

INT/CRPD/---/KOR/00000

Autistic Response for Second and Third Periodic Reports of the Republic of Korea to Committee for Rights of People with Disabilities

July 22, 2022

istas, Adult Autistic (Spectrum) Self-advocacy meeting

“The voice of people with disabilities, who are not parents, has to be seen in a different viewpoint: which includes the quality of education in the Special schools, the relevance of vocational training, estimation of connecting for incomes activity, and satisfaction for the daytime protection service, et cetera.”

- The head of Office for Social Welfare Policy, MoHW, Bae Byeong-Jun (at present), Sep 2, 2018

“The policy needs three elements, surely. First, consistency. ... [It] should not have any collision and contradiction within the front, the rear, and both sides of policies. ... Also, it should not include contents that depress the policy’s effect. ... Second, acceptance. [Anyone] may accept the policies, from policy demanders to the frontline. ... The policy which lacks consistency, acceptance, and realisation power is not the policy.”

- Prime Minister Lee Nak-Yeon (at present). Jan 2, 2020

“The Republic of Korea will not renounce just one person of the State from now. “

- President Moon Jae-in (at present), Aug 15, 2020

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Introduction

The adult autistic (spectrum) self-advocacy meeting, estas, is a nationwide Autistic People's Organisation (APO) in the Republic of Korea, which meets the DPO category in GC/7 12(c). All members are autistics, no matter with registered or diagnosed status.

We, estas, support the Autistic rights movement and Neurodiversity movement from an autistic viewpoint. According to the recommendation from IDA, [we express our values and self-regulation](#) in another document.

We, estas, have made efforts to notice Autistics' international voice by opening panel meetings with global Autistics. We have submitted one of the first autistic submissions on CRPD General Comment No.8 in 2021. We are participating in the Global Autistic Task Force on Autism Research, an international task force against the 2021 Lancet Commission on the future of Autism research.

Our members of estas also fulfilled the 14th Global Challenges of Youth with Disabilities program, visiting Autistics in the United Kingdoms. Now three members contribute to Able news and THE indigo, introducing autistic voices and our view into Korean society.

Introduction to the writing of this report

The writing of this alternative report started when two writers of estas began to participate in the second parallel report of the DPO and NGO coalition in 2019. While writing the coalition report, writers agreed that it fails to account for the main elements that decreased the quality of life of Korean Autistic people. Therefore, estas determined to write another alternative report in the general assembly on Jun 1, 2019.

The leading writers of this report are as follows:

- Yoon, wn-ho PhD, co-moderator
- Wonmoo Lee, member
- Alvis Cyrille Jiyong Jang, co-moderator

The first draft of the report ended up in 2019. However, Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the committee stopped most constructive dialogues between state parties, and our revision also contained. The report writing resumed in 2022; we are also participating in the Korea NeuroDiversity Coalition.

We thank the following people who participated in the report's revision stage: Kim seyi (sebada), Lee Yunhee, Motoko M.K (Wikimedia Korea), and Nem (NeuroPride Ireland).

Abbreviations

CRPD/11/2 Add.2 demands that all alternative reports be in 10,700 words. Therefore, we had to use Abbreviations to enable the report to contain many issues. The list of abbreviations and the whole meaning is as follows:

PwD	People with Disabilities
(Pw)ASD	‘(People with) Autism Spectrum Disability’
(Pw)DD	‘(People with) Development Disabilities’
(Pw)ID	(People with) Intellectual Disabilities
(Pw)PD	(People with) Psychological Disabilities (which includes autistic traits, Intellectual traits, and Psychosocial diseases and disabilities)
SwD	Students with Disabilities
SwPD	Students with Psychological Disabilities
1	CRPD/C/KOR/1: Initial reports submitted by States parties under article 35 of the convention (13-41585; the Republic of Korea, 2013. 2. 27)
CO/1	CRPD/C/KOR/CO/1: Concluding observations on the initial report of the Republic of Korea (14-19370; Committee, 2014. 10. 29)
QPR/2-3	CRPD/C/KOR/QPR/2-3: List of issues prior to submission of the combined second and third periodic reports of the Republic of Korea (18-04798; Committee, 2018. 3. 27)
2-3	CRPD/C/KOR/2-3: Combined second and third periodic reports submitted by the Republic of Korea under article 35 of the convention pursuant to the optional reporting procedure, due in 2019 (19-17851; the Republic of Korea, 2019. 3. 8)
GC/2	CRPD/C/GC/2: General comment No. 2 - Article 9: Accessibility (14-03313; Committee, 2014. 5. 22)
GC/7	CRPD/C/GC/7: General comment No. 7 (2018) on the participation of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organisations, in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention (18-18970; Committee, 2018. 11. 9)
AwDCS-Act	Act on the Support for Culture and Art Activities of Artists with Disabilities (Artists wD Culture Support Act)
DD-Act	Act on Guarantee of Rights of and Support for Persons with Developmental Disabilities (‘Development Disabilities’ People Act)

PwDD-act	Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, Remedy against Infringement of their rights, etc. (PwD Discrimination Act)
PwDEV-Act	Act on the Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwD Employment Vocation Act)
SV-Act	Act on the Prevention and Countermeasures against Violence in Schools (School Violence Act)
DD-CarePlan	Comprehensive Plan for Lifelong Care for People with Development Disabilities (2018. 9. 12. Bluehouse and Ministry of Health & Welfare)
DD-MeetingPlan	Support plan for energising Self-advocacy meeting Plan for People with Development Disabilities (2019. 3. 21. Six Ministries)
SwDVE-Plan	Reinforce Plan for Vocational Education for Career of Students with Disabilities (2019. 11. 21, Ministry of Education)
SwDP-Measure	Synthesize Measure for the Protection of Human Rights for Students with Disabilities (2018. 12. 17, Ministry of Education)
USwDEW-Plan	Activation Plan for Supporting Education Welfare for University Students with Disabilities (2022. 2. 18, Ministry of Education)
MoHW	Ministry of Health and Welfare
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
MCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism
CDD	Center for Disabled Children and Developmental Disabilities
NCDD	National Center for Disabled Children and Developmental Disabilities, 'Broso'
LCDD(s)	Local Center(s) for Disabled Children and Developmental Disabilities
KEAD	Korean Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities
AAC	Augmentative and Alternative Communication

Abstract

Autistic People's organisation, estas, reports the harsh reality of Autistic and neurodivergent people in Korea. The state party has not cared about autistic people until now, and we hope the committee will reflect on the autistic reality in the recommendations to the state party.

Autistic people have a high prevalence of COVID-19 and serious mental troubles by social distancing policies. Still, the state party do not give any reasonable accommodation during all procedure related to COVID-19, including PCR tests, self-quarantine, and living in the residential treatment centres and hospitals.

The reason is that the state party excludes autistic people as a subject of autistic-related policies. The notion of 'people with developmental disabilities' masked autistic people and projected us as incompetent. Also, the state party continuously refuse to comply with convention 4(3) and GC No. 7.

The state party has objectified the life of neurodivergent people until now. Many autistics, ADHD, and neurodivergent people fail to do disability registration, not getting the reasonable accommodation the state party should provide. Also, autistic people are in danger of deprivation of (1) the right to move by GPS trackers, (2) autistic traits by genetic research aiming to cure neurodiversity, and (3) self-determination by compulsory adult guardianship.

Education is a trauma to autistic people. Autistic people need counselling on the trauma but cannot get services. The state party expels autistic people from high education by (1) encouraging autistic people to get special education, (2) not preventing school violence against autistic and neurodivergent people, and (3) enhancing competition to the high education.

The discovery of neurodiversity connects to the low quality of life. Low employment rate and wages for autistic and neurodivergent people and discrimination in the workplace make autistic and neurodivergent people hard to have independent living. The low quality of life connects to the absence of access to leisure, culture and arts, and creative initiatives. Therefore, neurodivergent people and guardians mask their presence.

Korean culture discriminating against neurodiversity is a fundamental reason. Even government agencies use contrasting languages on autistic traits. Moreover, recently, cyberbullying of autistic and neurodivergent people has been increasing, but the state party has abandoned the punishment.

The alternative report by the Korean NeuroDiversity Coalition contains more critical information for making real conversation with the state party. **We hope the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will give suitable recommendations to the state party.**

Finally, apart from the report, **we recommend the committee remove General Comment No.7 12(d)**, which has the possibility of masking people with psychological disabilities by substituting the actual opinions and thoughts of people with psychological disabilities for the desires of parents.

Introduction

1. According to the guidelines of the UN Committee on the Rights of the People with Disabilities (after this 'Committee'), estas, as an Autistic People's Organisation, submits to the committee the alternative report against the second and third combined state party report related to the UN Convention on the Rights of the People with Disabilities ('Convention') of the Republic of Korea: for reporting human rights status of Autistic People ('Autistics') in Korea. The report aims to notify the committee that compliance with the Convention of Korea is very positive because there is no speaking of life experiences of 'People with Autism Spectrum Disorder' in the compliance discussions. We hope the committee will reflect on the autistic reality to the recommendations to the state party.
2. The report has two parts. First, we explain the harmful effects of the Korean government's policies and social situations directly related to autistic people in Korea on the human rights of autistics in the form of general comments. Second, we will explain the parts not included in the representative report but must be discussed to improve the rights of PwDs, under the provisions of the Convention and the QPR question number.

The abuses of the DD-Act

3. Act on Guarantee of Rights of and Support for Persons with Developmental Disabilities⁰¹ ('DD-act', enacted in 2014, took effect on Nov 21, 2015) with introducing the notion of 'People with developmental disabilities ('PwDD'),' alienated autistics from the disability scene. Significantly, because of the Act written by other stakeholders, the law will escalate the violation of the convention by the Korean government unless it is revised.

'People with Developmental Disabilities'

4. Aside from the fact that this law does not cover some people with cerebral lesions and mental disabilities (some autistics have been registered as mentally disabled before 2000), the government's use of the term 'people with developmental disabilities' promotes the alienation of autistics from this law.
5. Korean Disability registration system included Autistic people in 2000 in the word 'developmental disability'. In 2010, It became 'Autism Spectrum Disability' due to the difference from reality⁰². However, during the establishing period of the DD-act. DD

expanded to intellectual disability. As a result of this naming, autistic people and their parents perceive that they are in the mid of the public sphere of developmental disability, even though they are far away from the scene.

6. These results are also based on a distorted perception that all autistic individuals have impairments like PwID and, at the same time, give rise to the false assumption that providing services or considerations like those of PwID will greatly help autistics. While acknowledging the needs of many individuals with overlapping intellectual disability characteristics, these facts obscure the reality of autistic persons.

Recommendation

- a. discard 'development disability,' and separate autistics, PwID, and autistic-ID people; and
- b. revise the DD-act or enact an autistic act for constructing an organisation dedicated to registered autistics and unrecognised neurodivergents.

'People with Developmental Disabilities'

7. DD-act also shows its ableism in several articles. First, the Act defines 'autistic disorder' as follows: 'A person who needs another person's help because of considerable impediments in their daily life or social life due to a disorder in functions and capabilities for language, bodily expression, self-control, and social adaptation, caused by childhood autism or atypical autism.' The expressions here imply that the state party defends the medical model of disability. Moreover, the original Korean word for 'autism' here is *japyejeung* 'autism disease'. This word discriminates against all autistics because they deny that autistic traits are a disability and think autistic people need a cure.
8. DD-act also exposes ableism in several articles. For example, Art 26 of this act stipulates that only lifelong education for PwDD is supported, so all PwDD are treated as receiving special education rather than higher education. Clause 24(1) specified that the means used to show the potential of PwDD are rehabilitation treatment and developmental rehabilitation services, thereby undermining the rights and interests of persons subject to this act, including autistic persons. Also, Art 28 (Income Guarantee), one of the initial issues, lost its effectiveness.
9. Art 27 sets out regulations that can support facilities designed for PwDD or persons with intellectual and autistic characteristics to guarantee cultural, artistic, leisure and sports activities for PwDD. Although Art 13 of the Enforcement Decree requires the Minister of

Culture, Sports and Tourism and the heads of local governments to promote the installation of cultural and artistic activities, provision of program information, access to leisure facilities and vitalization of sports for life, however, the requirements themselves are becoming obsolete. The status leads to non-compliance with Article 30 of CRPD, particularly 30-2.

10. Meanwhile, the Support Center for Persons with Developmental Disabilities, based on Article ('CDD'), which is operated under art 33 of DD-Act, consists of National Center for Disabled Children and Developmental Disabilities ('NCDD') and 17 Local Centers for persons with Developmental Disabilities ('LCDD'). Still, it is not providing practical help to autistics. In the case of the advocacy team of NCDD, the treatment of lawyers is poor due to a lack of budget, and its work coordination with National Advocacy Agency for Persons with Disabilities ('NAAPD') is not being performed correctly. The service support team provides PwDD with services through an individualised service plan under Art 18 of DD-Act when a person or guardian applies for benefits. Still, these services are based on the old disability grade and income level rather than the needs and desires of autistics and PwID, so there is a risk that the parties will become objects of the services. The inhuman review of personal assistance service benefits under the Welfare Act for PwD did not improve significantly⁰³. According to the comprehensive questionnaire, high-cognitive autistics rarely receive support hours.
11. Also, Art.13 of the act requires that the police have a judicial police officer in charge of PwDD, and the prosecution has a dedicated judge to investigate the person involved. However, it is not known how much information about autistics is included in the education provided to them according to paragraph 3 of art 13. Also, in the case of trials involving autistic parties, there is a risk of human rights violations in the judicial processes due to a lack of understanding of the trial and the lack of reasonable accommodations such as a trusted person and the witness to the testimony. In addition, despite their characteristics, because unrecognised autistics are not PwD, they cannot enjoy fair judicial procedures by them. This can be seen as a non-compliance with Art 13 of CRPD and QPR/2-3#13(b).
12. Art.17 orders the establishment of a shelter for PwDD in peril. However, there is currently only one shelter in Gwangju. According to DD-Act 17(2), those isolated and protected in the shelter must return to their original home or institution after 14 days. In addition, the operating entity is a corporation with residential institutions for PwD, which ultimately tortures autistics and PwID. It is impossible to promote independent living according to the limitation of this law.

Recommendation

- a. Amend Ablelist provisions of DD-Act, particularly those that view Persons with 'developmental disabilities' as beneficiaries of services;
- b. Implement Art.13 of CRPD by including unrecognised PwDs to the application of Art.13 of DD-act;
- c. Amend Art.17 to extend the period of stay at shelters for PwDDs by 3 to 4 months by excluding institution corporations from their operating entities and adding the self-reliance function of PwDDs to the functions of the shelters; and
- d. revise Articles 27 and 28 of the DD-Act as mandatory provisions.

Policies for 'PwDD'

13. The state party excludes all autistic persons from Policy-making processes and policy targets. This invisible discrimination is reflected in the <Comprehensive Lifelong Care Plan for People with Development Disabilities> ('DD-CarePlan', September 12, 2018). The bias is confirmed through the <Execution plan to support the vitalization of self-help groups for PwDDs using the social economy> ('DD-MeetingPlan', March 21, 2019.)

<Comprehensive Lifelong Care Plan for PwDD>

14. DD-CarePlan04, announced in September 2018, defines PwDD as the care target. This plan revealed the Korean policy stance of excluding autistics as the stakeholder in autistic-related policies. Since all autistic parties did not participate in establishing this measure, the measure violates CRPD 4(3). After a week of the announcement, estas publicly released a rebuttal statement05. However, there has been no official response from the Korean government.
15. The main contents of DD-CarePlan are ①early diagnosis and expansion of childcare and education facilities for PwDD; ②expansion of school-age special education institutions and expansion of job experiences; ③establishment of daytime services; ④expansion of lifelong education and employment of people with severe disabilities; and ⑤strengthening care and health management infra through community care establishment. For this plan, it is evaluated that the PwDD are confined in a living area separated from daily life. This is a violation of CRPD 4(1)(b). 10-② of measure tries to give the subjectivity of advocacy for PwDD to non-disabled 'advocacy experts', not to the PwDD itself.
16. Accordingly, we request the committee recommend the complete revision of DD-CarePlan to the state party, which guarantees the participation of PwD. Re-establishing these measures should include practical steps, especially for high-cognitive autistics and unrecognised autistic persons.

<Support plan for activating Self-advocacy meeting Plan for PwDD>

17. The DD-MeetingPlan06, jointly announced by six ministries in March 2019, was mentioned as a follow-up action to the DD-CarePlan; however, it is taking away the autonomy of PwDD. The plan is to convert self-help groups into social enterprises just because 'the government cannot provide support for autistics and PwID with public resources and put

them under the supervision of the government' (1p). It is considered an act of neglecting support for autistics or other intellectual self-advocacy group members that are not part of government policies.

18. According to the DD-CarePlan(2-②), this plan promotes the activity of parent self-help groups rather than self-advocacy groups (2, 6-7p). It encourages parent self-help groups to make social cooperatives. The content of a self-help group is focusing on 'program contents' such as 'culture and arts' (9p) and life sports(10p), which are far from social participation(8p), which significantly limits the scopes of activities, autonomy, and expressions of opinions of self-help groups(8p). The field of operation of social cooperatives is also limited to culture and arts(12p), fair travel, agricultural programs(13p), and physical education(17p), so it will be far from a decent job
19. The plan is merely to exclude the opportunity to have a high quality of life by allowing all persons with psychological disabilities, including autistics, to receive special education instead of inclusive education and to be employed in 'social cooperatives' or 'standard workplaces for PhDs' after graduation from special schools. Also, according to this plan, the state party refuses to support self-advocacy meetings outside of the planning, which lowers the possibility for high-cognitive autistic people or unrecognised autistics to benefit from policies for PwDD. In other words, Korea tries to discriminate against PwD by using self-help groups to reduce the welfare they should provide.
20. On December 20, 2020, the follow-up plan, <Activation plan for Social economy In Social Service area,> announced. Along with this plan, Plans violate articles 4(3), 19, 24(5), 27(e);(h);(j), 33(3). Therefore, we request the committee recommend that the Korean government abolish or re-establish the DD-MeetingPlan that discriminates against PwD.

Oppressed Autistic rights

21. The human rights of autistic and neurodivergent people are damaged heavily. PwDD who are on the boundary of criterion and autistic women are denied the disability registration and excluded from the support. Also, Autistic people and PwID are forced to wear GPS trackers without consent, violating their mobility rights. Moreover, the state party has supported genetics research to 'cure' autistic traits.

The dropouts from the medical model of disability

22. According to the Ablenews. In 2020, an autistic, who had already registered in intellectual disabilities, dropped out from the registered status because they recorded IQ=72 in a recent intelligent quotient test. Their parents complained to the National Pension Service register, but NPS rejected the complaint because the result did not fulfil the criterion. They have re-registered because he was suitable as the criterion for 'ASD.'⁰⁷ However, according to the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, they must get examinations again this year.
23. According to Ablenews, in 2022, a person was diagnosed with an autistic disability at a hospital in 2014. Still, the National Pension Service refused to register him as a person with a disability because the findings related to autistic disability in the disability diagnosis and medical records were unclear. After the accident, his communication and social activities became difficult, so a request for retrying disability registration and administrative judgement was filed. However, the claim was also dismissed because the characteristics, such as limited interest in autistic disability, were not evident. Last year, due to a psychological evaluation at the hospital, he was diagnosed with autism spectrum disability through the overall functional assessment scale (GAS) of 45 points. But the National Pension Service refused his disability registration because it did not meet the degree of autistic disability criteria, and his mother filed an objection. A few months after the report from Ablenews, he was officially registered as an autistic person⁰⁸. This will prove that Korea's registration standards for autistic disability are still only tied to medical standards.
24. The incidents connote some meanings: First, the discovery of autistic traits was made in defending the registration: many autistic people are not registered or misregistered because of low awareness of autistic traits and fear of dropout from 'fair competition.' Second, the result clearly shows the medical model of disability in the registration system:

autistics relied on the system, and the loss of registration would drive PwPD into isolation from society. Many autistic people choose not to identify or recognise their neurodiversity because they must bear social pressure from neuronormality.

25. Therefore, we request the committee to recommend the state party that revise the registration criterion of disabilities to the human rights model of disability, especially deleting the Intellectual quotient in the standard on autistic traits and intellectual disabilities.

Unrecognised autistics and neurodivergents

26. Convention 5(2) demands its state party 'guarantee to PwD equal and adequate legal protection against discrimination on all grounds.' We believe the article should apply to ① unrecognised autistic people diagnosed with 'ASD' but have GAS >50, ② neurodivergents diagnosed with Social Communication Disability and Non-Verbal Language Disability, which is another expression of autistics, and ③ neurodivergent people who are unable finding their identity, especially people with ADHD.
27. In 2021, books on ADHD boomed in the Korean bookstore. At the same time, The number of people with ADHD (10,777 ('20) → 12,524('21)) and psychosocial diseases surged⁰⁹. The trend shows a considerable lack of knowledge on psychological disabilities in Korean people, and there is a need for awareness of psychological disabilities. However, the state party does not recognise ADHD as a disability. PwD, without registration, could not access any services.

Recommendation

- a. Comply with the disability criterion of DSM-5 and ICD-11, discard the disability criterion of non-compliance with the human rights model of disability; and
- b. Include unrecognised neurodivergents, autistics, and people with ADHD in the disability policies.

Autistic and Neurodivergent women

28. In 2021, the gender ratio of registered autistic people was 519.4: a distorted value compared with the gender ratio of overall Korea (99.3) or people with Intellectual disabilities (151.2)¹⁰. If we follow only evidence-based prevalence statistics in Korea, at

least 5,056 (2019) ~ 6,612(2021) autistic women are in unrecognised status¹¹. Recent research proposed that the sex ratio of autistic people is alike¹². The low diagnosis of autistic women is a global phenomenon induced by high sociality, increased possibility of emotional labour or masking neurodiversity, failure to be self-aware of neurodiversity, and inadequate diagnosis criteria, which causes a high probability of diagnosis rejection.

Recommendation

- a. Establish measures to revise the Korean Standard Classification of Diseases to admit autistic women into the registration system; and
- b. Revise DD-Act to support unrecognised autistic and neurodivergent women using policies or Local and National centres for PwDD.

Surveillances and wanderer detector

29. Convention Article 22 prohibits 'arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy.' However, this is not working in Korean autistics. Recently, The government and media have advertised the wanderer detector as a preventing solution to PwDD disappearance. It seems that GPS-attached innersoles track more than a thousand PwDD. However, the state party has refused the exact number of trackers¹³. If PwDD wearing the 'detector' walks out from the secure area, the tracing centres start to follow them, and their parents will receive application notifications. The parents can set a safe zone in diameter of 3km.
30. The detectors are spreading without free and informed consent from PwD. At present, Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, and two basic local governments in Seoul have an ordinance which allows financial aid for providing GPS trackers to PwDD with consent from guardians. In 2021, MP Eom Taeyong and 9 Members of Parliament proposed a bill that legalises 'wanderer detector.' The enactment process of the bill is stopping, but if the bill passes, PwDD who must wear GPS innersole will be tracked in every movement and traced by parents and tracking centres. Therefore, anyone who intends to visit places that were not approved will be detected and punished: which violates the mobility right of PwPD. It breaks Convention Articles 4, 9, 14, 16, and 22.

Recommendation

- a. Revise related acts, ordinances, and policies to admit any kind of tracking devices without the sincere consent of autistics, persons with psychosocial disabilities and PwID; and

- b. Guarantee the participation of autistic, neurodivergent people and PwID in establishing and enforcing policies and methodologies for preventing their disappearance, based on human rights models and according to the General Comment 7.

Genetic research targeting 'curing' autism

31. Autistic traits are neurodiversity and disabilities, and Convention 30(4) requests state parties 'to recognise and support their specific cultural and linguistic identity.' However, we are greatly concerned that the state party has increased funding to Korean researchers researching the genes related to autistic traits¹⁴. Also, we are shocked that some researchers and pharmaceutical companies have sought solutions to 'curing' autistic traits¹⁵. The Researchers quickly gather genes by consent from guardians, which violates convention 15(1). There is no way that autistic people know and participate in the research.
32. The autism cure movement will reinforce eugenics, Confucius culture and neuronormality in Korea and the world. Of course, we do not deny the possibility of genetic research on the autistic trait itself. It would help enhance the human rights of autistic and neurodivergent people. However, we see these attempts are violating the rights of autistic and neurodivergent people and trying to destroy the neurodiversity community in Korea and neurodiversity itself.

Recommendation

- a. Open and explain the status of all genetic research on autistic and neurodivergent traits to autistic and neurodivergent people and stakeholders annually, in plain and contextual language and easy-read formats;
- b. Block and stop funding all research that has an intention to 'cure' autism, like #Spectrum10k in the UK; and
- c. Establish a committee on genetic research on autistic traits, force all research on autistic genes to get IRB here, and involve and participate autistic people in the committee, as same as AIMS-2-Trials in the EU.

Compulsory adult guardianship

33. Contrary to the point of the CRPD Committee that demands full compliance with Art 12 of CRPD, if the government receives a request from the head of a local government in the case of PwPD, according to Art 9 of DD-Act, they may receive adult guardianship public employer sees they 'are impracticable for him or her to appoint a guardian independently'. We are greatly concerned about this.
34. We cannot contain our anger at the fact that, recently, frontline community centres are demanding guardians for low-cognitive PwDD although they have parents¹⁶. It is contrary to the explanation given by the government in QPR/2-3#64 that community centre officials are arbitrarily recommending substituted decision-making for PwDD who appear to be engaging in activities that do not make sense:

Recommendation

- a. Revise Art 9 of DD-Act and Civil Act, et cetera, which obstruct the guarantee of self-determination of PwDD by forcing substituted decision-making, including autistic people; and
- b. Stop the act of requesting Adult guardianship against the opinion of PwDD by the frontline community centre officials.

Education policies for Autistics

35. The state party is restricting educational support for autistic people. It is difficult for autistics to go on to higher education, and most autistic people fail to get decent jobs. On Nov 21, 2019, the MoE announced the Vocational Education for Career of Students with Disabilities (SwDVE-Plan)'. Four years after the implementation of the DD-Act, clarifying not to support careers for students with disabilities in mainstream education and higher education. Fortunately, the state party recently set a basic policy for students in higher education but does not have any guidelines for graduate students and researchers with disabilities. Hate and school violence against autistics and the increasing difficulty of college entrance exams: *sunwng*, justify the discrimination of autistic people in education.

〈Measures to Activate Career Vocational Education of Students with Disabilities〉

36. SwDVE-Plan document begins with the analysis that 68% of SwD consists of PwDD. But, in the document's core system picture, the employment support system for SwDD receiving higher education has been removed¹⁷. Of course, the state party acknowledges the possibility of switching to higher education by SwDD in the plan. Still, the concrete implementation measures are limited to producing a guidebook for college admissions information' (in 2021). Also, the program denies explaining specific employment support for PwD with high education.
37. According to this plan, most PwPD will remain in special education: it deprives more than 90% of autistics born in the future of access to decent jobs. According to Kim & Chung (2015), the study shows that PwD had a meaningful correlation ($p < 0.001$) between the level of education and the possibility of having decent work¹⁸.
38. Accordingly, we request the Korean government completely revise the SwDVE-Plan, to develop a plan to ensure access to higher education for all PwD, including Autistics and PwD who are not registered.

Refusal from mainstream schools

39. We can see the government's refusal of autistic people in Schools. We are horrified by reports that autistics are being denied entry to secondary school because of their

disability¹⁹. The number of autistics who maintain inclusive class attendance decreases as they go to secondary school: even many autistic people renounce their education²⁰.

40. Expansion of special schools and refusal of inclusive education is discrimination against PwD and a general violation of Article 24 of CRPD, and it is an act that violates all detailed provisions of the convention 24(2). School violence against autistic students, an invisible basis to justify such behaviour, is only a matter that schools and the government must strictly control and cannot deprive autistics of the opportunity to enter higher education through inclusive education.
41. In QPR 2-3#138~142 and MOE's all views, there is no access policy in education including easy reading or AAC tools as reasonable provision for non-verbal people, including autistics. The status starkly contrasts the Committee's emphasis in Conventions 24-3(a)(c), 24-4, GC/2#39.
42. We believe that the Korean government's response (2-3#135-148) to QPR/2-3#25 does mention fake information that the front-line education field is interfering with inclusive education for autistic students. In particular, the explanation of 2-3#149-151 for QPR/2-3#26 shows that it is a lie to conceal the fact that the Korean government cannot control the current situation of school violence against those who are likely to occur when SwDs enter mainstream education. Therefore, we request the committee to recommend that the state party establish measures which enable autistic persons to receive inclusive education in the entire curriculum, especially secondary education.

School Violence

43. Any Korean autistics can quickly feel that the most fundamental cause of refusal to enter a mainstream school is the non-disabled student's hatred against disability, especially autistic traits, and the routinisation of violence against PwD.
44. Convention Art.16 strongly prohibits school violence. The state party established <Act on the Prevention and Countermeasures against Violence in Schools> ('SV-Act'). <Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, Remedy against Infringement of their rights, etc.> ('PwDD-Act'), Art.32 also stipulates the prohibition of bullying. Art 16-2 of SV-Act only explicitly prohibits violence against SwD and only specifies "follow-up measures" After the violence report. Therefore, it is reasonable to view the government's answer to QPR/2-3#25(d) as false.
45. <Comprehensive Measure for the Protection of Human Rights for Students with Disabilities>(SwDRP-Measure), announced by MoE in December 2018, reveals the reality

of the lack of human rights in which the government's power works only after reporting and punishments without any preventive measures. Page three of the measure points out that 64,433 SwD (71% of those eligible for special education) are in mainstream schools. Still, the measures only refer to special education and improving conditions in special schools. Therefore, contrary to the argument of 2-3#148, PwD attending mainstream schools must overcome the psychological shock caused by school violence on their own.

46. All estas members who went to mainstream schools and many autistics reported experiences of psychological and psychological violence in secondary education, so-called 'Wangfa'²¹. However, there are no accurate statistics on such violence. School violence against PwD receiving integrated elementary and secondary education seems commonplace. However, MoE is failing to respond appropriately,
47. The schools in charge of Secondary education are also reluctant to report when school violence is exposed because it is disadvantageous for school evaluation; in fact, the word often used to describe school violence in Korean is 'Shishi'²² which means 'secret silence'. In particular, the investigation of school violence, emphasised in SWDRP-Measure, is conducted only in a way that the school organisation presents and collects documents. It is a human rights violation structure in which one cannot express one's voice in an integrated education structure that teachers and principals monitor. It is not uncommon to indulge in a secondary offence by scolding SwD and requesting withdrawal of the report when the victim faithfully reports the violence. This harmful survey should eliminate, because it replicates the military's 'repairing wishes' method.
48. Meanwhile, Korean secondary education is the background of the unavailability of inclusive education for autistic people and PwPD. Ten years ago, most high schools forced their students to study weekly from 8 am to 9~11 pm from Monday to Friday. Many high school students had to study more in hagwons (private academies) from 12 am to 2 am. Thanks to the change, students and SwD in public high schools can now end their classes before 6 pm. However, If SwD is in the schools with dormitories, they should study from 8 am to 11 pm (even until 1 am), along with other students without disabilities. We are concerned that the superintendent of education of Gyeonggi province is reviving a 'zero-period class'. During the classes and studying in inclusive classes, SwD could not receive any reasonable accommodation.
49. Previously, The school operated the Autonomous Committee for Countermeasures against school violence directly: giving the possibility of a favourable position to the offender's parents. In committee, violence cases were resolved in a way that is favourable to the offender and unfavourable to the victim. Fortunately, from the 2020 school year, The amendment of Art 12-13 of SV-Act abolished the committees in school: its function

conferred to the school violence Substitution Deliberation Committee of the Office of Education Support.

50. However, the lack of proper monitoring by school authorities of the violence against SwD by non-disabled students is worrisome. For example, there is an experience report that non-disabled students are harassing SwD by targeting a point where there is no CCTV in the case of mainstream schools integrated with SwD. In addition, *ilganbest* (*ilbe*, 'daily best'), there are cases where a person who bullied a student with a disability received a certificate for 'taking care of PwD', and the content received praise from users²³.
51. We recently focused on male non-disabled men across Korea. The fact that hates against minorities such as PwD is becoming common is also related to the routinisation of violence against SwD as this hateful atmosphere permeates into mainstream schools. They take it for granted that SwD is not considered a peer but deserves to be discriminated against and hated.
52. Also, The College Scholastic Ability Test, *sunwng*, evaluate students based on standard normal distribution to provide the basis of neuronormality and disability discrimination. Because *sunwng* does not reform in 30 years, the intensity of learning becomes more challenging. These problems also affect students in secondary education.

Recommendations

- a. Complete revision and supplement of SE-Act, SV-act, and Art.16-2 of the same Act to prevent school violence against autistic people;
- b. Employ two additional public officials in charge of school violence against persons with special education who receive integrated education, especially PwDD at each education support office.';
- c. Conduct surveys of the actual school violence situation by an organisation independent of the school and interview all SwD of special education annually
- d. When a person with a disability, particularly an autistic person, confesses to school violence, prepare measures to prevent the school and peers from blocking the confession; and
- e. Completely reorganise the secondary education and CSAT (College Scholastic Ability Test), which are barriers to inclusive education for autistics, so that the students do not suffer from stress due to inhumane school culture and do not justify their hatred of disability.

After the violence

53. Most autistics, PwID, PwD, and Unrecognised PwD suffer from school violence in mainstream schools. In addition, school violence due to the underdeveloped school system also comes as trauma to SwD. If so, the state party will need to take active measures to continue to heal their wounds after graduation and to prevent them from becoming criminal perpetrators due to their inability to control their anger, despite the reason for constantly receiving psychological help while attending school.
54. However, the state party has not shown any interest in psychological damages and aftereffects of school violence suffered by (unregistered) PwD, including autistic persons, after completing secondary education. Also, in the Korean academic community, there has been no study on the status of stigma and trauma caused by violence by SwD and how to resolve them. As a result, autistic adults must endure violence without any psychological support or help from anyone and thus have the potential to develop so-called 'challenging behaviours'.
55. Therefore, we request the committee recommend that the state party confirm the various stigma and trauma experienced by all adults with disabilities at school through statistical and qualitative research, establish countermeasures accordingly, and provide the adults with continuous psychological counselling.

Discrimination and lack of support throughout higher education

56. Art 24(5) in CRPD requires reasonable accommodation to provide access to higher education on an equal basis. However, we are strongly concerned that the CRPD Committee and the Korean government haven't addressed the challenges of PwD, especially autistics, as they enter high education.
57. Such discrimination is pervasive throughout policy and implementation. First, as the amount of study required to enter a university continues to increase, it is becoming difficult for PwD to enter the university. The College Scholastic Ability Test ('CSAT' or '*Sunwng*') has maintained a large frame since its inception in 1993, and the difficulty is increasing as questions accumulate every year. Despite this, the Korean Institute of curriculum and evaluation provides only users with visual disabilities, hearing disabilities and dyspraxias with reasonable accommodations during the test²⁴. Therefore, autistics are less likely to attend so-called 'in-Seoul' Universities, the standard for academic achievement in Korea.
58. The government's understanding of present situations or policy awareness regarding PwD, including autistics who have gone through difficulties and received higher education,

is insufficient. The statistics on special education exclude statistics on registered PwD who have entered mainstream universities or graduate schools. Also, Art 30 of SE-Act mandates that each university set up a support centre for SwD; however, SwD Center could not support researchers with disabilities who have entered graduate school.

59. The National Research Foundation of Korea, which plays the most important role in supporting researchers, does not make accommodations for Researchers with disabilities in all supporting projects. The NRF Korea denies reasonable accommodations to all PwD who need to PwD to enter high education and research careers by utilising their interests. It breaks the convention articles 24(5) and 27(1)(a); (e); and (j).

Recommendations

- a. Abolish all barriers to access to higher education for autistic people;
- b. Include the number of PwD receiving higher education, including graduate school, in Special Education Statistics;
- c. Open the support centres for SwD at your university to autistics and PwD belonging to the graduate school; and
- d. Establish tangible measures that enable autistics and PwD to make a living as researchers.

Lack of policies for Autistics in transition and adulthood

60. As a party to the convention, Korea does not provide sufficient opportunities to autistics in youth and adulthood with decent jobs, arts, and participation in all cultural activities equal to the public. Also, despite the committee's recommendations, low-skilled autistics are forced to use the adult guardianship system, and autistic persons who need independent living cannot access the public housing system. We will not go into details, but it's not an exaggeration to say that there are no measures for ageing autistics.

Employment policy Issues

61. Entering higher education for autistics leads to difficulties in the job market. Statistically, the average wage of autistic persons was 232,000 won (\$193.3) in 2008, 375,000 won (\$312.5) in 2011, 449,000 won (\$374.2) in 2014 and 345,400 won (\$287.8) in 2017. Therefore, most autistics either have a job below the minimum wage of 1.35 million won per month in 2017 (\$1,125), 1.79 million won in 2020 (\$1,495.8) or are unable to find a job. Furthermore, it is far behind the average wage of PwD in 2017 of 1.71 million won (\$1425)²⁵. The results come from the job status of autistics, which is very different from decent jobs; this also contradicts the provisions of 32(1) of the Korean constitution.
62. Also, the employment rate of registered autistics is 1/3 of overall Korean people. According to the 'survey of economic activity of PwD' of the Korean Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities ('KEAD'), 5-year statistical employment rates of registered autistics are 22.0%(2017), 24.9%(2018), 27.0%(2019), 21.3%(2020) and 28.1%(2021), which are much lower than the overall employment rate of PwD: 36.5%(2017), 34.5%(2018), 34.9%(2019), 34.9%(2020), and 34.6%(2021)²⁶.
63. These difficulties are in Confucianism, which makes employing PwPD still reluctant, while companies that lead decent jobs, including corporations and public institutions, are reducing prejudice in the hiring process for PwD. It seems to be caused by the wrong corporate culture. Accordingly, rather than getting a full-time job through open recruitment from large corporations and public companies, autistic people are more likely to stay in working types such as short-term contract workers and part-timers with low salaries at subsidiaries of large corporations for PwD, social enterprises or simple labour jobs. Employment support for autistic persons is also far from decent jobs. Even the Korea Employment Agency for PwD (KEAD) has been lukewarm in vocational training for autistics, such as suggesting that autistic people work as bicycle mechanics²⁷.
64. Intense interests in autistic traits connect with high education or vocational training. For

example, the Korea Railroad (Korail) employs only ten workers, including two autistic people (2022), who only work in the maintenance job class: no employers with PD in the driving and control job class which autistic people prefer. Moreover, National Railway Corporation does not employ any PwPD by hiring people with sensual and physical disabilities over the mandatory disability employment rate.

65. Moreover, most of the job advertisements for PwD are focused on persons with sensory disabilities and people with physical disabilities. However, many registered autistics with working abilities are challenging themselves to find employment. Even in 'Recruitment for PwDD', Job offers are concentrated on PwID, which blocks opportunities for autistics to get decent jobs and realise a high quality of life; this falls within the non-implementation of Art 27 and 4-1(e) of CRPD.
66. We are greatly concerned that the prevention of bullying in the workplace, emphasised in CRPD 27(1)(b), has not been mentioned in the deliberation process so far. However, it is essential for the employment of PwPD. In Korea, bullying can quickly occur in the workplace, even for the public, due to the intention of high-ranking officials, executives, and employees²⁸. Such bullying has a profound psychological effect on persons with invisible disabilities. In fact, according to an Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission of Korea survey, between 2017 and 2019, there were 51 complaints about wage discrimination, work discrimination and bullying²⁹. Only in 2019, 76(2) and 76(3) of Labour Standards Act provisions prohibiting workplace bullying established, but along with PwDD-act 32-5, they lost their effects,

Recommendation

- a. Establish decent work and employment policy for PwPD, including post-secondary education graduates.
- b. Establish effective measures in both quality and quantity of employment to ensure employment of autistics in decent jobs;
- c. Include the proportion of PwPD in the mandatory employment quota for PwD; and
- d. Following CRPD 27-1(e), establish an anti-discrimination policy for autistic persons for the continued and secure employment of all PwPD. and
- e. Establish a policy to ensure that employed autistics receive wages above the statutory minimum wage.

Leisure and cultural and artistic policy issues

67. Besides the absence of a policy for leisure activities for 'PwDD,' there is an increasing concern that cultural events for PwD are held separately from those without disabilities. For example, since the DD-Act passage in 2015, some groups of PwD have been holding club days for 'PwDD'. Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra has been holding cultural events where PwDD can participate every year since November 2017. The event started from an incident in 2017: a janitor kicked out a 'person with developmental disability' during a performance by a commotion. We see these events as non-compliance with 30(1) in CRPD.
68. Recently, parents and experts in 'disability arts' are making efforts to convert autistics into 'artists' by participating in cultural and artistic activities and generating profits. However, the breadth of cultures accessible to autistic persons for creativity is limited; currently, In Korea, there is a lack of access for all PwD, including autistics, to various creative activities such as comic-animation, film, media art, design and composition, this can be a non-compliance with convention 30(2).
69. Also, because it is possible to communicate in the same way as non-disabled people, discrimination and exclusion are being made by persons without disabilities the moment PwD enter into popular culture, subculture and other community culture where non-disabled people engage in cultural activities. At its root, there is an awkward social atmosphere for PwD to participate in various social backgrounds and situations. However, the Korean government has no intention of improving these areas.
70. Primarily, we express concerns that the Act on the Support for Cultural and Artistic Activities of Artists with Disabilities can instigate reduced quality of life for autistics by limiting employment and DD-MeetingPlan.
71. Moreover, the Act on the Support for Cultural and Artistic Activities of Artists with Disabilities requires artists to prove art activity attainable by the pre-described actions. However, because the creators must create artwork or publish them first, PwPD who want to be an artist cannot get a chance to get subsidies or participate in exhibitions. Therefore, funds are needed to initiate and continue art compositions.

Recommendation

- a. Amend the DD-Act so that autistic persons can access arts and various cultural activities to promote cultural (content)-based activities at the support Centre for PwDD or establish centres to promote cultural activities for autistic people;
- b. Establish a centre that promotes cultural creations based on preferences of PwD or utilises existing cultural (artistic) facilities to provide such opportunities;

- c. Create and expand opportunities for PwD, especially autistics and neurodivergents, to enjoy cultural content(s) and participatory cultures with the general public in an inclusive environment; and
- d. Revise Article 9 of the Culture and Arts Promotion Act and Act On The Support For Cultural And Artistic Activities Of Artists With Disabilities to fund creators with disabilities, particularly artists with disabilities who have other jobs, to provide a basis for art creators with disabilities to create more.

Lack of Independent Housing Alternatives

- 72. It is challenging for Korean autistics to start independent living: we couldn't think of independence from family quickly because of meagre earnings.
- 73. Support from the state party is very regulated: for example, Seoul Metropolitan City began a housing project for supporting PwD in 2019. However, only two autistics from 213 winners moved into the rental housing³⁰. The project recipient is only PwDD who comes from residential facilities for the disabled. PwD must pay all deposits, rents, and management expenses.
- 74. Meanwhile, the current independent living system is mainly in the form of supporting the person who comes out of the residential institution for PwD. Therefore, it is impossible for most autistics, unrecognised users with disabilities and victims of abuse, to receive independent housing support. In addition, there are no related policies or practical systems in general, including DD-Act, DD-CarePlan and other disability laws, related to the independent lives of autistic persons.
- 75. We believe that all autistic adults can enjoy an autonomous, productive, and creative life with a high quality of life through marriage and residential independence through independent choice. The Korean government, which does not guarantee these rights, is in non-compliance with Conventions 19(b) and 28-2(d).
- 76. Accordingly, we request the committee recommend that the state party establish and implement the independent living policy for PwDD, especially autistics, regardless of whether they live in a residential institution: including measures to support housing deposits and rents partially, considering the ability and income level of autistics concerning independent housing.

Discrimination and hate expressions against Autistics

77. Lastly, although cyberbullying against autistic characteristics is spreading mainly among male netizens, such discrimination and hatred are not being controlled due to the effectiveness of the PwDD-Act. In addition, the government believes that underestimating the abilities of autistics is a correct representation of the characteristics of autistic persons.

'Awareness improvement' from distorted recognitions

78. QPR/2-3#7: 2-3#39-42 does not report on 'improving awareness of PwD through media despite its existence. Many advertisements in 2019 used PwDD as the subject of awareness advertisements in media³¹. Such 'awareness improvement' seems to be a reproduction of ableism that continuously places disability as the object of overcoming, rather than inclusively accepting the disability traits or respecting the rights of PwD.

79. Moreover, Korean media sometimes depict autistics and neurodivergents as needy, unable, and disabled. For example, Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), one of the largest TV networks, have spread news reports and documentaries that depict PwDD as one that always needs care and support³².

80. Therefore, we believe the 'Disability awareness Improvement' activities in Korea are in violation of convention 8-1(c) and do not satisfy 8-2(a)(c).

Recommendations

- a. Establish a correct model for 'awareness improvement' based on the human rights model of disability;
- b. Instruct Korean Communications Commission to make guidelines for reporting PwD and Korea Communications Standards Commission to fortify reviewing criteria for depicting PwD. In this case, PwD must take part in making guidelines and reviewing measures; and
- c. Following this model, run "awareness-raising" advertisements that properly spotlight all PwD, including unrecognised PwD, based on the human rights model.

'Japye', 'autism disease', 'autism infant', 'Asperger'

81. 8(1)(b) of the convention obliges state parties to 'combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities.' Recently, we appraise that appropriate words for some PwD are spreading, and many people condemn some swear words targeting PwD. However, self-purification of languages and 'awareness improvement' of the state party, media, or citizens are not working in the areas related to autistic traits.
82. First of all, the Korean word for autism, 자폐(japye) 'to self-close.' is derived from the Japanese phrase 自閉症(Jiheishi). The adjective 자폐적 'self-closed' defines autism as a state of escaping from reality by being locked up in oneself³³. Unlike 'Autistics', these words could lead to discrimination against autistics. Besides, dictionary definitions from the National Institute of the Korean Language prove the understanding of Korean users of autistic people relies on the medical model of disability³⁴.
83. In Korea, the autistic characteristic is often incorrectly expressed as 자폐증(japyejeung) 'autism'(see paragraph 7). This expression acknowledges the long-standing myth and aversion that autistic traits are mere mental disorders and can be treated, justifying discriminatory terms of disabilities such as 'autistic patients' and 'suffering from autism'³⁵. The 8th edition of the Korean Standard Classification of Diseases (KCD-8) follows ICD-10 and translates autism as japyejeung³⁶. KCD-8's effect until the end of 2025 shows that the Korean government does not accept ICD-11 and DSM-5.
84. We can quickly find cases that refer to adult autistic persons as 자폐아(japyea) 'autistic children.'³⁷ This can only be seen as a discriminatory cognitive action to exclude autistics from the subject of society.
85. Asperger's syndrome was abolished in 2022 by the introduction of ICD-11. Still, many youths without disabilities hate autistic people and label communicable autistic people as 'Asperger', 'Cheolsperger' (Train + Asperger), 'Busperger' (Bus + Asperger), et cetera³⁸. The state party does not take any measures against this hatred against autistic people.

Recommendation

The Korean government should establish and implement measures for blocking hate language usage on autistics and unrecognised neurodivergents.

Abandonment of prevention and punishment of autistic traits hatred

86. CO/1#11-12 calls for effective measures to prevent discrimination against PwD. However, in Art 49 of PwDD-Act, the criteria for discriminatory acts punishable by PwD are defined as 'Wilfulness of the front of discrimination, Continuation, and repetition of the act of discrimination, Retaliation against the victim of discrimination and Substance and scope of loss suffered from discrimination only when all of the criteria for discriminatory actions that are punishable by PwD reach a certain level. It is punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years or a fine of not more than 30 million won. (Article 49(2)) Also, Article 47 stipulates that PwD should make proof of discrimination. Therefore, it is impossible for all PwPD, especially autistics, to punish the perpetrators of everyday hate inflicted on them.
87. We are greatly concerned that the atmosphere of hatred against all autistic people has been spreading through Korean Society and that this atmosphere is spreading through the internet community. This hatred makes autistic people's inclusion in Korean society impossible; however, the state party has not established concrete measures, alternatives, or countermeasures. For example, there are no legal or policy prevention and punishment provisions for cyberbullying against PwD.
88. In addition, in the 'Education on the Prevention of Discrimination against PwD in the workplace' by the Korea Employment Agency for PwD (KEAD), 'provision of reasonable accommodations in employment,' 'installation of convenience facilities' according to the PwDD-Act or the mandatory employment system for PwD according to the Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation Act (PwDEV-Act) for PwD are mentioned. However, it does not note the prevention of workplace harassment in PwDD-act 32(5) and according to 76-3 of the Labour Standards Act.

Recommendation

- a. Revise Article 47 and 49 of the PwDD-Art, which makes it difficult to punish discrimination against PwD and establish a new basis for punishment for the cyber violence against PwD;
- b. Announce and implement comprehensive and inclusive countermeasures against bullying and violence against PwD; and
- c. Include education on prevention of harassment in the workplace by PwD in education on anti-discrimination in the workplace.

The Comments to the state party reports

89. In these paragraphs, we will follow the provisions of CRPD and the preliminary inquiry list and briefly mention matters not mentioned in the main alternative report (report by the UN CRPD NGO coalition).

Article 5

90. **QPR/2-3#4(a)**: Due to the undesirable amendment of the current private school law, in private schools, which account for most schools, the violence that students receive due to school cannot be investigated by the National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRC). Therefore, PwD in private schools cannot receive assistance from NHRC.
91. **QPR/2-3#4(c)**: In 2-3#19, non-physical violence or violence, including cyberbullying, does not meet the four elements of malicious discrimination (Art 49-2 of DD-Act), which excludes the remedies for rights.
92. Also, it is regrettable that the judiciary does not regard CRPD in a judgement relating to PwD, notwithstanding article 6(1) of the constitution of the Republic of Korea. We request that the CRPD Committee recommends to the state party that Korean judges and prosecutors cite articles in CRPD in the judicial process relating to PwD.

Article 6

93. **2-3#26**: The state party only provides employment subsidy to the workplace when two or more PwD are hiring. Therefore, if a workplace owner only hires a person with a severe disability, they cannot receive the corresponding incentive.

Article 9

94. In addition, MoLIT, in charge of transportation policy and the Metropolitan Area Transport Committee's control of metropolitan transportation policies, does not have any public officials in charge of accessibility status from the perspective of PwD.
95. **QPR/2-3#9(b)**: In 2-3#48-9, the administration asserts that even private commercial facilities provide the minimum right of access by installing facilities for PwD. However,

according to recent reports, most accessible toilets installed in new private buildings were not practically usable³⁹. Even in residential houses built by LH corporation⁴⁰, built with public funds, accessibility standards are not fully applied. Also, toilets for PwD are blocking the usage of persons without Disabilities, even PwPD, which is against the principles of universal design.

Article 10

96. In section 14(1)(1) of the Mother and Child Health Act, one of the reasons for abortion surgery is a eugenic or genetic mental disability or physical disease of the individual or their spouse. This provision denies the existence and right to be born of a disabled person and even the possibility that a child of parents with disabilities may not be disabled; therefore, it is necessary to solve the problem in the direction of strengthening support for families of persons with disabilities.

97. A procedural safety measure is needed to confirm the intention of Persons with Disabilities concerning the method of stopping life-sustaining treatment, which enables the family member and doctor to consent to treatment instead of people with disabilities who have difficulty communicating.

Article 13

98. QPR/2-3#13(d): Korea Legal Aid Corporation provides legal advice only to persons with disabilities who earn less than 150% of the median income.

Article 15

99. When a person with an intellectual disability or autistic in a residential institution for people with disabilities fights or causes a sexual problem, forcibly administering drugs to control their behaviours is not revealed but is done publicly. To make it easier to manage people with intellectual disabilities and autistics in residential institutions, they are placed in strange rooms and administered drugs. Punishment by being admitted to a psychiatric hospital in collusion with a residential institution for persons with disabilities is also taking place. However, face-to-face diagnosis, which is required under the Medical Act, is excluded from this process. Also, if a person with an intellectual disability or autistic traits

refuses to take medication, he is quarantined and coerced in mental hospitals. Because it is not easy for autistics and persons with intellectual disabilities to express their opinion, they are subject to compulsory hospitalisation without their free and informed consent.

100. When a person with an intellectual disability or an autistic person commits a crime such as murder, they are sent to the correctional facilities for inmates with disabilities, such as psychiatric hospitals or treatment detention centres. This leads to a miserable life for them, such as forcibly taking behavioural therapy or psychiatric drugs. However, there is no survey on the overall provision of reasonable accommodation for People with Disabilities, such as how they live in a correctional facility dedicated to inmates with disabilities.
101. In the investigation of human rights violations in residential institutions for persons with disabilities by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, 104 cases of human rights violations such as assault, corporal punishment and extortion were found at 155 residential institutions in 2011, 63 cases at 44 institutions in 2014, and 57 cases at 47 institutions in 2015. But the systematic and comprehensive investigation into human rights violations in residential institutions for Persons with Disabilities and exploitation, violence and abuse of People with Disabilities continue to take place along with their corruption.
102. As an alternative, the Ministry of Health and Welfare formed 'a human rights protectors' team for workers and residents in the institution. Still, the local government provides the operational support and the human rights protection centre, supervised by the Korea Association of Disability Welfare Facilities, represents the Institutions' opinions⁴¹. Recommendations for external personnel from cities, counties, and districts account for only 40%, and more than half of the member is constructed by the head of residential institutions, corporations, or human rights protectors' teams. For this reason, most external personnel are friendly and cooperative with the residential institution, and some lack basic knowledge, undermining independence. National Human Rights Commission of Korea⁴³ and the people power party's national assembly member Lee Jong-Seong⁴² also pointed out the perfunctory and poor operation of the Human Rights protectors' team.

Recommendations

- a) Establish effective and comprehensive countermeasures after conducting a survey of psychiatric drug prescription and treatment in residential institutions for People with Disabilities and psychiatric hospitals;

- b) Carry out regular supervision and monitoring to ensure that prohibitions against harsh treatment, special treatment and compulsory treatment against psychological disabilities are observed in psychiatric hospitals;
- c) Perform survey and regular monitoring of compulsory treatments and overall life in treatment detention centres related to persons with psychological disabilities committing crimes;
- d) Ensure increasing the # of external personnel in all operational decision-making bodies in all residential institutions for people with disabilities, and convert the human rights protectors' team into a structure independent of Institutions; and
- e) Establish effective and comprehensive measures for preventing human rights violations, including efforts to protect and support whistle-blowers.

Article 17

103. In Korea, most of the public perceives the abortion of a person with a disability positively. According to the 2011 survey on PwD, 48.5% of PwD and 67.0% of PwID chose abortion by their neighbours⁴⁴. Also, in a 2019 survey, 62.9% of the public favoured sterilisation for Persons with Disabilities, following the public recommendations⁴⁵. This point of view is an expression of disability discrimination and hatred, justifying the restrictions on reproductive rights and rights to form family members of Persons with Disabilities from a eugenic point of view.

104. Meanwhile, although sex education for People with Developmental Disabilities is provided under DD-Act 30(2), which was implemented in June 2020, the education reflects the tendency to find the cause of sexual violence only in disability and the prejudice that there is no parenting ability; as a result, Individuals with intellectual disabilities and autistics have difficulties expressing their sexual desires and opinions, and building sound relationships and relationships with the opposite sex the sex education, Also, unrecognised autistic persons are excluded from this training.

Recommendation

- a. Revise the relevant laws for eradicating involuntary abortion and forced sterilization of persons with disabilities and impose strong sanctions for violations; and

- b. Organise and Establish contents of sex education according to DD-Act 30(2) in detail in consultation with people with disabilities and their representative organisations with the main content of ensuring sexual self-determination and prohibition of discrimination under CRPD 4(3).

Article 20

105. **CRPD 20(a)**: In Korea, only the bus, the most essential and fundamental means of transportation for all the disadvantaged, is not provided with a discount for persons with disabilities. It is necessary to consider the abolition of the subway free-riding system that forces railway companies to bleed for the convenience of all PwD and conversion to a discount for both buses and subways. Also, transportation subsidies should be provided to all PwD considering regional balances.

106. So far, the right to mobility has been discussed mainly for PwPD, people with brain lesions, the blind and the deaf. In the case of PwID and autistics, it is difficult to find the desired destination due to cognitive difficulties caused by mainly text-based building guide maps, maps, and bus route maps. Therefore, they only travel on the route given to them by institution workers, their parents, *et cetera*. However, there is no information about PwID or autistics in the survey on the transportation accommodations. In addition, there is no regular and systematic education on the right to mobility for PwID and autistic persons. Therefore, the state party should include the information related to autistic and neurodivergent persons in the transportation accommodation survey for the disadvantaged and provide regular and systematic education on their right to mobility at the national and local levels.

Article 19 and 25 (COVID-19 problems)

107. COVID-19 pandemic significantly affects autistics and neurodivergent people physically and psychologically. First, several sources show that autistics are vulnerable to SARS-CoV-2. According to the MP Jang Hyeyeong, In March 2022, Autistic people had a higher rate of COVID-19 confirmed cases (23.32%) than PwID (16.05%), and overall, people with unrecognised disabilities (15.9%)⁴⁶. Other researchers in other countries also show that autistic people have a high prevalence and mortality rate compared to other people⁴⁷. Also, the social distance policy affected autistics negatively: According to the research in the Ulsan LCDD in 2021, PwDD, especially autistic people, showed mental symptoms by

locking in the house in fear of infection⁴⁸. However, they could not get counselling using the state party's support.

108. However, the state party prioritised PwD in the residential institutions rather than PwD living in the house related to vaccine injection. We can understand the situation that brought the mass infection in the Cheongdo Daenam hospital. However, the state party continuously ignored the possibility of a connection between disability and COVID-19 by treating PwD in the community and people without disabilities equally⁴⁹. Only PwDD can get vaccines just 1-2 weeks ahead of people without disabilities because of the continuous demand of MPs and other people.

109. The situation seriously violated the convention Articles 19 and 25. For Art.19, the state party has kept PwD from going out of residential institutions through cohort policy and shown a eugenic viewpoint: 'PwD should stay in the institution!' For Art.25, the Korean Disease Control and Prevention Agency only made an easy-read manual. And the state party didn't provide reasonable accommodation to PwD during all processes related to COVID-19, including PCR tests, self-quarantine, life in the residential treatment centres and hospitals, et cetera. Even, PwD could not have access to the hospital for fear of SARS-CoV-2 Infections.

Recommendations

- a. Implement (emergency) deinstitutionalisation immediately to avoid cluster infection and cohort isolations of PwD and allow all PwD to get individualised health care during the pandemic.
- b. Establish manuals for supporting PwD, especially PwPD, in all pandemic disease control processes; and
- c. Establish plans for enabling PwD and unrecognised PwD to get health care and access the hospitals and counselling services during the pandemic.

Article 30

110. PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Games (POCOG) does not guarantee accessibility for all PwD. The committee didn't establish a plan for contribution or participation in the Olympics, so PwD had no involvement chance during all Olympics period^{50, 51}.

111. PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Games (POCOG) made statistics on the game invitation and mobility support on 'Mobility Disadvantaged Persons', which ties PwD and seniors. However, we must pay attention to the fact that the MPD usually excludes PwPD. Significantly, the average percentage of low-floor shuttle buses during the Olympics and Paralympics period was 7.1% and 13.3%, which shows the constraint on accessibility for people who use wheelchairs⁵².
112. Pyeongchang Olympic village does not have enough facilities for PwD. Pyeongchang Olympic Stadium was accessible only to the ticket holders during the opening and closing ceremonies. Also, there was no sign language translation during the opening and closing ceremony of the Paralympic⁵³. Because POCOG demolished the stadium after the paralympic, most PwD could not track the Olympics. We condemn POCOG, who made this unreasonable decision.
113. Most Korean PwD could not participate in all Olympics. There were no people with deaf and psychological disabilities in the Korean Paralympics team. After the Pyeongchang Paralympics, There was an exposure to the disqualification of Korean athletes without disabilities⁵⁴. The reality that most PwD are deprived of the participatory chance to participate in the main athletics activities violates convention 30(5)(a).

Conclusions

114. The life of Korean autistic and neurodivergent people and PwD throughout this alternative report is uncertain. However, life troubles required to 'overcome' result from the government sitting on their hands, their faulty policies, looking on, and keeping the medical model of disability, rather than individual impairment. However, the republic of Korea keeps disregarding autistic people's voices: they may refuse to meet with us after this report. We again urge the state party to start dialogues with all autistic people - the people who are the subject of Korean authority - to implement Convention 4(3) and 33(3), which general comment no.7 emphasises.
115. Finally, we give thanks to recent activities to the CRPD by autistic people, including Autistics United Canada, Alliance Autiste, and the Europe Council of Autistic People. Regarding the exclusion of our rights in the disability scene, we recommend and encourage all autistic people, especially peers in Scotland, England, and Ireland, to unite optimally, and write separate autistic alternative reports to each state party's information, despite the clue on the General comments No.7, paragraph 57. It is not proper to disclaim our authority because of the thesis: 'Autistic traits should not be considered a disability.'

Legend

The followings are the list of clauses according to the articles of CRPD.

Article 1 ~ 4: 4-6, 14-16, 17-20, 22-25, 28, 29-30, 114

Article 5: 26-27, 86-88, 90-92

Article 6: 28, 93

Article 8: 78-80, 81-85, 94-95

Article 9: 29-30

Article 10: 96-97

Article 12: 33-34

Article 13: 11, 98

Article 14: 29-30

Article 15: 31-32, 99-102

Article 16: 29-30, 43-52

Article 17: 103-104

Article 19: 17-20, 72-76, 107-109

Article 20: 105-106

Article 22: 29-30

Article 24: 17-20, 34-59

Article 25: 107-109

Article 27: 17-20, 59, 61-66, 88

Article 28: 72-76

Article 30: 9, 67-71, 110-113

References

Following are reports, excerpts, or references of each reference number. We cannot translate all original Korean text into English to the date; therefore, we will keep them in original text. For Korean text, you can use Google Translate or Papago (papago.naver.com) for translation into English or other languages.

Reference 01: ACT ON GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS OF AND SUPPORT FOR PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (Act No. 17200, Apr. 7, 2020)

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to facilitate social engagement of persons with developmental disabilities, protect their rights, and contribute to the betterment of their lives as human beings by providing necessary matters to ensure that opinions of persons with developmental disabilities are respected to the maximum extent possible, that assistance is rendered appropriate for their special conditions and needs for welfare according to their life cycle, and that their rights are advocated systematically and effectively.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act are defined as follows:

1. The term "person with a developmental disability" means any of the following persons with disabilities as defined by Article 2 (1) of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:
 - (a) Person with a intellectual disability: A person who has considerable difficulty managing his or her own activities and adapting to social life due to permanent retardation of mental development and insufficient or incomplete development of intellectual ability;
 - (b) Person with autistic disorder: A person who needs another person's aid because of considerable impediments in his or her daily life or social life due to a disorder in functions and capabilities for language, bodily expression, self-control, and social adaptation, caused by childhood autism or atypical autism;
 - (c) Other persons specified by Presidential Decree as those who have considerable impediments in their daily lives or social lives because of lack or significant retardation of ordinary development;
2. "Guardian" means any of the following persons:
 - (a) A guardian defined by subparagraph 3 of Article 3 of the Child Welfare Act (limited to where a person with a developmental disability is a minor);

- (b) The guardian of an adult with a developmental disability;
- (c) A person who is not the guardian of an adult with a developmental disability but effectively protects him or her as a family member defined by Article 779 of the Civil Act or as a person obligated to provide support under Article 974 of the same Act;
- (d) A person designated by the head of the relevant local government as the guardian of an adult with a development disability (limited to the period until a guardian referred to in item (b) is appointed), if he or she has no guardian prescribed in item (b) or (c).

Article 3 (Rights of Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

- (1) In principle, every person with a developmental disability has a right to make judgment and decisions independently with regard to matters related to his or her body and property.
- (2) Every person with a developmental disability has a right to receive assistance as necessary for understanding matters that have legal and factual effects on him or her and expressing his or she opinions freely.
- (3) Every person with a developmental disability has a right to express his or her views and opinions in the process of formulating policies related to him or her.

Article 4 (Responsibility of the State and Local Governments)

- (1) The State and local governments shall take measures necessary for diagnosing disabilities as early as possible and rendering assistance so as to promote proper development of persons with developmental disabilities and facilitate social integration.
- (2) The State and local governments shall render assistance in research and surveys to formulate plans for alleviating disabilities of persons with developmental disabilities and for improving their functions, and shall take measures necessary to improve the level of welfare for persons with developmental disabilities and mitigate their families' burden of daily rearing.
- (3) The State and local governments shall render assistance necessary to advocate the rights and interests of persons with developmental disabilities to ensure that they are not discriminated against on grounds of disabilities, and that their rights are not infringed.
- (4) The State and local governments shall actively publicize welfare programs that persons with developmental disabilities and their families can use and shall formulate policies necessary to help citizens gain a correct understanding of persons with developmental disabilities.
- (5) The State and local governments may secure human resources and a budget necessary for efficiently fulfilling the responsibilities prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (4).

Article 5 (Responsibilities of Citizens)

Every citizen shall respect personalities of persons with developmental disabilities and shall cooperate in improving their welfare on the basis of the notion of social integration.

Article 6 (Surveys on Actual Conditions)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare shall conduct a fact-finding survey on persons with developmental disabilities and their families every three years so as to obtain basic data for ascertaining actual conditions of persons with developmental disabilities and for formulating welfare policies.

(2) The fact-finding survey prescribed in paragraph (1) may be conducted concurrently with the fact-finding survey of persons with disabilities specified in Article 31 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities.

(3) Matters necessary for the methods, targets, scope, etc. of the fact-finding survey referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 7 (Relationship to Other Statutes)

With regard to the matters provided for by this Act concerning the protection of rights of persons with developmental disabilities and welfare assistance, this Act shall prevail over other Acts.

CHAPTER II GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS

Article 8 (Guarantee of Right of Self-Determination)

(1) Every person with a developmental disability shall independently determine his or her dwelling, consent to or reject medical services, communicate with others, decide whether to use welfare services, and choose the type of service.

(2) No one shall judge the ability of a person with a developmental disability to make a decision without providing him or her with sufficient information and assistance necessary for making a decision.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), if a reasonable ground exists to decide that a person with a developmental disability lacks ability to make a decision independently, his or her guardian may assist him or her in making a decision. In such cases, the guardian shall ensure that the decision is made in the best interest of the person with a developmental disability.

Article 9 (Assistance in Use of Adult Guardianship)

(1) If the head of a local government finds that an adult with a developmental disability falls under any of the following cases and that it is impracticable for him or her to appoint a guardian independently, although he or she needs to do so, the head of the relevant local government may file a petition for the commencement of adult guardianship or limited guardianship, or for adjudication on specific guardianship, with the family court in accordance with the Civil Act:

1. Where there is a good reason to believe that he or she requires an agent or assistant to act on behalf of or assist him or her in decision-making due to inadequate or little capacity for his or her daily decision-making;
2. Where a person with a developmental disability has no family member to represent his or her rights properly;
3. Where it is very likely that his or her rights will be infringed unless a separate action is taken.

(2) When the head of a local government files a petition for the commencement of adult guardianship or limited guardianship, or for adjudication on specific guardianship under paragraph (1), he or she shall designate a person or legal entity who meets the requirements prescribed by Presidential Decree as a candidate for such guardian and shall request to appoint the person or legal entity as a guardian. *<Amended on Dec. 2, 2016>*

(3) The head of a local government may request the head of the central support center for persons with developmental disabilities prescribed in Article 33 (1) to recommend a candidate for the guardian under paragraph (2).

(4) The State or a local government may, within the budgetary limits, reimburse some of the expenses incurred by a guardian appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) in performing his or her guardianship services, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(5) Matters necessary for requirements for assistance in the use of adult guardianship, qualification for, and procedures for recommendation of, a candidate for a guardian, subsidization of expenses incurred to guardians in guardianship, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 10 (Assistance in Communications)

(1) The State and local governments shall prepare and distribute information about statutes that substantially affect the rights and duties of persons with developmental disabilities and important policies on various welfare assistance programs in a form that persons with developmental disabilities can readily understand.

(2) The Minister of Education shall provide educational programs through the schools referred to in each subparagraph of Article 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the lifelong educational institutions, etc. referred to in subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Lifelong Education Act, so as to render assistance to persons with developmental disabilities by developing communication tools necessary for learning and by training human resources specialized in communication assistance to help persons with developmental disabilities to express their intentions.

(3) The Minister of the Interior and Safety shall formulate guidelines for communications and conduct educational programs as necessary so that employees of the State and local governments, who are in charge of public service, can communicate with persons with developmental disabilities effectively. *<Amended by Nov. 19, 2014; Jul. 26, 2017>*

(4) Matters necessary for preparing and distributing information about policies, developing communication tools and providing education thereon, training specialized human resources, and formulating guidelines for communications and offering education on such guidelines to employees in charge of public service, etc. prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 11 (Formation of Self-Help Organizations)

(1) Persons with developmental disabilities may form a self-help organization to protect their rights and interests and promote social engagement.

(2) The State and local governments may subsidize the activities of self-help organizations pursuant to Article 63 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, within budgetary limits.

Article 12 (Guarantee of Rights in Criminal and Judicial Proceedings)

(1) The Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency, the Commissioner of the Korea Coast Guard, and the Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province shall conduct educational programs for police officers referred to in Article 2 (2) 2 of the State Public Officials Act and municipal police officers prescribed in Article 2 (2) 2 of the Local Public Officials Act to help better understanding of persons with developmental disabilities. *<Amended by Nov. 19, 2014; Jul. 26, 2017>*

(2) If a person with a developmental disability becomes a party to a judicial proceeding, his or her guardian, a staff member of the central support center for persons with developmental disabilities, or a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities prescribed in Article 33 (hereinafter referred to as "support center for persons with developmental disabilities"), or a person who has a reliable relationship with the person with a developmental disability may serve as an assistant thereto in trials of the court, with permission from the court.

(3) Upon receipt of a motion from a person with a developmental disability him or her self, prosecutor, guardian, or the head of the relevant support center for persons with developmental disabilities when a court intends to examine the person with a developmental disability as a witness, it shall allow him or her to be accompanied by a person who has a reliable relationship therewith, except in extenuating circumstances, such as where the judicial proceeding is likely to be substantially hindered.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall also apply where an investigative authority investigates a person with developmental disability.

Article 13 (Exclusive Investigation System for Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

(1) The Prosecutor General shall authorize the chief prosecutor of each district prosecutors' office to designate prosecutors to be exclusively in charge of persons with developmental disabilities (hereafter in this Article, referred to as "prosecutors exclusively in charge") and authorize them to investigate or interrogate persons with developmental disabilities, except in extenuating circumstances.

(2) The Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency shall authorize the chief of each police station to designate judicial police officers to be exclusively in charge of persons with developmental disabilities (hereafter in this Article, referred to as "judicial police officers exclusively in charge") and authorize them to investigate or interrogate persons with developmental disabilities, except in extenuating circumstances.

(3) The Prosecutor General and the Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency shall provide educational programs to prosecutors exclusively in charge and police officers exclusively in charge with regard to expert knowledge about special conditions of persons with developmental disabilities, methods of communication, investigative methods for protecting them, etc.

(4) The Prosecutor General and the Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency may pay allowances to prosecutors exclusively in charge and police officers exclusively in charge, within budgetary limits.

(5) The Commissioner of the Korea Coast Guard and the Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province shall also follow paragraphs (2) through (4). *<Amended on Nov. 19, 2014; Jul. 26, 2017>*

Article 14 (Prevention of Crimes against Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

(1) The State and local governments shall formulate and implement measures for preventing and eradicating the following crimes (hereinafter referred to as "abandonment or any other crime") committed against persons with developmental disabilities:

1. Abandonment of a third person or abandonment of an ascendant prescribed in Article 271 of the Criminal Act;
2. Cruel treatment of a third person or cruel treatment of an ascendant prescribed in Article 273 of the Criminal Act;

3. Kidnapping, abduction, trafficking in persons, inflicting or causing bodily injury, killing a third person or causing death of a third person, receiving or harboring, etc. prescribed in Articles 287 through 292 of the Criminal Act;
4. Sexual crimes defined in Article 2 of the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment, etc. of Sexual Crimes;
5. Child abuse crimes defined in subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment, etc. of Child Abuse Crimes;
6. Other crimes specified by Presidential Decree among crimes particularly frequently committed against persons with developmental disabilities.

(2) The Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency, the Commissioner of the Korea Coast Guard, and the Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province shall instruct police officers and municipal police officers under his or her jurisdiction to investigate and inspect the jurisdictional area regularly to ascertain whether the abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or any other crime against him or her has occurred. *<Amended on Nov. 19, 2014; Jul. 26, 2017>*

Article 15 (Duty to Report)

(1) Any person who becomes aware of the abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or the committing of any other crime against him or her may report it to a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or an investigative authority.

(2) If any of the following persons becomes aware of the abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or the committing of any other crime against him or her in the course of performing his or her duties, he or she shall report it to a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or an investigative authority immediately: *<Amended on May 29, 2016>*

1. The head and workers of a social welfare facility under Article 34 of the Social Welfare Services Act;
2. Activity support personnel under Article 16 of the Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities, and the head and workers of an activity support institution under Article 20 of the same Act;
3. Medical persons under Article 2 (1) of the Medical Service Act, and the head of a medical institution under Article 3 (1) of the same Act;
4. Medical technologists under subparagraph 1 of Article 1-2 of the Medical Technologists, etc. Act;
5. Emergency medical technicians under Article 36 of the Emergency Medical Service Act;
6. Members of rescue units or first-aid units referred to in Article 34 of the Framework Act on Fire-Fighting Services;
7. The heads and workers of mental health welfare centers defined in subparagraph 3 of Article 3 of the Act on the Improvement of Mental Health and the Support for Welfare Services for Mental Patients;
8. The head and infant care personnel of a child-care center under each subparagraph of Article 10 of the Infant Care Act;

9. Personnel of a kindergarten under Article 20 of the Early Childhood Education Act, and instructors, temporary teachers, honorary teachers, etc. of a kindergarten under Article 23 of the same Act;
10. School personnel under Article 19 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, specialized counselors under Article 19-2 of the same Act, and industrial-educational teachers, honorary teachers, instructors, etc. under Article 22 of the same Act;
11. The operator and workers of a private teaching institute under Article 6 of the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Private Teaching Institutes and Extracurricular Lessons, and the operator and workers of a teaching school under Article 14 of the same Act;
12. The heads and workers of counseling centers for the victims of sexual violence established under Article 10 of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, and the heads and workers of protection facilities for victims of sexual violence established under Article 12 of the same Act;
13. The heads and workers of support facilities established under Article 9 of the Act on the Prevention of Commercial Sex Acts and Protection of Victims, and the heads and workers of the counseling centers for victims of commercial sex acts established under Article 17 of the same Act;
14. The heads and workers of the counseling centers related to domestic violence established under Article 5 of the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims, and the heads and workers of the shelters for victims of domestic violence referred to in Article 7-2 of the same Act;
15. The head, health home officers, and workers of a healthy home support center under Article 35 of the Framework Act on Healthy Homes;
16. The long-term care workers defined in subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.

(3) The head of a related central administrative agency shall ensure that the courses for acquiring qualifications for a person falling under any subparagraph of paragraph (2), refresher training courses, etc. shall include curricula related to the duty to report abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or the committing of any other crime against him or her.

(4) No head or any staff member of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or an investigative authority shall inform a third person of personal information about a reporting person under paragraph (1) or (2) or any fact with which a reporting person can be identified nor disclose the identity of any reporting person.

Article 16 (Field Survey)

(1) Upon receipt of a report on abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or the committing of any other crime against him or her, staff members of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or judicial police officers shall be dispatched to the scene. In such cases, the head of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or an investigative authority may request the head of the other authority to jointly dispatch staff members and judicial police officers to the scene of abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or any other crime against him or her, and the head of the support center for persons with developmental disabilities or the investigative authority, so requested, shall take measures to jointly dispatch staff members and judicial police officers, except in extenuating circumstances.

(2) Upon receipt of a report under Article 15, staff members of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or judicial police officers may enter the scene reported as the place where a person with a developmental disability has been abandoned or any other crime has been committed against him or her and may investigate and question the person with a developmental disability, the person who committed abandonment or any other crime, and other persons involved. In such cases, staff members of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities may conduct investigations or ask questions only to the extent necessary to protect the person with a developmental disability.

(3) Staff members of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or judicial police officers, who conduct investigations or ask questions under paragraph (2), shall carry identification certificates indicating their authorities and present them to persons involved.

(4) When any staff member of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities or a judicial police officer performs the affairs prescribed in paragraph (1) or (2), no person shall commit violence or intimidation against him or her, reject an on-site investigation, or interfere with performance of such affairs.

Article 17 (Protective Measures)

(1) If the head of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities has a reasonable ground to believe that a person with a developmental disability has been abandoned or any other crime has been committed against him or her and that it is necessary to separate the person with a developmental disability from the person who is presumed to be the perpetrator or to render medical treatment to the person with a developmental disability, he or she shall transfer the person with a developmental disability to a shelter designated under paragraph (4) (hereinafter referred to as "shelter for persons with developmental disabilities in peril") or a medical institution to temporarily protect him or her or shall take other necessary measures to ensure that he or she is protected at a safe place.

(2) When the head of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities separates and protects a person with a developmental disability under paragraph (1), he or she shall immediately notify the fact to a Special Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, a Special Self-Governing City Mayor, a Do Governor, a Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor"), or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu (the head of a Gu means the head of an autonomous Gu; the same shall apply hereinafter), and whoever is the relevant authority, the period of separation shall not exceed seven days: Provided, That the period may be extended by up to seven days with prior approval of the relevant Mayor/Do Governor or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu, on grounds specified by Presidential Decree.

(3) The head of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities may request a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu to take protective measures by admitting a victimized person with a developmental disability to a facility referred to in Article 60-2 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Article 15 of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, or Article 7-3 of the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims before the end of the period of isolation under paragraph (2) for the welfare of the person with a developmental disability, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(4) Shelters for persons with developmental disabilities in peril shall be designated and operated from among residential facilities for persons with disabilities under Article 58 (1) 1 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities.

(5) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize expenses incurred in conducting protective measures under paragraphs (1) through (4), within budgetary limits.

CHAPTER III WELFARE ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES

Article 18 (Application for Welfare Services)

(1) A person with a developmental disability shall, by himself/herself, file an application for the following welfare assistance programs and services (hereinafter referred to as "welfare services") and social insurance, public aid, and social service under Article 3 of the Framework Act on Social Security:

1. Activity support allowances under Article 55 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities and the Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities;
2. Developmental rehabilitation services under Article 21 of the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities, family assistance under Article 23 of the same Act, services for care and temporary relaxation under Article 24 of the same Act, services for adaptation to the community under Article 25 of the same Act, and welfare assistance for culture, art, etc. under Article 26 of the same Act;
3. Assistance in rehabilitation and development under Article 24, assistance in cultural, artistic, recreational, sports activities, etc. under Article 27, counseling service for guardians under Article 31, assistance in relaxation under Article 32, etc.;
4. Other services specified by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(2) If a reasonable ground exists to believe that a person with a developmental disability lacks the ability to make a decision, his or her guardian may file an application under paragraph (1). In such cases, the application filed by the guardian shall be deemed an application filed by the person with a developmental disability.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), if a guardian does not file an application under paragraph (1), a public official exclusively in charge of social welfare referred to in Article 14 of the Social Welfare Services Act may file an application, ex officio, for social services for a person with a developmental disability who resides in the jurisdictional area with his or her consent to prevent him or her from being excluded from welfare assistance. In such cases, the application filed by the public official exclusively in charge of social welfare shall be deemed an application filed by the person with a developmental disability.

(4) When a person files an application under paragraphs (1) through (3), the applicant may request a Special Self-Governing City Major, a Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu to formulate a plan for providing individualized welfare services (hereinafter referred to as "individualized service plan") so that the relevant person with a developmental disability can receive welfare services individualized according to his or her special conditions.

(5) Matters necessary for persons eligible for welfare services, the methods and procedures for filing applications for welfare services and for individualized service plans, etc. under paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 19 (Formulation of Individualized Service Plans)

(1) Upon receipt of an application for formulating an individualized service plan, a Special Self-Governing City Major, a Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall determine eligibility for the plan and the details of welfare services and shall request the head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities referred to in Article 33 (2) (hereinafter referred to as "local support center for persons with developmental disabilities") to formulate the individualized service plan.

(2) Upon receipt of a request for formulating an individualized service plan, the head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall formulate the individualized service plan within the scope of welfare services

determined under paragraph (1), taking into consideration special conditions of the relevant person with a developmental disability and his or her family.

(3) When an individualized service plan is formulated, the relevant person with a developmental disability shall be provided with sufficient opportunities to state his or her opinion by means of communication suitable for him or her.

(4) The head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall request the relevant Special Self-Governing City Major, Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu to approve an individualized service plan formulated for a person eligible for welfare services, and such plan shall become effective upon the relevant Special Self-Governing City Major, Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu examining plan's appropriateness and approving it.

(5) The head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall notify the relevant person with a developmental disabilities and his or her guardian of the outcomes of examination of whether an individualized service plan is appropriate.

(6) Upon receipt of the notice of an individualized service plan, a person with a developmental disability and his or her guardian may request the head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities to amend or modify the individualized service plan, taking into consideration the welfare needs of the person with a developmental disability.

(7) The procedures prescribed in paragraphs (4) and (5) shall apply to the amendment or modification of an individualized service plan.

(8) Matters necessary for the method and procedure for requesting the formulation of an individualized service plan, the method for formulating such plan, the details of the plan, the methods and procedures for giving notice of approval, filing an application, and amending or modifying such plan, etc. under paragraphs (1) through (7) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 20 (Referral of Persons with Developmental Disabilities to Institutions, etc. Rendering Welfare Services)

(1) The head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall refer a person with a developmental disability selected by the relevant Special Self-Governing City Major, Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu as a person eligible for welfare services and his or her family to an institution, etc. rendering welfare services according to the individualized service plan.

(2) When the head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities refer a person with a developmental disability to an institution, etc. rendering welfare services, he or she shall provide the person eligible for welfare service with relevant information, such as hours during which welfare services are available, the methods of rendering welfare services, and the allocation of expenses.

(3) Matters necessary for the method of providing relevant information that shall be provided under paragraph (2), the scope of such information, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 21 (Management of Accounts)

(1) Welfare benefits payable in cash to a person with a developmental disability shall be deposited in a bank account opened in his or her name, and each person with a developmental disability shall independently withdraw deposits, transfer deposits to other accounts, and manage his or her own account.

(2) If a reasonable ground exist to believe that a person with a developmental disability has lacks the ability to make a decision, his or her guardian may manage the account under paragraph (1) on his or her behalf, or the head of the relevant local government may designate a person who manages the account on behalf of the person with a developmental disability (hereinafter referred to as "account custodian"), if he or she has no guardian.

(3) Matters necessary for the qualifications for an account custodian, the procedure for designating an account custodian, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 22 (Inspection of Account Management)

(1) The head of a local government may inspect the account of a person with a developmental disability to ensure that his or her guardian or account custodian manages the account properly for his or her interest, as prescribed by the Minister of Health and Welfare: Provided, That, if a guardian or an account custodian falls under subparagraph 2 (b) or (d) of Article 2, the management of the account must be inspected.

(2) When the head of a local government conducts an inspection under paragraph (1), he or she may request perusal or submission of bankbooks and other necessary documents and may ask questions as necessary. In such cases, the guardian or the account custodian of a person with a developmental disability shall cooperate in the inspection and shall comply with such request for perusal or submission of bankbooks and other necessary documents.

(3) If the head of a local government finds that welfare benefits paid in cash are against the will of a person with a developmental disability or that they have not been managed for his or her interest, he or she shall investigate relevant facts, change the account custodian or appoint a guardian, and take other necessary measures.

(4) Matters necessary for the management of an account, the procedure for the inspection, the subject matters and details of the inspection, the methods for taking measures, etc. under paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 23 (Early Diagnosis and Intervention)

(1) The State and local governments shall actively formulate policies necessary to diagnose disabilities of persons with developmental disabilities at an early stage, such as developing test tools, providing and publicizing information to parents with infants.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare may subsidize a full medical examination of infants believed to have developmental disabilities.

(3) Matters necessary for persons eligible for subsidization under paragraph (2), the scope of subsidization, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 24 (Assistance in Rehabilitation and Development)

(1) The State and local governments shall endeavor to render rehabilitative therapies and developmental rehabilitation services appropriate for persons with developmental disabilities so that they can develop their potential abilities to the maximum, overcoming their disabilities.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare shall establish systems for research and medical assistance for discovering causes of developmental disabilities and therapies therefor and mitigating behavioral problems.

(3) The State and local governments may designate hub hospitals for persons with developmental disabilities to render medical assistance appropriate for their special conditions and needs systematically and efficiently.

(4) The State and local governments may establish and operate behavioral development promotion centers to assist persons with developmental disabilities who have difficulty in daily life due to behavioral problems, such as self-mutilation and attack, in a specialized manner, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(5) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize expenses incurred in providing the services under paragraphs (1) through (4), within budgetary limits.

(6) Matters necessary for the designation of hub hospitals under paragraph (3) and the establishment, operation, etc. of behavioral development promotion centers under paragraph (4) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 25 (Assistance in Employment and Vocational Training)

(1) The State and local governments shall take measures necessary to help persons with developmental disabilities engaged in a job by utilizing their abilities to the maximum.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare may establish and operate vocational rehabilitation facilities that provide specialized vocational training programs to persons with developmental disabilities to assist persons with severe developmental disabilities with vocational training programs appropriate for their capabilities and special conditions.

(3) Matters necessary for the establishment and operation of vocational rehabilitation facilities under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 26 (Assistance in Lifelong Education)

(1) The State and local governments shall designate lifelong educational institutions referred to in subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Lifelong Education Act in each Special Self-Governing City, Special Self-Governing Province, and Si/Gun/Gu (Gu means an autonomous Gu; the same shall apply hereinafter) and shall take measures to ensure that such institutions operate educational courses for persons with developmental disabilities appropriately, in order to give them sufficient opportunities for lifelong education under Articles 3 and 4 of the Framework Act on Education.

(2) After consulting with the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Minister of Education shall determine the standards and procedure for designating lifelong educational institutions under paragraph (1), the standards for educational courses for persons with developmental disabilities, the requirements for human resources providing education, etc.

(3) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize lifelong educational institutions designated under paragraph (1) for their operation of educational courses for persons with developmental disabilities, within budgetary limits.

Article 27 (Assistance in Cultural, Artistic, Recreational, and Sports Activities)

(1) The State and local governments may render assistance to persons with developmental disabilities so that they can view, participate in, or enjoy movies, exhibitions, museums, and various events, etc. held by the State, local governments, etc.

(2) The State and local governments may provide persons with developmental disabilities with facilities, playing equipment, programs, and other equipment, etc. designed appropriately for their special conditions and interest to encourage them to participate in cultural, artistic, recreational, and sports activities.

(3) The State and local governments may subsidize recreational sports events and organizations related to recreational sports to promote recreational sports of persons with developmental disabilities.

(4) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (3), matters necessary for assistance in cultural, artistic, recreational, and sports activities, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 28 (Guarantee of Income)

The State and local governments shall endeavor to improve welfare systems for persons with disabilities, including pension schemes for persons with disabilities, to ensure that persons with developmental disabilities can maintain appropriate living standards, taking into consideration their particular difficulties.

Article 29 (Assistance in Residential Facilities, Daytime Activities, and Care)

(1) The State and local governments shall take measures necessary to provide persons with developmental disabilities with residential facilities appropriate for their special conditions.

(2) The State and local governments shall endeavor to assist persons with developmental disabilities in their daytime activities so that they can conduct daytime activities and participate in their communities effectively.

(3) The State and local governments shall endeavor to render assistance in care to persons with developmental disabilities and their families according to their special conditions and needs.

CHAPTER IV ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES AND GUARDIANS OF PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Article 30 (Provision of Information to Guardians and Education)

(1) The State and local governments may provide guardians of persons with developmental disabilities with information necessary to protect and rear persons with developmental disabilities properly and may conduct related educational programs therefor.

(2) The State and local governments may provide sex education to persons with developmental disabilities and their guardians to help them create sound sexual values and prevent sex offenses. *<Newly Inserted on Dec. 3, 2019>*

(3) Necessary matters concerning the information and education provided under paragraph (1) and the content, methods, etc., of sex education conducted under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. *<Amended on Dec. 3, 2019>*

(4) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize expenses incurred in providing information and conducting education under paragraph (1) and sex education under paragraph (2), within budgetary limits. *<Amended on Dec. 3, 2019>*

Article 31 (Counseling Service for Guardians)

(1) The State and local governments may render specialized psychological counseling services to guardians who live with a person with a developmental disability.

(2) Matters necessary for the details, methods, etc. of psychological counseling services rendered under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(3) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize the psychological counseling services provided under paragraph (1), within budgetary limits.

Article 32 (Assistance in Relaxation)

(1) The State and local governments may render assistance in care and temporary relaxation to relieve families of persons with developmental disabilities from the burden of daily rearing and to help guardians conduct social activities normally.

(2) The State and local governments may render assistance in implementing programs for emotional development of children and juveniles who are siblings of persons with a developmental disabilities but do not have developmental disabilities, the relief from their psychological burden, etc. to promote their sound growth.

(3) In rendering assistance under paragraphs (1) and (2), persons eligible for assistance and the scope of assistance may be determined in consideration of financial capabilities, etc. of the family of each person with a developmental disability.

(4) Matters necessary for persons eligible for assistance under paragraphs (1) and (2), the standards and methods for assistance, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

CHAPTER V SUPPORT CENTERS FOR PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Article 33 (Support Centers for Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare shall establish a central support center for persons with developmental disabilities in order to perform the responsibilities referred to in Article 4 effectively and to establish an integrated support system for persons with developmental disabilities.

(2) Each Mayor/Do Governor shall establish local support centers for persons with developmental disabilities, which conduct activities for protecting the rights of persons with developmental disabilities and provide counseling services to their families, in the Special Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan City, a Special Self-Governing City, a Do, or a Special Self-Governing Province. In such cases, a Mayor/Do Governor may establish a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities in each Si/Gun/Gu, if he or she deems it necessary.

(3) When a Mayor/Do Governor establishes a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities in each Si/Gun/Gu, he or she may establish and operate one integrated local support center for persons with developmental disabilities for at least two Sis/Guns/Gus. In such cases, the Mayor/Do Governor may require the head of each Si/Gun/Gu to jointly bear the expenses incurred in establishing and operating the local support center for persons with developmental disabilities in consideration of the number of persons with developmental disabilities in the jurisdictional area, etc.

(4) Matters necessary for the standards for establishing support centers for persons with developmental disabilities under paragraphs (1) and (2), the operation of such support centers, the qualifications for employees, the standards and procedures for placing employees, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(5) A support center for persons with developmental disabilities may form and operate a steering committee with participation by persons with developmental disabilities (including their guardians).

(6) Matters necessary to establish and operate a steering committee under paragraph (5) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(7) The State and local governments may fully or partially subsidize expenses incurred in establishing and operating support centers for persons with developmental disabilities, within budgetary limits.

Article 34 (Duties of Support Centers for Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

(1) The central support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall perform the following duties:

1. Assistance in research on persons with developmental disabilities;
2. Establishment of the database of welfare information available to persons with developmental disabilities and provision of information;
3. Formulation of guidelines and manuals for families of persons with developmental disabilities and service workers and assistance in training them;
4. Publicity activities for improving the understanding of persons with developmental disabilities;
5. Development of programs for assisting persons with developmental disabilities;
6. Assistance to local support centers for persons with developmental disabilities;
7. Recommendation of candidates for a guardian under Article 9 (3);
8. Monitoring violations of the rights of persons with developmental disabilities and assistance in taking remedial measures for such rights;
9. Other matters the Minister of Health and Welfare deems necessary.

(2) Each local support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall perform the following duties: *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

1. Establishment of individualized service plans for persons with developmental disabilities;
2. Provision of information about welfare assistance for persons with developmental disabilities and referral to welfare assistance;
3. Assistance in training families of persons with developmental disabilities and related service workers;
4. Gathering and management of information about institutions that provide services to persons with developmental disabilities;
5. Publicity activities in local communities for earlier diagnosis of developmental disabilities and for improvement of the understanding of persons with developmental disabilities;

6. Assistance in counseling services for persons with developmental disabilities and their families;
7. Assistance in daytime activities for persons with developmental disabilities and after-school programs for students with developmental disabilities;
8. Supervision over guardians under subparagraph 2 (d) of Article 2;
9. Assistance in supervision over guardians appointed under Article 9 and assistance in providing guardianship;
10. Assistance in taking remedial measures for the rights of persons with developmental disabilities, including on-site investigations and protective measures referred to in Articles 16 and 17;
11. Other matters the Minister of Health and Welfare deems necessary.

(3) Each support center for persons with developmental disabilities shall endeavor to help persons with developmental disabilities receive welfare and legal services by appropriately placing necessary human resources, such as specialized teachers, social welfare workers, and attorneys-at-law with qualifications specified by Presidential Decree.

(4) A support center for persons with developmental disabilities may employ persons with developmental disabilities who are capable of providing counseling services and conducting educational programs for fellow persons with developmental disabilities.

(5) Matters necessary for the placement, employment, etc. of human resources under paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 35 (Cooperation by Related Institutions)

(1) A support center for persons with developmental disabilities may request the head of any of the following institutions to provide relevant information about persons with developmental disabilities, including the current status of services provided to them. In such cases, the head of an institution in receipt of a request for cooperation shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances: *<Amended on Dec. 29, 2015>*

1. A vocational rehabilitation facility established and operated under Article 25 (2);
2. A lifelong educational institution designated under Article 26 (1) to operate educational courses for persons with developmental disabilities;
3. An institution that provides services under Article 30 through 32;
4. A welfare facility for disabled persons referred to in Article 58 of the Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities;
5. An institution designated under Article 21 (3) of the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities to provide developmental rehabilitation services;
6. An institution that provides services for care and temporary relaxation under Article 24 of the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities;
7. An institution that renders assistance to persons in their activities under subparagraph 6 of Article 2 of the Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities;

8. An institution that implements vocational rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities under Article 9 of the Act on the Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities;
9. A child care center referred to in subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Infant Care Act;
10. The kindergartens provided for by subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Early Childhood Education Act;
11. Schools established under the subparagraphs of Article 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act;
12. A welfare facility for the homeless referred to in Article 16 (1) 1 through 4 of the Act on Support for Welfare and Self-Reliance of the Homeless, Etc.;
13. Other institutions specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(2) Matters necessary for the details of information that may be requested by each institution under paragraph (1), the method of providing such information, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 36 (Establishment and Operation of Information System for Assistance to Persons with Developmental Disabilities)

The Minister of Health and Welfare may establish and operate an information system for assistance to persons with developmental disabilities, to efficiently process various data and information necessary to enforce this Act and to computerize recording and management of such data and information, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 37 (Provision of Services)

(1) When the State and local governments provide services under Articles 30 through 32, they may provide them in the form of social service vouchers under subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act on the Use of Social Services and the Management of Vouchers.

(2) Notwithstanding Article 16 of the Act on the Use of Social Services and the Management of Vouchers, when the Minister of Health and Welfare provides social service vouchers under paragraph (1), he or she may authorize a Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu having jurisdiction over the location of relevant institutions (hereinafter referred to as "designating authority") to designate the institutions, etc. that provide services through social service vouchers, taking into consideration the current supply of and demand for specialized human resources for providing services, the current status of institutions providing services, the number of service users, etc.

(3) Matters necessary for the methods and procedure for providing social service vouchers under paragraphs (1) and (2), the standards and procedure for designating institutions providing services, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 38 (Revised Designation of Institutions Providing Services)

(1) When the head of an institution designated to provide services under Article 37 (2) (hereinafter referred to as "services institution") intends to revise any of important matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, he/shall obtain amended designation from the designating authority, as prescribed by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(2) When a services institution intends to permanently or temporarily close its business, it shall report it to the designating authority by at least 30 days before the scheduled date of permanent or temporary closure of business, and the designating authority in receipt of such report shall recommend the services institution to revoke permanent or temporary closure of business or shall take other measures, if there is no services institution that can replace the former institution in nearby areas or a serious problem is likely to arise in providing services.

(3) If a services institution falls under any of the following cases, the designating authority of services institutions may suspend its business operations for up to six months or may revoke the designation as a services institution: Provided, That the designation must be revoked in cases falling under subparagraph 1:

1. Where the trading agency has obtained the designation by fraud or other improper means;
2. Where a services institution ceases to meet the standards for designation, such as standards for facilities and human resources prescribed in Article 37 (2) and (3);
3. Where a services institution rejects, interferes with, or evades a request for submitting a document and making a report under Article 40 or submits a false document, or fails to cooperate with a relevant public official in an investigation;
4. Where a services institution claims expenses incurred in providing services by fraud or other improper means;
5. Where a services institution divulges personal information related to the provision of services without consent of the person involved.

(4) A person whose designation has been revoked under paragraph (3) shall not be redesignated as an services institution during the period specified by Presidential Decree, which shall not exceed two years from the date of the revocation.

(5) Matters necessary for detailed standards, procedure, etc. for the administrative disposition under paragraph (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

CHAPTER VI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 39 (Instruction and Supervision)

The Minister of Health and Welfare, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may guide and supervise services institutions as necessary to efficiently provide services to persons with developmental disabilities.

Article 40 (Reports and Inspections)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may require the head of a services institution to submit necessary documents and make a report, and may authorize relevant public officials to investigate the current status of management or inspect books of accounts and other documents.

(2) When relevant public officials perform their duties under paragraph (1), they shall carry an identification certificate indicating their authority and present it to persons involved.

Article 41 (Delegation and Entrustment)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare and a Mayor/Do Governor may delegate his or her authority under this Act to the head of an affiliated agency, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may designate a public institution under Article 4 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and entrust the public institution with operating a vocational rehabilitation facility referred to in Article 25 (2) or a support center for persons with developmental disabilities. In such cases, a support center for persons with developmental disabilities may be integrated into the central support center for children with disabilities under Article 8 of the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities or a local support center for children with disabilities under Article 9 of the same Act.

(3) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may entrust the head of a local support center for persons with developmental disabilities with operating shelters for persons with developmental disabilities in peril and inspecting management of accounts under Article 22.

(4) The Minister of Health and Welfare may designate a public institution under Article 4 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and entrust the public institution with establishing and operating the information system for assistance to persons with developmental disabilities under Article 36, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER VII PENTALTY PROVISIONS

Article 42 (Penalty Provisions)

The following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding 10 million won:

1. A person who receives services or assistance specified in Articles 23 through 27 and 30 through 32, or who aids and abets another person in receiving such services or assistance, by fraud or other improper means;
2. The head or an employee of a support center for persons with developmental disabilities, who informs another person of personal information of a reporting person or a fact with which a reporting person can be identified, or discloses or reports such information or fact to the public, in violation of Article 15 (4).

Article 43 (Joint Penalty Provisions)

If the representative of a corporation or an agent, employee, or servant of a corporation or of an individual commits an offense in violation of subparagraph 1 or 2 of Article 42 in connection with the business of the corporation or individual, not only shall such offender be punished accordingly, but the corporation or individual also shall be punished by the fine specified in the relevant Article: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply where the corporation or individual has not neglected due care and supervision over the relevant affairs to prevent such offense.

Article 44 (Administrative Fines)

(1) The following persons shall be subject to an administrative fine not exceeding three million won:

1. A person who fails to report the abandonment of a person with a developmental disability or the committing of any other crime against him or her, in violation of Article 15 (2);
2. A person who rejects or evades an on-site investigation or interferes with the performance of affairs without good cause, in violation of Article 16 (4);

3. The guardian or account custodian of a person with a developmental disability, who rejects a request by the head of a local government for perusal or submission of documents related to the current status of management of accounts or submits false documents, in violation of Article 22 (2);
4. A person who has not obtained revised designation, in violation of Article 38 (1);
5. A person who fails to report permanent or temporary closure of business, or who makes a false report thereon, in violation of Article 38 (2);
6. A person who refuses to submit a document or report under Article 40 (1) without good cause, who submits a false document or report, or who rejects, interferes with, or evades an investigation or inspection.

(2) The administrative fines under paragraph (1) shall be imposed and collected by the Minister of Health and Welfare, each Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of each Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Reference 02: The history of grade criterion of 'autistic spectrum disorder'

(1) Public Notice of MoHW 2003-37 (2003. 6. 28), the criterion for 'developmental disorder,' p. 48.

Grade 1	A person who is not showing normal developmental stages has Pervasive developmental disorder according to the ICD-10 criterion, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and who corresponds to the over 12 items from 20 items of disability measurement standard or has a GAS scale under 20
Grade 2	A person who is not showing normal developmental stages has Pervasive developmental disorder according to the ICD-10 criterion, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and corresponds to the over eight items from 20 items of disability measurement standard or has a GAS scale of 21~40
Grade 3	A person who has the same characteristic as grade 2 but has an Intellectual Quotient over 71 and who corresponds to the over four items from 20 items of disability measurement standard by disability in functions and ability or has a GAS scale of 41~50

(2) Public Notice of MoHW 2009-227 (2009. 12. 23), the criterion for 'autism spectrum disorder,' p. 58.

Grade 1	A person with the pervasive developmental disorder (autism disease), according to the ICD-10 criterion, does not show normal developmental stages, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and has a GAS scale under 20 by disability in functions and ability
Grade 2	A person with the pervasive developmental disorder (autism disease), according to the ICD-10 criterion, does not show normal developmental stages, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and has a GAS scale of 21~40 by disability in functions and ability
Grade 3	A person with the same characteristic as grade 2, but has an Intellectual Quotient over 71, and has a GAS scale of 41~50 by disability in functions and ability

(2) Public Notice of MoHW 2019-227 (2019. 7. 1), the criterion for 'autism spectrum disorder,' p. 41.

A person with a disability who has severe degrees	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person with the pervasive developmental disorder (autism disease), according to the ICD-10 criterion, does not show normal developmental stages, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and has a GAS scale under 20 by disability in functions and ability2. A person with the pervasive developmental disorder (autism disease), according to the ICD-10 criterion, does not show normal developmental stages, has an Intellectual Quotient under 70, and has a GAS scale of 21~40 by disability in functions and ability3. A person with the same characteristic same as numbers one and two but has an Intellectual Quotient over 71 and has a GAS scale of 41~50 by disability in functions and ability
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Reference 03: Example of the inhuman question for the survey

Jang Hyeyeong(2018), *when we became adults*, Woodstock Publisher. pp. 157-162, 164, 167. We got oral permission from MP Jang. The reproduction of parts outside the report is strictly prohibited.

A few weeks later, I got a phone call from the National Pension Service. It was a call to schedule a personal assistance rating review. She could choose home inspection or visit inspection. We decided to visit the National Pension Service. Finally, Review Day has dawned. The three of us, Hye-Jeong, Jeong-Min and Me, got on a bus and headed to the National Pension Service near Chungjeong-ro.

The staff led us to an empty conference room. Interestingly, he didn't sit next to us but sat two or three seats away from us. He immediately posed a question to me, not Hye-Jeong. From the beginning, he thought that Hye-Jeong lacked communication skills.

During the conversation, Hye-Jeong suddenly intervened and showed the staff the wounds she had suffered from a fall while walking down the street a few days ago. He kept asking me questions without any response to Hye-Jeong's words. He had much interest in our parents. He often asked about my parents' survival, how we lived together, and how often we contacted them. When asked if I had another brother, I said yes, and the staff asked if he was living together or married. After the question about my family was over, he wondered where Hye-Jeong was going. I wanted to do this at this time, so I explained our situation comprehensively... But the simple questions continued. Questions came from where she went to school, with whom she went there, whether she took classes in a classroom with 'normal classmates', and if she continued to live in the residential institution for the PwD after graduating high school.

Dealing with the suffering of others requires courtesy. However, it seemed that they would be forgiven any ignorance and rudeness in the name of 'Examination'. As a human being, someone could not understand the pain that Hye-Jeong was going through. I was looking at Hye-Jeong's life and my family's entire life under the name of 'Examination'... To me, the question that ran

through my whole life seemed to be a question that was insignificant to him. It was tragic that I could not even express my displeasure for fear of affecting the judgement. ...

Simple questions continued. These were whether Hye-Jeong could read letters, read books, handle her personal affairs, and she could handle urine and faeces or not. ... I realised. The person I was talking to was not a person but rather a piece of paper with a few questions neatly written. No matter how I explained it in various ways, it was a meaningless gesture. The accepted answer was yes or no, But I couldn't help but talk... My expectation was in vain. Similar questions followed again: What does she do at home? Does she watch TV? Does she sleep well? How many times a day does she take medicine? ...

How many hours or minutes are these questions each? If I say I feed Hye-Jeong with a spoon, how many hours for personal assistance will it take to return to her? Why did the creator of this system give this question so much time? ... The staff of the National Pension Service treated us with a friendly face from beginning to end throughout the screening process. It made me sad that the kindness was not fake. Does this staff know what shame we feel as human beings during this judging? ...

About a month after the review, we get information that 94 hours of assistance service per month. Again, there was no explanation as to why it was 94 hours. It felt like when I got something by inserting a coin in the arcade and spinning a draw. I had a miserable feeling, thinking it was lucky for her to have even 94 hours.

Reference 04: Task list of <PwDD Lifelong Care Comprehensive Measure>

Timeline	Task #	Subject
Early childhood	1	Reinforce early diagnosis for DD and care & education services
	1-1	Building a system for early diagnosis and management of the DD
	1-2	Enhancing accessibility to care and education services for a child with DD
	2	Build early intervention, including education for parents with DD
	2-1	Building an early intervention system by reinforcing the capacity for caring child with DD
	2-2	Support education for parents of infants and children with DD, using mentoring, <i>et cetera</i> .

School-age	3	Reinforce custom education for DD in School ages
	3-1	Supporting voucher for care service after class
	3-2	Expand Special Education schools and increase Teachers for Special education
	4	Support for reinforcing the abilities of DD and parents in the adult transitional period
	4-1	Reinforcing Career education, job trial and training
	4-2	Reinforcing the capacity of Parents for searching individually suitable career
	4-3	Supporting integrated services through education, welfare, and employment
	5	Activate participation in the community through daily activities (Community care)
	5-1	Activating care and participation in the community through daily activity services
	5-2	Supporting Housing welfare for Independence living of DD at home
	5-3	Supporting the-institution and Independent Living for DD in living at institutions
	6	Activate participation in the community through job rehabilitation, and work support
	6-1	Activating the participation in economic activities of DD
	6-2	Supporting customised work training and jobs
	6-3	Supporting employment retention and improving awareness in the workplace
	Middle and Old age	7
7-1		Expanding community care infra for DD
7-2		Reinforcing community-centred health care management system for DD
8		Ensure incomes for DD in middle and old ages
8-1		Reinforcing income support by expanding pension for the Disabled
8-2		Supporting stable income management by introducing public trust for DD

All age	9	Reinforce medical accessibility for Developmental Disabilities by rehabilitation and intervention into the problem behaviour
	9-1	Opening Regional health care centre for DD and Centre for enhancing behaviour Development in [main] areas
	9-2	Building Public Child Rehabilitation Hospital
	10	Reinforce the rights of DDs and the emotional support for Parents and Family
	10-1	Expanding public guardianship and legal support for DD
	10-2	Reinforcing rights advocacy and sex education for DD
	10-3	Reinforcing emotional support for Parents and Family

Reference 05: “The Autistic needs LED lighting!” (’18. 9. 19)

Autistics need LED lights!

We condemn ignoring autistics and taking measures against unregistered autistics and autistic adults!

First, as a member of autistic users, we’d like to express our gratitude for announcing your intention to promote a comprehensive policy for people with DD, including Autistics. On the last 12th day [of September], The Government of the Republic of Korea suddenly released the ‘Comprehensive Plan of lifelong care Plan for PwDD (DDLCCP)’. On the same day morning, The Blue house invited some DD users, so-called ‘the groups representing PwDD’ and some parties to an invitational meeting hosted by Minister Park Neung-Hoo, with President Moon Jae-In personally attending.

However, we, adult ASD users, are outraged by the content of this measure. The Ministry of Health and Welfare officials revealed the lack of policies for PwDD and PwID, as well as ignorance of the rights of autistic persons. As a result, we had to accept only policies centred on PwID that completely ignored the lifestyles of autistics, who became the driving force behind the DD-Act.

PwDD is persons with the same dignity as non-disabled persons and are subjects of rights. Of course, support such as communication and social enhancement is necessary for PwDD due to their characteristics of disabilities. However, this perception was not found in the ‘Comprehensive Lifelong Care Plan for PwDD’ announced today. From the title of this measure, the will to care for PwDD was expressed. The status is the same as viewing PwDD as an object that does not deserve

rights in our society.

Therefore, it is natural that these measures did not include the right to marry, the right to form a self-help group to have a voice, the right to self-determination through access to information and measures to guarantee the right to choose. If the MoHW had not been ignorant of the rights of PwDDs, would it not have used the word 'right' rather than 'care' and tried to incorporate what was just said?

This lack of awareness is more clearly revealed at the 'Announcement and Invitational Meeting of Comprehensive Lifetime Care Plan for PwDD' held at Blue House on the 12th. Regarding the comprehensive measures, PwID and their guardians at least had their voices heard. However, they did not even give them time to speak up for the voices of autistics. Autistics who attended the event had to carry out only auxiliary roles, such as showing the arts and making coffee. The government has revealed its ignorance of autistics.

As a result, most of the comprehensive lifelong care plans for PwDD would have had to be built around only PwID. In this measure, we can not find a single word of policy tailored to autistics. For example, although the accreditation of non-accredited alternative schools for autistics is an urgent task, no workaround can be found here. It is doubtful whether they have even considered support for personal assistants for autistic or the revitalisation of culture and art for PwD, a recent trend in the autistic world. They think that all problems will be solved if only PwID are supported in the first place.

Even more severe, there was no mention of unrecognised borderline disabilities. The issue of borderline autistics is not a one- or two-day trial. As IQ is included in the diagnostic criteria for autistic disability, many high-functioning autistic people are not registered. They do not receive adequate services and are forced into the same competition as non-disabled people. There is also a case of entering the military on active duty and completing military service under the stigma of a soldier of interest. As a result, the # of registered autistics appears to be less than the actual #. Moreover, there are many adult autistics, and it is frustrating to say that they do not have the intention to subsidise the cost of diagnosis for them.

Besides, comprehensive policies for PwDD, including PwID, were also perceived as lacking. In education, the education policy separating PwD and the non-disabled was still central, including expanding special schools and special classes in mainstream schools. The government could not find the will for community inclusion for PwDD to learn, get along with others, and live as dignified members of society. It seems they only thought of PwDD as beings on a remote island.

The same goes for employment; even though it was trying to promote employment services for PwDD, policies for high-functioning autistics and PwID were omitted because they only fell into 'tailored vocational training' for People with severe disabilities. Of course, the awareness level of

the Employment Agency for People with Disabilities (KEAD), which introduces only jobs that do not fit PwDD while introducing employment, is also deplorable. We were wondering if you were aware of the reality that the subsidy only applies to companies that have more than one registered PwD, who said they would support employee retention. It is questionable if they will be interested in their corporate life. Of course, neither the Basic Pension for PwD nor service support is available to high-functioning autistics.

Imposing these policies on autistic people can only be seen as an endorsement by the government to continue their lives as PwD who must wait for them to receive dripping water. Before the Moon Jae-in government dares to speak of an inclusion policy, it is necessary to properly understand the missing rights of autistics and PwID, including autistic people in the policy discussion, and find and distribute urgent and necessary policies for autistic people. We also regret the intellectually disabled community, who welcomes the decision on an approach that is only necessary for them. Now, autistics need a safe, cheap, and long-lasting LED light instead of a single candle that may go out at any moment.

Accordingly, we assert the following to the government of the Korean Republic, President Moon Jae-In, and Minister Park Neung-Hoo with our assertions.

One. The Korean government should apologise for excluding autistics and PwDD from the so-called 'measures' and include them in revising policies.

One. The Korean government should acknowledge its ignorance of policies for autistics and apologise immediately.

One. The Korean government should establish and implement individual measures for autistics.

One. The Moon Jae-in administration should immediately revise the comprehensive lifelong care plan for PwDD.

One. The Korean government should regularly and effectively conduct education on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD), which informs employees of the rights of PwID and autistics and reflects this in the policy.

September 19, 2018,

The Adult Autism (Spectrum) Disabilities Self-advocacy Meeting, estas
(Corporation) Walking lives with People with Developmental Disabilities

Reference 06: Key contents of Meeting plan

목임 Key contents of Energizing Self-advocacy Meeting Plan

Goals	Building close service provider network in the community			
	Creating Jobs, and enhancing vitality in the life of DD			
	Achieving Care Economy, and promoting associated industries			
	구분	지금은(As-Is)	→	앞으로는(To-Be, ~'22)
	Self-advocacy meeting	Constructed and Operated By privately	Operation	Expand to Si, Gun, Gu, Eup, Myeon, Dong level
	Enterprise for Social Economy	66 companies (17 Social Enterprises, 49 Social Co-ops)	Number of companies	150 companies
		Focused in Seoul(18) and Gyeonggi(20) area	Local distribution	Make spread into nationwide
Promote Strategy	Build basis for Vitalizing self-advocacy meeting → Guide Self-advocacy meetings into Social economy Enterprises → Expand participation of Social economy enterprises in sectors			
Action Plan	Notice, Promote & Operate	Convert into SEs		Participate & Advance
	Infant & Child age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult and Mentor for Start of Co-ops & Social Enterprises - Support of cost for building standard business place - Customed academy education - Support management in sectors of culture, arts, fair travel & agriculture 		Care services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notice [into parents] when [DDs] are in examining, diagnosed, or registered - Operate programs for education for parents 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing care services with Teenagers [in DD] after school - Daily Services for Adults - Support operating SEs in Consortium for care services
	Schooling age			Education services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make briefing sessions for parents - Operate programs for education for parents 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Special School Co-ops & Support operation - Providing Education Projects for parents
Adult age	Culture, Art, Health services			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notice [to DD] by KEAD & training centers, and operate SA meeting for peer supporters - Attend at Daily Activity Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing culture & art program cf. Saturday Culture School, Small Theaters, etc., - Nurturing public sports club - Providing family rest project 			
All age	Infrastructure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing information into Online(Onman, homepages) - Rent spaces for self-advocacy meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Health Center for PwD & Support operation - Supporting build & operation for community family 			

Reference 07: reports from ablenews about the dropping from disability registration (2020)

Lee Seulgi(2020), “Drop from disability re-evaluation, Not ended fighting”, ablenews, July 31, 2020. abnews.kr/1RF1

Disability Retrial Disqualification, Unfinished Fight

Rejection of objection after national petition, A broken son's dream

“Blind spot of shattering prospect of national team and employment...We will make it to the end.”

Ablenews, Date : 2020-07-31 13:33:27



Photo of Yoon Seung-sang's parents, Yoon Eun-Cheol, Lee Hye-Jin couple. They are determined to make every effort until the end for their son's disability registration.©Ablenews

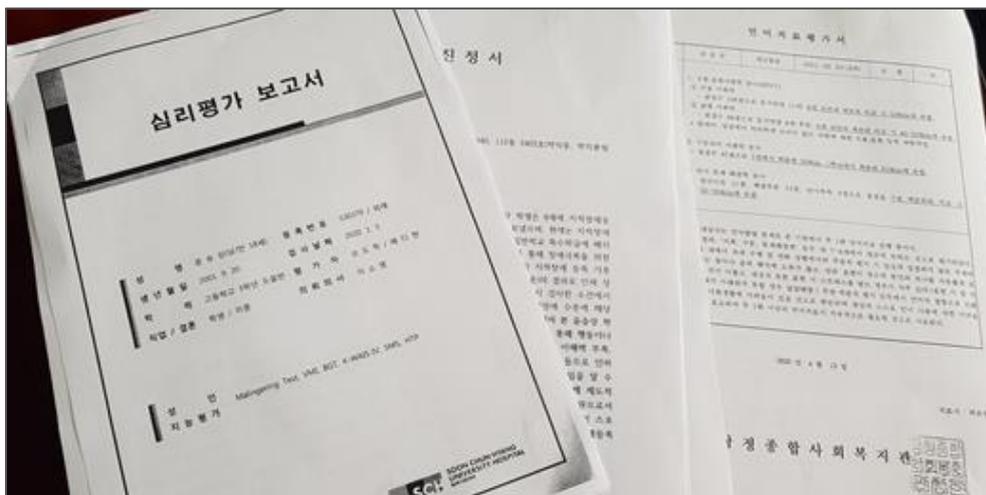
On June 1, Ablenews reported on the voices of parents of people with developmental disabilities who were eliminated from the retrial for intellectual disability under the title “Children with developmental disabilities to be eliminated from the trial of disability.” At that time, parents who said they were waiting for an objection to the disability retrial to the National Pension Service

pointed out the wrong criteria for disability adjudication through a petition to the Blue House.

A total of 817 people participated in the national petition, which was held from May 27 to June 26. Although the number is less than the 200,000 standards that can receive answers from the Blue House, the Disability community voiced sympathy for their situation and caused a reverberation. And now, more than two months have passed, and Ablenews received a call from the parent who filed the national petition.

“The appeal was not good. It was finally judged as 'out of grade'. Anyway, thank you for your interest and reporting.”

Although it did not lead to a significant issue through the national petition, he said there was a big change in the family. And the fight isn't over yet. To hear the vivid voices, on the 30th, Ablenews visited the family of Yoon Seung-sang (20, male) located in Bucheon, Gyeonggi-do and met Seungsang's parents Yoon Eun-cheol (50) and Lee Hye-jin (49).



Documents such as Yoon Seung-sang's psychological evaluation report. ©Ablenews

“When he was first diagnosed with a disability, I didn't want to believe it, so I once asked the doctor, 'Can you remove the disability registration tag later? I thought that if I worked hard, I would be able to remove his disability tag... I'm in tears now.’”

Seung-sang, who turned 20 this year, had his disability registration cancelled upon graduating from school, and his dreams of finding a job after post-secondary vocational course and his family's hopes were shattered.

After being judged for intellectual disability of grade 3 at the age of 6 in 2008, he received the same disability grade by a retrial in 2012 because he was suddenly judged “out of grade” in the result of the disability retrial conducted earlier this year.

According to the notice of 'Criteria for Determining the Degree of Disability' by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Intellectual disability is judged according to the IQ obtained by conducting personal intelligence tests such as the Wexler intelligence test, and it is stated that the social maturity test is referred when judging disability.

IQ refers to the overall test IQ that combines verbal IQ and motion IQ. , If the total IQ is the lowest score by age, and it is difficult to calculate the IQ accurately, the GAS and non-verbal intelligence test tools (visual-motor integrated development test: VMI, Bender Gestalt test: BGT) are additionally implemented. After that, it is required to submit detailed opinions on the contents and results of the examination.

(1) 지적장애는 웨슬러 지능검사 등 개인용 지능검사를 실시하여 얻은 지능지수 (IQ)에 따라 판정하며, 사회성숙도 검사를 참조한다. 지능지수는 언어성 지능지수와 동작성 지능지수를 종합한 전체 검사 지능지수를 말하며, 전체 지능지수가 연령별 최저득점으로 정확한 지능지수 산출이 어려운 경우에는 GAS 및 비언어적 지능검사도구(시각-운동통합발달검사:VMI, 벤더게슈탈트검사:BGT)를 추가 시행하고, 검사내용, 검사결과에 대한 상세한 소견을 제출한다.

<장애정도기준>

장애정도	장애상태
장애의 정도가 심한 장애인	1. 지능지수가 35 미만인 사람으로 일상생활과 사회생활의 적응이 현저하게 곤란하여 일생동안 타인의 보호가 필요한 사람 2. 지능지수가 35 이상 50 미만인 사람으로 일상생활의 단순한 행동을 훈련시킬 수 있고, 어느 정도의 감독과 도움을 받으면 복잡하지 아니하고 특수기술을 요하지 아니하는 직업을 가질 수 있는 사람 3. 지능지수가 50 이상 70 이하인 사람으로 교육을 통한 사회적·직업적 재활이 가능한 사람

The level of disability severity. ©Ministry of Health and Welfare

The standard of disability degree is ▲IQ score of less than 35, challenging to adapt to everyday life and social life ▲IQ 35 or more and less than 50, simple behaviour training in daily life is possible ▲IQ 50 or more and 70 or less, social and vocational rehabilitation through education, *et cetera*.

조합점수표							
<2008년 최초 판정>							
환산점수합	언어이해 12	지각추론 22	작업기억 8	처리속도 14	전체검사 56		
조합점수	66	84	66	86	68		
백분위	1	14	1	18	2		
95% 신뢰구간	61-75	78-93	61-76	79-97	64-74		
VMI <input type="checkbox"/> 원점수: 13(6세 10개월)							
<2012년 재판정>							
K-WISC-III <input type="checkbox"/> 전체 지능: 62 <input type="checkbox"/> 언어성 지능: 53 <input type="checkbox"/> 동작성 지능: 75							
언어성 검사	상식 2	공통 5	산수 4	어휘 3	이해 3	숫자 3	
동작성 검사	빠진 11	기호 8	차례 5	토막 6	모양 3	동형 11	미로
하위 척도 <input type="checkbox"/> 언어 이해 : 53(0.1% 이하) <input type="checkbox"/> 지각 조직 : 74(4.2%)							
<input type="checkbox"/> 주의 집중 : 61(0.5%) <input type="checkbox"/> 처리 속도 : 97(42.1%)							
SMS <input type="checkbox"/> 사회 연령(SA): 7.67세 <input type="checkbox"/> 사회적응 지수(SQ): 69							
<2020년 재판정>							
	언어이해 (VCI)	지각추론 (PRI)	작업기억 (WMI)	처리속도 (PSI)	일반지능지수 (GAI)	전체지능지수 (FSIQ)	
지표점수	64	84	81	100	69	74	
백분위	1%ile	14%ile	10%ile	50%ile	2%ile	4%ile	
5% 신뢰구간	59-73	78-93	75-90	91-109	64-76	70-80	
기술적 분류	매우 낮음	평균 하	평균 하	평균	매우 낮음	경계선	
SMS <input type="checkbox"/> 사회 지수(SQ): 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 사회 연령(SA): 만 8세 2개월							

Seung-sang's disability judgement record. From the top, the first judgement in 2008, the retrial in 2012, the retrial in 2020. ©AbleNews

The contents of Seungsang's disability judgement record are as follows.

In 2008, he got ▲ 66 points in language comprehension, 84 points in perceptual reasoning, 66 points in working memory, 86 points in processing speed, and 68 points in the overall index to be judged as intellectual disabilities of grade 3 and In 2012, he received ▲ intellectual disability re-judgement of a grade 3 re-judgment with 53 points in language comprehension, 74 points in perceptual organisation, 61 points in attention, 97 points in processing speed, 69 points in social adaptation index, and 62 points in overall index.

However, in January 2020, he received language comprehension scores of 64 points, perceptual reasoning scores of 84 points, working memory 81 points, processing speed 100 points, a general intelligence (GAI) score of 74, an overall score of 74, and a social index (SQ) of 51 (8 years and 2 months). At the end of February, he received 'disposition outside the grade' because he received a score of 74 that exceeded the 'intelligence score of 50 or more and less than 70', which is the

standard for disability registration.

Seung-sang's parents couldn't understand the 'out-of-class' disposition. Language comprehension, perceptual reasoning, working memory, and general intelligence were all 'meager' and 'below average', except for 'processing speed', which received an average score of 100. However, it is pointed out that other indices are ignored because the processing speed has increased the average value.

"It's not that he got a disability one day; he was a child with a disability since childhood. It's unfair to ignore all the indices only because 'processing speed' was good. Seung-sang can't even make eye contact with strangers, and he can't communicate or express his thoughts. He has to look at the child's life and divide the average."

They immediately raised the issue with the National Pension Service, but the only answer was that, although social maturity is also considered, the overall index has exceeded 70, so social maturity cannot have an absolute effect. The result of the judgement cannot be changed, and the couple despaired at the contents of his phone call that there was no alternative but to file an administrative lawsuit.

With the thought of "Let's do something!" the couple has done an administrative adjudication, objection, and even a petition to the Blue House. To the extent of actively responding to broadcasters' requests for coverage in the national petition's comments.

There is a reason why Hyejin's couple have no choice but to catch even a straw.

"Yun Seung-sang seems to have a dream that is unique to him. What is it?"

"I want to become a national team player or a professional player"

"Seungsang Yoon, I will support you to become a good national team player in the future."

-During the official YouTube interview of the Korean Paralympic Committee-

This is an interview with Seung-sang, who won the gold medal in Men's individual and duo bowling at the 13th National Sports Festival for Students with Disabilities in May of last year. He went through several rehearsals with his father's help for a short 56-second interview.

When he was in the first year of middle school (Inclusive Class), Seung-sang became interested in bowling during an after-school class and had a dream to become the national bowling team for persons with disabilities. The couple decided to support their son's dream, seeing him actively. Seung-sang doesn't usually say a word, but he gets excited whenever he goes to the bowling alley and pours out stories.

After entering the sophomore year of middle school, he started bowling in earnest. After a year, he represented Gyeonggi-do at the National Sports Festival for Students with Disabilities and took first place in the individual competition, standing tall as a bowling prospect. After attending Jungheung High School, he was active in the bowling team and was selected for the national team for people with disabilities.

Seung-sang's room was a 'bowling' paradise. Numerous medals and trophies, models of bowling pins, and even pictures of people playing bowling. It is said that it is his pleasure to play all day with the Lego on the chessboard with bowling pins and balls. The happiest time for Seung-sang is to visit a nearby bowling alley and play bowling alone for 3-4 hours.

"I couldn't help but tell my son that he was disqualified from the national team for the disabled. I must renew the national team qualification once a year, but my son's dreams have all been in vain due to the cancellation of his disability registration. There was even talk of linking with companies and employees, but it collapsed instantly."

Hyejin and her husband tightened the laces of their sneakers again. With this national petition as an opportunity, the couple received support from parents and incredible comfort as they received a helping hand from an organisation for the disabled to help with administrative litigation.

An executive from a parent organisation with persons with disabilities who saw the Able News article gave a helping hand to the couple, said that they should register as an autistic disability again and recommended a hospital to receive an autistic disability test. And on the interview day, Hyejin, her husband and Seungsang received their first consultation.

"Seung-sang will graduate from the post-secondary vocational course at the end of next year. I want my son to have a disability registration before that. What can my son, with the intelligence of 7~8 years old, do after he graduates from the course and go out into society?"

Although the future outcome is unknown, Hyejin and her husband hold hands with each other again, saying they would do whatever they could.

Lastly, Ablenews adds a written complaint written by Seung-sang's post-secondary vocational teacher when the Hye-jin couple filed an administrative lawsuit in April. We support Seung-sang, whose goal disappeared overnight, to achieve his dream of becoming his favourite bowler again.

'Yun Seung-sang, who has been living with a person with an intellectual disability and a student subject to special education since childhood, cannot become a person without disability overnight. Although the test results may improve because of receiving special education and special education-related services and trying to overcome his handicap, they cannot show the same level

of performance as a person without disability.

As a homeroom teacher, I earnestly ask you to reconsider your judgement regarding disability registration so that he can overcome his disability as a person with intellectual disability, achieve his dreams, and fulfil his role as a member of society through educational activities and social support tailored to the characteristics and abilities of the student.'

-장애인 곁을 든든하게 지켜주는 대안언론 에이블뉴스(ablenews.co.kr)-

Lee Seulgi(2020), "The difficulties of family by the Drop from disability re-evaluation resolved", ablenews, July 31, 2020. abnews.kr/1SXJ

Resolving the difficulties of families of a person with intellectual disability due to elimination from disability registration out of disability retrials

[After the report] Appeal to national petition, Determined as Autistic Disability

Plan to re-register as a Bowling national team player, "Thank you"

Ablenews, Date : 2020-12-30 16:22:11

'I am Seung-sang's mother. I got the results yesterday evening. He was diagnosed as autistic disability of grade 3. Well done for all your help. Thank You.'

On the morning of the 22nd day, a welcome text message arrived at the reporter. It was Lee Hye-jin, the mother of Seung-sang Yun, whose disability registration was cancelled when he graduated from school last summer. I was happy to call and hear about the situation after the report. "I was at a loss as to how to live, but a way to live is now found." Her voice was so bright.

It was at the beginning of June that I became acquainted with Seung-sang's family. Parents who are waiting for an appeal after being rejected from the Intellectual Disability retrial, posted an article in the Blue House National Petition with the title 'What is the disability retrial for?' after making an article with a desperate voice, I went to my home

in Bucheon, Gyeonggi-do and heard their sad story. On July 31st, an interview article was published with “**Disability Retrial Disqualification, Unfinished Fight**”.

Seung-sang, who turned 20 this year, was being judged as having an intellectual disability of grade 3 in 2008 at the age of 6 and received the same grade by a disability retrial in 2012. In the results of the disability trial conducted earlier this year, he was suddenly judged as ‘out of grade’. Upon graduation from school, disability registration was cancelled, and his dream of becoming a national bowler for the disabled had to stop.

A child who cannot make eye contact with strangers and cannot communicate or communicate is not a person with a disability? The parents said they could not understand why the ‘out of grade’ disposition was high because of the high ‘processing speed’ score in the disability test. Their appeal to the National Pension Service was also rejected, and while they were preparing for an administrative trial, someone said, ‘I think Seung-sang is autistic. let’s register him as a autistic person.’ They accepted this advice and decided to start from scratch.

And on the day of the interview, they had my first consultation, and the article was published. After the article was published, we received several sad emails from parents stating that their child was eliminated from disability registration after the disability retrial. They also prepared administrative lawsuits and appeals and were curious about Seung-sang’s story.

“It also took a long time to get checked, and to replenish the documents.”

Seung-Gun's parents said that they had heard from a professor at Seoul National University Hospital ‘they had more autistic tendencies than intellectual disability, so why didn't you do an autism test?’ At that time, the specialist said that he had an intellectual disability, so the parents, ignorant of the disability, had no choice but to trust the doctor's words. It was wrong from the start.”

In the end, after receiving all the tests, they got a medical certificate and applied for disability registration as an autistic disorder to the National Pension Service in October. However, staff in National Pension Service said that the documents were insufficient, so they submitted additional documents such as life records, medical records, and his help group records and supplemented them in November. And it was only on December 21st that he was finally diagnosed with autistic disability.

The dream of becoming a national bowling player that has stopped, seems likely to come true sometime next year. After registering him as a player early next year, they are eagerly waiting for his national team trial between January and March. They expect that his employment in post-secondary vocation, where there will be a dark future, will also be smooth. Hyejin said repeatedly,

"I was relieved of a great anxiety. Thank you so much."

The suffering of a child who was suddenly thrown out to borderline disability and his family continues. Even after that, I was heart-broken as I read the emails from the parents saying their children were rejected from the disability retrial.

Has the child really overcome his disability and become a non-disabled person? The amount and painful time of administrative litigation for disability adjudication are too heavy for families of persons with developmental disabilities who feel financial burden from the treatment and rehabilitation of their children. 'Who is disability adjudication for?'

-장애인 곁을 든든하게 지켜주는 대안언론 에이블뉴스(ablenews.co.kr)-

Reference 08: reports from ablenews about the dropping from disability registration(2022)

Baek Min(2022) [Mother's appeal for 'failing to register as autistic disability for years'](#), able news, January 14th, 2022

Mother's appeal for 'failing to register for autistic disability for years'

Judgement as 'out of' grade despite Doctor's diagnosis and treatment record for years
Administrative adjudication request dismissed...Recent appeal to 'disability not applicable'

Ablenews, Date : 2022-01-14 13:22:36

"My hearts are broken. Isn't it just asking for a child without a disability to be recognized as a person with disability? My son has had this treatment for years, and there's evidence. It is asking for disability recognition based on that, but it is very difficult for my son to continuously fail the disability registration."

Recently, a mother raised doubts about the rating review by complaining to Able News that she is struggling to register her son with autistic disability but continues to be judged not eligible for disability.

The mother felt that her son Min-Jun Kim (pseudonym, 19 years old) was a little different from the other children when he was 4 years old, but she did not know that it was a sign of autistic

disability.

At that time, I happened to learn about attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) through TV, and it was similar to what my son looked like, so I vaguely thought that my child might have ADHD.

It was when Minjun entered kindergarten when he was 6 years old that his mother became aware of the difference. He went to a private kindergarten with strict rules, and he showed sudden behaviour in the process of preparing and announcing a joke feast, and his mother decided to go to the hospital when the vice president said that he had to have an assistant teacher to go up to the 7th year class.

The mother, who visited a neuropsychiatrist specialising in children, explained that her son seemed to be exhibiting ADHD behaviour, and after a short examination, Min-Jun was treated for ADHD.

In addition, to receive an education centred on play, he had to quit the private kindergarten and attend a related day-care centre. However, upon graduating from a 7th-year class, the homeroom teacher told his mother that her son lacked social skills, so she visited a network hospital near his house, where he was advised to take medicine and play with sand.

The mother, who thought it would be burdensome to feed her young son, only played with sand with her son, but after he entered elementary school, the homeroom teacher said, "he is different and different from other children," so he started taking medicine.

He continued to receive treatment at the time of the doctor's opinion that symptoms could be improved with treatment, but his condition gradually worsened, and he was subjected to school violence for a considerable period due to problems with his sociality, so Minjun eventually dropped out of school when he was in the fourth grade of elementary school.

After that, while going back and forth between hospitals and continuing tests and diagnosis, I heard that Min-Jun was not ADHD, but Asperger's Syndrome or a high-functioning autistic disability. And, because of visiting Shinchon Severance in 2014 and receiving an examination, Min-jun was diagnosed with an autistic disability in grade 3.

As a result, his mother applied for disability registration in November 2014, but was judged as "out of grade".

In Korea, according to the disability grading criteria, the autistic disability must be diagnosed as F84 pervasive developmental disability (autism) according to the diagnostic guidelines of the 10th International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), and The decision is made by

comprehensively considering the status of autistic disability and the disability of mental capacity caused by the disability.

According to the National Pension Service, in the case of Min Jun, the findings related to autistic disability were not clear on the disability diagnosis and medical records, and he was treated for ADHD, etc. In consideration of the IQ score of 99 in the psychological evaluation report, comprehensive findings, temporary symptoms, and treatment progress, it was judged that it did not meet the criteria for the autistic disability rating.

After being determined not to be disabled, she visited the National Pension Service directly and consulted with the person concerned. As a result, she received an answer that it was difficult for the relevant data to be a basis for disability registration because Shinchon Severance Hospital was not a hospital he had been to continuously.

Inevitably, he was treated at a private hospital, and in 2017, he was diagnosed with Asperger's at Seoul National University Bundang Hospital. Based on this, she tried to apply for disability registration again, but it was not possible due to the affairs of the family and her mother's health problems at the time.

Then, in 2019, due to a personal accident, Minjun's condition worsened. Despite years of treatment, his condition did not improve; simple social activities and communication were difficult for him, so she applied for his disability registration again in 2020, but the result was the same.

The mother, who could not give up, filed an administrative appeal to the Seoul Special Administrative Tribunal against the decision not to be a person with a disability.

However, as a result of a comprehensive review of the fact that he was diagnosed with ADHD as a child and received treatment for related problems up to the time of diagnosis, the treatment progress, etc., although there is a problem in social functioning, the administrative appeal request was also dismissed, the tribunal said that the limited interest related to autistic disability and the peculiar homologous behavioural characteristics of a specific pattern was not clear and that it was not recognized as a state of disability in function and ability, and the administrative appeal request was dismissed.

“The child has been receiving treatment since 2009. Since 2014, he has been diagnosed with an autistic disability at a hospital and received related treatment for 8 years. However, from 2009 to 2013, I did not know much about autistic disability, so I do not know why the treatment for ADHD the main reason was for not registering as an autistic disability.”

In the end, Min-jun was again diagnosed with an autistic disability at Gangnam Severance Hospital after about five months of treatment starting in June 2021.

Specifically, the diagnosis detail is that a person diagnosed with ICD-10 autistic disability due to delayed speech and social development since childhood, has been receiving treatment at another hospital during school age, and has an IQ of 81 in the psychological evaluation conducted on November 2, 2021; It is evaluated as CARS 30.5 points and GAS 45 points, which corresponds to autism spectrum disability.

However, although autistic disability is listed in the diagnosis for the degree of disability, in consideration of the psychological evaluation report, clinical symptoms and treatment progress, etc. National Pension Service said that the status of autistic disorder and the degree of mental disability caused by it did not meet the criteria for the degree of autistic disorder, so it determined that he was not a person with a disability; the mother filed an objection on the 11th day.

The mother said, "In the medical record submitted to the National Pension Service, the child has been listed as F848 Other Pervasive Developmental Disability for several years, and his condition is getting worse. But he was not registered as a person with a disability, I don't know what to do."

She added with pleading, "I was diagnosed with autistic disorder and Asperger's syndrome at Sinchon Severance, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, and Gangnam Severance, However, Contrary to these diagnoses and opinions, I cannot know whether there is any significant reason for disqualifying the disability registration."

Finally, she added and cried, "When a child was young, it was possible to take care of it, but now that he is an adult, he has grown too much. The child's condition is not improving, but I am not sure how long I will be able to take care of it. look at the child You will know when you see the child's condition."

A few months after this article was published, Kim, with the characteristic of the disability, was registered as an autistic disability. As such, Korea's disability diagnosis standards do not give up being only tied to medical standards of disability.

Reference 09: Surge of ADHD women

If you often forget and have difficulty concentrating on work...perhaps you have Adult ADHD?

Yonhap News, 2021. 10. 28. 2022. 1. 8. <https://www.yna.co.kr/view/AKR20211014164600797>

(Seoul=Yonhap News) "I can't remember my boss's instructions", "It's hard to get started."

If you often forget or feel restless and impulsive, you may suspect that you have 'adult ADHD(attention deficit hyperactivity disorder)'.

When we think of ADHD, we often think of a distracted boy, but 'adult ADHD' is also a phenomenon that can often appear.

Professor Han Gyu-man of Korea University School of Medicine explained, "If distracted or restless hyperactivity is the main symptom of children's ADHD, difficulty in concentrating or problems with impulsivity are prominent in adult ADHD."

Professor Lee Jung-han of Yonsei University College of Medicine said, "Adult ADHD has the biggest problem with inattention. It includes not being able to concentrate properly while studying or working, forgetting schedules and repeating the same mistakes over and over."

Amid this, a member of National Assembly and former doctor, Shin Hyun-young, recently drew attention by publishing an analysis result of a surge in ADHD among women in their 20s and 30s based on the attention-deficit/hyperactivity (ADHD) disease treatment data received from the National Health Insurance Service.

Looking at these results, between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of women with ADHD among ADHD patients increased by 6.6 percentage points, but the proportion of men with ADHD decreased by 6.6%.

A striking point is that the number of women with ADHD in their 20s and 30s increased from 10,777 in 2016 to 12,524 in 2020. Specifically, during this period, the rate of increase for women with ADHD in their 30s was 89.1%, and those in their 20s reached 84.6%.

In the case of adult ADHD patients, they showed symptoms from a young age, but they thought it is a little bit, but after becoming an adult, there are many cases that they confirmed they had ADHD. And the general analysis of the medical community is that an increase in the number of women with ADHD in their 20s and 30s is also related to this.

It is also said that 50-60% of children with ADHD can lead to adult ADHD.

Professor Han Gyu-man said, "As ADHD research is mainly conducted on men and boys, there is very little interest in women and girls. The reason for the recent increase in diagnosis or treatment of ADHD reflects a change in the perception of a certain treatment team and the public. "

ADHD is a condition in which the frontal lobe of the brain is impaired in the ability to focus attention, resist impulses, and organise various tasks. It is estimated that over 70% of all ADHD patients are hereditary.

In the case of female ADHD patients, there are many cases of quiet ADHD accompanied by 'inattention'. In addition, there are also many cases that are mistakenly judged as one of depression, which needs caution.

As ADHD is a type of neurodevelopmental disability, symptoms can be relieved by medication and cognitive behavioural therapy to help the patient adjust to daily life.

Professor Han Gyu-man said, "In the case of adult ADHD, it is not easy to solve the underlying problem. Since he/she has had problems with attention or impulsivity for a long time, I correct his/her behaviour patterns and provide cognitive-behavioural therapy to him/her so that he/she can better adapt to something at work, school, or home. together."

Therefore, if symptoms such as excessive impulsive behaviour or attention deficit in being unable to concentrate on one task appear, it is important to first suspect ADHD and seek treatment from a hospital.

Professor Lee Jung-han said, "There are many people who blame themselves when they are diagnosed with adult ADHD. However, it is not a problem with them and the symptoms can get much better with help, so I recommend that you seek treatment and get evaluated."

Reporter In Gyojun, Intern-Reporter Song Jeong-Hyunm Baek Ji-Hyun

Reference 10: The gender ratio of registered persons with disabilities

Category	Men	Women	All	Ratio
Physical	691,136	500,326	1,191,462	138.1
Visual	149,321	102,299	251,620	146.0
Deaf	216,505	195,244	411,749	110.9
Language	16,374	6,690	23,064	244.8
Intellectual	133,375	88,182	221,557	151.2
Brain	142,600	105,708	248,308	134.9
Autistic	28,218	5,432	33,650	519.5
Psychosocial	52,958	51,256	104,214	103.3
Kidney	60,527	41,608	102,135	145.5
Heart	3,340	1,826	5,166	182.9
Respiratory	8,503	3,038	11,541	279.9
Liver	10,119	4,314	14,433	234.6
Face	1,582	1,130	2,712	140.0
Gut and uhorrhea	9,856	6,156	16,012	160.1
Epilepsy	3,866	3,211	7,077	120.4
Sum of Disability	1,528,280	1,116,420	2,644,700	136.9
Sum of Korean	25,746,684	25,892,125	51,638,809	99.4

Reference 11: The approach to the missed autistic women

The only extensive study on the prevalence of autism in Korea is by Kim et al. (2011). According to Table 3 of Kim et al. (2011), 3.74% of men and 1.47% of women had autistic characteristics suggesting that overall, 2.64% of them have autism. This study is non-autistic-friendly, and there are problems with statistical analysis (Pantelis and Kennedy, 2016); the reliability of the prevalence rate is high because there are many study subjects who did not participate in the test, and the location where children with disabilities are recruited is a new city. Although the reliability

issue is raised in this respect, it seems to be the only basis for extracting the gender ratio of female autistic subjects in Koreans according to the standards of the committee. As a result of simply applying the figure and substituting it with the current population and the gender ratio in 2011, the research period at the time, the predicted sex ratio was consistently 39.2~39.5.

Gender	Population in 2019	Estimated # of People and Gender ratio	Population in 2011	Estimated # of People and Gender ratio
Male	25,864,816	967,344	25,406,934	950,219
Female	25,985,045	381,980	25,327,350	372,312
Predictive Gender ratio		39.5		39.2

Accordingly, if the predicted ratio is multiplied by 24,234, which corresponds to the current # of male autistic persons in 2019, the originally expected # of female autistic persons is 9,450 to 9,572. As a result, it can be estimated that 5,056~5,128 female autistic persons are currently excluded from registration. Of course, considering that many male autistic persons are excluded from registration, the actual # of female autistic people excluded from registration is expected to be statistically higher.

References

- Kim, Y. S., Leventhal, B. L., Koh, Y. J., Fombonne, E., Laska, E., Lim, E. C., ... & Grinker, R. R. (2011). Prevalence of autism spectrum disorders in a total population sample. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 168(9), 904-912. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2011.10101532
- Pantelis. PC & Kennedy. DP (2016), Estimation of the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder in South Korea, revisited, *Autism*, 20(5), 517-527. Doi: 10.1177/1362361315592378

Reference 12: Burrows et al. (2022)

Burrows C.A., Grzadzinski R.L., Donovan K., Stallworthy I.C., Rutsohn J., St. John T., Marrus N., Parish-Morris J., MacIntyre L., Hampton J., Pandey J., Shen M., Botteron K.N., Estes A.M., Dager S.R., Hazlett H.C., Pruett J.R., Jr, Schultz R.T., Zwaigenbaum L., Truong K.N., Piven J., Ellison J.T. & for the IBIS Network(2022), A data driven approach in an unbiased sample reveals equivalent sex ratio of autism spectrum disorder associated impairment in early childhood, *Biological Psychiatry*, doi:10.1016/j.biopsych.2022.05.027

Reference 13: The Status of the request for information disclosure in the number of ‘wanderer detectors’

- June 10, 2022: Request of information disclosure #9422971 to the Ministry of Science and ICT(MSIT)
- June 10, 2022: Transfer to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, In the reason the project belongs to the MoHW (Operation Support Division(운영지원과)-8984)
- June 24, 2022: Extend the Answer due date because of the hard work
- July 11, 2022: Transfer to National Health Insurance Service because ‘provision of benefits for welfare equipment products’ is for NHIS (Health Insurance system Division(요양보험제도과)-2015)
- July 22, 2022: The request ended with no results in NHIS (복지용구부-900635)

Reference 14: State-party-sponsored projects related to gene and autistic traits in the 5-year

year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
# of projects	30	34	32	35	38

(the result from search in ntis.go.kr)

Reference 15: Example of medicine research for curing autistic traits in Korea

year	Research projects	Organisation and supporters	Phase
2020~	AST-001	Estrogen	Clinical Trial Phase 2
2021~		PharmCADD & Neuroventi	Researching
2021~	Grand Challenge	KIST	Researching

Reference 16: A posting from Lee Jin-seop

<https://t.co/mDVrwcaM5z> (2019. 12. 29)

Guardian

Gyun-do did not apply for guardianship

When I started the parent movement, I was against the guardianship system.

No, all the movement groups were against it.

But now officials are over-interpreting

Parents are raising enough and living together, but officials over-interpret and ask persons with disabilities to bring a guardian rather than a parent.

Why??? That's funny!

However, even some disabled-movement organisations make it strange with a guardian education.

Why does Gyundo need a guardian?

Parents are also asked to receive guardianship education.

I speak frankly.

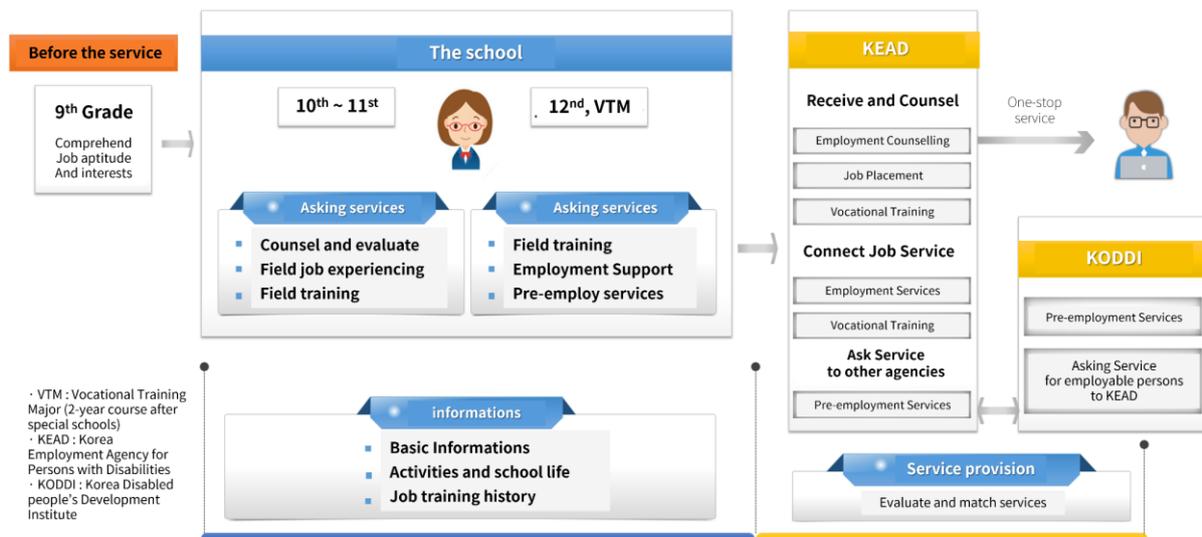
I can do better than anyone

Even if I don't receive training for a few hours, I can be a good guardian

Public officials and guardians training institutions, Deeply Regret!

Reference 17: The main scheme of SwDVE-Plan

Ministry of Education (2019), Inter-ministerial work support system for SwD(draft), Expand opportunities for career exploration and job participation for SwD, p. 3.



Translator, Yoon, wn-ho distribute the translation of the image as CC BY 3.0, translated from

original picture of KOGI Type 1.

Concentrate that there is no mention of universities and graduate schools in the scheme.

Reference 18: The result from Kim & Chung (2015)

Kim. Y. and Chung. Y.(2015), The Analysis of Factors Affecting the Retention of Good Jobs among Wage Workers with Disabilities, Korea Social Policy Review, 22(3), 337-336. Excerpt from p. 349.

Division		All(A)	No Keep	Keep(B)	Maintenance rate(B/A)	χ^2/t
Education levels	Primary	16(7.5)	8(14.3)	8(5.1)	50.0	21.771 (p<0.001)
	Middle school Graduated	31(14.5)	12(21.4)	19(12.0)	61.3	
	High school Graduated	96(44.8)	30(53.6)	66(41.8)	68.8	
	Over University	71(33.2)	6(10.7)	65(41.1)	91.5	
Vocational Training	Yes	37(17.3)	9(16.1)	28(17.7)	75.7	.079
	No	177(82.7)	47(83.9)	130(82.3)	73.4	
Certifications	Yes	104(48.6)	22(39.3)	82(51.9)	78.8	2.633 (p<0.05)
	No	110(51.4)	34(60.7)	76(48.1)	69.1	

Reference 19: SwD who are denied admission

“There are not enough special classes.” Surak High School, special class installation is ‘difficult’

EBS Reporter Keum Chang-ho 2018. 11. 27. 20:53

[Anchor] Special classes and special teachers are essential to provide courses tailored to students with severe disabilities. A high school in Seoul is delaying the establishment of special classes due to a lack of classrooms, and parents of students with disabilities are vehemently protesting. This is reporter Geum Chang-ho.

[Reporter] Three students with developmental disabilities in the 3rd grade of a middle school in Nowon-gu, Seoul, have many worries about going to high school. This is because there is a Surak High School right next to the middle school, but there are no special classes there. If they don't go to Surak High School, they will have to go to another local high school where you can go only with one bus transfer.

Interview: Park Soon-sook, special education teacher / Seoul Surak Middle school.

"There are times when students fall while walking. (One student) must be accompanied by a mother or someone else's support, and it seems that they have to bear the inconvenience a lot when riding the bus or using it."

There are already two students with developmental disabilities enrolled in Surak High School. However, because there are neither special classes nor special education teachers, one student with disability studies in a regular class and receives individualised education only once a week through a visiting teacher at the Northern Special Education Support Centre, and another student with a disability is going to a nearby alternative school to receive 'consignment education'. Six months ago, a parent who wanted to go to Surak High School asked for a particular class, but the school refused it because of the lack of classrooms.

Even though the Act on Special Education for Persons with Disabilities requires that special classes be installed for those eligible for special education, this is not being followed. Instead, the school is only proposing a way to turn the smaller 'parent conference room' into a special class. The Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education sent an official letter on the 23rd to set up a special class that meets the standards at Surak High School, but the school has not yet confirmed it, saying that it must go through a meeting with teachers and parents.

Interview: an official in Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education.

"Internally, we decided to move (to another place), but that's because there are some details we need to inform and explain in an internal faculty meeting and a parent-teacher conference, so it will be dealt by this week (that's how I said it)"

Parents of students with disabilities plan to file a complaint against the principal to the National Human Rights Commission if the school provides a classroom that does not conform to the

regulations. This is EBS News Keum Chang-ho.

- Ryu, Inha(2019), Why Should People with Disabilities Not Go to Public middle and high schools? Kyunghyang Daily, 2019. 10. 26.

Can't persons with disabilities go to mainstream middle-high school?

Reporter Ryu In-ha 2019. 10. 26. 18:03

[Kyunghyang Newspaper] Park Geun-young (12, pseudonym) is attending a 'help class' in the 6th grade of an elementary school in Seoul. In a few months, we thought that he would go to a mainstream middle school close to my home, like all my friends. However, Geun Young's family received a notice of ineligibility from the middle school closest to Geun Young-gun's home. Geun Young-gun is a person with overlapping disabilities of 1st grade such as cerebral lesions. However, there was no problem in Geunyeong-gun going to elementary school.

At the elementary school where Geun Young-gun was attending, there were three help groups for each grade. Geunyoung was assigned to a nearby school where wheelchair access was possible and spent six years in school. The problem arose recently, ahead of priority placement in middle school. There was no middle school he could go to near Geun-Young-gun's house. There was a special class in the middle school closest to his house, but the school expressed displeasure, saying, "The number of students with disabilities is already overcrowded, and there is a shortage of classrooms and teachers." Another middle school, which was relatively close, did not have a help group. the rest of the schools were too far to him.

There is no place to go to middle school, for the disabled who attended elementary school

Persons with disabilities have priority over non-disabled persons related to school placement. In addition, if a person with disability enters a mainstream school, the school must not reject it.

However, the reality is far from the regulations stipulated by the law. Geun Young-gun's parents said, "We have to wait until the Special Education Steering Committee takes appropriate measures, and if the problem of the child's admission to mainstream middle school is not resolved, we have no choice but to go to a special school even if we do not want to."

Kim Ji-hyeon-yang (17, pseudonym) also has autistic traits and intellectual disabilities. However, Ji Hyun-yang attended the help class in mainstream school all the way up to elementary and

middle school. Ji Hyun's mother said, "The child has autistic traits, but it is quiet autistic traits, so it is not a disability to the extent that it causes inconvenience to non-disabled students. Even though I couldn't experience the various emotions, failures, and frustrations that non-disabled students go through growing up, I thought that it would be helpful for the child to watch and move forward with them, so she continued to go to a mainstream school."

The conflict started when she entered high school. Ji Hyun's help class homeroom (special teacher) explicitly demanded that she transfer to a special school. Ji Hyun-yang's mother said, "The teacher never used the word 'changing school' in front of me." If the disabled person does not want it, but a school or teacher takes measures such as forced transfer or requests for a transfer, this is a violation of the ACT ON THE PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DISABLED PERSONS, REMEDY AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF THEIR RIGHTS, ETC. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act on the Prevention of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities'). Instead, the teacher beat around the bush to ask for transferring schools.

At the beginning of the semester, Ji Hyun tried to reduce the number of days she went to school by receiving education that could replace school classes, such as vocational education for persons with disabilities, but contrary to the original plan, he was unable to find an appropriate vocational education. Ji Hyun's parents told the teacher, "There is no vocational education suitable for the child, so I will have to go to school every day." Then the teacher said, "What? Are you going to go to school every day?" he suddenly raised his voice. Also, the teacher, who called her mother to school, said, "Let's make an individualised education plan for Ji-hyun," and adds, "If the child continues to attend mainstream school, she does not do well compared to other (non-disabled) children, and she will not be praised. If she goes to a special school, she will get compliments and live a happy life, so why doesn't she send them to a special school?". The teacher also tells the parents that Ji-hyeon goes to the general class for one or two classes a day (other than that, she goes to the help class and goes home from school after lunch) and adds "Did you know that (Jihyun) is a nuisance to (non-disabled) children who are trying to study hard? This is also reverse discrimination (against non-disabled people)" Ji Hyun's mother said, "It's very upsetting that my child was treated like this, but I couldn't fight properly in front of him and just listened to the teacher's words."

'All citizens have the right to education (Article 31 of the Constitution).' There is no discrimination here. But for people with disabilities, this right is routinely ignored. People with disabilities have the right to attend classes with non-disabled people in mainstream school integrated courses if they wish. In particular, elementary and secondary education, which are set as compulsory education, is equally applied to people with disabilities (high school is fully mandatory from 2021).

The problem is that the system is not practically supported. Education Statistics' is published by

the Ministry of Education every year; there are 4422 elementary schools and 5807 inclusive classes nationwide. There are 1867 schools and 2384 classes in middle school, which is less than half the level. High school has 1079 schools, 1932 classes, fewer than elementary and middle schools. In the end, even children with disabilities who had no difficulty attending an elementary school close to home may be denied admission to middle and high schools because they do not have inclusive classes.

Going to a higher school is a matter of choice

When looking at the actual number of students with disabilities enrolled in the inclusive classes of elementary, middle and high school, the number of elementary school students with disabilities was 26,282. In contrast, the number of middle school students with disabilities dropped sharply to 9,907. Although the number of high school students with disabilities increased slightly in 1978, it was found to be less than half of the elementary school level. As the number of special classes decreases as we go to higher schools, the number of people with disabilities who can attend public schools is also decreasing. In some cases, students attend an integrated class at a mainstream school and then attend a special school at their will or their parents. However, the problem is that when a person with a disability who attended mainstream elementary school wants to go on to a higher school, mainstream middle and high schools are not their options.

The mother of Lee Tae-Yang (13, pseudonym), who attended inclusive class in the mainstream school until elementary school, said, "A child is a person with physical disability in a wheelchair, and there was no help group in the middle school near the house." Taeyang is a person with a physical disability and currently attending a special school. Jung said, "My child has only a physical disability, he doesn't have any problems with his intellectual ability. he is also good at studying, so he would have been fine if he went to a mainstream middle school.", and added, "But when I heard that there was no middle school that would accept my child, I felt frustrated." He continued, "I thought that it would be better to go to a special school from middle school because my child is sensitive, so I sent him to a special school without protesting to the Office of Education.", but added, "It hurts my heart just that we don't have a choice."

An official from the Ministry of Education said, "Even if we ask the superintendents of metropolitan and provincial superintendents to increase special classes, they say, 'Our classrooms are full. I know that there are schools that do not want to increase the number of classes for reasons such as 'there is no space'", but added, "However, as the number of students is decreasing every year, the lack of space cannot be a reason, and we will adhere to the principle of priority and compulsory placement." "The number of special classes and special teachers is increasing every year by adopting the establishment of special classes in all schools as a national task," he said. "In the 2019 school year, 351 classes were increased in the entire school, and 429 classes

were added with a budget this year.” The official added, “It is the superintendent’s authority to establish or increase special classes in each local school, but the Ministry of Education will also continue to request cooperation so that no students will be denied admission due to the lack of special classes.”

Reporter Ryu In-ha acha@kyunghyang.com

Reference 20: The estimated number of recognised autistic people in primary and secondary education (2021)

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
number of registered autistics	1,631	1,487	1,642	1,713	1,510	1,239	1,147	1,097	823	783	867	879
	elementary schools						middle schools			high schools		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
Inclusive class	79	89	83	125	95	106	72	64	49	39	46	41
Special class	837	779	939	1032	866	670	483	407	351	341	353	336
Special school	405	419	454	499	447	421	562	459	383	450	435	451
the difference	310	200	166	57	102	42	30	167	40	-47	33	51

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
number of registered autistics	1,631	1,487	1,642	1,713	1,510	1,239	1,147	1,097	823	783	867	879
	elementary schools						middle schools			high schools		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
Inclusive class	79	89	83	125	95	106	72	64	49	39	46	41
Special class	837	779	939	1032	866	670	483	407	351	341	353	336
Special school	405	419	454	499	447	421	562	459	383	450	435	451
the difference	310	200	166	57	102	42	30	167	40	-47	33	51

Sources

- Statistics of registered people with disabilities At the present of 2021. 12.31 (2022. 4, MoHW)
- 2021 statistics of Special education (2021. 6, MoE)

Reference 21: Extractions from accessible testimonies in research about school violence against autistic students

Yoon, wn-ho(2016), The Research of Smart Healing Contents Making Methodology for Adult Autism Spectrum Disorder Users, Doctoral Dissertation in Inha University, 125-127.

R: When I go to school, The middle school and high school years. The times between the upper grades of elementary school and high school were the most difficult. Although school violence was not serious, I usually suffered much psychological violence. Non-disabled classmates bullied me.

Q: So now precisely, linguistic stuff like that?

R: Yes. ... Well, when you go to school, kids say, 'Do you like you or me? In this way, when I do things that are difficult for him to choose, if he likes, or someone likes more, he, The friend who didn't choose him, just says something to me or tries to hit me or, 'Just sing a song' in front of the kids. There was a time when I must sing. There were times when he was just asking me to buy something from the school canteen, um, there were times when he took my money, and there were times when I ripped out money.

R: I don't know if I should call this bullying, but after class, when it was break time, there were some mischievous friends, and whenever it was break time, I hid in the corner of the hallway and only managed to go back to the classroom and take my seat when the class starts. That's what I remember the most.

Q: When was that?

R: Uh, I remember it from 3rd grade.

Q: Well, did he do that to you even when you went to high school?

R: Yes (...)

R: In my first and second years of middle school, there was a little bit of physical violence. The violence that hits me directly. ... For example, he played with a razor like this to me, or my back was ripped with the things such as the parts of that desk; there was something like that.

Q: He threatened you to scratch your something with a razor?

R: It wasn't a threat, but somehow, I remember the knife, that, if I left it still, it seemed the knife would scratch me. But it didn't get scratched, anyway, I think it would have been a little bit if I had stayed still. ... There was one more thing that came to mind when I was in the second year of middle school. At that time, did he say to one of my classmates, 'Do you like art teachers?' Did he say, 'The art teacher is pretty'? Anyway, that's what I said, and it's just, just, it's just, it's spreading to other students. I also received graffiti, graffiti, graffiti like that, writing the name of the art teacher as '○○♡' in the art textbook. Unlike what I said at the time, this is inflated, 'What art teacher... Did I say do it?' I've just heard a few words like this that were difficult to put

into words.

R: He kept saying strange things. He got worse when I was in middle school. Whether he was swinging it with his fists or hitting my head, while there's no one there.

Q: So, during the absence of a teacher?

R: Yes, it is. If there was a teacher, he stayed still, but without a teacher, it's more of a problem. The good news is that there was a teacher, so I was able to hear the class well and did it.

Q: After school, there was no bullying or anything like that?

R: After school? (Q Yes) He kept stealing my things or showing them repeatedly. Maybe it was because he was curious, really, He kept taking things and stealing them** really... I think it's ridiculous.

Q: ...What things did he steal?

R: Precisely, earphones, that's MP3 or student ID.

Q: Yes, it must have been bad.

R: Yes. And he used to say things that demeaned me from time to time. 'Get away', this is an insult. ... What was the worst? Because of what height, Height. That's true when you were in middle school, Sophomore slump. When you look at the height of the second bottle, you realise what the sophomore slump is. I really hate it when someone makes fun of me, calling me a 'ground hole'. I think that's an insult to developmental disabilities. (...)

R: Bullying usually starts in earnest in middle school. ... Now, the way they laughed at me, in some way, back then, I wasn't rated as disabled, and I didn't know I was autistic, but now, in their eyes, they see something a little different from them. So, they called me 'autistic child' in this way, and again, while imitating the line from the movie <Marathon>, 'Million Dollar Bridge'.

R: (Laughs) It was the same with me

R: There was a time when there was a lot of bullying that was shocking even with this. At the end of the first year, during winter break. Middle school grade 1. high school grade 1... You dropped out after only one semester, went to the US, and then came back. (Q Ah, the rest of the schools in the US...) I went to the US and came back to get a diagnosis and self-taught. So, first year in middle school... At that time, when I was in first year, on vacation now, I was going to go to ○○ high school, so I went to a camp there, but now, while living in the dormitory, the kids who came in hurt me badly. spit in my face or spit. ... Well, I was also teased because of my sexual [sexually]. Not by school credits, but sexually.

R: When other people look at me strangely, I can't help but panic. Inwardly. When I mumbled, do you know what other people called it? They say, 'you were a dickhead'. I kept muttering... When this was so severe, they saw me and called me a dickhead. It was really strange,

Reference 22: Headline and exceptions of *Swiswi*, disabilities and school violence

Except for the first report, all school violence rose in the public classes.

[Children who are not protected] 3. School violence against students with disabilities grows more due to swiswi (KNN, 2021. 6. 18.)

Of the 217 students with disabilities in Busan and Gyeongnam area, 43, or about 20%, were found to have experienced school violence. Most of the perpetrators were non-disabled students, but there were also four cases of school violence between students with disabilities, the perpetrators being the students with disabilities. ... By type, the victims of physical violence such as assault were the most common, and there were cases where they experienced insults, sexual harassment, and bullying all at once...

The resolution of the case was insufficient. 45.9% of the respondents said that the incident had become dull or worsened. There have been cases where they were victims, but rather changed school or even suffered secondary harm. As not only the perpetrators but also the school officials remained silent, no measures were taken, and the violence continued. 18% of the respondents said they did not respond at all for fear of retaliation, etc.

[Exclusive] A group of students with disabilities harassed by middle school students in Gunsan in Jeollabuk-do. even though the homeroom teacher knew, 'Swiswi' (The Fact, 2020. 11. 23.)

[The Fact | Gunsan=Reporter Lee Kyung-Min] At a middle school in Gunsan, Jeollabuk-do, the homeroom teacher witnessed a male middle school student with a severe disability being bullied in groups by teenagers and seniors of the same age, but it was revealed that he hid it from his parents for five days, so the Jeonbuk Office of Education launched an investigation...

According to the Jeonbuk Office of Education and education officials on the 23rd, at 12:50 pm on the 28th of last month, the teacher witnessed A (14), who has an intellectual disability of grade 2, was being bullied by 13 people, including B (14) in a classroom at a middle school in Gunsan at 12:50 pm on the 28th.

At that time, it was understood that B surrounded A and mimicked his slurred tone, forcing him to drink the water of life, bow to him loudly, perform actions such as sitting and standing and doing push-ups. ...

However, the homeroom teacher and the school, who witnessed this harsh behaviour, hid this fact from A's parents even though A is a student with a disability in need of care. A's father received this shocking news through another teacher five days later.

During this period, A was not even separated from the aggressor students, and it was revealed that tics occurred to A as a sequela due to the harsh behaviour during that time. After receiving a call five days later, A's father hurriedly went to the school, but what awaited was the suspicious attitude of the school and the proud attitude of the perpetrators' parents.

Bullying students with disabilities at Cheongju Middle School ... school 'swiswi' (Chungcheong Maeil, 2019. 9. 25.)

...The A's parents claimed that the violence was not only done by the students, but also by the teachers.

During class last year, A expressed his intention to go to the restroom several times, but the teacher's refusal caused an embarrassing situation in the classroom. It was a truly humiliating moment for A, who was amid puberty and was at the same time a sensitive subject of group school violence.

The teacher said, "It was a time to give hints in preparation for the exam. "and explained, "I couldn't count on the students because I wanted to tell you even one more thing,"

The A's parents said, "When my son asked his teacher for help five times a day at most, and once or twice a day at least, but the school turned away." and got angry, "School teachers avoid responsibility by saying they knew that our child was being bullied but didn't know it was going through so much."

He continued, "While doing shish at school and trying to cover up the incident, the child is having a painful time enough to think drastically." and cried out, "Stress from violence passed on to my younger brother, and he wrote in his diary, 'Because of my brother, I suffer. I want my brother to die,' When I found a note, my heart was breaking."

"Neglecting school violence against students with disabilities" ... Controversy over school's late response (KBS, 2018. 12. 21.)

An elementary school 6th grader with a brain lesion of grade 3 was teased and bullied by two classmates from the beginning of the school year because of slight discomfort in his legs.

[Suffered student's mother (voice altered): "Every day, every break, wrongdoing students told

my child to 'run away, run,' so they went to a rare place and stepped on my child..."]

In October, the teacher in the next class witnessed the assault and reported it to the homeroom teacher. However, the homeroom teacher encouraged each other to reconcile and took no action.

[Suffered student's mother (voice altered): "Since the kids graduate in a month or two, I just want to move on, quietly, skip on purpose... I even think about it."]

The homeroom teacher even allowed the wrongdoing students to sit right next to and behind the victim. Earlier this month, the homeroom teacher notified the parents only after the suffering student passed out from strangulation in the classroom. ...

Reference 23: A thread from *ilbe* in 2015

애니메이션

나 초등학교 6학년 시절 자폐아 괴롭혔던 썰 폰다.ssul | 2015.11.10 18:22:11

내가 초등학교 6학년때 짝이 자폐아였거든?

자폐아새끼랑 짝이 됐는데 내가 이 새끼를 반강제적으로 도와주게 되면서 너무 짜증이 났음
막 내 옆에서 책상 혼자 내려치면서 이유없이 웃고 분홍색 지하철 장난감이에요~ 이러는것도 너무
그래서 교실에 존나 착하게 도와주는 척하면서 화장실 가는거 도와주거나 그럴때
단들이 있을때 진짜 존나꿨다

그럼 애가 막 교실에 와서 xx 이가 xx 이를(자기이름) 때렸어요~! 막 지 혼자 존나 어눌한 말투로
이러는데

난 그럴때마다 마 왜그래 xx 야~ 하면서 존나 능글스럽게 넘김 ㅋㅋ 선생도 웃으면서 별 신경 안쓰더라
하루는 그새끼 급식먹는거 도와주는데 방울토마토 먹다가 내 옷에 방울토마토 국물이 튀겨서 아무도
안볼때

개순가락에 내 실내화 밑바닥 존나 문질러서 국뽕 먹여주고 그랬음 ㅋㅋ

근데 난 남들이 볼때는 개한테 정말 잘해줬기에 개네 엄마도 고맙다고 나한테 초콜렛, 사탕 존나 주고
그랬다 ㅋㅋ

근데 매 등교시키고 자기 일하러 가는거 보면 애비가 없는거 같았음 흠매미인듯 ㅋ

결국 나는 이 생활을 1년간 반복하다가 결국

(Photo of Citation, in the part of the love of friend)

애니메이션 ☆ |

나 초등학교 6학년 시절 자폐아 괴롭혔던 썰 푼다.ssul

http://www.lbe.com/ 2015.11.10 18:22:11

내가 초등학교 6학년때 짝이 자폐아였거든?

자폐아새끼랑 짝이 댔는데 내가 이 새끼를 반강제적으로 도와주게 되면서 너무 짜증이 났음

막 내 옆에서 책상 혼자 내려치면서 이유없이 웃고 분홍색 지하술 장난감이예요~ 이러는것도 너무

그래서 교실에선 존나 착하게 도와주는척 하면서 화장실 가느라 도와주거나 그럴때

단 돌이 있을때 진짜 존나했다

그럼 애가 막 교실에 와서 xx이가 xx이름(자기이름) 때렸어요~! 막 지 혼자 존나 어눌한 말투로 이러는데

난 그럴때마다 아 왜그래 xx아~ 하면서 존나 능글스럽게 넘김 ㅋㅋ 선생도 웃으면서 별 신경 안쓰더라

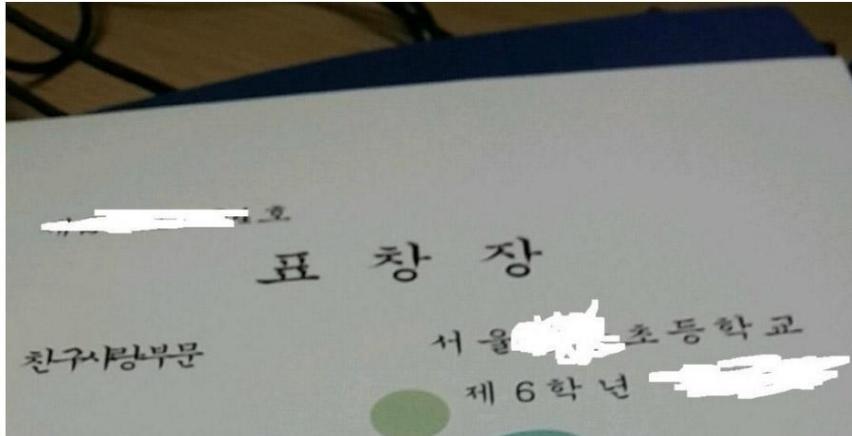
하루는 그새끼 급식먹는거 도와주는데 방울토마토 먹다가 내 옷에 방울토마토 국물이 튀겨서 아무도 안볼때

개 손가락에 내 실내화 밑바닥 존나 문질러서 국따다 먹어주고 그랬음 ㅋㅋ

근데 난 남들이 볼때는 개한테 정말 잘해줬기에 개네 영마도 고맙다고 나한테 초콜렛, 사탕 존나 주고 그랬다 ㅋㅋ

근데 애 등교시키고 자기 일하러 가느라 보면 배비가 없는거 같았음 흠미민듯 ㅋ

결국 나는 이 생활을 1년간 반복하다가 결국



Reference 24: Exemption of students with psychological disabilities in the CSAT

Ministry of Education(2022), [Notice on the Detailed plan for conducting College Scholastic Ability Test](#), July 4, 2022, KOGL Type 1

6. Details of reasonable accommodations and documents to be submitted for persons receiving reasonable accommodation of test

a. A “recipient for provision of test accommodations” refers to persons with severe/mild visual impairment, people with mobility disability such as brain lesion, and persons with severe/mild hearing impairment, etc. who meets the following criteria and should attach and confirm the relevant document evidence, when submitting the application.

1) Examinee with severe visual impairment

◦Examinee who have applied for a Braille question paper among examinees who are visually impaired with severe disabilities

2) Examinee with mild visual impairment

◦Examinee who have not applied for a Braille question paper among examinees who are visually impaired with severe disabilities

◦Examinee corresponding to one of the followings among examinees who are visually impaired with mild disabilities

. People with good eyesight of 0.2 or less

. A person whose field of view in both eyes is less than 10 degrees in each direction

. A person whose visual field in both eyes has decreased by more than 50% of the normal visual field, respectively

◦ The test taker whose need for test convenience is recognized among examinees with poor eyesight of 0.02 or less out of the visually impaired examinees with mild disability.

3) Test taker with mobility disability such as brain lesion

◦Test taker with brain lesion disability

◦Examinee with upper limb disability

◦The test taker whose need for test convenience is recognized because of severe mobility disability in hands, necks and eyes, etc

4) Examinee with severe hearing impairments

◦The test taker with severe hearing impairment

◦Examinee whose need for paper pencil test is recognised among test takers with mild hearing impairments,

5) Examinee with mild hearing impairments

◦Examinee with mild hearing impairments

Reference 25: the monthly average salary of registered Korean autistics

You should notice that the average wage of PwD and autistics are statistical and can be manipulated statistically (especially in 2020).

Source: https://www.index.go.kr/potal/stts/idxMain/selectPoSttsIdxMainPrint.do?idx_cd=2710
(Unit: 10,000 won = around 8.5\$)

	'08	'11	'14	'17	'20
Average wage of All Korean people	187.40	203.30	224.00	243.00	261.80
Average wages of People with Disabilities	115.57	141.89	152.53	171.04	187.50
Average wage of Recognised Autistics	23.15	37.50	44.91	34.54	121.40

Reference 26: statistical employment rates

	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22.6
Employ % of All Korean people	66.6	66.6	66.8	65.9	66.5	69.1
Employ % of People with Disabilities	36.5	34.5	34.9	34.9	34.6	-
Employ % of Recognised Autistics	22.0	24.9	27.0	21.3	28.1	-

Reference 27: Employment recommendations of KEAD

KEAD(2021), Easy-to-know Vocational Information Book For People with Developmental Disabilities, pp. 4-5. ISBN 978-89-5813-444-2

- Assistant teacher for Gardening
- Bud grower
- Custodian of Vending Machines
- Office Assistant
- Online Packer
- Steward in Clothing Stores
- Cleaning Master
- Steward in Convenience Stores
- Nursing Assistant
- Cleanroom Garment Cleaner
- Steam Car Washer
- Bicycle Mechanics
- Wheel Masters

- Cast in Theme park
- Illustration designer
- Assistant Coach for Sports for All
- Room Inspector
- Assistant to a chef
- Bakery worker
- Tea Master
- Assistant in diagnostic check
- Data manager
- Sound Transmitter; and
- Manufacturer of a paper box.

Reference 28: bullies within the workplace from executives

When I refused to work overtime, the harassment began.

MoneyToday, Reporter Ha Soo-Min Input 2022. 07. 20. 05:46

When I refused to work overtime, the harassment began. The CEO of the company instructed Mr. A in March to 'sit blankly at the desk'. Mr. A filed a complaint to the Ministry of Employment and Labour, and after that, the company only made Mr. A do chore. When Mr. A applied for an additional complaint, the labour inspector said, "It's the same thing, but why are you calming down? It only increases my work." and added, "Isn't it better to quit because trust with the company is already broken and mediation is not possible?" After applying for the evasion, the new supervisor also persuaded Mr. A. "You should have a face-to-face meeting to clear up misunderstanding."

#Employee B also complained to the Ministry of Employment and Labour last month because he could not stand the harassment at work. Then the bullying started at work. Mr. B has not been informed of the changed commuting time or service regulations. Mr. B reported this as unfavourable treatment, but the supervisor said, "If you ask around (service regulations, etc.), you can know enough about it, so why didn't you ask?" Mr. B asked the HR team more than 10 times about the service regulations but received no response. The supervisor did not take issue with the fact that the company did not inform Mr. B of the changed regulations.

These are cases disclosed by the civic group 'Workplace *Gapjil* 119', claiming that the authorities are not taking proper measures to report workplace abuse. Several business owners have been penalised in the three years since the Workplace Harassment Prohibition Act came into force on the 16th. However, it is difficult to find cases in which workplaces are subject to fines for neglecting

abusing power within the workplace. A civic group argues that it is far from the reality that various cases of 'retaliation' from employees have been reported just because of reporting the abuse at work.

According to data from the Ministry of Employment and Labour, which Workplace Gapjil 119 obtained through the office of Rep. Kang Eun-mi of the Justice Party, a total of 884 cases of workplace bullying were reported because no action was taken after receiving reports of workplace harassment from October last year to May of this year. Of these, 55 cases (6.2%) were fined for negligence, and all were cases where the employer was the perpetrator of harassment. According to the Workplace Harassment Prevention Act, the Ministry of Employment and Labour can impose a fine of up to 5 million won on a workplace that neglects this after receiving a report of harassment. However, during this period, there were 0 cases where a business place was fined for 'violation of the duty to take action.'

Besides employers, there are various types of abusers. According to this year's survey of 1,000 office workers conducted by Workplace Gapjil 119, 36.8% of workplace bullying perpetrators were 'supervisors, not executives' and 22.6% were 'colleagues in similar positions'. 24.7% of the perpetrators were the employer, and 2.7% were the employers' relatives.

Gapjil within the workplace is a serious issue that can lead to extreme choices if left unattended. As a result of analysis of data on the status of suicide industrial accidents from 2017-2021 which the Office of National Assembly member Yong Hye-in obtained from the Labour Welfare Service, the Ministry of HR Innovation, the Ministry of National Defence, and the Private School Teachers and Staff Pension Service, the number of suicide deaths recognized as industrial accidents reached 473 over the past five years. Nearly 100 people a year made an extreme choice.

'Unfair transference' to a distant place after reporting 'workplace harassment' .. First prison sentence for business owner

Jeon Kwang-jun input 2022. 07. 20. 17:45 Corrected 2022. 07. 20. 21:25 Response 0

A suspended sentence of imprisonment was sentenced to an employer who treated a worker who reported harassment at work unfavourably, such as relocating the worker to the workplace far away from a place of residence. This is the first case in which a prison sentence has been confirmed for an employer after the revised Labour Standards Act, which stipulates the employer's obligation to prevent and protect victims of workplace harassment, came into effect.

The first division of the Supreme Court (Chief Justice Oh Kyung-mi) confirmed the original judgement that sentenced A, who had been tried for violating the Labour Standards Act, to six months in prison and two years of probation.

B, who was working at a canteen at a hospital in Eumseong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, suffered from harassment at work by her boss, C, in July 2019. Mr. C said he had to file a declaration ceremony and collected money for dinner expenses, and usually assigned employees who didn't listen to C to work during low-paying hours. In addition, he forced Mr. B to write a letter of resignation along with sexually harassing remarks. Unbearable Mr. B formally reported this to the company on July 27 of that year.

However, the company representative, Mr. A, held a personnel committee meeting a month later and sent the victim, Mr. B, to another cafeteria. The new place of work was far from Mr. B's house, so even if he took the first car in the morning, he could not arrive at work time. Person A was handed over to trial on charges of violating the Labour Standards Act by treating B who reported the occurrence of workplace harassment unfavourably.

In the course of the trial, Mr. A argued that the transfer was not unfavourable to Mr. B, as the newly sent canteen facilities were better. However, the first trial sentenced A to 6 months in prison and 2 years of probation. The prosecution had asked for a fine of 2 million won, but the sentence was rather increasing sentenced years in prison Regarding the fact that Mr. B was fired right after he reported workplace harassment, or the company's actions that the personnel committee judged not to be harassment without hearing opinions, the court judged that the transference measures against Mr. B were clearly unfavourable.

Then, the court added, "If you look at the measures taken by Mr. A's company, we can't find any consideration for the workers.", and judged, "Recently, the perpetrator C was fired, but the A's low level of awareness of the worker will allow him to tolerate other perpetrators at any time and leave many other workers unattended." The 2nd trial results were the same as the 1st, The Supreme Court also dismissed the appeal of Mr. A.

The Women's Human Rights Committee, a group of lawyers for a democratic society, issued a statement on the same day, saying, "This is the first case in which an employer has been sentenced to imprisonment after the introduction of a workplace harassment clause.", and added, "The judgement in this case should serve as an opportunity to eradicate workplace harassment of all workers and establish once again the awareness of employers' duty to prevent and protect against it."

Reporter Jeon Kwang-jun light@hani.co.kr

As social distancing is lifted, workplace bullying also increases..by 6.1%p increase

Yoon Woo-Seung Input 2022. 07. 03. 12:00 Corrected 2022. 07. 03. 12:13

(Seoul = Yonhap News) Reporter Woo-seong Yoon = As social distancing ended, workplace bullying increased.

From the 10th to the 16th of last month, the civil group Workplace Gapjil 119 and the Public worker Solidarity Fund commissioned Embrain Republic, a public opinion polling agency, to conduct an economically active population survey for 1,000 working people over the age of 19 across the country. The results of the survey (sampling error 95%, confidence level $\pm 3.1\%$) were released on the 3rd. The survey was conducted on the 3rd anniversary of the enforcement of the Workplace Harassment Prevention Act.

According to the survey results, in the March survey where social distancing was maintained, 23.5% of the respondents experienced workplace harassment such as assault, verbal abuse, insult, defamation, bullying, discrimination, and unfair instructions within one year. However, in the survey last month when social distancing was relaxed, this figure increased by 6.1 percentage points to 29.6%.

In particular, the rate of harassment experienced by service workers increased by 12.1%p from 22.1% in March to 34.2%.

However, it was found that the rate of harassment experienced by all employees in September 2019, right after the Workplace Harassment Prevention Act's enforcement, was 44.5%. Now, the rate of harassment decreased by 14.9%.

The bullying experience rate differed somewhat according to gender and job stability.

The workplace bullying experience rates of male and female regular workers were 22.4% and 28.4%, respectively, and the experience rates of male and female non-regular workers were 35.2% and 38.8%, respectively.

Of the 296 respondents who said they had been bullied at work, 11.5% (multiple responses) answered that they had thought about making an extreme choice. 25.3% said that they protested with individuals or colleagues.

However, the majority, 67.6%, tolerated or pretended not to know, and 23.6% said they quit the company.

Only 29 people reported workplace harassment. Most of them responded that they did not report harassment because 'the situation does not seem likely to get better even if they respond' or 'because it is likely that they will be disadvantaged in personnel affairs, *et cetera*.'

Of those who reported harassment, 24.1% said they had suffered adverse treatment such as

personnel retaliation. 51.7% answered that the company did not properly conduct investigations and measures such as harassment investigations and victim protection.

The highest number of bullying perpetrators at work was 'supervisors, not executives' at 36.8%. 'Employers such as representatives, executives, and executives' accounted for 24.7%, and 'colleagues in similar positions' accounted for 22.6%.

In workplaces with fewer than 5 employees, the 'employee' was 33.3% and the 'relative of the employer' 10.3%, higher than the average of office workers. However, since workplaces with fewer than five employees are not subject to the Labour Standards Act, they are not covered by the Workplace Harassment Prevention Act.

Workplace Gapjil 119 said, "More than 10 million people, including at least 3.5 million workers in workplaces with fewer than 5 workers and 7 million non-wage workers such as special hires and freelancers, are not covered by the Workplace Harassment Prohibition Act." and added, "It is necessary to revise the Enforcement Decree of the Labour Standards Act so that they can protect human dignity at work,"

Reference 29: Excerpt from the report of The Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission of Korea(2020)

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission(2020), From the job preparation stage to the post-employment working environment, there is a need for a "tailored job policy considering the characteristics of disability" 2020. 2. 6.

"In regards to 'working environment for disabled workers', various difficulties at work, such as wage discrimination, work discrimination, bullying, and power abuse, between the disabled and non-disabled people were the most at 39.8% (51 cases).

It seems important not only to increase the number of people with disabilities, but also to create conditions that allow them to work stably for a long time."

[Disabled people in the blind spot of the minimum wage]

The minimum wage refers to the minimum wage judged to be necessary for workers to lead a humane life. It is questionable whether it is a story about people with disabilities not living like human beings. (October 2017, Ministry of Employment and Labour)

[Employee Vocational Competency Development Training Ensure accessibility for visually

impaired workers]

The online education website registered in HRDNet's worker training course as a vocational training program by the Ministry of Employment and Labour provides video lectures, but most of them do not acquire a nationally recognized web accessibility certification mark. As a result, visually impaired workers are marginalised from the vocational competency development training support program and are being discriminated against. (June 2017, Ministry of Employment and Labour)

[Verbal violence, intimidation, and discrimination in the workplace]

I am a person with kidney disabilities of grade 2 working at a partner company of ○○ Heavy Industries, which has been in the company for a little over a year. I have been living with severe mental stress due to constant verbal abuse and subtle discrimination for a year. (May 2017, NHRC)

Reference 30: The Distribution of winners of Supporting housings for Disabilities from Seoul Metropolitan City

Year	# of Winners	Detailed disability categories			
		Intellectual	Autistic	Brain injuries	Physical
2019	32	22	1	7	2
2020	91	74	0	8	9
2021	59	53	1	5	0
2022	31	29	0	2	0

Source: The result from the request of information disclosure #9457389, Seoul Metropolitan City(2022. 6. 27.)

Reference 31: Storyboard of “I do not want to be the main character” (2019)

	<p>▷Q. What is your dream? “I want to be an artist who gives the touch to all people.”</p>
	<p><First person sees the camera.> ▷ The part of Baristar in Cafe in a village, Han Seung-gyu “We are people with disabilities.”</p>
	<p><Second person sees the camera.> ▷ The role of the Third member of the Band in the street, Lee Han-gyeol</p>
	<p><Third person sees the camera.> ▷The part of the Second friend in an atelier in a village, Park Hye-sin</p>
	<p><Speaking of third person> “Than an extraordinary hero,</p>
	<p><Handclapping of two people> [we] want to become common/ordinary neighbour.”</p>
	<p><Sunset> ▷220,000 People with Developmental Disabilities, please hear their voices ▷KOBACO, Public Advertisement Council ▷The number of Registered persons with Developmental Disabilities is 220,000 (the present of 2017, MoHW)</p>

Reference 32: Examples of distorted reports from Munwha Broadcasting Corporation

[Intensive coverage M] 8,000 people disappear every year... What are the measures for the disappearance of people with developmental disabilities? (2021.04.12.)

https://imnews.imbc.com/replay/2021/nwdesk/article/6147499_34936.html

[뉴스데스크]

[Newsdesk]

◀ Anchor ▶ In the winter of last year, the body of Jun-ho Jang, a person with developmental disability who went missing while out for a walk, was found dead after 3 months. Over 8,000 people with developmental disabilities are reported missing each year, and more than 200 people have been found dead in the past five years. Is there any way to prevent this tragedy where disability leads to disappearance and death? Reporter Kim Mi-hee covered the story.

◀ Reporter ▶ 87-year-old Kim Hong-moon is still looking for his son, Tae-hee, who was lost in 1988. My then 15-year-old son, who had intellectual disability, left the house while his parents were in the hospital for a while, and that was the last time with him. Kim spent 34 years wandering the country in search of his son.

[Kim Hong-moon / The father of Missing Kim Tae-hee] "I make flyers and carry them around with a lot of people. I went all over the country."

My wife, who had dementia before dying of cancer last year, lost her memory, but could not forget the name of her missing son.

[Kim Hong-moon / The father of Missing Kim Tae-hee] "I had a picture of me with Taehee, and I put it on my body... I wondered if we could meet again after we die..."

The father's last wish, now a grey-haired old man, is that his son, who is now in middle age, lives.

[Kim Hong-moon / The father of Missing Kim Tae-hee] "Even if you go to someone's house and do some work or do some cleaning, as long as you're healthy and alive, that's all I want..."

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Yesterday morning, a 7-year-old girl who was reported missing in Haenam, Jeollanam-do was found dead in the water. She went out alone at the restaurant where her mother worked and disappeared, but it was even more difficult to find because she had an intellectual disability.

On average, more than 8,200 people with developmental and mental disabilities are reported missing in this way. Of these, 97 people are unknown where they are, and 228 people were found dead. Compared to the number of non-disabled children and patients with dementia, the number of missing persons with disabilities is up to 10 times higher than the population. Why is the disappearance rate of people with developmental disabilities so high?

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The late 21-year-old Jang Jun-ho with severe autism disappeared after going out with his mother in December last year.

[The late Jang Jun-ho's mother] "To go for a walk or exercise... (Child) But he had so much fun that day. (Normal) When I asked him to go home, he came back, but he refused and ran out ahead of him." Family and neighbors searched for it together, but too much time passed as they went through the complicated procedure of checking CCTV around them.

[The late Jang Jun-ho's mother] "(The police) worked hard to find him. But I'm in a hurry right now, so I asked for a search dog or a drone to do it quickly, but there is a procedure for this. Those procedures were very tedious.."

Jang was found dead in the Han River, 8 km away from the place of disappearance, 90 days after his disappearance.

[Han Hye-seung / mother of a person with developmental disability] "If it disappears when you are young, it is reported relatively quickly. (On the other hand) As you grow older, you become indifferent to people."

In the end, the most urgent thing is that a specialised agency dedicated to the disappearance of people with developmental disabilities should have strong authority and lead relevant agencies in the early stages of disappearance. In case of disappearance, the National Center for the Rights of the Child is in charge of the children and the elderly with dementia are in charge of the National Institute of Dementia, but there is no dedicated place for persons with developmental disabilities. In particular, the disappearance of people with developmental disabilities often leads to accidents, crime, and death, so it is urgent to respond quickly by experts who know the characteristics of people with disabilities.

[Na-ri Lee/Secretary General of Gyeonggi-do Association for Intellectual and Developmental

Disabilities] "A mother who has lost a child can't be sober and there is so much to do in that state. Each step took more than a day or two."

In 2019, 14-year-old Jo Eun-nuri disappeared in a mountain in Cheongju, North Chungcheong Province, but the fact that 7,000 military and police officers were deployed in the public interest and rescued her within 10 days. It proves that a control tower for dealing with disappearance of persons with developmental disabilities is necessary.

[Ki-Ryong Kim/Professor of Secondary Special Education Department in Joongbu University] "This control tower should be able to exercise more powerful authority... The tower must have the authority to mobilize and deploy the police, fire department, or available manpower as much as possible..."

A related budget is also required. Seongdong-gu, Seoul, which has been providing shoe insoles with GPS to people with developmental disabilities since last year. So far, 40 people with developmental disabilities have been given insoles, and one disabled person in his 30s almost disappeared at the subway station on his way to work, but thanks to the GPS insole, he was able to check the location. People with developmental disabilities often dislike GPS that is attached to the body, so GPS insoles for shoes are suitable for them.

[Mother of a person with disability wearing insole] "Where the child has gone by now is entered on my smartphone. It's so good because the movement line appears just right."

The price of GPS insoles is about hundreds of thousands of won. However, there is no national support, so the insole is only operated by some local governments.

[Jae-Hyun Kim/Team Leader of Seongdong Disabled Family Support Center] "If the central government does it all at once, it will be much more effective and efficient, and more people will be able to benefit from it."

In the wake of the disappearance of the late Jun-ho Jang, an amended bill was proposed to the National Assembly to establish an exclusive agency for the persons with developmental disabilities, Of missing persons with developmental disabilities, 31 are still unknown.

[The late Jang Jun-ho's mother] "How many people have to be lost, get in an accident, and die before the government pay sincere attention? Our Sons' lives are also precious."

This is Mihee Kim from MBC News.

(Video coverage: Go Hyun-ju, Min Jeong-seop (Mokpo M) / Video provided by: Korean Parents' Network for the People with Disabilities/ Video Editing: Kim Jeong-Eun)

Mothers who knelt down to open a special school "My child couldn't go"(2022. 5. 26)

◀ Anchor ▶ Do you remember this look? Four years ago, mothers knelt to the residents who opposed the establishment of a special school for people with developmental disabilities. Thanks to the dedication of the mothers, the school was eventually opened. On Mother's Day today, reporter Jeon Dong-hyuk met the mothers again.

◀ Reporter ▶ In 2017, in Gangseo-gu, Seoul. a mother knelt when she asked for permission to build a special school for students with developmental disabilities.

[Jang Min-hee (September 2017)] "I will kneel here and beg you to let us build a school."

Other mothers also knelt and cried, pleading. However, the residents strongly opposed it.

"Don't pretend!"

"Sit down. Take your seat."

And last year, three years passed. Thanks to the mothers who pushed for the establishment of a special school with perseverance and dedication, 'Seojin School' was finally opened.

("What did you do?")

"..."

("Did you hit?")

Many students with developmental disabilities in Gangseo-gu no longer have to go to school early in the morning.

[Han Yu-jeong/School Parent of Seojin School] "She I went to (a school in Guro, Seoul), I think I would get up around 6:30. Now she rides it around 8-8:05. she really likes it."

However, the mothers who knelt four years ago were unable to send their children to Seojin School. The opening of the school has been delayed, and the children have reached the age of graduation.

[Jo Bo-Young/Mother of a person with developmental disability] "All of our children had already graduated, so we did not have the opportunity to attend Seojin School. But what about vicarious satisfaction? Oh, our hard work is worth it."

The mothers who led the opening of Seojin School, however, agree that there will be many more kneeling in the future. This is because children who develop later than their peers need a lot of effort to live an independent life in society.

[Kim Nam-Yeon/Mother of a person with developmental disability] "I thought that society must change if our children do not change. Our children can live in this society to the extent that we work hard to change the society."

Mothers who say that all of this is not a special sacrifice, but just 'love'. She said she understands the position of other mothers who are opposed to special schools, and she just hoped that the line between persons with disabilities and people without disabilities would become more blurred than it is now.

[Jang Min-Hee/Mother of a person with developmental disability] "I believe that not only mothers of children with disabilities, but all mothers in Korea will feel the same way."

This is Jeon Dong-Hyuk from MBC News.

(Video coverage: Kim Tae-hyo and Jeon Seung-hyun/Video Editing: Go moo-Geun/Video provided by: the movie 'The Way to School')

Families of persons with disabilities, so that they don't die anymore... "Where is the government?" (2022. 5. 26.)

https://news.imbc.com/replay/2022/nwdesk/article/6372753_35744.html

[Anchor] As the tragic incidents of parents taking their own lives along with their children with disabilities, voices calling for measures are increasing. It is pointed out that the burden of caring for the persons with disabilities is shifted only to the family, and the state is invisible. In the end, families of people with disabilities build care centres on their own, but the situation is still insufficient. Correspondent Ko Jae-min has the story.

[Report] A 10-year-old severe autistic Taemin

"close? I'll close it. oh it will be cool"

He is still unable to close the water bottle by himself, and expresses his intentions with hand gestures.

"Wear masks properly?"

A mother who has been taking care of Taemin by herself for 8 years. As the child grows, so does the more arduous task of caring for them.

When Taemin was seven years old, his mother registered him as a person with disability with the government. But the reality was that the mother had to know everything.

[Seong Mi-Young/Tae-min's mother] "If there are ten local children's centres, I call them all. There is nowhere to give information. All responsibility to my mother..."

Then, two years ago, she accidentally discovered a support centre for families with disabilities in the neighbourhood. On weekends when she had to go to work, she was provided with emergency care and specialised training for persons with disabilities, and she was able to share the pain with the parents of older children with disabilities.

[Seong Mi-Young/Tae-min's mother] "I understand the desire to commit suicide. I also wanted to die 12 times. (At the centre) They called me a 'colleague counsellor' and connected me. 'I think I can live a better life. . .'"

However, it is the parents of persons with disabilities, not the state, that have created a centre that supports and connects families of people with disabilities with care and counselling.

[Jeong Soon Kyung/Yeongdeungpo-gu support centre for families with disability] "Let's stop the repeated tragedy of families of persons with disabilities. Senior parents can provide psychological support to junior parents, and let's try that role."

The support centre, which first appeared in Gyeongnam province in 2007, has increased in size with the help of several local governments, but it is still insufficient. Although Ulsan is a metropolitan city, there is only one support centre, and there are only two, Incheon and Daejeon. Since there is no government support at all, the number of employees is at least two and at most seven..

[Kim Dong-Hyun/Yeongdeungpo-gu support centre for families with disability] "Now we have 3 members in the support centre. We would like to help with case management services, but (currently) there are only five families."

Of the 240,000 people with developmental disabilities, only a third of them receive care support services from the government. In the face of the continuing tragedy of 'no state', parents of persons with disabilities held a memorial service in front of the President's Office and urged comprehensive measures such as the establishment of a 24-hour care system.

This is Go Jae-min from MBC News.

[Straight] Successive deaths... 'developmental disability' standing on the edge of a cliff (2022. 6. 12.)

https://news.imbc.com/replay/straight/6377772_28993.html

A drama that is currently airing. A real developmentally disabled person with Down's syndrome appears, crossing the border between life and acting.

[Yeong-Hee, a person with developmental disability/tvN <Our Blues>] "Did you leave me 7 years ago? Did my mom and dad say you should treat me well? to my sister But why did you leave me! why why why!"

She pressed it deep in my heart, but the cry eventually exploded. The twin sister suffers more from helplessness than sorry.

[Yeong-Ok, Yeong-Hee's sister/tvN <Our Blues>] "Once upon a time, I wanted to live together. But I can't even get a house to live in, I can't work, The general school rejects her (Young-hee), and the special school is far away..."

Jung Eun-hye, who plays the role of 'Young-hee'. Young-hee in the picture and Eun-hye in reality, the two are one body.

[Jangchahyeonsil/Actress Jung Eun-hye's mother] "The difficulties of a sister who becomes a burden to the family and has to take care of the family of a person with developmental disability, the weight and sadness that cannot be shaken off, and the longing for the family that Young-hee has, are all melted into it now."

Feed, cloth, wash... Although she is over 30, her daughter still needs someone's help 24 hours a day.

[Jangchahyeonsil/Actress Jung Eun-hye's mother] "When She was young, she had no place in this world, this Korean land. When Eun-eun is alone at home, regression is repeated and various tics (disabilities) occur. And when she developed obsessive-compulsive disorder and showed symptoms of schizophrenia, I became very desperate."

A dead end road, no matter how hard she tries, a shadow of despair flickers.

[Jangchahyeonsil/Actress Jung Eun-hye's mother] "I also had a light stroke while looking at Eunhye's condition. 'Oh, that's what my life at rock bottom is all about,' while thinking, 'Eun-hye, maybe we can take a break now. We've been working so hard all this time...'"

Complaining about 'I want to take a break'...The harsh reality is reminding us that these complaints are not just empty words.

[MBC <Newsdesk>/June 4th, 2020] "A 50-year-old mother caring for her son with severe developmental disabilities made an extreme choice with her son."

[MBC <Newsdesk>/3rd March this year] "On the day of the elementary school entrance ceremony, a 40-year-old mother living in a semi-basement house was arrested on charges of murdering her 8-year-old son with disability."

On the day that the mother who took her son's life was arrested, a tragedy also occurred in Siheung, Gyeonggi-do. A mother in her 50s, who was living a difficult life after undergoing surgery for thyroid cancer, killed her daughter with a developmental disability in her 20s. After the crime, the mother tried to take her own life, but failed and called 112. A will that she left in tears for her daughter was found.

[police officer] "It was like a diary for my daughter, and it said things like, 'Afterward, be born into a good family and live happily ever after.'"

It wasn't that my mother had a strong heart from the beginning. She grew hope by running a flower shop with a sick body, but even the Corona crisis hit everything.

[neighbour merchant] "(Mom) had surgery for thyroid cancer. I said, 'You shouldn't overwork.' But she was passionate and worked like that everyday. ...It seems to me that she thinks she has made up her mind, 'What if I die leaving him? I have to kill her and then myself.' <"They said the business wasn't going well.">No. she put it here in a small way in front of the town, so they said 'they came in looking for a small store', Monthly rent is paid less..."

There have been 23 murders of families of persons with developmental disabilities in the past three years. This year, it is happening one after another. Four in the last month alone. A man with intellectual disability was beaten to death by his nephew, and a mother threw her 6-year-old son with developmental disabilities in her arms. Parents raising children with developmental disabilities have also committed suicide by throwing themselves together. At the beginning of this month, his father, who was raising a brother with developmental disabilities in his 20s alone, took his own life.

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As unbearable tragedies swept everywhere, people in similar situations took to the streets. They are gathering around the presidential office in Yongsan, Seoul, at the National Assembly, and at the Seoul City Council. It is a cry for 'the state to come and break the chains of death'.

[Cho Kyung-yoon/Developmental disability (7th)] "I want to live happily with Mom and Dad for a long, long time. I feel sorry for my mother every day because it seems that my mother is having a hard time because of my disability. I hope that my mother will not be sad or cry because of me in the future."

Until the 10th of next month, they have declared a 'concentrated struggle'. It is the end of the 49th of the deaths of the two incidents that took place on the 23rd of last month. At last week's rally in front of the National Assembly, the atmosphere became sombre at the bitter appeal of a mother.

[Hyunmi Kim / Family of persons with developmental disabilities (7th)] "Now, can't we just let a child who is only 20 years old live for only 20 years?. Please help me so that I can live happily and end my life. If the country stretches out its legs and sleeps in the family of these dying people with developmental disabilities, would that be the country?"

The mother's seat was heavy enough to remind me of the extreme choice. How has Kim Hyun-mi dealt with this fate?

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hello. I am Kim Hyun-mi, the mother of Yoo-sik Choi, who is 19 years old and has autistic disability.

-(The day you spoke) There were other gatherings around, so it was very noisy, but after my mother came out, the atmosphere was cleared up...

Really?

-Didn't you prepare in advance?

I've been preparing for 20 years. If you look at it I told a story that was really in my heart.

-That's the 49th day struggle. What do you think when you hear such news?

I really deeply sympathised with why they made such a choice. I was sick mentally and

physically, and I cried a lot. And I had nightmares for two weeks. Well, even in that nightmare, I die...

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When my child was around two-years old, I found out that he had a disability. The second newborn cried when hungry or sleepy, but the first did not.

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It must have been strange that the two children were so different with each other, so I went to the hospital with a sudden thought. When the doctor is talking about the test results, he says the first sentence like that by saying, 'What about autistic disability? As soon as I heard about it, I passed out at the same time that day. From that day on, I went through even a serious situation. It keeps getting down and down, so when I said that I was making too extreme choices when my children were five or less than four years old...

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I overcame thanks to my husband's support and encouragement. However, it took a longer time to accept the child's disability as it is. I wanted to believe that my child's disability would one day be gone.

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-You said you spent \$1 million in 2 years...

I went to all the places related to adding the word 'treatment' to the end of every word. It is said that if I do this, my child will be cured. How powerful those words were. I liked that story the most. I liked it the most. At that time, and at that time, I did everything the person who spoke to me told me to do.

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Years passed and Yusik was already in his third year of high school. There is still not much he can do alone. Getting to and from school, getting dressed, keeping himself from hitting himself when he is annoyed...For the past 20 years, the eyes of a mother have only been on him for around 24 hours.

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-You said you got worried after he graduated from high school, but what will happen to him next

year?

Not next year. It's November. After he takes (school classes) until November, my child will now have to stay at home. So it touches me more desperately. How do I live with this child? The sisters around me started a business together with their children, so they are struggling together. Should I go like that?...

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On April 19th, one day before the Day of Persons with Disabilities. 555 parents of persons with developmental disabilities shaved hairs in front of the Blue House. No more tears flow. Only hair is constantly falling on the dull face. Kim Mi-sook was also present at this shaving ceremony.

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I am Jooho's mother. My child is 23 years old and has Down Syndrome. My name is Misook Kim.

-You participated in the shaving ceremony. Can you explain a little bit about how you felt when you participated?

A haircut is nothing. The Korean Parents' Network for the People with Disabilities continues to make policy proposals. However, those who can implement this policy proposal do not listen. There's nothing we can do. So we all got our hair cut together, and I was just one of them, and I constantly make suggestions. Constantly.

-Since when?

In 2016, there was a video of children being dragged out of city hall. so I decided to do, looking at it

-Why were they dragged away?

At that time, mothers protested for the establishment of a lifelong education center for persons with developmental disabilities. But when I saw the video of the children being dragged away, my mind was blown. How can they get children out when mothers are by their side, ah, if my child doesn't have a mother, this society will treat him like this. In order for this to not happen in this society without mothers, I thought there are certain movements that we must continue now.

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Jooho is the youngest of three siblings. Misook Kim is a speech therapist by profession. I have always met children with disabilities, but the disabilities I met as a mother were not readily

accepted..

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I work with children with Down syndrome, but when my child is diagnosed with Down syndrome, this is 'the person's test must be wrong'. No one would ever think that something like this would happen to me.

-You mentioned earlier that everyday life revolves around Jooho...

It's not just us. In a family with a child with a disability, everything is tailored to that child. Because the child is weak and needs a lot of care, in the case of the other siblings, they have no choice but to grow up by taking care of their own things. Since I couldn't afford to take care of them up to that point, I am so thankful that they grew up so well, but it will be the case for all non-disabled siblings, and the mothers are very sorry for them. I have to take care of Jooho's food and feed, then wash and dress him, and of course there is a difference in degree of this from when you were a baby. Growing up, there are things they can do, but he can't do anything completely by himself, so my eyes and attention are always on Jooho.

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As of last year, there were 255,000 people with developmental disabilities in Korea. At first, holding on to a glimmer of hope, the whole family faces a harsh fate, but the reality is that as the child grows older, he becomes frustrated. How a developmental disability puts a family into a corner... We followed the traces of time.

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"hi hi Eun yoo, you really grew up a lot."

"Hello"

"Hello Eun Chong, long time no see. Eun Chong, remember? Are you shy?"

Park Eun-chong. He has developmental disabilities and suffers from up to six rare and incurable diseases. When he was 3 years old, his doctor said that he would not last more than a year, but he turned 20 this year. The first time I met Eunchong was 12 years ago.

[Sisa Magazine 2580 Challenge by Eunchong's Dad] "However, Eun-chong's parents continued his treatment until the end, and when he was three years old, he underwent surgery to have his

right brain removed."

Eunchong has always suffered from stinging gazes since childhood. This is because he can't speak, can't walk well, and his face is a little different from others due to vascular malformations.

[Kim Yeo-eun / Eun-chong's mother(Sisa magazine 2580/October 17, 2010 broadcast)] "They just kicked their tongue... (I really hate kicking tongue.) They keep saying 'Twitttttttttttttttttttttt'.

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father(Sisa magazine 2580/October 17, 2010 broadcast)] There was a child running all the time from there. Still, our Eunchong was a little young. He was riding in a stroller, and a child came right away, stopped, said, 'It's a monster,' and ran away again to his mom and dad. A couple of months ago, his father and two children passed by. At the supermarket, the child does. he said to his dad, 'Dad, is he human?' That's it."

Eunchong's family has always been hiding as if they were sinners. Then, in 2010, his father came out of the world with a big heart. He challenged the triathlon with 8-year-old Eunchong.

[Kim Yeo-eun / Eun-chong's mother(Sisa magazine 2580/October 17, 2010 broadcast)] Many children don't give up. Just look at us and get strength from seeing what this strange-looking father and son do, have courage and don't give up on life. I wish it were. look at us"

It was an ambitious aspiration, but becoming an iron man didn't just happen. My dad first learned to swim during this time, and he hadn't ridden a bicycle since middle school. The day of the competition I had been waiting for a year. Swimming in which Eunchong's boat has to be dragged for 1.5km. 40km cycle from Misari, Gyeonggi-do to Yeouido, Seoul. Until the last 10km run, which was the most difficult... A total of 51.5 km of the triathlon Olympic course was completed in 4 and a half hours.

"(Applause, music) Wow, you did a good job."

After this challenge became known through <Sisa Magazine 2580>, his life changed drastically. People who had been kicking their tongues raised their fingers, and at the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympic Games, Eunchong and Eunchong were the last torchbearers.

[opening ceremony video] "Son Park Eun-chong and Father Park Ji-hoon"

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The twenty-year-old Eunchong we met again. In the morning, Mom and Dad take turns waking up a few times before he can open his eyes. His condition got worse. He still can't speak, his face is much more swollen than it was when he was a kid. He lost my right eye due to glaucoma, but

his left eye is also losing sight from the same disease.

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "Glaucoma is a disease that causes blindness due to narrowing of the field of vision. I can't tell even if I use my hands like this. Since Eunchong was born, He has had 26 surgeries so far, most of which have been on the left eye."

He was nearly 180cm tall, but he couldn't even urinate alone and couldn't brush his teeth. Sometimes he messes with his clothes while sleeping, and parents always need to feed his three meals a day.

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "But He doesn't chew. (He tries not to chew well.) Don't talk. If you give me a piece of fruit, He doesn't chew until he goes from Gunsan to Seoul.."

The only thing Eunchung can do alone is to watch his favorite Pororo cartoon, whether as a child or now. He looks for himself on TV in the morning and on the computer in the afternoon for three or four hours a day.

"Hehehe <Eun-Chong, are you having fun?> hehehe"

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "This is still true today, but it's a sad Pororo for us. (Why?) Eunchung is 20 years old, and whether he turns 40, 50, or 60, he will see that and like it. (I'm fine) Are you okay? If Eun-Yoo is good <If there is the thing you like, it's ok>"

As Eunchong grew up, he became more dependent on her father's care than her mother at work.

[Kim Yeo-eun / Eun-chong's mother] "When he was young, Eunchung listened to me well and I was able to (take care of) Eunchung. But as (Eun-Gyeong) grows up, I can't handle it. It is also very difficult for me to wash him in the shower. I just can't afford it. Then (Eun-chong) Dad will look after him. Now I have a social life."

It's hard for his dad too. After Eunchong graduated from special school, he had nowhere to go. Due to the corona virus, he hasn't been able to go out for over two years.

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "If our Eun-chung got Corona, it really felt like he was going to die. (Because I can't go out) To be honest, I'm going crazy. A lot."

He has a younger sister, so his parents have a lot of money to spend, but his dad can't work because of Eun-chong.

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "I used to be a bank employee, but if Eun-Geung wasn't sick, I would probably be a branch manager by now and get a quite big salary. That kind of thing (job) is gone, and there's nothing I can do now (nothing) just (15 years) because I have bad credit."

Now, the biggest concern is Eun-yoo, his younger sister, who is a sophomore in elementary school.

[Kim Yeo-eun / Eun-chong's mother] "My husband told me to watch the drama <Our Blues> these days, so I watched it. There are stories of brothers and sisters of sick children, and I think of Eun-yoo too much. I'm sorry. I thought about Eun-yoo a lot. Right now, everything works because we have Mom and Dad, but if not, Eun-yoo will have to bear everything..."

I think Eun-yoo already thinks like that..

[Park Eun-Yoo/Eunchong's younger sister (Elementary school 2nd grade)] "<You asked, 'How can I live with my brother without Mom and Dad?' Do you remember? Why did you ask?> Because my brother is a person with a disability, he poops in his pants, so he said, 'How am I going to get rid of that when I'm all grown up?' <Are you worried about that?> Yes <You like your brother> Still, that's a bit. I can't even clean my faeces."

Although he lives in a rental apartment with less than 100 million won as a deposit, my father willingly donated 700 million won from the tournament named after Eunchung after the old iron man game. It is said that the intention was to gather such devotion and ask the country to provide a good support plan. However, my father gave a failing point to Korea's policy for persons with developmental disabilities..

[Park Ji-Hoon/Eun-Chong's father] "When Eun-chung was born in 2003, when I saw it, it was just 0 points, now it's about 25 points. It's very slow, but it seems to be changing, so I don't know if it's right to express it this way. I'm always thirsty. I'm thirsty. That would be crazy. Now, those who can't stand this thirst may end their own lives. Take your child..."

Let's take a closer look at the policy that Eunchung's dad said '25 points'. Even people with developmental disabilities have quite a few places to go when they are young, such as schools or daycare centres. It is still increasing. All of this was hard-earned by the parents' haircut, three steps and one bow, and kneeling. The problem is when a person with developmental disability become an adult. When you graduate from school, you have nowhere to go. There are three main systems that adults can use: lifelong education centre, day care centre, and day activity service. The day care centre was first established in 1996, and the other was created under the Moon Jae-in administration. It is true that all systems are good, but it is not easy to use in practice.

First, the Lifelong Education Centre. Seoul is installed in all districts except Jung-gu, and there are one or two in each province. In addition to speech therapy and art therapy, you can receive

vocational education such as barista, and hobbies such as broadcasting dancing. Of course it will be popular. However, it is difficult to enter because the capacity is usually limited to about 30 people per place, and even if you are lucky, you can only attend for 5 years. It is simply a 'lifelong' education centre.

[Kim Mi Sook/Family of persons with disabilities] "They gave me 5 years just like a voucher (gift certificate). Even if you move all the institutions to this place, you can only use it for 5 years in total.(Lifelong Education Center) After graduating, Jooho is 28 years old. After turning 28, he can't go home again. When he enters the house, everything is the beginning of regression."

Next, the government-run Day Care Centre for the persons with disabilities is similar. It is a facility that prepares simple programs and takes care of people with disabilities during the day. As people with disabilities other than developmental disabilities use it together, the competition rate is too high, and there are many places that do not accept people with severe disabilities.

[Family of persons with disabilities] "(My child) harms himself. He is just going to smack my chin. And then he just cries. He kicks loudly and has a very loud voice. I really tried to send him to the facility, but none of them accepted him..."

Lastly, the weekly activity service is a system in which a personal assistant instead of parents takes care of persons with disabilities when urgent matters arise. On a monthly basis, the maximum is 165 hours for the most severe case and 85 hours for the mild case. However, you can't use it as much as you want. Even if there is time left for patients with severe disabilities, activity supporters often turn away from them. Moreover, in 2018, the Ministry of Economy and Finance was criticised for drastically cutting the budget for daytime service, which was first introduced at the time.

As such, various systems and projects are operated, but the problem is that they are not effective. Two years ago, a 24-hour care center for persons with developmental disabilities was established in Gwangju Metropolitan City. Parents must have high expectations to be able to spend 24 hours in a separate home with professional help. However, it is only available for special events such as congratulations and condolences, and it is said that the capacity is only for 4 people, and it is said that it is only possible to stay for a maximum of 5 days. Now, it is pointed out that the principle of designing support policies should be changed.

[Jung Ik-Jung/Professor, Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University] "We need to give them a breather. In that case, it is possible to give things like temporary leave as 'rest care' (parental leave), or give a long-term relief leave. I need to have time so that they can look back on me and look at my situation objectively once again, so it won't lead to such an extreme choice."

While the government policy, which is difficult to take a step forward, is sluggish, children grow up and parents get older. 'No, I have to go first.' With this in mind, there are also parents who make their own education and workplace for their children.

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I am Lim Shin Hwa from Suwon who is raising an 18-year-old son and a 16-year-old daughter. Our children are both two-year-old autistic siblings. So, they are currently attending a special school. I am also a working mother who created a cooperative for the sake of her children.

-I think it must have been a little more difficult. You said you paid a lot for their treatment...

Since there are two of us, considering every 2 million won per child, the total is about 4 million won, so I spent most of my husband's income. I even got cash advances and did it without my husband's permission. 'I thought, 'Is it okay if we can create a structure where the monthly treatment fee of 4 million won can be returned to our children', so we decided to create a cooperative. It took a while, but now there are a lot of rumors, and now there are about 190 members. We started as a treatment service, but what we are going to implement next year is to open a new brand for our pet snack business in July to solve the problems of daytime service and jobs.

-Are you getting government support right now? Do you have support?

People ask these questions a lot. But there is really no support. It's all a contest project now. All we have to do is to write a proposal. This kind of administrative work is very difficult. Especially in the case of seniors like me, there are a lot of people who give up because it is difficult to prepare such a presentation or to do all the administrative work. That's why I'm not telling my parents to make (cooperative) easily, but you don't have to. We say a lot that we are doing our job well enough if they just pay attention to these policies that keep asking local governments or governments to do these things.

-'Our children still have no worries about the future.' Do you have any thoughts like this?

I don't think like this at all. Now that he is in grade 2 in high school, next year he will be in grade 3 in high school and he will be graduating from high school, it's the same thing. Even if our organisation implements the day activity service now, it is not like, 'Because it is our son, we must enlist in the first place.' The numbers are just limited. If we exceed that limit, even our son will not be able to attend... Little by little it is developing. But when I die, I don't think my children are advancing at the same rate that they can completely survive without me. So, the reason we formed our union should not be the goal of living just one more day than my child. We made it with our

own strength to prepare it first so that my child naturally has to live longer than me and continue to live in the place where he lived, but it is still a question whether that can be achieved.

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The state's institutional support is insufficient, but it does not make the situation any better by preparing self-rescue measures such as cooperatives. So what can you do?

"When the child grows up and becomes an adult, I worry about whether or not he/she will be able to receive proper treatment as a human being."

"The way people look at him/her really drives a nail into my heart"

"We are treated like a burden"

These are articles posted on internet cafes where people with disabilities gather. These days, there is even a saying that 'leaving Korea is the answer'.

[Kim Hyun-Mi/Family of a person with developmental disability]

"For those of you who have left Korea and emigrated to a foreign country, I can understand that sentiment. As far as people with disabilities, Korea is not like a developed country. Nor is it a country."

Germany pours 2.3% of its gross domestic product (GDP) into the welfare budget for the persons with disabilities. On the other hand, Korea ranks the lowest among OECD countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at 0.6% of GDP. The budget is also a budget, but Germany's strength is its tight policy design tailored to persons with disabilities. In German, 'Tagesstruktur' means 'organizing daily life'. Six major non-profit private welfare organizations across Germany, including the Red Cross, are in charge of the work. Each local government provides a budget to these organizations and supports individual programs for people with developmental disabilities. A representative example is 'Diakonie', which is run by the Christian Volunteer Association.

[Inge Blum/Director of Diakonie, Germany] "After graduating from school, a person with developmental disability also has the right to participate in this rehabilitation program. So now some people with disabilities can go to the workshop for the disabled, and those who can go to work are sent to the workplace, and those who cannot go out are taken care of at home, and then there is another day care centre. Diakonie sends them to a daycare centre and organises everything that person can do for a day."

For us, after graduating from high school, there is no place to go, or if you go to a facility, you will be kicked out after 5 years. But for Germany, these doesn't happen. There are about 5,000 such Diakonies across Germany, and there are 600,000 people working. There are more than 30,000 hospitals, nursing homes, residential facilities, welfare facilities, and vocational facilities that can be connected. From the basic daily routines of eating and sleeping, to hobbies where you exercise and learn music, and even a factory where you can earn money, everything is designed and tailored to persons with disabilities here.

[Jeong JaeHoon/ Professor, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul Women's University] There are also places where Rehabilitation training, training can be received, and anyway, you have to leave the house. Then they will provide the transfer service and transfer. And when you get there, vocational educators, rehabilitation workers, social workers experts do everything, and then you're done. You have to move again. Then we'll make that move. So, after the disabled workshop is over. There are dozens of vans like ours.."

It doesn't matter how much your parents' income or wealth is. Anyone who is registered as a person with a developmental disability at the local government can receive lifelong services. Above all, it is different from ours in terms of designing support policies.

[Inge Blum/Director of Diakonie, Germany] "In the past, people had to adapt to systems, but now systems are designed to fit people's needs. Disability is embraced by the state..."

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In the United States, there are places that take responsibility for the lives of families of people with developmental disabilities as well. It's California, and in 1969 the state-level Support for Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act was enacted. Twenty-one regional centres which are a non-profit private organisation, receive funding and are responsible for this work. If you are diagnosed with a developmental disability after the age of three, this group provides special education, day care, and mobility services. After you become an adult, it provides employment and housing facilities.

[Evie Chung/California Regional Center, USA] "There is a coordinator in charge for each person with developmental disabilities. Communicating with those families, receiving service requests, meeting together to make plans, and service until death... our customer... We think about what this person needs, such as a weekly learning centre, vocational education, hobbies, and social enhancement programs, and make a plan once every three years. We try to help a person with developmental disability aim for a more independent life and a more social life."

In particular, the service that supports families is something we envy. Instead of taking care of

the tired family members, they regularly take care of children with developmental disabilities and give them a rest period.

[Mothers using 'Regional Center' in the United States] "Because there are so many experts in so many fields who help in many ways, the child is very busy in his/her own way. He/She goes to the therapy room and goes to school... It was the most important thing because it freed me from the psychological burden of having to handle all of this on my own."

The annual budget is 13 trillion won. It is used only in California, and it is three times more than the entire disability welfare budget in Korea. What is surprising is that parents' support for children with disabilities is recognized as 'work'. If you take care of your children with the 'Personal Assistant' licence, the state will give you a 'wage'. It's still none of our business

[Kim Yeo-Eun/Eun Chong's Mother] "When parents see, the government doesn't recognize (us) as an personal assistant. They say that they put in a petition a few times, but it doesn't work. If there is such a service, I can look at my children without thinking about economic matters..."

-What is the biggest difference between Korea and the so-called advanced countries?

In developed countries, support teams come into play when a disability is diagnosed. What does this child need? What kind of service can we provide to make the most of the child's abilities? The mother doesn't have to suffer so much. In the case that my child has been diagnosed with a disability, I can't think of any places where anyone can tell me from where and how to ask this. That's why I'm asking about the green window in Naver. And in developed countries, such costs are not as serious as ours. In our case, when a doctor diagnoses, what is prescribed as a prescription is what hours, what hours...

-How many hours of speech therapy?

If you do that, the total cost will exceed 3 million won per month. More than 3 million won and 5 million won. Then the mothers of children of that age group are in their 30s. We can't afford to live with those expenses. What a great feeling of guilt that remains in our heart as our mother when we can't do it.

- I think there are senior mothers. How are they?

Among seniors, there are even those who are raising children in their late 30s, so we often see them. Then they say that they are together because they can still do it, but a lot of people say, 'If I turn 80 soon, I will have to look for facilities.' We grew up together, pouring all the resources and energy and everything we have into this child from the moment he was diagnosed with a disability. For some reason, I wanted this child to be able to live together in this society. Grow up

like that, that's how we did it. So we can't send the child to the facility. To improve awareness, we need to meet. To meet, a person with disability has to go to school and come out to the community. I don't think it's that difficult to draw things out as a roadmap to do that.

● **Exceptions of [Comment from Realism](#) on the program(June 14, 2022)**

“When I watched this show to the end, all that was left for me was displeasure. It was no exaggeration to say that this collection of only desperate language of parents of persons with developmental disabilities is ‘unfortunate pornography’. Moreover, the murderers claim that they were not like this in the first place and do good to their intentions, and overemphasize the pain of child rearing, pretending that people with developmental disabilities deserve to be 'deadly'. This broadcast appeared to be taking advantage of the difficult circumstances of the persons with developmental disabilities to carry out the implementation of the “National Responsibility System for Developmental Disabilities,” which has neither been reached nor attempted to reach an agreement with the persons with developmental disabilities.

In this broadcast, there are only two scenes in which the person with developmental disabilities has a voice. First, at the beginning of the introduction to <Our Blues>, the scene where the character Young-hee with developmental disabilities shouts, "You left me 7 years ago!", and at a protest for a family with developmental disabilities, one person with developmental disability said, "My mother seems to be having a hard time because of my disability. I'm sorry to you every day."

The former are just fictitious lines imagined and created for the 'fun' and 'reality' of the story, and the latter's remarks are to the extent of confusion as to whether the person with developmental disabilities really thinks so or whether they are reading the texts created by their parents. It is dizzying to think that gaslighting may have been applied if a person with developmental disability thought so.

These are the shows and scenes that you have seen the most. That is <F20>. It is a film that has been heavily criticized by people with disabilities because it is made for demonizing the person with schizophrenia and ignoring the person's voice. I see <F20> overlapping in <Straight>. The nuances are different, but the conclusion is the same. From the point of view of parents of persons with disabilities, they instil the conclusion that they should ignore the wishes of people with disabilities and put them into ‘treatment services’. The only difference is that <F20> requires compulsory hospitalization and <Straight> requires service subordination wrapped in the ‘National Responsibility System for Persons with Developmental Disabilities’.

This point of view is well expressed in the attitude that praises 'Diakonie' and 'Regional centre'.. These centres are said to “set up” care plans for people with developmental disabilities, “organize” their daily life, “custom design”, and provide “lifetime” services. The expression, “There are

dozens of vans like ours,” reminds me of ‘helicopter mom’. In conclusion, such treatment overprotects persons with developmental disabilities under the guise of care and makes them subordinate to service providers by lowering the ability of persons with disabilities to think and decide for themselves and to become independent. These are by no means “more independent lives.”

Parents with developmental disabilities say, “We cannot send our children to institutions” on the air, but it cannot be seen as deinstitutionalization for others to make important decisions such as food, clothing, shelter, daily routine, and life plans. Even if you live in a local community, you are trapped in another facility called the personal assistant service. If the policy changes and the service ends, where should people with developmental disabilities go and what should they do? This broadcast does not give any answers to such questions.

This broadcast constantly instils messages such as 'People with developmental disabilities cannot become independent without their parents' and 'People with developmental disabilities must get help from someone'. In MBC and their parents' broadcasts, people with developmental disabilities are portrayed as beings who can never stand on their own....”

Reference 33: Example of using *japyejeog*

[Men Women+] Male and female brain structures are different? The world's largest research...

Hong Ye-Ji | Article | Financial News | 20190119

The research team conducted personality and empathy tests on 671,606 people living in the UK and analysed them. As a result, 44% of male respondents found their brains to be analytical or extremely analytical. Only 27% of female respondents show this type of brain tendencies. On the other hand, 43% of female respondents without a diagnosis of autism found their brains to be empathetic rather than analytical. Only 24.6% of the respondents were male.

Meanwhile, 14,354 of the respondents were diagnosed with autism. In the case of respondents with autism, 62.4% of male brains were analytical or extremely analytical, and 46.8% of females had the brain with the same tendency. On the other hand, 13.7% of males and 23.1% of females with autism surveyed showed that empathy was superior to analysis ability. Based on these results, the research team concluded that '**Japyejeog** tendencies' are like those with an extremely system-oriented and analytical 'male brain'.

Why Prof. Lee Byung-tae, the son of a peasant farmer, became a J-nomics sniper

“President telling distorted statistics to the people” “Japyejeog government trapped in ‘the theory of chaebol exploitation’”

Ko Jae-Seok | Interview | Shindong-A | 20190304

“It is said that there is a trend in the global economy that cannot be explained by concluding that it is only a problem of a few chaebols or strong unions. However, the current government ignores this reality and distorts it in such a way that “conservatives are spreading the theory of economic crisis to shake the government.” It's a **Japyejeok** government wrapped in camp logic. Even so, President Moon Jae-in is not hesitant to tell the public about the distorted statistics written by the people below.,,”

[Lee Nami's Healing Heart] Respect and Encouragement

Lee Na-Mi | Article | Segye Ilbo | 20190404

In fact, there are many “lone wolves” who live **Japyejeog** lives with a distorted egocentric mindset among hidden terrorists and psychopaths. If you are just writing and spreading negative comments or nonsense, or if you are spending all your energy on fighting with someone, whether online or offline, how precious is your time and energy? How does a sense of deep fulfilment come when you encourage and comfort someone through words and writing? It's really sad and pathetic for someone who doesn't know anything about it.

'Three-piece set of myths' surrounding literature, a book that boldly broke Yang Sun-Hwa | Article | Ohmynews | 20190702

The author carefully analyses the works of Cheon Myeong-gwan and Jeong Yoo-jeong, various gestures embedded in their plans, and the (non-)reactions of critics surrounding them. The author reveals that it is actually leaning on "the desire to naturalize the tradition of Korean literature history, which is composed mainly of heterosexual male intellectuals of the past by borrowing the prototype of 'story'" (p. 32). This is a moment that proves what was at the base of the long-standing denigration of young women's short stories, such as 'Kids these days have no history = no narrative' and 'I have little experience, so I have no choice but to write **Japyejeog** stories in closets' . .

A sharp point on the excesses of radical feminism

Choi Mi-jin | Article | Worker's solidarity | 20190813

Park Ga-bun also points out this when dealing with this case. Rather than Yoo Ah-in's original remarks, the fact that he did not yield to some feminists' criticisms of "Pathetic Men's behaviors" and responded by saying "don't be mean" "stirred up a hornet's nest [four feminist camps]".

However, Park Ga-bun said, "[Yoo Ah-in's reaction] actually reflects the perception of his words." The fatigue of net feminism's **Japyejeog** rhetoric, which framed criminals in other people's everyday conversations and blocked everyday discussions, has spread widely regardless of gender.." We cannot say that it can't be a 'Stone Fastball'.

[The story of the 4th industrial revolution by Boyle monk] <15> Virtual Reality and Buddhism ①

Boyle | Article | Bulgyoshinmun | 20191109

There are also concerns that the virtual reality world may block communication with the outside, regress into one's own **Japyejeog** space, and become a reduced self. Virtual reality is a fake, temporary, and provisional state, as the word "virtual" has already foretold. We are willing to experience and feel virtual reality even though we know that it is an illusion and that it is vain.

Kim Geun-sik "The result of 'self-reliance' for 4 years is 'Japye party'...Hong, 'selfish interest' that attracted work 27 years ago"

Lee Ji-Eun | Article | The Asia Business Daily | 20200427

Kim Geun-sik, a former Seoul Songpa-byeong candidate of the United Future Party, criticised Hong Joon-Pyo, former leader of the Liberty Korea Party, for the 'self-strengthening theory', saying, "People will have the perception that they went to a **Japyejeog** party without reflection for four years." He pointed out that Hong's mention of 'Donghwa Bank corruption' by Kim Jong-in, the former chairman of the general election committee, who was appointed as the vice chairman, was 'selfish'.

Lee Hae-chan's mention of 'the victim complaining'... The opposite party Criticism of 'the term "second perpetrator"

Kim Jung-Ryul/Yu Sae-Seul | Article | News1 | 20200715

He said, "The biggest problem in the face of the truth is to wrap things around according to the logic of the camp." and added, "The **Japyejeog** camp logic calling for protecting Jo-Guk despite the revealing of the corruption in the entrance exam and the duality of the duality has nurtured his audacity to keep its head up and talk about prosecutorial reform,"

[Public Opinion] A sad reason for a doctor's strike / Yang Changmo Yang Changmo | Article | Hankyora | 20200914

... A person who is trapped in a world where there is no contact and looks only at his desires and his worries. That is the world of the doctors I have been in. The clinic locks the doctor into a

Japyejeog world. It makes it possible to be more insensitive than anyone while being exposed to the pain of others more than anyone else.

Kim Geun-sik "The Democratic Party's push for nominations, 200,000 people 'Moon Jae-In' despite broken head are in control"

Choi Joon-Hyuk | Article | Dailian | 20201102

In addition, Professor Kim said, "The **Japyejeog** camp logic and extreme bias in Korean politics is based on them." and added, "If the Democratic Party is to rely on these overrepresented minorities and abandon the will of the people and nominate by-elections, from now on, remove the word 'democracy' from the party's name, and 'Theburu Great Keemun Party' will be appropriate,"

[Special Article]Who is nuclear power removal really for?

Kang Kil-Sun | Article | Sae Jeonbuk Newspaper | 20201130

In this way, the policy errors of the many negatives and contradictions of nuclear denuclearization have been proven by empirical evidence and experts. The economic loss is also large, and the burden on the public due to the decommissioning of nuclear power plants will continue to increase to 283 trillion won by 2040. The important thing is to change the wrong policy. ... It is said to be the best achievement in the scientific and technological achievements of the two former presidents. Now, the current **Japyejeog** and unrealistic nuclear-free policy must be revised even now. no more late

[Editorial] Kim Yeo-jeong's evil comment came out on a vegan's visit to Korea... North Korea's 'unprecedented hardship' only deepens

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As if ridiculing such expectations, North Korea again threatened the South by stating the younger sister of the supreme power. However, it is also true that there is a feeling of impatience about a stuffy reality and an unstable future. In the face of increasingly tightening sanctions against North Korea and the **Japyejeog** corona lockdown, North Korea is even using expressions such as "severe upheaval" and "unprecedented suffering." Even so, the South Korean minister is arrogant as if he can tame it. Such an attitude will only deepen the pain of hunger, far from overcoming the crisis.

[Special④] Korean movie in 2020 is 'Survival Struggle'
An Si-Hwan | Article | Cine21 | 20201228

These films imagine an apocalyptic catastrophe in 'intended ignorance', display it, and enjoy a **Japyejeog** play that is visually enjoyable. For that play, an isolated space is created from which the 'placeness' has been removed. A life of self-absorption, or a game of self-absorption. It is as if the dystopian future of <Time to Hunt> originated in this land called Hell Joseon, but the places brought to it by that sign were left empty there, at best, as a backdrop for the three young men who had grown up to play with guns.

[Park Jung-hoon Column] A king inside the country, bullying when going out
Park Jung-Hoon | Comment | Chosun Ilbo | 20210115

It is said that 'autism DNA' is engraved on the brains of the activist group. Even if the bloody wind of the Cultural Revolution blows in China or the Soviet Union collapses, those who have been blinded by it are all at the core of the regime. "“Why is it important to be in someone else's country?” is nothing but a confession of 'our own way'. The **Japyejeog** worldview of the activist regime that does not look outside is driving the country backwards and driving the Republic of Korea into isolation.

[Yoon Pyung-Joong Column] Mobocracy grows up eating conspiracy theories
Yoon Pyung-Joong | Article | Chosun Ilbo | 20210129

In the alternative world created by the staunch supporter of Moon Jae-In(Moon-ppa), the mess of destruction of the rule of law by the motherland and Choo Mi-ae is glorified as a noble reform measure. President Moon becomes a “moon god” that the people must sacrifice their lives to defend, and Korea is revered as a “country with Moon Jae-in ” that the world admires. It is a state of **Japyejeog** delirium built on top of the Tower of Babel of fake news. The Moon administration's collective delusion is so strong that it considers it a sign of reconciliation even if North Korea denounces President Moon as a "special idiot." President Moon's alternative world, which reads Kim Jong-un's ambition as a nuclear-strategy nation as his will for denuclearization, drives the Republic of Korea into an unprecedented security crisis.

**Won Hee-ryong, "We will fight against the forces that encourage splitting and greeting
for power"**
Yang Dong-ik | Article | Jeonbuk Maeil Shinmun | 20210301

Governor Won mentioned overcoming **Japyejeog** nationalism and said, “Now, we strictly confirm that there is a way to inherit the 3.1 spirit in moving forward into the future against the wave of democratisation and against the rebellious history that divides the people. Deeply reflecting on the decision that threw his whole life into the struggle for democracy in the 1980s, I will engrave it in my heart.”

Reference 34: List of entries about autistic traits in Urimalsaem and Standard Korean Language Dictionary

The entries with [Standard] means they are in the Urimalsaem and SKLD either. Other entries without [Standard] are the entries of Urimalsaem.

Japye 'autism' 자폐(自閉) 「001」 「noun」 『medical』 infantile psychosis which appears around 1~2 years. The clear reasons are unknown, and they have characteristics of egocentric activity. [Standard]

Japye 'autism' 자폐(自閉) 「002」 「noun」 『psychology』 psychosis which shut oneself in inner world psychologically, far away from the reality. They see the real world as the dream, and could not make personal relationships. [Standard]

Japye^jangae 'autistic disorder' 자폐^장애(自閉障礙) 「001」 『psychology』 A form of severe pervasive developmental disability.

Autism^developmental^disorder 自閉性發達障礙) 「001」 『medical』 A disorder in which the development of social interaction or communication skills does not occur normally compared to peers. Asperger's Disorder and Childhood Disintegrative Disorder.

autism^disorder(自閉症性障礙) 「001」 『psychology』 A developmental disability that begins before the age of 3 years with a diminished interest in language expression and comprehension, maternal attachment, and play with others. After 3 years of age, marked lack of interest in peers, repetitive behaviors, severe atrophy of play behaviors, and decreased cognitive development appear together.

Japye-byeong 'autism disease' 자폐-병(自閉病) 「001」 「noun」 『medical』 psychosis which shut oneself in inner world psychologically, far away from the reality. They see the real world as the dream, and could not make personal relationships.

Japyejeung 'Autism disease' 자폐-증(自閉症) 「001」 「noun」 『medical』 infantile psychosis which appears around 1~2 years. The clear reasons are unknown, and they have characteristics of egocentric activity. [Standard]

Japyejeung 'Autism disease' 자폐-증 「002」 「noun」 『medical』 psychosis which shut oneself in inner world psychologically, far away from the reality. They see the real world as the dream and could not make man-to-man negotiations. [Standard]

so.agi^Japyejeung 'infantile autism disease' 소아기^자폐증(小兒期自閉症) 「001」 『medical』 A mental disorder in which infants reject contact with outsiders, including their parents and siblings.

It shows symptoms of being mentally isolated, insisting on certain behaviours and not trying to understand what the parents are saying.

Early^Infant^Autism(早期幼兒自閉症) 「001」 『medical』 Infantile psychosis that appears from around the age of 1 to 2 years. The exact cause is unknown, and it is characterised by self-centred behaviour.

Infant^Autism(幼兒自閉症) 「001」 『medical』 A mental disorder in which infants reject contact with outsiders, including their parents and siblings. They become mentally isolated, insisting on certain behaviours, and showing signs of refusal to understand what their parents are saying.

Goginung^Japyejeung 'High-functional Autism disease' 고기능^자폐증(高技能自閉症) 「001」 『medical』 An autism disease who have over the level of intelligence over intellectual disability.

Asperger^jeunghugun Asperger's Syndrome 「001」 A disorder that appears in children, similar to autism. It is more common in boys, has difficulties in forming sustainable social relationships, and displays limited and stereotyped behaviors. ⇒The standard notation is unconfirmed.

Japyejeung^whanja 'Autism disease patient' 자폐증^환자(自閉症患者) 「001」 『medical』 A person who has psychopathy, psychologically shut oneself in the inner world, far away from the reality.

Japyea 'autistic infant' 자폐-아(自閉兒) 「001」 「noun」 A child with autism disease. [Standard]

Japyein 'autistic people' 자폐-인(自閉人) 「001」 「noun」 A person who experiences autism disease.

Japye-seong 'autism-ness' 자폐-성(自閉性) 「001」 「noun」 『psychology』 A status that escapes from reality, shutting oneself in the inner self. [Standard]

Japyejeung-seong 'autism-disease-ness' 자폐증-성(自閉症性) 「001」 「noun」 『psychology』 The tendency to be self-sufficient or self-centred.

Japyeseong^gyeonghyang 'autistic 자폐성^경향(自閉性傾向) 「001」 『psychology』 The tendency to avoid communication with others and to be buried in the self and isolated from the surroundings.

Japyejeog 'autistic' 자폐-적(自閉的) 「001」 「determiner·noun」 Avoiding communication with others, being buried in their inner world and isolated from their surroundings. or something like that.

Japyejeog 'autistic' 자폐-적 「002」 「determiner·noun」 『psychology』 Self-sufficient or self-centered. or such a tendency or tendency.

Japyegeok^thinking 자폐적^생각(自閉的思考) 「001」 『psychology』 Unrealistic thinking associated with a psychiatric disorder with significant abnormal development in social interaction and verbal

and nonverbal communication.

Autism - ization Japyehwa 자폐-화(自閉化) 「001」 「Noun」 They are separated from reality and are locked in their inner world. or do so.

Japyewha-doeda 'autism-lise' 자폐화-되다(自閉化-되다) 「001」 「Verb」 shut in the inner world, departed from reality.

Japyewha-hada 'autism-lise' 자폐화-하다(自閉化-하다) 「001」 「Verb」 Separated from reality, they are locked in their inner world. Or do it.

infant ^ stress 「001」 Stress experienced by infants with poor communication skills. Wheezing may intensify, and physical symptoms such as headache or abdominal pain may appear, and in severe cases, autism may occur.

Symbiosis ^ mental illness 「001」 One of the childhood psychopaths who try to maintain a symbiotic state with their mother. Usually, from around 5-6 months of age, babies are able to distinguish themselves from what they are not in a state of physical and mental fusion with their mother. However, if they feel strong anxiety about this separation and try to continue their symbiosis with their previous mother, they become **Japyejeog**(autistic) infants.

Servant ^ Syndrome 「001」 A condition in which some people with brain dysfunction, such as intellectual disability or autism, show great talent in a particular area. ⇒The standard notation is unconfirmed.

Servant ^ Syndrome 「001」 A condition in which some people with brain dysfunction, such as intellectual disability or autism, show great talent in a particular area. ⇒The standard notation is unconfirmed.

Scholar's Syndrome 「001」 A condition in which some people with brain dysfunction, such as intellectual disability or autism, show great talent in a particular area.

reality^escape^tendency 「001」 When it becomes difficult to face and recognize reality and to have a sense of identity, strong frustration or conflict intervenes, the self-concept and the tendency to escape from situations inconsistent with reality. Examples include refusal to go to school, *Japyejeok*(autistic) behaviour, preoccupation with daydreaming, and escaping through daydreams or delusions.

Reference 35: Media examples that refers 'suffering of autism disease'

[D-eye] "I said I was afraid of prejudice"..Park Eun-bin, Preparedness related to 'Woo Young-woo'

Dispatch | 20220707 | hentertain.v.daum.net/v/20220707112500873

Of course, Professor Kim (as much as Park Eun-bin) was also worried. Sure enough, Woo Young-woo is a lawyer who helps someone. (Actually, there are lawyers with autism in the United States.) She is also a genius who remembers every book he reads. I had a lot of trouble figuring out how to express the two settings of <Genius Lawyer with Autism>.

Boy with Autism, stranded for two weeks after being unable to board a plane
Maeil Economy | 20220624 | www.mk.co.kr/news/culture/view/2022/06/556263/

In the United States, a boy with autism was unable to catch a flight home due to a seizure and was locked up in the countryside for two weeks. After spending a vacation abroad with his family, he had difficulties returning to the United States and was able to return home by boat with the help of a disability support group.

"The most controversial movie of the year"... 'Men', the opening film of the Bucheon International Film Festival

Ohmynews | 20220708 | omn.kr/1zpwa

In works with women as the main character, such as <Baduk> and <Midsoma>, the reason the main character is engulfed in fear is because of the death of her family. The burden and responsibility caused by the death of the family weighs on the inside of the individual. The fear of being left alone with a son with autism after losing her husband in <Baduk> and the fact that he chose to commit suicide with his family without taking proper care of his brother suffering from mental problems in <Midsoma> become the reason that an individual is engulfed by evil spirits.

Artificial intelligence discovered conversational characteristics of patients with autism that transcend language | Coding WorldNews | 20220621

www.codingworldnews.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=10624

Neuroscience, a foreign science and technology media, reported on the confirmation of conversational characteristics of patients with autism using artificial intelligence (AI). According to media reports, a Northwestern University research team in the US, with the help of a Hong Kong research team, identified a common conversational pattern in children with autism. Based on machine learning, the research team succeeded in analyzing the general conversation patterns

of autistic children who speak English and children with autism who speak Cantonese.

Reference 36: Excerptions of KCD-8

Statistics Korea(2020), Korean Standard Classification of Disease 8th edition, 2020. 7. 1. KOGL Type 3. pp. 342-343.

KCD still uses the discriminative 'Asperger's syndrome' until December 31, 2025. For finding out discriminative expressions easily, small red lines used to show off *Japyejeung* 'autism disease'.

342 내용예시표

<p>둔한소아증후군 발달성 협조장애 발달성 행동장애</p> <p>제외 : 보행과 운동성의 이상(R26.-) 협조결여(R27.-) 정신지체에 따른 이차성 협조결여(F70-F79)</p>	<p>Clumsy child syndrome Developmental coordination disorder Developmental dyspraxia</p> <p>Excludes : Abnormalities of gait and mobility Lack of coordination Lack of coordination secondary to mental retardation</p>
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F83 혼합형 특정 발달장애 Mixed specific developmental disorders

말하기와 언어, 학습술기 및 운동기능의 특수발달장애의 혼합형 장애항목으로써 어느 하나로 진단 내리기에 충분히 우세하지 않은 경우를 말한다. 이런 특수발달장애 사이의 주된 겹침 현상이 있을 때만 이 항목이 쓰인다. 이것은 주로(항상 그런 것은 아니지만) 인지기능의 전반적 장애를 어느 정도 동반한다. F80.-, F81.- 및 F82 중 두 가지 이상의 기준에 맞을 때 이 항목이 쓰인다.

F84 전반발달장애 Pervasive developmental disorders

상반된 사회적 상호작용과 소통양상에서 제한되거나 상동적이고 흥미와 활동의 반복적 레퍼터리 등으로 대표되는 질적인 손상. 이런 질적 장애는 모든 상황에서 개인의 기능을 수행하는데 있어서 전반적인 양상이다. 연관된 의학적 병태 및 정신발육지연의 분류를 원한다면 부가분류코드를 사용할 것.

F84.0 소아기 자폐증 'Childhood autism disease' Childhood autism

전반적 발달장애의 한 형태로서 다음과 같이 정의된다. 즉 (가)3세 이전에 나타나는 비정상 또는 잘못된 발달이 있다. (나)사회적 상호작용, 소통, 제한되고 상동적이고 반복적 행동 등과 같은 정신병리학상의 세가지 영역에서의 비정상적 기능수행을 특징으로 한다. 이러한 특이한 진단적 양상에 부가하여 기타 명시되지 않은 문제점을 동반하는 것이 일반적이다. 즉 공포, 잠이나 먹기 장애, 화내는 기질과 공격성(자기를 향한) 등이 일반적으로 동반된다.

자폐성 장애	Autistic disorder
영아자폐증 'Infant autism disease'	Infantile autism
영아정신병	Infantile psychosis
카너증후군	Kanner's syndrome

제외 : 자폐성 정신병증(F84.5) **Excludes** : Autistic psychopathy

F84.1 비전형자폐증 'Atypical autism disease' Atypical autism

이러한 만연된 발달장애는 소아기 자폐증과는 발병연령이나 세가지 분류기준을 만족시키지 못하는 점에서 구별된다. 이것은 3살 이후에 발현되며 자폐증이란 진단에 요구되는 세 가지 정신병리학적 기준(즉 사회상호작용의 상반성, 소통의 상반성, 제한되고 상동적이고 반복적인 행동)의 하나 또는 두 개가 부족한 비정상적 발달이나 발달장애에 쓰이는 분류코드다. 다른 영역의 장애는 특징적이다. 비전형 자폐증은 심한 발육지연자나 중증 수용성 언어의 심하고 특이한 발달장애자에게서 가장 흔히 발생한다.

비전형 소아기 정신병	Atypical childhood psychosis
자폐성향의 정신지체	Mental retardation with autistic features

정신지연을 명시하고자 하면 부가분류코드(F70-F79)를 사용할 것.

F84.2 레트증후군 Rett's syndrome

초기의 정상발달 후에 언어의 부분적 또는 완전한 상실, 운동력상실, 손의 사용 불능, 머리성장의 퇴보 등의 증상이 나타나는 것으로 발병시기는 7개월에서 24개월 사이이다. 의도적인

손 움직임의 소실, 손을 비트는 상동성 그리고 과다환기가 특징적이다. 사회적 발달이나 놀이 발달은 정지되거나 사회적 흥미는 지속된다. 몸동 운동실조와 실행증이 네 살 때부터 생기며 무도형 곰작락모양 움직임이 흔히 뒤따른다. 중증의 정신 발육지연이 거의 예외없이 나타난다.

F84.3 기타 소아기 붕괴성 장애 **Other childhood disintegrative disorder**

정상적 발달후 장애의 발병으로 몇 개월이 지난후 이전의 획득한 기술을 발달과정의 몇몇 영역에서 잃어버리게 되는 전반적 발달장애이다. 전형적으로 환경에 대한 흥미의 전반적 소실, 상동성 반복적 운동양식, 사회적 소통과 상호작용의 **자폐증성** 장애로 특징지어진다. 어떤 경우 이 장애가 수반된 뇌병증 때문에 나타날 수 있으나 진단은 행동양식에 기초하여 내려진다.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 영아치매 | Dementia infantilis |
| 붕괴성 정신병 | Disintegrative psychosis |
| 헬러증후군 | Heller's syndrome |
| 공생정신병 | Symbiotic psychosis |
- 수반된 신경계통의 병태를 명시하고자 하면 부가분류코드를 사용할 것.

제외 : 레트증후군(F84.2) **Excludes :** Rett's syndrome

F84.4 정신지체 및 상동운동과 연관된 과다활동성 장애 **Overactive disorder associated with mental retardation and stereotyped movements**

이것은 질병학적 타당도가 불확실한 별로 잘 정의되지 않은 장애이다. 이 항목은 중증정신지체(지능지수 34 이하)인 어린이가 상동성 행동과 주의력장애, 과활동성 문제를 보일 때 쓰인다. 그들에게는 각성제의 효과가 없는 경향이 있고(지능지수 정상범위의 환자에서는 그렇지 않지만) 자극이 주어졌을 때 중증의 신체 위화반응 (때때로 정신운동 장애)을 보일수 있으며 청년기의 환자에서는 과활동성이 저활동성으로 대체되는 수도 있다(정상지능의 과활동성 어린이에서는 이러한 양상은 흔하지 않다). 이 증후군은 다방면의 특이적 또는 전반적인 발달지연을 수반한다. 낮은 지능지수나 기질성 뇌손상이 행동양상에 어느 정도까지 영향을 미치는지는 알려지지 않고 있다.

F84.5 아스퍼거증후군 **Asperger's syndrome**

불확실한 질병학적 타당도의 장애로서 자폐증에 잘 나타나듯이 상대적 사회 상호작용과 이질적으로 제한되고 상동적인 흥미와 활동의 반복적 수행을 특징으로 한다. 이것은 **자폐증**과는 언어나 인지능력발달의 전반적 지체나 지연이 없다는 점에서 구별된다. 이 장애는 뚜렷하게 어색한 운동이 특징이다. 이런 비정상적 행동은 청년기나 성인기까지 지속되는 경향이 있다. 초기 성인기에는 정신병적 에피소드가 때때로 일어난다.

자폐성 정신병증	Autistic psychopathy
소아기의 조현성 장애	Schizoid disorder of childhood

F84.8 기타 전반발달장애 **Other pervasive developmental disorders**

F84.9 상세불명의 전반발달장애 **Pervasive developmental disorder, unspecified**

F88 심리적 발달의 기타 장애 **Other disorders of psychological development**
 발달성 실인증 **Developmental agnosia**

F89 심리적 발달의 상세불명의 장애 **Unspecified disorder of psychological development**
 발달성 장애 NOS **Developmental disorder NOS**

Reference 37: Media examples that refers *Japyea* as autistic people

Park Eun-bin, who became an autistic child, digests the role of the gourmet hair perfectly... 30's can't believe[TEN★]

TenAsia | 20220703 | tenasia.hankyung.com/topic/article/2022070328734

On the 2nd, Park Eun-bin posted a picture on her Instagram along with the words, "Woo Young-woo finished going to work". In the published photo, Park Eun-bin showed off her cute beauty with short, short hair. With large eyes, she also radiated a lovely charm.

"From September, empirical research with 'Hyodoli' in the United States... will open the way for export of 'K care'" | Digital Times | 20220707

http://www.dt.co.kr/contents.html?article_no=2022070802101831650001

Companion robots, a type of social robot, are reported to have positive effects on the socially vulnerable groups such as the elderly, dementia patients, and children with autism (Japye-a), both emotionally and physically. The effect of Hyodoli on cognitive improvement and dementia prevention was confirmed through research. A recently published thesis at Kangwon National University School of Medicine proved the effect of reducing the care burden of caregivers for the elderly with dementia. As a result of distributing 'Hyodoli' to 260 senior citizens at high risk for depression in Jeollanam-do, and observing, the statistics on the risk of depression and suicide were significantly improved.

Reference 38: Usage of Asperger-related terms

Yoon (2021), [Speaking of autistic traits] Exploring Autistic-discriminating terms, The indigo, 2021. 6. 16. theindigo.co.kr/archives/21333

Another reason to get rid of the word Asperger is the hateful diversion of the word. In fact, 'Asperger' has been established as a hate word in Korean society by meeting male netizens. If you want to know what it means, please go to 'Community' such as DC Inside, Daily Best, and Namoo Live right now and search for 'Sperger'. You can easily meet various derived words such as Onesperger(<Onepiece>+Asperger), Nisperger(Nintendo+Asperger), Gomsperger(<Gom, Gom, Gom>+Asperger), Comsperger(Computer+Asperger), Eoksperger(History(Eoksa)+Asperger), Gamsperger(Game+Asperger), Jinsperger(<Attack on Titan>+Asperger), Healthperger(Health+Asperger), Posperger(<Pocketmonster>+Asperger), Gojeungperger(Historical Research(Gojeung)+Asperger) as well as originally used

Cheosperger(Railroad(Cheoldo in korean) + Asperger). Busperger(Bus+Asperger), Milsperger(Military+Sperger). Uses such as Chinsperger (ChinO + Asperger) combined with other profanity are pathetic as they seem to just show their sincerity. Here are some real-world examples of autistic traits being hated.

“There are too many autistic children who grew up in the middle class on Ilbe. The kids who just say anything are almost Asperger's kids... In Korea, there are many individuals who are not properly educated in the first place, so rather than culturally solving the stress of rapid growth, there are many cases of drinking, prostitution, gambling, fighting, PK games, and just personal attacks or dirty things.” (Ilgan Best. 16th April 2021)

“Keunchupnedeokplbechung Nisperger persons, please piss off” (Dcinside, 19th May 2021)

“No spergers, I wanna fuck them all. ㄹㄹ” (Dcinside, 29th March, 2021)

“Ligero>>Soaon>>>Jojkeokeuigeoin ㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ When rebutting, a retarded jinsperger ㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ” (Dcinside, 8th February 2021)

“It will be worth seeing if Milspergers come to the team where the muscular bang bang Hellchang hyungs gather. ㄹㄹ” (NamooLive, 24th May 2021)

“Can't we just quarantine those aspergers who poop these assholes?” (NamooLive, 25th May 2021)

Reference 39: Unusable Toilets for persons with disabilities

Jaeyoung Yoon, Hyunji Yoon (2019), [Close-up Camera] A tightly locked door... 'Abandoned' toilets for persons with disabilities, 2019. 4. 3.

https://news.jtbc.joins.com/article/article.aspx?news_id=nb11795003

[Anchor] A 'toilet for persons with disabilities' must be installed in a new building. The government is also promoting that the installation rate of 'disabled toilets' is over 90%. However, there are not many toilets that people with disabilities can use. In some places, the doors are locked or turned into a warehouse. This is a close-up camera reporter Yoon Jae-young.

[Reporter] It is easy to find the toilet for persons with disabilities in newer buildings these days.

According to the results of a government survey of about 190,000 places nationwide last year, more than 90% of washbasins and closet for persons with disabilities were installed.

What about toilets for persons with disabilities for practical use? I went with a person with a disability in a wheelchair. The toilet doors for persons with disabilities are locked in every building you go to. One toilet was written 'in use'. There isn't really anyone. I forcefully opened the door and there was only trash.

[Gil Hyeon-myung: It's more annoying to not be able to use it after doing it than not having it. Why did you do that? If you don't think you can use it at a high cost.]

the same elsewhere.

"Is anybody here?"

The toilet for a person with disability in this building is lit as if there is a person, and if you look here, the 'in use' indicator is also on.

However, no matter how much I knock on the door, there is no response, and even when I press the 'Open' button, the door does not open. On the way to the toilet, there are places where furniture is piled up and the door is locked. This is because it is difficult to manage.

[Shopkeeper: Young people come and vomit everything, and then they go in here and do all sorts of crazy things. It's too ugly for us to see.]

Although it is a toilet that is difficult for the general public to use, it claims that people with disabilities can enter it.

[Building Manager: It's been locked down purely to keep the public out. People with Disabilities can open it with coins. All you need is something sharp.]

It is not easy to use even where the door is open. It is a commercial building with restaurants. There is a women's disabled toilet, so when I open it like this, it's completely used as a cleaning tool box, so I can't even see where the closet stall is.

[Building Manager: There are things from the management office, yes. There's probably something indifferent about it.]

A building in Incheon put a Braille sign for building information inside the toilet for a person with a disability. There is no space for wheelchairs.

[Building Manager: It was like that in the first place. Does it have to come out in the first place? i

don't know either]

Public toilets are on the 1st floor, but there are also buildings with disabled toilets on the 5th floor. I went up to the 5th floor. This space is already being used as a private educational institute for children, so it seems difficult for wheelchairs to move around freely. You have to turn the corner and go through a narrow street with shoe racks and chests of drawers to find the disabled Braille blocks and toilets for persons with disabilities.

[Shop official: We saw almost everything on the first floor that we were a little curious about, so why is this here...]

Under the current law, new buildings must have toilets for persons with disabilities. However, even if it is managed poorly, there is no reasonable basis for sanctions.

[Sejong City Hall official: Problems occur after installation. Since it is a small shopping mall, there is no compulsion. I think it's an insufficient part systematically.]

In some public institutions, the situation is similar. This is a community centre in Seoul. Cleaning tools are put in the toilet for a person with a disability.

At another community centre, a person with a disability got out of a wheelchair to go to a public restroom because he was unable to find a disabled toilet. The toilet for a person with a disability was on the second floor.

[Community Centre Official: The disabled toilet is on the second floor. It seems that the toilet (guide) is not available.]

A public toilet is often called a space where you can know the cultural level of a country. The unusable toilet for persons with disabilities, is it not the current state of our society of policies for the disabled?

Reference 40: No accessibility in LH housings

Baek Min(2021), LH National Rental Housing Convenience Facilities, People with disabilities being upset AbleNews, 2021. 7. 8.

The joy of winning is short-lived, notice that some installation not possible 'I'm angry'

LH, "It's not mandatory... Judgment on the spot whether it is possible or not"

Jeong Ji-seong (pseudonym, male, 64 years old, physical disability), who lives in Sangam-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul, is struggling with the problem of installing facilities for persons with disabilities in the National Rental Housing of the Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH), which is scheduled to move in April next year.

Jung was paralyzed in a fall accident 24 years ago, and has been living alone in the hospital without a related person for 17 years. Then, he decided he wanted to live his life in the community, and in 2019, he left the hospital and lives in the small rental apartment he is currently living in.

He is receiving help with housework, such as meals, from a personal assistant, but he is a little more physically challenged than living in a hospital about independent living. However, He is satisfied that He feels that he is living like a human to the extent that he thinks, 'Why didn't I come out earlier?'

However, the rental house he is currently living in is a narrow house of about 6 pyeong that is not equipped with convenient facilities for people with disabilities, and it is an uncomfortable environment for him to live in a wheelchair.

Accordingly, on November 30 last year, Jung saw the notice for the low-income households with 29m² of LH Goyang Deok Eun A1 Block National Rental Apartment and immediately applied for it. In the notice, there was a content that convenience facilities such as ramps, videophones, and gas valves for cooking with a height of about 1.2 m would be installed free of charge to improve the convenience of the underprivileged in housing and people with disabilities.

On March 31 of this year, he cheered as he won the National Rental Housing for the underprivileged. The winning house was about 9 pyeong, bigger than the current house, and he thought it would be able to receive various convenient facilities.

On April 12, while the contract was being made through the Internet, there was no item on the installation of convenience facilities for the underprivileged, so he contacted LH. He received a reply saying that if he submits documents such as disability registration card and disability welfare card, LH will contact him in a few days.

12. 편의시설 설치 안내

주거약자 및 장애인의 편의증진을 위해 **최초 계약자 본인 또는 부양가족** 중 1명 이상이 제공대상에 해당하는 경우 신청자에 한하여 대상에 따라 아래 편의시설을 무료로 설치하여 드립니다.

■ 주거약자용 주택 편의시설 설치

구 분	설치항목	제공대상
현관	마루귀틀에 경사로 설치	지체·뇌병변장애인, 휠체어사용자
거실	바닥면에서 1.2M 내외 높이에 비디오폰 설치	
	조명밝기 600~900럭스(lux), 세대별 시각경보기	청각장애인
부엌	좌식 싱크대 설치	지체·뇌병변장애인, 휠체어사용자
	취사용 가스밸브 바닥면에서 1.2m 높이에 설치	
욕실	높낮이가 조절되는 세면기 설치	
침실	침실조명 밝기 300~400럭스(lux)	청각장애인
기타	상가, 관리소, 시각장애인이 거주하는 주거동 출입구에 음성유도 신호기 설치	시각장애인

- 주거약자용 주택 편의시설은 주거약자용 주택 입주자만 신청가능합니다.
- 주거약자용 주택 입주자는 장애인 편의증진시설 설치 신청을 할 수 없습니다.

12. 편의시설 설치 안내

주거약자 및 장애인의 편의증진을 위해 **최초 계약자 본인 또는 부양가족** 중 1명 이상이 제공대상에 해당하는 경우 신청자에 한하여 대상에 따라 아래 편의시설을 무료로 설치하여 드립니다.

■ 주거약자용 주택 편의시설 설치

구 분	설치항목	제공대상
현관	마루귀틀에 경사로 설치	지체·뇌병변장애인, 휠체어사용자
거실	바닥면에서 1.2M 내외 높이에 비디오폰 설치	
	조명밝기 600~900럭스(lux), 세대별 시각경보기	청각장애인
부엌	좌식 싱크대 설치	지체·뇌병변장애인, 휠체어사용자
	취사용 가스밸브 바닥면에서 1.2m 높이에 설치	
욕실	높낮이가 조절되는 세면기 설치	
침실	침실조명 밝기 300~400럭스(lux)	청각장애인
기타	상가, 관리소, 시각장애인이 거주하는 주거동 출입구에 음성유도 신호기 설치	시각장애인

- 주거약자용 주택 편의시설은 주거약자용 주택 입주자만 신청가능합니다.
- 주거약자용 주택 입주자는 장애인 편의증진시설 설치 신청을 할 수 없습니다.

※ 위 설치항목은 본 입주자모집공고 계약 시점의 현장 시공여건, 안전상 문제 등에 따라 설치가 불가할 수 있습니다.

Notice of Recruitment for National Rental Housing Residents Notice before amendment (above) and notice after amendment (below).

A few days after submitting the requested documents, he received a call from the LH Incheon Regional Headquarters. It was a notice that it was not possible to install other facilities except for the adjustment of the height of the ramp and the bathroom towel rack among the convenience facilities for the underprivileged that had been applied for. Along with the statement that the installation items for convenience facilities may not be installed depending on the circumstances, it is also stated in the notice.

Jung could not understand the guidance of LH Incheon Regional Headquarters. This is because it was clearly different from the announcement on November 30 last year.

This discrepancy in content occurred when the original notice was revised and posted. On December 1, the day after Mr. Jung's application, a notice was posted with an added proviso clause stating that "convenience facility installation items may not be installed depending on the on-site construction conditions and safety issues at the time of this occupant recruitment notice contract."

Jung said, "I applied after seeing the first notice, and I was not aware of the revised notice." and added, "He complained about the installation of convenience facilities and requested to install them, but the LH Incheon Regional Headquarters only said that the installation of convenience facilities will be decided according to the judgment of the site and that the site will contact him. And, Goyang Deok-eun site manager replied that the installation was impossible, saying that he had not heard from LH in detail."

He continued and sighed, "I can give up my contract, but I can't give up easily because it's bigger than my current house and the conditions are very good. I had high expectations, but it's sad and I'm angry."

Regarding this, an official from LH Incheon Regional Headquarters explained, "It is true that the notice was revised and posted," and added, "But it is difficult to ascertain the reason for the correction and posting because it is out of date."

In addition, he said, "For the installation of convenience facilities, contracts are made, and applications are received, and the possibility of installation is judged on the spot depending on the circumstances such as the completion rate. If it is judged that it cannot be installed on site, installation is impossible."

LH Go Yang-deok said, "It is not true (inquired by the informant). LH Rental Housing Business Headquarters only requested to adjust the height of ramps and towel racks to install convenience facilities for the underprivileged." and added, "Before the announcement of the subscription, it was reported that the items in the notice were difficult to install in reality due to the progress of construction and other material supply and demand problems, and only the height of the ramp and towel rack could be adjusted."

Reporter Lee Byung-Hoon(2021), [LH, Accepting some of the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission of 'Provision of convenient facilities for persons with disabilities in rental housing'](#), Financial News, 2021. 6. 23.

The National Human Rights Commission of Korea (Human Rights Commission) announced on the 23rd that the Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH) had delivered a policy of partially accepting the recommendation to provide convenient facilities for moving in and using the national rental housing.

According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the complainant A requested LH to install convenient facilities for the disabled, such as removing the toilet step or installing a height-adjustable wash basin so that wheelchairs can be used inside the house. However, LH refused his request, so he complaint A complaint with NHRC.

Therefore, in April last year, the National Human Rights Commission recommended that △LH should provide convenient facilities when residents with disabilities request them, △LH should provide information on accessibility issues for each house in advance when recruitment and announcement of prospective residents of the National Rental Housing, etc.

Regarding the recommendation to provide convenience facilities, LH responded, "We have sufficiently informed and informed that convenience facilities cannot be installed at the time of move-in," but said, "We will repair as much as possible to solve the inconveniences within the scope of construction possible only for the real person's house."

The Human Rights Commission found that it is difficult to see that the Korea National Housing Corporation accepted all the recommendations, as the original recommendation was not only true but also that 'convenience should be provided to all persons with disabilities living in national rental housing'. However, it was judged that the recommendation was 'partially accepted', judging that it was trying to remedy the complaint's rights.

However, in response to the recommendation to inform the accessibility of the disabled in advance when recruiting prospective occupants, LH said, "From December 2018, according to the 'Guidelines for the Supply of National Rental Housing', it is stated in the notice whether each prospective resident recruitment complex has a bathroom that cannot be equipped with facilities for persons with disabilities or not."

However, because of the confirmation by the NHRC, it was found that the notice for recruitment of prospective occupants posted in May of this year did not comply with the guidelines. In addition, there are cases where there is no information related to the application for convenient facilities for people with disabilities in complexes that have already been completed, so the NHRC judged that LH did not accept the recommendation in effect.

An official from the Human Rights Commission said, "LH has an obligation to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities in the National Rental Housing, which is operated for the purpose of building a housing safety net for the socially vulnerable." and emphasized, "It is necessary to come up with an active improvement plan so that even persons with disabilities are guaranteed the right to live in a humane way of living in public housing."

Reference 41: Status of the Human Rights protectors team

In order to prevent repeated human rights violations in residential institutions for persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has selected former workers and persons with disabilities in residential institutions as members of the human rights protectors team. However, in 2015, the ministry reorganised most of the human rights protectors team as a shallow pool of human resources (lawyers, human rights experts, public guardian candidates, etc.). It strengthened the external monitoring system by conducting frequent guidance and inspections on the team's overall status. In addition, the ministry is implementing policies such as providing human rights education for employees (more than 8 hours per year) and residents with disabilities (more than 4 hours per year) for each institution, the obligation to report the abuse of persons with disabilities by workers in welfare facilities, and imposing fines for violating obligations.

However, in the case of a team of human rights protectors who must work independently, operation support is provided by the local government and the Human Rights Protector Support Centre supervised by Korea Association of disabled welfare facilities. Since the association represents the opinions of residential institutions for persons with disabilities, the Human Rights protectors team has a limit in the structure that it cannot be independent of the institution, as well as has the formal limitation of installation and operation by the facility operator. Therefore, the intervention of institution operators or corporations cannot be completely blocked in the formation and operation of the human rights protector team. Although the project guidelines were stipulated that the regional si/gun/gu should establish an external manpower pool, only 40% of the si/gun/gu recommends an external workforce pool, and more than half of the remaining majority are recruited by the head of a residential institution, corporation, or human rights protectors' team itself.

Training Human rights Protectors' team is a one-sided training conducted by instructors, so it is perfunctory and the awareness of human rights in the institution is not being improved. Protection measures for whistle-blowers within the facility are also insufficient and Human rights violations are not even recognized properly.

Reference 42: National Assembly Member Lee Jong-Seong's comment

['Poor' Operation of Human Rights protectors team at the residential institution for persons with disabilities](#)

the capacity of 10 institutions 'Dissatisfaction', Team configuration requirements of 78 institutions 'Lacking.'

Lee Jong-Seong, "We need to improve Human Rights protectors' team so that it does not harm persons with disabilities."

Ablenews, Date: 2021-10-21 08:37:06



▲People Power Party's national assembly member Lee Jong Seong ©Ablenews DB

It was found that the 'human rights protectors team' in some residential institutions for persons with disabilities do not meet legal standards such as the minimum number of people.

As a result of analysing data from the Ministry of Health and Welfare by Health and Welfare Committee member of National Assembly Lee Jong-Seong (People Power Party), said that as of

September 2021, 10 out of 767 residential facilities for the disabled did not meet the required number of people (more than 5 people and less than 11 people).

In addition, it was found that 78 residential institutions did not comply with the composition requirements (designation of more than half of the external members).

Based on the 'Act on Welfare for Persons with Disabilities,' the government establish and operate a human rights protectors team in residential facilities to prevent human rights violations of persons with disabilities using the facilities for people with disabilities and ensure that users' human rights are guaranteed through identification and necessary measures when human rights violations occur.

In addition, the members of the Human Rights protectors team are composed of 'not less than 5 members and not more than 11 members, and the term of office of members is two years, but they can be reappointed. For each facility, 'more than half of the outside members' shall be designated.

The institutions that do not meet the 'Human Rights protectors' team' requirements of each local government are ▲13 institutions in Seoul ▲4 institutions in Busan ▲3 institutions in Daegu ▲2 institutions in Incheon ▲3 institutions in Gwangju ▲5 institutions in Daejeon ▲4 institutions in Ulsan ▲11 institutions in Gyeonggi ▲9 Institutions in Gangwon ▲3 institutions in Chungbuk ▲2 Institutions in Chungnam ▲7 Institutions in Jeonbuk ▲3 Institutions in Jeonnam ▲8 Institutions in Gyeongbuk ▲5 Institutions in Gyeongnam ▲1 Institution in Jeju. Ulsan had the highest ratio of non-fulfilling facilities related to the team to the number of residential institutions for the disabled at 23.5%.

National Assembly member Lee Jong-Seong said, "We are conducting a survey and operating a human rights protectors' team to improve and promptly respond to the continuing human rights violations in the residential institution for persons with disabilities, but human rights violations are hardly improving. Efforts should be made to ensure that composition requirements of the team are clearly observed so that damage does not occur to persons with disabilities."

Reference 43: the recommendation from NHRC(National Human Rights Commission)

As a result of a survey by the National Human Rights Commission of 10 residential institutions for people with intellectual disabilities in the first and second half of 2021, Human Rights Protectors' team was organised and operated at all ten institutions under the Act on Welfare for persons with disabilities. However, as a result of the interview with living people with

disabilities, only 28 out of 74 respondents (37.8%) were aware of the role of the human rights protectors' team. In the case of one facility, two facilities staff members within the same foundation or the heads of nearby social welfare facilities were appointed as members of the human rights protectors' team. As a result, it was found that there are many limitations to the independent organisation and operation of the human rights human rights protectors' team,

Accordingly, the Human Rights Commission recommended that Article 44-4 (2) of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Welfare for persons with disabilities should be amended so that the head of local government, not the chair of a residential institution, can directly appoint a member of the human rights protectors team with the recommendation of the provincial Human Rights Committee for the Disabled or Advocacy Agency for persons with disabilities. Ten residential institutes were also ordered to switch to a method in which the human rights protectors team leader directly inputs and manages details of documents such as minutes and inspection results of human rights situations in a separate system, such as the social welfare facility information system, rather than managing them in the facility.

Source: Concerns about human rights violations in residential institutions for people with intellectual disabilities 'A lot' (Some excerpts from Able News reporter Kwon Joong-hoon's article, 28th May 2022)

The reality of violation of the disabled's right to form a family

Reference 44: "In the case of artificial abortion, whether it is your will or not."

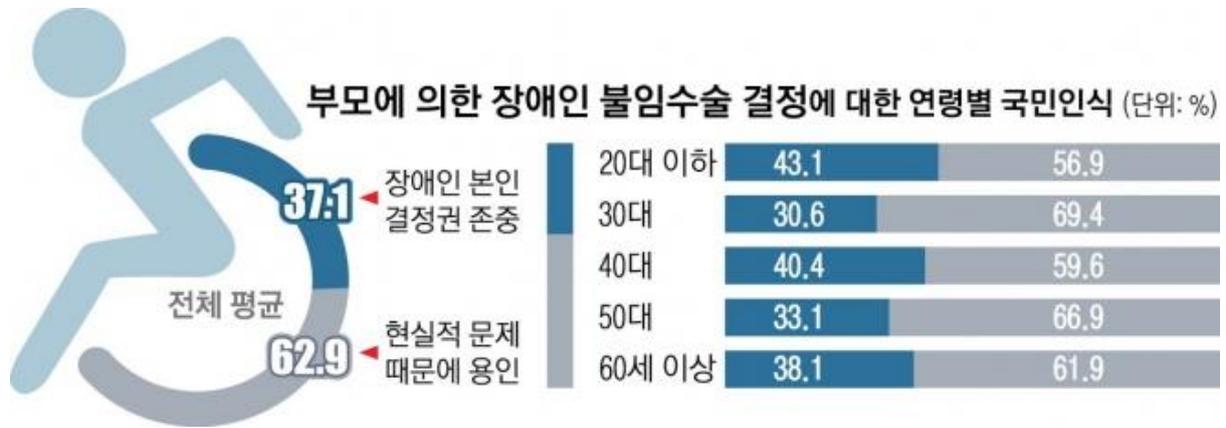
구분	지체 장애	뇌병변 장애	시각 장애	청각 장애	언어 장애	지적 장애	자폐성 장애	정신 장애	신장 장애	심장 장애	호흡기 장애	간 장애	인면 장애	(단위: %, 명)			
														장우 장애	장우 장애	전체	
본인 의사	52.7	-	100.0	-	-	33.0	-	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.5
주위의 권유	47.3	-	-	-	-	67.0	-	65.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.5
계	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
전국추정수	2,271	-	500	-	-	470	-	1,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,318

source: The survey of persons with disabilities (Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2011) P341

Reference 45: Awareness of the disabled's right to form a family

According to a survey conducted on 1,001 adults jointly by the Seoul Shinmun, the Human Rights Forum of persons with disabilities, and the Public Network Research on April 20, 2019, 62.9% of respondents agreed to sterilization for the disabled following the suggestions of their parents.

Only 37.1% of the respondents said that the minimum right to self-determination should be respected even if it is challenging to decide. In particular, it is not revealed that people around them, such as parents, make decisions about sterilising people with intellectual disabilities or autistics. However, such things openly occur,



* Source: 20th, Day of persons with disabilities, A survey by Seoul shinmun·Human Rights Forum of persons with disabilities·Public Network Research(Article from Seoul Shinmun, 20th April 2019)

Link: <https://www.seoul.co.kr/news/newsView.php?id=20190419001017>

Reference 46: High prevalence of COVID-19

Lee, Yongseok(2022), How one of three of the death toll of COVID-19 can be People with disabilities!!!, The indigo, May 27, 2022, <https://theindigo.co.kr/archives/34549>

[TheIndigo=Chief Editor Lee Yong Suk] It is shocking to find out that one in three people who have died from COVID-19 in Korea are people with disabilities.

According to the results of an analysis of the 'Corona 19 patients with disabilities and their severity' submitted by the Korea Centres for Disease Control and Prevention by Rep. Jang Hye-young (Chairman of the Planning and Finance Committee, Policy Committee) of the Justice Party, As of 00:00 on April 3, '22, out of 27,020 cases of severe COVID-19 in Korea and deaths, the number of registered disabled (hereinafter referred to as 'persons with disabilities') was 7204, which was 1 in 4, in particular, the total number of deaths was 14,299 people, and 4,475 were persons with disabilities, accounting for 31.3% of the total.

Among the confirmed cases, the “severe severity rate,” which is the ratio of fatalities and severe

cases, was 0.25% for non-disabled people (19,816 out of 7,818,372), while it reached 2.38% (7204 out of 302,117) for people with disabilities. In addition, it was confirmed that the “fatal rate,” the proportion of deaths among confirmed patients, was 0.13% (9824 out of 7,818,372) for non-disabled people, but 1.48% (4,475 out of 302,117) for people with disabilities.

< 연령별 치명률 및 표준화 치명률 >

연령대	총합계			장애인		비장애인			B/A *100 (%)	치명 비 (C/D)	
	전체	사망 (A)	치명 률	N	사망 (B)	치명 률(C)	N	사망 (D)			
총합계	8,120,489	14,299	0.18	302,117	4,475	1.48	7,818,372	9,824	0.13	31.3	11.79
0-9세	1,002,916	8	0.00	8,933	2	0.02	993,983	6	0.00	25.0	37.09
10-19세	1,118,883	3	0.00	13,043	2	0.02	1,105,840	1	0.00	66.7	169.57
20-29세	1,273,147	33	0.00	14,818	15	0.10	1,258,329	18	0.00	45.5	70.77
30-39세	1,202,830	68	0.01	16,936	18	0.11	1,185,894	50	0.00	26.5	25.21
40-49세	1,265,092	175	0.01	29,429	72	0.24	1,235,663	103	0.01	41.1	29.35
50-59세	970,736	592	0.06	45,622	194	0.43	925,114	398	0.04	32.8	9.88
60-69세	764,579	1,819	0.24	67,530	628	0.93	697,049	1,191	0.17	34.5	5.44
70-79세	323,568	3,460	1.07	55,356	1,211	2.19	268,212	2,249	0.84	35.0	2.61
80세이상	198,738	8,141	4.10	50,450	2,333	4.62	148,288	5,808	3.92	28.7	1.18
표준화 치명률(표준인구: 총학전재)						0.41			0.15		2.73

자료: 질병관리청

< 연령별 중증화율 및 표준화 중증화율 >

연령대	총합계			장애인		비장애인			B/A *100 (%)	중증 화율 (C/D)	
	전체	위중증 사망(A)	중증 화율	N	위중증 사망(B)	중증 화율(C)	N	위중증 사망(D)			
총합계	8,120,489	27,020	0.33	302,117	7,204	2.38	7,818,372	19,816	0.25	26.7	9.41
0-9세	1,002,916	51	0.01	8,933	14	0.16	993,983	37	0.004	27.5	42.10
10-19세	1,118,883	57	0.01	13,043	26	0.20	1,105,840	31	0.003	45.6	71.11
20-29세	1,273,147	249	0.02	14,818	40	0.27	1,258,329	209	0.02	16.1	16.25
30-39세	1,202,830	635	0.05	16,936	64	0.38	1,185,894	571	0.05	10.1	7.85
40-49세	1,265,092	1,213	0.10	29,429	195	0.66	1,235,663	1,018	0.08	16.1	8.04
50-59세	970,736	2,525	0.26	45,622	465	1.02	925,114	2,060	0.22	18.4	4.58
60-69세	764,579	5,323	0.70	67,530	1,382	2.05	697,049	3,941	0.57	26.0	3.62
70-79세	323,568	6,577	2.03	55,356	2,014	3.64	268,212	4,563	1.70	30.6	2.14
80세이상	198,738	10,390	5.23	50,450	3,004	5.95	148,288	7,386	4.98	28.9	1.20
표준화 중증화율(표준인구: 총학전재)						0.85			0.29		2.93

자료: 질병관리청

In addition, when looking at the ratio of confirmed cases to the total number of registered persons with disabilities by type of disability, 'Autistic persons (23.3% / 7,184 confirmed cases out of 30,802 registered disabled persons)' is the highest, followed by 'People with Intellectual disabilities (16.1% / 34,863 confirmed cases out of 217,108 registered disabled persons)'. The severity and fatality rate was high in respiratory disabilities (7.67%, 3.14%), kidney disabilities (7.09%, 3.88%), and brain lesion disabilities (4.96%, 3.26%).

< 장애유형별 중증화율 및 치명률 등 >

(단위: 명, %)

주장애유형	전체 확진자	중증화율			치명률			전체 장애인 발생현황	
		위중증 + 사망자	중증 화율	표준화 중증화 율	사망자	치명률	표준화 치명률	전체 장애인수	발생 률
총계	302,117	7,204	2.38	0.85	4,475	1.48	0.41	2,633,026	11.5
호흡기장애인	1,082	83	7.67	3.62	34	3.14	0.73	11,544	9.4
신장장애인	12,912	915	7.09	3.12	501	3.88	1.32	97,530	13.2
뇌병변장애인	35,121	1,741	4.96	2.04	1,146	3.26	1.06	250,407	14.0
심장장애인	781	31	3.97	1.97	13	1.66	0.68	5,233	14.9
장루요루장애인	1,491	59	3.96	0.71	43	2.88	0.49	15,427	9.7
청각장애인	40,764	1,194	2.93	0.43	798	1.96	0.20	395,789	10.3
간장장애인	1,865	42	2.25	1.11	20	1.07	0.66	13,808	13.5
시각장애인	26,380	541	2.05	0.63	334	1.27	0.25	252,324	10.5
지체장애인	120,086	2,166	1.80	0.62	1,343	1.12	0.26	1,207,368	9.9
안면장애인	284	5	1.76	0.87	4	1.41	0.72	2,677	10.6
언어장애인	3,590	49	1.36	0.76	36	1.00	0.52	22,391	16.0
정신장애인	14,905	196	1.31	0.66	112	0.75	0.41	103,525	14.4
간질장애인	809	7	0.87	0.70	2	0.25	0.33	7,093	11.4
지적장애인	34,863	167	0.48	0.71	88	0.25	0.43	217,108	16.1
자폐성장애인	7,184	8	0.11	0.06	1	0.01	0.01	30,802	23.3
비장애인	7,818,372	19,816	0.25	0.29	9,824	0.13	0.15	49,195,997	15.9

자료: 질병관리청

According to standardisation results such as age correction, the ‘standardised aggravation rate’ was 12.5 times higher for people with respiratory disabilities than those without disabilities, and the ‘standardised mortality rate’ for people with kidney disorders was 8.8 times higher. The Korea Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC) also released an analysis result saying, “Unlike non-disabled people, the proportion of the population over the age of 60 is high in the

distribution of the population in persons with disabilities, so the relative severity is high.”

In response, Rep. Jang Hye-young pointed out. "The results of this pilot analysis by the quarantine authorities show that persons with disabilities are vulnerable to the risk of infectious diseases, and at the same time show how poor the national medical system for people with disabilities has been over the past two years."

She also emphasised that “there have been no practical measures for persons with disabilities since the MERS outbreak in 2016 until the current COVID-19 pandemic.” and added, “The Yun Seok-Yeol government should promptly prepare a national medical system for persons with disabilities and strengthen support.” [THEINDIGO]

Reference 47: Karpur et al., (2022)

Karpur A, Vasudevan V, Shih A, Frazier T(2022). Brief report: impact of COVID-19 in individuals with autism spectrum disorders: analysis of a National Private Claims Insurance database. J Autism Dev Disord. 56, 2350–2356. doi:10.1007/s10803-021-05100-x (See Fig 1-3)

Reference 48: Cho et al., (2021)

Cho H, Kim M, Choi M, Cheong Y. The living conditions and service needs of people with developmental disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic (Ulsan Center for Developmental Disabilities). https://www.koddi.or.kr/data/research01_view.jsp?brdNum=7410068.

Following are differences in the median of the report of the degree of following activities between autistic people, persons with disabilities, and autistic and intellectual persons. Respondents check the degree from 0 to 9. The sum of the chi-square test is from the results of information disclosure.

Activity	Period	PwID	Autistic	Autistic-ID	χ^2
Stimming behaviours	Pre	2.86	4.00	3.52	95.288 (p<0.000)
	After	3.99	6.02	5.14	
Self-injuries	Pre	1.71	2.45	2.32	71.497 (p<0.000)
	After	2.47	4.05	3.89	

Harming others	Pre	1.73	1.9	1.4	74.613 (p<0.000)
	After	2.62	3.2	3.69	
Impulsive behaviours	Pre	2.39	3.3	3.02	78.571 (p<0.000)
	After	3.67	5.19	4.83	
Emotional behaviours	Pre	2.68	3.53	3.16	73.412 (p<0.000)
	After	4.40	5.73	5.45	
Bulimic behaviours	Pre	2.52	3.08	2.89	50.886 (p<0.051)
	After	3.79	4.75	4.81	

Reference 49: Abandon vaccine provisions of the state party

Yoon, w. (2021), *Why Fast COVID-19 Vaccination Needed for People with Disabilities and Autistics in Korea?* J Korean Med Sci. 2021 Sep 27;36(37):e267. doi:10.3346/jkms.2021.36.e267

Choi MJ, Choi WS, Seong H, Choi JY, Kim JH, Kim YJ, Cho EY, Kim DH, Park H, Lee H, Kim NJ, Song JY, Cheong HJ, Kim SI, Peck KR, *Developing a Framework for Pandemic COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation: a Modified Delphi Consensus Study in Korea*, J Korean Med Sci. 2021 Jun;36(23):e166. doi:10.3346/jkms.2021.36.e166

Table 4. Score of each target population based on allocation criteria (results based on opinions of 13 experts)

Target population	Risk of severe morbidity and mortality	Protection of social function	Risk of transmission to vulnerable populations	Risk of acquiring infection	Implementation
High-risk healthcare workers	2.6 ± 1.0	4.8 ± 0.4	4.8 ± 0.4	4.7 ± 0.5	4.8 ± 0.4
Other healthcare workers	2.4 ± 0.9	3.7 ± 0.8	3.8 ± 1.1	3.5 ± 0.8	3.8 ± 0.9
COVID-19 support services	2.5 ± 1.1	4.8 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.8	4.8 ± 0.4	4.5 ± 0.7
Police, firefighters, soldiers	1.7 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 1.0	2.1 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 0.8	3.7 ± 1.2
Other critical workers ^a	1.7 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 0.9	1.9 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.8	2.7 ± 0.8
Preschool children (0–6 years)	1.3 ± 0.5	1.1 ± 0.3	2.4 ± 1.0	1.6 ± 0.5	1.8 ± 0.8
Elementary school age (7–12 years)	1.2 ± 0.4	1.1 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.7	2.0 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 1.0
Middle/high school age (13–18 years)	1.2 ± 0.4	1.2 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.8	2.4 ± 0.5	2.3 ± 0.9
Adults (19–49 years)	1.5 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 1.0	2.0 ± 0.9	2.8 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 0.8
Adults (50–64 years)	2.7 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 1.0	2.2 ± 1.2	2.8 ± 0.7	2.6 ± 0.9
Older adults (≥ 65 years)	4.3 ± 0.6	1.4 ± 0.8	3.5 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 1.0	3.6 ± 0.8
Older adults residing in care homes	5.0 ± 0.0	1.2 ± 0.6	4.8 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 1.1	4.6 ± 0.5
Adults with significant comorbidity	4.5 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 0.9	2.5 ± 1.1	2.7 ± 0.9	3.5 ± 1.0
Adults with moderate comorbidity	3.9 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 0.8	2.3 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 0.9
People in group homes (except older adults)	2.5 ± 1.1	1.4 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 1.1	3.1 ± 0.9	3.3 ± 0.9
Teachers and relevant staff	1.5 ± 0.5	2.8 ± 0.8	2.0 ± 1.1	2.3 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 0.8
Incarcerated/detained people and staff	2.1 ± 0.8	2.4 ± 1.4	2.2 ± 1.0	2.6 ± 1.1	3.0 ± 1.0
Pregnancy	2.5 ± 1.1	1.5 ± 0.8	1.8 ± 0.9	1.8 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 1.2
Close contacts of older adults or people with comorbid conditions	1.8 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 0.9	4.0 ± 1.1	2.5 ± 0.8	2.4 ± 1.0

Reference 50: The number of players of Team Korea in Pyeongchang 2018

Disability Category		Olympic	Paralympic
Physical Disabilities	myelopathy	0	21
	Amputated & <i>et cetera</i>	0	24
Disabilities of Other Body Organs	Epilepsy	0	2
	Blind	0	2
	Deaf	0	0
	Language	0	0
	Face	0	0
Disabilities of Inner Organs	Kidney	0	0
	Heart	0	0
	Liver	0	0
	Repository	0	0
	Gut and uorrhrea	0	0
	Brain-injured	0	0
Developmental disability	Intelectual disability	0	0
	Autistic traits	0	0
Psychosocial disability	Psychosocial traits	0	0
Sum		0	39

(Remarks: The number of athletes at the Winter Paralympic Games 2018 is 36, and the entire team is 83.)

Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Sports Heritage Division-916

(Information Disclosure Results, 2020. 4. 1) processed

Reference 51: The answer from the Korean Paralympic Committee and POGOC

○ The Korea Sports Association for the Disabled would like to inform you that during the Paralympic Games, promoted the above projects to encourage the participation of all persons with disabilities, including the disabled, and did not promote the involvement of only persons with specific types of disabilities.

○ The Pyeongchang Organising Committee is dedicated to improving accessibility to venues related to accessibility (disabled seats, ramps, elevators, toilets for the disabled), transportation (wheelchair lift vehicles, low-floor buses), torch relay (securing movement lines in consideration of accessibility), accommodations (wheelchair rooms, accommodation ramps), and we focused on improving accessibility and education to raise awareness of the disabled. No individual participation promotion plan was established for persons with developmental disabilities and people with psychosocial disabilities.

Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Sports Heritage Division-916
(Information Disclosure Results, 2020. 4. 1)

Reference 52: The status of shuttle buses for Public (TS) and low-floor buses on daily

The Day (2018)		2/7	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15		
All shuttle buses		48	486	642	722	726	745	746	760	910		
Low floor shuttles		48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48		
accessible bus %		100%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	5.3%		
2/16	2/17	2/18	2/19	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/24	2/25	2/26	3/8	3/9
913	882	819	762	794	847	846	712	667	539	48	48	314
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
5.3%	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	6.7%	7.2%	8.9%	100%	100%	15.3%
3/10	3/11	3/12	3/13	3/14	3/15	3/16	3/17	3/18	Olympic	Paralympic	Sum	
475	475	365	365	365	309	365	475	425	13,614	3,981	17,595	
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	960	528	1,488	
10.1%	10.1%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	15.5%	13.2%	10.1%	11.3%	7.1%	13.3%	8.5%	

Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Sports Heritage Division-916(2020)

Reference 53: The experience of the opening ceremony of the 2018

Paralympics

The Olympics are an exhibition hall that shows how much a country has grown politically, economically, and culturally. It was. I saw the 'Korean' image of 'growth', excluding minorities. I fell hard from the start. Due to the lack of low-floor buses, the line for wheelchair users was too slow to fall, and it took a long time to get to the stadium. Even when I arrive at the stadium, problems remain. This was because the number of checkpoints they had to pass through to enter the stadium was small. It took a long time for people in wheelchairs to go through the screening, so I thought the number of screenings would be much higher than that of non-wheelchair users. But I could only see one space at the entrance where I entered. When I asked the staff around if there was another place, they said they didn't know. One staff member even replied, "(A wheelchair user) can just pass through the gap between the search bars." The gap was so narrow that it seemed impossible for wheelchair users to pass through. I went to the gift shop, and it was the same. There were no braille blocks. I expected the opening ceremony to be a little different. A "Korean" stage decorated with drums and hanbok was unfolded. After that, it was a feast of 'Korean' things. And from the inspiring narratives singing the 'dreams and hopes' of the blind to the Paralympic Opening Ceremony, when mostly only non-disabled people appear. Unlike the TV broadcast, there was no explanation for the actors with disabilities at the opening ceremony site. So, while watching, I thought, "Why aren't there actors or actors with disabilities in the Paralympic Games?" Then I concluded that art performances must have been centred on people with less conspicuous disabilities. (Reporter Kim Hye-Mi)

As the opening ceremony progressed, the head was bent toward 90 degrees. 'Why are so few people with disabilities at the Paralympic Opening Ceremony?' The only people with disabilities seen in the cultural performances of the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Paralympic Games were Shin Myeong-jin, who played the drum at the beginning of the first performance, and Lee So-Jeong, who is blind, and dancers in wheelchairs. Even at the opening ceremony of the Paralympic Games, it is a bit too far for people with disabilities to be 'cherries on the cake'. (Reporter Choi Han-Byul)

Source: BeMinor, The Paralympic Opening Ceremony seen by reporters ... The level of disability awareness in Korea was revealed. 2018. 3. 12

Reference 54: Cheat in enrollment as athletes with disabilities

https://news.jtbc.joins.com/article/article.aspx?news_id=NB11694201

Military duty target, driver's licence... Controversy over the qualifications of some 'blind players'

[JTBC] Input 2018-09-10 21:28 Corrected 2018-09-11 02:51

[Anchor]

Ahead of next month's Asian Para Games, controversy over the qualifications of athletes ignited. As a result of the JTBC coverage, it was confirmed that some of the visually impaired representatives are eligible for military duty enlistment, and some drive their cars with a driver's licence. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism have ordered these athletes to undergo a physical examination again.

First, reporter Kang Shin-hoo has the story.

[Reporter] Our athletes won 4 gold medals at the Judo World Cup for the blind last year in Uzbekistan. However, it was confirmed that there were candidates for enlistment who were judged to be 2nd grade in the double draft examination. Two female athletes have driver's licences. 4 out of 9 male judo representatives who participated in the Asian Games for Persons with Disabilities to be held next month are also eligible for enlistment. Four out of six female representatives have a driver's licence. There are only four players who have received a disability rating from the government.

[National Disabled Person Judo National Team (currently subject to military service): I didn't know that my eyesight was so bad when I received the physical examination.]

[National Team for the Disabled (Currently possessing a driver's licence): (Car) I shouldn't drive, but sometimes when I have too much luggage (I drive.)]

To participate in the Paralympic Games, you must have an official disability rating from the Ministry of Health and Welfare or get an international sports disability rating. The two criteria may be compatible with each other, so you cannot enlist or drive if you have achieved a sports class. However, there are cases in which sports grades are poorly managed to promote sports for persons with disabilities.

An ophthalmologist said that some of the players who came to receive the actual grade were sent back because they did not qualify but were later selected as representatives.

[Kim Eung-soo/IPC Blindness Classification Doctor: Can you see more? Most of them agree (if it is not issued) and say, 'I understand' and go. (Player) Pick up and come to me. Why did you say it was (issued)? Then you go...]

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism first ordered the conscripted players' physical re-examination.

https://news.jtbc.joins.com/article/article.aspx?news_id=NB11981668

"I can't see" to deceive my eyesight into participating in the Paralympic Games
... an indictment of players

[JTBC] Input 2020-12-01 20:54 Corrected 2020-12-02 10:20

[Anchor] JTBC reported on judo athletes who won medals after competing in the Paralympic Games by pretending to be blind. It was said that athletes with disabilities lost their opportunities because of this. The results of the prosecution's investigation on this came out today (the 1st). The manager was arrested, and 13 players were brought to trial.

Reporter Lee Ye-won has the story.

[Reporter]

[JTBC 'Newsroom' (September 10, 2018): As a result of JTBC coverage, it was confirmed that some of the visually impaired players are eligible for military duty enlistment, and some drive cars with a driver's licence]

Two years later, the prosecution released the results of the investigation. At that time, the national judo national team coach for persons with disabilities was arrested and handed over 13 athletes to trial without detention. Mr A was the coach of the national judo team for people with disabilities until a month ago.

At that time, the standard for disabled athletes was less than 0.1. Prosecutors concluded that they deceived doctors and others into getting a substandard diagnosis. They deliberately took off his glasses and pretended not to see anything they could see.

[Former judo athlete (October 2018 / JTBC 'Newsroom'): 'You must pretend you don't see it. We'll come in with support, so you guys just follow me (I got an offer.)']

Thirteen athletes who were handed over to trial participated in international competitions such as

the 2016 Rio Paralympic Games and the 2018 Jakarta Asian Para Games. Some players have won gold medals. The award-winning players also received government rewards ranging from 1.3 million won to 42 million won. Prosecutors said they deprived the real disabled players of their opportunities.

A player who was handed over to the trial said in a phone call with JTBC, "I did not receive a false eye test," and added, "I will explain in the trial."

At the time of the JTBC report two years ago, the Judo Association for persons with disabilities said there was no problem.

[Jeonggi-sik / Secretary General of the Korea Judo Association for persons with disabilities (October 2018 / JTBC 'Newsroom'): (The participation standard) is not 'disabled'. You are wrong now. It says 'Those who have visual or vision problems (it's not a disabled person.)']

However, the Sports Association changed the player registration rules so that only those with a disability welfare card can participate in the competition.

