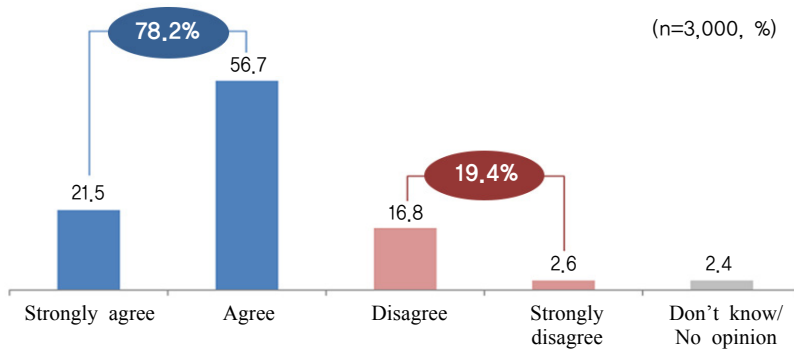
Following the Constitutional Court's rulings, the relevant provisions of the Support for Discharged Soldiers Act were amended in 2001, "to more

to be granted extra points corresponding to 3 or 5 percent of the full marks by subject, which results in virtually excluding examinees ineligible for extra points from appointments to Grade VI or lower-level government positions in light of the fact that fail/pass is determined by fractional points due to a high civil service examination competition rate and a cut-off score much higher than 80 on average, as well as having no limits on the number of times veterans are granted such benefits. This leads to preventing many examinees without military backgrounds from working in the public service sector, resulting in extreme inequality incomparable to the weight of legislative purposes sought through discrimination, so the incentive system for military system does not meet the proportionality test required for justifying discrimination (Constitutional Court Decision [98Hun-Ma363, December 23, 1999]).

- 90) Enlistment in active service required to have extra points is decided based upon the results of physical examination for conscription, regardless of the relevant party's own will. Thus, the incentive system for military system results in discriminating between the men having healthy bodies fit for active service and the men unfit for military service due to a mental or physical handicap. The incentive system for military system creates a hurdle for many persons with disabilities who wish to work in the public service sector and makes a big difference in determining fail/pass in civil service examinations by allowing examinees with military backgrounds to be granted extra points corresponding to 3 or 5 percent of the full marks by subject, as well as having no limits on the number of times veterans are granted such benefits, which leads to preventing many examinees without military backgrounds from working in the public service sector, resulting in extreme inequality incomparable to the weight of legislative purposes sought through discrimination, so the incentive system for military system does not meet the proportionality test required for justifying discrimination (Constitutional Court Decision [98Hun-Ba33, December 23, 1999]).

reasonably improve and supplement rules concerning support for discharged soldiers, such as raising the age limit of discharged soldiers in examinations up to a maximum of three years, as an alternative as granting discharged soldiers bonus points in the written examination for employment in the government, an enterprise, etc. up to 5% of the full marks by subject was declared unconstitutional.” The incentive system for military service still remains at issue due to constant social demand for its return, which appears as a claim for judicial review of its unconstitutionality with the Constitutional Court.⁹¹⁾

<Figure 13> Whether or Not to Agree with the Incentive System for Military Service



[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of responses on whether or not to agree with the incentive system for military service, the ratio of agreement is higher than the ratio of disagreement irrespective of gender, though higher among men than women (84.0% vs. 72.2%). The analysis also illustrates that the agreement ratio is relatively higher in the groups with

91) Constitutional Court Decision [2013Hun-Ma68, February 26, 2013].

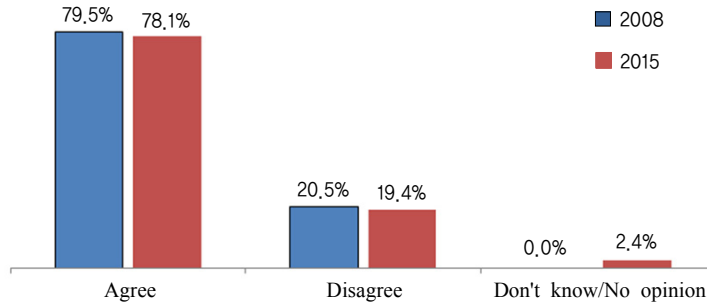
lower levels of education, in the *Eup/Myeon* area more than in larger cities and with a conservative inclination.

<Table 15> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Whether or Not to Agree with the Incentive System for Military Service

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	21.5	56.7	16.8	2.6	2.4	78.2	19.4
Gender	Male	1,489	29.7	54.3	13.1	2.0	0.8	84.0	15.1
	Female	1,511	13.3	58.9	20.5	3.2	4.0	72.2	23.7
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	20.2	61.9	11.3	1.3	5.3	82.1	12.6
	High school	1,196	20.2	57.4	17.1	2.1	3.3	77.6	19.2
	College and higher	1,409	22.9	54.6	18.2	3.4	1.0	77.5	21.6
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	18.3	57.5	18.6	2.7	2.8	75.9	21.3
	Small/medium city	918	21.9	55.3	17.8	2.7	2.4	77.2	20.5
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	27.0	56.7	12.3	2.2	1.8	83.7	14.4
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	19.1	56.8	18.1	3.7	2.3	75.9	21.8
	Moderate	1,462	20.8	56.1	18.3	2.4	2.4	76.9	20.7
	Conservative	855	24.4	57.5	13.3	2.1	2.6	81.9	15.4

From a chronological perspective, the agreement ratio with the incentive system for military service has somewhat decreased in the 2015 survey compared to that of the 2008 survey, although the difference in numerical values between both is negligible.

<Figure 14> Chronological Change of Responses on Whether or Not to Agree with the Incentive System for Military Service⁹²⁾



4. Status of the Underprivileged

(1) Analysis of Survey Results

Question 9) Do you agree or disagree that the underprivileged, such as low-income people, people with disabilities, and senior citizens, are mistreated in our society?

Result	%	
Strongly agree	11.7	67.3
Agree	55.6	
Disagree	26.6	32.0
Strongly disagree	5.4	
Don't know/No opinion	0.7	
Total (N=3,000)		100.0

92) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 88.

[General Analysis]

When asked whether the underprivileged are mistreated in society, the ratio of respondents who chose ‘agree (67.3%)’ [‘strongly agree (11.7%)’ + ‘agree (55.6%)’] was 35.3% higher than the ratio of respondents who chose ‘disagree (32.0%)’ [‘disagree (26.6%)’ + ‘strongly disagree (5.4%)’].⁹³⁾ This result reveals that in spite of the government efforts, such as legislative improvements, our society needs to devise more substantial measures to protect the underprivileged. Korea has devised and implemented various legislation and support measures for the underprivileged such as low-income people, people with disabilities, and senior citizens. Such legislation includes: the National Basic Living Security Act, the Child Welfare Act, the Welfare of Older Persons Act, the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, the Single-Parent Family Support Act, the Infant Care Act, the Act on the Prevention of Sexual Traffic and Protection, etc. of Victims, the Mental Health Act, the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, the Act on Livelihood Stability and Memorial Services, etc. for Sexual Slavery Victims for the Japanese Imperial Army, the Community Chest of Korea Act, the Act on the Guarantee of

93) Similar results are produced by the survey conducted by the Korean Institute of Criminology with 1,770 men and women aged 20 and over who reside in six metropolitan cities as of 2012, as described below (Shin, Eui-Gi and Kang, Eun-Young, “Research on Public Legal Awareness Survey of Impartiality of Law Enforcement”, Korean Institute of Criminology, 2012, p. 69).

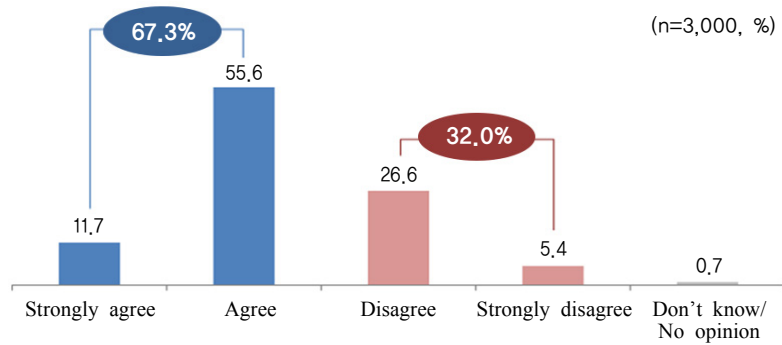
(Unit: Frequency(%))

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Average	Standard Deviation
The Law is on the Side of the Weak.	62(3.5)	455(25.7)	894(50.5)	359(20.3)	2.88	.765

Convenience Promotion of Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers, Etc., the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims, the Special Act on Improvement of Public Health and Welfare for Agricultural and Fishing Village Residents, the Food Donation Encouragement Act, the Medical Care Assistance Act, the Basic Pension Act, the Emergency Aid and Support Act, the Multicultural Families Support Act, the Act on Pensions for Persons with Disabilities, the Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities, the Act on Support for Welfare and Self-Reliance of the Homeless, Etc., the Act on Probation, Etc., the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities, and the Act on Guarantee of Rights of and Support for Developmentally Disabled Persons, and regarding the protection of the underprivileged, the Act on Support for Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and Other Housing Disadvantaged Persons, the Act on Prohibition of Age Discrimination in Employment and Elderly Employment Promotion, the Framework Act on Low Birth Rate in an Aging Society, the Housing Act, the Rental Housing Act, and the Special Act on the Construction of Public Housing, Etc. In addition, the Legal Aid Act, enacted on December 23, 1986, the Public-Service Advocates Act and others are operated to provide legal aid for the underprivileged, and the bill for the partial amendment of the Civil Procedure Act is submitted by the government to the National Assembly as of July 28, 2015 to introduce the statement assistant system to assist the underprivileged in proceedings and the court-appointed counsel system to assist persons lacking legal standing capacity.⁹⁴⁾

⁹⁴⁾ See the bill for the partial amendment of the Civil Procedure Act (Bill No. 16259).

<Figure 15> Whether the Underprivileged are Mistreated in Society



Based on a cluster analysis of responses on whether the underprivileged are mistreated in society, the agreement ratio is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education and income and with a progressive inclination, as illustrated below.

<Table 16> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Whether the Underprivileged are Mistreated in Society

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	11.7	55.6	26.6	5.4	0.7	67.3	32.0
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.7	43.5	38.6	12.5	0.7	48.2	51.1
	High school	1,196	9.2	58.4	26.3	5.5	0.7	67.6	31.8
	College and higher	1,409	15.9	56.7	23.5	3.3	0.7	72.6	26.8
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	10.1	46.1	31.6	11.8	0.5	56.2	43.4
	KRW 2,000,000 -	485	12.7	53.1	27.5	6.2	0.4	65.8	33.7

Section 2 Changes in Society and the Public Values

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total		
							Agree	Disagree	
Total	3,000	11.7	55.6	26.6	5.4	0.7	67.3	32.0	
KRW 3,000,000									
KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	10.0	58.6	27.3	3.7	0.3	68.6	31.0	
KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	12.8	56.1	25.1	4.5	1.4	68.9	29.6	
Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	12.4	58.5	24.3	4.0	0.7	70.9	28.3	
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	15.0	56.3	24.3	3.9	0.4	71.3	28.2
	Moderate	1,462	12.7	57.9	23.9	4.5	0.9	70.6	28.4
	Conservative	855	7.4	51.1	32.9	8.2	0.5	58.5	41.1

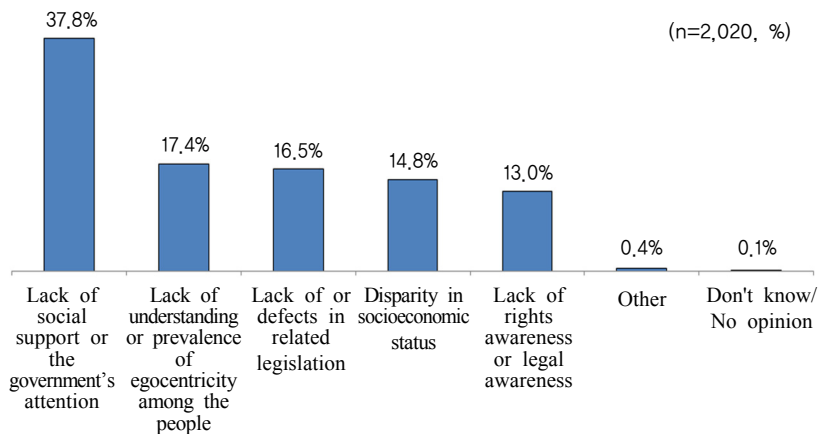
(2) Analysis of Grounds

Question 9-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 9) If so, what do you think is the main reason why the underprivileged are mistreated in society?	
Result	%
.....
Lack of social support or the government's attention	37.8
Lack of understanding or prevalence of egocentricity among the people	17.4
Lack of or defects in related legislation	16.5
Disparity in socioeconomic status	14.8
Lack of rights awareness or legal consciousness	13.0
Other	0.4
Don't know/No opinion	0.1
.....
Total (N=2,020)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Among respondents (N=2,020) who agree that the underprivileged are mistreated in society, 37.8% believe that such mistreatment results from the lack of social support or the government’s attention, followed by the lack of understanding or prevalence of egocentricity among the people (17.4%), lack of or defects in related legislation (16.5%), disparity in socioeconomic status (14.8%) and lack of rights awareness or legal consciousness (13.0%).

<Figure 16> Reasons Why the Underprivileged are Mistreated in Society



[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of reasons why the underprivileged are mistreated in society, the ratio of respondents who chose ‘lack of or defects in related legislation’ is relatively higher in groups with higher levels of education and with a progressive inclination. The ratio of

respondents who chose ‘lack of rights awareness or legal awareness’ was apparent in the group with a conservative inclination.

<Table 17> Cluster Analysis of Reasons Why the Underprivileged are Mistreated in Society

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Lack of Social Support or the Government's Attention	Lack of Understanding or Prevalence of Egocentricity among the People	Lack of or Defects in Related Legislation	Disparity in Socioeconomic Status	Lack of Rights Awareness or Legal Consciousness	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	37.8	17.4	16.5	14.8	13.0	0.4	0.1
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	42.6	17.4	11.3	14.7	12.3	0.8	1.0
	High school	1,196	36.7	17.7	16.6	15.9	13.0	0.1	0.0
	College and higher	1,409	37.9	17.2	17.4	13.9	13.1	0.5	0.0
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	39.9	16.1	17.6	14.6	11.4	0.4	0.0
	Moderate	1,462	38.2	16.9	17.2	14.5	12.9	0.3	0.0
	Conservative	855	35.1	19.8	14.1	15.5	14.7	0.5	0.4

Section 3 Legal Life and Changes in Legal Awareness

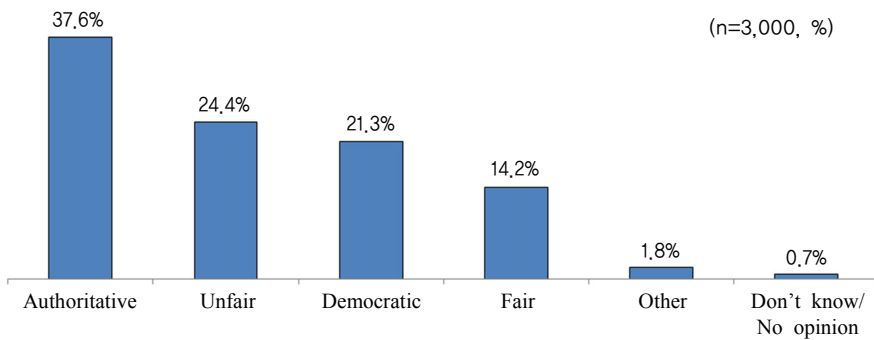
1. Attitude toward Law

Result	%
.....
Authoritative	37.6
Unfair	24.4
Democratic	21.3
Fair	14.2
Other	1.8
Don't know/No opinion	0.7
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

In the 2015 survey, when asked about attitude toward law, respondents answered that law is ‘authoritative (37.6%),’ followed by ‘unfair (24.4%),’ ‘democratic (21.3%),’ and ‘fair (14.2%)’.

<Figure 17> Attitudes Toward Law



A chronological analysis of responses regarding attitude toward law shows that the percentage of affirmative responses, such as ‘fair’ and ‘democratic,’ increased while the percentage of negative answers, such as ‘unfair’ and ‘authoritative’ decreased comparatively with the previous surveys. What this shows is that public awareness of the legal system has been developing to a more appropriate and democratic system, where the social order is based on the legal system.

<Table 18> Chronological Change of Responses regarding Attitude Toward Law⁹⁵⁾

	1991	1994	2008	2015
Fair	13.4%	13.0%	8.9%	14.2%
Democratic	11.1%	12.8%	14.2%	32.4%
Strict (Deleted since 2008)	18.9%	19.1%	-	-
Unfair (Added since 2008)	-	-	32.6%	24.4%
Partial (Deleted since 2008)	24.7%	24.9%	-	-
Authoritative	32.0%	30.3%	43.6%	37.6%
Other/Don't know/No opinion	-	-	0.7%	2.5%

[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of responses regarding ‘attitudes toward law,’ the percentage of affirmative responses, such as ‘fair (20.0%)’ and ‘democratic (24.6%)’, is relatively higher in the 60s and over aged group,

95) Park, Sang-Chul et. al., “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 53; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 102; Park, Sang-Chul et. al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 74.

and the percentage of the respondents who chose 'fair' is 18.3% in the group with a conservative inclination, which is 13.7% higher in the group with a progressive inclination. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents who chose 'unfair', by subjective stratum identification level, is 26.5% in the group of lower class and 19.6% in the group of upper class. The percentage of respondents who chose 'unfair' by ideological inclination is 27.0% in the group with moderate inclination and 24.4% in the group with progressive inclination. Both aforementioned groups have higher percentage compared to 19.9% in the group with a progressive inclination.

<Table 19> Cluster Analysis of Attitude toward Law

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Fair	Democratic	Unfair	Authoritative	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	14.2	21.3	24.4	37.6	1.8	0.7
Age	20-29	529	13.2	21.9	25.8	37.6	1.3	0.2
	30-39	560	11.0	18.7	25.7	41.4	2.5	0.6
	40-49	644	10.1	17.5	26.4	44.3	1.2	0.4
	50-59	594	16.1	23.4	22.1	35.6	2.3	0.5
	60 and over	673	20.0	24.6	22.2	29.8	1.8	1.6
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	14.2	20.7	26.5	35.3	2.1	1.2
	Middle class	1,527	14.0	21.0	22.8	40.2	1.6	0.4
	Upper class	122	18.1	31.0	19.6	30.5	0.8	0.0
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	13.7	25.1	24.4	34.5	1.8	0.4
	Moderate	1,462	12.1	17.7	27.0	40.8	1.5	0.9
	Conservative	855	18.3	24.3	19.9	34.6	2.3	0.7

2. Legal Experiences in Daily Life

(1) Sources of Access to Legal Information

Question 2) What is your main source of access to legal information? Please choose two of the options below in order of the most preferred method (the most preferred option, multiple response).

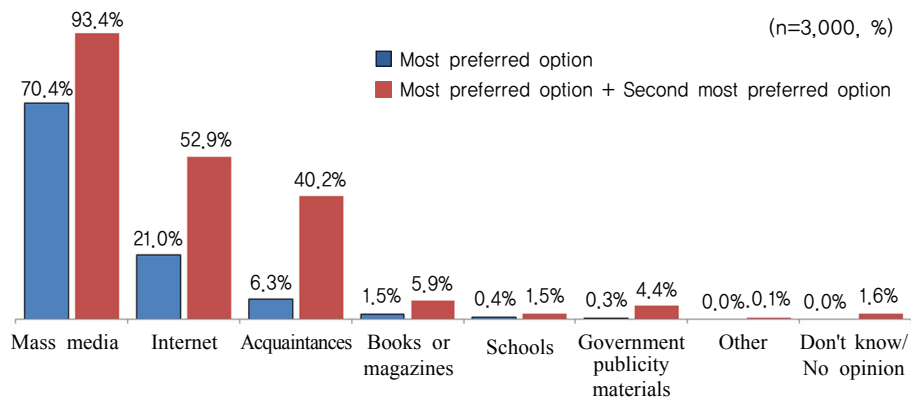
Result	Most preferred %	Second most preferred %
.....
Mass media (newspaper, television, radio, etc.)	70.4	93.4
Internet	21.0	52.9
Acquaintances	6.3	40.2
Books (law codes) or magazines (legal newsletters)	1.5	5.9
Government publicity materials	0.3	4.4
Schools	0.4	1.5
Other	0.0	0.1
Don't know/No opinion	0.0	1.6
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0	(including the most preferred)

[General Analysis]

Among the main source of access to legal information, the most preferred option was 'mass media (70.4%)', followed by 'Internet (21.0%)', 'acquaintances (6.3%)', 'books or magazines (1.5%)', 'schools (0.4%)', and 'government publicity materials (0.3%)'. Based on the combined ratio of the most and the second most preferred options, the

most preferred option was also ‘mass media (93.4%)’, followed by ‘Internet (52.9%)’, ‘acquaintances (40.2%)’, ‘books or magazines (5.9%)’, ‘government publicity materials (4.4%)’ and ‘schools (1.5%).’⁹⁶⁾

<Figure 18> Sources of Access to Legal Information



A chronological analysis of sources of access to legal information demonstrates that the ratio of respondents who chose mass media, books or magazines, and government publicity materials decreased while the ratio of the Internet slightly increased.

96) According to the survey on ‘sources of access to information on laws and rules’ conducted by the Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Creativity with 347 elementary and secondary school attendees in the Seoul and Gyeonggi areas over the period from June 20 to July 1, 2014, the most preferred option was ‘Internet (29%)’, followed by ‘teachers (26.9%)’, ‘parents (25.4%)’, ‘law codes or books (14.8%)’ and ‘others (news or other sources)’ (Press Releases for Evening Papers (Donation for Legal Education Week Program), Ministry of Education, July 14 (Monday), 2007). (<http://www.moe.go.kr/web/100026/ko/board/view.do?bbsId=294&pageSize=10¤tPage=74&encodeYn=Y&boardSeq=55010&mode=view>).

<Table 20> Chronological Change of Sources of Access to Legal Information
(Based on the Most Preferred Option)⁹⁷⁾

	1991	1994	2008	2015
Mass media	74.9%	70.9%	74.4%	70.4%
Internet	-	-	17.6%	21.0%
Books (law codes) or magazines (legal newsletters)	6.2%	9.8%	2.0%	1.5%
Government publicity materials	-	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Acquaintances	9.2%	9.1%	5.2%	6.3%
Schools	4.1%	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Legal case experiences	5.6%	4.9%	-	-
Other	-	-	0.2%	0.0%
Don't know/No opinion	-	-	-	0.0%

A chronological analysis with respect to the sources of access to legal information, based on the combined ratio of the most and the second most preferred options, illustrates that the ratio of respondents who opted for the Internet significantly increased, compared to 2008.

97) Park, Sang-Chul et. al., "1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 63; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, "2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 122; Park, Sang-Chul et. al. "1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 85.

<Table 21> Chronological Change of Sources of Access to Legal Information
(Based on a Combination of the Most and the Second Most Preferred Options)⁹⁸⁾

	2008	2015
Mass media	93.0%	93.4%
Internet	45.6%	52.9%
Books (law codes) or magazines (legal newsletters)	9.7%	5.9%
Government publicity materials	3.3%	4.4%
Acquaintances	43.5%	40.2%
Schools	1.1%	1.5%
Other	0.4%	0.1%
Don't know/No opinion	-	1.6%

[Cluster Analysis]

The cluster analysis of sources of access to legal information, using the combined ratio of the most and the second most preferred options, explains that the ratio of respondents who chose ‘mass media’ is higher in the higher age groups, while the ratio of ‘Internet’ is lower. In addition, the ratio of respondents who chose ‘mass media’ is lower in groups with higher levels of education and income and with a progressive inclination; while the ratio of ‘Internet’ is higher. This result reveals that the Internet is more frequently used as a means of access to legal information in the groups with higher levels of education and income and with progressive inclination than in other groups.

98) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 122.

Section 3 Legal Life and Changes in Legal Awareness

<Table 22> Cluster Analysis of Sources of Access to Legal Information (Based on a Combination of the Most and the Second Most Preferred Options)

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Mass Media (Newspaper, Television, Radio, etc.)	Internet	Books (Law Codes) or Magazines (Legal Newsletters)	Government Publicity Materials	Acquaintances	Schools	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	93.4	52.9	5.9	4.4	40.2	1.5	0.1	1.6
Age	20-29	529	89.1	81.7	7.7	3.1	13.6	4.4	0.0	0.4
	30-39	560	92.1	81.0	5.4	2.2	16.9	1.7	0.2	0.3
	40-49	644	91.4	67.7	6.3	5.0	28.7	0.3	0.0	0.6
	50-59	594	95.5	34.4	5.7	7.0	54.0	0.9	0.3	2.3
	60 and over	673	97.9	8.8	5.0	4.3	79.3	0.9	0.1	3.9
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	97.7	4.5	2.4	4.9	84.4	0.9	0.2	4.9
	High school	1,196	94.9	40.7	5.7	5.0	50.0	1.7	0.2	1.8
	College and higher	1,409	90.9	76.7	7.2	3.7	19.5	1.6	0.0	0.5
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	95.8	26.7	4.2	4.7	62.9	1.8	0.3	3.7
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	94.5	45.5	4.8	3.4	48.4	1.4	0.0	2.1
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	93.7	54.4	4.5	5.1	39.6	1.2	0.2	1.3

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Mass Media (Newspaper, Television, Radio, etc.)	Internet	Books (Law Codes) or Magazines (Legal Newsletters)	Government Publicity Materials	Acquain- tances	Schools	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total	3,000	93.4	52.9	5.9	4.4	40.2	1.5	0.1	1.6
KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	94.1	58.1	5.8	5.0	34.0	1.9	0.0	1.1
Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	90.9	63.6	8.6	3.8	30.5	1.5	0.1	0.9
Ideological Inclination									
Progressive	683	92.9	61.3	7.5	4.7	31.3	1.5	0.1	0.6
Moderate	1,462	92.3	61.2	6.1	3.5	33.7	1.9	0.1	1.3
Conservative	855	95.6	31.9	4.5	5.6	58.5	1.0	0.1	2.9

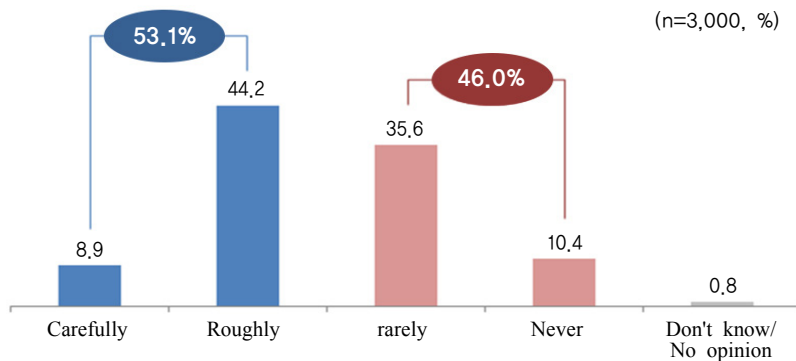
(2) Familiarity with Contractual Clauses When Purchasing Insurance Policies or Funds

Result	%
Carefully	8.9
Roughly	44.2
Rarely	35.6
Never	10.4
Don't know/No opinion	0.8
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

With respect to the familiarity with contractual clauses, the ratio of the respondents who read contractual clauses (53.1% (carefully [8.9%] + roughly [44.2%])) is 7.1% higher than the ratio of those who do not read them (46.0% (rarely [35.6%] + never [10.4%])).

<Figure 19> Familiarity with Contractual Clauses



A chronological analysis of the familiarity with contractual clauses exhibits that the ratio of respondents who carefully read contractual clauses is decreasing and the ratio of those who do not read them (rarely + never) is somewhat increasing comparatively with the 2008 survey. This can be associated with the fact that contractual terms and conditions of insurance policies or funds have become more complicated and with the use of online subscriptions. Furthermore, the government and courts have tightened fairness of transactions using standard clauses through the enactment and enforcement of the Act on the Regulation of Terms and Conditions, giving rise to institutions that consumers need not to review these types of insurance or fund transactions using standard clauses.

Fairness of contractual terms and conditions are secured through adoption of standard clauses, and if disputes arise, they can be resolved by means of adjudication or alternative dispute resolution. The Act on the Regulation of Terms and Conditions also applies to insurance or fund transactions using standard clauses as it constitutes the contents of a contract under the same Act, that a party prepares in a specific format in advance to enter into contract with multiple other parties, regardless of its name, type, or scope (subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act on the Regulation of Terms and Conditions). Accordingly, when entering into a contract, a business person shall clearly state to his/her's customers, details of the relevant standard clauses in a manner that is generally expected for the type of contract in question, and upon request of a customer, deliver a copy of the standard clauses to the customer to facilitate understanding (Article 3 (2) of the same Act). In addition, such business person shall explain important details provided in the standard clauses of a contract to his/her customers so that understanding of the standard clauses is facilitated, unless it is considerably difficult to explain due to the nature of the contract (Article 3 (3) of the same Act). Furthermore, if the standard clauses include any provision in contradiction to the principle of trust and good faith, it may make the contract null and void (Article 6 (1) of the same Act).

<Table 23> Chronological Change of Familiarity with Contractual Clauses⁹⁹⁾

	1991	1994	2008	2015
Carefully	27.6%	33.6%	13.4%	8.9%
Roughly	46.9%	44.8%	48.4%	44.2%
Rarely	-	-	30.8%	35.6%
Don't read	21.1%	18.1%	-	-
Never	-	-	7.4%	10.4%
Don't know/No opinion	4.4%	3.6%	-	0.8%

[Cluster Analysis]

The cluster analysis of familiarity with contractual clauses illustrates that the ratio of respondents who read contractual clauses is relatively higher in groups with higher levels of education and income and in a larger size of area. The analysis also indicates that the ratio of respondents who do not read contractual clauses carefully is 61.0% in the 60 and over age group, considerably higher than in any other age group. Based on subjective stratum identification, the ratio of the respondents who do not review contractual clauses is 50.3% in the lower class group and approximately 19.4% higher than 30.9% in the upper class group.

99) Park, Sang-Chul et al., "1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 65; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, "2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 134; Park Sang-Chul and Two Others, "1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 89.

<Table 24> Cluster Analysis of Familiarity with Contractual Clauses

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Carefully	Roughly	Rarely	Never	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Read	Don't Read
Total		3,000	8.9	44.2	35.6	10.4	0.8	53.1	46.0
Age	20-29	529	10.9	47.2	32.3	8.3	1.4	58.1	40.6
	30-39	560	11.6	52.3	29.7	6.3	0.2	63.9	36.0
	40-49	644	9.9	47.7	35.9	6.5	0.0	57.6	42.4
	50-59	594	6.8	45.7	39.1	8.4	0.0	52.5	47.5
	60 and over	673	6.1	30.5	39.8	21.1	2.4	36.6	61.0
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.2	26.0	37.9	27.8	4.1	30.2	65.7
	High school	1,196	7.1	43.4	39.4	9.9	0.2	50.5	49.3
	College and higher	1,409	11.8	50.0	31.8	6.0	0.4	61.8	37.8
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	7.1	32.4	34.4	22.3	3.8	39.5	56.7
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	8.5	43.4	34.8	13.3	0.0	51.9	48.1
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	6.5	47.1	36.3	9.9	0.3	53.6	46.2
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	8.8	46.8	36.1	7.8	0.5	55.6	43.9

Section 3 Legal Life and Changes in Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Carefully	Roughly	Rarely	Never	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Read	Don't Read
Total		3,000	8.9	44.2	35.6	10.4	0.8	53.1	46.0
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	12.0	45.9	35.7	5.9	0.5	57.9	41.6
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	13.72	9.9	46.2	35.8	7.5	0.7	56.1
	Small/medium city	918	9.18	9.1	42.0	37.0	11.4	0.5	51.1
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	7.10	6.9	43.3	33.6	15.0	1.3	50.2
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	7.0	41.8	37.0	13.3	1.0	48.7	50.3
	Middle class	1,527	9.9	45.9	35.4	8.1	0.7	55.8	43.5
	Upper class	122	18.9	50.2	22.9	8.0	0.0	69.1	30.9

3. Legal Life and Level of Law Observance

(1) Observance of Law on Social Level

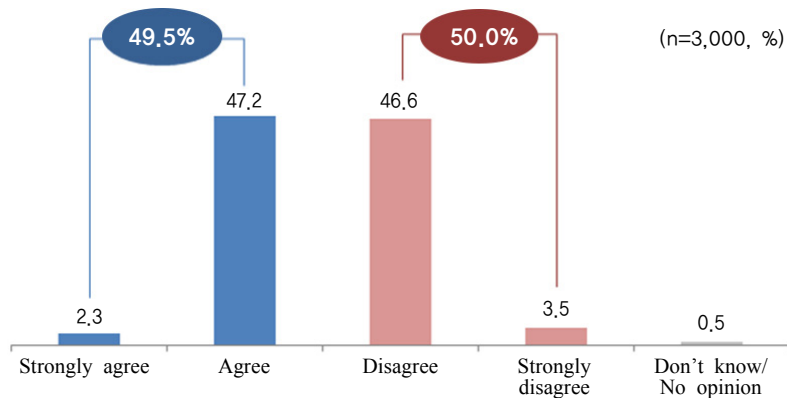
1) Analysis of Survey Findings

Question 4) Do you agree or disagree that law is duly complied with in our society?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	2.3
Agree	47.2
Disagree	46.6
Strongly disagree	3.5
Don't know/No opinion	0.5
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether law is duly complied with, 49.5% of respondents chose ‘strongly agree (2.3%)’ or ‘agree (47.2%)’, compared to 50.0% of respondents who chose ‘disagree (46.6%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.5%)’, which was slightly higher than in the former surveys.

<Figure 20> Whether Law is Duly Complied with in Our Society



[Cluster Analysis]

Based on a cluster analysis of responses on whether law is duly complied with, the ratio of agreement is higher among women than men (52.4% vs. 46.4%). The analysis also indicates that the agreement ratio is relatively higher in the 50s and over age group, those with lower levels of education, a large size of area, and higher levels of subjective stratum identification. Based on occupation, the agreement ratio is shown to be lower in the order of ‘unemployed/other (61.6%)’, ‘student (58.5%)¹⁰⁰⁾

100) A survey on ‘whether law is duly complied with in our society’ was conducted by Professor Sung-Hyuk Park, the Department of Social Studies Education, Seoul National University, upon commission of the Ministry of Justice with 1,762 attendees of eight secondary schools across the country on July 8-10, 2009 (<http://m.blog.daum.net/mojjustice/8703533#> as of October 2015). According to the survey, a majority of the respondents strongly disagreed (22.6%) or disagreed (40.3%), and only 7.2% strongly agreed (1.6%) or agreed (5.6%), that law is duly complied with (28.9% chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’). The number of youths who believed law to be duly complied with in our society was less than one in ten. Subsequently, a survey on ‘whether law is duly complied with in our society’ was also conducted by the Good Law through interviewing 2,125 undergraduate and

and ‘white-collar (56.2%)’.

<Table 25> Cluster Analysis of Law Observance on Social Level

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Gender	Male	1,489	2.1	44.4	49.3	3.8	0.5	46.4	53.0
	Female	1,511	2.5	49.9	43.9	3.2	0.5	52.4	47.1
Age	20-29	529	1.7	41.4	50.9	5.5	0.5	43.1	56.4
	30-39	560	2.1	38.5	56.1	2.7	0.6	40.6	58.8
	40-49	644	1.9	42.9	51.8	3.0	0.3	44.8	54.8
	50-59	594	2.8	52.3	40.7	4.1	0.2	55.1	44.8
	60 and over	673	2.8	58.4	35.4	2.4	1.0	61.2	37.8
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	3.4	53.9	37.6	4.2	0.9	57.3	41.8
	High school	1,196	2.5	50.2	43.5	3.0	0.8	52.7	46.5
	College and higher	1,409	1.8	42.7	51.7	3.7	0.2	44.5	55.4
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	2.1	51.1	43.2	2.9	0.7	53.2	46.1
	Self-employed	666	2.4	47.2	46.2	3.5	0.7	49.6	49.7
	Blue-collar	588	3.4	46.7	46.4	3.1	0.4	50.1	49.5
	White-collar	733	1.6	42.0	52.9	3.3	0.2	43.6	56.2
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.6	58.4	35.8	2.5	0.7	61.0	38.3
	Student	185	1.7	39.3	53.0	5.5	0.5	41.0	58.5

graduate students across the country on April 13-22, 2015. According to the survey, 85.69% of the respondents disagreed, and only 12.48% agreed (12.24%) or strongly agreed (0.24%), that law is duly complied with in our society.

(http://www.goodlaw.org/bbs/view.asp?id=guide_item_bd&menu=guide&b_idx=460&page=1 as of October 30, 2015).

Section 3 Legal Life and Changes in Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
	Unemployed/ Other	132	0.0	36.8	54.2	7.4	1.6	36.8	61.6
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	2.8	49.5	43.6	3.7	0.4	52.3	47.3
	Small/ medium city	918	1.9	47.7	47.0	2.9	0.5	49.6	49.9
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	1.8	42.0	51.7	3.8	0.8	43.8	55.5
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	1.8	45.3	48.9	3.7	0.4	47.1	52.6
	Middle class	1,527	2.5	48.6	45.3	3.0	0.6	51.1	48.3
	Upper class	122	5.0	50.1	37.4	6.9	0.6	55.1	44.3

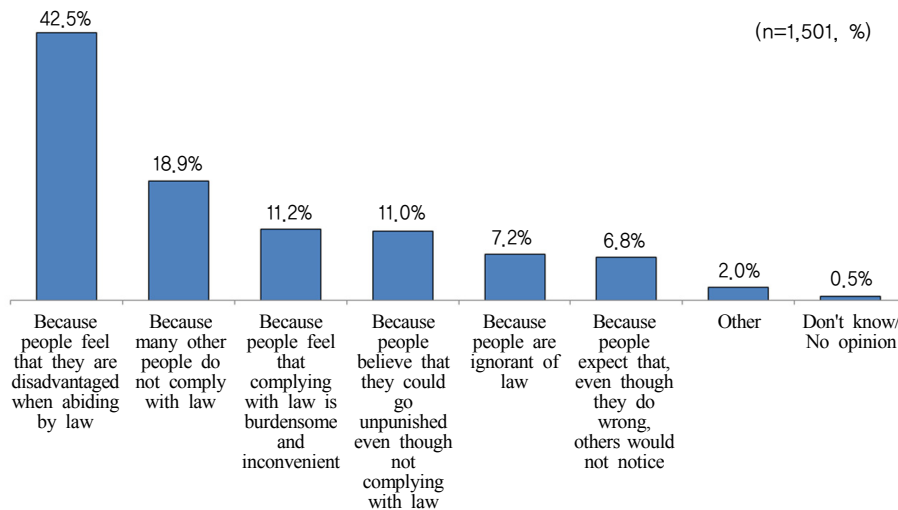
Question 4-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 4) If so, what do you think is the main reason why people do not abide by law?

Result	%
Because people feel that they are disadvantaged when abiding by law	42.5
Because many other people do not abide by law	18.9
Because people feel that complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient	11.2
Because people believe that they could go unpunished even though not complying with law	11.0
Because people are ignorant of law	7.2
Because people expect that, even though they do wrong, others would not notice	6.8
Other	2.0
Don't know/No opinion	0.5
Total (N=1,501)	100.0

[General Analysis]

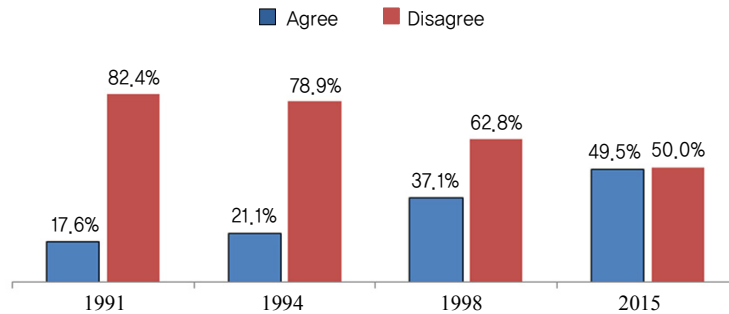
Among respondents (N=1,501) who agree that law is not duly complied with, 42.5% believe that people do not comply with law ‘because they feel disadvantaged when abiding by law,’ followed by ‘because many other people do not comply with law’ (18.9%), ‘because complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient’ (11.2%), ‘because they believe that they could go unpunished even though not complying with law’ (11.0%), ‘because they are ignorant of law’ (7.2%), and ‘because they expect that, even though they do wrong, others would not notice’ (6.8%).

<Figure 21> Reasons Why People do Not Abide by Law



A chronological analysis of responses regarding law observance on the social level exhibits that the percentage of affirmative responses is increasing. As illustrated from the percentages, 17.6% in 1991 to 49.5% in 2015, our society is developing into a more law-abiding society.¹⁰¹⁾

<Figure 22> Chronological Change of Responses on Whether Law is Duly Complied with ¹⁰²⁾



A chronological analysis of responses as to why people do not abide by law reveals that the ratio of respondents who opted for, ‘because people feel disadvantaged when observing law’ increased from 34.3% in 2008, to 42.5% in 2015. The findings of this survey may reflect the

101) Meanwhile, a survey on ‘whether law is duly complied with’ conducted by the Good Law which interviewed 2,937 adults across the country on April 5-19, 2011 showed that the degree of law observance was considerably low as compared to the findings from this survey.

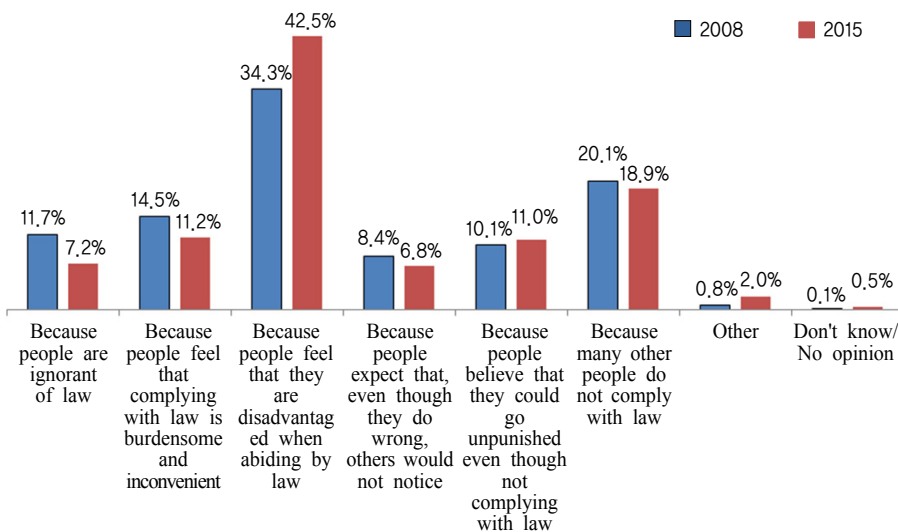
(http://www.goodlaw.org/bbs/view.asp?id=guide_item_bd&menu=guide&b_idx=315&page=15 as of October 30, 2015).

According to the survey, 2,251 (76.64%) of the respondents disagreed that ‘law is duly complied with in our society.’ Specifically, the number of respondents who answered that ‘law is not duly complied with in our society’ was at least seven in ten, while less than two in ten (19.95%) answered that ‘law is duly complied with in our society.’ 50% of the respondents believed that people did not comply with law ‘because resorting to a man of power is more effective than abiding by law’, followed by ‘because law is not enforced fairly’ (22.61%) and ‘because they feel at disadvantaged when observing law’ (8.99%).

102) Park Sang-Chul and Two Others, “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 79; Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 193; Park Sang-Chul and Two Others, “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 107.

social phenomena that, as recently reported in the headlines, some influential people go unpunished or receive very light sentences for crimes as compared to that of common citizens.

<Figure 23> Chronological Change of Responses as to Why People do Not Observe Law¹⁰³⁾



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses as to why people do not comply with law demonstrates that the ratio of respondents who selected ‘because people feel disadvantaged when abiding by law’ is relatively higher in groups with higher levels of income, in a large size of area, and a larger number of generations within a household. The findings can be viewed as a distorted social climate that promotes non-compliance with law and

103) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 197.

legal evasion for private gains.

<Table 26> Cluster Analysis of Responses as to Why People do Not Comply with Law

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Because People are Ignorant of Law	Because People Feel That Complying with Law is Burdensome and Inconvenient	Because People Feel Disadvantaged When Abiding by Law	Because People Expect That, Even Though They Do Wrong, Others would Not Notice	Because People Believe That They could Go Unpunished Even Though Not Complying with Law	Because Many Other People do Not Comply with Law	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		1,501	7.2	11.2	42.5	6.8	11.0	18.9	2.0	0.5
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	188	8.2	13.7	32.2	8.5	8.3	22.8	4.0	2.2
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	249	5.6	11.9	36.0	6.3	11.5	25.6	2.1	0.9
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	315	6.2	11.3	42.1	5.9	9.9	23.0	1.1	0.5
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	307	7.8	10.0	46.2	7.2	12.3	15.3	1.3	0.0
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	443	7.8	10.5	48.2	6.7	11.6	13.1	2.1	0.0
Size of Area	Large city	649	6.7	11.0	46.7	6.1	11.8	16.2	1.4	0.1
	Small/medium city	459	8.5	10.2	40.0	7.5	9.0	20.6	2.9	1.4
	Eup/Myeon area	394	6.3	12.7	38.4	7.2	11.9	21.4	1.8	0.2

Chapter 2 Social Changes and Public Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Because People are Ignorant of Law	Because People Feel That Complying with Law is Burdensome and Inconvenient	Because People Feel Disadvantaged When Abiding by Law	Because People Expect That, Even Though They Do Wrong, Others would Not Notice	Because People Believe That They could Go Unpunished Even Though Not Complying with Law	Because Many Other People do Not Comply with Law	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		1,501	7.2	11.2	42.5	6.8	11.0	18.9	2.0	0.5
Household Structure	One-person household	114	6.8	10.7	35.8	5.6	12.8	23.0	2.3	3.0
	One-generation household	386	9.2	11.0	41.0	7.4	10.6	17.6	2.5	0.8
	Two-generation household	930	6.3	12.1	43.7	7.0	10.5	18.8	1.4	0.2
	Three-generation household	70	7.7	1.3	45.0	2.9	16.2	21.3	5.7	0.0

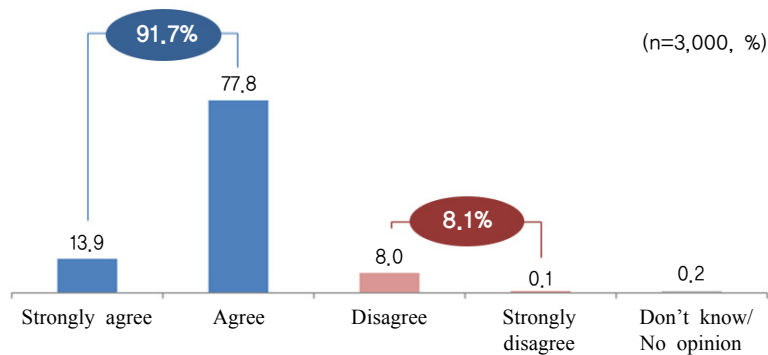
(2) Law Observance on Individual Level

Question 5) Do you agree that you are a law-abiding citizen?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	13.9
Agree	77.8
Disagree	8.0
Strongly disagree	0.1
Don't know/No opinion	0.2
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether the respondents agree that they are law-abiding citizens, 91.7% of the respondents chose ‘strongly agree (13.9%)’ or ‘agree (77.8%)’, compared to 8.1% of the respondents who chose ‘disagree (8.0%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (0.1%)’, which was 83.6% lower than the previous surveys. This reflects the fact that most people believe that law observance on the individual level is higher than the observance of law on the social level.

<Figure 24> Whether One is a Law-Abiding Citizen



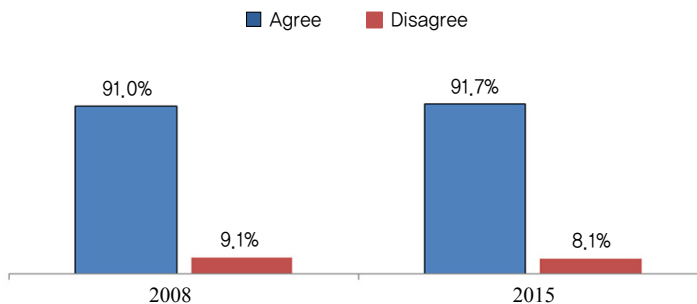
About 52.3% of respondents who agree that they are law-abiding citizens believed that law is duly complied with in society, while 81.7% of respondents who disagreed that they are law-abiding citizens answered that law is not duly complied with in society.

<Table 27> Comparison of Law Observance between Individual Level and Social Level

Law Observance on Individual Level \ Law Observance on Social Level	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Agree	52.3%	47.2%	0.5%
Disagree	18.3%	81.7%	0.0%

A chronological analysis of responses regarding law observance on the individual level exhibits that the ratio of affirmative responses slightly increased compared to 2008.

<Figure 25> Chronological Change of Law Observance on Individual Level¹⁰⁴⁾



104) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 201.

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses as to whether one is a law-abiding citizen demonstrates that the percentage of agreement is 94.5% among women and 88.8% among men, in which the former is over 5% higher than the latter. The agreement ratio is relatively higher in higher aged groups with a conservative inclination.

<Table 28> Cluster Analysis of the Degree of Law Observance on Individual Level

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	13.9	77.8	8.0	0.1	0.2	91.7	8.1
Gender	Male	1,489	11.8	77.0	11.0	0.1	0.1	88.8	11.1
	Female	1,511	15.9	78.6	5.0	0.1	0.4	94.5	5.1
Age	20-29	529	10.5	76.6	12.7	0.0	0.2	87.1	12.7
	30-39	560	9.7	81.7	8.0	0.3	0.3	91.4	8.3
	40-49	644	13.6	78.8	7.4	0.0	0.2	92.4	7.4
	50-59	594	15.9	77.2	6.8	0.2	0.0	93.1	7.0
	60 and over	673	18.5	75.1	5.8	0.1	0.5	93.6	5.9
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	12.2	78.2	8.9	0.3	0.4	90.3	9.2
	Moderate	1,462	12.1	79.5	8.2	0.1	0.2	91.5	8.2
	Conservative	855	18.4	74.6	6.8	0.1	0.1	93.0	6.9

Question 5-1) (Only for respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 5)

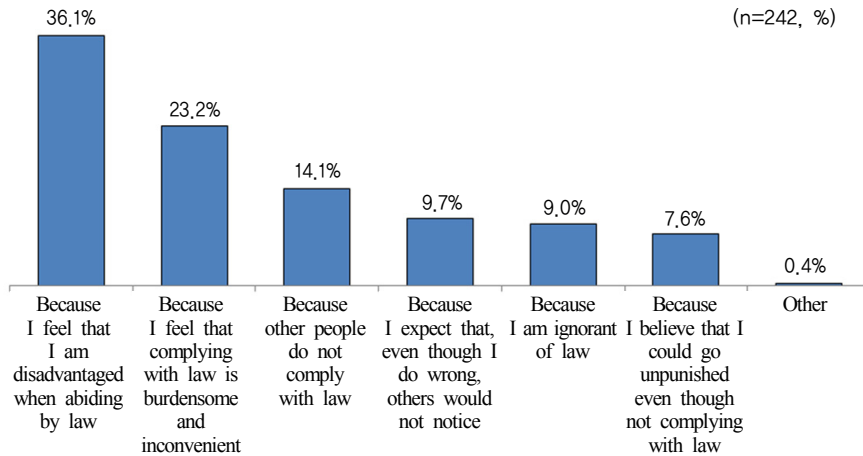
If so, what do you think is the main reason why you do not comply with law?

Result	%
Because I feel that I am disadvantaged when abiding by law	36.1
Because I feel that complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient	23.2
Because other people do not comply with law	14.1
Because I expect that, even though I do wrong, others would not notice	9.7
Because I am ignorant of law	9.0
Because I believe that I could go unpunished even though not complying with law	7.6
Other	0.4
Total (N=242)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Among respondents (N=242) who selected that they did not comply with law, 36.1% selected the option, ‘because they feel disadvantaged when abiding by law’, followed by ‘because complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient’ (23.2%), ‘because other people do not comply with law’ (14.1%), ‘because they expect that, even though they do wrong, others would not notice’ (9.7%), ‘because they are ignorant of law’ (9.0%) and ‘because they believe that they could go unpunished even though not complying with law’ (7.6%).

<Figure 26> Grounds For Nor Abiding by Law



Based on a comparative analysis of the grounds for non-compliance with law on the social and individual levels, the most preferred option is ‘because they/I feel disadvantaged when abiding by law. In both cases, which is supported by an overwhelming majority, as illustrated below, whether to abide by law is dependent on subjective interests.

<Table 29> Comparison between Grounds for Non-Compliance with Law on Social and Individual Levels

Classification (Unit: %)	Because People/ I Feel That They/ I am/ I am Disadvantaged When Abiding by Law	Because Many Other People do Not Comply with Law	Because People/ I Feel That Complying with Law is Burdensome and Inconvenient	Because People/ I Believe That They/ I could Go Unpunished Even Though Not Complying with Law	Because People/ I am/ I am Ignorant of Law	Because People/ I Expect That, Even Though They/ I Do Wrong, Others would Not Notice	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Society	42.5%	18.9%	11.2%	11.0%	7.2%	6.8%	2.0%	0.5%
Individual	36.1%	14.1%	23.2%	7.6%	9.0%	9.7%	0.4%	0.0%

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses as to why one does not comply with law reveals that the ratio of respondents who chose ‘because I feel disadvantaged when abiding by law’ is relatively higher in groups in a lower level of subjective stratum identification and with a conservative inclination. This finding reflects that compliance or non-compliance with law is dependent on a subjective test, whether on the individual level or on social level.

<Table 30> Cluster Analysis of Grounds for Non-Compliance with Law on Individual Level

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Because I Feel That I am at a Disadvantage When Abiding by Law	Because I Feel That Complying with Law is Burdensome and Inconvenient	Because Other People do Not Comply with Law	Because I Expect That, Even Though I Do Wrong, Others would Not Notice	Because I am Ignorant of Law	Because I Believe That I could Go Unpunished Even Though Not Complying with Law	Other
Total		242	36.1	23.2	14.1	9.7	9.0	7.6	0.4
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	122	40.9	20.0	14.7	12.6	5.0	6.1	0.7
	Middle class	110	32.4	28.1	12.3	6.5	12.4	8.3	0.0
	Upper class	10	17.8	8.7	25.2	9.6	20.5	18.3	0.0
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	63	28.6	18.9	20.6	15.7	8.2	8.0	0.0
	Moderate	121	36.8	24.1	15.2	6.7	9.3	7.2	0.7
	Conservative	59	42.6	26.1	4.8	9.4	9.3	7.9	0.0

4. Legal Life and Awareness of Rights

Question 6) If you bought a defective or subquality food products, what will you do?

Result	%
.....
Exchange it to my satisfaction	41.4
Do nothing after purchase	41.2
Report to the consumer complaints center	11.9
Demand reparation	3.8
Other	0.9
Don't know/No opinion	0.7
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Concerning the way in which people deal with defective products or subquality food products after purchase, the percentage of respondents who selected to ‘exchange them to their satisfaction’ (41.4%) was almost equal to that of the respondents who chose to ‘do nothing after purchase’ (41.2%), followed by ‘report to the consumer complaints center’ (11.9%) and ‘demand reparation’ (3.8%).¹⁰⁵⁾ With respect to the subquality food products purchased, this survey illustrates that the respondents prefer to make a complaint (57.1%) [‘exchange it to their satisfaction’ (41.4%) or

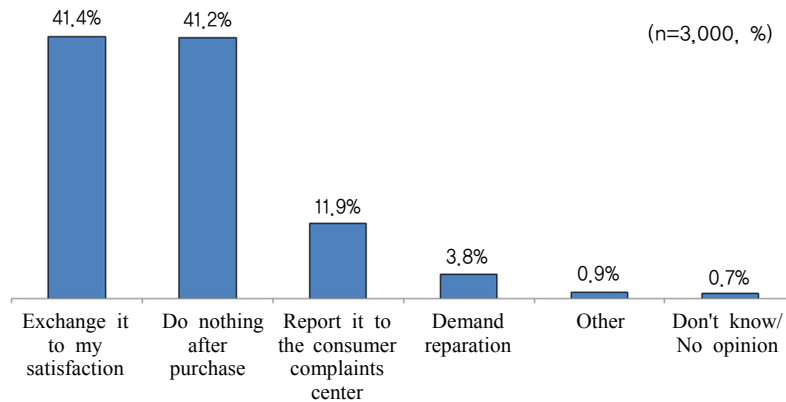
105) The Korea Health Industry Development Institute conducted a survey on ‘patterns of consumer response to subquality food products’ through the Korea National Council of Consumer Organizations in early 2012; in the survey, the most preferred option was ‘do nothing’ (42.9%), closely followed by ‘complain directly to the relevant maker or seller’ (41.8%), and then followed by ‘consult with the consumer organization’ (3.1%) (Cho, Yoon-Mi, Journal of Health Industry, Issue No. 10, Korea Health Industry Development Institute, October 2012, p. 15).

‘report it to the consumer complaints center’ (11.9%)] rather than accepting it (41.2%) (‘do nothing with it once purchasing it’). Korea has various Acts governing defective products, such as the Framework Act on the Safety of Products, the Special Act on the Safety of Products for Children, and the Quality Control and Safety Management of Industrial Products Act. To regulate subquality food products, Korea also has the Framework Act on Food Safety enacted in April 2008;¹⁰⁶⁾ with individual Acts covering detailed fields, such as the Food Sanitation Act¹⁰⁷⁾, the Health Functional Foods Act, the Special Act on Safety Management of Children's Dietary Lifestyle, the Prevention of Contagious Diseases Act, and the National Health Promotion Act. ‘Garbage dumpling scandal’¹⁰⁸⁾,

-
- 106) The Framework Act on Food Safety was enacted to ensure that ‘people achieve a healthy and safe dietary lifestyle by building a system to carry out food safety policies including the formulation and implementation of a master plan for food safety management, enabling quick response to potentially hazardous foods, such as banning the production and sale thereof, and facilitating consumer participation in food safety management in such a way as to allow consumers to request food testing and analysis, as citizens are increasingly concerned about food safety due to the growing risk of hazardous foods following an increase in food imports.’
- 107) The Food Sanitation Act was enacted to ‘contribute to the building-up and improvement of public health by preventing sanitary risk caused by foods and promoting the qualitative improvement of food nutrition’. The Food Sanitation Act was partially amended on March 27, 2015 to ‘contribute to the improvement of public health by preventing sanitary risk caused by foods, promoting the qualitative improvement of food nutrition and giving accurate information on foods’.
- 108) Although the National Police Agency announced the facts of the crime under its investigation to public through press releases, which revealed that the suspect had manufactured subquality bun stuffing and supplied it to famous dumpling makers. This led consumers to suspect that all dumplings manufactured by dumpling makers might have been ‘garbage dumplings’ made of subquality bun stuffing, resulting in substantially impairing the honor and reputation of the dumpling makers. It was deemed to be illegal because the details of disclosure were closely related to the public interest in light of the public health and sanitation and true in view of the objective facts (Goyang Branch of Uijeongbu District Court [2004Ga-Hap5723, February 10, 2006]).

reported via news outlets, was a case that alerted people to food safety.

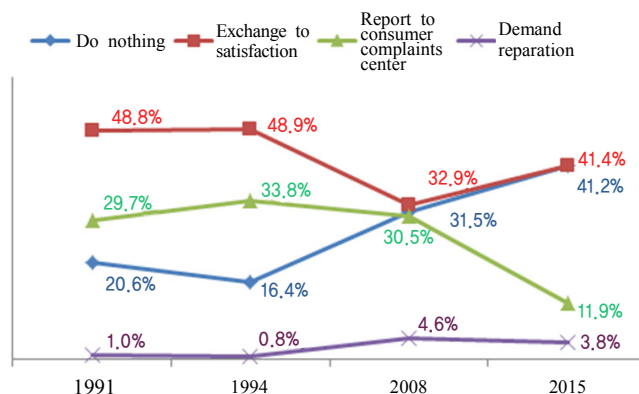
<Figure 27> Consumer Response patterns to Defective Products



A chronological analysis of the way in which people deal with defective products or subquality food products upon purchase demonstrates that the ratio of respondents who chose ‘do nothing after purchase’ increased steadily since the 1994 survey and that the ratio of the respondents who chose ‘exchange them to their satisfaction’ has increased by 8.5% from 32.9% in 2008, to 41.4% in 2015. This result indicates that recourse to judicial proceedings or other remedies for the returns and exchanges of defective products, claims for damage and other means of reparation for smaller quantity items may not be easily attained.¹⁰⁹⁾

109) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 217.

<Figure 28> Chronological Change of Consumer Response Patterns to Defective Products¹¹⁰⁾



[Cluster Analysis]

The manner in which people deal with defective products or subquality food products after purchase is illustrated in a cluster analysis that demonstrates the ratio of respondents who selected ‘exchange them to their satisfaction’ is relatively higher in the group under the age of 50; and the ratio of respondents who selected to ‘do nothing after purchase’ in the 50 and over age group. This reflects that those under the age of 50 are more proactive when it comes to defective products or subquality food products compared to that of those over the age of 50. The ratio of respondents who chose ‘exchange them to their satisfaction’ is relatively higher within the group with a higher level of education. Based on occupation, this is in the order of ‘full-time housekeeper’ (44.4%),

110) Park, Sang-Chul st. al., “1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 90; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 217; Park, Sang-Chul et. al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 119.

‘unemployed/other’ (42.9%), ‘white-collar’ (42.7%), ‘blue-collar’ (42.0%), ‘student’ (39.9%)¹¹¹⁾, ‘self-employed’ (39.1%) and ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (31.1%). Furthermore, in the group of a higher level of subjective stratum identification, the ratio of respondents selected a more proactive response such as, ‘exchange them to their satisfaction’, ‘report them to the consumer complaints center’, and ‘demand reparation’ was higher than the ratio of respondents who chose to ‘do nothing after purchase.’

<Table 31> Cluster Analysis of Consumer Response Patterns to Defective Products

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Exchange Them to Their Satisfaction	Do Nothing After Purchase	Report to the Consumer Complaints Center	Demand Reparation	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3000	41.4	41.2	11.9	3.8	0.9	0.7
Age	20-29	529	42.6	31.7	18.0	6.7	0.4	0.5
	30-39	560	46.0	31.3	16.8	3.6	2.1	0.2
	40-49	644	43.9	36.4	14.9	3.4	1.1	0.3
	50-59	594	40.5	47.9	7.3	3.1	0.3	0.8
	60 and over	673	35.0	55.7	4.2	2.8	0.6	1.7
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	30.7	62.3	2.5	2.0	0.7	1.8

111) The Daegu Branch of the Korea Consumer Agency conducted a survey on ‘response patterns to dissatisfaction or damage related to goods or services’ in the manner of interview using structured questionnaires with 351 second-grade high school students in the Daegu area from the 1st to the 30th November 2013. According to the survey, the ratio of responses that the respondents selected were ‘complain directly to the relevant maker or seller’ (38.8%), ‘report them to the consumer complaints center’ (6%), and ‘just let friends know what has happened’ (38%) and ‘do nothing’ (17.2%). (<http://eargood.blog.me/40204048372> as of October 30, 2015)

Chapter 2 Social Changes and Public Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Exchange Them to Their Satisfaction	Do Nothing After Purchase	Report to the Consumer Complaints Center	Demand Reparation	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3000	41.4	41.2	11.9	3.8	0.9	0.7
	High school	1,196	42.2	44.0	8.9	3.5	0.6	0.8
	College and higher	1,409	43.7	33.0	17.1	4.6	1.2	0.4
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	31.1	58.8	5.1	1.5	0.7	2.8
	Self-employed	666	39.1	48.4	7.8	3.0	0.6	1.1
	Blue-collar	588	42.0	41.2	11.7	3.2	0.9	1.1
	White-collar	733	42.7	31.9	19.0	5.3	1.1	0.1
	Full-time housekeeper	563	44.4	43.8	7.6	2.8	1.3	0.2
	Student	185	39.9	33.6	18.9	7.1	0.0	0.5
	Unemployed/Other	132	42.9	39.8	9.2	4.9	1.6	1.7
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	40.9	43.6	10.4	3.5	0.7	0.8
	Middle class	1,527	41.4	40.2	12.8	4.0	1.1	0.6
	Upper class	122	46.5	27.8	17.5	5.9	0.8	1.5

Chapter 3 Recent Changes in the Legal System and the Public Legal Awareness

Section 1 Overview

To measure the awareness of the current legal system, the questionnaire of the 2015 public legal awareness survey was organized into two factors: judicial reform-related systems and changes in legal awareness (the law school system and the jury trial system) and the current legal system and changes in legal awareness (abolition of the death penalty, permitting euthanasia, labor-management relations statutes, regulation of enterprises causing environmental pollution, irregular worker protection laws, adultery, punishment of those engaged in prostitution, and the introduction of the Kim Young Ran Act).

First, regarding judicial reform, the 2015 survey demonstrates that many respondents believe the law school system to be unsuccessful. Those respondents in the 50 years of age and over group responded as ‘don’t know/no opinion.’ However, this survey indicates that many respondents believe that the jury trial system is successful.

In regard to changes in the current legal system, the survey illustrates that many respondents are against the abolition of the death penalty, but in support of euthanasia (death with dignity)¹¹²⁾, this did not show any

112) In general, euthanasia can be broadly classified into ‘active euthanasia’ and ‘passive euthanasia’. The former means actively ending the life of a patient with a lethal injection and other methods; while the latter refers to the termination of the life of a patient through removal of respirators or other life-sustaining equipment. Similarly, death with dignity refers to the termination of the life of a patient declared irrecoverable in a humane and dignified manner with his/her consent. Death with

significant difference compared to previous studies. According to the survey, many respondents believe that labor-management relations statutes are not properly enforced, which is attributable to owners or employers, and that stricter regulations should be imposed on enterprises that trigger environmental pollution; many respondents especially those in the students and the unemployed and other groups, believe that irregular worker protection laws are unsuccessful. In regard to the abolishment of the adultery law, many object to the abolishment, women are more adamant against the abolishment than men. Many support the law punishing those engaged in prostitution, with women supporting it more than men. As to the introduction of the Kim Young Ran Act, many expect that the law will be successful.

dignity falls within the purview of passive euthanasia, but the distinction between death with dignity and euthanasia is sometimes vague. In the 2015 public legal awareness survey, there was an opinion that it is necessary to create a question regarding death with dignity separate from euthanasia (unlike the 2008 survey questionnaire). However, the questionnaire was prepared in a manner that includes death with dignity in the concept of euthanasia for the convenience of survey takers and the lack of a practical need for a strict distinction.

Section 2 Introduction of Judicial Reform Related Systems and Changes in Legal Awareness

1. Law School System

(1) Analysis of Survey Results

Question 12) The 'law school system' has been in operation since March 2009, with the aim of training legal professionals. Do you agree or disagree that the current law school system is successful?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	1.4
Agree	27.3
Disagree	51.0
Strongly disagree	7.8
Don't know/No opinion	12.5
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When questioned whether the law school system is successful, 28.7% of the respondents responded 'strongly agree (1.4%)' or 'agree (27.3%)', compared to the 58.8% who responded 'disagree (51.0%)' or 'strongly disagree (7.8%)', which was 30.1% higher than those who agreed. In addition, the percentage of respondents who chose 'don't know/no opinion' was 12.5%, which reflects that some were not aware of the

current law school system. This result demonstrates that people prefer the Korean bar examination system to the law school system. Opinion polls conducted, this year, by the Korean Broadcasting System and the Dong-A Daily Newspaper regarding whether to abolish the Korean bar examination system illustrated that 57.5% and 67.9% of the respondents respectively agreed that the Korean bar examination system should continue.¹¹³⁾ Furthermore, according to a survey conducted by the Korea Corporate Legal Affairs Association to legal professionals in 2011, 60.6% of the respondents agreed that ‘the law school system should be abolished without delay’, which demonstrates that many were against the law school system from its deed.¹¹⁴⁾

In Korea, the law school system was established by the Act on the

113) According to a poll conducted by the Korean Broadcasting System regarding ‘whether to abolish the Korean bar examination system’ surveying 9,911 participants via the KBS website and mobile phones from February 5-9, 2015, the most preferred answer was ‘continuance’ (57.5%), followed by ‘abolition’ (41.6%), ‘don’t know’ (0.6%), and ‘other’ (0.3%).

(<http://news.kbs.co.kr/poll/view.do?pgcd=8&pcd=1716> as of October 30, 2015).

In addition, according to a poll conducted by Dong-A Daily Newspaper regarding ‘which do you prefer as a legal professional training system, the Korean bar examination system or the law school system?’ surveying 1,000 male and female adults across the country from May 23-24, 2015, the most preferred option was ‘Korean bar examination system’ (67.9%), followed by ‘law school system’ (23%) and ‘don’t know/no opinion’ (9.1%).

(<http://news.donga.com/3/03/20150528/71505271/1> as of October 30, 2015).

114) The results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the Korea Corporate Legal Affairs Association of 404 adults (53 law school professors, 64 law faculty members at graduate schools of general studies, 165 legal professionals and 122 corporate and other staff members in charge of legal affairs) through email on April 26, 2011, were as follows (“79% of the respondents in the legal circles say ‘the law school system should be abolished without delay’”, *The Law Journal*, May 2, 2011: <http://www.lec.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=21324>): regarding ‘what do you think should be done with the law school system?’, the most preferred answer was ‘should be abolished without delay’ (60.6%), followed by ‘require institutional reform’ (27.7%), ‘continued as it is’ (11.1%) and ‘other’ (0.5%).

Establishment and Management of Professional Law Schools¹¹⁵⁾ enacted on 27 July 2007, and the National Bar Examination Act¹¹⁶⁾ enacted on 25 July, 2011. According to a recent news report, the existing law school system, criticized as a ‘modern version of *Eumseo Jedo* (the old status-based appointment system)’, has several loopholes in the process of admission, coursework completion, graduation, qualifying as lawyer, and employment that remain unresolved or unimproved.¹¹⁷⁾ In this context, the news report adds that the abolition of the Korean bar examination system, scheduled for 2017, would be open to criticism because it would give a privileged minority a monopoly to become attorneys, prosecutors, judge, and other legal professions, depriving the underprivileged an opportunity to ascend to a higher social class.¹¹⁸⁾

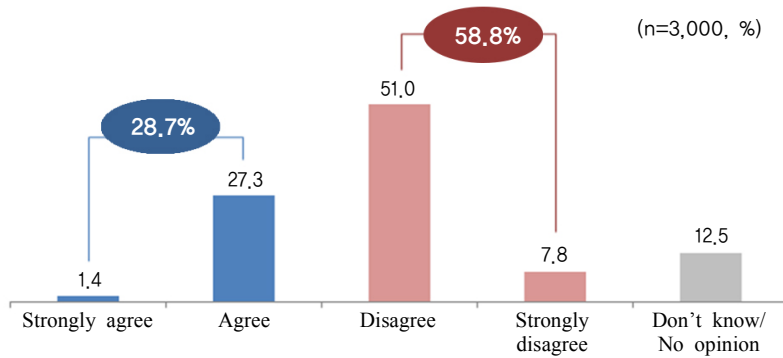
115) The Act was enacted to ‘provide legal service responding to the people’s diverse expectations and requests by introducing the professional law school system that provides education on professional legal theories and practice to people with diverse academic backgrounds, as the existing legal professional training system is criticized as not providing substantial opportunities to students for legal education due to the lack of programs for connection between theory and practice and as being inadequate to train legal professionals for technical and efficient prevention and resolution of complex and diverse legal disputes’.

116) The Act was enacted to ‘elevate the national competitiveness and promote the people’s convenience by adopting the national bar examination which tests those who have earned juris doctorate degrees from professional law schools on abilities to practice law, such as professional ethics and legal knowledge, necessary to legal professionals to establish a new legal professional training system that meets the demands of the 21th century by building a unified legal professional training system based on linkage between the professional law schools and the national bar examination, as the professional law school system is introduced under the Act on the Establishment and Management of Professional Law Schools entering into force on 28 September 2007’.

117) “‘PD pocketbook’ analyzes law schools criticized as a ‘modern version of *Eumseo Jedo*’”, *The Mediaus*, September 23, 2015 (<http://www.mediaus.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=50469>)”.

118) “‘PD pocketbook’ analyzes law schools criticized as a ‘modern version of *Eumseo*

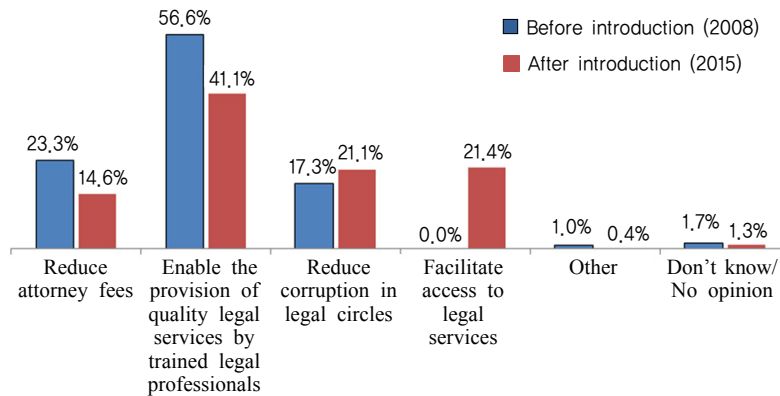
<Figure 29> Is the Law School System Successful?



When people were asked about the largest advantage of the law school (graduate school of law) system before and after its introduction (in 2008 and in 2015), the percentage of the respondents who chose ‘enable the provision of quality legal services by trained legal professionals’ and ‘reduce attorney fees’ decreased, while the percentage of the respondents who chose ‘facilitate access to legal services’ and ‘reduce corruption in legal circles’ increased, compared to the 2008 survey results.

Jedo”, The Mediaus, September 23, 2015 (<http://www.mediaus.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=50469>)”.

<Figure 30> Chronological Change of Responses regarding Is the Law School System Successful (Before and After Its Introduction)¹¹⁹⁾



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of the responses regarding whether the law school system is successful shows that many of those aged 50 and over chose ‘don’t know/no opinion’. This reveals that the older generation do not fully understand the law school system. The respondent ratio who agreed that ‘the system is successful’ is relatively higher in the groups in the twenties (31.8%), 60 and over (30.6%), blue-collar (33.9%), a larger sized city (32.4%) and a higher level of subjective stratum identification; while the percentage of respondents who disagree that ‘the system is successful’ are in the groups of the 30s (70.6%), 40s (64.4%), a higher level of education, a smaller size of area, white-collar (66.6%), and student (64.9%).

119) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 245.

<Table 32> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding if People Agree That the Law School System is Successful

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	1.4	27.3	51.0	7.8	12.5	28.7	58.8
Age	20-29	529	1.5	30.3	51.6	9.6	7.0	31.8	61.2
	30-39	560	1.6	22.1	62.1	8.5	5.6	23.7	70.6
	40-49	644	1.5	27.5	56.7	7.7	6.5	29.0	64.4
	50-59	594	1.1	27.0	48.2	7.4	16.3	28.1	55.6
	60 and over	673	1.2	29.4	38.2	6.0	25.1	30.6	44.2
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	0.8	28.7	37.1	6.2	27.3	29.5	43.2
	High school	1,196	1.3	27.4	48.4	6.1	16.9	28.7	54.4
	College and higher	1,409	1.6	26.9	57.1	9.6	4.7	28.5	66.8
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	0.0	27.0	42.7	12.3	18.0	27.0	55.0
	Self-employed	666	0.9	22.0	52.5	7.7	16.9	22.9	60.2
	Blue-collar	588	2.4	31.5	46.4	5.8	13.9	33.9	52.2
	White-collar	733	1.5	27.1	57.1	9.5	4.7	28.6	66.6
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.3	28.5	47.9	5.7	16.6	29.8	53.6
	Student	185	0.0	30.8	56.5	8.4	4.4	30.8	64.9
	Unemployed/ Other	132	2.1	26.8	44.1	10.4	16.6	28.9	54.5
Size of Area	Large city	649	1.8	30.6	46.4	9.3	11.9	32.4	55.7
	Small/ medium city	459	1.3	24.0	54.4	6.3	13.9	25.4	60.7
	Eup/Myeon area	394	0.6	25.2	55.5	6.7	12.0	25.9	62.2
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	1.2	26.4	49.8	7.9	14.7	27.6	57.7
	Middle class	1,527	1.3	27.6	52.5	7.4	11.2	28.9	59.9
	Upper class	122	4.5	34.4	45.1	10.8	5.3	38.9	55.9

(2) Analysis of Grounds

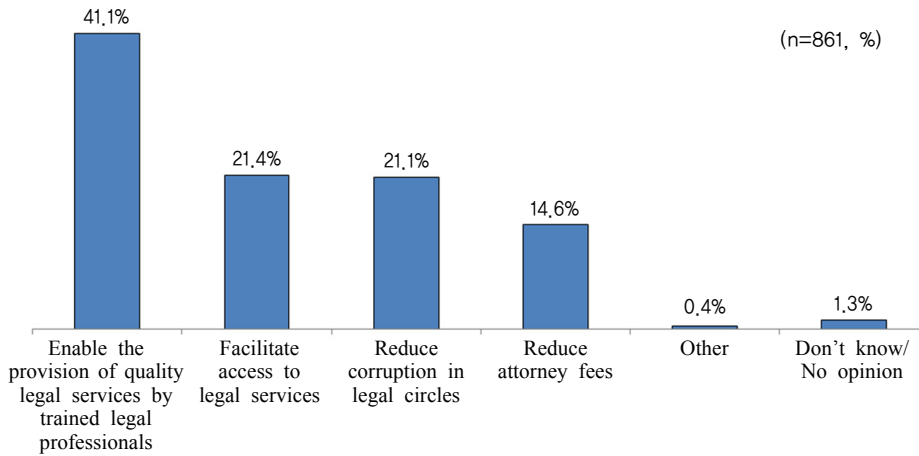
Question 12-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 12) If so, what do you think is the largest advantage of the law school system?

Result	%
Enables the provision of quality legal services by trained legal professionals	41.1
Facilitates access to legal services	21.4
Reduces corruption in legal circles	21.1
Reduces attorney fees	14.6
Other	0.4
Don't know/No opinion	1.3
Total (N=861)	100.0

[General Analysis]

Of all respondents (N=861) who agreed that the law school system is successful, 41.1% believe that such system ‘enables the provision of quality legal services by trained legal professionals’, followed by ‘facilitates access to legal services’ (21.4%), ‘reduces corruption in legal circles’ (21.1%), and ‘reduces attorney fees’ (14.6%).

<Figure 31> Advantages of the Law School System



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses regarding the main reason why the law school system is successful shows that the ratios of the respondents who chose 'reduce attorney fees' and 'enable the provision of quality legal services by trained legal professionals' are relatively higher in the group that reside in a larger size of area, while the ratio of those who chose 'reduce corruption in legal circles' is relatively lower in the group that reside in a larger size of area.

<Table 33> Cluster Analysis of Advantages of the Law School System

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Enable the Provision of Quality Legal Services by Trained Legal Professionals	Facilitate Access to Legal Services	Reduce Corruption in Legal Circles	Reduce Attorney Fees	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	41.1	21.4	21.1	14.6	0.4	1.3
Size of Area	Large city	445	43.4	20.8	19.5	15.0	0.2	1.1
	Small/medium city	233	42.2	20.6	20.0	14.8	0.7	1.7
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	184	34.3	24.1	26.6	13.4	0.5	1.1

2. Jury Trial System

Question 18) The 'jury trial system', which allows citizens to participate in criminal trials as jurors to present their views, has been in operation since 2008. Do you agree or disagree that the 'jury trial system' has been successful in establishing a more democratic and reliable judicial system?

Result	%
Strongly agree	6.0
Agree	53.7
Disagree	31.9
Strongly disagree	3.6
Don't know/No opinion	4.9
.....	
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether the jury trial system has been successful, 59.7% of the respondents chose ‘agree (53.7%)’ or ‘strongly agree (6.0%)’, compared to 35.5% who chose ‘disagree (31.9%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.6%)’, which was 24.2% lower than the former. On the other hand, according to a questionnaire survey conducted by the Supreme Court in 2010 of 292 accused persons entitled to a trial by jury 1, 190 (75.4%) of the respondents failed to make a petition for a trial by jury due to the ‘lack of knowledge’ of the relevant law, which reveals the necessity for institutional supplementation to improve the understanding of the jury trial system.¹²⁰⁾

The jury trial system was introduced through the Act on Citizen Participation in Criminal Trials¹²¹⁾ enacted on 1 June 2007. The system,

120) A questionnaire survey conducted by the Supreme Court of 292 accused persons entitled to a trial by jury, during the period of May 17 to June 4, 2010, demonstrated that 190 (75.4%) of the respondents failed to make a petition for a trial by jury due to the ‘lack of knowledge’ of the relevant law, in which 38.5% failed to make a petition for a trial by jury and 35.7% withdrew a petition for a trial by jury because of the ‘fear of being treated disadvantageously by the judge or prosecutor.’ According to the survey, of the 275 respondents who failed to make a petition for a trial by jury, 37 (16.2%) selected ‘fear of being treated disadvantageously by the judge’ while 42 (22.3%) selected ‘fear of being treated disadvantageously by the prosecutor’; and of the 17 respondents who withdrew a petition for a trial by jury, 2 (14.3%) opted out for ‘fear of being treated disadvantageously by judge’ while 3 (21.4%) did so for the ‘fear of being treated disadvantageously by prosecutor’ ([National Assembly Inspection of the Administration] “Public participation trial system unwelcomed for fear of being treated disadvantageously”, The JoongAng Ilbo, September 20, 2011). (<http://news.joins.com/article/6227582>)

121) The purpose of that Act is to ‘clarify the authority and responsibilities of citizens who take part in criminal trials under the participatory trial system that is hereby adopted to raise democratic legitimacy and confidence in judicial process and to provide for special cases for trial procedure and other necessary matters.’

however, is still in the process of trial and error due to its short history. Court decisions sometimes seem to be inconsistent as shown in cases where a verdict of acquittal by the jury was reversed by the bench¹²²⁾ or the appellate court¹²³⁾. In this context, the Supreme Court ruled that where the jury reached a verdict of acquittal by unanimous consent in the jury trial process and the bench accepted the verdict based on its conviction, the appellate court could not reverse the judgement of the first instance court regarding the taking of evidence and the recognition of facts.¹²⁴⁾

In addition, the Supreme Court ruled that where the first instance court conducted a trial pursuant to the ordinary trial procedure without making any decision to exclude the accused from a trial by jury, in spite of his/her legitimate petition, the trial was to be dismissed due to procedural defects¹²⁵⁾, which was repeated in other similar cases¹²⁶⁾. Constitutional

122) Where the jury reaches a unanimous verdict of not guilty in the first instance court, where the trial by jury was held, the bench should pay regard to the verdict. Especially, in a case where the credibility of the statement of a witness was the issue. If the jury gave a verdict of acquittal by unanimous consent, the verdict should be accepted by the bench unless there are any exceptional circumstance under which the verdict is deemed apparently erroneous in view of evidence gathered by the first instance court according to due process of law or it is considered significantly unreasonable to accept the verdict as it is (Seoul High Court Decision [2013No2133, May 23, 2014]).

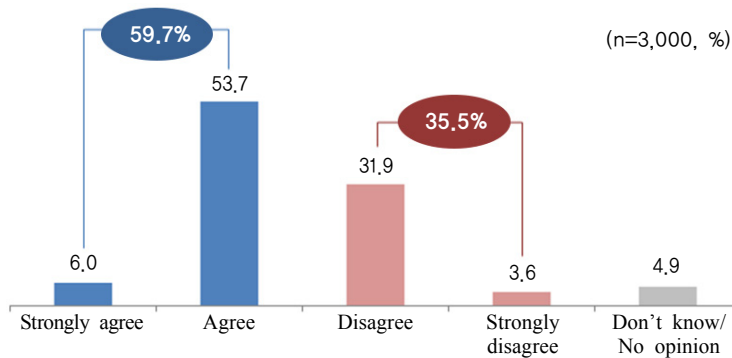
123) In the first instance court where a jury trial was held, the jury reached a unanimous verdict of not guilty of the accused that the facts of robbery resulting in bodily injury were not conclusive, which was accepted by the bench. Thereafter, the appellate court reversed the first instance court's decision based on the additional examination of the victim and sentenced the accused guilty. In this case, the appellate court erred in the understanding of the legal principles of public trial, substantial direct trial and trial based on evidence (Supreme Court Decision [2009Do14065, March 25, 2010]).

124) Supreme Court Decision [2009Do14065, March 25, 2010].

125) Based on both purposes of introducing the jury trial system and the provisions of the Act on Citizen Participation in Criminal Trials, the accused is deemed to have

Court cases concerning a trial by jury, which reveal that the accused prefer trials by jury,¹²⁷⁾ reveals that accused persons view the jury trial system as a system to ensure a fairer trial.

<Figure 32> Is Jury Trial System Successful ?



a right to a trial by jury in principle. Nevertheless, the first instance court conducted its trial pursuant to the ordinary trial procedure without making any decision to exclude the accused from a trial by jury against his/her petition, which infringed upon the accused's procedural rights, such as the right to a trial by jury and the right to make an appeal against exclusion from a trial by jury. Thus, the trial must be dismissed due to procedural defects contrary to the purposes of adopting the jury trial system and guaranteeing the right to make an immediate appeal against exclusion from a trial by jury (Supreme Court Decision [2011Do7106, September 8, 2011]).

- 126) Where the first instance court conducted a trial pursuant to the ordinary trial procedure without inquiring of the accused, who is entitled to a trial by jury, whether he/she desired to be put on such trial, the trial is dismissed due to procedural defects (Supreme Court Decision [2012Do13896, January 31, 2013]; Supreme Court Decision [2011Do15484, June 14, 2012]; Supreme Court Decision [2012Do1225, April 26, 2012]).
- 127) Constitutional Court Decisions [2012Hun-Ma53], [2013Hun-Ma475], [2012Hun-Ba298], [2014Hun-Ba163], [2008Hun-Ba12], [2012Hun-Ma403], [2010Hun-Ma156], [2009Hun-Ma162], [2014Hun-Ba460], and [2013Hun-Ma282] were all those concerning constitutional petitions through which the accused request the Constitutional Court to declare the provisions that exclude their criminal trials from jury trials unconstitutional.

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of the responses regarding whether the jury trial system is successful shows that the percentage of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education and subjective stratum identification. Furthermore, the analysis indicates the fact that those aged 60 and over, middle-school or lower educated people and low-income people opted for ‘don’t know/no opinion’; which reveals that the level of understanding of the jury trial system is not fully realized.

<Table 34> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether the Jury Trial System is Successful

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	6.0	53.7	31.9	3.6	4.9	59.7	35.5
Age	20-29	529	7.0	54.5	31.2	4.7	2.6	61.5	35.9
	30-39	560	8.1	56.1	31.1	2.8	1.9	64.2	33.9
	40-49	644	6.1	55.4	33.1	3.4	2.0	61.5	36.5
	50-59	594	4.4	54.4	33.2	3.4	4.6	58.8	36.6
	60 and over	673	4.7	48.8	30.6	3.7	12.3	53.5	34.2
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.5	48.9	28.1	4.4	14.1	53.4	32.5
	High school	1,196	4.9	52.7	32.6	3.8	6.0	57.6	36.4
	College and higher	1,409	7.3	55.9	32.3	3.1	1.4	63.2	35.4

Chapter 3 Recent Changes in the Legal System and the Public Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	6.0	53.7	31.9	3.6	4.9	59.7	35.5
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	5.5	50.6	27.5	5.7	10.7	56.1	33.2
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	7.1	53.4	30.1	4.0	5.3	60.6	34.1
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	4.9	52.7	34.5	2.5	5.3	57.6	37.1
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	4.7	53.4	34.9	3.3	3.7	58.1	38.2
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	7.3	56.3	30.5	3.3	2.7	63.5	33.8
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	4.8	52.1	33.0	3.9	6.3	56.9	36.9
	Middle class	1,527	6.5	55.2	31.3	3.1	3.9	61.7	34.4
	Upper class	122	12.9	52.9	26.5	5.9	1.9	65.8	32.4

Section 3 Current Legal System and Changes in Legal Awareness

1. Whether to Abolish Death Penalty

Question 15) Korea still has death penalty provisions but has not conducted an execution in the past ten years. Do you agree or disagree with the ‘abolition of death penalty’?		
Result	%	
.....	
Strongly agree	8.0	} 34.2
Agree	26.2	
Disagree	37.7	} 65.2
Strongly disagree	27.5	
Don't know/No opinion	0.6	
.....	
Total (N=3,000)	100.0	

[General Analysis]

When asked whether the death penalty should be abolished, 34.2% of the respondents chose ‘strongly agree (8.0%)’ or ‘agree (26.2%)’ compared to 65.2% who chose ‘disagree (37.7%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (27.5%)’, which was 31.0% higher than the former. Similar results were also seen in a survey conducted by JTBC TV in 2012 and a survey conducted by the Gallup Korea in 2015, in which 69.6% and 63%, respectively, disagreed that the death penalty should be abolished.¹²⁸⁾

128) According to a questionnaire survey (confidence level: 95%, sampling error: ±3.6%) conducted by Realmeter for JTBC TV, through the random-digit dialing (RDD) method based on landline and mobile phones, consisting of 750 male and female adults aged 19 and over across the country on September 5, 2012, 18.5% of the

Article 41 of the current Criminal Act includes the death penalty (① Death penalty, ② Imprisonment, ③ Imprisonment without prison labor, ④ Deprivation of qualifications, ⑤ Suspension of qualifications, ⑥ Fine, ⑦ Detention, ⑧ Minor fine and ⑨ Confiscation), and the constitutionality of the death penalty is upheld by the Supreme Court.¹²⁹⁾ The Constitutional Court ruled in favor of the constitutionality of the death penalty in 2008, in the case where a request for a constitutionality review was submitted by the Gwangju High Court.¹³⁰⁾ In this case, various views were expressed by the Constitutional Court justices. Three gave concurring opinions, one partially dissenting opinion and three dissenting opinions were noted, compared to the constitutionality review in 1996.¹³¹⁾

respondents agreed while 69.6% disagreed that ‘the death penalty should be abolished’, which indicated that seven out of ten respondents supported the continuance of death penalty. A chronological analysis of the responses regarding the death penalty illustrates that the percentage of support has increased over time from 45.1% in September 2006, to 57.0% in March 2008, to 66.7% in December 2009, and to 69.6% in September 2012.

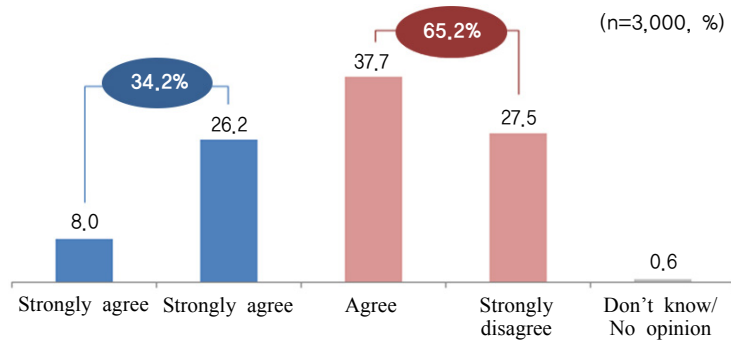
(<http://www.realmeter.net/2012/09/%EC%82%AC%ED%98%95%EC%A0%9C%EB%8F%84-%EC%A1%B4%EC%86%8D%EB%8F%BC%EC%95%BC-69-6/> as of October 30, 2015).

In addition, according to a questionnaire survey conducted by the Gallup Korea regarding ‘whether the abolition of death penalty’ through random-digit dialing (RDD) method via mobile phones among 1,100 male and female adults aged 19 and over on July 7-9, 2015, the most preferred option was ‘disagree’ (63%), followed by ‘agree’ (27%) and ‘don’t know/no opinion’ (10%) (Daily Opinion, Issue No. 170, Gallup Korea, Second Week of July 2015, p. 12).

129) Article 12 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea only provides that provisions concerning criminal punishment be determined by the Act without reference to specified types of penalty, so it is not unconstitutional that the Criminal Act and other Acts include the death penalty as a punishment for purposes of the maintenance of law and order and the public welfare according to the national criminal policy framed in consideration of the existing circumstances of Korea and the ethics of the people (Supreme Court Decision [90Do2906, February 26, 1991]).

130) Constitutional Court Decision [2008Hun-Ga23, February 25, 2010].

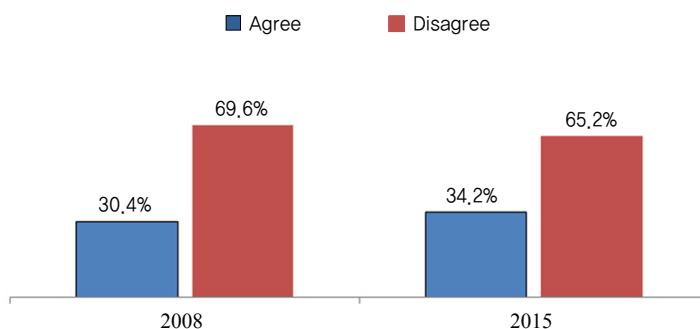
<Figure 33> Do you Agree with the Abolition of Death Penalty



A chronological analysis of responses regarding whether to abolish the death penalty illustrates that the ratio of disagreement is still high, though slightly lower than in 2008.

131) The right to life is also subject to the general limitation on fundamental rights under Article 37 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, though the death penalty can be allowed only under exceptional circumstances that make it inevitable in the interest of the public, such as the protection of other equivalent life, based on the principle of proportionality because the limitation on the right to life means taking away a life; so the death penalty itself does not violate the proviso to Article 37 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea even though a life is taken. (Constitutional Court Full Bench Decision [95Hun-Ba1, November 28, 1996]).

<Figure 34> Chronological Change of Responses on Do You Agree with the Abolition of Death Penalty¹³²⁾



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses on whether people agree with the abolition of the death penalty illustrates that the percentage of agreement is the highest in the 20-29 aged group (40.8%) and lowest in the 60 and over aged group (27.9%), as well as, relatively higher in the groups with a higher level of education and a more progressive inclination.

<Table 35> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Whether to Agree with the Abolition of Death Penalty

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	8.0	26.2	37.7	27.5	0.6	34.2	65.2
Age	20-29	529	10.0	30.9	33.5	25.5	0.2	40.8	59.0
	30-39	560	8.8	25.3	38.8	26.5	0.7	34.1	65.2

132) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 262.

Section 3 Current Legal System and Changes in Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	8.0	26.2	37.7	27.5	0.6	34.2	65.2
	40-49	644	10.0	29.3	37.9	22.4	0.4	39.3	60.3
	50-59	594	5.8	24.3	39.3	29.9	0.6	30.2	69.2
	60 and over	673	6.0	22.0	38.5	32.4	1.1	27.9	71.0
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.5	21.8	34.1	37.0	1.6	27.3	71.1
	High school	1,196	7.8	24.4	39.0	28.4	0.4	32.2	67.4
	College and higher	1,409	9.0	28.9	37.6	24.0	0.5	37.9	61.6
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	9.5	30.1	35.8	24.2	0.4	39.6	60.0
	Moderate	1,462	7.9	25.8	39.1	26.5	0.7	33.7	65.6
	Conservative	855	7.1	23.7	36.9	31.7	0.6	30.8	68.6

2. Whether to Permit Euthanasia

Question 13) Do you agree or disagree with euthanasia (death with dignity)?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	16.0
Agree	59.9
Disagree	18.6
Strongly disagree	3.7
Don't know/No opinion	1.8
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether people agree with euthanasia (death with dignity), 75.9% of the respondents selected ‘strongly agree (16.0%)’ or ‘agree (59.9%)’, compared to 22.3% who chose ‘disagree (18.6%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.7%)’, which was 53.6% lower than those who agree. This high ratio of agreement was confirmed in a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of 1,000 male and female adults aged 19 and over during the period between May 25 and June 24, 2011, demonstrating that 72.3% (‘strongly agree (18.3%)’ + ‘agree (54%)’) of the respondents agreed to euthanasia (death with dignity).¹³³⁾

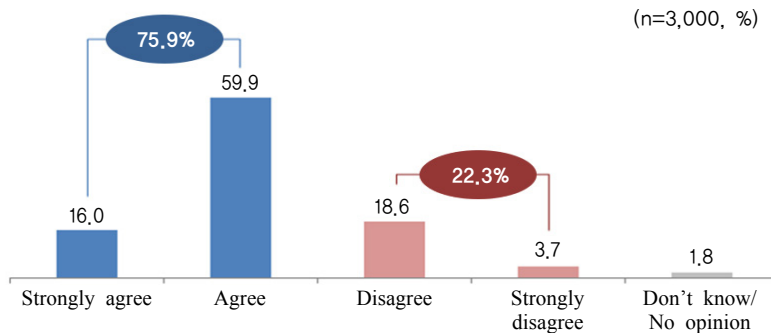
133) The survey (confidence level: 95%, sampling error: $\pm 3.1\%$) conducted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare regarding whether people agree with death with dignity conducted among 1,000 males and females aged 19 and over during the period between May 25 and June 24, 2011 illustrated that 18.3% or 54% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed, and 25.1% or 2.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed, to death with dignity (Report on Awareness Level of Life Sharing, Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2011, p. 124). According to the survey, the proponents preferred the response options (multiple response) in the order of ‘family members’ suffering’ (69.4%), ‘patient’s suffering’ (65.8%), ‘financial burden’ (60.2%), and ‘patient’s demand’ (45.2%), while the opponents preferred the response options in the order of ‘infringement of human dignity’ (54.5%), ‘God’s domain’ (21.7%), ‘risk of abuse’ (18.4%), and ‘concern over trend of disregarding life’ (5.4%). In addition, the survey conducted by an opinion research agency for the Health, Welfare and Family Affairs Committee (Chairperson Woong-Jeon Byeon) of the National Assembly regarding whether to agree with death with dignity conducted among 1,020 male and female adults across the country on June 2, 2009, showed that the proponents preferred the response options in the order of ‘relief of patient’s suffering’ (43.8%), ‘relief of family members’ mental and financial burden’ (28.3%), and ‘maintenance of patient’s dignity’ (25%), while the opponents preferred the response options in the order of ‘prohibition against exercise by proxy of the right to self-determination’ (47.9%), ‘concern over trend of disregarding life’ (14.3%), ‘religious belief’ (18.4%), and ‘risk of abuse’ (8.4%) (The Kukmin Daily, June 3, 2009 <http://news.kmib.co.kr/article/view.asp?arcid=1244015254&code=14131301> as of October 30, 2015).

In our society, debate over euthanasia (death with dignity) was inspired by the so-called “Boramae Hospital case”, in which two doctors were indicted on a charge of murder for allowing the discharge of a patient from hospital at the insistence of his wife who could not afford the medical fees. The patient’s life ended just several minutes after removal of the respirator. The court of first instance judged the doctors as co-principals of murder by omission, and the appellate court as accessories of murder by commission. Much like the appellate court, the Supreme Court ruled the doctors were accessories, rather than principals, of murder on grounds that the patient’s wife had played a key role in committing the murder and the doctors had merely aided her on her demand.¹³⁴⁾ The Boramae Hospital case forced hospitals to continue life-sustaining treatment even for terminally ill patients as doctors could be punishable for murder. With this ruling, another lawsuit was started by the family of a patient called ‘Grandma Kim’, who was undergoing life-sustaining treatment, requesting the hospital to discontinue her life-sustaining treatment. The court of first instance ruled that life-sustaining treatment, if futile, could be ceased, so removing the respirator was allowed on grounds of justification for discontinuing emergency care without any liability, whether civil or criminal, being attributable to the

134) Although the medical specialist and doctor in charge allowed the discontinuance of treatment and discharge the patient from hospital at his guardian’s request, though contrary to their medical view, resulting in the patient’s death, the medical specialist, doctor and guardian were indicted as co-principals of murder by omission. The medical specialist and doctor in charge were held responsible as accessories of murder by commission due to lack of constituting the objective requirements for co-perpetration because, in spite of their intention of causing the patient’s death, their contributions did not amount to planned manipulation, determent, promotion, or control of the core action chain that led to his death (Supreme Court Decision [2002Do995, June 24, 2004]).

doctors.¹³⁵⁾ This ruling was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.¹³⁶⁾

<Figure 35> Do You Agree with Euthanasia ?

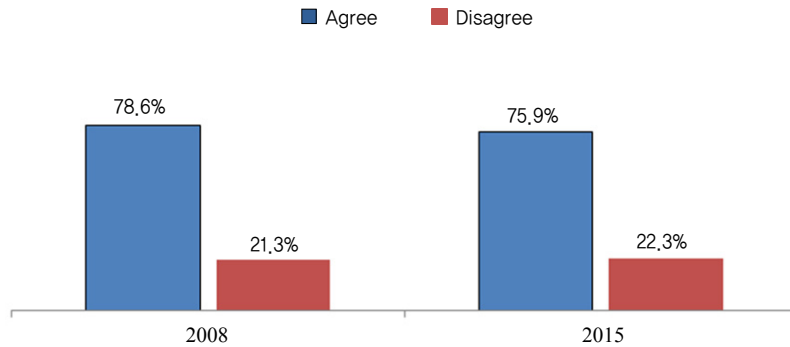


A chronological analysis of responses regarding whether people agree with euthanasia demonstrates that the ratio of the affirmative responses slightly decreased compared to the 2008 survey, although there were no substantial difference between the 2008 and current surveys.

135) If life-sustaining treatment results in forcing mere prolongment of mental and bodily suffering upon a patient in a permanent vegetative state with no consciousness, then the patient's human dignity and value are harmed. It can be stated that leaving the life of a terminally ill patient at the hands of the nature brings greater benefit than harm to the patient in light of his/her human dignity and value. Thus, where a patient depends on a respirator in a permanent vegetative state with no consciousness, if ① the continuance of treatment is medically futile and ② the patient's intention to terminate life-sustaining treatment can be inferred from his/her prior expression of intention, character, sense of value or belief, family intimacy, usual life style, age, life expectancy, degree of disease and other criteria, leaving the patient's life in the hands of nature can be considered to bring greater benefit than harm to the patient in light of the patient's human dignity and value. Accordingly, the patient's right of self-determination as to discontinuance of life-sustaining treatment cannot be limited or denied by doctors to the extent that the patient does not want his/her life prolonged through a respirator (Seoul Seobu District Court Decision [2008Ga-Hap6977, November 28, 2008]).

136) (Supreme Court Full Bench Decision [2009Da17417, May 21, 2009]).

<Figure 36> Chronological Change of Responses regarding Do You Agree with Euthanasia ?¹³⁷⁾



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses regarding whether people agree with euthanasia demonstrates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education and a lower level of subjective stratum identification and especially higher (80.2%) in the 40-49 aged group than in any other age groups.

137) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 259.

<Table 36> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Do You Agree with Euthanasia

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	16.0	59.9	18.6	3.7	1.8	75.9	22.3
Age	20-29	529	12.5	63.1	18.9	3.4	2.1	75.6	22.3
	30-39	560	10.3	67.3	18.4	2.5	1.5	77.6	20.9
	40-49	644	19.2	61.1	15.5	3.2	1.1	80.2	18.6
	50-59	594	16.4	56.2	20.4	4.6	2.3	72.6	25.1
	60 and over	673	20.4	53.4	19.7	4.5	2.0	73.8	24.2
Education Level	Middle school and lower	23.7	50.0	17.3	5.7	3.3	73.7	23.0	71.1
	High school	15.1	58.8	20.7	3.6	1.8	73.9	24.3	67.4
	College and higher	14.7	63.7	17.1	3.2	1.4	78.4	20.3	61.6
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	17.9	59.9	16.9	3.7	1.6	77.8	20.6
	Middle class	1,527	14.7	60.4	19.8	3.3	1.7	75.1	23.1
	Upper class	122	12.3	53.4	22.0	7.3	5.1	65.7	29.3

3. Degree of Compliance with Labor-Management Relations Statutes

(1) Analysis of Survey Results

Question 7) Do you agree or disagree that labor-management relations statutes are duly complied currently?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	1.4
Agree	40.3
Disagree	49.2
Strongly disagree	3.8
Don't know/No opinion	5.3
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether labor-management relations statutes these days are duly complied, 41.7% of the respondents chose ‘strongly agree (1.4%)’ or ‘agree (40.3%)’, compared to 53.0% who chose ‘disagree (49.2%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.8%)’, which was 11.3% higher than those who agree with compliance. To govern labor-management relations, the Act on Support for the Improvement in Labor-Management Relations (Labor-Management Relations Improvement Act) was enacted on May 25, 2010. The Labor-Management Relations Improvement Act ‘aims to contribute to the sound development of the national economy and social stability by establishing cooperative labor-management relations for coexistence.’¹³⁸⁾ Furthermore, the Act on the Establishment and Operation

of the Korea Tripartite Commission was enacted on 24 May 1999, re-titled to the Economic and Social Development Commission Act on 26 January 2007. The Economic and Social Development Commission Act ‘aims to promote industrial peace and contribute to the balanced development of the national economy by establishing the Economic and Social Development Commission of labor unions, management, and the government and by prescribing matters necessary for the organization and operation, for the purposes of consulting about labor policies and related economic and social policies based on mutual trust and cooperation among the three parties, as well as providing advice to the President when necessary’.

In Korea, the social and economic structure characterized by the guarantee of a lifelong working place and full retirement age was challenged by the new ‘temporary agency work’ system. This led to the enactment of the Act on the Protection, etc. of Temporary Agency Workers on February 20, 1998. This Act was established ‘to ensure the proper operation of temporary work agency businesses and to establish criteria for working conditions and other related matters, for temporary agency workers, thereby contributing to the employment stability and

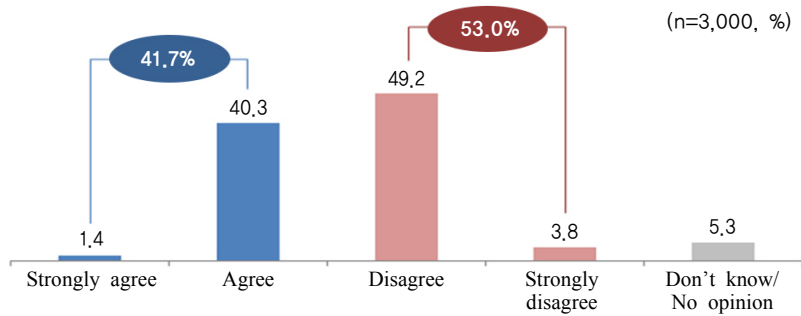
138) The Act on Support for the Improvement in Labor-Management Relations was enacted ‘to build a participatory labor-management partnership for implementing employment and human resources development programs and communicating common values based on labor-management cooperation as a new paradigm of coexistence and cooperation in labor-management relations is now required to ensure stable and sustainable economic growth by overcoming the recent economic crisis and restoring our competitiveness, and further to substantially promote a labor-management partnership and meet national aspirations for changing the existing labor-management paradigm in Korea by providing a legal basis to support the operation of the Korea Labor Foundation as a key implementing body to conduct projects of mutual interest between labor and management’.

welfare promotion of temporary agency workers and the efficient supply of and demand for manpower'. Recently, the the definition of ordinary wages emerged as an issue between labor and management. Regarding this matter, the Supreme Court held that regular bonuses are constituted as ordinary wages.¹³⁹⁾ Management filed a constitutional petition against the Supreme Court's decision on grounds of ambiguity of the provisions concerning ordinary wages, but the Constitutional Court rejected the petition ruling that the relevant provisions were constitutional.¹⁴⁰⁾ The 'Ssangyong Motors layoff case' was another issue that raised wide public attention. In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that the layoffs administered by Ssangyong Motor company in 2009, met the 'urgent managerial necessity' requirement.¹⁴¹⁾

139) Where Gap corporation paid, according to its bonus payment rules, the full amount to workers with a service period exceeding two months, an amount calculated by applying a predetermined rate per interval for new employees with a service period not exceeding two months, employees who returned to work after a two-month or longer leave or temporary retirees, and an amount calculated on a daily basis of working days for workers who retired during the bonus payment period, the above bonuses each constitute an ordinary wage (Supreme Court Full Bench Decision [2012Da89399, December 18, 2013]).

140) Considering both the legislative purport of the relevant provisions which require that an employer add at least 50 percent of the ordinary wage for extended, night or holiday work of workers and Article 2 of the Labor Standards Act which provide that any kind of money and valuables that the employer pays to workers as remuneration for work done for working hours predetermined through labor contract within the limits of the total legal working hours constitute wage regardless of their titles. Ordinary wage means all kinds of money and valuables that the employer pays to workers for work ordinarily offered by them for the contractual working hours and workers are entitled to be paid regularly and uniformly without requiring any additional work other than the contractual work. Furthermore, the courts have presented comparatively consistent criteria, such as 'regularity', 'uniformity' and 'fixedness', as the conceptual indicators of ordinary wage, which enables a reasonable interpretation of what the ordinary wage means, so the provisions at issue are not contrary to the principle of definiteness (Constitutional Court Decision [2013Hun-Ba172 · 317 (Combination), August 28, 2014]).

<Figure 37> Do You Think Labor-Management Relations Statutes are Duly Complied with?

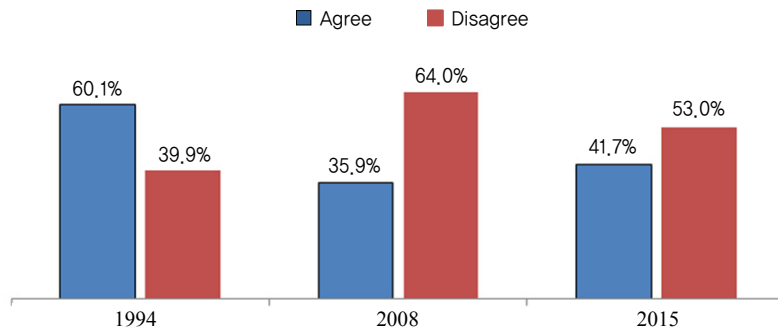


Based on a chronological analysis of responses regarding whether labor-management relations statutes are duly complied with, the 1994 survey illustrates that the ratio of agreement (60.1%) was higher than the ratio of disagreement (39.9%). However, in the 2008 and 2015 surveys the ratios are reversed: the percentage of disagreement, respectively, were 64.0% and 53.0% while the percentage of agreement, respectively, were 35.9% and 41.7%.¹⁴²⁾

141) The dismissal of Eul and others by Gap corporation, that was in a rehabilitation process due to its liquidity crisis, for managerial reasons was triggered by urgent managerial necessity, all circumstances involved were taken into consideration. Especially, Gap corporation is considered to have made every effort in advance to avoid dismissal and to have selected those subject to dismissal according to the reasonable and fairness criteria, as well as to have met the consultation requirements under Article 24 (3) of the Labor Standards Act (Supreme Court Decision [2012Da14517, November 13, 2014]).

142) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 285; Park, Sang-Chul et. al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 143.

<Figure 38> Chronological Change of Responses on Whether Labor-Management Relations Statutes are Duly Complied with¹⁴³⁾



(2) Analysis of Grounds

Question 7-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 7) If so, who do you think is the most responsible for such non-compliance?

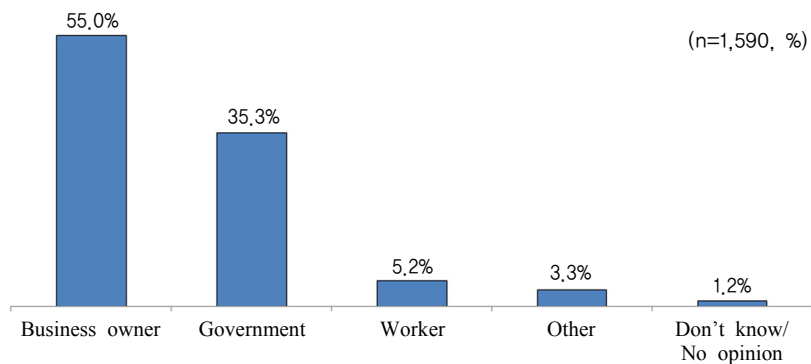
Result	%
Business owner	55.0
Government	35.3
Worker	5.2
Other	3.3
Don't know/No opinion	1.2
Total (N=1,590)	100.0

143) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 285; Park, Sang-Chul et. al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 143.

[General Analysis]

Of the respondents (N=1,590) who disagree with compliance to labor-management relations statutes, 55.0% believe that the most responsible for non-compliance are business owners, followed by the government (35.3%) and workers (5.2%). This 2015 survey result illustrates that the percentage of respondents who chose ‘business owners’ (decreased from 60.8% in 2008 to 55.0% in 2015) and ‘government’ (increased from 27.1% in 2008 to 35.3% in 2015) have increased because the option ‘all’ was excluded from the list of the response options.

<Figure 39> Who is the Most Responsible for Non-Compliance with Labor-Management Relations Statutes



A chronological analysis of responses regarding who is the most responsible for non-compliance with labor-management relations statutes demonstrates that the percentage of respondents who chose business owners or the government has increased significantly since 2008.

<Table 37> Chronological Change of Responses regarding Who is the Most Responsible for Non-Compliance with Labor-Management Relations Statutes¹⁴⁴⁾

	1991	1994	2008	2015
Business owner	27.1%	24.3%	60.8%	55.0%
Worker	2.5%	2.5%	11.0%	5.2%
Government	11.8%	16.1%	27.1%	35.3%
All	52.0%	57.1%	-	-
Other	6.6%	-	0.2%	3.3%
Don't know/ No opinion	-	-	0.1%	1.2%

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses regarding whether labor-management relations statutes are duly complied with demonstrates that the ratio of disagreement is relatively higher in those groups of people aged under 49 than in those aged 50 and over and in the groups of student (66.0%) and white-collar (60.2%).

144) Park, Sang-Chul et. al., "1991 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1991, p. 112; Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, "2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 290; Park, Sang-Chul et. al., "1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research", Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 143.

<Table 38> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether
Labor-Management Relations Statutes are Duly Complied with

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	1.4	40.3	49.2	3.8	5.3	41.7	53.0
Age	20-29	529	1.2	33.3	55.5	6.1	3.9	34.5	61.6
	30-39	560	1.1	36.8	54.7	5.3	2.1	37.9	60.0
	40-49	644	1.3	38.2	54.8	3.8	1.9	39.5	58.6
	50-59	594	1.9	45.7	44.7	2.5	5.1	47.6	47.2
	60 and over	673	1.4	45.9	38.1	2.2	12.5	47.3	40.3
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	2.2	51.2	36.6	4.4	5.7	53.4	41.0
	Self-employed	666	1.2	42.4	45.6	2.7	8.1	43.6	48.3
	Blue-collar	588	2.4	44.3	46.0	3.1	4.2	46.7	49.1
	White-collar	733	0.5	37.9	54.6	5.6	1.3	38.4	60.2
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.5	41.9	47.0	2.1	7.5	43.4	49.1
	Student	185	1.7	27.3	60.4	5.6	5.0	29.0	66.0
	Unemployed/ Other	132	0.8	25.5	57.1	7.5	9.1	26.3	64.6

An analysis of the relations between the compliance with labor-management relations laws and the outcomes of irregular worker protection statutes illustrates that many (71.4%) believe that labor-management relations statutes are neither duly complied with, nor irregular worker protection statutes are successful.

<Table 39> Comparative Table of Responses regarding Compliance with Labor-Management Relations Statutes and Responses regarding Outcomes of Irregular Worker Protection Statutes

Irregular Worker Protection Statutes are Successful Labor-Management Relations Statutes are Duly Complied with	Successful	Not Successful	Don't Know/ No Opinion
	Agree	51.5%	47.6%
Disagree	27.6%	71.4%	1.0%

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses regarding who is the most responsible for non-compliance with labor-management relations statutes shows that the ratio of the respondents who chose the government is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education, in a smaller size of area, and with a more progressive inclination.

<Table 40> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Who is the Most Responsible for Non-Compliance with Labor-Management Relations Statutes

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Business Owner	Government	Worker	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	55.0	35.3	5.2	3.3	1.2
Education Level	Middle school and lower	159	57.8	23.6	13.4	1.8	3.4
	High school	598	60.6	31.0	5.1	2.4	0.9
	College and higher	834	50.4	40.6	3.7	4.3	1.0

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Business Owner	Government	Worker	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	55.0	35.3	5.2	3.3	1.2
Size of Area	Large city	713	57.4	32.4	5.3	3.9	0.9
	Small/ medium city	495	56.3	35.4	3.4	3.0	1.8
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	382	48.8	40.6	7.2	2.6	0.9
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	353	52.9	39.1	3.4	3.4	1.2
	Moderate	848	54.3	37.1	4.2	3.4	1.1
	Conservative	389	58.5	27.9	9.1	3.1	1.4

4. Regulation of Enterprises Causing Environmental Pollution

Question 8) How much regulation do you think the government should enforce to enterprises that cause environmental pollution?	
Result	%
.....
Stricter than it is	71.9
As strict as it is	24.1
Less strict than it is	3.5
Other	0.1
Don't know/No opinion	0.3
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

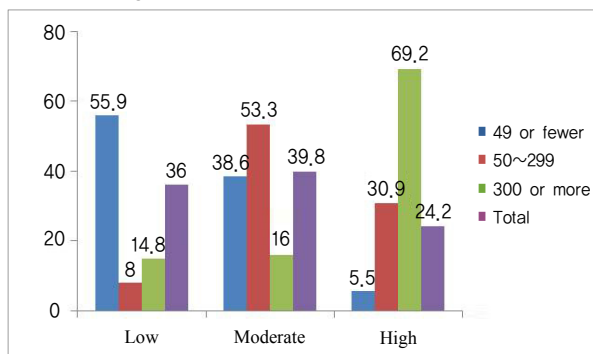
When asked about how much regulation that the government should enforce to those enterprises that cause environmental pollution, 71.9% of the respondents chose ‘more strict than it is’, followed by ‘as strict as it

is’ (24.1%) and ‘less strict than it is’ (3.5%). This trend in public opinion is supported by findings from a survey of green management level conducted by the Korea Environment Institute of 500 manufacturing companies in Metropolitan Cities and Provinces during the period of September and November 2013, which revealed that the level of green management (including efforts to prevent environmental pollution) was lower in small and medium enterprises.¹⁴⁵⁾

To put regulation on environmental pollution, the Framework Act on Environmental Policy is in operation. This Act aims to ‘ensure that all citizens enjoy a healthy and pleasant life by preventing environmental pollution and environmental damage and by managing and preserving the environment in an appropriate and sustainable manner by defining the rights and duties of citizens and the obligations of the State with regard to environmental preservation and determining the fundamental matters for

145) Findings from a survey of the green management level conducted by the Korea Environment Institute through door-to-door, fax, email, telephone, and mail interviews, of 500 manufacturing companies (254 companies with 49 or fewer employees, 165 companies with 50-299 employees, and 81 companies with 300 or more employees) in Metropolitan Cities and Provinces during the period of September and November 2013, are as follows (Lee, Chang-Hun, Han, Sang-Un, Han, Mi-Jin, Park, Si-Won and Ahn, Yoon-Gi, “Facilitating Green Management in Korea”, Korea Environment Institute, 2013, pp. 38-39):

[Green Management Level]

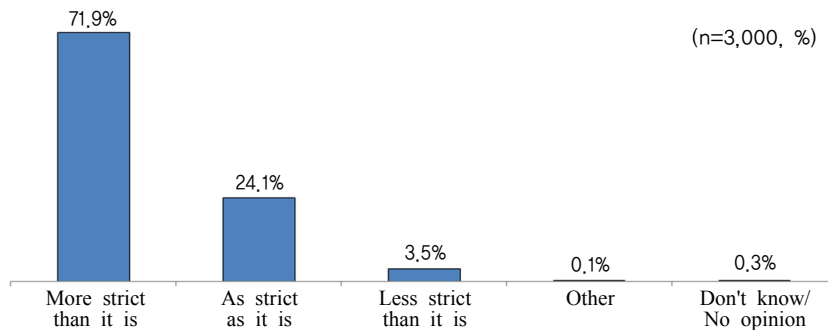


environmental policies.’ In addition, the Act on Control and Aggravated Punishment of Environmental Offenses, Etc. (Environmental Offense Control Act) is in force to control and punish enterprises for environmental offenses.¹⁴⁶⁾ Furthermore, there are several environmental pollution regulation laws that include provisions concerning the punishment of legal entities, as well as direct wrongdoers, to secure the effectiveness of punishment for environmental offenses that constitutional reviews were undertaken by the Constitutional Court several times¹⁴⁷⁾ because the provision that once an environmental offense committed, the legal entity, as well as the direct wrongdoer, bear penal liability regardless of the degree of fault.

146) The Environmental Offense Control Act, wholly amended on December 31, 1999, aimed to ‘contribute to environmental conservation by imposing aggravated punishment and stricter administrative sanctions on any act of polluting or damaging the environment, which causes damage to human life or health, drinking-water sources, natural ecosystems, etc.’ Subsequently, the Act was re-titled the Act on Control and Aggravated Punishment of Environmental Offenses, Etc. (Environmental Offense Control Act) on April 28, 2011, with its purpose amended to ‘contribute to environmental conservation by providing for matters concerning aggravated punishment for, and the control, prevention, etc. of, any act of polluting or damaging the environment, which causes damage to or degradation of the habitat or natural environment, etc.’.

147) Constitutional review of subparagraph 4, etc., of Article 78 of the Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystem Conservation Act (Constitutional Court Decision [2011Hun-Ga26 · 2013Hun-Ga14 (Combination), July 25, 2013]); Constitutional review of Article 81 of the Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystem Conservation Act (Constitutional Court Decision [2011Hun-Ga38, November 29, 2011]); Constitutional review of Article 52 of the Act on the Management and Use of Livestock Excreta (Constitutional Court Decision [2011Hun-Ga10 · 31 · 43 · 45 · 46 · 49 · 62 · 68 (Combination), September 30, 2010]).

<Figure 40> Degree of Regulation that The Government Should Enforce to Enterprises Causing Environmental Pollution



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses regarding how much government regulation is necessary regarding those enterprises that cause environmental pollution demonstrates that the percentage of respondents who chose ‘more strict than it is’ is relatively higher in the group of people aged 49 and under than in the group of those aged 50 and over and in the groups with a higher level of education, student (80.4%) and those in the white-collar group(79.7%). Consequently, according to the analysis, the percentage of the respondents who selected ‘more strict than it is’ is much higher in the capital region (77.5%) than in any other region.

<Table 41> Cluster Analysis of the Degree of Regulation that Government Should Enforce to the Enterprises Causing Environmental Pollution

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	More Strict Than It is	As Strict As It is	Less Strict Than It is	Other	Don't Know/No Opinion
Total		3,000	71.9	24.1	3.5	0.1	0.3
Education Level	Middle school and lower	(395)	58.4	36.7	4.5	0.0	0.5
	High school	(1196)	70.8	25.9	2.9	0.0	0.5
	College and higher	(1409)	76.6	19.2	3.8	0.2	0.2
Age	20-29	529	73.6	21.2	4.6	0.0	0.7
	30-39	560	78.9	16.6	4.0	0.2	0.2
	40-49	644	76.7	19.8	3.2	0.3	0.0
	50-59	594	67.1	29.4	3.1	0.1	0.4
	60 and over	673	64.4	32.2	3.0	0.0	0.5
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	58.9	32.3	8.1	0.0	0.7
	Self-employed	666	68.0	28.0	3.3	0.1	0.7
	Blue-collar	588	68.8	26.8	4.3	0.0	0.2
	White-collar	733	79.7	16.8	2.8	0.4	0.3
	Full-time housekeeper	563	68.7	28.0	3.1	0.0	0.2
	Student	185	80.4	17.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Region	Unemployed/Other	132	77.2	19.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
	Capital region	(1483)	77.5	19.5	2.4	0.1	0.5
	Chungcheong region	(311)	68.7	29.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
	Honam region	(302)	67.2	28.4	3.9	0.2	0.3

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	More Strict Than It is	As Strict As It is	Less Strict Than It is	Other	Don't Know/ No Opinion
Total		3,000	71.9	24.1	3.5	0.1	0.3
	Gyeongsang region	(779)	62.5	30.9	6.3	0.1	0.1
	Gangwon/ Jeju region	(125)	83.7	13.0	2.9	0.4	0.0

5. Outcomes of the Temporary Worker Protection System

Question 20) The Act on the Protection, etc. of Fixed-Term and Part-Time Workers was enacted in 2007 and is currently in operation to protect temporary workers. Do you agree or disagree that the temporary worker protection system successfully protects temporary workers?

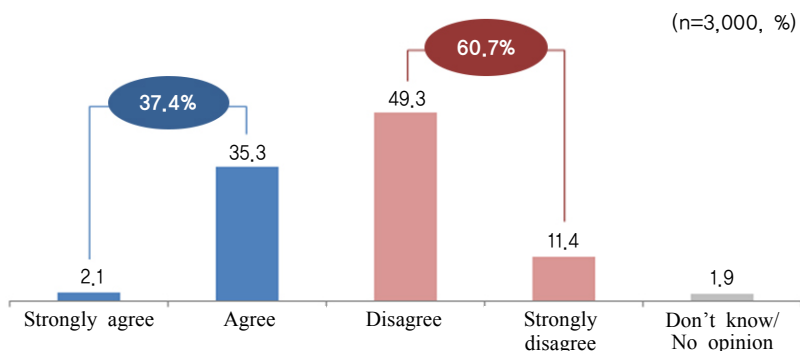
Result	%	
.....	
Strongly agree	2.1] 37.4
Agree	35.3	
Disagree	49.3] 60.7
Strongly disagree	11.4	
Don't know/No opinion	1.9	
.....	
Total (N=3,000)	100.0	

[General Analysis]

When asked whether the temporary worker protection system successfully protects these workers, a majority (60.7%) of the respondents chose ‘disagree (49.3%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (11.4%)’, compared to

37.4% who chose ‘agree (35.3%)’ or ‘strongly agree (2.1%)’, which was 23.3% lower than those who agreed. With the number of temporary workers increasing in our society, the Act on the Protection, etc. of Fixed-Term and Part-Time Workers (Fixed-Term Worker Protection Act) was enacted on December 26, 2006, to ‘promote the sound development of the labor market by redressing undue discrimination against fixed-term and part-time workers and improving their working conditions.’

<Figure 41> Whether the Temporary Worker Protection System is Successful



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of the responses regarding whether the temporary worker protection system successfully protects temporary workers illustrates that the percentage of disagreement is relatively higher in the group with a higher level of education. According to the analysis, the percentage of agreement is highest in the 60 and over age group (43.3%) and lowest in the 30-39 age group (31.9%). Based on occupation, the ratio of agreement is highest in the group in agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries sector (42.7%) while the ratio of disagreement is highest in the group of

unemployed/other sector (69.2%), closely followed by groups of student (66.4%) and white-collar (65.6%).

<Table 42> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether the Temporary Worker Protection System is Successful

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	2.1	35.3	49.3	11.4	1.9	37.4	60.7
Age	20-29	529	2.4	31.0	49.5	16.8	.4	33.4	66.3
	30-39	560	2.0	29.8	52.4	14.4	1.3	31.9	66.9
	40-49	644	2.0	35.4	50.5	11.3	.9	37.4	61.8
	50-59	594	2.7	36.9	49.2	9.7	1.7	39.5	58.8
	60 and over	673	1.7	41.6	45.6	6.1	4.9	43.3	51.7
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	1.2	45.7	40.0	7.9	5.3	46.9	47.9
	High school	1,196	2.8	34.8	50.1	9.8	2.5	37.6	59.9
	College and higher	1,409	1.9	32.7	51.3	13.7	0.5	34.6	65.0
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	2.1	40.6	46.8	8.4	2.1	42.7	55.2
	Self-employed	666	2.0	37.9	47.5	9.6	2.9	39.9	57.1
	Blue-collar	588	2.5	36.6	49.6	9.8	1.5	39.1	59.4
	White-collar	733	2.0	32.0	50.5	15.1	0.4	34.0	65.6
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.0	37.4	49.9	7.2	3.5	39.4	57.1
	Student	185	3.0	30.0	49.9	16.5	0.5	33.0	66.4
	Unemployed/ Other	132	1.5	27.0	49.7	19.5	2.3	28.5	69.2

6. Approval of the Criminalization of Adultery

Question 16) The Constitutional Court ruled in 2015 that the criminalization of adultery was unconstitutional. Do you agree or disagree with the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery?

Result	%	
Strongly agree	5.6	33.3
Agree	27.7	
Disagree	38.6	65.6
Strongly disagree	27.0	
Don't know/No opinion	1.1	
Total (N=3,000)		100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether to abolish the law criminalizing adultery, a majority (65.6%) of the respondents selected ‘disagree (38.6%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (27.0%)’, compared to 33.3% who chose ‘agree (27.7%)’ or ‘strongly agree (5.6%)’, which was 32.3% lower than those who disagree. Similar results were also there in a survey conducted by the Korean Women’s Development Institute in 2014, a survey conducted by the Kukmin Daily in 2015, and a survey conducted by the Gallup Korea in 2015, in which 60%, 70% (80.8% of female respondents and 57.8% of male respondents) and 53%, respectively, disagreed with the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery.¹⁴⁸⁾

148) According to a survey conducted by the Korean Women’s Development Institute regarding the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery among 2,000 men and women aged 19 and over across the country on June 24-27, 2014, only 18.5% of the respondents agreed, 21.2% neither agreed nor disagreed and 60% disagreed that

The Criminal Act provides that a married person that commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years; the same shall apply to the other participant (Article 241 (1) of the Criminal Act). In such cases, the crime of adultery shall be prosecuted only upon the complaint of the victimized spouse; and if the victimized spouse condones or pardons the adultery, no other complaints can be made (Article 241 (2) of the Criminal Act).

The Constitutional Court held in 2008, that the criminalization of adultery was constitutional¹⁴⁹⁾, though four of the Justices gave *obiter*

the law criminalizing adultery should be abolished (See Park, Sun-Young, Song, Hyo-Jin, Goo, Mi-Young, Kim, Jeong-Hye and Yoo, Hye-Gyeong, “In-Depth Analysis on the Crime of Adultery”, Korean Women’s Development Institute, 2014, p. 56). In addition, according to a survey (confidence level: 95%, sampling error: $\pm 3.10\%$) conducted by Kukmin Daily regarding the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery among 1,000 male and female adults (200 for each age group from the twenties to sixties) across the country on February 25, 2015, 80.8% of the female respondents and 57.8% of the male respondents agreed that the law criminalizing adultery should be maintained (Abolition of the Crime of Adultery-Kukmin Daily survey conducted through mobile phones (N=1,000): “70% disagree with the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery”, The Kukmin Daily, February 27, 2015 <http://news.kmib.co.kr/article/view.asp?arcid=0922975229&code=11131100>). Furthermore, according to a survey conducted by Gallup Korea regarding the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery through the RRD method based via mobile phones among 1,003 adults across the country on March 3-5, 2015, the most preferred option was ‘disagree’ (53%), followed by ‘agree’ (34%) and ‘don’t know/no opinion’ (13%) (Daily Opinion, Issue No. 152, Gallup Korea, First Week of March 2015, p. 10).

- 149) The contested provision in this case acts as an appropriate means to serve the legitimate legislative purpose by restricting adultery and sexual intercourse in order to protect marital relationships and preserve social order. Though the restrictive regulation involving criminal punishment may be of issue, but this is presupposed by the freedom of legislation. Given the legal awareness that adultery harms social order and violates presubscribed rights, in addition to the strong demand for preemptive prevention of adultery and sexual intercourse, the legislature’s judgment to criminally punish adultery and sexual intercourse is not arbitrary. In addition, the private interest infringed by the provision in this case is as good as restriction on sexual acts in specific relationships and thus insignificant when compared to the

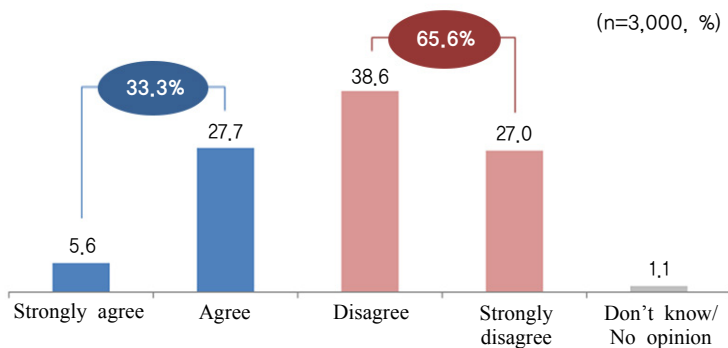
dictum of its unconstitutionality and one an opinion of incompatibility with the Constitution. This ruling of the Constitutional Court changed in February 2015, by holding that Article 241 of the Criminal Act providing that, ‘A married person who commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years. The same shall apply to the other participant.’ was unconstitutional, because it infringed on the right to sexual autonomy and the privacy right.¹⁵⁰⁾ The ruling of the Constitutional Court declaring the criminalization of adultery unconstitutional generated an astounding response, by society, and led to those convicted of committing adultery to commence action for the conviction to be

resulting public interest, thereby achieving the balance of interests as well. In that sense, the provision in this case does not infringe on the individual right to sexual autonomy and privacy, therefore, it does not violate the rule against excessive restriction. It is true that the provision imposes only imprisonment as a statutory sentence, but this does not necessarily mean that the punishment is overly excessive (Constitutional Court Decision [2007Hun-Ga17, October 30, 2008].

- 150) As the social structure and the public’s perception about marriage and sex shift and the right to sexual autonomy is viewed more seriously, it is difficult to say that there is a consensus on whether adultery should be punished as a criminal offense. The current trend in criminal legislation is that private sexual behavior, though contrary to morality, should be free from state control unless seriously harming the society or constituting an infringement of a concrete legal interest, and thus, the abolition of the criminalization of adultery conforms to the global trend. Whether to maintain a marriage and a family should be left to the free will of the parties and should not rely on external factors such as the criminalization of adultery. Conviction of adultery is currently very rare and the social censure of adulterous act has tempered, thus, the adultery provision is losing its function as a norm regulating behavior and as a deterrence for general and special prevention of the criminal policy. Monogamy of a married couple and the protection of female spouse can be more effectively secured through civil proceedings, such as claims for judicial divorce and compensation for damage, while the adultery provision would be used by the spouse, who is at fault, to compel divorce or by those outside the marriage to blackmail those who have cheated on their spouse. In conclusion, the contested provision is against the Constitution of the Republic of Korea because it infringes on the people’s right to sexual autonomy and privacy; and thus, violates the rule against excessive restriction (Constitutional Court Decision [2009Hun-Ba17, February 26, 2015]).

overturned.¹⁵¹⁾ Despite the abolition of the criminalization of adultery, the Supreme Court still upholds the fault-based divorce principle as demonstrated in a decision that rejected a divorce petition filed by a spouse who was at fault in 2015, based on the fault-based divorce principle (supported by seven of the justices though six stated dissenting opinion (no-fault divorce principle)).¹⁵²⁾

<Figure 42> Do You Agree with the Abolition of the Law Criminalizing Adultery



151) Constitutional Court Decision [2013Hun-Ma873, April 30, 2015].

152) Article 840 of the Civil Act includes in the causes for divorce a ‘serious cause for making it difficult to continue the marriage’, which can be interpreted as where a couple’s communal living relationship constituting the essence of marriage, which must be based on affection and trust between the spouses, is irrevocably broken and the continuation of marriage would cause unbearable pain to either spouse. If a couple’s communal life has deteriorated and nonexistent for such reasons as a long-term separation and reaches a point where it is objectively irrevocable, the couple’s communal life constituting the substance of marriage cannot be deemed to continue. As seen in this case, where the couple’s communal life has deteriorated and is irrevocable, a third party in a sexual relationship with one spouse of the deteriorated marriage may not be considered to intrude upon or disturb the couple’s communal life despite the continuance of their marriage. Thus, it cannot be liable for a tort based on a violation of the right to the couple’s communal life. This legal judgment does not depend on whether a claim for judicial divorce is pending or not (Supreme Court Full Bench Decision [2011Meu2997, November 20, 2014]).

[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses on whether people agree with the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery illustrates that the percentage of agreement is significantly higher among men (44.5%) than women (22.2%). In addition, this is especially higher in the 40-49 age group (42.3%) than in any other age group. Ultimately, the percentage of agreement is relatively higher in the groups with a higher level of education and subjective stratum identification and in the group with a more progressive inclination.

<Table 43> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether people Agree with Abolition of the Law Criminalizing Adultery

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	5.6	27.7	38.6	27.0	1.1	33.3	65.6
Age	20-29	529	6.0	29.1	39.5	23.6	1.9	35.0	63.0
	30-39	560	4.2	28.5	38.0	28.5	.8	32.7	66.5
	40-49	644	9.7	32.6	34.6	22.8	.4	42.3	57.4
	50-59	594	3.4	29.4	40.0	26.4	.9	32.8	66.3
	60 and over	673	4.3	19.7	41.2	33.0	1.8	24.0	74.2
Gender	Male	1,489	8.1	36.4	35.7	18.7	1.1	44.5	54.4
	Female	1,511	3.1	19.1	41.5	35.2	1.2	22.2	76.7
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.4	20.0	36.5	36.2	1.9	25.4	72.7
	High school	1,196	4.1	25.8	41.4	27.0	1.6	29.9	68.4
	College and higher	1,409	6.9	31.4	36.8	24.4	0.5	38.3	61.2

Section 3 Current Legal System and Changes in Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total		
							Agree	Disagree	
Total	3,000	5.6	27.7	38.6	27.0	1.1	33.3	65.6	
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	5.5	24.1	41.5	27.6	1.2	29.6	69.1
	Middle class	1,527	5.5	30.5	36.5	26.4	1.1	36.0	62.9
	Upper class	122	7.6	31.4	33.5	27.5	0.0	39.0	61.0
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	7.5	32.8	35.9	22.5	1.2	40.3	58.4
	Moderate	1,462	5.3	27.2	39.2	27.2	1.1	32.5	66.4
	Conservative	855	4.6	24.3	39.8	30.2	1.1	28.9	70.0

7. Punishing Those Engaged in Prostitution

Question 17) Recently at issue is whether the 'Sexual Traffic Punishment Act' regulating those engaged in prostitution is against the Constitution. Do you agree or disagree with the punishment of those engaged in prostitution?

Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	19.9
Agree	39.6
Disagree	30.7
Strongly disagree	7.7
Don't know/No opinion	2.2
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When asked whether people agree with the punishment of those engaged in prostitution, 59.5% of the respondents opted for ‘strongly agree (19.9%)’ or ‘agree (39.6%)’, compared to 38.4% who selected ‘disagree (30.7%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (7.7%)’, which was 21.1% lower than those who agree. Similar results were also seen in a survey on ‘whether people agree with criminalization of sexual trafficking’ conducted by Gallup Korea in 2015, in which 61% agreed with the criminalization of sexual trafficking.¹⁵³⁾

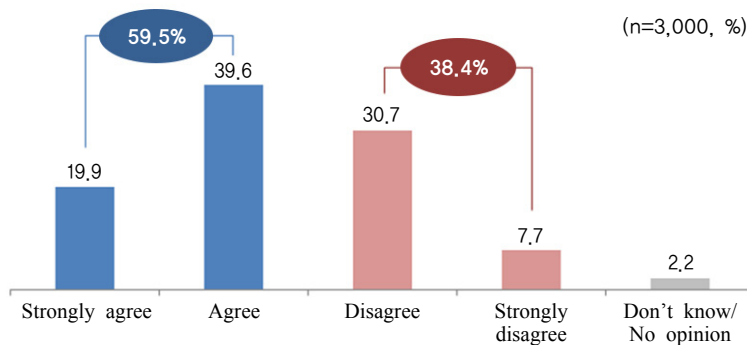
The Korean sexual trafficking law currently requires that sexual traffickers should be punished. Article 21 (1) of the Act on the Punishment of Acts of Arranging Sexual Traffic (the Sexual Traffic Punishment Act) provides that ‘Any person who has engaged in the conduct of sexual trafficking shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, by a fine not exceeding three million won, by misdemeanor imprisonment, or by a minor fine.’ This Act is pending for review in the Constitutional Court¹⁵⁴⁾, which was commenced at the

153) According to a survey conducted by Gallup Korea, regarding ‘whether to agree with the criminalization of sexual trafficking’, among 1,100 people during the period between March 31 to April 2, 2015, the most preferred option was ‘agree’ (61%), followed by ‘disagree’ (33%) and ‘don’t know/no opinion’ (6%). Those who agreed selected, as grounds for agreement, ‘prevention of indiscriminate sexual behaviors, laxity in morals and social disorder’ (26%), ‘wrong doing and necessity for legal control’ (19%), ‘protection of minors and runaway juveniles’ (12%), and ‘strong punishment and law enforcement’ (8%) (Daily Opinion, Issue No. 156, Gallup Korea, First Week of April 2015, p. 13).

154) For details of the constitutional review concerning Article 21 (1) of the Act on the Punishment of Acts of Arranging Sexual Traffic, see press releases regarding pleading of the case (2013Hun-Ga2) posted on the Constitutional Court website on April 9, 2015.

request of the Seoul Bukbu District Court.¹⁵⁵⁾

<Figure 43> Do You Agree with Punishment of Those Engaged in Prostitution



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses on whether people agree with the punishment of those engaged in prostitution demonstrates that the percentage of agreement is higher among women (66.5%) than men (52.4%), and especially higher in the 20-29 aged group (65.0%) than in any other age group. According to the analysis, the percentage of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education, a

155) The criminal division IV (single) of the Seoul Bukbu District Court held that ‘sexual acts are in the private sphere even when entailing the giving and receiving of money or other property, so we cannot readily conclude that sexual contact between adults, unless it involves coercion or extortion, is a harmful practice that poses a serious threat to sound sex customs’, ‘the sexual traffic regulation law is contrary to the principle that sexual contact between adults should be left for the parties to decide in view of their right to self-determination and the State should not interfere in such matter by having recourse to its punishment right’; and also ‘sex-trafficking crackdowns are conducted arbitrarily and prostitutes become more dependent on pimps or organized groups of gangsters to protect themselves from such crackdowns’, so ‘imposing punishment on prostitutes results in bolstering up such sexual exploitation environment’ (News Releases, The Law Times, January 9, 2013).

higher level of subjective stratum identification, and a more conservative inclination. Based on occupation, the percentage of agreement is relatively lower in the groups who are ‘self-employed’ (57.6%), ‘blue-collar’ (59.8%) and ‘white-collar’ (53.7%), compared to other occupational groups. In addition, this indicates that the percentage that people agree is relatively lower in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups (56.6% and 52.0% respectively) constituting the primary generation to economic activity.

<Table 44> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether people Agree with Punishment of Those Engaged in Prostitution

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	19.9	39.6	30.7	7.7	2.2	59.5	38.4
Age	20-29	529	24.0	41.0	26.8	6.5	1.7	65.0	33.3
	30-39	560	20.3	36.3	34.8	7.4	1.2	56.6	42.1
	40-49	644	16.1	35.9	37.6	9.2	1.2	52.0	46.8
	50-59	594	18.7	41.6	29.2	7.7	2.8	60.4	36.8
	60 and over	673	21.1	43.0	25.0	7.3	3.7	64.0	32.2
Gender	Male	1,489	14.3	38.1	35.6	9.7	2.4	52.4	45.3
	Female	1,511	25.4	41.1	25.8	5.7	1.9	66.5	31.5
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	22.6	46.5	20.4	5.8	4.7	69.1	26.2
	High school	1,196	19.2	40.7	30.5	7.4	2.1	59.9	37.9
	College and higher	1,409	19.7	36.7	33.6	8.4	1.5	56.4	42.0
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	(133)	24.9	47.3	20.8	4.3	2.6	72.3	25.2
	Self-employed	(666)	17.0	40.5	30.1	9.1	3.2	57.6	39.2
	Blue-collar	(588)	15.9	43.9	31.2	6.8	2.2	59.8	38.1

Section 3 Current Legal System and Changes in Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total		
							Agree	Disagree	
Total	3,000	19.9	39.6	30.7	7.7	2.2	59.5	38.4	
	White-collar	(733)	19.3	34.3	36.1	9.0	1.3	53.7	45.1
	Full-time housekeeper	(563)	24.7	39.8	26.9	6.8	1.8	64.5	33.7
	Student	(185)	24.3	39.9	27.5	6.2	2.1	64.1	33.7
	Unemployed/ Other	(132)	24.1	36.1	31.4	5.1	3.2	60.3	36.5
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	20.2	38.7	31.3	7.6	2.2	58.9	38.9
	Middle class	1,527	19.8	40.0	30.3	7.7	2.2	59.8	38.0
	Upper class	122	18.7	44.1	28.3	7.9	1.0	62.8	36.2
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	19.7	38.3	33.2	7.2	1.6	58.0	40.4
	Moderate	1,462	20.4	38.2	30.7	8.3	2.4	58.6	39.0
	Conservative	855	19.2	43.0	28.6	6.9	2.2	62.2	35.5

8. Expected Outcomes of the Kim Young Ran Act

Question 19) The Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (Kim Young Ran Act), enacted in 2015, prohibits a public official from receiving cash, goods, or entertainment valued at not less than one million won regardless of whether it relates to his/her public duty. Do you agree or disagree that the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful in preventing public sector corruption?	
Result	%
.....
Strongly agree	8.7
Agree	47.0
Disagree	33.7
Strongly disagree	7.0
Don't know/No opinion	3.6
.....
Total (N=3,000)	100.0

[General Analysis]

When people were asked whether the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful in preventing public sector corruption, 55.7% of the respondents chose ‘strongly agree (8.7%)’ or ‘agree (47.0%)’, compared to 40.7% who chose ‘disagree (33.7%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (7.0%)’, which was 15% lower than those in agreement. Similar results were also shown in a survey conducted by Realmeter for JTBC TV in 2015, in which 64.0% agreed.¹⁵⁶⁾ The ‘Kim Young Ran Act’ aforementioned, refers to the Prohibition of Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (Act No. 13278) enacted on March 27, 2015, to prohibit public officials from receiving financial or other advantages. This Act, which consists of 24 Articles and an Appendix (3 Articles), will become effective in September 2016. The goal is to ‘ensure that public officials, etc., fulfill their duties uprightly and to secure public confidence in public

156) According to a survey conducted by Realmeter for JTBC TV, conducted through random-digit dialing (RDD) and interactive voice response method via landlines and mobile phones (each by 50%) in participation with 500 male and female adults aged 19 and over, on March 3, 2015 after the Kim Young Ran Bill was adopted at the plenary session of the National Assembly, six in ten of the respondents was in favor of the Bill, correlating to, 64.0% agreed and only 7.3% disagreed (<http://www.realmeter.net/2015/03/%EA%B5%AD%EB%AF%BC-64-%EA%B9%80%EC%98%81%EB%9E%80%EB%B2%95-%EA%B5%AD%ED%9A%8C-%ED%86%B5%EA%B3%BC-%EC%9E%98%ED%95%9C-%EA%B2%B0%EC%A0%95/> af of October 30, 2015). In addition, according to a survey conducted by Gallup Korea regarding ‘whether to agree with the Kim Young Ran Bill adopted at the National Assembly’, in participation with 1,500 adults aged 19 and over across the country, on March 10-12, 2015, the most preferred option was ‘agree’ (58%), followed by ‘disagree’ (21%) and ‘don’t know/no opinion’ (22%). Those who agreed selected, as grounds for agreement, ‘elimination of irregularities and corruption’ (31%), ‘reduction of the practices of making improper solicitations’ (11%), ‘creation of a more transparent society’ (10%), and ‘establishment of legislative regulation’ (10%) (Daily Opinion, Issue No. 153, Gallup Korea, Second Week of March 2015, p. 13).

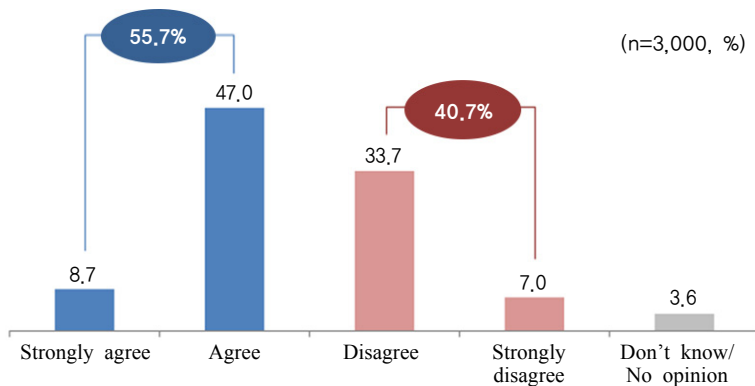
institutions by forbidding improper solicitations to public officials, etc., and by prohibiting them from accepting financial or other advantages.¹⁵⁷⁾

Key features of the Act are as follows. First, it forbids improper solicitations to public officials (Articles 5 through 7, 22 (2), and 23 (1) through (3)). No one shall solicit a public official performing his/her duties, directly or through a third party, to exercise an improper influence, and if a public official receives an improper solicitation repeatedly though he/she has clearly expressed his/her intention to refuse the solicitation, he/she shall report such fact to the head of the agency whereto he/she belongs. A person who makes an improper solicitation on behalf of or through a third party shall be subject to an administrative fine, and a public official who performs his/her duties as directed by an improper solicitation shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won. Second, it prohibits a public official from accepting financial or other advantages (Articles 8, 22 (1), and 23 (5)). A public official who accepts any financial or other advantage in excess of one million won at a time or three million won in a fiscal year from the same person, regardless of the relationship between such acceptance and his/her duties and the motive for offer, including contribution, sponsorship and donation, shall

157) This Act was enacted to 'eradicate improper solicitation practices hampering fair performance of duties by public officials, etc., and punish public officials, etc., for accepting financial or other advantages regardless of the relationship between such acceptance and their duties and whether such acceptance is made in exchange of any favors, thereby ensuring that public officials, etc., fulfill their duties uprightly and securing public confidence in public institutions, given the fact that the government and public officials are suffering a crisis of confidence due to public sector corruption and irregularity in cases that recently occurred one after another, which seriously impedes the development of our society and country to become more transparent and advanced, but the institutional system to solve such problem is still incomplete.

be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won. A public official who accepts any financial or other advantage not exceeding one million won at a time or three million won in a fiscal year in connection with his/her duties, regardless of whether such acceptance is made in exchange of any favor, shall be subject to a fine for negligence of two to five times the value of the financial or other advantage. Third, provisions for reporting violations and protection of reporting persons are provided for (Articles 13 through 15). In detail, anyone who discovers that a violation of this Act has taken place or is taking place, may report it to the public institution where the violation has occurred or its supervisory body, the Board of Audit and Inspection, an investigative authority, or the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.

<Figure 44> Do You Think that the Kim Young Ran Act will be Successful?



[Cluster Analysis]

A cluster analysis of responses on whether the ‘Kim Young Ran Act’ will be successful in preventing public sector corruption illustrates that the

percentage of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education and reside in a larger size of area. Based on occupation, the percentage of agreement is the highest in the occupational group of ‘white-collar’ (60.7%), closely followed by the groups of ‘student’ (57.9%), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (56.0%) and ‘blue-collar’ (53.9%).

<Table 45> Cluster Analysis of Responses regarding Whether the Kim Young Ran Act will be Successful

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion	Total	
								Agree	Disagree
Total		3,000	8.7	47.0	33.7	7.0	3.6	55.7	40.7
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.3	43.8	35.7	6.1	10.2	48.1	41.8
	High school	1,196	8.5	47.4	33.3	6.7	4.1	55.9	40.0
	College and higher	1,409	10.2	47.5	33.5	7.5	1.3	57.7	41.0
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	3.6	47.1	38.8	5.6	4.9	50.7	44.4
	Self-employed	666	6.9	45.3	34.2	9.1	4.4	52.2	43.3
	Blue-collar	588	8.5	45.4	35.6	6.2	4.2	53.9	41.8
	White-collar	733	11.5	49.2	31.7	6.4	1.2	60.7	38.1
	Full-time housekeeper	563	8.1	47.9	31.7	6.8	5.4	56.0	38.5
	Student	185	9.6	48.3	36.0	4.6	1.5	57.9	40.6
	Unemployed/ Other	132	9.4	44.3	34.7	8.3	3.4	53.7	43.0
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	9.7	48.2	32.5	6.7	2.9	57.9	39.2
	Small/ medium city	918	8.4	46.8	32.9	7.8	4.0	55.2	40.7
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	7.2	44.8	37.3	6.4	4.3	52.0	43.7

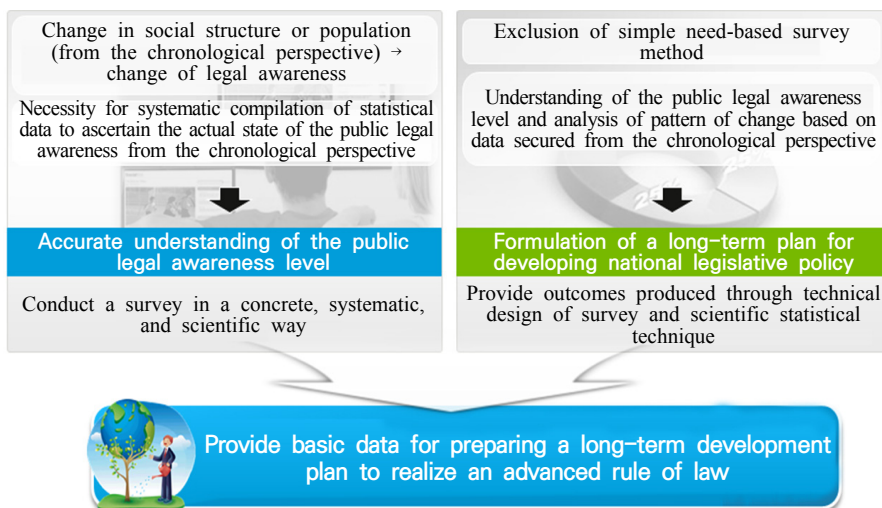
Chapter 4 The Public Legal Awareness Index and The Public Legal Awareness

Section 1 Background and Process of the Development of Indicators

1. Background of the Development of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Previous public legal awareness surveys were designed and conducted to provide basic data in realizing an advanced rule of law through accurate understanding of the level and pattern of changes in public legal awareness.

<Figure 45> Purposes of Surveying the Actual State of Legal Awareness



Subsequent to the review of previous data prior to the 2015 survey, there was a consent that the previous method of single-item analysis based on individual items would be insufficient to comprehensively analyze and briefly present the current legal awareness levels by the public.

In this context, the legal awareness indices are developed to facilitate the understanding of the levels of public legal awareness comprehensively. These legal awareness indices serve to establish a long-term national legislative policy through the evaluation of the public's consciousness of the law rather than the quality or cognitive capabilities of individual citizens.

Thus, the newly adopted legal awareness indicators enable an overall examination of the legal awareness level by the public and provide basic data for legal and systematic improvements.

2. Process of the Development of Public Legal Awareness Indicators

The public legal awareness indicators are designed by categorizing the legal awareness indicators based on an analysis of previous research conducted domestically and internationally.

The diagram in Figure 46 below shows the development process for the public legal awareness indicators.

<Figure 46> Development Process of ‘Public Legal Awareness Indicators’ for 2015 the Public Legal Awareness Survey

Comparative Review of Previous Research	Design of Survey Questions by Factor	Preliminary Survey of Legal Awareness Indices	Modification of Survey Questions	Final Selection of Survey Questions
Develop legal awareness items by factor	Determine survey questions through professional conferences	Conduct pretest with a sample of 103 people	Modify survey questions based on findings from pretest	Determine survey questions for legal awareness indicators

The development process of the public legal awareness indicators illustrated above includes the process of deriving the composite public legal awareness index and categorizing survey questions by factor.

In the previous research stage, such terms as the ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youth’, the ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Adults’ and ‘Rule of Law Index’, are used to categorize survey questions by factor. This categorization of survey questions enables the identification of the matters to be preferentially improved based on a comparative analysis between factors as well as between detailed items.

In addition, this survey broadens the concept of legal awareness to categorize survey questions based on the interest in law, legal awareness and sentiment, and guarantee of legal validity. Regarding the rule of law, the observance of law, and the guarantee of fundamental rights by law,

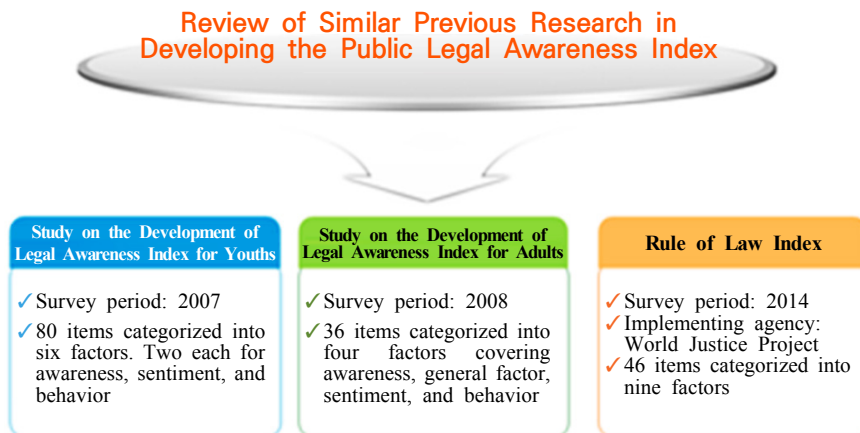
so as to facilitate basic data for drafting policy realizes an advanced rule of law.

All items are categorized into six factors: interest in law, legal awareness and sentiment, observance of law, guarantee of fundamental rights by law, the validity of law, and the enactment and execution of law.

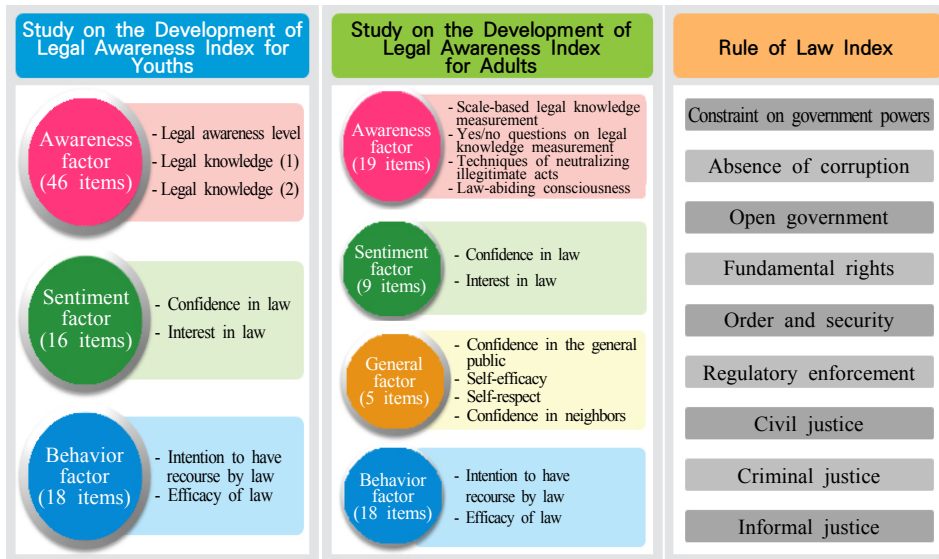
(1) Review of Previous Research

To develop the public legal awareness indicators, this survey considers and analyzes the details and approaches of previous research listed below, associated with the development of legal awareness indicators, to establish the concept of legal awareness and the pertaining matters.

<Figure 47> Review of Previous Research



<Figure 48> Frameworks and Details of Previous Research on the Development of the Legal Awareness Index



1) The Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youths

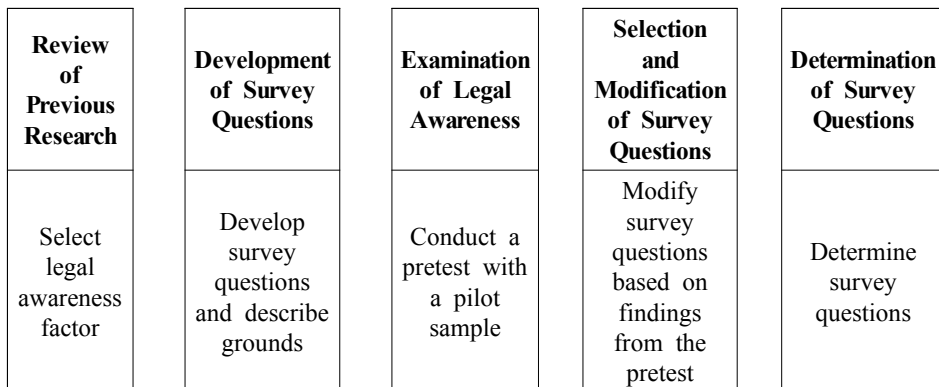
A representative domestic research on the development of the legal awareness indicators, is the ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youths’, prepared by Professor Hae-Sung Kim’s research team sponsored by the Ministry of Justice during the period between March through November 2007.

The evaluation indices aforementioned in the study were designed for the development of legal educational programs and directionality for legal policy. Specifically, the purpose was to categorize survey questions on legal awareness of youths into six factors and explore the legal awareness indicators by such factor, thus contributing to securing the objectivity of individual legal educational programs from the findings.¹⁵⁸⁾

The study categorizes survey questions on legal awareness into awareness, sentiment, and behavior factors: the awareness factor involves matters concerning legal knowledge, legal recognition, awareness of the necessity of law and legal inference; the sentiment factor pertains to matters concerning legal identification, familiarity, confidence, techniques of neutralizing illegitimate acts¹⁵⁹⁾ and complicity towards law breaking; and in the behavior factor, matters concerning efficacy of law, intention to have recourse to law and legal tolerance.¹⁶⁰⁾

The process in developing the legal awareness indicators in the study is shown in the figure below.

<Figure 49> Process of Developing the Legal Awareness Index for Youths¹⁶¹⁾



158) See Kim, Hae-Sung, “Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youth”, Ministry of Justice, November 2007, pp. 3-4.

159) The ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youths’ explains the techniques of neutralizing illegitimate acts as follows: ‘when a person considers law breaking acceptable regardless of whoever committed it, the likelihood increases that he/she will aid or commit further offenses with no apprehension. From a psychological perspective, it is considered to result from mechanisms that neutralize illegal acts, known generally as ‘techniques of neutralizing illegitimate acts.’ (Ibid., p. 34.).

160) Ibid., p. 23.

161) Ibid., p. 6 <Figure 1>.

The process of developing the legal awareness indicators for youths is illustrated above. This assisted in designing the legal awareness indicators for the 2015 public legal awareness survey, which included some of the questions in the awareness and sentiment factors, in the legal awareness indicators survey for youths.

2) The Study on the Development of the Legal Awareness Indicators for Adults

The ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Adults’, prepared by Professor Hae-Sung Kim’s research team, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice in 2008, includes a survey conducted of 1,000 adults regarding the development of the legal awareness indicators centering around the estimated law-abiding behavior indicator.

In this study, ‘law-abiding behavior’ was measured based on actual offenses. Thus, half (500) of the survey takers composed of convicted felons in prison.

The survey questions in the study adopted many of the survey questions included in the ‘Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Youths’ researched in 2007, in relation to legal knowledge, confidence in law, interest in law, intention to have recourse to the law, and efficacy of law. In addition to survey questions regarding law-abiding consciousness, self-respect and confidence in neighbors in consideration of the purpose of developing the legal awareness indicators for adults were asked.¹⁶²⁾

162) See Kim, Hae-Sung, “Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Adults - Focused on Estimated Law-Abiding Behavior Index”, Ministry of Justice, 2008, pp. 6-8.

The study included five-point scale questions and yes/no questions pertaining to legal knowledge in the legal awareness factor, while positioning question items regarding legal awareness level, techniques of neutralizing illegitimate acts, and law-abiding consciousness in one factor. In addition, questions in individual factors were included as to familiarity with the law, confidence in the law, efficacy of the law, intention to have recourse to the law, sense of alienation from the law, necessity of law, experience in legal processes, and completion of a legal course. In the general factor factor, attitudes towards oneself, attitudes towards the State and community, and civic consciousness were included as sub-factors. Control variables for research on ‘law-abiding behavior’ in the study consisted of factors such as marital status, education level, school failure, age, involvement in delinquent company, child-rearing attitudes, community, gender, socioeconomic status, criminal history, age of first commitment, and parental educational level.¹⁶³⁾

The study established law-abiding behavior as the ‘legal awareness’ measurement criterion to serve the research purpose of maximizing the effects of education on law, which has been provided by the Ministry of Justice since 2005.

The 2015 public legal awareness survey sought to develop legal awareness indices from an objective perspective, which is not biased to a particular ministry or agency, and included in the awareness factor and the sentiment factor the survey questions adopted by the Study on the Development of Legal Awareness Index for Adults upon the revision of the questions were to develop intuitive awareness.

163) See *Ibid.*, p. 12.

3) Rule of Law Index

The World Justice Project¹⁶⁴⁾ in the United States has continued to conduct the ‘Rule of Law Index’ research concerning effective rule of law developments in light of security, rights, justice, and politics across countries.¹⁶⁵⁾ The research assumes that the rule of law helps reduce corruption, improve public health, enhance education, alleviate poverty, and protect people from injustices and dangers. To ascertain the degree of rule of law development, the selection and analysis of questionnaire items should be adequate to allow evaluation and measurement based on the features of the rule of law itself. The Rule of Law Index provides an analysis and evaluation of the operation of rule of law in practice across countries through a quantitative measurement tool.

The Rule of Law Index includes various survey items that enable the analysis and examination of the actual operation of the rule of law and evaluation from the general public’s perspective. Furthermore, it evaluates the operation of the rule of law across the countries that constitute the international society through the development of diversified and general survey items.¹⁶⁶⁾

164) The World Justice Project, initiated by William H. Neukom, the president of the American Bar Association, and established in 2006, has continued research on the Rule of Law Index, though it was converted to an independent non-profit institution in 2009.

165) The World Justice Project website address is <http://worldjusticeproject.org/> and the results of Rule of Law Index 2015 are available at <http://worldjusticeproject.org/publications>.

166) According to the rule of law scores published by the World Justice Project in 2014 and 2015, the Republic of Korea was given 0.77 and 0.79, respectively, ranked 14th among 99 countries in 2014, and 11th among 102 countries in 2015 (World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2014』, 2014, p.36 (<http://worldjusticeproject.org/publication/rule-law-index-reports/> rule-law-index-2014-report as of October 30, 2015);

A key feature of the Rule of Law Index is that it provides practical and concrete evaluation of the rule of law operation based on responses by the general public through their shared experiences.

However, this Index, calculated with a sample of 1,000 respondents per country who comprise of local residents and legal professionals, is merely the composite rule of law index based on primary data. Nevertheless, the Index is sophisticated and concrete enough to be applied to all countries and to people in different conditions in relation to society, culture, economy, and politics because it is based on surveys conducted by country.

The basic principles of the Rule of Law Index developed by the World Justice Project are as follows: ① the government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law; ② the laws that are clear, publicized, stable and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property; ③ the process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient; and ④ justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals.¹⁶⁷⁾

These principles are further developed in nine factors of the Rule of Law Index to capture the state of the rule of law by case based on direct experiences of the general public. The nine factors each comprise of sub-factors that are the indicator items of the rule of law based on an individual's experiences. The nine factors and their sub-factors are as

World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2015』, 2015, p.6 (<http://worldjusticeproject.org/publication/rule-law-index-reports/rule-law-index-2015-report> as of October 30, 2015)).
167) World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2014』, 2014, p. 4; World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2015』, 2015, p.10.

follows:¹⁶⁸⁾

1. Factor 1: Constrains on Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are provided in the constitution.
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature.
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary.
- 1.4 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review.
- 1.5 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct.
- 1.6 Government powers are subject to checks by non-governmental organizations.
- 1.7 Transition of power is subject to law.

2. Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for their private gain.
- 2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for their private gain.
- 2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for their private gain.
- 2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for their private gain.

3. Factor 3: Open Government

- 3.1 The laws are publicized and accessible.
- 3.2 The laws are stable.
- 3.3 Right to petition the government and public participation.
- 3.4 Official information is available on request.

168) World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2014』, p. 8; World Justice Project, 『Rule of Law Index 2015』, p. 14.

4. Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment and prohibition of discrimination.
- 4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed.
- 4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused.
- 4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed.
- 4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed.
- 4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed.
- 4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed.
- 4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed.

5. Factor 5: Order and Security

- 5.1 Crime is effectively controlled.
- 5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited.
- 5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances.

6. Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced.
- 6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence.
- 6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay.
- 6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings.
- 6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation.

7. Factor 7: Civil Justice

- 7.1 People can access and afford civil justice.
- 7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination.
- 7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption.
- 7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence.
- 7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay.
- 7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced.
- 7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are accessible, impartial and effective.

8. Factor 8: Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective.
- 8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective.
- 8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior.
- 8.4 Criminal system is impartial.
- 8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption.
- 8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence.
- 8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused.

9. Factor 9: Informal Justice

- 9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective.
- 9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence.
- 9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights.

The research on public legal awareness survey 2015 relied greatly on the factors, rather than the findings, of the Rule of Law Index. Specifically, it consulted many of the factors in the Rule of Law Index when designing questions regarding law-abidingness, guarantee of fundamental rights by law, and enactment and administration of laws. The survey questions, were organized in a strict manner to directly gauge legal awareness based on intuitive awareness and consciousness rather than focusing on specific cases. Thus, the development of more diversified survey items are required to objectify the results of the participants' responses pertaining to concrete cases from the perspective of legal awareness through regular conduct of the public legal awareness survey research.

(2) Development and Structuring of Questionnaire Items

In the development of questionnaire items, the public legal awareness indicator survey made the most of the survey methods adopted by previous research conducted domestically and the Rule of Law Index modifying some of the existing survey items for a cross-study analysis to compare public legal awareness surveys, which had been conducted by the Korea Legislation Research Institute in 1994 and 2008.

For example, Question 23, “What will you do if there is a law that unduly oppresses citizens?”¹⁶⁹⁾ in the 1994 questionnaire and Question 7 “Do you agree or disagree with the saying ‘A law is a law, however undesirable it may be.’?”¹⁷⁰⁾ in the ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ section of the 2008 questionnaire were incorporated into Question 29, “The law shall be enforced even though it is against my will.” in factor 2 ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ of the 2015 public legal awareness indicator questionnaire. In addition, Question 8, “Do you agree or disagree that there is ‘a law for the rich and another for the poor’ in our society?”¹⁷¹⁾ in the 2008 questionnaire was restructured into Question 28, “The law is applied to all citizens without discrimination.” in factor 2 of the 2015 questionnaire. Question 39, “What do you think is the first point that should be emphasized in the Constitution of Republic of Korea?”¹⁷²⁾ in the 2008 questionnaire was incorporated into factor 4

169) Park Sang-Chul et. al., “1994 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 1994, p. 247.

170) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 111.

171) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 115.

172) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”,

‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ of the 2015 public legal awareness indicator questionnaire.

Table 46 below illustrates how the questionnaire items, included in the Research on public legal awareness survey 2008, are reconstructed into the 2015 public legal awareness indicator questionnaire.

<Table 46> Reconstructing 2008 Questionnaire Items

2008 Questionnaire Items ¹⁷³⁾	2015 Public Legal Awareness Index Questionnaire Items	
	Factor	Survey Question
Question 7: Do you agree or disagree with the saying ‘A law is a law, however undesirable it may be?’.	Factor 2. Legal awareness and sentiment	Question 29: “The law shall be enforced even though it is against my will.”
Question 8: Do you agree or disagree that there is, ‘a law for the rich and another for the poor’ in our society?	Factor 2. Legal awareness and sentiment	Question 28: “The law is applied to all citizens without discrimination.”
Question 19: Do you feel that law is hard to understand?	Factor 2. Legal awareness and sentiment	Question 25: Legal texts are written in plain and readily understandable language.
Question 20: Do you believe that you have some knowledge of law?	Factor 1. Interest in law	Question 24: I have the necessary legal knowledge level for everyday life.
Question 21: Do you agree that the law is duly complied with in our society?	Factor 3. Observance of law	Question 31: The government (central administrative agencies) adhere to due process of law.
		Question 32: Local governments (Si/Gun/Gu offices) adhere to due process of law.
		Question 33: Courts rule according to law.
		Question 34: Enterprises duly abide by law.

Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 271.

Section 1 Background and Process of the Development of Indicators

2008 Questionnaire Items ¹⁷³⁾	2015 Public Legal Awareness Index Questionnaire Items	
	Factor	Survey Question
		Question 35: Members of our society duly abide by law.
Question 25: What will you do if you witness a hit-and-run car accident?	Factor 2. Legal awareness and sentiment	Question 30, If I witness an occurring crime, I will report it to the police without delay.
Question 26: If you bought a defective or subquality food product, what will you do?	Factor 1. Interest in law	Question 23: If I am involved in a dispute, I will resort to law.
Question 27: What will you do if you get hit by a car while crossing the street on a crosswalk?		
Question 28: Bullying is frequent in schools these days. If your child is being bullied, what do you think is the most effective way to solve it?		
Question 29: Do you believe that power or money influences court decisions?	Factor 6. Enactment and execution of law	Question 48: Justice is free of the influence of power or money.
Question 39: What do you think is the first point that should be emphasized in the Constitution of the Republic of Korea?	Factor 4. Guarantee of fundamental rights by law	Question 36: Law guarantees citizens' personal liberty.
		Question 37: Law guarantees citizens the right to object or petition.
		Question 38: Law guarantees citizens the freedom of religion and thought.
		Question 39: Law guarantees citizens' political rights including voting, elections and recalling.
		Question 40: Law guarantees citizens the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association.

2008 Questionnaire Items ¹⁷³⁾	2015 Public Legal Awareness Index Questionnaire Items	
	Factor	Survey Question
		Question 41: The law guarantees citizens the free exercise of property rights.

As illustrated in the table above, the 2015 public legal awareness indicators items were developed to measure each legal awareness component based on the review of previous research and the close analysis of individual items constituting the legal awareness indicators. The questionnaire consisted of six factors and 30 survey items using a five-point scale.

(3) Pretest

To verify whether the designed items were adequate and valid to measure the public legal awareness in practice, a pretest was conducted with the public legal awareness indicator items.

The pretest participants were required to answer a total of 50 questions (based on the main items). The pretest results were used to determine the ease of response by each item and to gather opinions on the need for revision or supplement, as well as to analyze reliability and validity through statistical verification. Out of the 50 survey questions, 30 (Questions 21~50) were those regarding the public legal awareness indicators, which were especially useful for the reliability and validity of

173) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, pp. 111, 115, 173, 179, 193, 214, 217, 221, 225, 236, and 271 [question items].

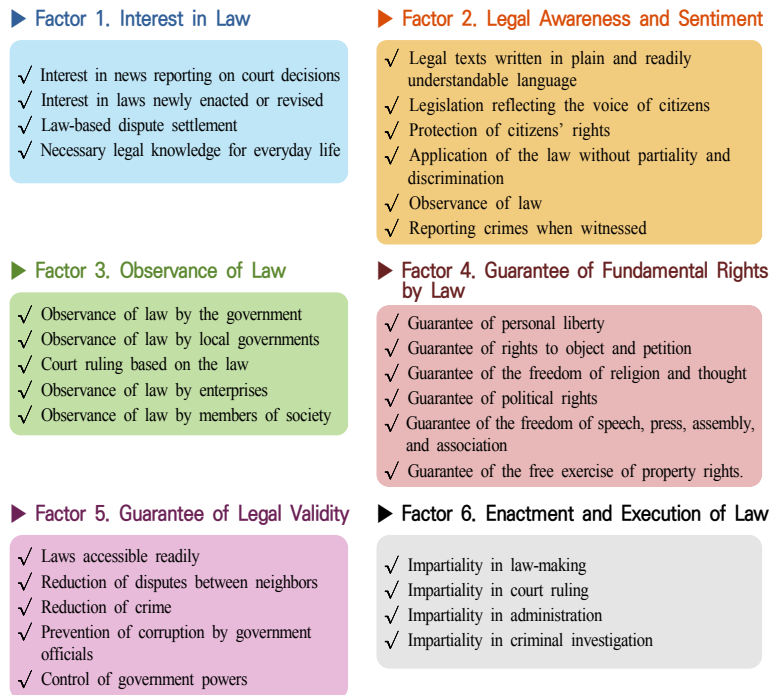
the questionnaire.

(4) Revision and Determination of Questionnaire Items

Based on the findings from the pretest, one of the legal awareness indicator items was moved to another factor and four were modified. The details are as shown in Figure 5 of Chapter 1 of this research report.

The final public legal awareness indicator items by factor are described in Figure 50 below.

<Figure 50> Public Legal Awareness Index Items by Factor



The details of the questionnaire items applied in this practice are as shown in Table 47 below.

<Table 47> Final Questionnaire Items of the Public Legal Awareness Index

Factor	Subject	Question
1	Interest in law	Question 21. I am interested in the reporting of court decisions via broadcast news or newspapers.
		Question 22. I carefully read the details of laws newly enacted or revised.
		Question 23. If I am involved in a dispute, I will resort to law.
		Question 24. I have the necessary legal knowledge for everyday life.
2	Legal awareness and sentiment	Question 25. Legal texts are written in plain and readily understandable language.
		Question 26. Legislation reflects the voice or opinions of citizens.
		Question 27. Law protects citizens' rights adequately.
		Question 28. Law is applied to all citizens without discrimination.
		Question 29. Law shall be enforced even though it is against my will.
Question 30. If I witness a crime in front of me, I will report it to the police without delay.		
3	Observance of law	Question 31. The government (central administrative agencies) follows the due process of law.
		Question 32. Local governments (<i>Si/Gun/Gu</i> offices) follow the due process of law.
		Question 33. Courts rule based on law.
		Question 34. Enterprises duly abide by law.
		Question 35. Members of our society duly abide by law.
4	Guarantee of fundamental rights by law	Question 36. Law guarantees citizens' personal liberty.
		Question 37. Law guarantees citizens the right to object or petition.
		Question 38. Law guarantees citizens the freedom of religion and thought.
		Question 39. Law guarantees political rights of citizens including the right to vote, elect and recall.

Section 1 Background and Process of the Development of Indicators

Factor	Subject	Question
		Question 40. Law guarantees citizens the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association.
		Question 41. Law guarantees citizens the free exercise of property rights.
5	Guarantee of legal validity	Question 42. Law is readily accessible.
		Question 43. Law reduces friction between neighbors.
		Question 44. Law reduces crime in society.
		Question 45. Law prevents corruption of government officials.
6	Enactment and execution of law	Question 46. Law controls (restricts) government powers.
		Question 47. Law-making is free of the influence of power or money.
		Question 48. Justice is free of the influence of power or money.
		Question 49. The government's law enforcement is free of the influence of power or money.
		Question 50. Criminal investigation agencies (prosecution, police, and others) are free of the influence of power or money.

Section 2 Calculation Methods and Application of Professional Weights

The survey questions are given weight (importance value) in the calculations of the public legal awareness index, and the 2015 survey specifically highlights the view of professionals in calculating weight (importance value).

1. Methods for Calculating Weights

Methods for calculating the importance value of each item is classified by the subjective, statistical and social judgment methods according to the subject of calculation.

Table 48 below indicates each weight calculation method according to the calculation subject.

<Table 48> Methods of Calculating Weights According to the Calculation Subject¹⁷⁴⁾

Classification		Description
Importance according to	Subjective method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research subject determines the importance of measures by its subjective judgment in consideration of the research purposes.

174) This table summarizes weight calculation methods based on the following papers: Lee, Jeong-Ho. "A Study on Computing the Weight of Measures for Social Science", Korea Business Review, Vol. 5, Issue No. 3, Chosun University Institute of Knowledge Management, December 2012, pp. 63-65; and Lee, Jeong-Ho, Ryu, Chun-Ho and Jeong Tae-Young. "Calculating the Weights of Indicators for Science and Technology Innovation Capability Index", Journal of Industrial Innovation, Vol. 26, Issue No. 3, Kyungsung University Institute of Industrial Development, September 2010, pp. 3-8.

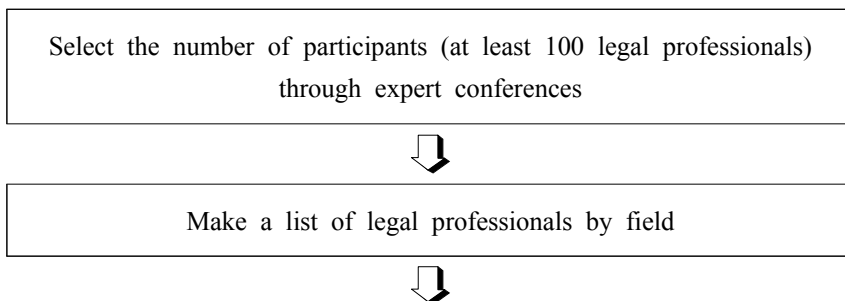
Classification		Description
calculation subject	Statistical method	• Determines importance using the results of a statistical analysis of the findings from a given survey (regression analysis, factor analysis and other analyses).
	Social judgment method	• Determines the importance of measures through the judgment of professionals or ordinary people

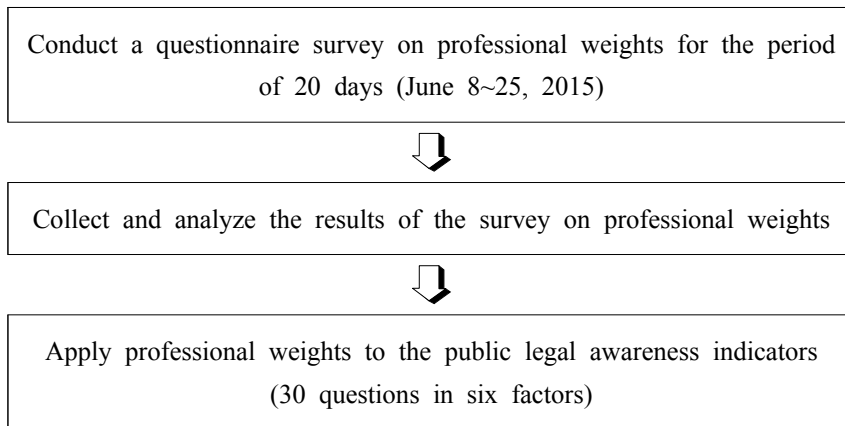
This research was conducted by allocating weight (importance values) to questionnaire items regarding the public legal awareness indicators to derive those indicators.

2. Weight Calculation Procedures to Derive Indicators

This study calculated the importance of measures according to professional-based social judgment method, which computes weight (importance value) through collecting opinions directly from legal professionals. This is done because professional-based social judgment method reflects the social conditions of measures more reasonably through direct collection of opinions from professionals about the importance of individual measures.

<Figure 51> Process of Surveying Professional Weights





For this research, expert conferences on development of the public legal awareness indicators were held several times to determine the participants in the professional weight survey and to design questionnaire items.

Following these conferences, the Korea Legislation Research Institute created a list of legal professionals by field, who comprised of legal professionals, such as Ph.D.s of law, attorneys-at-law, judges and legislative experts. To this end, the list of professionals compiled by the Korea Legislation Research Institute was used to effectively conduct a questionnaire survey regarding professional weights through an online survey using the information on professionals, including affiliated institutions, email addresses, and other points of contact.

Questionnaires were sent to approximately 100 legal professionals, and professional weights were determined based on the opinions provided by 54 respondents by field. The institutions and organizations to which the professionals who participated in professional weight calculation belong are illustrated in Table 49 below.

<Table 49> Professionals Who Participated in Professional Weight Calculation

Institution	Number
Universities (24)	26
Legal circles	7
Research institutes (8)	8
Legislative assistance agencies	2
Government agencies	4
Government-affiliated institutions	4
Relevant business circles	3
Total	54

The details of how the questionnaire items regarding professional weight were calculated are as follows.

<Figure 52> Exemplification of Question Structure

(1) Prepare weight by factor to allocate a total of importance values 100 by factor.

The public legal awareness indicator is comprised of six factors in total.

Please enter importance value by factor according to your own judgment in points. The importance values given to the six factors should make a total of 100.

Factor	Importance (Points)
① Interest in law	()
② Legal awareness and sentiment	()

3] Observance of law	()
4] Guarantee of fundamental rights by law	()
5] Legal validity	()
6] Enactment and execution of law	()
Total	100

(2) Prepare weight by attribute to make the total importance value 100 by questionnaire item of each factor.

The 'observance of law' factor is comprised of four items.

Please enter importance value by item below. The total importance value given to the four items should equal 100.

Factor	Importance (Points)
(1) The government (central administrative agencies) adheres to the due process of law.	()
(2) Local governments (<i>Si/Gun/Gu</i> offices) comply with the due process of law.	()
(3) Courts rule according to law.	()
(4) Members of our society duly abide by law.	()
Total	100

Appendix 2 contains the full text of seven questionnaire items on professional weights for developing public legal awareness indicators.

3. Exemplification and Significance of Importance Calculation

In this survey, an indicator by factor was calculated by applying the importance value determined through the survey of professionals to an indicator by item calculated on the basis of 3,000 responses by the public.

To calculate the importance value, the survey to professionals, was conducted online (via email) using structured questionnaires and finalized based on the responses of 54 experts in the legal field collected from June 1 to 26.

The details of importance value measured by factor and by item are illustrated in Table 50 below.

<Table 50> Importance Values of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

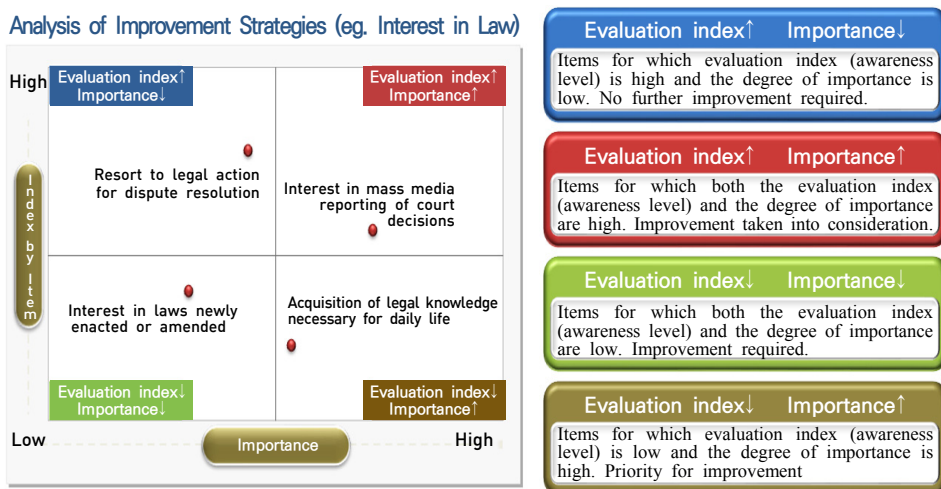
Factor		Item	
Title	Importance Value	Title	Importance Value
[Factor 1] Interest in law	14.6%	Interest in mass media reporting court decisions	29.3%
		Interest in laws newly enacted or amended	21.2%
		Resort to legal action for dispute resolution	23.8%
		Acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life	25.7%
[Factor 2] Legal awareness and sentiment	15.6%	Plain legal terms and phrases	14.1%
		Reflection of public will in lawmaking	17.3%
		Protection of the rights of the general public	16.9%
		Application of law without partiality and discrimination	18.0%
		Observance of law without fail	20.3%
		Immediate reporting of crimes occurring	13.4%
[Factor 3] Observance of law	19.0%	Degree of the government's law-abidingness	18.7%
		Degree of local governments' law-abidingness	15.7%
		Court ruling based on law	25.6%
		Degree of enterprises' law-abidingness	16.6%
		Degree of citizens' law-abidingness	23.4%
[Factor 4] Guarantee of fundamental rights by law	17.3%	Guarantee of personal liberty	17.6%
		Guarantee of the right to object and petition	14.8%
		Guarantee of the freedom of religion and thought	16.4%
		Guarantee of suffrage	15.0%
		Guarantee of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association	19.8%
		Guarantee of the free exercise of property rights	16.4%

Section 2 Calculation Methods and Application of Professional Weights

Factor		Item	
Title	Importance Value	Title	Importance Value
[Factor 5] Guarantee of legal validity	16.1%	Reflection of the people's daily life	23.3%
		Reduction of disputes between neighbors	16.8%
		Reduction of crime	22.4%
		Prevention of public sector corruption	18.2%
		Control over government power	19.3%
[Factor 6] Enactment and execution of law	17.4%	Legislative impartiality	23.1%
		Judicial impartiality	27.7%
		Executive impartiality	22.4%
		Impartiality of criminal investigation	26.8%

The importance values can be used to calculate the indicators and further enable the analysis of improvement strategies to cultivate public legal awareness through a portfolio analysis as illustrated below.

<Figure 53> Exemplification of Improvement Strategy Analysis



Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

1. Analysis by Question Item

The 2015 public legal awareness indicators developed and surveyed in this research were unprecedented, which did not allow a comparative analysis from the chronological perspective. As such, the itemized analysis or general analysis of this report was conducted through a comparative analysis with previous surveys that deal public legal awareness or similar surveys conducted by domestic and foreign institutions.

Regarding the question items included in the 2015 public legal awareness indicators, there are several domestic and foreign surveys on impartiality by each branch of legislation, judicature and administration or on each member of society, such as the ‘Korean General Social Survey’¹⁷⁵⁾ of the Korea Social Science Data Archive, and the ‘Rule of Law Index’¹⁷⁶⁾ of the World Justice Project, the ‘Government at Glance 2015’¹⁷⁷⁾ of the OECD and ‘Doing Business Report 2016’¹⁷⁸⁾ of the World Bank. However, these surveys conducted at home and abroad vary in their intended aim or purposes, though their subject matter of questionnaire items are similar. Specifically, the difference is in the

175) The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table (“Korean General Social Survey”, Korea Social Science Data Archive).

176) <http://worldjusticeproject.org/publications>.

177) http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2015_gov_glance-2015-en.

178) <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2016>.

structure or type of questionnaire items and the scope of survey participants. Thus, the results from these surveys are somewhat contradictory or it reveals significant differences when expressed numerically. There is difficulty in comparing these surveys at the same level because of the differences that exist in survey methodologies.

Nevertheless, to analyze the significance of findings from the '2015 public legal awareness indicators from an objective perspective, this report conducted a comparative analysis with these surveys at a horizontal level.

In addition, in contrast to the previous '2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research', in which the questionnaire items had a four scale response option without the option 'neither agree nor disagree', questionnaire items of the 2015 public legal awareness indicators adopted a five scale response option. The difference in the number of options made it difficult to compare at a horizontal level; however, this report included a chronological analysis, on the assumption that a comparative analysis between responses to similar items in those questionnaires would serve to increase the objectivity of the findings of the 2015 indicator survey.

(1) Interest in Law

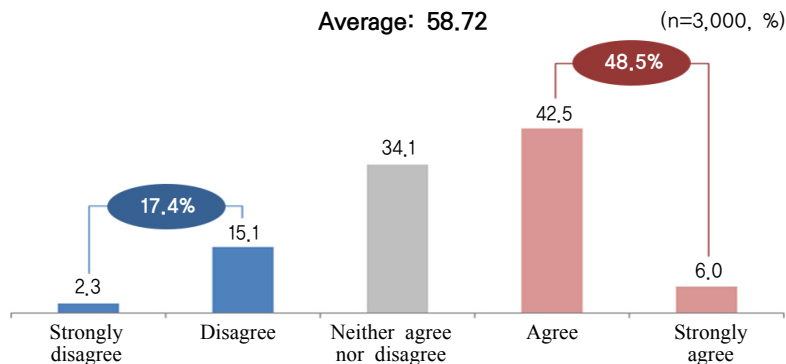
① Interest in Mass Media Reports of Court Decisions

When asked whether there was an interest in mass media reports of court decisions, 48.5% of the respondents chose 'agree (42.5%)' or 'strongly agree (6.0%)', compared to 17.4% who chose 'disagree (15.1%)' or 'strongly disagree (2.3%)', which was 31.1% lower than those who

agreed. Furthermore, 34.1% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Comparatively, to the similar question in the 2008 survey, “Do you agree that you are interested in the reporting of court decisions in broadcast news or newspapers?”, 72.4% of the respondents agreed and 27.6% disagreed,¹⁷⁹⁾. The percentage of negative responses decreased from 27.6% in 2008 to 17.4% in 2015, while the percentage of positive responses decreased from 72.4% in 2008 to 48.5% in 2015. This decrease may be attributable to the fact that 2015 questionnaire newly included the response option ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

<Figure 54> Interest in Mass Media Reports of Court Decisions



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether there is an interest in mass media reports of court decisions, the ratio of agreement is at least five point higher among men than among women (61.49 vs. 56.00) and especially higher with those with a higher level of education.

By occupation, the ratio of agreement is shown to be higher in the

179) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 130.

order of ‘white-collar (62.78)’, ‘self-employed (59.27)’, ‘unemployed/other (58.74)’, ‘student (57.44)’, ‘blue-collar (57.35)’, ‘full-time housekeeper (56.68)’ and ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (50.09)’.

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher within the group of a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 56.25 → upper class: 65.38).

<Table 51> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Interest in Mass Media Reports of Court Decisions

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	2.3	15.1	34.1	42.5	6.0	17.4	48.5	58.72
Gender	Male	1,489	1.9	11.9	32.2	46.5	7.5	13.8	54.0	61.49
	Female	1,511	2.7	18.2	36.0	38.6	4.5	20.9	43.1	56.00
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	6.8	30.0	24.0	35.2	4.1	36.8	39.3	49.91
	High school	1,196	1.8	15.9	35.2	42.5	4.6	17.7	47.1	58.10
	College and higher	1,409	1.4	10.3	36.1	44.6	7.7	11.7	52.3	61.73
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	6.5	29.5	24.2	37.0	2.9	36.0	39.9	50.09
	Self-employed	666	1.8	15.3	33.3	43.4	6.3	17.1	49.7	59.27
	Blue-collar	588	2.8	16.8	33.7	41.6	5.1	19.6	46.7	57.35
	White-collar	733	1.1	9.0	35.6	46.4	8.0	10.1	54.4	62.78
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.9	18.1	33.3	41.1	4.7	21.0	45.8	56.68
	Student	185	1.0	15.1	42.7	35.4	5.8	16.1	41.2	57.44
	Unemployed/ Other	132	3.9	13.1	33.5	43.1	6.4	17.0	49.5	58.74

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	2.3	15.1	34.1	42.5	6.0	17.4	48.5	58.72
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	2.9	17.4	36.5	38.1	5.1	20.3	43.2	56.25
	Middle class	1,527	1.8	13.7	32.4	45.6	6.6	15.5	52.2	60.38
	Upper class	122	0.8	7.8	29.2	53.5	8.7	8.6	62.2	65.38

② Interest in Laws Newly Enacted or Amended

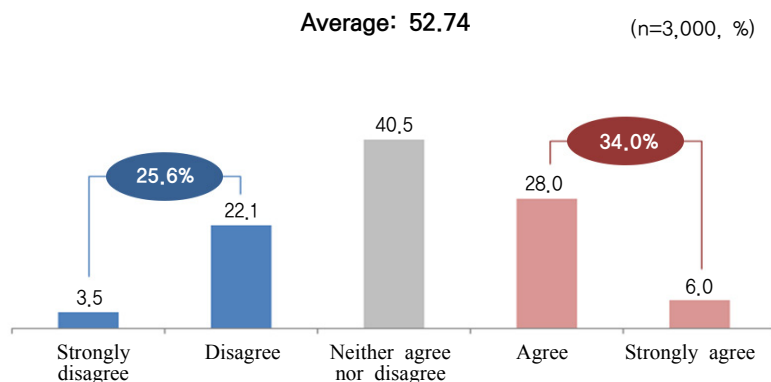
When asked whether the respondents had interest in laws newly enacted or amended, 34.0% of the respondents chose ‘agree (28.0%)’ or ‘strongly agree (6.0%)’, compared to 25.6% who chose ‘disagree (22.1%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.5%)’, which was 8.4% lower than those who agreed. Furthermore, 40.5% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

As there is a close correlation with the law and daily life, the assumption can be made that interest in laws newly enacted or amended is linked to efforts made to acquire legal knowledge necessary to lead everyday life. However, the aforementioned survey results differ somewhat from the result of responses to Question 24 regarding the acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for everyday life, in which 23.5% answered in the positive and 31.9% answered in the negative.

Compared with the result of the responses to Question 21, regarding the degree of interest in mass media reports of court decisions, in which 48.5% answered in the positive and 17.4% answered in the negative, the degree of interest in laws newly enacted or amended revealed that there was a lower degree of interest compared to interest in court decisions.

Based on this result, the government should be more proactive in publicizing laws when newly enacting or amending them.

<Figure 55> Interest in Laws Newly Enacted or Amended



According to a cluster analysis of responses on whether there is interest in laws newly enacted or amended, the ratio of agreement is slightly higher among men than among women (54.69:50.82), and it is especially higher in groups with a higher level of income and in groups residing in a larger size of area.

By occupation, the ratio of agreement is as follows (highest to lowest): ‘white-collar (54.95)’, ‘self-employed (54.15)’, ‘blue-collar (53.51)’, ‘unemployed/other (50.72)’, ‘full-time housekeeper (50.46)’, ‘student (50.05)’ and ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (45.45)’.

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of agreement by household structure is higher in the group of one- or more-generation households than in that of one-person households.

<Table 52> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Interest in Laws Newly Enacted or Amended

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	3.5	22.1	40.5	28.0	6.0	25.6	34.0	52.74
Gender	Male	1,489	2.4	20.5	39.4	31.0	6.6	22.9	37.6	54.69
	Female	1,511	4.5	23.6	41.7	24.9	5.4	28.1	30.3	50.82
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	8.5	26.1	38.9	22.0	4.5	34.6	26.5	47.00
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	4.5	27.7	39.7	22.8	5.3	32.2	28.1	49.23
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	3.0	22.7	39.3	29.3	5.7	25.7	35.0	53.00
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	2.2	20.3	43.0	28.0	6.5	22.5	34.5	54.07
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	1.9	17.9	40.9	32.5	6.8	19.8	39.3	56.09
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	11.1	28.8	33.5	20.3	6.2	39.9	26.5	45.45
	Self-employed	666	2.9	24.7	32.6	32.7	7.2	27.6	39.9	54.15
	Blue-collar	588	3.3	21.6	38.8	30.4	5.9	24.9	36.3	53.51
	White-collar	733	1.8	17.7	45.4	29.0	6.1	19.5	35.1	54.95
	Full-time housekeeper	563	4.0	23.4	43.7	24.4	4.4	27.4	28.8	50.46
	Student	185	4.1	21.6	50.7	17.1	6.5	25.7	23.6	50.05
	Unemployed/ Other	132	5.6	22.9	40.3	25.6	5.6	28.5	31.2	50.72
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	2.1	19.8	39.5	32.1	6.5	21.9	38.6	55.23
	Small/ medium city	918	2.6	22.0	44.4	25.4	5.6	24.6	31.0	52.32

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	3.5	22.1	40.5	28.0	6.0	25.6	34.0	52.74
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	7.1	26.4	37.5	23.4	5.5	33.5	28.9	48.47
Household Structure	One-person household	180	5.9	22.2	49.3	19.5	3.0	28.1	22.5	47.88
	One-generation household	787	6.0	22.0	38.5	26.9	6.6	28.0	33.5	51.51
	Two-generation household	1,905	2.1	22.4	40.2	29.3	5.9	24.5	35.2	53.65
	Three-generation household	127	4.3	16.9	45.9	26.2	6.8	21.2	33.0	53.59

③ Resort to Legal Action for Dispute Resolution

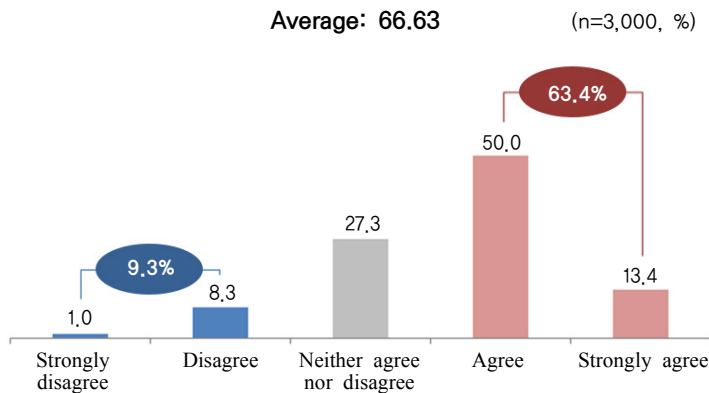
When the following question “when involved in a dispute the law would be the resort” was asked, 63.4% of the respondents chose ‘agree (50.0%)’ or ‘strongly agree (13.4%)’, compared to 9.3% who chose ‘disagree (8.3%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (1.0%)’, which was 54.1% lower than those who would resort to the law. Furthermore, 27.3% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Resort to legal action for dispute resolution was supported by 63.4% (66.63 points) of the respondents, which was higher than the 56.7% in the question (the way of dealing with defective products) described in Chapter 2. This is demonstrative of the fact that people prefer to resort to legal action for resolution of different types of disputes.

There is a significant difference from the findings from the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’. In detail, it differs greatly from

the results of responses to Question 27 “Traffic accident in a crosswalk” and Question 28 “Bullying in schools” in the 2008 survey questionnaire, in which 24.3% and 17.8% respectively selected ‘resort to the law’¹⁸⁰).

<Figure 56> Resort to Legal Action for Dispute Resolution



The Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project, included in Factor 7 (Civil Justice), questions regarding the accessibility and affordability of civil justice and the impartiality and effectiveness of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution). In those questions, the scores of civil justice were 0.52 in 2014 and 0.63 in 2015, and the scores of ADR were 0.93 in 2014 and 0.9 in 2015, which report a slight difference from findings from the public legal awareness survey.¹⁸¹⁾

In this point of view, further studies are required to subdivide the relevant legal awareness indicator questionnaire items and to explore the

180) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 225.

181) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, pp. 26-28; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, pp. 30-31.

way of dealing with different types of disputes and legal solutions.

According to a cluster analysis of responses on whether to resort to legal action for dispute resolution, the ratio of positive responses is slightly lower in the 60 and over age group (62.67) than in any other age group.

By occupation, the ratio of positive responses is shown to be higher in the order of ‘white-collar (69.90)’, ‘student (67.47)’, ‘blue-collar (67.01)’, ‘self-employed (66.37)’, ‘unemployed/other (63.92)’, ‘full-time housekeeper (63.78)’ and ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (61.79)’.

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in the groups with a higher level of education (middle school and lower: 58.68 → college and higher: 69.11), a higher level of income (less than KRW 2,000,000 : 60.91 → not less than KRW 5,000,000 won: 69.78), and groups that are residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 64.98 → large city: 68.58).

<Table 53> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Resort to Legal Action for Dispute Resolution

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	1.0	8.3	27.3	50.0	13.4	9.3	63.4	66.63	
Age	20-29	529	0.7	8.1	30.2	47.4	13.6	8.8	61.0	66.28
	30-39	560	0.7	6.8	25.7	52.7	14.2	7.5	66.9	68.21
	40-49	644	0.5	6.9	26.4	52.1	14.1	7.4	66.2	68.11
	50-59	594	1.4	5.7	25.9	52.4	14.7	7.1	67.1	68.33
	60 and over	673	1.6	13.5	28.4	45.6	10.9	15.1	56.5	62.67

Chapter 4 The Public Legal Awareness Index and The Public Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	1.0	8.3	27.3	50.0	13.4	9.3	63.4	66.63
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	3.1	16.5	34.4	34.3	11.6	19.6	45.9	58.68
	High school	1,196	0.9	8.0	28.3	50.3	12.5	8.9	62.8	66.33
	College and higher	1,409	0.4	6.3	24.4	54.1	14.8	6.7	68.9	69.11
Income	Less than KRW 2,000,000	379	3.2	12.0	33.2	41.4	10.3	15.2	51.7	60.91
	KRW 2,000,000 - KRW 3,000,000	485	1.5	9.6	31.7	43.6	13.6	11.1	57.2	64.56
	KRW 3,000,000 - KRW 4,000,000	655	0.6	9.3	25.6	51.5	13.0	9.9	64.5	66.78
	KRW 4,000,000 - KRW 5,000,000	629	0.3	8.0	26.1	53.6	12.0	8.3	65.6	67.24
	Exceed KRW 5,000,000	853	0.6	5.5	24.3	53.5	16.1	6.1	69.6	69.78
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	2.0	15.5	29.5	39.3	13.7	17.5	53.0	61.79
	Self-employed	666	1.4	7.7	28.9	48.1	13.9	9.1	62.0	66.37
	Blue-collar	588	0.8	7.6	27.3	51.4	12.8	8.4	64.2	67.01
	White-collar	733	0.1	7.3	21.9	54.2	16.4	7.4	70.6	69.90
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.3	9.8	31.8	46.6	10.5	11.1	57.1	63.78
	Student	185	0.4	5.5	30.1	52.0	12.1	5.9	64.1	67.47
	Unemployed/ Other	132	3.4	11.1	23.3	50.9	11.4	14.5	62.3	63.92

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	1.0	8.3	27.3	50.0	13.4	9.3	63.4	66.63
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	0.6	6.1	25.6	53.9	13.8	6.7	67.7	68.58
	Small/ medium city	918	1.1	10.1	28.6	48.0	12.2	11.2	60.2	65.00
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	1.7	10.2	28.8	45.0	14.3	11.9	59.3	64.98

④ Legal Knowledge Necessary for Daily Life

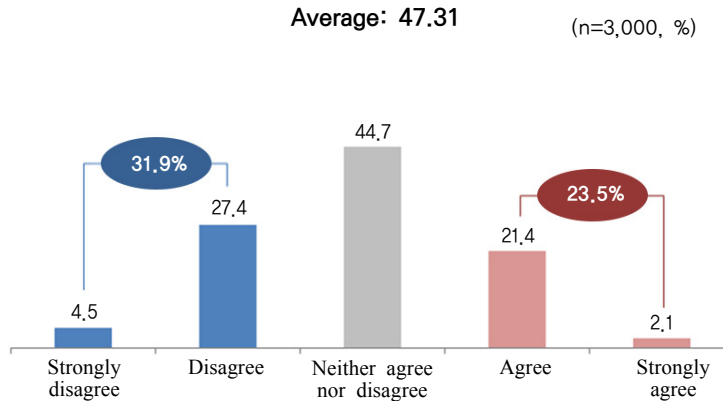
When asked whether one has the necessary legal knowledge to lead daily life, 31.9% of the respondents chose ‘disagree (27.4%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (4.5%)’, compared to 23.5% who chose ‘agree (21.4%)’ or ‘strongly agree (2.1%)’, which was 8.4% lower than those who disagreed. Furthermore, 44.7% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Compared to the responses to the question “Do you agree that you have some knowledge of law?”, in the ‘2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research’, 20.5% of the respondents agreed and 79.5% disagreed¹⁸²⁾, the ratio of the positive responses increased by 3% while the ratio of the negative responses greatly decreased due to the adoption of the new response option ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Unlike the 2008 questionnaire, this indicates that the legal knowledge level of the mass population is higher, although the 2015 questionnaire item asked about legal knowledge ‘necessary for daily life’.

182) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 179.

<Figure 57> Legal Knowledge Necessary for Daily Life



According to a cluster analysis of responses on whether one has the legal knowledge necessary for daily life, the ratio of agreement is higher among men than among women (50.29:44.38), especially higher in groups with a higher level of education (middle school and lower: 43.02 → college and higher: 48.46) and residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 45.22 → large city: 48.71).

By occupation, the agreement levels are higher in the order of ‘white-collar (49.46)’, ‘self-employed (48.70)’, ‘blue-collar (48.25)’, ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (47.50)’, ‘student (45.43)’, ‘unemployed/other (44.15)’ and ‘full-time housekeeper (43.21)’.

The analysis also indicates that the agreement level is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 45.70 → upper class: 55.18).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 54> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Legal Knowledge Necessary for Daily Life

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	4.5	27.4	44.7	21.4	2.1	31.9	23.5	47.31
Gender	Male	1,489	2.5	23.3	47.2	24.4	2.5	25.8	26.9	50.29
	Female	1,511	6.4	31.4	42.2	18.4	1.6	37.8	20.0	44.38
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	10.3	34.8	29.3	23.7	1.9	45.1	25.6	43.02
	High school	1,196	5.0	27.9	41.8	23.1	2.2	32.9	25.3	47.39
	College and higher	1,409	2.3	24.9	51.4	19.4	2.0	27.2	21.4	48.46
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	4.3	29.6	40.6	22.7	2.7	33.9	25.4	47.50
	Self-employed	666	4.1	25.8	42.9	25.4	1.8	29.9	27.2	48.70
	Blue-collar	588	4.6	27.7	40.8	24.0	2.9	32.3	26.9	48.25
	White-collar	733	1.9	21.0	56.9	17.9	2.4	22.9	20.3	49.46
	Full-time housekeeper	563	8.1	33.9	36.5	20.0	1.5	42.0	21.5	43.21
	Student	185	4.1	31.7	43.6	19.6	1.0	35.8	20.6	45.43
	Unemployed/Other	132	5.0	33.2	43.5	16.7	1.6	38.2	18.3	44.15
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	3.4	26.2	45.1	22.9	2.4	29.6	25.3	48.71
	Small/ medium city	918	5.6	27.6	42.3	22.8	1.7	33.2	24.5	46.84
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	5.1	29.4	46.9	16.7	1.9	34.5	18.6	45.22
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	5.6	29.3	43.6	19.5	1.9	34.9	21.4	45.70
	Middle class	1,527	3.6	26.5	45.6	22.4	1.9	30.1	24.3	48.12
	Upper class	122	2.3	16.8	45.2	29.0	6.6	19.1	35.6	55.18

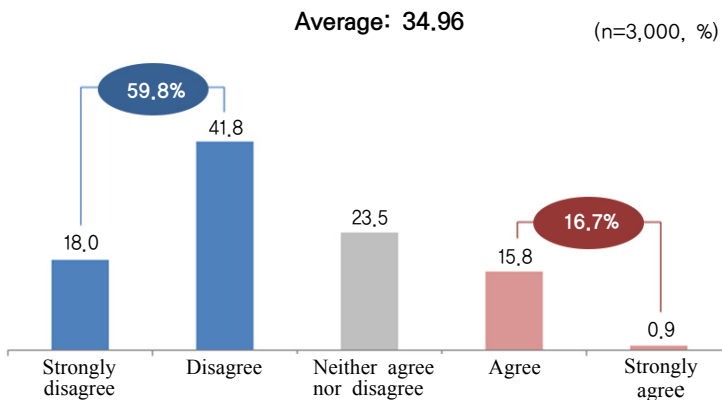
(2) Legal Awareness and Sentiment

① Plain Legal Terms and Phrases

When asked the question “legal texts are written in plain and readily understandable language”, 59.8% of the respondents selected ‘disagree (41.8%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (18.0%)’, compared to 16.7% who opted for ‘agree (15.8%)’ or ‘strongly agree (0.9%)’, which was 43.1% lower than those who disagreed. Furthermore, 23.5% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Comparatively to the responses to the question, “Do you agree that law is hard to understand?” in the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’, 86.68% of the respondents agreed and 13.1% disagreed¹⁸³⁾. The percentage of disagreement increased from 3.6% from 13.1% in 2008 to 16.7% in 2015.

<Figure 58> Whether Law is Hard to Understand



183) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 173.

According to a cluster analysis of responses on whether law is hard to understand, the percentage of agreement is relatively higher in the 50-59 aged group (38.34) and the 60 and over aged group (38.13) and relatively lower in the 30-39 aged group (31.87) and the 40-49 aged group (30.74).

In addition, the ratio of disagreement is relatively higher in groups residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 30.11 → large city: 38.10) and a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 32.00 → upper class: 41.99).

<Table 55> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Whether Law is Hard to Understand

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	18.0	41.8	23.5	15.8	0.9	59.8	16.7	34.96
Age	20-29	529	18.9	38.0	26.4	15.6	1.1	56.9	16.7	35.52
	30-39	560	22.5	41.3	23.2	12.2	0.8	63.8	13.0	31.87
	40-49	644	23.4	44.1	19.5	12.4	0.7	67.5	13.1	30.74
	50-59	594	13.6	41.1	24.5	20.0	0.8	54.7	20.8	38.34
	60 and over	673	12.5	43.4	24.4	18.4	1.3	55.9	19.7	38.13
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	13.7	40.2	26.8	18.4	0.8	53.9	19.2	38.10
	Small/ medium city	918	17.7	46.1	20.1	14.7	1.4	63.8	16.1	34.01
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	26.7	39.3	21.4	12.1	0.5	66.0	12.6	30.11
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	21.3	43.8	21.6	12.2	1.1	65.1	13.3	32.00
	Middle class	1,527	15.0	41.5	24.8	17.7	0.9	56.5	18.6	37.01
	Upper class	122	20.5	21.8	26.9	30.8	0.0	42.3	30.8	41.99

② Reflection of Public Will in Lawmaking.

When asked whether the public will is reflected in lawmaking, 36.5% of the respondents selected ‘disagree (26.7%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (9.8%)’, compared to 27.2% of those who opted for ‘agree (24.3%)’ or ‘strongly agree (2.9%)’, which was 9.3% lower than those in disagreement. Pertaining to this question, 36.2% of the respondents chose ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

This result is distinct in that it is similar to the ratio of responses to the question regarding the degree of interest in laws newly enacted or amended, in which 34.0% of the respondents selected ‘agree’, 25.6% ‘disagree’ and 40.5% ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Regarding this, Korea currently has various provisions. Article 31 of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act provides that the head of each administrative agency shall ‘receive and deal with public proposals on the improvement of government policies, administrative systems and the operation thereof’. Also, Article 4 (2) of the Regulations on Public Proposals prescribes the requirements and procedures of public proposals by stipulating, ‘public proposals shall be submitted to the heads of administrative agencies through visitation, mail, fax or Internet websites such as online civil participant portals under subparagraph 16 of Article 12 of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (hereinafter referred to as “online civil participant portals”), stating the actual conditions and problems with the current system and the operation thereof, remedial measures, expected effects, etc.’

Furthermore, the National Assembly Regulations on Preliminary

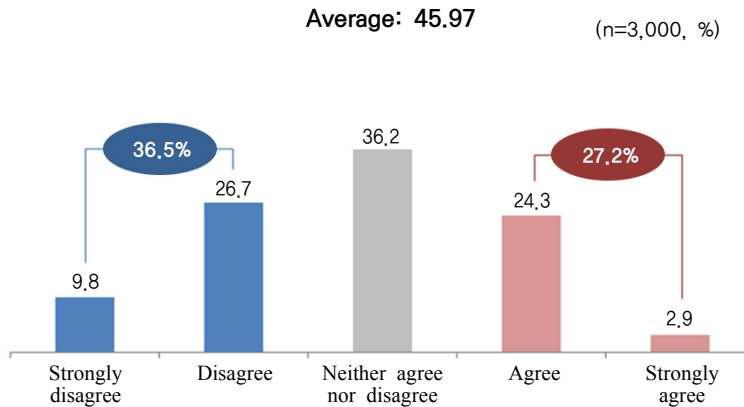
Announcement of Legislation made under Article 82-2 (3) of the National Assembly Act requires in Article 5 (1) that ‘a person who holds any opinion about a legislative bill announced in advance may submit it to the competent committee in writing or through the internet homepage of the National Assembly, etc., during the period of preliminary announcement’, and in Article 5 (2) that an expert advisor of the competent committee shall report the opinion to the competent committee or sub-committee ‘if it involves any important matter regarding the system, coverage, equity of the legislative bill.’

In addition, the Act on the Conclusion Procedure and Implementation of Commercial Treaties, provides in Article 7 that a public hearing shall be held to hear opinions from the interested persons and relevant experts,¹⁸⁴⁾ and in Article 8 that any citizen may present his/her opinion.

As demonstrated above, Korea has various provisions to guarantee the participation of citizens in lawmaking. To maximize the implementation of these provisions, more effort is necessitated to induce the interest of citizens in laws and to promote activities to endorse procedures for reflecting the will of the people. In addition, there is also a need in creating an environment for active participation by citizens in the legislative process.

184) The Government at a Glance 2015, of the OECD, includes in Chapter 8 (regulatory governance) question items regarding the legislative process. Such as: obligation to conduct ex post evaluation of existing regulation; economic assessment of the costs and benefits required to justify a regulatory decision; requirement to conduct public consultation prior to a regulatory determination; and requirement to consult with regulated entities prior to a regulatory determination (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2015_gov_glance-2015-en as of October 30, 2015).

<Figure 59> Reflection of Public Will in Lawmaking



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the will of the citizens is reflected in lawmaking, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in groups who are older (20-29: 40.74 → 60 and over: 54.45); those with a lower level of education (college and higher: 42.37 → middle school and lower: 50.45), and reside in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 40.79 → large city: 49.45).

The results based on occupational groups demonstrated that ratio of agreement from highest to lowest is for ‘full-time housekeeper (49.11)’, ‘self-employed (48.87)’, ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (48.71)’, ‘blue-collar (48.65)’, ‘unemployed/other (41.19)’, ‘white-collar (40.81)’ and ‘student (39.32)’.

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the group with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 42.98 → upper class: 49.33).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 56> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Reflection of Public Will in Lawmaking

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	9.8	26.7	36.2	24.3	2.9	36.5	27.2	45.97
Age	20-29	529	15.2	31.7	30.7	20.0	2.5	46.9	22.5	40.74
	30-39	560	15.0	29.2	34.5	19.5	1.8	44.2	21.3	41.00
	40-49	644	14.0	30.7	34.5	18.5	2.3	44.7	20.8	41.10
	50-59	594	3.7	24.9	38.4	29.6	3.4	28.6	33.0	50.99
	60 and over	673	2.6	18.6	41.7	32.6	4.5	21.2	37.1	54.45
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.3	22.1	40.8	28.9	2.9	27.4	31.8	50.45
	High school	1,196	5.6	26.6	38.2	26.5	3.2	32.2	29.7	48.74
	College and higher	1,409	14.6	28.2	33.2	21.2	2.8	42.8	24.0	42.37
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding /fisheries	133	7.4	24.5	37.5	27.2	3.4	31.9	30.6	48.71
	Self-employed	666	5.9	25.7	38.5	26.7	3.2	31.6	29.9	48.87
	Blue-collar	588	7.4	26.8	33.3	28.8	3.7	34.2	32.5	48.65
	White-collar	733	15.6	28.6	35.0	18.5	2.2	44.2	20.7	40.81
	Full-time housekeeper	563	6.1	24.3	40.3	26.0	3.4	30.4	29.4	49.11
	Student	185	17.6	30.0	31.5	19.1	1.7	47.6	20.8	39.32
	Unemployed/ Other	132	15.3	29.4	31.9	21.7	1.6	44.7	23.3	41.19
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	7.9	22.9	35.9	30.3	3.1	30.8	33.4	49.45
	Small/ medium city	918	8.4	29.6	39.9	18.7	3.4	38.0	22.1	44.78
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	15.3	30.5	32.1	20.1	2.1	45.8	22.2	40.79

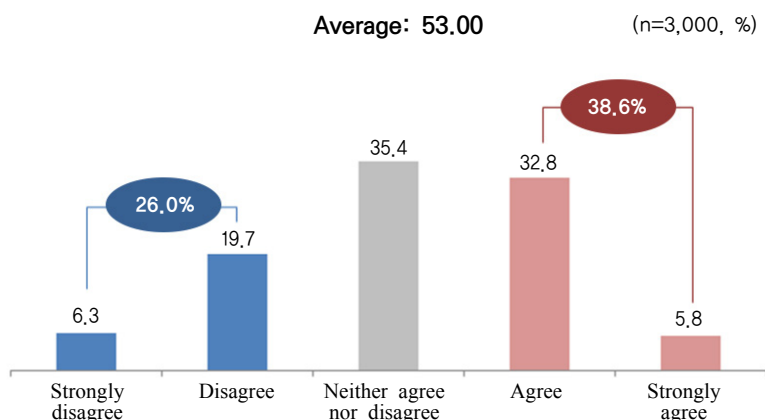
Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	9.8	26.7	36.2	24.3	2.9	36.5	27.2	45.97
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	11.5	29.9	35.7	20.8	2.0	41.4	22.8	42.98
	Middle class	1,527	8.3	23.8	37.6	26.8	3.5	32.1	30.3	48.35
	Upper class	122	9.2	28.9	23.7	31.7	6.5	38.1	38.2	49.33

③ Protection of the Rights of the General Public

When asked whether law duly protects the rights of the general public, 38.6% of the respondents chose ‘agree (32.8%)’ or ‘strongly agree (5.8%)’, compared to 26.0% who chose ‘disagree (19.7%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (6.3%)’, which was 12.6% lower than that of those in agreement. Regarding this question, 35.4% of the respondents selected ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The public legal awareness index in the above question is 53.0, which is somewhat lower than the public legal awareness index (62.51) in factor 4 ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’. This signifies that further research is required to develop more concrete question items so as to identify the protection of general rights other than fundamental rights-the protection of more practical rights, including the rights of consumers or investors, other than fundamental rights of the general public.

<Figure 60> Protection of the Rights of the General Public



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law duly protects the rights of the general public, the ratio of positive responses by occupation is higher in the order of ‘self-employed (56.97)’, ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (56.85)’, ‘full-time housekeeper (56.29)’, ‘blue-collar (55.51)’, ‘unemployed/other (48.93)’, ‘student (48.07)’ and ‘white-collar (46.12)’.

The analysis in age groups illustrates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in those who are older—50-59 years of age (60.62) and 60 years and over (61.78) than those who are younger.

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 48.10 → middle school and lower: 57.82) and reside in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 47.66 → large city: 56.23).

<Table 57> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Protection of the Rights of the General Public

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	6.3	19.7	35.4	32.8	5.8	26.0	38.6	53.00	
Age	20-29	529	9.8	25.5	36.0	23.6	5.1	35.3	28.7	47.18
	30-39	560	10.1	25.7	35.2	26.3	2.8	35.8	29.1	46.51
	40-49	644	9.7	23.7	39.6	21.8	5.1	33.4	26.9	47.21
	50-59	594	1.9	13.6	32.6	43.7	8.1	15.5	51.8	60.62
	60 and over	673	1.0	11.8	33.6	46.2	7.4	12.8	53.6	61.78
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	2.2	15.7	35.4	41.7	4.9	17.9	46.6	57.82
	High school	1,196	2.8	16.7	36.6	36.8	7.1	19.5	43.9	57.18
	College and higher	1,409	10.5	23.3	34.4	26.8	4.9	33.8	31.7	48.10
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	3.9	21.4	26.1	40.5	8.0	25.3	48.5	56.85
	Self-employed	666	3.6	14.3	38.1	38.6	5.4	17.9	44.0	56.97
	Blue-collar	588	5.4	18.1	34.0	33.9	8.5	23.5	42.4	55.51
	White-collar	733	9.9	26.9	35.8	23.8	3.7	36.8	27.5	46.12
	Full-time housekeeper	563	3.7	17.5	35.2	37.2	6.4	21.2	43.6	56.29
	Student	185	9.6	23.0	36.3	27.9	3.2	32.6	31.1	48.07
	Unemployed/ Other	132	13.1	17.8	35.1	28.1	5.8	30.9	33.9	48.93
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	5.2	16.8	33.3	37.0	7.6	22.0	44.6	56.23
	Small/ medium city	918	6.0	18.9	39.5	31.5	4.2	24.9	35.7	52.29

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
							Disagree	Agree	
Total	3,000	6.3	19.7	35.4	32.8	5.8	26.0	38.6	53.00
<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	8.8	26.4	34.3	26.3	4.2	35.2	30.5	47.66

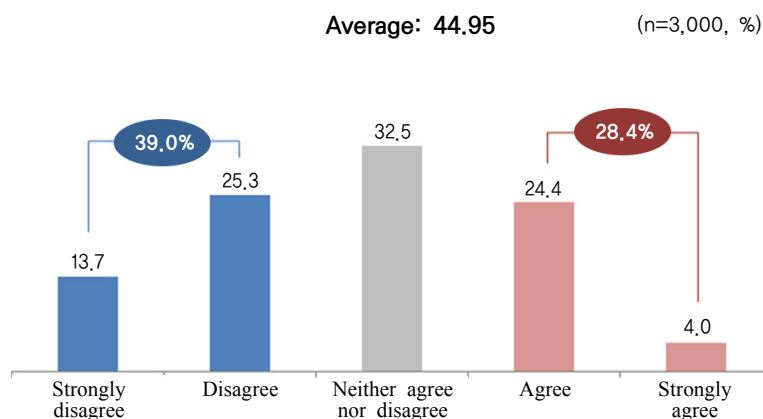
④ Application of Law without Partiality and Discrimination

When asked whether law is applied to all citizens without discrimination, 39.0% of the respondents selected ‘disagree (25.3%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (13.7%)’, compared to 28.4% of those who chose ‘agree (24.4%)’ or ‘strongly agree (4.0%)’, which was 10.6% lower than that of those in disagreement. Furthermore, 32.5% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

There is a slight variation from the findings in the ‘2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research’ question, “Do you agree that there is ‘one law for the rich and another for the poor’ in our society?”, in which 65.2% agreed and 34.8% disagreed¹⁸⁵. As to the comparative analysis of this question item, the percentage of the negative responses decreased from 65.2% (2008) to 39.9% (2015), while the ratio of the positive responses decreased from 34.8% (2008) to 28.4% (2015). The assumption is that unlike the 2008 questionnaire, the 2015 questionnaire included a new response option, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

185) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 115.

<Figure 61> Application of Law without Partiality and Discrimination



The Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project includes three question items regarding impartiality—Factor 4 (Fundamental Rights) 4.1, Factor 7 (Civil Justice) 7.2, and Factor 8 (Criminal Justice) 8.4. According to the Rule of Law Index, the score of the Republic of Korea in ‘4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination’, regarding fundamental rights was 0.7 in 2014 and 0.65 in 2015. In addition, the score of the Republic of Korea for ‘7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination’ was 0.68 in 2014 and 0.71 in 2015, and 0.68 in 2014 and 0.64 in 2015 for ‘8.4 Criminal system is impartial’. The overall score of the Republic of Korea in the Rule of Law Index was 0.77 in 2014 and 0.7 in 2015, which was similar to the score attained in ‘Equal treatment and absence of discrimination’.¹⁸⁶⁾ Contrary to the findings from the Rule of Law Index, which showed no significant difference between the overall score and score by factor, the score of the relevant

186) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

item in the 2015 public legal awareness survey research was 44.95, which was significantly lower than the overall score of 52.88.

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law is applied to all citizens without discrimination, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the age groups of 50-59 (52.70) and 60 and over (54.59), than in the other age groups.

According to the analysis of marital status, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the order of ‘separated/widowed/other’ (48.38), ‘married’ (46.88) and ‘never been married’ (38.05); and based on occupation, it is higher in the order of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (51.87), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (49.21), ‘blue-collar’ (48.93), ‘self-employed’ (47.77), ‘unemployed/other’ (40.56), ‘student’ (38.72) and ‘white-collar’ (37.01).

The analysis also indicates that the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 39.53 → middle school and lower: 52.07) and those who reside in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 40.07 → large city: 48.59).

<Table 58> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Application of Law without Partiality and Discrimination

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	13.7	25.3	32.5	24.4	4.0	39.0	28.4	44.95	
Age	20-29	529	20.0	28.9	30.0	18.2	3.0	48.9	21.2	38.86
	30-39	560	22.2	26.7	29.2	18.4	3.4	48.9	21.8	38.54
	40-49	644	21.2	27.8	30.6	17.7	2.7	49.0	20.4	38.29
	50-59	594	4.9	21.8	36.8	30.9	5.7	26.7	36.6	52.70

Chapter 4 The Public Legal Awareness Index and The Public Legal Awareness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	13.7	25.3	32.5	24.4	4.0	39.0	28.4	44.95
	60 and over	673	2.5	22.1	35.1	35.1	5.2	24.6	40.3	54.59
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.1	22.8	35.8	31.0	5.2	27.9	36.2	52.07
	High school	1,196	7.5	24.1	37.6	26.5	4.2	31.6	30.7	48.98
	College and higher	1,409	21.5	26.9	27.1	20.9	3.6	48.4	24.5	39.53
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	9.4	15.3	39.3	30.6	5.4	24.7	36.0	51.87
	Self-employed	666	9.7	25.2	34.4	25.7	5.0	34.9	30.7	47.77
	Blue-collar	588	10.5	21.7	34.3	28.3	5.1	32.2	33.4	48.93
	White-collar	733	23.3	29.3	26.4	18.1	2.9	52.6	21.0	37.01
	Full-time housekeeper	563	7.2	25.6	33.8	29.9	3.5	32.8	33.4	49.21
	Student	185	19.0	27.8	35.3	15.3	2.6	46.8	17.9	38.72
	Unemployed/ Other	132	20.4	24.7	31.2	19.5	4.1	45.1	23.6	40.56
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	12.0	20.9	32.8	29.4	5.0	32.9	34.4	48.59
	Small/ medium city	918	12.4	29.8	32.6	22.8	2.4	42.2	25.2	43.28
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	18.8	28.0	31.7	17.1	4.4	46.8	21.5	40.07
Marital Status	Never been married	672	22.4	27.6	28.5	18.2	3.2	50.0	21.4	38.05
	Married	2,233	11.4	24.5	33.6	26.0	4.4	35.9	30.4	46.88
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	6.6	27.4	32.8	32.2	1.0	34.0	33.2	48.38

⑤ Observance of Law without Fail

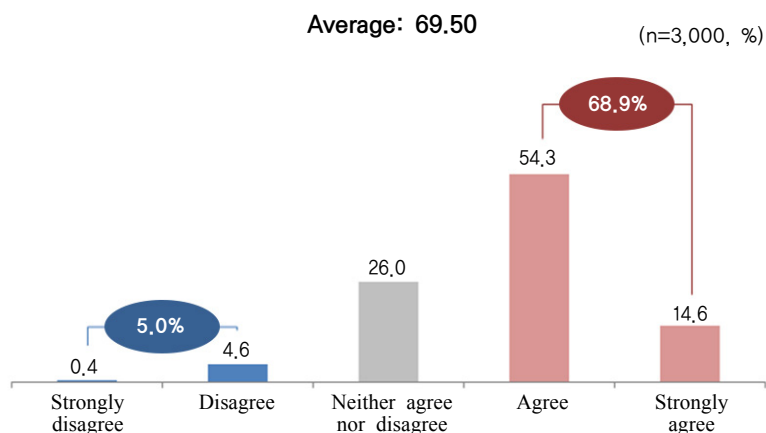
When asked whether law must be observed without fail, 68.9% of the respondents chose ‘agree (54.3%)’ or ‘strongly agree (14.6%)’, compared to 5.0% of those who chose ‘disagree (4.6%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (0.4%)’, which was 63.9% lower than those who agreed. Furthermore, 26.0% of the respondents preferred the response, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

In comparison to the question in the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’, “Do you agree that there is ‘A law is a law, however undesirable it may be,’” 57.3% of the respondents agreed.¹⁸⁷⁾ This comparison demonstrates that the law-abiding spirit of the people is augmented.

The ratio of the positive responses is significantly higher in correlation to the responses to Question 35, “Members of our society duly abide by law” in factor 3 ‘observance of law’, where the ratio of positive responses was 55.16%. There is a consensus that a gap exists between the strong sense of duty to abide by law and the degree of law-abidingness in practice. Thus, given the social consensus and policy support to substantially raise the law-abidingness level, the legal awareness level of citizens at large is expected to be developed accordingly.

187) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 111.

<Figure 62> Observance of Law without Fail



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law must be observed without fail, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in those who are of a higher age group (20-29: 65.51 → 60 and over: 72.70), and according to marital status, in the order of, ‘separated/widowed/other’ (74.38), ‘married’ (70.74) and ‘never been married’ (64.70).

According to occupational groups, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries (75.79)’, ‘self-employed (72.07)’, ‘full-time housekeeper (69.57)’, ‘blue-collar (69.18)’, ‘white-collar (67.36)’, ‘student (66.90)’ and ‘unemployed/other (66.80)’.

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement by household structure is higher in groups of one- or more-generation households (one-generation households and two-generation households: 69.72, respectively; three-generation households: 71.79) than in the group of one-person households (64.54).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 59> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Observance of Law without Fail

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	0.4	4.6	26.0	54.3	14.6	5.0	68.9	69.50
Age	20-29	529	1.0	6.5	32.5	49.4	10.6	7.5	60.0	65.51
	30-39	560	0.7	5.0	30.3	53.4	10.6	5.7	64.0	67.06
	40-49	644	0.5	4.8	27.5	50.8	16.3	5.3	67.1	69.42
	50-59	594	0.2	3.4	20.9	60.1	15.4	3.6	75.5	71.79
	60 and over	673	0.0	3.8	20.2	57.3	18.7	3.8	76.0	72.70
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	0.0	2.1	19.5	51.5	26.9	2.1	78.4	75.79
	Self-employed	666	0.2	4.1	20.9	57.1	17.8	4.3	74.9	72.07
	Blue-collar	588	0.7	4.6	24.4	57.9	12.4	5.3	70.3	69.18
	White-collar	733	0.5	5.6	30.6	50.4	12.9	6.1	63.3	67.36
	Full-time housekeeper	563	0.0	4.5	25.4	57.4	12.7	4.5	70.1	69.57
	Student	185	1.2	4.6	30.5	52.6	11.0	5.8	63.6	66.90
	Unemployed/ Other	132	1.5	5.3	36.2	38.5	18.5	6.8	57.0	66.80
Marital Status	Never been married	672	1.4	6.6	33.4	48.8	9.7	8.0	58.5	64.70
	Married	2,233	0.2	4.2	24.0	55.9	15.8	4.4	71.7	70.74
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	0.0	1.9	20.3	56.0	21.7	1.9	77.7	74.38
Household Structure	One-person household	180	2.0	7.0	32.9	46.8	11.2	9.0	58.0	64.54
	One-generation household	787	0.3	6.0	25.2	51.6	16.9	6.3	68.5	69.72

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
							Disagree	Agree	
Total	3,000	0.4	4.6	26.0	54.3	14.6	5.0	68.9	69.50
Two-generation household	1,905	0.4	3.9	25.7	56.4	13.6	4.3	70.0	69.72
Three-generation household	127	0.0	4.2	25.0	50.2	20.6	4.2	70.8	71.79

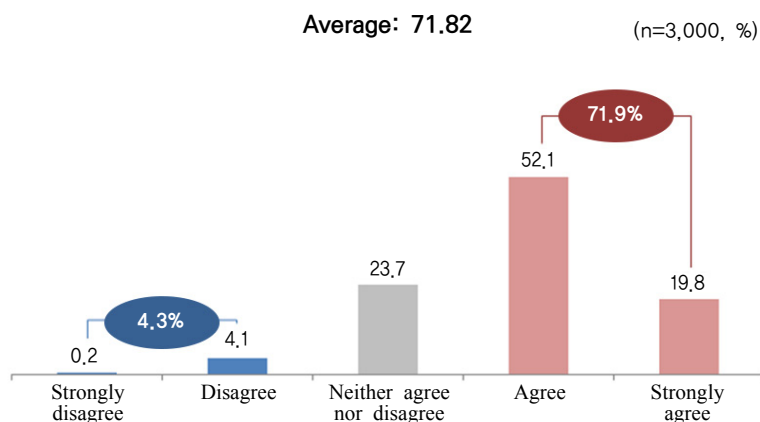
⑥ Reporting of Crimes Witnessed

When asked whether one would report to the police when a crime occurs, 71.9% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’ (52.1%) or ‘strongly agree (19.8%)’, compared to 4.3% who selected ‘disagree (4.1%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (0.2%)’, which was 67.6% lower than those who would be proactive. Additionally, 23.7% of the respondents preferred the option, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

There is a similarity in the result of responses to the question in the ‘2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research’, “What will you do if you witness a hit-and-run car accident?”, in which 79.8% of the respondents selected ‘report’, while 14.1% opted for ‘report if circumstances permit’ and only 6% preferred, ‘don’t report’¹⁸⁸⁾. Furthermore, the percentage of the respondents who preferred, ‘don’t report (disagree)’ decreased from 6% in 2008 to 4.3% in 2015. The survey results indicate that citizens have a high inclination to report crimes occurring.

188) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 214.

<Figure 63> Reporting of Crimes Witnessed



A critical aspect to the investigation and suppression of crimes is the reporting of the crimes occurring. As such, various legislations exist to promote the reporting of crimes.¹⁸⁹⁾ In particular, the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment, etc. of Crimes of Domestic Violence, the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, the Act on the Prevention of and Countermeasures against Violence in Schools, the Welfare of Older Persons Act, the Child Welfare Act, the Act on the Punishment of Acts of Arranging Sexual Traffic, the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, and the Prohibition of Improper Solicitation and Graft Act impose the duty of reporting on a certain crime. Additionally, the Protection of Public Interest Reporters Act and the Act on Protection of Specific Crime Informants, Etc. include provisions that guarantee personal safety of informants and secrecy when

189) See Kang, Seok-Gu and Kwon, Chang-Kook. "A Study on Present Situation and Subject of Protection of Crime Informants", Korean Institute of Criminology, December 2012, p. 21.

reporting crimes.

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether one would report to the police of a crime occurring, the ratio of positive responses by education level is relatively higher in the group with ‘college and higher’ (73.46) education; and according to occupation, higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (76.39), ‘white-collar’ (74.09), ‘student’ (74.04), ‘unemployed/other’ (72.79), ‘self-employed’ (71.58), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (69.57), and ‘blue-collar’ (69.45).

Furthremore, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in the groups residing in *Eup/Myeon* area (74.36), three-generation households (76.15), and a more progressive inclination (conservative: 70.87 → progressive: 72.70).

<Table 60> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Reporting of Crimes Witnessed

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	0.2	4.1	23.7	52.1	19.8	4.3	71.9	71.82
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	0.5	5.6	25.2	49.4	19.3	6.1	68.7	70.36
	High school	1,196	0.1	4.3	25.8	53.6	16.2	4.4	69.8	70.36
	College and higher	1,409	0.2	3.5	21.5	51.6	23.1	3.7	74.7	73.46
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	0.0	2.9	22.5	40.6	34.0	2.9	74.6	76.39
	Self-employed	666	0.2	3.6	24.1	54.1	18.1	3.8	72.2	71.58
	Blue-collar	588	0.4	5.3	24.6	55.6	14.1	5.7	69.7	69.45
	White-collar	733	0.3	3.8	20.0	51.3	24.7	4.1	76.0	74.09

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	0.2	4.1	23.7	52.1	19.8	4.3	71.9	71.82
	Full-time housekeeper	563	0.0	5.1	27.8	50.8	16.3	5.1	67.1	69.57
	Student	185	0.0	2.7	20.9	54.0	22.4	2.7	76.4	74.04
	Unemployed/ Other	132	0.6	3.0	25.9	45.6	24.9	3.6	70.5	72.79
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	0.3	4.2	22.1	54.7	18.7	4.5	73.4	71.84
	Small/ medium city	918	0.0	4.6	27.0	52.8	15.5	4.6	68.3	69.81
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	0.3	3.4	22.5	46.1	27.6	3.7	73.7	74.36
Household Structure	One-person household	180	1.0	5.6	29.8	38.8	24.8	6.6	63.6	70.20
	One-generation household	787	0.0	4.9	20.3	54.1	20.7	4.9	74.8	72.63
	Two-generation household	1,905	0.2	3.8	24.9	52.5	18.6	4.0	71.1	71.35
	Three-generation household	127	0.0	1.8	18.3	53.3	26.6	1.8	79.9	76.15
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	0.3	4.5	21.6	51.4	22.3	4.8	73.7	72.70
	Moderate	1,462	0.2	3.4	24.4	52.4	19.6	3.6	72.0	71.96
	Conservative	855	0.1	5.1	24.3	52.3	18.3	5.2	70.6	70.87

(3) Observance of Law

① Degree of the Government's Law-Abidingness

When asked whether the government duly abides by the law, 41.7% of the respondents selected 'disagree (29.0%)' or 'strongly disagree (12.7%)', compared to 25.9% who opted for 'agree (24.5%)' or 'strongly agree

(1.4%)’, which was 15.8% lower than those in disagreement. Furthermore, 32.4% of the respondents preferred, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

As to the degree of the government’s law-abidingness, the score in the public legal awareness index was 43.17, which was lower compared to the average of 48.13 for the relevant factor. This score is similar to the results to the question regarding ‘executive impartiality’, factor 6, in which 41.5% of the respondents selected ‘disagree’, but is slightly higher compared to responses to the ‘executive impartiality’ question in the 2008 public legal awareness survey research, in which 23.6% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’ and 76.3% ‘disagree’¹⁹⁰).

The ‘Korean General Social Survey’ of the Korea Social Science Data Archive, which includes survey data regarding confidence in major agencies, such as the central government, local governments, the National Assembly and the Supreme Court,¹⁹¹) reveals that the level of confidence in the central government was 53.9% as of 2012.

According to the Rule of Law Index, the scores of the Republic of Korea regarding Factor 6 (Regulatory Enforcement), ‘6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay’ and ‘6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings’ were 0.84 and 0.72 in 2014, respectively, and 0.95 and 0.81 in 2015, respectively¹⁹²).

The differences in these survey results may be due to the goals and

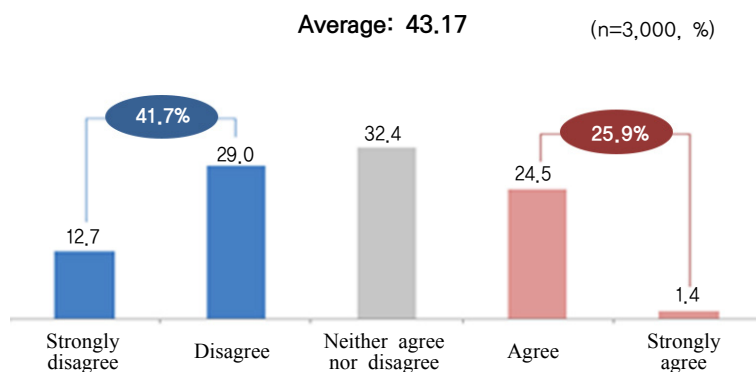
190) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 84.

191) The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table (“Korean General Social Survey”, Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years’ Data) (http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October 30, 2015).

192) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

types of relevant question items pertaining to the respective surveys. As such, so subsequent research is required to clarify the correlations between those indicators.

<Figure 64> Degree of the Government’s Law-Abidingness



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the government duly abides by the law, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in those of a higher age group (20-29: 37.55 → 60 and over: 50.86) and in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 39.42 → middle school and lower: 47.86) and reside in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 37.32 → large city: 47.05).

By occupation, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (47.28), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (46.62), ‘blue-collar’ (45.21), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (41.58), ‘unemployed/other’ (38.75), ‘white-collar’ (37.64), and ‘student’ (37.64). Additionally, based on marital status, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the group of ‘separated/widowed/other’ than in the groups of ‘married’ and ‘never been married’.

<Table 61> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Degree of the Government’s Law-Abidingness.

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	12.7	29.0	32.4	24.5	1.4	41.7	25.9	43.17
Age	20-29	529	19.8	31.3	28.7	19.2	0.9	51.1	20.1	37.55
	30-39	560	20.1	27.8	32.6	18.6	1.0	47.9	19.6	38.13
	40-49	644	16.5	31.8	33.9	16.7	1.0	48.3	17.7	38.47
	50-59	594	5.9	27.5	31.4	33.8	1.4	33.4	35.2	49.33
	60 and over	673	3.5	27.0	34.4	32.7	2.4	30.5	35.1	50.86
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	6.5	29.0	34.4	26.8	3.3	35.5	30.1	47.86
	High school	1,196	7.5	31.3	31.7	28.3	1.1	38.8	29.4	46.05
	College and higher	1,409	19.0	27.1	32.3	20.5	1.1	46.1	21.6	39.42
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	11.6	33.8	32.0	22.0	0.7	45.4	22.7	41.58
	Self-employed	666	7.7	27.8	34.5	27.8	2.2	35.5	30.0	47.28
	Blue-collar	588	10.9	29.7	28.6	29.3	1.5	40.6	30.8	45.21
	White-collar	733	19.0	29.3	35.0	15.7	1.0	48.3	16.7	37.64
	Full-time housekeeper	563	8.8	28.2	32.0	29.7	1.3	37.0	31.0	46.62
	Student	185	19.7	29.3	31.8	19.2	0.0	49.0	19.2	37.64
	Unemployed/ Other	132	20.2	29.9	26.1	22.2	1.5	50.1	23.7	38.75
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	11.3	23.1	33.1	31.3	1.2	34.4	32.5	47.05
	Small/ medium city	918	9.9	36.2	32.0	20.2	1.7	46.1	21.9	41.91
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	19.3	31.3	31.3	16.8	1.2	50.6	18.0	37.32

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	12.7	29.0	32.4	24.5	1.4	41.7	25.9	43.17
Marital Status	Never been married	672	20.2	31.1	29.8	18.2	0.8	51.3	19.0	37.08
	Married	2,233	10.9	28.4	33.2	25.9	1.6	39.3	27.5	44.78
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	4.7	30.7	30.3	34.3	0.0	35.4	34.3	48.58

② Degree of Local Governments' Law-Abidingness

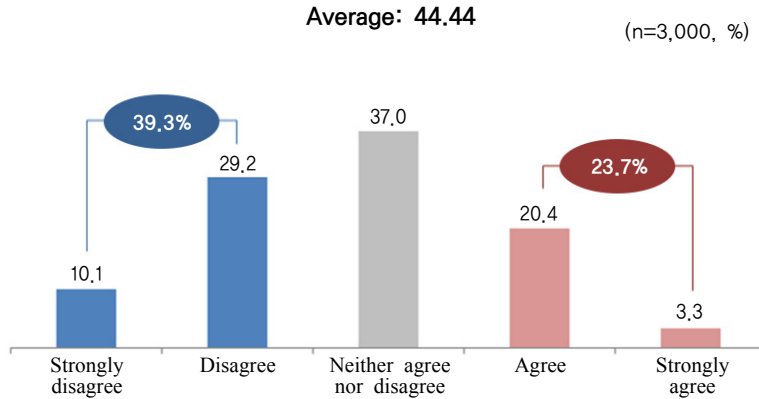
When asked whether the local governments duly abide by law, 39.3% of the respondents opted for 'disagree (29.2%)' or 'strongly disagree (10.1%)', compared to 23.7% who preferred 'agree (20.4%)' or 'strongly agree (3.3%)', which was 15.6% lower than those in disagreement. Furthermore, 37.0% of the respondents selected, 'neither agree nor disagree'.

As to the degree of local governments' law-abidingness, the score obtained through the public legal awareness index was 44.44, which is slightly higher compared to the 43.17 of the degree of the government's law-abidingness. However, this is lower than the 48.13 average for factor 3 'observance of law'. This result highlights the necessity for local governments to endeavor to raise the degree of law-abidingness.

Furthermore, according to the 'Korean General Social Survey', the level of confidence in local governments was 56.0% as of 2012.¹⁹³⁾

193) The Statistics Korea's E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table ("Korean General Social Survey", Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years' Data)

<Figure 65> Degree of Local Governments' Law-Abidingness



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the local governments duly abide by law, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 41.34 → middle school and lower: 49.51), residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 40.56 → large city: 46.58), and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 42.55 → upper class: 48.28).

According to occupational groups, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the progression of ‘full-time housekeeper’ (48.35), ‘self-employed’ (47.88), ‘blue-collar’ (45.87), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (42.57), ‘student’ (40.32), ‘white-collar’ (39.76) and ‘unemployed/other’ (37.57). In addition, based on marital status, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the group of ‘separated/widowed/other’

(http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October 30, 2015).

(47.48) than in the groups of ‘married’ (45.77) and ‘never been married’ (39.56).

<Table 62> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Degree of Local Governments’
Law-Abidingness

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	10.1	29.2	37.0	20.4	3.3	39.3	23.7	44.44	
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.2	26.9	37.3	29.6	2.0	31.1	31.6	49.51
	High school	1,196	5.9	31.7	36.7	22.4	3.3	37.6	25.7	46.41
	College and higher	1,409	15.3	27.7	37.2	16.2	3.7	43.0	19.9	41.34
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	6.7	38.2	33.1	22.0	0.0	44.9	22.0	42.57
	Self-employed	666	5.9	28.8	37.7	23.2	4.5	34.7	27.7	47.88
	Blue-collar	588	8.3	31.5	33.0	22.6	4.5	39.8	27.1	45.87
	White-collar	733	14.7	29.7	39.6	13.6	2.3	44.4	15.9	39.76
	Full-time housekeeper	563	8.1	23.3	39.8	24.5	4.3	31.4	28.8	48.35
	Student	185	13.8	31.1	35.5	19.0	0.5	44.9	19.5	40.32
	Unemployed/ Other	132	19.5	30.2	31.4	18.2	0.7	49.7	18.9	37.57
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	9.1	25.9	38.4	22.8	3.8	35.0	26.6	46.58
	Small/ medium city	918	8.8	31.3	37.5	18.7	3.6	40.1	22.3	44.23
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	13.6	32.7	33.6	18.2	2.0	46.3	20.2	40.56
Marital Status	Never been married	672	15.6	32.0	34.3	15.0	3.2	47.6	18.2	39.56

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	10.1	29.2	37.0	20.4	3.3	39.3	23.7	44.44
	Married	2,233	8.7	28.3	37.7	22.0	3.4	37.0	25.4	45.77
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	3.3	30.5	41.3	22.8	2.1	33.8	24.9	47.48
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	11.5	30.6	36.5	18.8	2.6	42.1	21.4	42.55
	Middle class	1,527	8.6	28.5	37.9	21.3	3.8	37.1	25.1	45.80
	Upper class	122	12.8	21.5	31.5	28.2	6.0	34.3	34.2	48.28

③ Court Ruling Based on Law

When asked whether courts rule according to law, 40.9% of the respondents selected ‘agree (34.4%)’ or ‘strongly agree (6.5%)’, compared to 22.9% who preferred ‘disagree (17.3%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (5.6%)’, which was 18.0% lower than those in agreement. Furthermore, 36.2% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

These results are similar to the results to Question 48, “Justice is free of the influence of power or money”, in factor 6, ‘enactment and execution of law’, in which 43.3% of the respondents selected ‘disagree’.

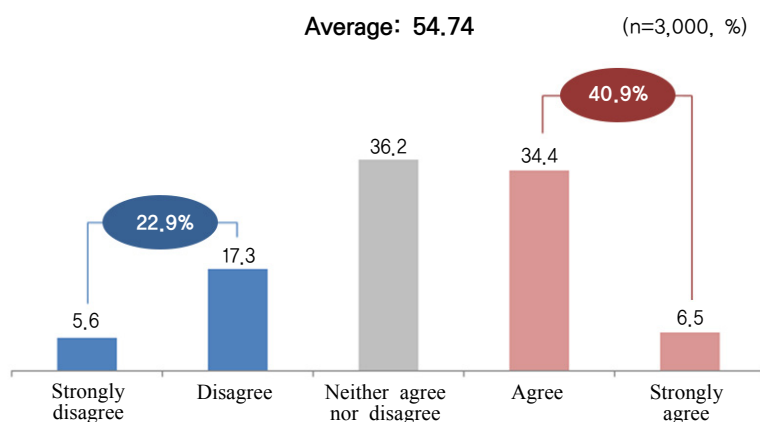
In the 2008 public legal awareness survey research, the ‘confidence in courts’ was supported by 55.3% of the respondents, which was slightly higher than the 44.7% who preferred ‘disagree’.¹⁹⁴⁾

Furthermore, according to the ‘Korean General Social Survey’, the level of confidence in the Supreme Court was 69.2% as of 2012, which is highest among the agencies that participated in the survey.¹⁹⁵⁾

194) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 87.

Additionally, the Rule of Law Index 2015 indicates, regarding the timeliness and effectiveness of Korean justice system, that the score for civil justice is 0.8, higher than 0.74 in 2014, while the score of criminal justice is 0.76, the same score in 2015 and 2014.¹⁹⁶⁾

<Figure 66> Court Ruling Based on Law



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether courts rule according to law, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (59.51) and the 60 and over age group (60.15) than in any other younger aged group.

By occupation, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (57.79), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (57.26), ‘blue-collar’ (56.06), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (54.84), ‘student’

195) The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table (“Korean General Social Survey”, Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years’ Data) (http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October 30, 2015).

196) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, pp. 26-28; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, pp. 30-31.

(53.18), ‘white-collar’ (50.29) and ‘unemployed/other’ (49.49).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is higher in the group residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 50.58 → large city: 57.26) and, according to household structure, in the group of one- or more-generation households than in the group of one-person households.

<Table 63> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Court Ruling Based on Law

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	5.6	17.3	36.2	34.4	6.5	22.9	40.9	54.74
Age	20-29	529	7.3	17.0	39.8	31.1	4.7	24.3	35.8	52.25
	30-39	560	10.1	18.8	34.3	31.9	4.9	28.9	36.8	50.70
	40-49	644	8.3	19.3	40.3	27.3	4.8	27.6	32.1	50.25
	50-59	594	1.9	16.3	32.5	40.2	9.0	18.2	49.2	59.51
	60 and over	673	1.2	15.1	34.4	40.5	8.8	16.3	49.3	60.15
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	3.6	20.6	37.4	29.8	8.6	24.2	38.4	54.84
	Self-employed	666	2.9	15.5	35.6	39.4	6.6	18.4	46.0	57.79
	Blue-collar	588	4.7	17.8	34.4	34.9	8.3	22.5	43.2	56.06
	White-collar	733	8.9	20.0	36.4	30.5	4.2	28.9	34.7	50.29
	Full-time housekeeper	563	4.5	14.5	36.1	37.2	7.7	19.0	44.9	57.26
	Student	185	5.4	15.5	44.6	29.9	4.6	20.9	34.5	53.18
	Unemployed/ Other	132	11.4	19.6	35.2	27.3	6.5	31.0	33.8	49.49
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	4.8	15.6	32.7	39.5	7.4	20.4	46.9	57.26
	Small/ medium city	918	4.5	18.3	39.6	31.2	6.4	22.8	37.6	54.20

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	5.6	17.3	36.2	34.4	6.5	22.9	40.9	54.74
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	8.6	19.0	38.9	28.5	5.0	27.6	33.5	50.58
Household Structure	One-person household	180	8.1	30.0	30.6	25.5	5.8	38.1	31.3	47.71
	One-generation household	787	5.4	17.2	35.3	36.1	6.1	22.6	42.2	55.09
	Two-generation household	1,905	5.0	16.1	37.3	34.8	6.7	21.1	41.5	55.52
	Three-generation household	127	11.8	16.9	34.4	30.0	7.0	28.7	37.0	50.87

④ Degree of Enterprises' Law-Abidingness

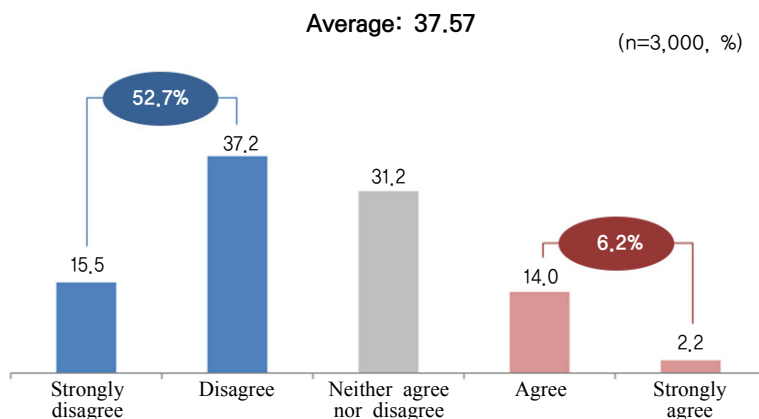
When asked whether enterprises duly abide by law, 52.7% of the respondents selected 'disagree (37.2%)' or 'strongly disagree (15.5%)', compared to 16.2% who opted for 'agree (14.0%)' or 'strongly agree (2.2%)', which was 36.5% lower than those in disagreement. Furthermore, 31.2% of the respondents opted for 'neither agree nor disagree'.

The 'observance of law' factor retains a relatively low score (48.13) compared to other factors. In particular, the score of positive responses to Question 34, "Enterprises duly abide by law." is 37.57, which is considerably lower compared to the score of law-abidingness of the government (43.17) or local governments (44.44).

This may have been attributable to an asymmetric sense of justice caused by various enterprises-related issues. Such as, the nut rage incident or the questioning process of conglomerate management

succession or under the circumstances in which youth unemployment rate is increasing and the concentration of wealth is centralized.¹⁹⁷⁾ Correspondingly, justice as a social norm may be reflected in the public awareness of ‘observance of law’ according to social issues.

<Figure 67> Degree of Enterprises’ Law-Abidingness



Regarding enterprises’ law-abidingness, additional efforts are needed to improve detailed regulations and the respective application requirements to augment the public legal awareness index so that various systems to elevate the level of enterprises’ compliance with law can be used more efficiently.¹⁹⁸⁾

197) Angry voices against ‘bullying’ are expressions of anger against the lack of a sense of justice required of citizens in the democratic society (Kim Hae-Sung. “A Study on the Meaning and Factors of the ‘Asymmetric Sense of Justice’”, Theory and Research in Citizenship Education, Vol. 47, Issue No. 3, September 2015, pp. 51~52).

198) The compliance system is an effective means to prevent corporate crimes, thus legislation needs to specify business owners’ duty of supervision and immunity from responsibilities in its joint penal provisions through the analysis of foreign legislative cases, such as the Compliance Program Guidance Manual of the United States and the business owners’ duty of supervision under Article 103 of the

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether enterprises duly abide by law, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 34.28 → middle school and lower: 43.30), reside in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 34.75 → large city: 38.97) and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 36.01 → upper class: 39.50).

By occupation, the ratio of agreement is shown to be higher in the progression of ‘full-time housekeeper’ (41.18), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (41.08), ‘self-employed’ (39.98), ‘blue-collar’ (38.96), ‘unemployed /other’ (34.74), ‘student’ (33.10) and ‘white-collar’ (32.50).

<Table 64> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Degree of Enterprises’
Law-Abidingness

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	15.5	37.2	31.2	14.0	2.2	52.7	16.2	37.57
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	7.0	35.4	36.8	19.0	1.8	42.4	20.8	43.30

Administrative Offences Act of Germany (Lee Jin-Kook. “Criminal Implications of the Compliance System to Prevent Corporate Crimes”, Korean Journal of Criminology, Vol. 81, Korean Institute of Criminology, March 2010, pp. 65-89). In addition, corporate compliance activities can be revitalized through effective sanctions, changes in corporate culture and an internal control system, accompanied by the reform of joint penal provisions and the strengthening of autonomous internal control system (Park Seong-Yong. “A Study on Revitalization of Compliance Activities”, Soongsil Law Review, Vol. 28, Soongsil University Institute of Legal Studies, July 2012, pp. 89-109). Furthermore, compliance officers should be guaranteed independence to perform their duties under strict qualifying system, based on laws that adopt an autonomous compliance program (Yoon Sang-Min. “Prevention of Corporate Crime by Compliance Program”, The Journal of Law, Vol. 53, Korean Law Association, March 2014, pp. 217-237).

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Education	High school	1,196	10.9	40.1	31.0	15.7	2.2	51.0	17.9	39.56
	College and higher	1,409	21.7	35.1	29.9	11.1	2.2	56.8	13.3	34.28
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	11.3	35.1	35.2	14.8	3.6	46.4	18.4	41.08
	Self-employed	666	10.6	39.6	30.9	17.1	1.8	50.2	18.9	39.98
	Blue-collar	588	14.3	37.0	30.8	14.2	3.7	51.3	17.9	38.96
	White-collar	733	21.6	38.8	29.3	8.7	1.6	60.4	10.3	32.50
	Full-time housekeeper	563	11.3	34.4	34.2	18.6	1.5	45.7	20.1	41.18
	Student	185	20.4	39.2	29.9	8.9	1.7	59.6	10.6	33.10
	Unemployed/ Other	132	26.3	26.9	30.6	13.7	2.4	53.2	16.1	34.74
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	15.6	34.0	31.8	15.9	2.6	49.6	18.5	38.97
	Small/ medium city	918	13.4	40.8	29.3	14.8	1.7	54.2	16.5	37.66
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	17.8	38.5	32.6	9.3	1.9	56.3	11.2	34.75
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	17.4	37.1	31.0	12.9	1.6	54.5	14.5	36.01
	Middle class	1,527	13.4	37.9	31.4	14.9	2.5	51.3	17.4	38.80
	Upper class	122	19.8	28.3	31.5	15.2	5.3	48.1	20.5	39.50

⑤ Degree of Law-Abidingness on a Social Level

When asked whether law is duly abided by on social levels, 39.9% of the respondents selected ‘agree (37.3%)’ or ‘strongly agree (2.6%)’, compared to 19.6% who opted for ‘disagree (17.2%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (2.4%)’, which was 20.3% lower than those in agreement.

Furthermore, 40.5% of the respondents preferred ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Reflecting on the survey results, in which 39.9% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ and 40.5% ‘neither agree nor disagree’, demonstrates that an overwhelming majority (more than 80%) of the people agreed that law is duly abided by on social and individual levels.

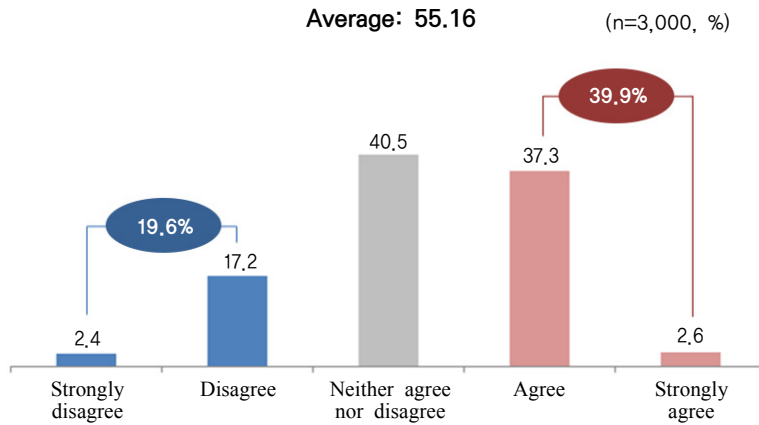
Compared to the question, “Do you agree that law is duly complied with in our society?” in the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’, 37.1% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’.¹⁹⁹⁾ The percentage of the positive responses increased by 2.8% in 2015. Similar result is also seen in relation to ‘degree of law observance on a social level’ in Chapter 2, in which the ratio of the positive responses increased by 12.4% from 37.1% in 2008, to 49.5% in 2015.

However, this presents a striking contrast to the result of responses to Question 5 “Do you agree that you are a law-abiding citizen?” in the 2015 public legal awareness survey, in which 91.7% of the respondents selected ‘agree’. This phenomenon may be the result of ‘duplicity’ caused by inconsistency of law-abiding awareness and behavior.²⁰⁰⁾

199) Lee Se-Jung and Lee Sang-Yoon, “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 193.

200) The perception that law is a necessary evil or that one is more law-abiding than any other member of society has its root in ‘duplicity’, which illustrates inconsistency of law-abiding awareness and behavior (Hwang Seung-Heum. “A Study on the Research History of Korean Legal Consciousness Inquiry”, *Kookmin Law Review*, Vol. 22(2), February 2010, Kookmin University Institute of Legal Research, pp. 81-86). Thus, there may be a gap between the perceived level of corruption and actual level of corruption by citizens (Kim, Jun-Seok, Cho, Jin-Man and Eom, Ki-Hong. “Taking ‘Control Variables’ Seriously in Corruption Research: Estimating the Effects of Respondents’ Socioeconomic Characteristics and Policy Evaluation on Their General Perceptions of Corruption”, *Korean Society and Public Administration*, Vol. 21(4), February 2011, Seoul Association for Public Administration, p. 346).

<Figure 68> Degree of Law-Abidingness on Social Level



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law is duly abided by on a social level, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in the older aged group (20-29: 49.21 → 60 and over: 62.19) and in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 52.02 → middle school and lower: 60.39) and in a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 53.92 → upper class: 57.16).

By occupation, the ratio of agreement is shown to be higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (63.93), ‘self-employed’ (58.38), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (58.19), ‘blue-collar’ (56.31), ‘white-collar’ (50.12), ‘unemployed/other’ (49.21) and ‘student’ (48.54). Viewing the results for household structure, agreement is higher in the group of one- or more-generation households than in the group of one-person households.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 65> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Degree of Law-Abidingness on Social Level

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	2.4	17.2	40.5	37.3	2.6	19.6	39.9	55.16	
Age	20-29	529	4.9	25.2	40.4	27.1	2.4	30.1	29.5	49.21
	30-39	560	3.8	21.4	45.2	27.8	1.9	25.2	29.7	50.63
	40-49	644	2.9	19.3	46.4	29.6	1.9	22.2	31.5	52.06
	50-59	594	0.5	11.9	36.9	48.3	2.5	12.4	50.8	60.10
	60 and over	673	0.3	10.1	34.3	51.0	4.2	10.4	55.2	62.19
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	0.8	10.6	38.8	45.9	3.9	11.4	49.8	60.39
	High school	1,196	1.5	15.4	39.4	40.6	3.1	16.9	43.7	57.09
	College and higher	1,409	3.5	20.6	41.9	32.1	1.9	24.1	34.0	52.05
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	0.7	8.3	30.7	55.4	5.0	9.0	60.4	63.93
	Self-employed	666	0.9	13.2	40.7	41.7	3.5	14.1	45.2	58.38
	Blue-collar	588	1.7	17.2	38.1	40.2	2.8	18.9	43.0	56.31
	White-collar	733	4.3	20.1	48.1	25.8	1.7	24.4	27.5	50.12
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.5	13.8	37.9	44.1	2.8	15.3	46.9	58.19
	Student	185	2.7	30.6	37.1	29.1	0.5	33.3	29.6	48.54
	Unemployed/Other	132	6.9	25.4	34.3	30.8	2.6	32.3	33.4	49.21
Household Structure	One-person household	180	2.6	21.2	49.1	26.1	1.0	23.8	27.1	50.40
	One-generation household	787	2.2	15.3	40.6	38.7	3.1	17.5	41.8	56.31

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	2.4	17.2	40.5	37.3	2.6	19.6	39.9	55.16	
	Two-generation household	1,905	2.4	17.6	39.4	38.1	2.5	20.0	40.6	55.16
	Three-generation household	127	1.8	17.4	44.5	32.9	3.5	19.2	36.4	54.70
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	2.6	19.5	39.3	36.9	1.7	22.1	38.6	53.92
	Middle class	1,527	2.1	15.5	41.7	37.5	3.3	17.6	40.8	56.09
	Upper class	122	3.4	13.4	38.7	40.1	4.4	16.8	44.5	57.16

(4) Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law

① Guarantee of Personal Liberty

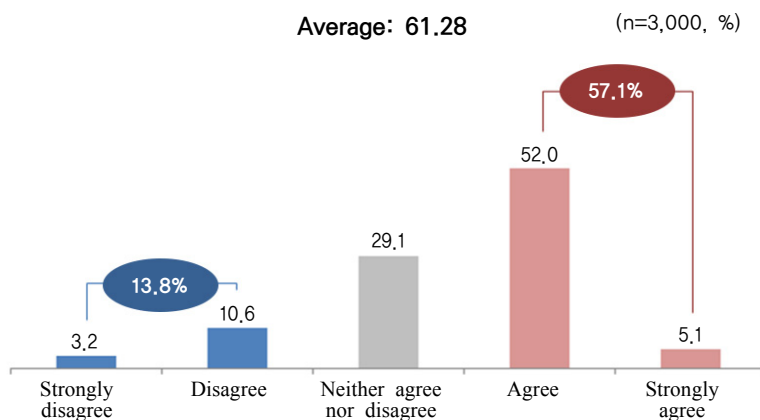
When asked whether law duly guarantees the personal liberty of citizens, 57.1% of the respondents opted for ‘agree (52.0%)’ or ‘strongly agree (5.1%)’, compared to 13.8% who selected ‘disagree (10.6%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (3.2%)’, which was 43.3% lower than those in agreement. Furthermore, 29.1% of the respondents preferred the option ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The score of the public legal awareness index, concerning personal liberty, is 61.28, which is lower than 62.51, the average of factor 4 ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’. This illustrates that the level of public confidence of personal liberty is relatively low. This result is connected with the fact that the score for the public legal awareness index concerning ‘impartiality of criminal investigation’ in factor 6 is relatively low (41.63) and only 44.4% of the respondents agree with impartiality of criminal investigation.

Article 12 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea guarantees liberty of each person by providing that all citizens shall enjoy personal liberty; no person shall be arrested, detained, searched, seized or interrogated except as provided by Act; and no person shall be punished, placed under preventive restrictions or subject to involuntary labor except as provided by Act and through lawful procedures.

Substantial guarantee of personal liberty depends greatly on whether criminal agencies abide by the due process of law. The score for the public legal awareness index, concerning the guarantee of personal liberty, is 61.28, which is slightly lower than the average of factor 4 ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’, but is relatively higher compared to the score (41.63) for the public legal awareness index concerning ‘impartiality of criminal investigation’ in factor 6 ‘enactment and execution of law’.

<Figure 69> Guarantee of Personal Liberty



Factor 8 (Criminal Justice) 8.7 of the Rule of Law Index includes a question regarding the due process of law and rights of the accused, in which the Republic of Korea scored relatively high (0.77 in 2014 and 0.78 in 2015).²⁰¹⁾

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law duly guarantees the personal liberty of citizens, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (67.90) and in the 60 and over aged group (68.09) than in any other younger aged groups.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is shown to be higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (65.85), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (63.49), ‘blue-collar’ (63.44), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (63.44), ‘student’ (59.19), ‘white-collar’ (55.13)and ‘unemployed/other’ (54.11).

The analysis further illustrates that the ratio of agreement is higher in the group of households that has one- or more-generationthan in the group of households that has one-person, and in the group with a mid-level subjective stratum identification (62.72) than in groups allocated to a lower or upper level stratum identification.

<Table 66> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Guarantee of Personal Liberty

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	3.2	10.6	29.1	52.0	5.1	13.8	57.1	61.28	
Age	20-29	529	5.6	13.6	32.1	43.7	5.0	19.2	48.7	57.19
	30-39	560	5.7	15.3	32.6	43.4	3.0	21.0	46.4	55.65

201) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	3.2	10.6	29.1	52.0	5.1	13.8	57.1	61.28	
	40-49	644	4.3	13.5	38.3	40.4	3.5	17.8	43.9	56.29
	50-59	594	0.8	5.6	21.7	65.1	6.9	6.4	72.0	67.90
	60 and over	673	0.3	5.9	21.6	65.4	6.8	6.2	72.2	68.09
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	3.0	7.0	26.7	59.6	3.7	10.0	63.3	63.49
	Self-employed	666	1.3	7.9	22.9	61.9	6.0	9.2	67.9	65.85
	Blue-collar	588	2.0	9.4	27.2	55.6	5.8	11.4	61.4	63.44
	White-collar	733	5.0	16.8	34.1	40.5	3.5	21.8	44.0	55.13
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.7	7.4	29.6	54.1	6.2	10.1	60.3	63.44
	Student	185	3.8	10.3	35.6	45.9	4.4	14.1	50.3	59.19
	Unemployed/ Other	132	9.9	12.5	32.2	42.1	3.3	22.4	45.4	54.11
Household Structure	One-person household	180	4.4	18.8	36.3	37.3	3.1	23.2	40.4	54.01
	One-generation household	787	3.1	12.5	29.4	51.0	4.0	15.6	55.0	60.03
	Two-generation household	1,905	2.9	8.9	28.4	54.1	5.7	11.8	59.8	62.71
	Three-generation household	127	6.5	12.2	28.9	48.5	4.0	18.7	52.5	57.82
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	3.6	11.3	30.7	50.2	4.1	14.9	54.3	59.99
	Middle class	1,527	2.7	9.6	27.8	53.9	6.0	12.3	59.9	62.72
	Upper class	122	5.0	15.4	27.8	48.2	3.5	20.4	51.7	57.46

② Guarantee of the Right to Object and Petition

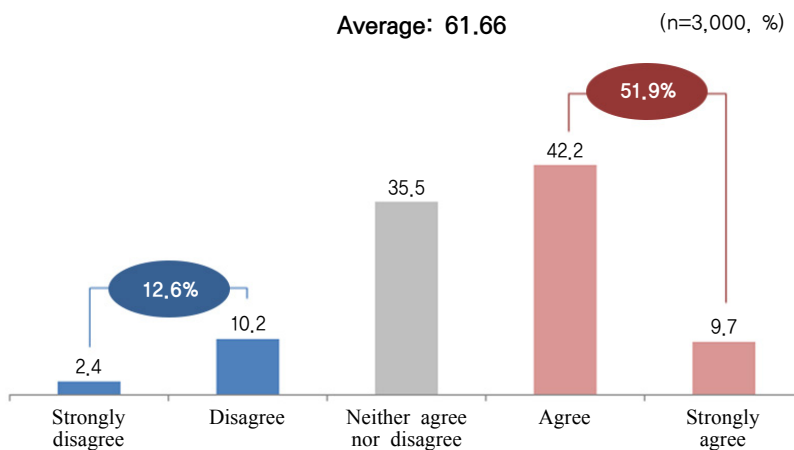
When questioned whether the right to object and petition is duly

guaranteed, 51.9% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (42.2%) or ‘strongly agree’ (9.7%), compared to 12.6% who preferred ‘disagree’ (10.2%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (2.4%), which was 39.3% lower than those who agreed. Furthermore, 35.5% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The score of the public legal awareness index concerning guarantee of the right to object and petition is 61.66, which is slightly lower than the 62.51, which is the average of factor 4 ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’.

Article 26 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea guarantees the right to petition by providing that, ‘all citizens shall have the right to petition in writing to any governmental agency under the conditions as prescribed by Act’. To substantiate the right to object and petition, the government should supplement the existing procedures and be proactive to publicize them.

<Figure 70> Guarantee of the Right to Object and Petition



The Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project includes in Factor 3 (Open Government) 3.3, a question regarding the right to petition the government and public participation, in which the score of the Republic of Korea is 0.65 in 2014 and 0.7 in 2015. This result is slightly higher compared to the public legal awareness index.²⁰²⁾

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the right to object and petition is duly guaranteed, the ratio of positive responses is highest in the 60 and over aged group (66.38) and lowest in the 30-39 aged group (56.24).

By occupation, the ratio of positive responses is higher in the progression of 'self-employed' (65.29), 'agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries' (63.92), 'blue-collar' (63.73), 'student' (62.77), 'full-time housekeeper' (61.86), 'unemployed/other' (58.28) and 'white-collar' (56.48).

Additionally, the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the group residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 57.82 → large city: 63.82), and based on marital status, in the group of 'separated/widowed/other' (63.54) than in the groups of 'married' (62.76) and 'never been married' (57.75).

202) World Justice Project. "Rule of Law Index 2014", p. 134; World Justice Project, "Rule of Law Index 2015", p. 132.

<Table 67> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Guarantee of the Right to
Object and Petition

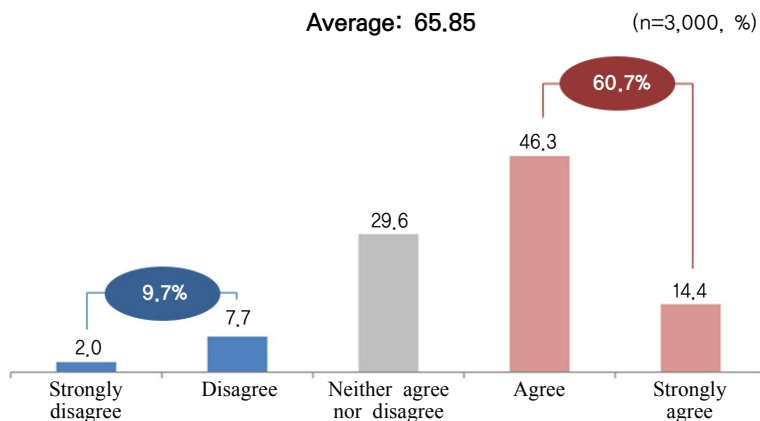
Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	2.4	10.2	35.5	42.2	9.7	12.6	51.9	61.66
Age	20-29	529	3.5	11.6	35.0	41.0	8.8	15.1	49.8	60.01
	30-39	560	5.0	14.6	38.1	35.2	7.1	19.6	42.3	56.24
	40-49	644	2.5	12.0	41.2	36.8	7.5	14.5	44.3	58.70
	50-59	594	0.8	7.0	31.9	47.6	12.7	7.8	60.3	66.11
	60 and over	673	0.6	6.6	31.5	49.4	12.0	7.2	61.4	66.38
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	1.6	5.7	34.1	52.7	5.9	7.3	58.6	63.92
	Self-employed	666	1.3	8.5	30.7	46.6	12.8	9.8	59.4	65.29
	Blue-collar	588	1.4	8.3	35.0	44.6	10.7	9.7	55.3	63.73
	White-collar	733	3.8	15.0	39.5	34.8	6.9	18.8	41.7	56.48
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.2	8.6	38.2	41.8	9.3	10.8	51.1	61.86
	Student	185	2.6	11.0	29.6	46.3	10.5	13.6	56.8	62.77
	Unemployed/ Other	132	5.2	11.6	37.8	36.0	9.5	16.8	45.5	58.28
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	2.5	8.6	32.8	43.4	12.7	11.1	56.1	63.82
	Small/ medium city	918	1.8	10.5	36.2	43.3	8.2	12.3	51.5	61.41
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	2.9	12.9	39.8	38.5	5.8	15.8	44.3	57.82
Marital Status	Never been married	672	4.5	13.5	36.6	37.4	8.0	18.0	45.4	57.75
	Married	2,233	1.8	9.3	35.2	43.4	10.3	11.1	53.7	62.76
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	0.0	8.4	35.9	48.7	6.9	8.4	55.6	63.54

③ Guarantee of the Freedom of Religion and Thought

When asked whether the freedom of religion and thought is duly guaranteed, 60.7% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’ (46.3%) or ‘strongly agree’ (14.4%), compared to 9.7% who selected ‘disagree’ (7.7%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (2.0%), which was 51% lower than that of those in agreement. Furthermore, 29.6% of the respondents preferred the option ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The Constitution of the Republic of Korea guarantees the freedom of thought by providing that, ‘all citizens shall enjoy freedom of religion’ in Article 20 and ‘all citizens shall enjoy freedom of conscience’ in Article 19. The score of the public legal awareness index, concerning the freedom of religion and thought, is marginally higher than the 62.51 average of factor 4 ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ and is significantly higher than 52.88, which is the overall average. This indicates the fact that the general public believes that the freedom of religion and thought is effectively guaranteed in Korea.

<Figure 71> Guarantee of the Freedom of Religion and Thought



The Rule of Law Index, of the World Justice Project, includes in Factor 4 (Fundamental Rights) 4.5, a question pertaining to the freedom of belief and religion, in which the score of the Republic of Korea was 0.64 in 2014, and 0.69 in 2015. This result is similar to that of the public legal awareness index.²⁰³⁾

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the freedom of religion and thought is duly guaranteed, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (70.82) and the 60 and over aged group (71.09) than in any other younger aged group.

By occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (69.94), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (68.19), ‘blue-collar’ (68.16), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (66.27), ‘student’ (63.03), ‘unemployed/other’ (62.04) and ‘white-collar’ (60.93); and based on marital status, in the order of ‘married’ (67.03), ‘separated/widowed/other’ (66.50) and ‘never been married’ (61.85).

Additionally, the analysis indicates that based on household structure, the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in groups of one- or more-generation households than in the group of one-person households.

203) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 68> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Guarantee of the Freedom of Religion and Thought

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	2.0	7.7	29.6	46.3	14.4	9.7	60.7	65.85
Age	20-29	529	2.5	9.7	33.0	42.8	12.1	12.2	54.9	63.10
	30-39	560	4.5	9.0	36.0	39.3	11.2	13.5	50.5	60.88
	40-49	644	3.4	8.3	34.5	43.2	10.7	11.7	53.9	62.36
	50-59	594	0.1	6.1	21.9	54.1	17.7	6.2	71.8	70.82
	60 and over	673	0.0	5.7	23.7	51.1	19.4	5.7	70.5	71.09
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	0.8	7.9	25.4	49.6	16.3	8.7	65.9	68.19
	Self-employed	666	0.9	6.5	22.8	51.5	18.3	7.4	69.8	69.94
	Blue-collar	588	1.4	7.5	24.6	49.8	16.6	8.9	66.4	68.16
	White-collar	733	3.9	9.0	36.9	39.8	10.4	12.9	50.2	60.93
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.3	6.8	31.1	47.1	13.6	8.1	60.7	66.27
	Student	185	3.0	6.6	35.5	44.9	9.9	9.6	54.8	63.03
	Unemployed/ Other	132	2.9	11.6	34.7	36.0	14.8	14.5	50.8	62.04
Marital Status	Never been married	672	3.8	9.6	32.8	43.4	10.5	13.4	53.9	61.85
	Married	2,233	1.6	6.9	29.0	47.1	15.5	8.5	62.6	67.03
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	0.0	13.4	22.2	49.5	14.9	13.4	64.4	66.50
Household Structure	One-person household	180	3.6	13.1	33.3	39.3	10.6	16.7	49.9	60.06
	One-generation household	787	2.3	8.4	29.7	44.2	15.4	10.7	59.6	65.45

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
							Disagree	Agree	
Total	3,000	2.0	7.7	29.6	46.3	14.4	9.7	60.7	65.85
Two-generation household	1,905	1.6	7.0	29.1	47.7	14.6	8.6	62.3	66.65
Three-generation household	127	3.4	5.5	31.8	48.6	10.8	8.9	59.4	64.47

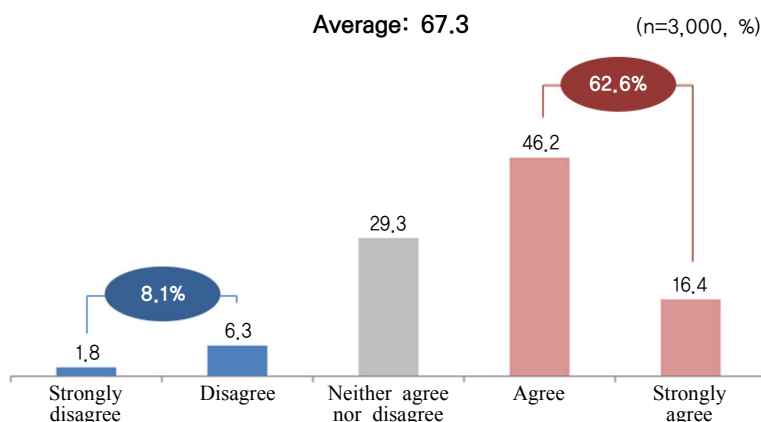
④ Guarantee of Suffrage

When people were questioned whether suffrage is duly guaranteed, 62.6% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (46.2%) or ‘strongly agree’ (16.4%), compared to the 8.1% who preferred ‘disagree’ (6.3%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (1.8%), which was 54.5% lower than those in agreement. Furthermore, 29.3% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The Constitution of the Republic of Korea prescribes the right to vote in Article 24, the right to hold public office in Article 25 and the national referendum in Articles 72 and 130 (2). In addition, the Recall of Elected Officials Act, enacted in May 2006, provides for the recall of heads of local governments and members of local councils. This suffrage is an active right within the fundamental rights of citizens.

The score of the public legal awareness index concerning the guarantee of suffrage is 67.3, which is significantly higher than 62.51, which is the average of factor 4, ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’, or the 52.88, which is the overall average. This demonstrates that there is a belief by citizens that suffrage is effectively guaranteed in Korea.

<Figure 72> Guarantee of Suffrage



The Rule of Law Index, of the World Justice Project, includes in Factor 3 (Open Government) 3.3, a question pertaining to public participation, in which the score of the Republic of Korea was 0.65 in 2014 and 0.7 in 2015. This was similar to the score of the public legal awareness index.²⁰⁴⁾ The question in the Rule of Law Index was more comprehensive because it asked about public participation as the right to access the government and not about the guarantee of suffrage as a fundamental right.

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether suffrage is duly guaranteed, the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the 50-59 aged group (71.84) and the 60 and over aged group (71.34).

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (70.60), ‘blue-collar’ (68.44), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (67.94), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (67.48), ‘student’

204) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

(67.05), ‘unemployed/other’ (64.51) and ‘white-collar’ (63.43).

The analysis further highlights that the ratio of agreement is higher in the group residing in an area of larger size (*Eup/Myeon* area: 64.55 → large city: 68.65) and in the group within a mid-level of subjective stratum identification (68.27) than in groups with a lower or upper level of stratum identification.

<Table 69> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Guarantee of Suffrage

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	1.8	6.3	29.3	46.2	16.4	8.1	62.6	67.30
Age	20-29	529	2.4	6.9	31.1	43.7	16.0	9.3	59.7	65.97
	30-39	560	4.4	8.6	33.0	42.2	11.8	13.0	54.0	62.10
	40-49	644	2.4	5.3	35.9	44.7	11.7	7.7	56.4	64.51
	50-59	594	0.0	5.2	24.8	47.3	22.6	5.2	69.9	71.84
	60 and over	673	0.2	5.8	22.3	52.0	19.7	6.0	71.7	71.34
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	0.8	5.9	32.0	45.4	16.0	6.7	61.4	67.48
	Self-employed	666	0.8	4.6	25.9	48.7	20.0	5.4	68.7	70.60
	Blue-collar	588	0.8	5.9	28.4	48.4	16.5	6.7	64.9	68.44
	White-collar	733	3.1	8.2	33.8	41.4	13.4	11.3	54.8	63.43
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.4	6.2	27.3	49.4	15.7	7.6	65.1	67.94
	Student	185	1.6	7.2	29.9	44.3	17.1	8.8	61.4	67.05
	Unemployed/ Other	132	6.4	5.3	30.1	40.7	17.7	11.7	58.4	64.51
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	1.8	5.4	27.9	46.2	18.7	7.2	64.9	68.65
	Small/ medium city	918	1.3	7.0	27.8	48.5	15.4	8.3	63.9	67.42

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	1.8	6.3	29.3	46.2	16.4	8.1	62.6	67.30
	<i>Eup/Myeon area</i>	710	2.3	7.2	33.9	43.3	13.3	9.5	56.6	64.55
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	1.9	6.7	30.1	47.2	14.1	8.6	61.3	66.24
	Middle class	1,527	1.6	5.8	28.8	45.3	18.5	7.4	63.8	68.27
	Upper class	122	2.6	8.1	25.2	47.0	17.1	10.7	64.1	66.98

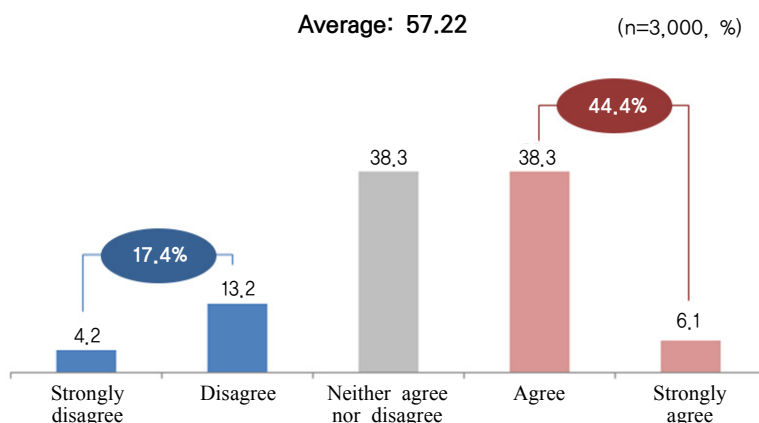
⑤ Guarantee of the Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly and Association

When asked whether the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association is duly guaranteed, 44.4% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (38.3%) or ‘strongly agree’ (6.1%), compared to the 17.4% who preferred ‘disagree’ (13.2%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (4.2%), which was 27.0% lower than those in agreement. In addition, 38.3% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Article 21 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea provides that ‘all citizens shall enjoy freedom of speech and press, and freedom of assembly and association’. To support this, the Assembly and Demonstration Act governing assembly and the Registration of Social Organizations Act governing association are in force.

In respect to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and association guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, the score of the public legal awareness index is 57.22, which holds the lowest score for the relevant section.

<Figure 73> Guarantee of the Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Association



The Rule of Law Index includes in Factor 4 (Fundamental Rights) 4.4 and 4.7, questions regarding the freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom of assembly and association, in which the scores of the Republic of Korea were 0.75 and 0.73 in 2014, respectively, and 0.77 and 0.72 in 2015, respectively. Subsequently, this is inconsistent with the score of the public legal awareness index.²⁰⁵⁾ The inconsistency may have been generated by differences in survey methods. In particular, the public legal awareness index questionnaire item is concerned with intuitive perception, while the question of the Rule of Law Index pertained to the behavior patterns of the respondents under specific conditions.

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association is duly guaranteed, the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the 50-59 aged group (62.82) and the

205) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 134; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 132.

60 and over age group (62.94) than in any other younger aged group.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the progression of ‘self-employed’ (60.87), ‘blue-collar’ (60.49), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (59.32), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (58.68), ‘student’ (53.63), ‘white-collar’ (51.85) and ‘unemployed/other’ (50.84).

The analysis further illustrates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 53.21 → middle school and lower: 62.82) and a more conservative inclination (progressive: 53.57 → conservative: 63.86).

<Table 70> Cluster Analysis of Responses on the Guarantee of the Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Association

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	4.2	13.2	38.3	38.3	6.1	17.4	44.4	57.22	
Age	20-29	529	7.3	17.0	38.7	31.4	5.6	24.3	37.0	52.71
	30-39	560	8.6	15.4	39.7	32.2	4.2	24.0	36.4	52.02
	40-49	644	4.8	14.4	43.3	33.8	3.7	19.2	37.5	54.31
	50-59	594	1.0	9.6	34.7	46.3	8.4	10.6	54.7	62.82
	60 and over	673	0.4	10.2	35.1	45.9	8.4	10.6	54.3	62.94
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	1.0	10.1	34.6	45.1	9.2	11.1	54.3	62.82
	High school	1,196	1.9	11.0	38.3	42.5	6.3	12.9	48.8	60.10
	College and higher	1,409	7.0	15.9	39.3	32.8	5.0	22.9	37.8	53.21

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	4.2	13.2	38.3	38.3	6.1	17.4	44.4	57.22
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	1.6	17.8	31.2	40.6	8.8	19.4	49.4	59.32
	Self-employed	666	1.6	11.6	35.4	44.3	7.0	13.2	51.3	60.87
	Blue-collar	588	2.5	9.4	39.3	41.5	7.4	11.9	48.9	60.49
	White-collar	733	7.7	16.3	40.7	31.3	3.9	24.0	35.2	51.85
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.6	11.8	39.9	39.8	5.9	14.4	45.7	58.68
	Student	185	7.1	17.7	34.8	34.6	5.9	24.8	40.5	53.63
	Unemployed/ Other	132	10.9	15.3	39.7	27.8	6.3	26.2	34.1	50.84
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	7.3	16.4	36.5	34.3	5.5	23.7	39.8	53.57
	Moderate	1,462	4.6	14.3	41.9	34.8	4.4	18.9	39.2	55.05
	Conservative	855	1.1	8.6	33.4	47.4	9.5	9.7	56.9	63.86

⑥ Guarantee of the Free Exercise of Property Rights

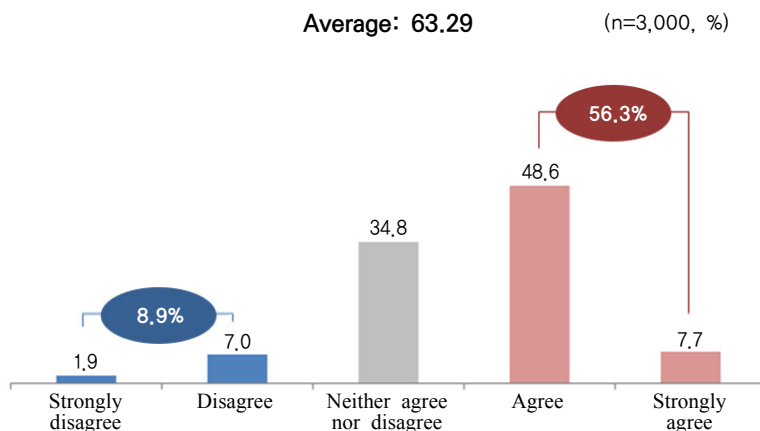
When asked whether the free exercise of property rights is duly guaranteed, 56.3 of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (48.6%) or ‘strongly agree’ (7.7%), compared to 8.9% who preferred ‘disagree’ (7.0%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (1.9%), which was 47.4% lower than that of those who agreed. Furthermore, 34.8% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The Constitution of the Republic of Korea provides in Articles 23 (1) and 22 (2) that property rights of all citizens and the intangible property rights of authors, inventors and artists shall be guaranteed. In particular, Article 13 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea prohibits

deprivation of property rights by means of retroactive legislation to comprehensively guarantee property rights. In exceptional cases (mining rights, ownership of agricultural land, etc.) or in cases where it is necessary for public welfare, exercise of property rights is subject to certain restrictions.

The score of the public legal awareness index concerning the guarantee of free exercise of property rights is 63.29, which is moderately higher than the average of factor 4, ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ and significantly higher than the 52.88 score, which is the overall average.

<Figure 74> Guarantee of the Free Exercise of Property Rights



According to a cluster analysis of responses on whether the free exercise of property rights is duly guaranteed, the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the 50-59 aged group (67.71) and the 60 and over age group (68.51) than in any other younger aged group.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of positive responses is higher in

the progression of ‘self-employed’ (66.75), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (65.89), ‘blue-collar’ (64.86), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (64.07), ‘student’ (60.62), ‘white-collar’ (59.62) and ‘unemployed/other’ (57.05).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the group residing in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 60.15 → large city: 64.63).

<Table 71> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Guarantee of the Free Exercise of Property Rights

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	1.9	7.0	34.8	48.6	7.7	8.9	56.3	63.29	
Age	20-29	529	2.4	9.2	38.4	42.9	7.2	11.6	50.1	60.84
	30-39	560	4.2	8.6	39.7	43.0	4.5	12.8	47.5	58.72
	40-49	644	2.3	9.2	42.0	39.9	6.5	11.5	46.4	59.74
	50-59	594	0.1	5.2	27.8	57.5	9.4	5.3	66.9	67.71
	60 and over	673	0.6	3.5	27.4	58.1	10.4	4.1	68.5	68.51
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	0.8	5.1	31.0	56.1	7.0	5.9	63.1	65.89
	Self-employed	666	0.8	5.3	28.2	57.5	8.2	6.1	65.7	66.75
	Blue-collar	588	1.1	7.0	32.2	50.5	9.1	8.1	59.6	64.86
	White-collar	733	3.1	9.8	40.5	38.9	7.7	12.9	46.6	59.62
	Full-time housekeeper	563	1.8	4.9	35.1	51.4	6.7	6.7	58.1	64.07
	Student	185	1.6	8.8	40.2	44.4	5.0	10.4	49.4	60.62
	Unemployed/Other	132	5.3	9.2	43.9	35.2	6.4	14.5	41.6	57.05
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	1.9	6.1	33.2	49.3	9.5	8.0	58.8	64.63

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
							Disagree	Agree	
Total	3,000	1.9	7.0	34.8	48.6	7.7	8.9	56.3	63.29
Small/ medium city	918	1.8	6.6	33.2	51.9	6.5	8.4	58.4	63.72
<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	1.9	9.5	40.2	42.8	5.6	11.4	48.4	60.15

(5) Guarantee of Legal Validity

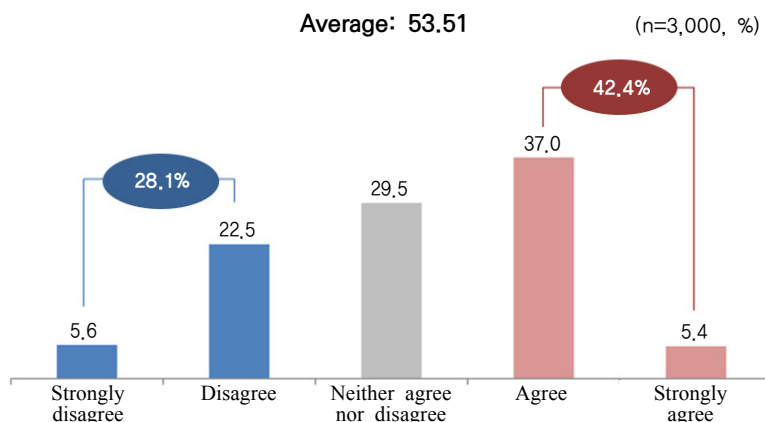
① Reflection of the People’s Daily Life

When questioned whether the law reflects the people’s daily life, 42.4% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (37.0%) or ‘strongly agree’ (5.4%), compared to 28.1% who preferred ‘disagree’ (22.5%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (5.6%), which was 14.3% lower than that of those who agreed. Furthermore, 29.5% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The score to the aforementioned question, which asks whether law is closely associated with the daily life of citizens, is 53.51, while the score for the ‘acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life’ in factor 1 ‘interest in law’ is 47.31.

Law interconnects with daily life whether it is in the area of private law governing relationships between individuals or in the area of public law covering different types of crimes or disputes that may occur. As to the fact that law is intimately associated with daily life, various publicity programs and educational opportunities should be provided for citizens to obtain more understanding about law.

<Figure 75> Reflection of the People’s Daily Life



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law reflects the people’s daily life, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (59.57) and the 60 and over age group (59.62) than in any other younger aged group.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the following progression of: ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (61.47), ‘self-employed’ (56.88), ‘blue-collar’ (54.62), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (54.56), ‘student’ (49.91), ‘white-collar’ (49.13) and ‘unemployed/other’ (48.44).

The analysis additionally highlights that the ratio of agreement is higher in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 49.96 → middle school and lower: 59.16) and in a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 51.47 → upper class: 55.26).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 72> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Reflection of the People’s Daily Life

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	5.6	22.5	29.5	37.0	5.4	28.1	42.4	53.51	
Age	20-29	529	7.6	25.4	30.2	31.4	5.5	33.0	36.9	50.45
	30-39	560	9.1	25.8	33.4	28.0	3.8	34.9	31.8	47.91
	40-49	644	7.3	26.0	34.7	27.8	4.2	33.3	32.0	48.91
	50-59	594	2.7	18.3	24.9	46.4	7.7	21.0	54.1	59.57
	60 and over	673	2.4	17.8	24.7	49.2	5.9	20.2	55.1	59.62
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	4.1	15.2	25.7	49.9	5.0	19.3	54.9	59.16
	High school	1,196	2.7	21.6	30.3	40.5	4.9	24.3	45.4	55.82
	College and higher	1,409	8.6	25.3	29.8	30.3	6.0	33.9	36.3	49.96
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	5.8	9.4	25.5	51.7	7.6	15.2	59.3	61.47
	Self-employed	666	2.9	20.4	29.2	41.2	6.3	23.3	47.5	56.88
	Blue-collar	588	5.5	22.0	26.4	40.7	5.4	27.5	46.1	54.62
	White-collar	733	8.0	27.2	30.6	28.5	5.7	35.2	34.2	49.13
	Full-time housekeeper	563	4.8	20.5	30.5	40.1	4.1	25.3	44.2	54.56
	Student	185	6.7	24.6	36.7	26.6	5.5	31.3	32.1	49.91
	Unemployed/ Other	132	8.9	27.4	28.1	32.3	3.3	36.3	35.6	48.44
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	6.5	23.8	31.0	34.6	4.1	30.3	38.7	51.47
	Middle class	1,527	4.7	21.7	28.1	39.2	6.3	26.4	45.5	55.18
	Upper class	122	7.8	17.6	30.0	35.2	9.5	25.4	44.7	55.26

② Reduction of Disputes between Neighbors

When asked whether law reduces disputes between neighbors, 48.8% of the respondents opted for 'agree' (40.8%) or 'strongly agree' (8.0%), compared to 18.0% who preferred the option 'disagree' (14.4%) or 'strongly disagree' (3.6%), which was 30.8% lower than those in agreement. Furthermore, 33.2% of the respondents selected 'neither agree nor disagree'.

The score of the public legal awareness index concerning the reduction of disputes between neighbors is 58.83, which is moderately higher than the 55.34, which is the average of factor 5 'guarantee of legal validity'.

The government has undertaken to settle disputes effectively by the provision of a legal basis and standards for fields in which disputes frequently occur.

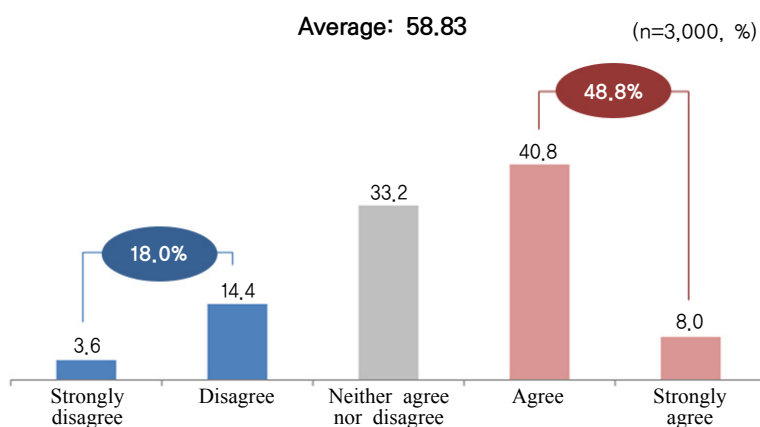
When floor noise in an apartment, house or other residences exceeds the limits of acceptable levels, the relevant party may make a request to take appropriate measures, including the cease of noise. In spite of such request, if the other party fails to take any measures to prevent the noise, the dispute may be settled pursuant to Article 217 (1) of the Civil Act and Article 44-2 of the Housing Act.²⁰⁶⁾ The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Minister of Environment enacted the Rule on Inter-Floor Noise Standards for Multi-Family Housing on 10 April 2014, to provide a legal basis for settling inter-floor noise disputes

206) According to the Supreme Court ruling, a disturbance abatement claim under Article 217 of the Civil Act may be approved against the use of land or infringement of living environmental interests that causes any noise, soot, vibration, waste water, etc. in excess of the limits of enduring (Cheongju District Court [97Ka-Hap613, February 26, 1998]).

through setting the acceptable levels of noise nuisance within multi-family housing (apartment houses, row houses, multi-household houses, etc.). In addition, a draft amendment to the Rule on Standards, etc. for Housing Construction, which has entered into force on 18 September 2015, provides the legal basis to settle disputes between neighboring houses in multi-family housing for odor or smoke.

The government must continue its efforts to establish legal bases to minimize disputes that may arise between neighboring houses.

<Figure 76> Reduction of Disputes between Neighbors



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law reduces disputes between neighbors, agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (66.45) and the 60 and over age group (66.35) than in any other younger aged group.

According to occupation, agreement is shown to be higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (63.71), ‘self-employed’ (63.20), ‘blue-collar’ (61.23), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (59.32), ‘student’ (55.21), ‘unemployed/other’ (54.07) and ‘white-collar’ (53.46).

The analysis additionally indicates that agreement is higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 54.32 → middle school and lower: 63.80) and residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 54.13 → large city: 61.69). In accordance with marital status, in the group of ‘separated/widowed/other’ (65.42) than in the groups of ‘never been married’ (52.67) and ‘married’ (60.41).

<Table 73> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Reduction of Disputes between Neighbors

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	3.6	14.4	33.2	40.8	8.0	18.0	48.8	58.83
Age	20-29	529	6.2	18.4	34.6	33.3	7.5	24.6	40.8	54.39
	30-39	560	6.7	21.0	34.9	33.1	4.3	27.7	37.4	51.82
	40-49	644	4.0	17.5	38.8	34.7	5.0	21.5	39.7	54.75
	50-59	594	1.1	7.8	28.2	50.0	12.9	8.9	62.9	66.45
	60 and over	673	0.6	8.6	29.9	50.6	10.3	9.2	60.9	65.35
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	1.7	9.6	31.4	46.4	10.9	11.3	57.3	63.80
	High school	1,196	1.8	10.6	31.9	47.3	8.5	12.4	55.8	62.51
	College and higher	1,409	5.6	18.9	34.9	33.7	6.9	24.5	40.6	54.32
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	3.0	9.9	26.6	50.4	10.2	12.9	60.6	63.71
	Self-employed	666	1.9	10.5	30.7	46.6	10.2	12.4	56.8	63.20
	Blue-collar	588	3.1	12.7	29.8	45.1	9.4	15.8	54.5	61.23
	White-collar	733	5.2	20.2	36.4	31.9	6.3	25.4	38.2	53.46
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.6	12.2	36.7	42.4	6.1	14.8	48.5	59.32

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	3.6	14.4	33.2	40.8	8.0	18.0	48.8	58.83
	Student	185	4.8	17.3	36.3	35.6	6.1	22.1	41.7	55.21
	Unemployed/ Other	132	7.7	19.5	31.3	32.0	9.6	27.2	41.6	54.07
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	3.4	10.9	31.9	43.4	10.5	14.3	53.9	61.69
	Small/ medium city	918	2.7	15.1	35.4	40.0	6.7	17.8	46.7	58.20
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	5.0	20.1	33.1	36.6	5.0	25.1	41.6	54.13
Marital Status	Never been married	672	7.5	19.4	34.7	31.6	6.7	26.9	38.3	52.67
	Married	2,233	2.5	13.1	33.0	43.0	8.4	15.6	51.4	60.41
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	0.0	10.0	27.8	52.7	9.5	10.0	62.2	65.42

③ Reduction of Crimes

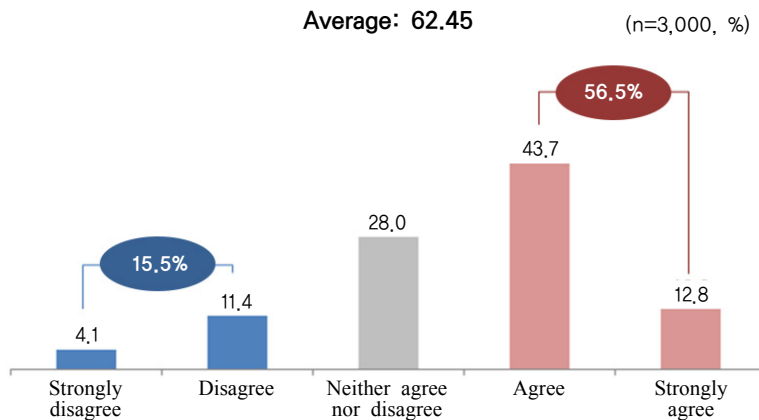
When asked whether law reduces crimes, 56.5% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (43.7%) or ‘strongly agree’ (12.8%), compared to 15.5% who preferred ‘disagree’ (11.4%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (4.1%), which was 41.0% lower than that of those who agreed. Furthermore, 28.0% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

In the deterrence theory of punishment²⁰⁷⁾ ‘the State can deter and prevent crimes through inflicting swift, certain and severe punishment on criminals’. Accordingly, the Criminal Act is enacted as a framework law governing crime and punishment, which are subject to various special

207) Seo Jun-Bae, “A Study on the Model for Effective Crime Deterrence”, Journal of Police Science and Administration, Vol. 13, Issue No. 2, Korean National Police University, July 2013, p. 80.

provisions, and the judicature determines the punishment of crimes. In regard to whether law reduces crime in our society, the score of the public legal awareness index is relatively high (62.45), which is also the highest score in the relevant factor. This demonstrates that the majority of people believe that law serves to reduce crime in society.

<Figure 77> Reduction of Crimes



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law reduces crime in society, the ratio of positive responses is relatively higher in the older aged group (20-29: 55.38 → 60 and over: 70.61) and in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 57.85 → middle school and lower: 68.44) and reside in a larger size of area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 59.77 → large city: 65.00).

In reference to occupation, positive responses is higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (68.79), ‘self-employed’ (66.75), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (65.18), ‘blue-collar’ (63.58), ‘unemployed/other’ (59.12), ‘white-collar’ (56.62) and ‘student’ (55.97).

In addition, according to marital status, positive responses is illustrated

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

to be higher in the group of ‘separated/widowed/other’ (69.47) than in the groups of ‘never been married’ (55.33) and ‘married’ (64.29).

<Table 74> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Reduction of Crimes

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	4.1	11.4	28.0	43.7	12.8	15.5	56.5	62.45
Age	20-29	529	8.8	17.9	26.1	37.5	9.8	26.7	47.3	55.38
	30-39	560	7.5	15.2	33.0	35.3	9.1	22.7	44.4	55.80
	40-49	644	4.4	12.2	34.2	41.1	8.2	16.6	49.3	59.10
	50-59	594	0.9	6.7	24.3	50.0	18.0	7.6	68.0	69.38
	60 and over	673	0.0	6.5	22.8	52.4	18.3	6.5	70.7	70.61
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	0.7	7.8	25.2	49.7	16.6	8.5	66.3	68.44
	High school	1,196	2.2	9.8	25.2	47.9	14.9	12.0	62.8	65.88
	College and higher	1,409	6.6	13.8	31.2	38.3	10.0	20.4	48.3	57.85
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	0.8	11.9	20.3	45.6	21.5	12.7	67.1	68.79
	Self-employed	666	1.3	8.2	26.3	50.3	13.8	9.5	64.1	66.75
	Blue-collar	588	3.3	10.9	28.0	43.8	14.0	14.2	57.8	63.58
	White-collar	733	6.7	15.2	31.4	38.4	8.3	21.9	46.7	56.62
	Full-time housekeeper	563	2.9	9.3	27.1	45.5	15.2	12.2	60.7	65.18
	Student	185	8.6	15.6	28.0	38.9	8.9	24.2	47.8	55.97
Size of Area	Unemployed/Other	132	9.0	10.7	30.0	35.7	14.7	19.7	50.4	59.12
	Large city	1,372	3.9	9.7	25.1	45.2	16.1	13.6	61.3	65.00
	Small/medium city	918	3.5	11.9	31.6	44.4	8.7	15.4	53.1	60.70

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	4.1	11.4	28.0	43.7	12.8	15.5	56.5	62.45
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	5.2	14.1	29.0	39.7	11.9	19.3	51.6	59.77
Marital Status	Never been married	672	8.7	16.5	29.0	36.4	9.4	25.2	45.8	55.33
	Married	2,233	2.9	10.1	27.7	45.6	13.7	13.0	59.3	64.29
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	0.0	5.7	27.7	49.5	17.0	5.7	66.5	69.47

④ Prevention of Public Sector Corruption

When asked whether law prevents corruption in the public sector, 36.0% of the respondents selected ‘agree’ (31.5%) or ‘strongly agree’ (4.5%), compared to 30.2% of those who opted for ‘disagree (20.9%)’ or ‘strongly disagree (9.3%)’, which was 5.8% lower than those in agreement. Furthermore, 33.8% of the respondents preferred the option ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

There is a significant correlation between the aforementioned result and the ratio of agreement (55.7%) in question 19, “Do you agree that the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful in preventing public sector corruption?”, in Chapter 3. Specifically, there is a predominant belief that the Kim Young Ran Act (Improper Solicitation and Graft Act) will be noticeably successful in preventing corruption in the public sector by eliminating loopholes in the existing legal system.

Surveys on the degree and perception of corruption have continually been conducted domestically and internationally. A representative study is

the ‘Corruption Perception Survey’ conducted by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission and the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International.

The Corruption Perception Index²⁰⁸⁾ for the Republic of Korea, published by Transparency International in 2014, was 55, which ranked 43rd among the 175 countries surveyed.²⁰⁹⁾ The ‘Corruption Perception Survey’ by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission included an analysis of the perception of corruption in the public sector based on the findings from the survey conducted with ordinary people (1,400), business people (700), foreigners residing in Korea (400) and others, in which 69.4% of the ordinary people selected ‘corrupt’. According to this analysis, the corruption perception score was 2.63 (the closer the score is to 10, the ‘less corrupt’ public officials are perceived to be), which demonstrates that more action is necessitated to reduce public sector corruption.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission is currently receiving reports on corrupt conduct and public interest disclosures based on subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil

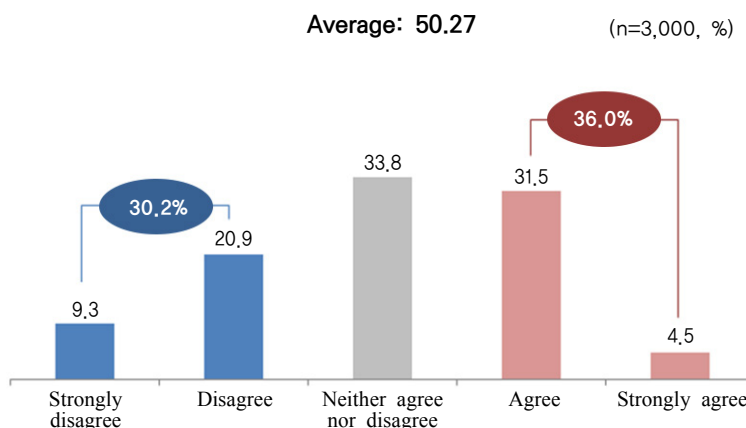
208) Corruption Perception Index has been conducted by Transparency International (TI) every year, since 1995, to ascertain the perception of the degree of public sector corruption by country through state analysis experts of 13 international organizations including the World Bank. In the Index, the higher the score of a country, the higher the degree of integrity (The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Statistics Website - Index by Section - Society - Social Cohesion - Trust and Transparency - Corruption Perceptions Index - Definitions) (<http://www.index.go.kr/potal/enarIdx/idxField/userPageCh.do> as of October 30, 2015)).

209) It is reported that the Republic of Korea was ranked 27th among the 34 OECD member countries surveyed (The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Statistics Website - Index by Section - Gross Index - Public Administration - Integrity/Corruption - Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) - Index Interpretation - International Comparison) (<http://www.index.go.kr/potal/enarIdx/idxField/userPageCh.do> as of October 30, 2015)).

Rights Commission (‘Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission Act’).²¹⁰⁾ In addition, based on the Prohibition of Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (also known as, ‘Improper Solicitation Prohibition Act’) that entered into force on 28 September 2016, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission is undertaking various efforts to reduce corruption, including the operation of the ‘Improper Solicitation Prohibition Act Website’²¹¹⁾.

With respect to the application for and payment of rewards and compensations, the Improper Solicitation Prohibition Act provides in Article 15 (7), that Articles 68 through 71 of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission Act are applied *mutatis mutandis*, but does not specify reporting requirements, methods, and procedures for receipt of reports, thus requiring supplementary legislation.

<Figure 78> Prevention of Public Sector Corruption



210) Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission Website - Corrupt Conduct and Public Interest Disclosure - Information (<http://www.acrc.go.kr/acrc/board.do?command=searchDetail&menuId=0502>).

211) <http://www.isga.modoo.at>(as of October 30, 2015).

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law prevents public sector corruption, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (57.65) and the 60 and over age group (58.94) than in any other younger age group.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is illustrated to be higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (58.83), ‘self-employed’ (54.89), ‘blue-collar’ (53.11), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (52.44), ‘unemployed/other’ (44.90), ‘student’ (44.21) and ‘white-collar’ (43.05).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 45.08 → middle school and lower: 61.19), reside in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 48.21 → large city: 51.53) and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 48.46 → upper class: 52.48).

<Table 75> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Prevention of Public Sector Corruption

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	9.3	20.9	33.8	31.5	4.5	30.2	36.0	50.27	
Age	20-29	529	14.4	25.3	30.4	25.9	4.0	39.7	29.9	44.93
	30-39	560	17.2	24.0	31.8	23.6	3.4	41.2	27.0	42.99
	40-49	644	13.6	24.0	33.3	26.6	2.5	37.6	29.1	45.09
	50-59	594	1.4	18.2	34.9	39.4	6.1	19.6	45.5	57.65
	60 and over	673	1.5	14.4	37.3	40.2	6.5	15.9	46.7	58.94
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	2.4	10.9	34.9	42.9	8.8	13.3	51.7	61.19
	High school	1,196	4.6	21.5	36.1	33.9	4.0	26.1	37.9	52.77

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	9.3	20.9	33.8	31.5	4.5	30.2	36.0	50.27
Occupation	College and higher	1,409	15.2	23.2	31.5	26.3	3.8	38.4	30.1	45.08
	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	4.6	12.2	37.2	35.5	10.6	16.8	46.1	58.83
	Self-employed	666	4.7	20.0	31.9	37.6	5.7	24.7	43.3	54.89
	Blue-collar	588	7.7	20.9	29.8	34.8	6.9	28.6	41.7	53.11
	White-collar	733	15.6	24.7	33.8	23.5	2.3	40.3	25.8	43.05
	Full-time housekeeper	563	7.0	17.5	38.0	34.0	3.6	24.5	37.6	52.44
	Student	185	13.8	24.1	35.0	25.6	1.4	37.9	27.0	44.21
Size of Area	Unemployed/ Other	132	12.7	23.8	37.2	23.8	2.5	36.5	26.3	44.90
	Large city	1,372	8.9	19.9	32.2	34.1	4.9	28.8	39.0	51.53
	Small/ medium city	918	7.6	22.7	35.3	31.1	3.4	30.3	34.5	49.97
Subjective Stratum Identification	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	12.2	20.7	34.7	27.1	5.4	32.9	32.5	48.21
	Lower class	1,352	10.6	22.4	33.2	30.2	3.6	33.0	33.8	48.46
	Middle class	1,527	8.2	19.5	34.7	32.6	5.0	27.7	37.6	51.69
	Upper class	122	8.1	22.5	29.1	32.1	8.2	30.6	40.3	52.48

⑤ Control over Government Power

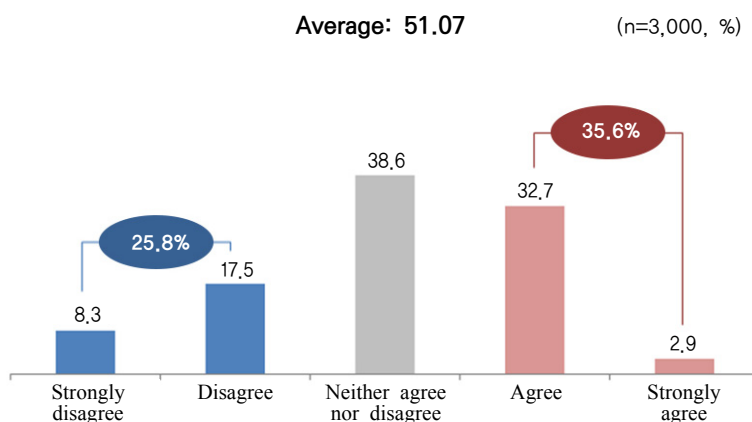
When asked whether law controls government power, 35.6% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’ (32.7%) or ‘strongly agree’ (2.9%), compared to 25.8% of those who selected ‘disagree’ (17.5%) or ‘strongly

disagree’ (8.3%), which was 9.8% lower than that of those in agreement. Furthermore, 38.6% of the respondents preferred the option, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Korea guarantees respective independence of the three powers- legislation, administration and judicature-for the maintenance of checks and balances. The Constitution of the Republic of Korea confers legislative power in Article 40, executive power in Article 66, and judicial power in Article 101.

According to the aforementioned survey results, only 35.6% of the respondents agreed, while 25.8% disagreed, that the law controls (limits) government power, which demonstrates that different types of systems need to be secured to control the power of the government.

<Figure 79> Control over Government Power



The aforementioned survey question, regarding control over government power, was designed to ask whether the power of the government can be effectively controled through legal formalities and procedures, which is consistent with Factor 1 (Constraints on Government) through Factor 6

(Regulatory Enforcement) questions of the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index. The reason for this similarity is that the Rule of Law Index questions were drafted to ask whether government power is effectively controlled by legislation, the judicature based on the Constitution and through the independent audit and assessment process, based on reasonable enforcement of effective regulation over the government and legality in administrative procedures.²¹²⁾ However, this survey research, unlike the Rule of Law Index, takes the form of ascertaining the perception of the respondents through one question, not a question by case, depending on intuition and perception.

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether law controls government power, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (58.70) and the 60 and over aged group (59.62) than in any other younger aged group.

According to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the sequence of: 'agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries' (60.95), 'self-employed' (54.98), 'blue-collar' (53.67), 'full-time housekeeper' (53.44), 'student' (46.01), 'unemployed/other' (45.26) and 'white-collar' (44.15).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher:

212) In this context, the purpose of the question differs slightly from regulatory governance in the OECD's Government at a Glance 2015. Namely, Chapter 8 (regulatory governance) of the Government at a Glance 2015 seeks the summing-up and analysis of procedures by area regarding the duty of regulation impact assessment, the economic cost-benefit analysis necessary for justification of regulation and the holding of public hearings and collection of opinions from those subject to regulation before determination of regulation (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2015_gov_glance-2015-en as of October 30, 2015), somewhat different from the purpose of this report's questionnaire.

45.96 → middle school and lower: 60.79), residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 48.14 → large city: 52.75) and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 49.48 → upper class: 52.73).

<Table 76> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Control over Government Power

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	8.3	17.5	38.6	32.7	2.9	25.8	35.6	51.07
Age	20-29	529	14.0	20.7	35.9	26.2	3.1	34.7	29.3	45.90
	30-39	560	15.1	22.6	37.0	22.8	2.5	37.7	25.3	43.72
	40-49	644	11.1	21.5	42.6	22.9	1.9	32.6	24.8	45.73
	50-59	594	1.7	14.1	34.8	46.7	2.7	15.8	49.4	58.70
	60 and over	673	1.2	10.1	41.6	43.0	4.1	11.3	47.1	59.62
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	1.9	9.0	38.7	44.9	5.6	10.9	50.5	60.79
	High school	1,196	4.4	18.0	37.8	37.4	2.4	22.4	39.8	53.88
	College and higher	1,409	13.4	19.6	39.3	25.2	2.5	33.0	27.7	45.96
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	3.0	8.0	39.1	41.9	8.0	11.0	49.9	60.95
	Self-employed	666	4.6	15.7	37.5	39.6	2.6	20.3	42.2	54.98
	Blue-collar	588	5.3	18.0	36.9	36.2	3.5	23.3	39.7	53.67
	White-collar	733	13.9	22.6	38.4	22.9	2.1	36.5	25.0	44.15
	Full-time housekeeper	563	6.3	14.3	41.9	34.3	3.2	20.6	37.5	53.44
	Student	185	13.4	20.8	35.2	29.5	1.0	34.2	30.5	46.01
	Unemployed/ Other	132	15.2	15.8	43.1	24.4	1.5	31.0	25.9	45.26

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	8.3	17.5	38.6	32.7	2.9	25.8	35.6	51.07
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	7.5	16.4	36.8	36.3	3.0	23.9	39.3	52.75
	Small/ medium city	918	7.6	18.3	39.7	32.3	2.2	25.9	34.5	50.82
	Eup/ Myeon area	710	10.7	18.9	40.7	26.3	3.3	29.6	29.6	48.14
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	9.4	19.4	37.5	31.4	2.4	28.8	33.8	49.48
	Middle class	1,527	7.2	15.8	40.2	33.9	2.8	23.0	36.7	52.35
	Upper class	122	8.9	19.6	31.5	31.7	8.3	28.5	40.0	52.73

(6) Enactment and Execution of Law

① Legislative Impartiality

When asked whether legislative impartiality is secured, 44.2% of the respondents selected ‘disagree’ (28.3%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (15.9%), compared to 26.6% those of who preferred ‘agree’ (24.5%) or ‘strongly agree’ (2.1%), which was 17.6% lower than that of those in disagreement. Furthermore, 29.3% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Regarding the question, “Do you agree or disagree with the impartiality of each of the following items from the perspective of an ordinary citizen? - ㉠ When the National Assembly or the government makes Acts or subordinate statutes”, the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’ showed 36.8% of the respondents opted for ‘agree’ and 63.2% ‘disagree’, respectively.²¹³⁾ Comparatively, for the same question, the percentage of disagreement, in the 2015 survey decreased, by 19%, from 63.2% to

44.2%, and the percentage of agreement by 10.2%, from 36.8% to 26.6%. Although the 2008 questionnaire did not include the response option, ‘neither agree nor disagree’, the level of perceived legislative impartiality may be considered to have been moderately improved.

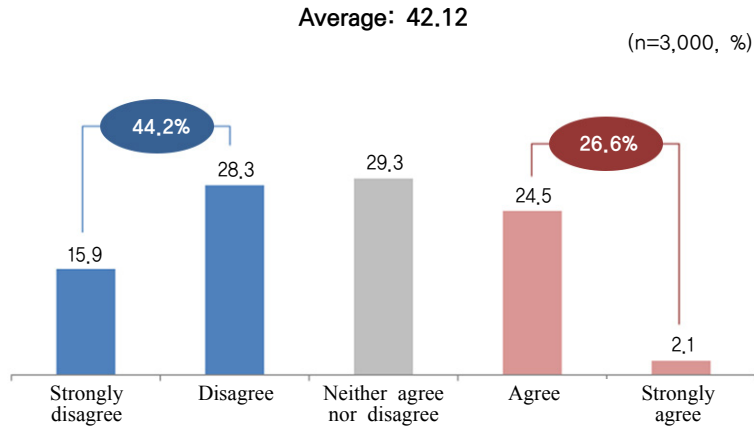
The National Assembly Research Service administers investigations and responses to inquiries about the legislative process, providing members and commissions of the National Assembly with various legislative data based on the principles of ‘promptness · accuracy · neutrality · objectivity · confidentiality’. Correspondingly, the Congressional Research Service, a legislative assistance agency of the United States of America, simply “reports ‘facts’ without presenting its own views or standpoints thereon or presents the pros and cons of a matter”.²¹⁴⁾ Thus, the legislative assistance system of Korea’s National Assembly requires further procedural and environmental improvements to ensure neutrality and impartiality, because it seeks “the assessments or presentation of views, alternatives and suggestions on survey results beyond mechanical neutrality”²¹⁵⁾.

213) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research” [Appendix], Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 78.

214) “‘The National Assembly Research Service’s ‘five key principles’ brighten up legislative bills”, The JoongAng Ilbo, October 16, 2015 ([http:// news.joins.com/article/18869084](http://news.joins.com/article/18869084) as of October 30, 2015).

215) “‘The National Assembly Research Service’s ‘five key principles’ brighten up legislative bills”, The JoongAng Ilbo, October 16, 2015 ([http:// news.joins.com/article/18869084](http://news.joins.com/article/18869084) as of November 13, 2015).

<Figure 80> Legislative Impartiality



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether legislative impartiality is secured, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (49.13) and the 60 and over aged group (49.89) than that in any other younger aged group.

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the progression of ‘full-time housekeeper’ (45.88), ‘blue-collar’ (45.50), ‘self-employed’ (45.16), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (43.64), ‘student’ (38.70), ‘unemployed/other’ (37.07) and ‘white-collar’ (35.25).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 37.37 → middle school and lower: 49.08) and residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 37.49 → large city: 45.17).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 77> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Legislative Impartiality

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	15.9	28.3	29.3	24.5	2.1	44.2	26.6	42.12	
Age	20-29	529	21.8	28.0	27.9	19.6	2.6	49.8	22.2	38.29
	30-39	560	27.8	26.4	26.2	18.6	1.0	54.2	19.6	34.68
	40-49	644	20.9	30.7	29.3	17.3	1.8	51.6	19.1	37.12
	50-59	594	6.7	27.5	30.5	33.3	2.1	34.2	35.4	49.13
	60 and over	673	4.9	28.3	31.8	32.4	2.6	33.2	35.0	49.89
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	7.5	25.6	33.3	30.6	3.1	33.1	33.7	49.08
	High school	1,196	9.5	30.5	30.9	26.9	2.1	40.0	29.0	45.41
	College and higher	1,409	23.7	27.1	26.7	20.7	1.7	50.8	22.4	37.37
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	9.7	30.7	37.6	19.4	2.6	40.4	22.0	43.64
	Self-employed	666	11.1	28.1	31.8	27.2	1.8	39.2	29.0	45.16
	Blue-collar	588	11.9	27.8	29.0	29.0	2.3	39.7	31.3	45.50
	White-collar	733	26.2	27.8	26.6	17.6	1.8	54.0	19.4	35.25
	Full-time housekeeper	563	10.8	28.6	28.9	29.5	2.2	39.4	31.7	45.88
	Student	185	19.0	30.9	28.8	19.2	2.2	49.9	21.4	38.70
	Unemployed/ Other	132	25.1	26.4	25.9	20.4	2.2	51.5	22.6	37.07
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	14.7	24.5	28.3	30.2	2.2	39.2	32.4	45.17
	Small/ medium city	918	12.9	35.0	28.9	20.9	2.2	47.9	23.1	41.13
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	22.1	26.8	31.5	18.1	1.5	48.9	19.6	37.49

② Judicial Impartiality

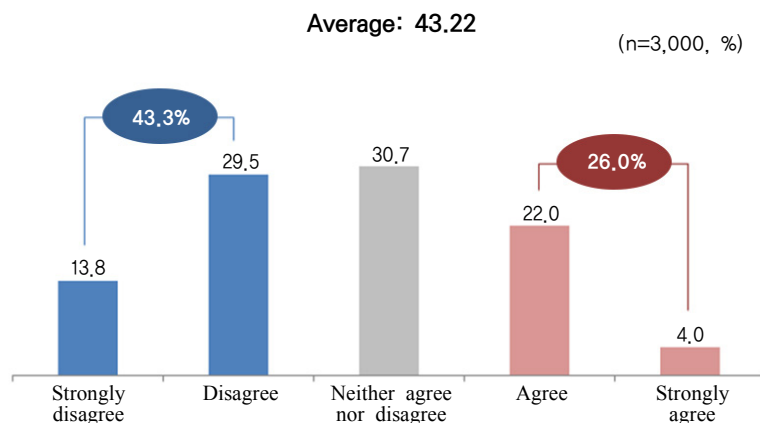
When asked whether judicial impartiality is secured, 43.3% of the respondents preferred ‘disagree’ (29.5%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (13.8%), compared to 26.0% of those who selected ‘agree’ (22.0%) or ‘strongly agree’ (4.0%), which was 17.3% lower than those who disagreed. Furthermore, 30.7% of the respondents opted for ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

In contrast, to Question 29, “Do you agree or disagree that power or money influences court decisions?”, in the ‘2008 public legal awareness survey research’, the percentage of agreement was 95.6%, which was consistent with the 94.2% in 1991, and 93.3% in 1994.²¹⁶⁾

However, the percentage of agreement with, “Justice is free of the influence of power or money” in this 2015 research was 26.6%, which was significantly higher when compared to the results of the surveys conducted in and before 2008. Although the 2015 questionnaire included the newly established response option ‘neither agree nor disagree’, it is noticeable that the ratio of disagreement was merely 43.3%.

216) Lee, Se-Jung and Lee, Sang-Yoon. “2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research”, Korea Legislation Research Institute, 2008, p. 236.

<Figure 81> Judicial Impartiality



In this 2015 public legal awareness survey research, a chronological analysis of the public legal awareness index was impossible, because this index was adopted for the first time. Accordingly, it will be considerably meaningful to make a comparative analysis between the above survey results and the findings from similar surveys previously conducted domestically and internationally. According to the Rule of Law Index 2015, the ‘timeliness and efficiency’ score of Korean civil justice was demonstrated to be considerably high-ranked 7th (0.8). The score increased compared to 0.74 (ranked 10th) obtained in 2014.²¹⁷⁾ However, the score for criminal justice was 0.76, for both 2014 and 2015, which was ranked 13th after Australia, HongKong, United Kingdom and Germany.²¹⁸⁾

Concurrently, Korea was ranked 4th in the ‘Ease of Doing Business

217) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 26; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 30.

218) World Justice Project. “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 28; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 31.

Ranking’ of the World Bank’s Doing Business Report 2016.²¹⁹⁾

However, the level of public trust in the ‘judicial system and courts’, the OECD’s Government at Glance 2015 indicated that Korea scored 27%, which was ranked 39th out of the 42 countries that was on the survey.²²⁰⁾ Presupposed on these contradictory results, the Supreme Court argued that “the ‘judicial system’ in the OECD questionnaire covered the prosecution and the legal circles at large, as well as courts” and stressed that it was endeavoring to accomplish its goal of ‘open court’.²²¹⁾

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether judicial impartiality is secured, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (51.00) and the 60 and over aged group (51.21) than in any other younger aged group.

According to occupation, the ratio of agreement is demonstrated to be higher in the progression of ‘blue-collar’ (47.86), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (47.04), ‘self-employed’ (46.22), ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (45.77), ‘student’ (36.58), ‘white-collar’ (36.35) and ‘unemployed/other’ (36.02).

The analysis further indicates that the ratio of agreement is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 38.59 → middle school and lower: 51.05), residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 38.91 → large city: 45.74) and with a higher level of

219) The World Bank. “Doing Business Report 2016”, p. 5 (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2016> as of October 30, 2015).

220) “Korea is ranked 39th out of the 42 countries in the level of public trust in the judicial system ... Our judicial system is working well? (full details)”, Yonhap News, August 9, 2015 (<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/08/05/0200000000AKR20150805177551009.HTML?input=1179m> as of October 30, 2015).

221) “Korean judicial system had different ratings from international rating organs”, The Hankook Ilbo, November 11, 2015 (<http://www.hankookilbo.com/v/3847e0db436943be84df678a350cbf7e> as of October 30, 2015).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

subjective stratum identification (lower class: 41.63 → upper class: 46.42).

<Table 78> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Judicial Impartiality

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	13.8	29.5	30.7	22.0	4.0	43.3	26.0	43.22	
Age	20-29	529	20.3	31.2	29.8	15.3	3.3	51.5	18.6	37.53
	30-39	560	23.0	29.4	29.1	15.2	3.4	52.4	18.6	36.64
	40-49	644	19.3	32.0	29.2	16.0	3.5	51.3	19.5	38.09
	50-59	594	5.0	27.6	30.8	31.4	5.2	32.6	36.6	51.00
	60 and over	673	3.6	27.4	33.9	30.4	4.6	31.0	35.0	51.21
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.8	24.5	34.5	30.1	5.1	30.3	35.2	51.05
	High school	1,196	8.0	32.3	31.3	24.4	4.1	40.3	28.5	46.09
	College and higher	1,409	21.1	28.5	29.1	17.7	3.7	49.6	21.4	38.59
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	7.5	31.9	32.5	25.9	2.1	39.4	28.0	45.77
	Self-employed	666	10.4	28.4	32.4	23.5	5.3	38.8	28.8	46.22
	Blue-collar	588	10.7	27.8	28.0	26.7	6.9	38.5	33.6	47.86
	White-collar	733	21.2	31.5	29.4	16.6	1.3	52.7	17.9	36.35
	Full-time housekeeper	563	8.5	28.1	34.4	24.6	4.3	36.6	28.9	47.04
	Student	185	20.7	33.4	27.5	15.8	2.6	54.1	18.4	36.58
	Unemployed/ Other	132	23.8	29.5	27.7	16.8	2.2	53.3	19.0	36.02
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	12.9	26.9	29.1	26.5	4.6	39.8	31.1	45.74
	Small/ medium city	918	11.7	32.8	32.6	18.5	4.5	44.5	23.0	42.79

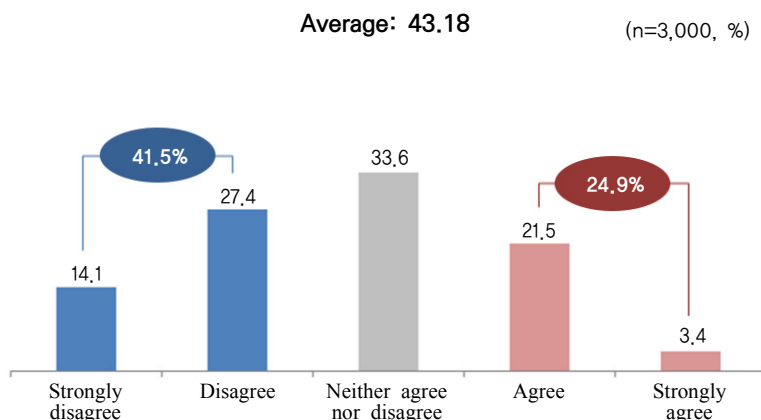
Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	13.8	29.5	30.7	22.0	4.0	43.3	26.0	43.22
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	18.4	30.1	31.2	17.9	2.4	48.5	20.3	38.91
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	14.7	32.0	29.1	20.3	3.8	46.7	24.1	41.63
	Middle class	1,527	12.9	27.8	32.2	23.2	3.9	40.7	27.1	44.37
	Upper class	122	16.4	21.9	28.8	25.4	7.5	38.3	32.9	46.42

③ Executive Impartiality

When asked whether executive impartiality is secured, 41.5% of the respondents opted for ‘disagree’ (27.4%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (14.1%), compared to 24.9% of those who preferred ‘agree’ (21.5%) or ‘strongly agree’ (3.4%), which was 16.6% lower than that of those in disagreement. Furthermore, 33.6% of the respondents selected ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The score of the public legal awareness index, concerning executive impartiality, is 43.18, which is similar to the score (43.17) of the public legal awareness index concerning the observance of law by the government in factor 3, ‘observance of law’, in which 41.7% of the respondents opted for ‘disagree’.

<Figure 82> Executive Impartiality



The Korean General Social Survey of the Korea Social Science Data Archive illustrates the levels of public confidence in major entities including the central government and local governments.²²²⁾ The levels of

222) Statistical Table of Levels of Public Trust in Major Entities (Unit : %)

	Supreme Court	Conglomerates	Local Governments	Central Government	National Assembly
2003	71.5	60.7	46.3	43.4	21.3
2004	75.7	62.0	49.4	42.4	17.9
2005	79.9	70.4	55.6	47.5	20.6
2006	78.7	74.5	57.6	52.3	26.0
2007	78.6	74.0	57.7	53.0	25.2
2008	75.2	69.8	54.8	51.1	27.0
2009	76.0	71.0	56.2	52.3	21.7
2010	75.2	74.7	59.8	57.8	29.1
2011	75.7	69.0	56.2	56.1	31.0
2012	69.2	65.2	56.0	53.9	26.1

Source: The Statistics Korea's E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table ("Korean General Social Survey", Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years' Data) (http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October

public confidence were 56.0% for local governments and 53.9% for the central government as of 2012.²²³⁾

According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether executive impartiality is secured, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (50.42) and the 60 and over aged group (51.88) than in any other younger aged group and is relatively higher in groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 38.19 → middle school and lower: 51.38), residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 40.18 → large city: 45.56), and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification (lower class: 41.27 → upper class: 46.31).

In reference to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the sequence of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (50.87), ‘blue-collar’ (47.35), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (46.82), ‘self-employed’ (45.40), ‘student’ (37.33), ‘white-collar’ (36.42) and ‘unemployed/other’ (35.78).

<Table 79> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Executive Impartiality

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	14.1	27.4	33.6	21.5	3.4	41.5	24.9	43.18	
Age	20-29	529	21.7	29.6	28.5	17.0	3.2	51.3	20.2	37.60
	30-39	560	24.3	27.7	30.1	14.6	3.2	52.0	17.8	36.16
	40-49	644	17.8	30.7	35.1	14.2	2.2	48.5	16.4	38.07
	50-59	594	5.3	24.9	36.4	29.6	3.8	30.2	33.4	50.42
	60 and over	673	3.7	24.6	36.7	30.4	4.6	28.3	35.0	51.88

30, 2015).

223) OECD. “Government at a Glance” (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2015_gov_glance-2015-en as of October 30, 2015).

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
								Disagree	Agree	
Total		3,000	14.1	27.4	33.6	21.5	3.4	41.5	24.9	43.18
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	5.8	22.7	37.4	28.0	6.0	28.5	34.0	51.38
	High school	1,196	7.7	28.8	36.9	23.6	3.0	36.5	26.6	46.34
	College and higher	1,409	21.8	27.6	29.8	17.8	3.0	49.4	20.8	38.19
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding /fisheries	133	8.4	20.1	36.8	29.2	5.6	28.5	34.8	50.87
	Self-employed	666	10.1	27.1	36.8	23.3	2.8	37.2	26.1	45.40
	Blue-collar	588	10.0	26.4	33.6	24.0	5.9	36.4	29.9	47.35
	White-collar	733	22.4	29.0	31.4	15.0	2.3	51.4	17.3	36.42
	Full-time housekeeper	563	9.1	26.8	34.9	26.2	3.0	35.9	29.2	46.82
	Student	185	20.4	31.8	27.8	18.0	2.0	52.2	20.0	37.33
	Unemployed/ Other	132	23.8	29.3	29.9	14.0	3.0	53.1	17.0	35.78
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	13.1	24.0	34.7	24.2	4.1	37.1	28.3	45.56
	Small/ medium city	918	12.1	32.8	32.6	20.3	2.2	44.9	22.5	41.93
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	18.5	27.2	33.0	17.6	3.7	45.7	21.3	40.18
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	15.3	29.1	32.5	21.4	1.7	44.4	23.1	41.27
	Middle class	1,527	12.7	26.3	35.2	21.2	4.5	39.0	25.7	44.62
	Upper class	122	16.8	23.3	26.2	25.2	8.5	40.1	33.7	46.31

④ Impartiality of Criminal Investigation

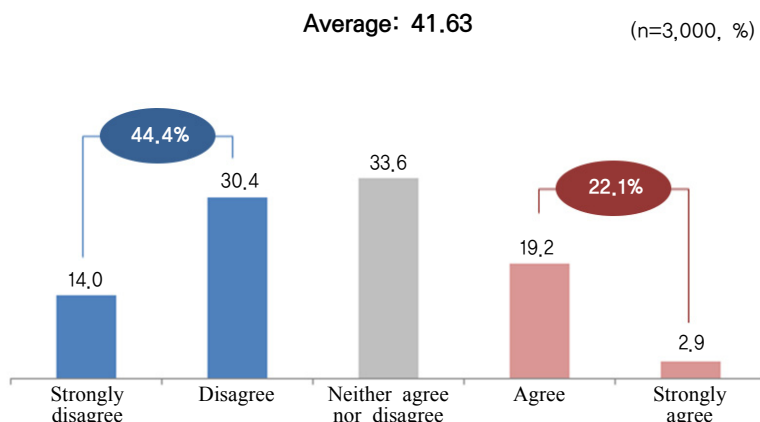
When questioned whether impartiality of criminal investigation is secured, 44.4% of the respondents selected ‘disagree’ (30.4%) or ‘strongly disagree’ (14.0%), compared to 22.1% of those who opted for ‘agree’ (19.2%) or ‘strongly agree’ (2.9%), which was 22.3% lower than that of those in disagreement. Furthermore, 33.6% of the respondents preferred the option, ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

The score of the public legal awareness index pertaining to the impartiality of criminal investigation is 41.63, which is lower than the average 42.53 of factor 6 ‘enactment and execution of law’. However, the importance value is shown to be higher when calculated by applying professional weights.

Under the Korean law, the ultimate responsibility of investigating crimes rests with public prosecutors, who hold the power to supervise, end criminal investigations, and institute public actions. Thus, the government, especially the investigating authorities, need to be more proactive to improve the public’s trust in the impartiality of criminal investigations.²²⁴⁾

224) The Korean Bar Association expressed its intention to propose a bill for a ‘prosecutor assessment system’ at a press conference on 21 October 2015, so that fairness can be secured in the process of criminal investigation and prosecution (“The Bar Association plans to implement a ‘prosecutor assessment system’ ... “to hold the prosecution power in check””, The Daily Hankook, October 21, 2015 (<http://daily.hankooki.com/lpage/society/201510/dh20151021113930137800.htm> as of October 30, 2015).

<Figure 83> Impartiality of Criminal Investigation



According to the cluster analysis of responses on whether impartiality of criminal investigation is secured, the ratio of agreement is higher in the 50-59 aged group (48.66) and the 60 and over aged group (48.92) than that in any other younger aged group.

According to occupation, the ratio of agreement is higher in the progression of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (48.11), ‘blue-collar’ (45.16), ‘self-employed’ (44.96), ‘full-time housekeeper’ (43.96), ‘student’ (36.69), ‘unemployed/other’ (36.44) and ‘white-collar’ (35.01).

Furthermore, the ratio of agreement is higher in the group with a conservative inclination (47.04) than in the group with a progressive inclination (40.56) and is moderately higher in the groups with a lower level of education (college and higher: 36.65 → middle school and lower: 49.86) and residing in a larger sized area (*Eup/Myeon* area: 38.30 → large city: 43.74).

<Table 80> Cluster Analysis of Responses on Impartiality of Criminal Investigation

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)	
							Disagree	Agree		
Total	3,000	14.0	30.4	33.6	19.2	2.9	44.4	22.1	41.63	
Age	20-29	529	20.9	29.4	32.2	15.4	2.2	50.3	17.6	37.13
	30-39	560	22.9	31.6	30.0	14.5	0.9	54.5	15.4	34.76
	40-49	644	17.5	34.6	31.7	14.1	2.1	52.1	16.2	37.22
	50-59	594	6.2	26.6	38.5	24.0	4.8	32.8	28.8	48.66
	60 and over	673	4.9	29.4	35.0	26.5	4.2	34.3	30.7	48.92
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	6.4	23.8	38.1	27.6	4.1	30.2	31.7	49.86
	High school	1,196	7.8	32.2	36.4	20.4	3.3	40.0	23.7	44.79
	College and higher	1,409	21.4	30.7	29.9	15.8	2.2	52.1	18.0	36.65
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	11.3	23.2	35.3	22.3	7.9	34.5	30.2	48.11
	Self-employed	666	9.6	31.7	32.3	22.2	4.2	41.3	26.4	44.96
	Blue-collar	588	9.9	30.8	31.7	24.0	3.6	40.7	27.6	45.16
	White-collar	733	22.6	31.2	31.1	13.7	1.4	53.8	15.1	35.01
	Full-time housekeeper	563	9.6	29.0	39.5	19.8	2.1	38.6	21.9	43.96
	Student	185	18.6	31.7	35.2	13.4	1.1	50.3	14.5	36.69
	Unemployed/ Other	132	22.3	28.6	32.5	14.6	2.1	50.9	16.7	36.44
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	13.0	26.9	35.2	21.8	3.0	39.9	24.8	43.74
	Small/ medium city	918	11.5	35.2	32.8	18.6	1.9	46.7	20.5	41.06
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	19.3	30.7	31.4	14.7	3.9	50.0	18.6	38.30

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total		Percentage (Point)
							Disagree	Agree	
Total	3,000	14.0	30.4	33.6	19.2	2.9	44.4	22.1	41.63
Progressive	683	19.0	26.4	30.3	21.8	2.4	45.4	24.2	40.56
Moderate	1,462	15.4	32.9	34.5	14.7	2.5	48.3	17.2	38.97
Conservative	855	7.6	29.3	34.5	24.7	4.0	36.9	28.7	47.04

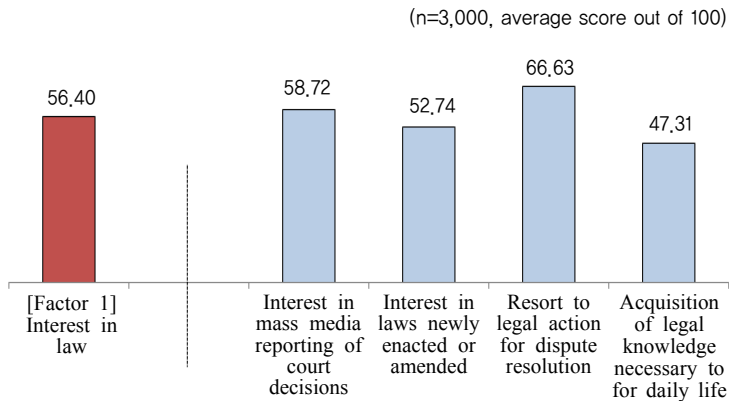
2. Analysis by Factor

(1) Interest in Law

[General Analysis]

The index of the factor, ‘interest in law’, is 56.40 out of 100. Among the four items constituting this factor, the item granted the highest score is, ‘resort to legal action for dispute resolution’ (66.63), followed by, ‘interest in mass media reports of court decisions’ (58.72) and, ‘interest in laws newly made or amended’ (52.74). ‘Acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life’ was granted the lowest score (47.31) that was below the average (50).

<Figure 84> Analysis of Factor ‘Interest in Law’



For the four items of the factor, ‘interest in law’, the results of the index calculation and a portfolio analysis of the importance values, derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, illustrates that ‘acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life’ highly correlates with the degree of interest in law, but its evaluation index is relatively low.

Of the items aforementioned, ‘interest in mass media reporting of court decisions’ is highly correspondent with the degree of interest in law, and the evaluation index above average. In addition, ‘resort to legal action for dispute resolution’ has a relatively low importance value, while its evaluation index is high, and ‘interest in laws newly enacted or amended’ is low in both the importance value and evaluation index.

According to the analysis above, the index for ‘resort to legal action for dispute resolution’ is high, but the degree of interest in legal knowledge or precedents necessary for daily life is relatively low. This

highlights that more attempts must be made to publicize information on the enactment of or amendment to laws or on precedents.

To raise the public interest in law, various policies need to be developed, notification activities should be strengthened, and educational programs for practical law need to be expanded so that legal knowledge necessary for daily life can be promoted.

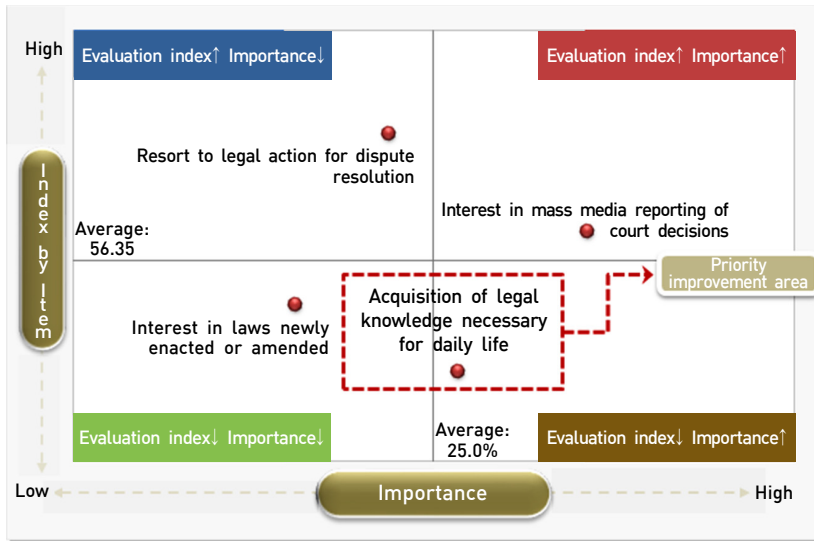
The government is currently carrying out projects, such as the operation of ‘One Click, Practical Law’ website, to provide citizens with legal knowledge necessary for daily life²²⁵⁾ and is operating a ‘legal aid system’ to support those who are economically disadvantaged or lack legal knowledge.²²⁶⁾

To improve ‘interest in law’, the government needs to strengthen promotion activities that concerns relevant projects currently in operation and needs to publicize legal information more actively, as well as to monitor and readjust the outcomes on a regular basis.

225) The Ministry of Legislation is operating ‘One Click, Practical Law’ website (<http://oneclick.law.go.kr>) to enable citizens to readily understand and access legal information essential to daily life, especially providing lists of statutes newly enforced, on a daily basis, in the ‘National Law Information Center - Law Calender’ menu. Also, ‘Monthly Legal Update’ website (<http://www.moleg.go.kr/monthlylaw>) is opened to give simple and interesting explanations of statutes put into operation on a monthly basis.

226) The Korea Legal Aid Corporation is operating a legal aid system to support citizens who have difficulty gaining access to justice owing to their economic disadvantage or lack of legal knowledge. The legal aid system is a social welfare system in the field of law that protects citizens’ deserved rights according to due process of law and safeguards their fundamental human rights through providing legal services, such as legal advice and legal representation or criminal pleading by lawyers or public-service advocates, for those who are not fully covered with equal justice owing to their economic disadvantage or ignorance of the law. (<http://www.klac.or.kr>)

<Figure 85> Portfolio Analysis - Interest in Law



[Cluster Analysis]

According to the cluster analysis of the ‘interest in law’ index, it is higher among men than among women (58.70 vs. 54.14) and is relatively higher in groups with a higher level of education, residing in a larger sized area, and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification.

In reference to occupation, the index is shown to be relatively higher in the progression of ‘white-collar’ (59.39), ‘self-employed’ (57.16) and ‘blue-collar’ (56.50), but relatively lower in the categories of ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’ (51.22) and ‘full-time housekeeper, (53.59).

According to the analysis by item, the index is higher among men than among women in all four items constituting the factor ‘interest in law’,

and especially in the item specification of ‘acquisition of legal knowledge necessary for daily life’.

Furthermore, in all four items, the index is higher in groups with a higher level of education, residing in a larger sized area and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification, and in accordance with occupation, in the ‘white-collar’ group than in any other group.

Regarding analysis by group, the index of ‘resort to legal action for dispute resolution’ is high, while the degree of interest in new laws or the level of acquisition of basic legal knowledge is relatively low for all groups.

<Table 81> Cluster Analysis of Factor ‘Interest in Law’

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Section 1] Interest in Law	Interest in Mass Media Reporting of Court Decisions	Interest in Laws Newly Made or Amended	Resort to Legal Action for Dispute Resolution	Acquisition of Legal Knowledge Necessary to Lead Everyday Life
Total		3,000	56.40	58.72	52.74	66.63	47.31
Gender	Male	1,489	58.70	61.49	54.69	67.92	50.29
	Female	1,511	54.14	56.00	50.82	65.36	44.38
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	49.13	49.91	44.74	58.68	43.02
	High school	1,196	56.21	58.10	52.96	66.33	47.39
	College and higher	1,409	58.60	61.73	54.79	69.11	48.46
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	51.22	50.09	45.45	61.79	47.50
	Self-employed	666	57.16	59.27	54.15	66.37	48.70
	Blue-collar	588	56.50	57.35	53.51	67.01	48.25

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Section 1] Interest in Law	Interest in Mass Media Reporting of Court Decisions	Interest in Laws Newly Made or Amended	Resort to Legal Action for Dispute Resolution	Acquisition of Legal Knowledge Necessary to Lead Everyday Life
Total		3,000	56.40	58.72	52.74	66.63	47.31
Gender	Male	1,489	58.70	61.49	54.69	67.92	50.29
	Female	1,511	54.14	56.00	50.82	65.36	44.38
	White-collar	733	59.39	62.78	54.95	69.90	49.46
	Full-time housekeeper	563	53.59	56.68	50.46	63.78	43.21
	Student	185	55.18	57.44	50.05	67.47	45.43
	Unemployed/ Other	132	54.52	58.74	50.72	63.92	44.15
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	58.76	62.14	55.23	68.58	48.71
	Small/ medium city	918	54.90	55.62	52.32	65.00	46.84
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	53.81	56.14	48.47	64.98	45.22
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	54.47	56.25	50.34	65.43	45.70
	Middle class	1,527	57.64	60.38	54.18	67.63	48.12
	Upper class	122	62.36	65.38	61.32	67.33	55.18

(2) Legal Awareness and Sentiment

[General Analysis]

The index of the factor ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ is 53.66 out of 100. Among the six evaluation items constituting the section, the item granted the highest score is ‘immediate reporting of crimes occurring’ (71.82), followed by ‘observance of law without fail’ (69.50), ‘protection

of the rights of the general public' (53.00), 'reflection of public will in lawmaking' (45.97), 'application of law without partiality and discrimination' (44.95) and 'plain legal terms and phrases' (34.96).

'Immediate reporting of crimes occurring' has a relatively low importance value while its evaluation index is high, and 'plain legal terms and phrases' is low in both the importance value and evaluation index.

The index for 'legal texts are written in plain and readily understandable language' in the factor, 'legal awareness and sentiment', is 34.96, which shows immediacy for efforts to increase accessibility to legal terms.²²⁷⁾

To assist, the Ministry of Legislation has been operating the 'Easy to Understand Statutes' project, since 2006, to help citizens understand difficult legal terms or sentences more easily. Through this project, approximately 1,000 statutes have been simplified for understanding, through transcribing difficult Chinese characters or unfamiliar legal terms to plain Chinese characters or to Korean translation and adapting sentences that are written in awkward or in translation style in books to be readily accessible.²²⁸⁾ In addition, the 'Legal Education Portal'²²⁹⁾, operated by the Ministry of Legislation, provides guidelines for enacting and amending self-governing rules based on the standards for preparing statutes.

In spite of these efforts, the above survey result reveals that the

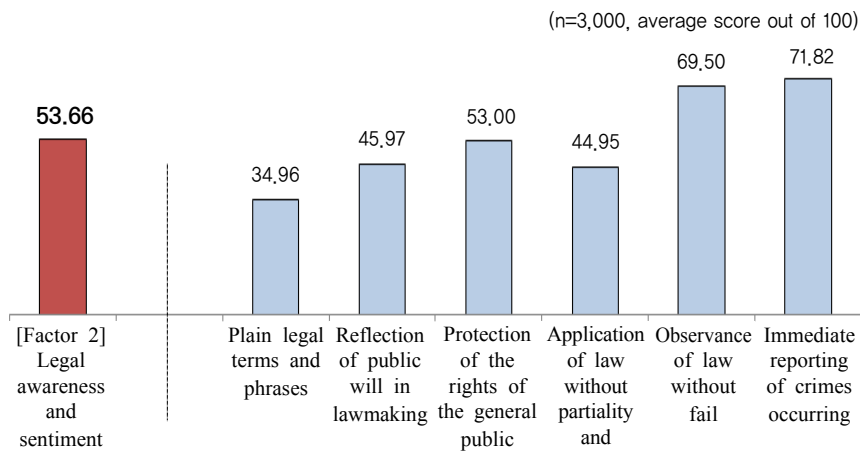
227) This differs somewhat from the findings from '2008 Public Legal Awareness Survey Research' conducted by the Korea Legislation Research Institute in 2008, in which only 13.2% of the respondents answered that law was not difficult to understand.

228) "Difficult legal terms are made easy to understand", The Kyeonggi Ilbo, October 8, 2015 (<http://www.kyeonggi.com/?mod=news&act=articleView&idno=1050991> as of October 30, 2015).

229) <http://edu.klaw.go.kr> (as of October 30, 2015).

general public still believes that legal terms or expressions are difficult to understand. Apparently, the government should be more proactive with its publicity activities and to continuously monitor and analyze the effects, so that citizens will become more familiar with laws.

<Figure 86> Analysis of Section ‘Legal Awareness and Sentiment’



In the factor, ‘legal awareness and sentiment’, there was a considerable difference in scores among the detailed items. The results of the index calculation for the six items of factor, ‘legal awareness and sentiment’, and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, reveal that three of these items, ‘protection of the rights of the general public’, ‘application of law without partiality and discrimination’ and ‘reflection of public will in lawmaking’, are highly influential to the degree of legal awareness and sentiment, but are relatively low in its evaluation index.

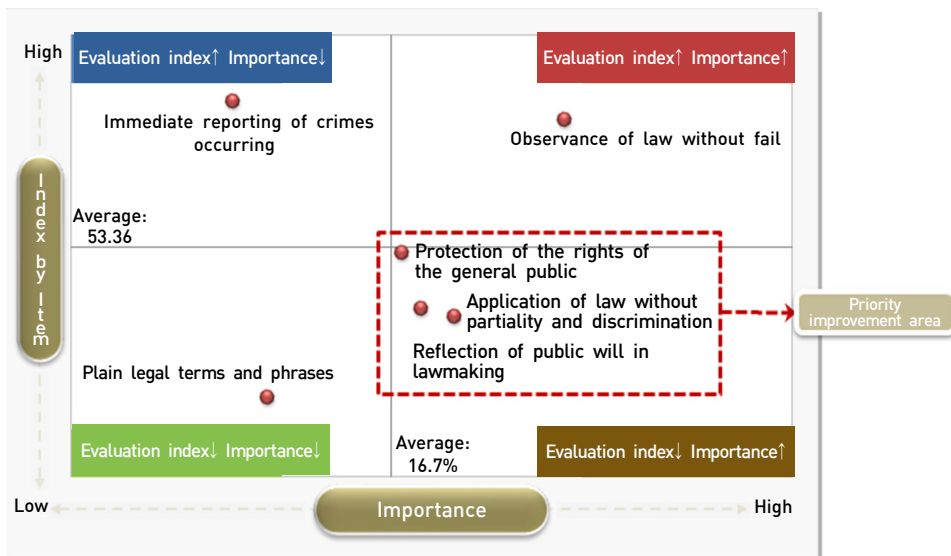
Of the aforementioned items, ‘observance of law without fail’ is highly influential on the degree of legal awareness and sentiment, with the

evaluation index being higher than the average.

Regarding the six items of the factor, ‘legal awareness and sentiment’, the results of the index calculation and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts demonstrates that the ‘protection of the rights of the general public’, ‘application of law without partiality and discrimination’ and ‘reflection of public will in lawmaking’ have a high degree of influence on legal awareness and sentiment, but are relatively low in the evaluation index.

To protect the rights of the general public and ensure the application of law without discrimination, the judicature and the administration must be more proactive, while the legislature and the administration must continuously endeavor to reflect the will and opinions of the people in lawmaking. These efforts will serve as a foundation for developing Korea’s advanced rule of law.

<Figure 87> Portfolio Analysis - Legal Awareness and Sentiment



[Cluster Analysis]

According to the cluster analysis for 'legal awareness and sentiment' index, this aspect is higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the age groups under 50 and is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education and residing in a larger sized area and in the groups of 'married' and 'separated/widowed/other' than in the category of 'never been married'. In reference to occupation, the index is shown to be relatively higher in the groups of 'agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries' (57.95), 'full-time housekeeper' (55.38) and 'blue-collar' (55.10), while relatively lower in the categories of 'white-collar' (49.77), 'student' (50.31) and 'unemployed/other' (50.56).

According to an analysis by item, the indices of four of the six items are each approximately 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in groups under the age of 50. While the indices of the other two items, 'observance of law without fail' and 'immediate reporting of crimes occurring', illustrates no significant difference by age group. According to occupation, the group of blue-collar workers accords a relatively lower score to the 'protection of the rights of the general public' item.

Furthermore, the 'legal awareness and sentiment' index is relatively higher in the group with a lower level of education, which may be associated with the fact that the degree of legal awareness and sentiment of higher educated persons, such as white-collar workers and students, is relatively lower compared to those who belong to other occupational groups.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 82> Cluster Analysis of Section ‘Legal Awareness and Sentiment’

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 2] Legal Awareness and Sentiment	Plain Legal Terms and Phrases	Reflection of Public Will in Lawmaking	Protection of the Rights of the General Public	Application of Law without Partiality and Discrimination	Observance of Law without Fail	Immediate Reporting of Crimes Occurring
Total		3,000	53.66	34.96	45.97	53.00	44.95	69.50	71.82
Age	20-29	529	50.01	35.52	40.74	47.18	38.86	65.51	72.25
	30-39	560	49.76	31.87	41.00	46.51	38.54	67.06	72.89
	40-49	644	50.11	30.74	41.10	47.21	38.29	69.42	72.43
	50-59	594	58.06	38.34	50.99	60.62	52.70	71.79	71.11
	60 and over	673	59.29	38.13	54.45	61.78	54.59	72.70	70.63
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	56.58	35.61	50.45	57.82	52.07	70.25	70.36
	High school	1,196	55.83	36.44	48.74	57.18	48.98	70.68	70.36
	College and higher	1,409	51.00	33.51	42.37	48.10	39.53	68.29	73.46
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	57.95	35.17	48.71	56.85	51.87	75.79	76.39
	Self-employed	666	55.91	35.50	48.87	56.97	47.77	72.07	71.58
	Blue-collar	588	55.10	36.47	48.65	55.51	48.93	69.18	69.45
	White-collar	733	49.77	32.98	40.81	46.12	37.01	67.36	74.09
	Full-time housekeeper	563	55.38	35.93	49.11	56.29	49.21	69.57	69.57
	Student	185	50.31	34.82	39.32	48.07	38.72	66.90	74.04
	Unemployed/Other	132	50.56	32.25	41.19	48.93	40.56	66.80	72.79
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	56.02	38.10	49.45	56.23	48.59	70.04	71.84

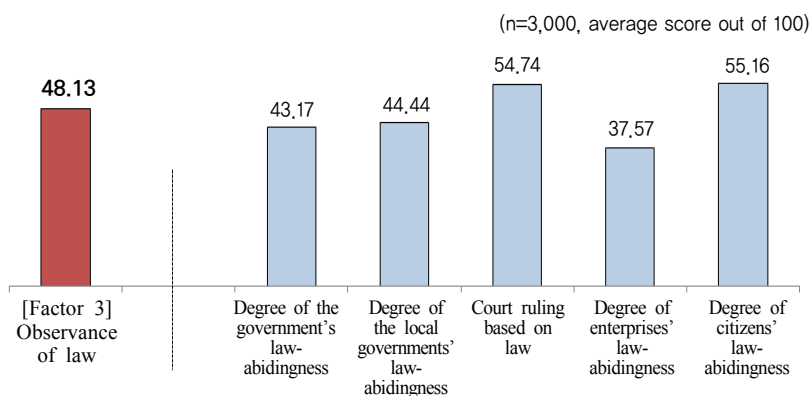
Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 2] Legal Awareness and Sentiment	Plain Legal Terms and Phrases	Reflection of Public Will in Lawmaking	Protectio n of the Rights of the General Public	Applicati on of Law without Partiality and Discrimi nation	Observance of Law without Fail	Immediate Reporting of Crimes Occurring
Total		3,000	53.66	34.96	45.97	53.00	44.95	69.50	71.82
	Small/ medium city	918	52.61	34.01	44.78	52.29	43.28	69.38	69.81
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	50.46	30.11	40.79	47.66	40.07	68.61	74.36
Marital Status	Never been married	672	49.20	33.55	40.49	46.44	38.05	64.70	71.90
	Married	2,233	54.86	35.51	47.30	54.80	46.88	70.74	71.72
	Separated/ widowed/ other	94	57.07	31.85	53.56	57.02	48.38	74.38	73.62

(3) Observance of Law

[General Analysis]

The index of the factor, ‘observance of law’ is given the score of 48.13 out of 100. Among the five evaluation items, including this factor, the scores of ‘degree of citizens’ law-abidingness’ (55.16) and ‘court ruling based on law’ (54.74) are both higher than the average (50), while for scores of the ‘degree of local governments’ law-abidingness’ (44.44), ‘degree of the government’s law-abidingness’ (43.17) and ‘degree of enterprises’ law-abidingness’ (37.57) are relatively low. This demonstrates the assumption that the local governments, government and enterprises are less law-abiding than citizens and courts by the people.

<Figure 88> Analysis of Factor ‘Observance of Law’

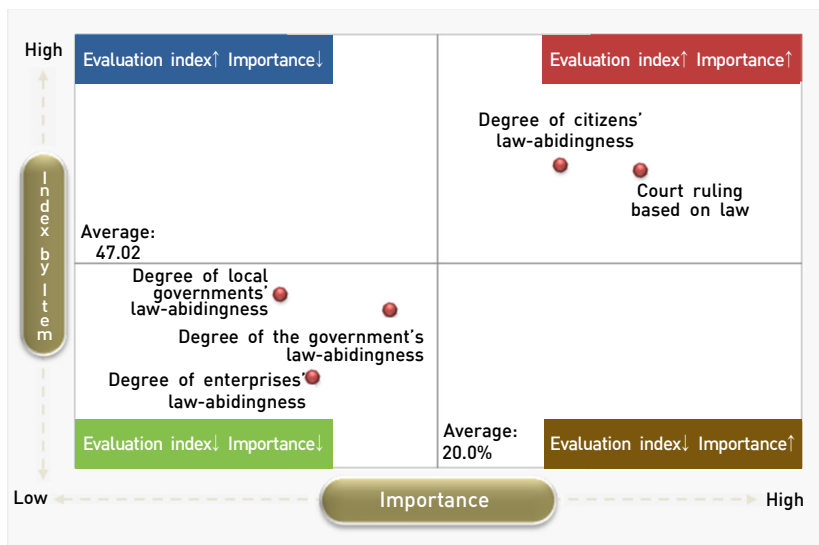


Regarding the five items of the factor, ‘observance of law’, the results of the index calculation and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, illustrates that the items, ‘degree of law-abidingness by citizens’ and ‘court ruling based on law’, are highly influential on the degree of the ‘observance of law’, with the evaluation index higher than the average. This high proportion of positive responses regarding the ‘degree of citizens’ law-abidingness’ can be understood in connection with the ratio of positive responses to the question, “Do you agree that law is duly complied with in our society?”, and the question, “Do you agree that you are a law-abiding citizen?” in Chapter 2, in which 49.6% and 91.7% of the respondents respectively opted for ‘agree’.

However, the ‘degree of the local governments’ law-abidingness’, ‘degree of the government’s law-abidingness’ and ‘degree of enterprises’ law-abidingness’ are all granted low scores. To improve the public

awareness of these items, more efforts must be made in the long term. Among the aforementioned items, ‘degree of enterprises’ law-abidingness’ is accorded the lowest score. This may have resulted from different types of irregularities in the process of corporate management succession or profit-seeking. To eliminate these irregularities, stricter sanctions need to be taken against enterprises.

<Figure 89> Portfolio Analysis - Observance of Law



The Korea Social Science Data Archive’s Korean General Social Survey illustrates the levels of public confidence in major entities including the central government, local governments, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, and conglomerates.²³⁰⁾ The levels of public confidence were 69.2% for the Supreme Court, 65.2% for conglomerates, 56.0% for local governments, 53.9% for the central government, and

230) Statistical Table of Levels of Public Trust in Major Entities

26.1% for the National Assembly in 2012, which is slightly different from the findings from the 2015 public legal awareness survey research. The 2012 ‘Korean General Social Survey’ demonstrates that the level of public trust is higher in the progression of the National Assembly, the central government, local governments, conglomerates, and courts, while the 2015 survey indicates that the level of law-abidingness is higher in the sequence of enterprises, the Government, local governments, courts, and citizens. The difference between the survey results may be explained by the fact that the 2015 questionnaire is designed to measure the awareness levels of ‘law abidingness’ beyond the levels of public trust in individual entities.

[Cluster Analysis]

According to the cluster analysis of the ‘observance of law’ index, it is

(Unit : %)

	Supreme Court	Conglomerate	Local Governments	Central Government	National Assembly
2003	71.5	60.7	46.3	43.4	21.3
2004	75.7	62.0	49.4	42.4	17.9
2005	79.9	70.4	55.6	47.5	20.6
2006	78.7	74.5	57.6	52.3	26.0
2007	78.6	74.0	57.7	53.0	25.2
2008	75.2	69.8	54.8	51.1	27.0
2009	76.0	71.0	56.2	52.3	21.7
2010	75.2	74.7	59.8	57.8	29.1
2011	75.7	69.0	56.2	56.1	31.0
2012	69.2	65.2	56.0	53.9	26.1

Source: The Statistics Korea’s E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table (“Korean General Social Survey”, Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years’ Data) (http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October 30, 2015).

higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the age groups under 50 and is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education, a more conservative inclination and residing in a larger sized area. In reference to occupation, the index is higher than the average in the groups of ‘self-employed’, ‘full-time housekeeper’ and ‘agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries’, but relatively lower of the categories of ‘white-collar’, ‘student’ and ‘unemployed/other’. According to the analysis, the scores of all five items are each approximately 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the under 50 aged groups, which illustrates a distinct difference in the awareness level of law abidingness by ideological inclination.

<Table 83> Cluster Analysis of Section ‘Observance of Law’

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 3] Observance of Law	Degree of the Government's Law-Abidingness	Degree of Local Governments' Law-Abidingness	Court Ruling Based on Law	Degree of Enterprises' Law-Abidingness	Degree of Citizens' Law-Abidingness
Total		3,000	48.13	43.17	44.44	54.74	37.57	55.16
Age	20-29	529	43.78	37.55	39.99	52.25	34.08	49.21
	30-39	560	43.51	38.13	40.16	50.70	32.01	50.63
	40-49	644	44.08	38.47	39.86	50.25	34.02	52.06
	50-59	594	53.30	49.33	49.55	59.51	42.68	60.10
	60 and over	673	54.71	50.86	51.35	60.15	43.84	62.19
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	52.64	47.86	49.51	57.37	43.30	60.39
	High school	1,196	50.50	46.05	46.41	57.65	39.56	57.09
	College and higher	1,409	44.86	39.42	41.34	51.53	34.28	52.05
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	50.19	41.58	42.57	54.84	41.08	63.93

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)	Number of Respondents	[Factor 3] Observance of Law	Degree of the Government's Law- Abidingness	Degree of Local Governments' Law- Abidingness	Court Ruling Based on Law	Degree of Enterprises' Law- Abidingness	Degree of Citizens' Law- Abidingness	
Total	3,000	48.13	43.17	44.44	54.74	37.57	55.16	
	Self-employed	666	51.37	47.28	47.88	57.79	39.98	58.38
	Blue-collar	588	49.57	45.21	45.87	56.06	38.96	56.31
	White-collar	733	43.22	37.64	39.76	50.29	32.50	50.12
	Full-time housekeeper	563	51.34	46.62	48.35	57.26	41.18	58.19
	Student	185	43.77	37.64	40.32	53.18	33.10	48.54
	Unemployed/ Other	132	43.03	38.75	37.57	49.49	34.74	49.21
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	50.31	47.05	46.58	57.26	38.97	56.18
	Small/ medium city	918	47.49	41.91	44.23	54.20	37.66	54.08
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	44.77	37.32	40.56	50.58	34.75	54.58
Marital Status	Never been married	672	43.18	37.08	39.56	50.89	33.12	49.44
	Married	2,233	49.47	44.78	45.77	55.88	38.66	56.67
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	51.79	48.58	47.48	55.08	43.39	60.00
Ideological Inclination	Progressive	683	47.53	42.57	43.87	53.94	36.87	54.80
	Moderate	1,462	45.59	39.59	41.82	52.42	35.19	53.11
	Conservative	855	52.97	49.78	49.36	59.35	42.21	58.95

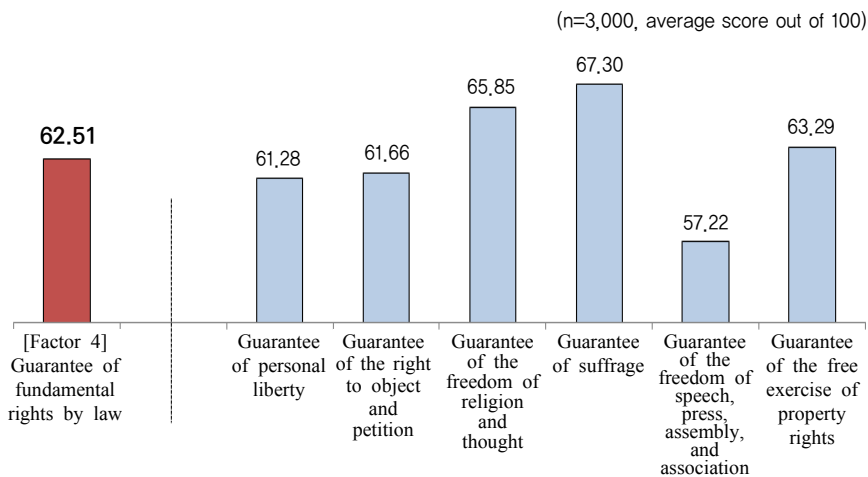
(4) Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law

[General Analysis]

The index of the factor, ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’, the score given is 62.51 out of 100. Among the six evaluation items constituting the factor, the item granted the highest score was ‘guarantee of suffrage’ (67.30), followed by ‘guarantee of the freedom of religion and thought’ (65.85), ‘guarantee of the free exercise of property rights’ (63.29), ‘guarantee of the right to object and petition’ (61.66), ‘guarantee of personal liberty’ (61.28), and ‘guarantee of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association’ (57.22).

The level of public awareness of ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ is relatively high compared to any other factor.

<Figure 90> Analysis of Factor ‘Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law’

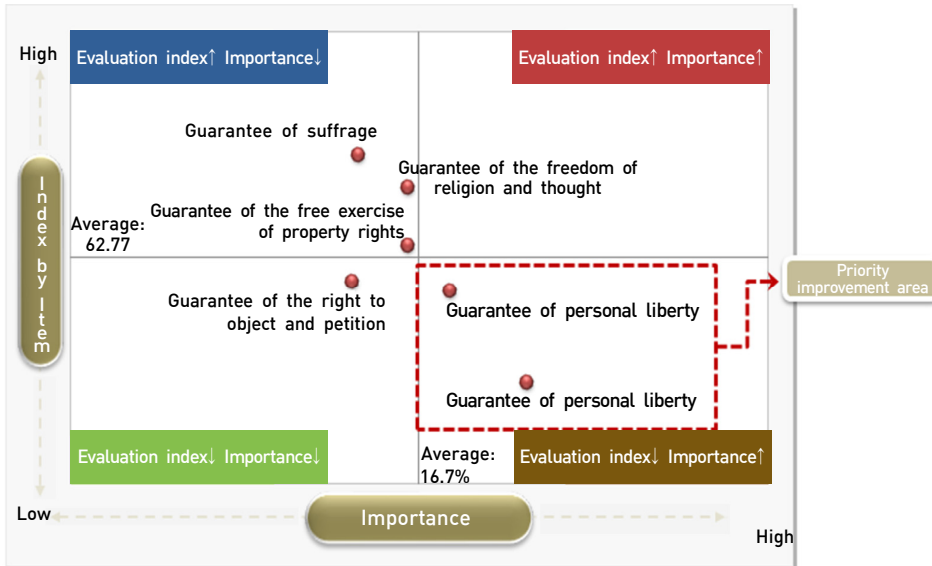


Regarding the five items of section, 'guarantee of fundamental rights by law', the results of the index calculation and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, demonstrates that three of items, 'guarantee of suffrage', 'guarantee of the freedom of religion and thought', and 'guarantee of the free exercise of property rights', have relatively low importance values, but are high in the evaluation index.

Of these items, the score for 'guarantee of the right to object and petition' is lower than the average of both the importance value and the evaluation index.

Furthermore, 'guarantee of personal liberty' and 'guarantee of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association' are each highly influential to the degree of the guarantee of fundamental rights by law, but are relatively low in the evaluation index. To raise the evaluation indices for personal liberty and the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association guaranteed by Articles 12 and 21 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, the people's legal rights must be protected more thoroughly.

<Figure 91> Portfolio Analysis - Guarantee of the Fundamental Rights by Law



[Cluster Analysis]

According to the cluster analysis of the ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ index, it is relatively higher in the 50 and over aged groups and in groups residing in a larger sized area, ‘married’ and ‘self-employed’.

According to the analysis, the scores of all five items are lowest in the 30-39 aged group than in any other age group, and according to occupation, relatively lower in the category of ‘white-collar’ than in any other occupational group.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 84> Cluster Analysis of Factor ‘Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law’

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 4] Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law	Guarantee of Personal Liberty	Guarantee of the Right to Object and Petition	Guarantee of the Freedom of Religion and Thought	Guarantee of Suffrage	Guarantee of the Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Association	Guarantee of the Free Exercise of Property Rights
Total		3,000	62.51	61.28	61.66	65.85	67.30	57.22	63.29
Age	20-29	529	59.60	57.19	60.01	63.10	65.97	52.71	60.84
	30-39	560	57.35	55.65	56.24	60.88	62.10	52.02	58.72
	40-49	644	59.05	56.29	58.70	62.36	64.51	54.31	59.74
	50-59	594	67.67	67.90	66.11	70.82	71.84	62.82	67.71
	60 and over	673	67.87	68.09	66.38	71.09	71.34	62.94	68.51
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	64.49	63.49	63.92	68.19	67.48	59.32	65.89
	Self-employed	666	66.31	65.85	65.29	69.94	70.60	60.87	66.75
	Blue-collar	588	64.66	63.44	63.73	68.16	68.44	60.49	64.86
	White-collar	733	57.61	55.13	56.48	60.93	63.43	51.85	59.62
	Full-time housekeeper	563	63.50	63.44	61.86	66.27	67.94	58.68	64.07
	Student	185	60.66	59.19	62.77	63.03	67.05	53.63	60.62
	Unemployed/ Other	132	57.42	54.11	58.28	62.04	64.51	50.84	57.05
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	63.93	62.55	63.82	66.45	68.65	59.02	64.63
	Small/ medium city	918	63.16	62.83	61.41	67.19	67.42	57.73	63.72
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	58.94	56.80	57.82	62.96	64.55	53.09	60.15
Marital Status	Never been married	672	58.03	55.23	57.75	61.85	64.21	51.80	59.36
	Married	2,233	63.80	62.95	62.76	67.03	68.22	58.82	64.41
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	63.92	64.68	63.54	66.50	67.52	58.00	64.72

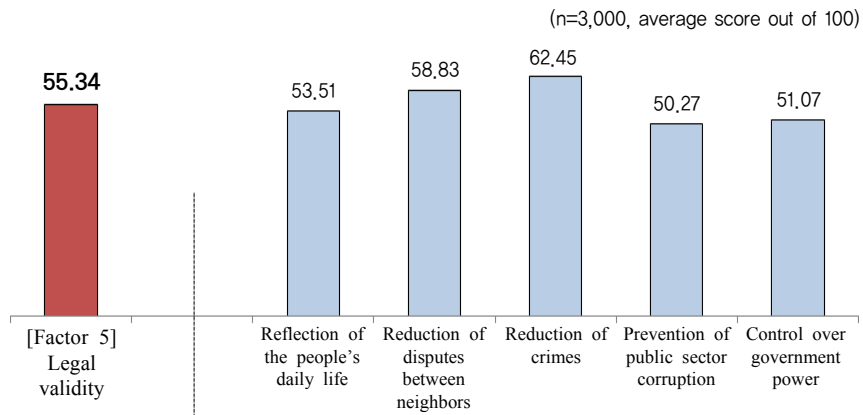
(5) Guarantee of Legal Validity

[General Analysis]

The index for the factor ‘guarantee of legal validity’ is 55.34 out of 100. Among the five evaluation items constituting the section, the item granted the highest score is ‘reduction of crimes’ (62.45), followed by ‘reduction of disputes between neighbors’ (58.83), ‘reflection of the people’s daily life’ (53.51), ‘control over government power’ (51.07), and ‘prevention of public sector corruption’ (50.27).

This result shows that people adamantly disagree that law appropriately controls administrative agencies including the government and public officials.

<Figure 92> Analysis of Factor ‘Guarantee of Legal Validity’

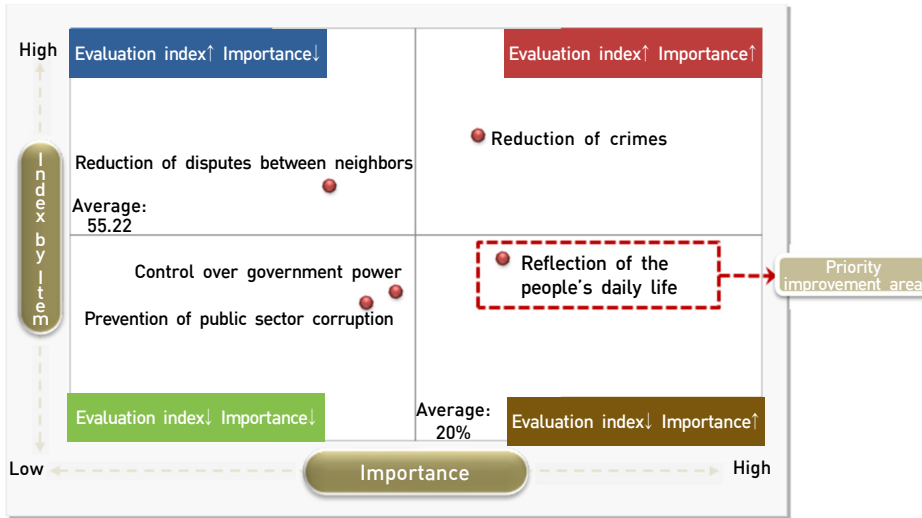


Regarding the five items of the factor ‘guarantee of legal validity’, the results of the index calculation and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, reflects that

‘reduction of crimes’ is influential on the awareness and sentiment of the guarantee of legal validity, and its evaluation index is above average. In addition, the results demonstrate that ‘reduction of disputes between neighbors’ is of relatively low importance, but high in the evaluation index. ‘Control over government power’ and ‘prevention of public sector corruption’ have low importance value and low in the evaluation index, which can be correlated with the ratio of positive responses to question 19, ‘Do you agree that the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful in preventing public sector corruption?’ in Chapter 3, of this Report, in which 55.7% of the respondents selected ‘agree’.

Furthermore, the above results reveals that ‘reflection of the people’s daily life’ is highly influential on the awareness and sentiment of the guarantee of legal validity, but is relatively low in the evaluation index. Laws govern private life relations, family relations, property relations and transactional relations between individuals and are closely linked to everyone’s daily life through defining and regulating the types and punishment of crimes, administration and lawsuits. For the familiarity of the public with laws, promotional activities and educational programs need to be strengthened and expanded.

<Figure 93> Portfolio Analysis - Guarantee of Legal Validity



[Cluster Analysis]

The cluster analysis of the ‘guarantee of legal validity’ index illustrates that the index is at least 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the under 50 aged groups and is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education, residing in a larger sized area and in the groups of ‘married’ and ‘separated/widowed/other’ than in the group of ‘never been married’.

According to the analysis, the scores of all five items of this factor, ‘guarantee of legal validity’, are at least 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the under 50 aged groups; and these scores are lower in the groups of ‘white-collar’, ‘student’ and ‘unemployed/other’ than in any other occupational group, especially in relation to the ‘prevention of public sector corruption’ and ‘control over government power’ items regarding checks on the executive branch.

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

<Table 85> Cluster Analysis of Factor ‘Guarantee of Legal Validity’

Classification(Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 5] Guarantee of Legal Validity	Reflection of the People’s Daily Life	Reduction of Disputes between Neighbors	Reduction of Crimes	Prevention of Public Sector Corruption	Control over Government Power
Total		3,000	55.34	53.51	58.83	62.45	50.27	51.07
Age	20-29	529	50.34	50.45	54.39	55.38	44.93	45.90
	30-39	560	48.63	47.91	51.82	55.80	42.99	43.72
	40-49	644	50.87	48.91	54.75	59.10	45.09	45.73
	50-59	594	62.41	59.57	66.45	69.38	57.65	58.70
	60 and over	673	62.92	59.62	65.35	70.61	58.94	59.62
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	62.70	59.16	63.80	68.44	61.19	60.79
	High school	1,196	58.27	55.82	62.51	65.88	52.77	53.88
	College and higher	1,409	50.80	49.96	54.32	57.85	45.08	45.96
Occupation	Agriculture/stockbreeding/fisheries	133	62.90	61.47	63.71	68.79	58.83	60.95
	Self-employed	666	59.42	56.88	63.20	66.75	54.89	54.98
	Blue-collar	588	57.28	54.62	61.23	63.58	53.11	53.67
	White-collar	733	49.47	49.13	53.46	56.62	43.05	44.15
	Full-time housekeeper	563	57.14	54.56	59.32	65.18	52.44	53.44
	Student	185	50.37	49.91	55.21	55.97	44.21	46.01
	Unemployed/Other	132	50.52	48.44	54.07	59.12	44.90	45.26
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	57.54	56.02	61.69	65.00	51.53	52.75
	Small/medium city	918	54.13	50.88	58.20	60.70	49.97	50.82
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	52.68	52.07	54.13	59.77	48.21	48.14

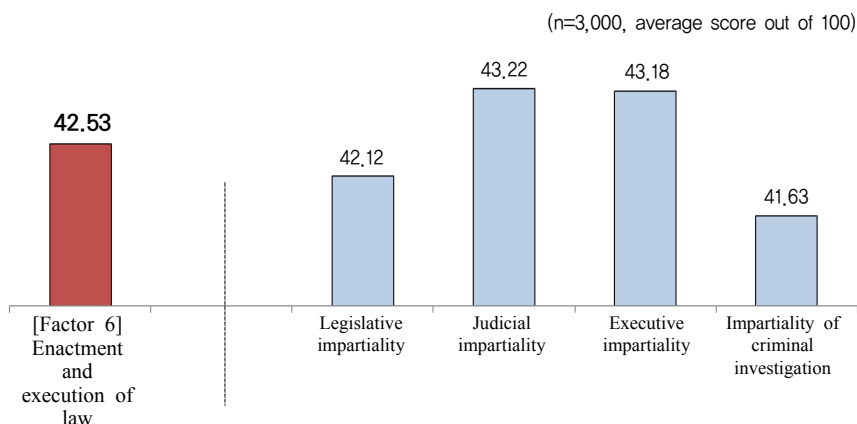
Classification(Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Factor 5] Guarantee of Legal Validity	Reflection of the People's Daily Life	Reduction of Disputes between Neighbors	Reduction of Crimes	Prevention of Public Sector Corruption	Control over Government Power
Total		3,000	55.34	53.51	58.83	62.45	50.27	51.07
Age	20-29	529	50.34	50.45	54.39	55.38	44.93	45.90
	30-39	560	48.63	47.91	51.82	55.80	42.99	43.72
	40-49	644	50.87	48.91	54.75	59.10	45.09	45.73
	50-59	594	62.41	59.57	66.45	69.38	57.65	58.70
	60 and over	673	62.92	59.62	65.35	70.61	58.94	59.62
Marital Status	Never been married	672	49.45	49.48	52.67	55.33	44.04	44.87
	Married	2,233	56.98	54.78	60.41	64.29	52.03	52.83
	Separated/widowed/other	94	58.63	52.18	65.42	69.47	52.81	53.42

(6) Enactment and Execution of Law

[General Analysis]

The index for the factor, 'enactment and execution of law', the score is 42.53 out of 100. The four evaluation items constituting the factor are all scored low that is slightly exceeding 40 without any significant difference.

<Figure 94> Analysis of Factor ‘Enactment and Execution of Law’



Regarding the four items of this factor, ‘enactment and execution of law’, the results of the index calculation and the portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the questionnaire survey of experts, demonstrates that ‘judicial impartiality’ is highly influential on the awareness and sentiment of the enactment and execution of law and the evaluation index is above average.

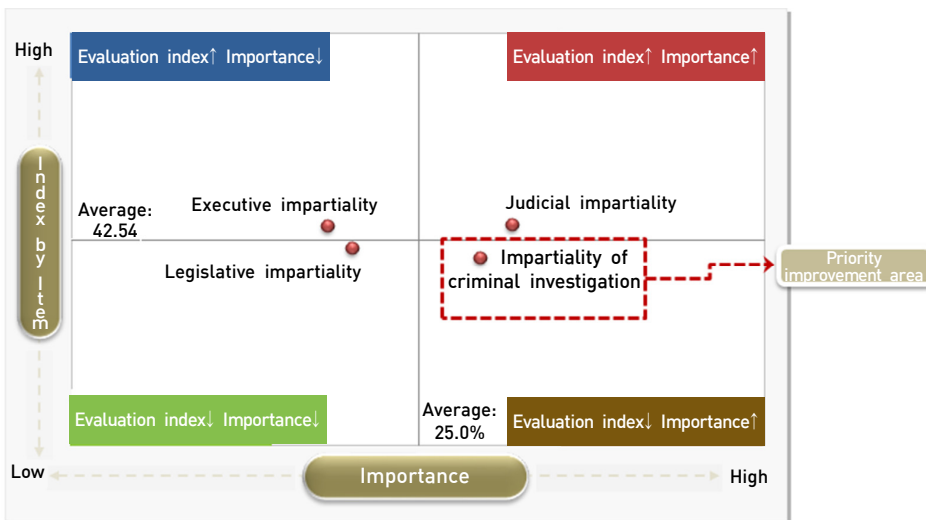
According to the results, the score for ‘executive impartiality’ is relatively low in importance value but high in the evaluation index, and the score for ‘legislative impartiality’ is low for both the importance value and in the evaluation index.

Furthermore, the score for ‘impartiality of criminal investigation’ is high for its importance value but low in its evaluation index, which demonstrates that investigating authorities need to be more proactive to improve the public’s confidence in law enforcement.

In accordance with Korean law, the authority of investigating criminal

cases rests exclusively with the prosecution and the judicial police. Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, public prosecutors bear the ultimate responsibility to investigate all criminal cases while holding the power to supervise and end criminal investigations, the power to institute public actions and other facets of criminal law. Thus, the investigating authorities must continuously make effort to raise public confidence in law enforcement.

<Figure 95> Portfolio Analysis - Enactment and Execution of Law



The Korean General Social Survey of the Korea Social Science Data Archive depicts the levels of public trust in major entities, including the Supreme Court.²³¹⁾ In the Survey, the Supreme Court received the highest

231) The Statistics Korea's E-Country Index Website - Major National Indices - Index by Section - K-Poll - Statistical Table ("Korean General Social Survey", Korea Social Science Data Archive, Re-quoted from Respective Years' Data) (http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=2985 as of October 30, 2015).

level of public confidence (69.2%) among all other entities in 2012.

According to the Rule of Law Index 2015, the score of the Republic of Korea was 0.77 for the government, 0.9 for the judiciary, 0.88 for the police and the military and 0.72 for the legislature, in the area of ‘Absence of Corruption’.²³²⁾ In addition, the Index indicates, regarding the timeliness and efficiency of the Korean justice system, that the score of civil justice was 0.8²³³⁾, ranked 7th among other surveyed countries. This score significantly increased compared to 2014, where the score obtained was 0.74, which ranked 10th among countries surveyed.²³⁴⁾ Comparatively, the score for criminal justice was 0.76, in both 2014 and 2015 and ranked 13th after Australia, HongKong, United Kingdom, and Germany.²³⁵⁾

[Cluster Analysis]

According to the cluster analysis of the ‘enactment and execution of law’ index, it is relatively higher in older aged groups and in the groups with a lower level of education, residing in a larger sized area and with a higher level of subjective stratum identification. On the other hand, it is significantly lower in the occupational groups of ‘white-collar’, ‘student’ and ‘unemployed/other’ than in any other occupational group.

232) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 16.

233) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 30.

234) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 26.

235) World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2014”, p. 28; World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index 2015”, p. 31.

<Table 86> Analysis of Section ‘Enactment and Execution of Law’

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Section 6] Enactment and Execution of Law	Legislative Impartiality	Judicial Impartiality	Executive Impartiality	Impartiality of Criminal Investigation
Total		3,000	42.53	42.12	43.22	43.18	41.63
Age	20-29	529	37.61	38.29	37.53	37.60	37.13
	30-39	560	35.58	34.68	36.64	36.16	34.76
	40-49	644	37.63	37.12	38.09	38.07	37.22
	50-59	594	49.81	49.13	51.00	50.42	48.66
	60 and over	673	50.44	49.89	51.21	51.88	48.92
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	50.35	49.08	51.05	51.38	49.86
	High school	1,196	45.64	45.41	46.09	46.34	44.79
	College and higher	1,409	37.70	37.37	38.59	38.19	36.65
Occupation	Agriculture/ stockbreeding/ fisheries	133	47.05	43.64	45.77	50.87	48.11
	Self-employed	666	45.45	45.16	46.22	45.40	44.96
	Blue-collar	588	46.48	45.50	47.86	47.35	45.16
	White-collar	733	35.75	35.25	36.35	36.42	35.01
	Full-time housekeeper	563	45.90	45.88	47.04	46.82	43.96
	Student	185	37.27	38.70	36.58	37.33	36.69
	Unemployed/ Other	132	36.32	37.07	36.02	35.78	36.44
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	45.03	45.17	45.74	45.56	43.74
	Small/ medium city	918	41.75	41.13	42.79	41.93	41.06
	<i>Eup/ Myeon</i> area	710	38.70	37.49	38.91	40.18	38.30

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	[Section 6] Enactment and Execution of Law	Legislative Impartiality	Judicial Impartiality	Executive Impartiality	Impartiality of Criminal Investigation
Total		3,000	42.53	42.12	43.22	43.18	41.63
Marital Status	Never been married	672	36.37	36.58	36.48	36.70	35.81
	Married	2,233	44.27	43.71	45.15	44.96	43.29
	Separated/ widowed/other	94	45.13	43.87	45.70	47.15	43.94
Subjective Stratum Identification	Lower class	1,352	41.00	40.14	41.63	41.27	40.85
	Middle class	1,527	43.72	43.83	44.37	44.62	42.21
	Upper class	122	44.62	42.61	46.42	46.31	43.11

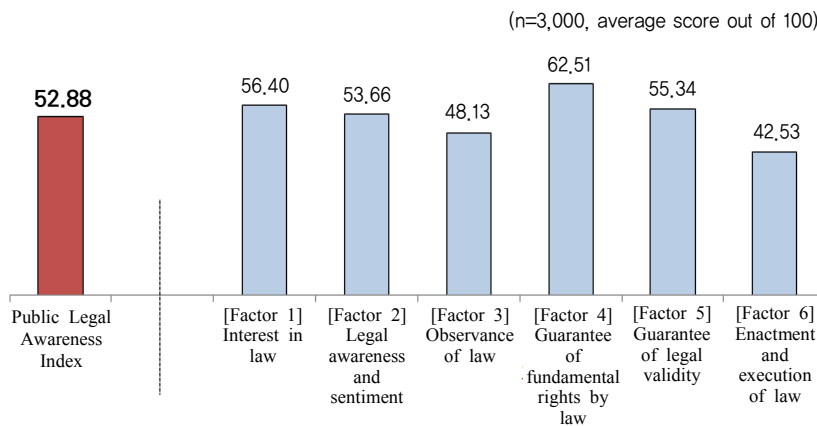
3. Overall Analysis

(1) Cross-Factor Analysis

According to the questionnaire regarding the 2015 public legal awareness indicators, the average of the public legal awareness index was 52.88 out of 100. An analysis of the legal awareness indicators of the six factors illustrates that the factor accorded the highest score is ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ (62.51), followed by ‘interest in law’ (56.40), ‘guarantee of legal validity’ (55.34), and ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ (53.66). However, the scores for ‘observance of law’ (48.13) and ‘enactment and execution of law’ (42.53) are both less than 50, comparatively lower than the scores of other four factors. ‘Enactment and execution of law’, which is accorded the lowest score, is designed to identify public awareness levels concerning the impartiality of entities delegated the responsibility for the enactment and execution of law, while

‘observance of law’ measures public awareness levels pertaining to the degree of law-abidingness by entity. These survey results demonstrates that the general public does not hold confidence in the law-abidingness and impartiality of individual entities. Nevertheless, the ‘observance of law’ index is moderately higher than the ‘enactment and execution of law’ index. This may be attributable to the fact that the general public views courts and ordinary members of society to be more law-abiding than other entities (enterprises, local governments, and the government).

<Figure 96> Results of Analysis



(2) Cluster Analysis

According to the cluster analysis of the public legal awareness index, in the 50 and over aged groups, the score is approximately 10 points higher than in the 50 and under aged groups; which is relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education and residing in a larger sized area; and in the groups of ‘married’ (54.17) and ‘separated/widowed/other’

Section 3 Analysis of the Public Legal Awareness Indicators

(54.42) than in the group of ‘never been married’ (48.35). This result illustrates that those with a lower level of education have a more positive view of the judicial process, such as ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’, ‘guarantee of legal validity’ and ‘enactment and execution of law’, than those with a higher level of education, though the former is less interested in law than the latter. Analyzing the results by factor, the indices of the five factors, excluding the ‘interest in law’ factor, are respectively, at least 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the aged groups of under 50, and the indices for all factors are relatively higher in the group residing in a larger sized area.

<Table 87> Results of Cluster Analysis

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Public Legal Awareness Index	[Factor 1] Interest in Law	[Factor 2] Legal Awareness and Sentiment	[Factor 3] Observance of Law	[Factor 4] Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law	[Factor 5] Guarantee of Legal Validity	[Factor 6] Enactment and Execution of Law
Total		3,000	52.88	56.40	53.66	48.13	62.51	55.34	42.53
Age	20-29	529	49.08	54.79	50.01	43.78	59.60	50.34	37.61
	30-39	560	48.33	57.24	49.76	43.51	57.35	48.63	35.58
	40-49	644	49.64	58.22	50.11	44.08	59.05	50.87	37.63
	50-59	594	58.09	58.13	58.06	53.30	67.67	62.41	49.81
	60 and over	673	58.13	53.72	59.29	54.71	67.87	62.92	50.44
Education Level	Middle school and lower	395	56.12	49.13	56.58	52.64	65.12	62.70	50.35
	High school	1,196	55.20	56.21	55.83	50.50	65.69	58.27	45.64
	College and higher	1,409	50.00	58.60	51.00	44.86	59.09	50.80	37.70

Classification (Unit: %)		Number of Respondents	Public Legal Awareness Index	[Factor 1] Interest in Law	[Factor 2] Legal Awareness and Sentiment	[Factor 3] Observance of Law	[Factor 4] Guarantee of Fundamental Rights by Law	[Factor 5] Guarantee of Legal Validity	[Factor 6] Enactment and Execution of Law
Total		3,000	52.88	56.40	53.66	48.13	62.51	55.34	42.53
Size of Area	Large city	1,372	55.03	58.76	56.02	50.31	63.93	57.54	45.03
	Small/medium city	918	52.15	54.90	52.61	47.49	63.16	54.13	41.75
	<i>Eup/Myeon</i> area	710	49.65	53.81	50.46	44.77	58.94	52.68	38.70
Marital Status	Never been married	672	48.35	55.78	49.20	43.18	58.03	49.45	36.37
	Married	2,233	54.17	56.86	54.86	49.47	63.80	56.98	44.27
	Separated/widowed/other	94	54.42	50.16	57.07	51.79	63.92	58.63	45.13

(3) Comparative Analysis with Other Surveys

The calculation deduced from the 2015 public legal awareness index is 52.88, which is slightly higher than the average (50). The index does not provide precise information on the adequacy of the public legal awareness level because it has been developed and adopted in 2015 for the first time. However, the fact that the score (52.88) is higher than the average (50) yields a positive result in regard to the index, although the most preferred response was ‘neither agree nor disagree’. This was obtained through a survey conducted with 3,000 adults across the country. Public legal awareness index, surveyed in 2015, may be evaluated in correlation with subsequent public legal awareness surveys, however, a comparative analysis with the results from previous similar

surveys would be beneficial.

Addressing impartiality of the legislature, the judicature and the administration or the members of society, the Korean General Social Survey of the Korea Social Science Data Archive was used as a domestic survey for comparison and the World Justice Project's, 'Rule of Law Index', the OECD's 'Government at Glance 2015', and the World Bank's, 'Doing Business Report 2016' were examined for comparative analysis through international surveys.

Referencing the Korean General Social Survey of the Korea Social Science Data Archive, the agency with the highest level of public confidence among the major entities surveyed was the Supreme Court (69.2%), followed by conglomerates (65.2%), local governments (56.0%), the central government (53.9%), and the National Assembly (26.1%) in 2012.²³⁶⁾

Furthermore, the World Justice Project's, 'Rule of Law Index 2015', states the score of the Republic of Korea to be 0.79, ranked 11th among the 102 surveyed countries, which moderately increased compared to 0.77 obtained in 2014, which was ranked 14th among the 99 surveyed countries. This survey further indicates that the 'timeliness and efficiency' score of the Korean civil justice is significantly high (0.8), and ranked 7th.²³⁷⁾

Additionally, Korea was ranked 4th after Singapore, New Zealand, and

236) However, according to the OECD's survey results, the agency of the highest level of public trust was the national government (34%, ranked 24th), followed by the judicial system (27%) (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2015_gov_glance-2015-en as of October 30, 2015).

237) World Justice Project, "Rule of Law Index 2014", p. 134; World Justice Project, "Rule of Law Index 2015", p. 132.

Denmark in the ‘Ease of Doing Business Ranking’ of the World Bank’s Doing Business Report 2016²³⁸⁾.

However, the OECD’s Government at Glance 2015, demonstrates that, pertaining to ‘judicial system and courts’, the level of confidence in the Republic of Korea was 27%, ranked 39th out of the 42 surveyed countries.²³⁹⁾

While the aforementioned survey results have similarities, they also partially reveal inconsistency among them. This inconsistency may have been caused by the difference in the goals and objectives sought by each of those surveys, and accordingly by the difference in the methods of questionnaire structuring and design and the scope of survey takers. As such, the ‘2015 public legal awareness survey’ was conducted with 3,000 persons sampled from ordinary people, excluding legal professionals across the country, so that it could minimize its error range.²⁴⁰⁾ Furthermore, the 2015 survey allocated distinction between impartiality of justice and impartiality of criminal investigation to enhance the preciseness of the survey results. Examples such as, question 48, “Justice is free of

238) The World Bank, “Doing Business Report 2016”, p. 5 (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2016> as of October 30, 2015).

239) “Korea is ranked 39th out of the 42 countries in the level of public trust in judicial system ... Our judicial system is working well? (full details)”, Yonhap News, August 9, 2015 (<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/08/05/0200000000AKR20150805177551009.HTML?input=1179m> as of October 30, 2015).

240) The OECD’s Government at Glance 2015, carries the results of a survey conducted by the Gallup Korea regarding ‘trust in the judicial system’ with 1,000 Korean people (See “Korean judicial system had different ratings from international rating organs”, The Hankook Ilbo), while the World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index includes an analysis of the responses that 1,000 sampled from ordinary people other than legal professionals in three major metropolitan cities made by rule of thumb in relation to specific conditions (See World Justice Project, “Rule of Law Index”, pp. 14-15).

the influence of power or money” and question 50, “Investigating authorities (the prosecution, the police, etc.) are free of the influence of power or money”.

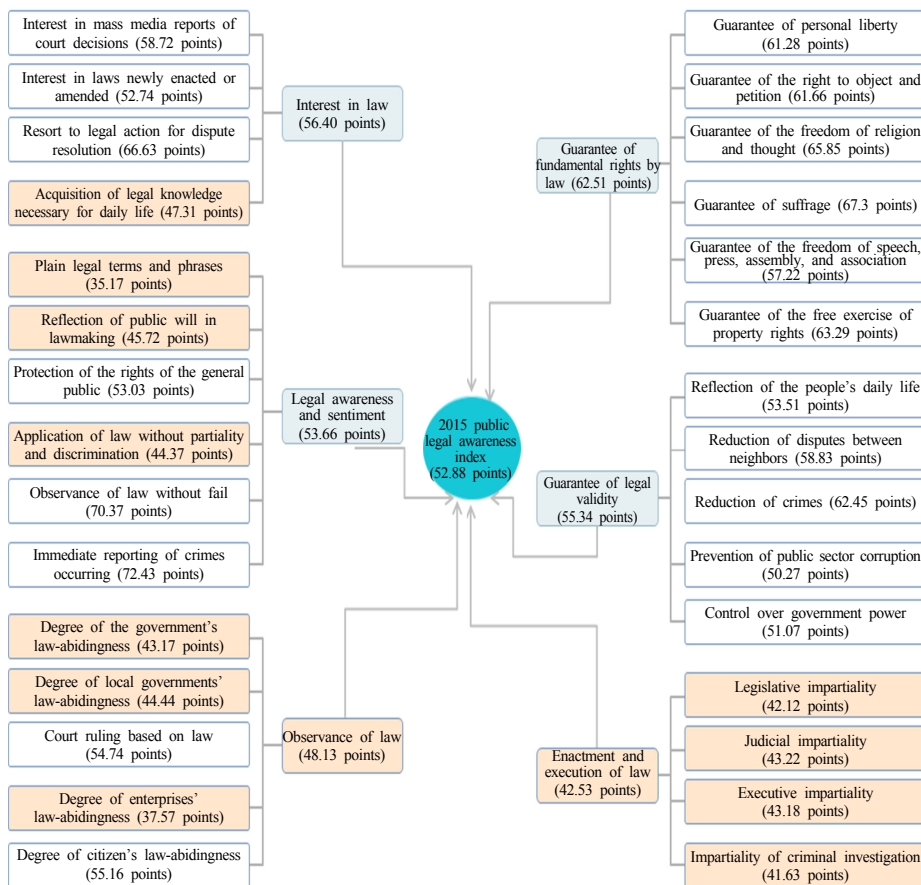
(4) Subconclusion

The indices of the items (marked in orange color) that scored less than 50, illustrated in Figure 97 below, indicate unfamiliarity with the law and the mistrust that law-making and law-enforcement bodies are impartial or the entities surveyed are duly law-abiding by people.

In particular, the perception of people, in regard to the factors, ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ and ‘guarantee of legal validity’ are positive. Conversely, perception of the factors ‘observance of law’ and ‘enactment and execution of law’ are quite negative.

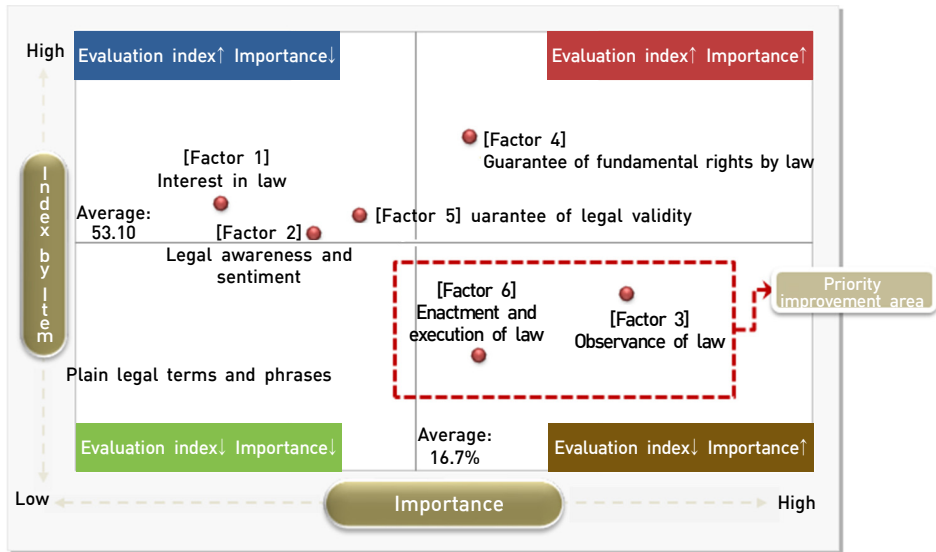
Especially, in the factors ‘observance of law’, the ‘degree of the government’s law-abidingness’, ‘degree of the local governments’ law-abidingness’ and ‘degree of enterprises’ law-abidingness’ indicated negativity. Furthermore, in the factor ‘enactment and execution of law’, there is a significant level of distrust in the impartiality of the legislature, the administration and the judicature.

<Figure 97> Distribution Diagram of Factor-Based Public Legal Awareness Indicators



In addition, according to the results of the index calculation by factor and a portfolio analysis of the importance values derived through the survey of experts, factors ‘observance of law’ and ‘enactment and execution of law’ are low in the evaluation index, but high in its importance value, as described in Figure 98 below, which requires priority improvement.

<Figure 98> Portfolio Analysis - Factor-Based Public Legal Awareness Indicators



According to the analysis above, factor 3, ‘observance of law’ and factor 6, ‘enactment and execution of law’ have a high influence on the degree of legal awareness, but are low in the evaluation index, while factor 4, ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ is highly influential on the degree of legal awareness with the evaluation index higher than those of other factors. In addition, factor 1, ‘interest in law’, factor 2, ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ and factor 5, ‘guarantee of legal validity’ are all shown to have a relatively low influence on the degree of legal awareness, but relatively high in the evaluation index.

In summary, there is a necessity to reduce public distrust in the agencies delegated with the responsibility for enactment, execution and observance of laws to raise the public legal awareness index. Thus, for an advanced rule of law, more efforts must be made to familiarize

citizens with laws, secure legislative and executive impartiality and enhance the level of law-abidingness by entity on a social level. Above all, necessary policies must be developed and measures to improve related legal systems must be considered, so as to alleviate the negative perception of legislative and administrative agencies, including the National Assembly, the government, and local governments.

Chapter 5 Conclusion

1. As discussed before, as Korea transitions to an advanced nation, the need for the realization of an advanced rule of law through the harmonization between the national legal system and the public legal awareness is highlighted more profoundly. In accordance to this, the 2015 public legal awareness survey considers the change of public legal awareness through a chronological analysis and an analysis of the major issues concerning the national legal system, to determine the development of public legal awareness. In particular, the 2015 public legal awareness survey sought to establish a basis to improve the national legal system and to realize an advanced rule of law conforming to the social, cultural and economic levels in Korea, founded on scientific and comprehensive understanding of the public legal awareness and its development by applying newly designed indices that were adopted into the public legal awareness survey.

2. Findings from the 2015 public legal awareness survey

First, for the 2015 public legal awareness survey, the questionnaire items that were still pertinent, among those previously developed, were selected and used to identify how the public's sense of values have altered as society changes. Explicitly, the 2015 public legal awareness questionnaire included question items regarding ① family decision-making structure, ② the status of women, ③ the status of those who completed military service, ④ the status of the underprivileged, ⑤ attitudes on the law, ⑥ legal experiences in daily life (sources of access to legal

information and the degree of familiarity with contractual clauses), ⑦ the degree of law-abidingness (the degree of law-abidingness on a social level and the degree of law-abidingness on an individual level), and ⑧ legal life and awareness of rights (One example of this is how people deal with when they purchase defective products).

According to the survey results, the ratio of the respondents who answered that both parents (husband and wife) were involved in the family decision making steadily increased. Many people responded that women were not discriminated in the decision making process at the household level and that any gender discrimination against women in family decision making resulted from male chauvinism in a patriarchal culture. Regarding the incentive system for military services, the ratio of the advocates for the system was overwhelmingly high. Many respondents believed that the underprivileged were mistreated in society, which was triggered by the lack of social support or the government's attention. A majority of the respondents considered that the legal system is authoritative. However, the number of people who considered the legal system to be positive was relatively larger in the 60 and over aged group. The majority of the respondents obtained information on law through the media; from a chronological perspective, the ratio of the respondents who received information via the Internet steadily increased. As to the degree to which people were informed about the contents of contracts, the number of those who 'read' the contracts were larger than the number of those who did 'not read' them, but the ratio of those who read the contracts carefully decreased. Regarding observance of law, the degree of law-abidingness on an individual level was significantly higher

than on a social level. Regarding the reason why people did not adhere to law, many respondents believed that 'they were at a disadvantage when abiding by law'. Concerning the way in which people deal with defective products after purchase, the ratio of the response 'exchange the defective items to their satisfaction' was almost equal to that of the response 'do nothing with them once purchasing the items'.

Next, to measure the awareness level of the current legal system and the degree of change, the 2015 public legal awareness questionnaire included question items regarding (i) the law school system, (ii) the jury trial system, (iii) abolition of the death penalty, (iv) permission of euthanasia, (v) labor-management relations statutes, (vi) regulation of enterprises causing environmental pollution, (vii) irregular worker protection laws, (viii) adultery, (ix) punishment of those engaged in prostitution, and (x) introduction of the Kim Young Ran Act.

According to the survey results, many respondents answered that the law school system was not successful, whereas the jury system was relatively successful. A majority of respondents were against the death penalty, but they supported euthanasia (death with dignity). From the chronological perspective, the ratio of the supporters was not substantially different. Many respondents thought that labor-management relations statutes were not fully observed, which was attributable to owners or employers. For enterprises triggering environmental pollution, many answered that stricter regulations, than those currently existing, would need to be enacted. Many respondents that are especially in the categories of 'unemployed/other' and 'student' groups believed that irregular worker protection laws were unsuccessful. Regarding the repeal of the law criminalizing adultery, many objected to the abolishment,

namely, women were against the abolishment more than men. Many supported, especially women, the law of punishing those engaged in prostitution. As to the introduction of the Kim Young Ran Act, many respondents answered that the law would be successful.

Lastly, to fully quantify and understand public legal awareness, the 2015 public legal awareness survey developed and applied new public legal awareness indicators (30 survey questions in 6 factors). According to the survey results, the 2015 public legal awareness index was 52.88 out of 100. An analysis of the legal awareness indices of the six factors revealed that the factor accorded the highest score was ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’ (62.51), followed by ‘interest in law’ (56.40), ‘guarantee of legal validity’ (55.34) and ‘legal awareness and sentiment’ (53.66). The scores for ‘observance of law’ (48.13) and ‘enactment and execution of law’ (42.53) were less than the average of 50, respectively, which was relatively low when compared to the scores of the other four factors. The public legal awareness index was approximately 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the age groups that were under 50; was relatively higher in the groups with a lower level of education and residing in a larger sized area; and in the groups of ‘married’ (54.17) and ‘separated/widowed/other’ (54.42) than in the group of ‘never been married’ (48.35). This can be attributable to the fact that those with a lower level of education held a more positive view of the judicial process (such as ‘guarantee of fundamental rights by law’, ‘guarantee of legal validity’ and ‘enactment and execution of law’) than those with higher levels of education, though the former was less interested in law than the latter. The analysis of the aforementioned result by factor, the indices of the five factors, excluding the ‘interest in law’,

were each at least 10 points higher in the 50 and over aged groups than in the age groups who were under 50, and the indices of all factors were relatively higher in the group residing in a larger sized area.

3. Suggestions from the summation of the 2015 public legal awareness survey

First, a chronological analysis of changes in the public's sense of values following social change indicates that society is progressing towards the realization of gender equality and the strengthening of social status for women, with those developments reflected in the national legal system. Thus, society is being increasingly regulated by the national legal system and the public legal awareness level is increasing accordingly. However, the analysis further reveals that the underprivileged still receive insufficient social protection and support. To resolve this issue, the validity of the national legal system and efficiency of government policies must be further strengthened. Meanwhile, regarding public legal awareness, many respondents considered the national legal system to be authoritative and obtained information on law principally through the media, though the ratio of access to legal information via the Internet was steadily increasing from the chronological perspective. Furthermore, the ratio of people who read contracts carefully tended to somewhat decrease. The survey also highlighted that the degree of law-abidingness in society was still low. Thus, the government should develop policies to expand legal education programs and enable citizens to more readily access and understand information about the national legal system.

Next, the 2015 public legal awareness survey revealed that citizens had different perspectives on major legal issues. For example, many

respondents answered that the law school system, regulation of enterprises causing environmental pollution, permission of euthanasia, irregular worker protection laws, and adultery laws need to be amended or supplemented through improvement of the national legal system. However, the death penalty, the regulation of those engaged in prostitution and the Kim Young Ran Act should be maintained to establish social order.

Lastly, according to the findings from the public legal awareness indicators newly included in the 2015 questionnaire, the public legal awareness index was 52.88, which indicated that the degree of achievement of the rule of law in society slightly exceeded the average. However, the public legal awareness index must aim higher to realize the rule of law in society and to solidify the position of Korea as an advanced nation. Based on the public legal awareness index, quantified by factor, the values for ‘observance of law’ and ‘enactment and execution of law’ were lower than the average, respectively. This demonstrates that more proactive efforts are required to strengthen legal validity and to expand citizen participation in the law-making or law-enforcement process, in addition to improving the national legal system.

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Appendix

Basic Frequency Table

Legal Sense of Values, Awareness, and Life

※Unit : (Number) (%)

Question 1) What comes first in your mind when you hear the word 'law'?

① Fair	427	(14.2)
② Democratic	638	(21.3)
③ Unfair	731	(24.4)
④ Authoritative	1128	(37.6)
⑤ Other	54	(1.8)
⑥ Don't know/No opinion	22	(0.7)

Question 2) What is your main source of access to legal information? Please choose two from the options below, in the order of your preference (the most preferred option).

① Mass media (newspaper, television, radio, etc.)	2111	(70.4)
② Internet	629	(21.0)
③ Books (law codes) or magazines (legal newsletters)	46	(1.5)
④ Government publicity materials	10	(0.3)
⑤ Acquaintances	189	(6.3)
⑥ Schools	13	(0.4)
⑦ Other	1	(0.0)
⑧ Don't know/No opinion	1	(0.0)

Question 2) What is your main source of access to legal information? Please choose two from the options below, in the order of your preference (the most preferred option and the second most preferred option).

① Mass media (newspaper, television, radio, etc.)	2801	(93.4)
② Internet	1586	(52.9)
③ Books (law codes) or magazines (legal newsletters)	178	(5.9)
④ Government publicity materials	131	(4.4)
⑤ Acquaintances	1206	(40.2)
⑥ Schools	46	(1.5)
⑦ Other	4	(0.1)
⑧ Don't know/No opinion	48	(1.6)

Question 3) To what extent do you read contractual clauses (contract terms and conditions) when buying an insurance policy or a fund?

① Carefully	268	(8.9)
② Roughly	1327	(44.2)
③ Almost never	1068	(35.6)
④ Never	313	(10.4)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	24	(0.8)

Question 4) Do you agree that law is duly complied with in our society?

① Strongly agree	68	(2.3)
② Agree	1415	(47.2)
③ Disagree	1397	(46.6)
④ Strongly disagree	104	(3.5)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	16	(0.5)

Appendix

Question 4-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 4)

If so, what do you think is the main reason why people do not adhere to law?

① Because people are ignorant of law	107	(7.2)
② Because people feel that complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient	168	(11.2)
③ Because people feel that they are disadvantaged when abiding by law	637	(42.5)
④ Because people expect that, even though they do wrong, others would not notice	102	(6.8)
⑤ Because people believe that they could go unpunished even though not complying with law	165	(11.0)
⑥ Because many other people do not comply with law	284	(18.9)
⑦ Other	30	(2.0)
⑧ Don't know/No opinion	8	(0.5)

Question 5) Do you agree that you are a law-abiding citizen?

① Strongly agree	416	(13.9)
② Agree	2334	(77.8)
③ Disagree	239	(8.0)
④ Strongly disagree	4	(0.1)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	7	(0.2)

Question 5-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 5)

If so, what do you think is the main reason why you do not adhere to law?

① Because I am ignorant of law	22	(9.0)
② Because I feel that complying with law is burdensome and inconvenient	56	(23.2)
③ Because I feel that I am disadvantaged when abiding by law	87	(36.1)
④ Because I expect that, even though I do wrong, others would not notice	23	(9.7)
⑤ Because I believe that I could go unpunished even though not complying with law	19	(7.6)
⑥ Because other people do not comply with law	34	(14.1)
⑦ Other	1	(0.4)

Question 6) If you bought a defective product or subquality food product, what will you do?

① Do nothing with it once after purchase	1237	(41.2)
② Exchange it to my satisfaction	1242	(41.4)
③ Report it to the consumer complaints center	357	(11.9)
④ Demand reparation	115	(3.8)
⑤ Other	27	(0.9)
⑥ Don't know/No opinion	22	(0.7)

Question 7) Do you agree or disagree that labor-management relations statutes are duly complied currently?

① Strongly agree	42	(1.4)
② Agree	1209	(40.3)
③ Disagree	1475	(49.2)
④ Strongly disagree	115	(3.8)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	159	(5.3)

Question 7-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 3 or 4 in Question 7)
If so, who do you think is the most responsible for such non-compliance?

① Business owner	874	(55.0)
② Worker	83	(5.2)
③ Government	561	(35.3)
④ Other	53	(3.3)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	19	(1.2)

Question 8) How much regulation do you think the government should enforce to enterprises that cause environmental pollution?

① Stricter than it is	2157	(71.9)
② As strict as it is	725	(24.1)
③ Less strict than it is	105	(3.5)
④ Other	3	(0.1)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	10	(0.3)

Appendix

Question 9) Do you agree or disagree that the underprivileged, such as people with low-income, people with disabilities, and senior citizens, are mistreated in our society?

① Strongly agree	352	(11.7)
② Agree	1668	(55.6)
③ Disagree	797	(26.6)
④ Strongly disagree	162	(5.4)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	21	(0.7)

Question 9-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 9)

If so, what do you think is the main reason why the underprivileged are mistreated in society?

① Lack of or defects in related legislation	334	(16.5)
② Lack of rights awareness or legal consciousness	262	(13.0)
③ Lack of social support or the government's attention	765	(37.8)
④ Lack of understanding or prevalence of egocentricity among the people	352	(17.4)
⑤ Disparity in socioeconomic status	298	(14.8)
⑥ Other	7	(0.4)
⑦ Don't know/No opinion	2	(0.1)

Question 10) Do you agree that women are discriminated against in our society?

① Strongly agree	126	(4.2)
② Agree	1178	(39.3)
③ Disagree	1325	(44.2)
④ Strongly disagree	343	(11.4)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	28	(0.9)

Question 10-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 10) If so, why do you think women are so discriminated in our society?

① Lack of or defects in women-related legislation	245	(18.8)
② Women's lack of rights awareness or legal awareness	198	(15.2)
③ Male chauvinism in a patriarchal culture	430	(32.9)
④ Men's lack of understanding or their egocentricity	187	(14.4)
⑤ Difference in socioeconomic status between men and women	240	(18.4)
⑥ Other	3	(0.2)
⑦ Don't know/No opinion	1	(0.1)

Question 11) Who is a key decision maker at your home?

① Father	296	(9.9)
② Mother	150	(5.0)
③ Husband	401	(13.4)
④ Wife	173	(5.8)
⑤ Both parents	234	(7.8)
⑥ Both husband and wife	1292	(43.1)
⑦ Children	15	(0.5)
⑧ Entire family	402	(13.4)
⑨ Other	35	(1.2)
⑩ Don't know/No opinion	2	(0.1)

Question 12) The 'law school system' has been in operation since March 2009 with the aim of training legal professionals. Do you agree or disagree that the law school system is successful?

① Strongly agree	41	(1.4)
② Agree	820	(27.3)
③ Disagree	1530	(51.0)
④ Strongly disagree	233	(7.8)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	376	(12.5)

Appendix

Question 12-1) (Only for the respondents who chose option 1 or 2 in Question 12)

If so, what do you think is the biggest advantage of the law school system?

① Reduce attorney fees	126	(14.6)
② Enable the provision of quality legal services by trained legal professionals	354	(41.1)
③ Reduce corruption in legal circles	182	(21.1)
④ Facilitate access to legal services	184	(21.4)
⑤ Other	4	(0.4)
⑥ Don't know/No opinion	11	(1.3)

Question 13) Do you agree or disagree with euthanasia (death with dignity)?

① Strongly agree	481	(16.0)
② Agree	1798	(59.9)
③ Disagree	557	(18.6)
④ Strongly disagree	110	(3.7)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	54	(1.8)

Major Legal Issues

※Unit : (Number) (%)

Question 14) The reintroduction of the ‘incentive system for military services’, which was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in 1999, is under discussion. Do you agree with the revival of the incentive system for military services?

① Strongly agree	644	(21.5)
② Agree	1700	(56.7)
③ Disagree	505	(16.8)
④ Strongly disagree	78	(2.6)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	73	(2.4)

Question 15) Korea still has death penalty provisions, but has not conducted an execution in the past ten years. Do you agree or disagree with the ‘abolition of death penalty’?

① Strongly agree	241	(8.0)
② Agree	786	(26.2)
③ Disagree	1131	(37.7)
④ Strongly disagree	824	(27.5)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	18	(0.6)

Question 16) The Constitutional Court ruled in 2015 that the criminalization of adultery was unconstitutional. Do you agree or disagree with the abolition of the law criminalizing adultery?

① Strongly agree	167	(5.6)
② Agree	830	(27.7)
③ Disagree	1159	(38.6)
④ Strongly disagree	810	(27.0)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	34	(1.1)

Appendix

Question 17) Recently at issue is whether the ‘Sexual Traffic Punishment Act’ regulating those engaged in prostitution is against the Constitution. Do you agree or disagree with the punishment of those engaged in prostitution?

① Strongly agree	597	(19.9)
② Agree	1188	(39.6)
③ Disagree	920	(30.7)
④ Strongly disagree	230	(7.7)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	65	(2.2)

Question 18) The ‘jury system’, which allows citizens to participate in criminal trials as jurors to present their views, has been in operation since 2008. Do you agree or disagree that the ‘jury system’ has been successful in establishing a more democratic and reliable judicial system?

① Strongly agree	179	(6.0)
② Agree	1611	(53.7)
③ Disagree	956	(31.9)
④ Strongly disagree	107	(3.6)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	147	(4.9)

Question 19) The Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (Kim Young Ran Act) enacted in 2015, prohibits a public official from receiving cash, goods, or entertainment valued at not less than one million won regardless of whether it relates to his/her public duty. Do you agree or disagree that the Kim Young Ran Act will be successful in preventing public sector corruption?

① Strongly agree	262	(8.7)
② Agree	1409	(47.0)
③ Disagree	1012	(33.7)
④ Strongly disagree	209	(7.0)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	108	(3.6)

Question 20) The Act on the Protection, etc. of Fixed-Term and Part-Time Workers was enacted in 2007 and is now in operation to protect temporary workers. Do you agree or disagree that the temporary worker protection system successfully protects temporary workers?

① Strongly agree	64	(2.1)
② Agree	1057	(35.3)
③ Disagree	1480	(49.3)
④ Strongly disagree	341	(11.4)
⑤ Don't know/No opinion	58	(1.9)

Public Legal Awareness Indicators

※Unit : (Number) (%)

Question 21) **[Interest in law]** I am interested in the reporting of court decisions in broadcast news or newspapers.

① Strongly disagree	68	(2.3)
② Disagree	453	(15.1)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1023	(34.1)
④ Agree	1276	(42.5)
⑤ Strongly agree	180	(6.0)

Question 22) **[Interest in law]** I carefully read the details of law newly enacted or amended.

① Strongly disagree	104	(3.5)
② Disagree	662	(22.1)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1216	(40.5)
④ Agree	839	(28.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	179	(6.0)

Appendix

Question 23) **[Interest in law]** If I am involved in a dispute, I will resort to law.

① Strongly disagree	30	(1.0)
② Disagree	250	(8.3)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	818	(27.3)
④ Agree	1499	(50.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	403	(13.4)

Question 24) **[Interest in law]** I have legal knowledge necessary for daily life.

① Strongly disagree	134	(4.5)
② Disagree	822	(27.4)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1340	(44.7)
④ Agree	642	(21.4)
⑤ Strongly agree	62	(2.1)

Question 25) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** Legal texts are written in plain and readily understandable language.

① Strongly disagree	541	(18.0)
② Disagree	1253	(41.8)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	704	(23.5)
④ Agree	474	(15.8)
⑤ Strongly agree	28	(0.9)

Question 26) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** Legislation reflects citizens' voices or opinions.

① Strongly disagree	294	(9.8)
② Disagree	802	(26.7)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1086	(36.2)
④ Agree	729	(24.3)
⑤ Strongly agree	89	(2.9)

Question 27) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** The law protects citizens' rights adequately.

① Strongly disagree	189	(6.3)
② Disagree	592	(19.7)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1063	(35.4)
④ Agree	983	(32.8)
⑤ Strongly agree	173	(5.8)

Question 28) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** The law is applied to all citizens without discrimination.

① Strongly disagree	412	(13.7)
② Disagree	759	(25.3)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	974	(32.5)
④ Agree	734	(24.4)
⑤ Strongly agree	121	(4.0)

Question 29) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** The law shall be enforced even though it is against my will.

① Strongly disagree	13	(0.4)
② Disagree	139	(4.6)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	780	(26.0)
④ Agree	1630	(54.3)
⑤ Strongly agree	438	(14.6)

Question 30) **[Legal awareness and sentiment]** If I witness a crime occurring, I will report it to the police without delay.

① Strongly disagree	6	(0.2)
② Disagree	124	(4.1)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	711	(23.7)
④ Agree	1564	(52.1)
⑤ Strongly agree	595	(19.8)

Appendix

Question 31) **[Observance of law]** The government (central administrative agencies) follows the due process of law.

① Strongly disagree	382	(12.7)
② Disagree	872	(29.0)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	971	(32.4)
④ Agree	734	(24.5)
⑤ Strongly agree	41	(1.4)

Question 32) **[Observance of law]** Local governments (*Si/Gun/Gu* offices) follow the due process of law.

① Strongly disagree	302	(10.1)
② Disagree	875	(29.2)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1110	(37.0)
④ Agree	614	(20.4)
⑤ Strongly agree	99	(3.3)

Question 33) **[Observance of law]** Courts rule according to law.

① Strongly disagree	168	(5.6)
② Disagree	518	(17.3)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1087	(36.2)
④ Agree	1031	(34.4)
⑤ Strongly agree	196	(6.5)

Question 34) **[Observance of law]** Enterprises duly abide by law.

① Strongly disagree	463	(15.5)
② Disagree	1115	(37.2)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	937	(31.2)
④ Agree	420	(14.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	65	(2.2)

Question 35) **[Observance of law]** Members of our society duly abide by law.

① Strongly disagree	71	(2.4)
② Disagree	516	(17.2)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1215	(40.5)
④ Agree	1120	(37.3)
⑤ Strongly agree	78	(2.6)

Question 36) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees personal liberty of the citizens.

① Strongly disagree	96	(3.2)
② Disagree	318	(10.6)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	874	(29.1)
④ Agree	1560	(52.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	152	(5.1)

Question 37) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees citizens the right to objection or petition.

① Strongly disagree	71	(2.4)
② Disagree	306	(10.2)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1065	(35.5)
④ Agree	1267	(42.2)
⑤ Strongly agree	291	(9.7)

Question 38) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees citizens the freedom of religion and thought.

① Strongly disagree	60	(2.0)
② Disagree	230	(7.7)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	888	(29.6)
④ Agree	1390	(46.3)
⑤ Strongly agree	432	(14.4)

Appendix

Question 39) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees political rights of the citizens including the vote, election and recall.

① Strongly disagree	54	(1.8)
② Disagree	189	(6.3)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	878	(29.3)
④ Agree	1386	(46.2)
⑤ Strongly agree	493	(16.4)

Question 40) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees citizens the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association.

① Strongly disagree	126	(4.2)
② Disagree	395	(13.2)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1148	(38.3)
④ Agree	1148	(38.3)
⑤ Strongly agree	183	(6.1)

Question 41) **[Guarantee of fundamental rights by law]** The law guarantees citizens the free exercise of property rights.

① Strongly disagree	56	(1.9)
② Disagree	211	(7.0)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1045	(34.8)
④ Agree	1458	(48.6)
⑤ Strongly agree	230	(7.7)

Question 42) **[Guarantee of legal validity]** The law is readily accessible.

① Strongly disagree	169	(5.6)
② Disagree	675	(22.5)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	884	(29.5)
④ Agree	1109	(37.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	163	(5.4)

Question 43) [**Guarantee of legal validity**] The law reduces disputes between neighbors.

① Strongly disagree	107	(3.6)
② Disagree	432	(14.4)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	997	(33.2)
④ Agree	1223	(40.8)
⑤ Strongly agree	241	(8.0)

Question 44) [**Guarantee of legal validity**] The law reduces crime rate in society.

① Strongly disagree	122	(4.1)
② Disagree	342	(11.4)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	841	(28.0)
④ Agree	1310	(43.7)
⑤ Strongly agree	385	(12.8)

Question 45) [**Guarantee of legal validity**] The law prevents corruption of government officials.

① Strongly disagree	279	(9.3)
② Disagree	628	(20.9)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1012	(33.8)
④ Agree	945	(31.5)
⑤ Strongly agree	136	(4.5)

Question 46) [**Enactment and execution of law**] The law controls (limits) government powers.

① Strongly disagree	249	(8.3)
② Disagree	526	(17.5)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1159	(38.6)
④ Agree	980	(32.7)
⑤ Strongly agree	86	(2.9)

Appendix

Question 47) **[Enactment and execution of law]** Law-making is free of the influence of power or money.

① Strongly disagree	478	(15.9)
② Disagree	848	(28.3)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	878	(29.3)
④ Agree	735	(24.5)
⑤ Strongly agree	61	(2.1)

Question 48) **[Enactment and execution of law]** Justice is free of the influence of power or money.

① Strongly disagree	415	(13.8)
② Disagree	885	(29.5)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	920	(30.7)
④ Agree	660	(22.0)
⑤ Strongly agree	120	(4.0)

Question 49) **[Enactment and execution of law]** The law enforcement of the government is free of the influence of power or money.

① Strongly disagree	422	(14.1)
② Disagree	823	(27.4)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1009	(33.6)
④ Agree	644	(21.5)
⑤ Strongly agree	102	(3.4)

Question 50) **[Enactment and execution of law]** Criminal investigation agencies (prosecution, police, etc.) are free of the influence of power or money.

① Strongly disagree	420	(14.0)
② Disagree	911	(30.4)
③ Neither agree nor disagree	1007	(33.6)
④ Agree	575	(19.2)
⑤ Strongly agree	87	(2.9)

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