

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS in South Korea

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on public opinion about transgender people and their rights in South Korea. We analyzed data from The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, South Korea panel to provide information on views toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. This report:

- describes attitudes toward transgender people and their rights and status in society,
- investigates associations between individual-level participant characteristics and public opinion, and,
- fills gaps in the current literature on public opinion regarding transgender people in South Korea.

Previous surveys of South Korean adults have indicated that public opinion about lesbian and gay people is much more negative compared with public opinion about other minority groups, such as migrant workers and North Korean defectors.¹ Public attitudes toward transgender people may be similar to attitudes toward lesbian and gay people. However, no research has been conducted on public opinion regarding transgender people and their rights in South Korea. Research in other countries has found that factors such as individuals' contact with transgender people, as well as their gender and age have been found to predict significantly higher rates of support for transgender rights.² However, the available literature is sparse, and additional research is needed, particularly research utilizing representative samples from the general population, to build a better understanding of attitudes towards transgender people and their rights.

Public discourse about transgender population in South Korea grew dramatically at the beginning of the 21st century. This was due, in part, to coverage by the Korean media in 2001 of a celebrity named Risu Ha who came out as a transgender woman in a national commercial. The focus on Risu Ha sparked attention towards transgender people in South Korea.³ Since that time, the public has become more familiar with the term *transgender* and issues affecting transgender people as the transgender rights movement has become increasingly organized.⁴ Portrayals of transgender people in the media have largely been limited to stereotypes of transgender women that do not accurately reflect the diverse experiences of transgender women or of transgender people more broadly.

South Korea does not have comprehensive anti-discrimination laws; however, sexual orientation is included as a protected class in the anti-discrimination clause of the National Human Rights Commission Act. Although gender identity is not explicitly included as a protected class under the law, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea has interpreted the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation to cover discrimination on the basis of gender identity and against transgender people.^{5,6,7}

Transgender people can change their legal gender on identification documents with a court decision, which is issued if individuals meet strict requirements including undergoing gender-affirming surgery, sterilization, being 19 years old or older, not being married, and other requirements.⁸ Though there are no legal barriers to receiving gender-affirming care, Korea's national health insurance system does not cover this care. Options for transgender people to access gender-affirming care are, therefore, limited in South Korea.⁹

Regarding family formation, transgender people may marry a person of the opposite gender but only after their gender change has been legally recognized, and while the Constitution does not restrict marriage to only between a man and a woman, there are also no affirmative laws regarding whether transgender (or cisgender) people can marry a person of the same gender.¹⁰ Despite the lack of a definitive legal stance on same-sex marriage, courts have yet to issue or recognize same-sex marriages in South Korea.¹¹ In addition, there are no laws regarding whether transgender people are allowed to conceive or give birth, nor whether they can adopt.¹²

While military service in South Korea is mandatory for all “able-bodied men,” different standards apply to transgender women and men.¹³ Transgender men, even those whose gender transition has been legally recognized, are generally exempt from service as their masculinity is considered lower than that of cisgender men.¹⁴ Transgender women whose gender transition has been legally recognized are exempt from service. However, most transgender individuals at the age of conscription have not undergone a legal gender reassignment recognition process¹⁵ due to the strict requirements for such a legal recognition.¹⁶ Thus, most transgender women either have to join the military under their sex assigned at birth, as they are considered male, or have to get legal exemption from military service through a diagnosis of “[severe] gender identity disorder.”¹⁷

METHODOLOGY

This report analyzed data gathered for the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey about participants' familiarity with transgender people,¹⁸ as well as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society from online panel assembled by Ipsos. The South Korean sample included panelists ages 16 to 64 who could complete a survey in Korean (see Appendix II for methodological details). Data from the South Korean panel were weighted to reflect the South Korean population ages 16 to 64.¹⁹

The analytic sample included 500 participants. Below we present weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals to describe participants' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, familiarity with transgender people, and attitudes toward transgender people and related public policies. We conducted weighted multinomial logistic regression analyses to determine whether individual-level characteristics, such as sex, age, education, income, and familiarity with transgender people, were associated with dependent variables, such as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. These analyses excluded individuals (n=8) who identified as transgender because the group was too small to generate reliable estimates for transgender participants. We presented additional information regarding regression analyses in Appendix I.

In our analyses, we used Stata 14 and 15. Ipsos provided survey weights which allowed results to be adjusted to be representative of individuals in South Korea ages 16 to 64. The UCLA North General Institutional Review Board (NGIRB) deemed this study exempt from review as human subjects research due to the use of de-identified data. We included further methodological details in Appendix II, Ipsos Methodology Addendum for Single Country Briefs.

PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE & RIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Among these survey participants, similar percentages were male (50.6%) and female (49.4%) (Table 1). Younger participants (ages 16 to 34) made up 38.2% of the sample; 40.1% of participants were between the ages of 35 and 49, and 21.7% of participants were between the ages of 50 and 64 (mean age=40.8 years).

The majority of participants (76.1%) reported having graduated university or graduate school. About half of participants reported a high monthly household income of more than four million KRW (50.2%). An additional 37.1% of participants reported a medium level of household income (2 to 3.99 million KRW) and 12.7% reported a household income of less than 2 million KRW. About half of participants were married (54.5%). Lastly, the majority of participants from Korea were currently employed (80.4%).

Table 1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Survey Participants (N=500)

	UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE / MEAN	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
SEX			
male	253	50.6%	(45.9%, 55.3%)
female	247	49.4%	(44.7%, 54.1%)
AGE (YEARS)			
mean	500	38.9	(37.6, 40.2)
18-34	159	38.2%	(33.5%, 43.3%)
35-49	223	40.1%	(35.7%, 44.6%)
50-64	118	21.7%	(18.3%, 25.5%)
EDUCATION			
low <i>grade school, some high school, completed high school</i>	5	1.2%	(0.5%, 3.2%)
medium <i>some college, completed two-year degree</i>	93	22.6%	(18.5%, 27.4%)
high <i>four-year college degree or higher</i>	402	76.1%	(71.3%, 80.3%)
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
low <i><25,000 KRW</i>	58	12.7%	(9.7%, 16.5%)
medium <i>25,000 to 75,000 KRW</i>	179	37.1%	(32.6%, 41.8%)
high <i>>75,000 KRW</i>	263	50.2%	(45.5%, 54.9%)
MARITAL STATUS			
married	298	54.5%	(49.7%, 59.3%)
other [†]	202	45.5%	(40.7%, 50.3%)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS^{††}			
employed	418	80.4%	(75.9%, 84.3%)
not employed	82	19.6%	(15.7%, 24.1%)

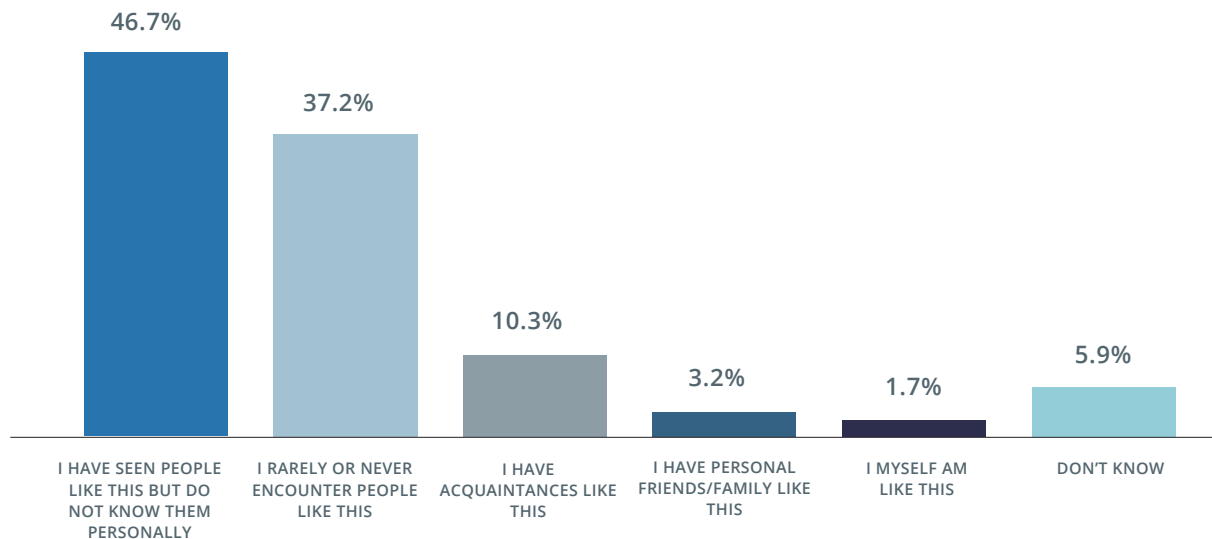
[†]Other includes domestic partnership/living as married, single, divorced, and widowed; ^{††}Employed includes employed full time or part-time, self-employed, and in the military; Not employed includes students, unemployed, homemakers, and retired.

FAMILIARITY WITH TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Almost half of the participants reported having seen transgender people before, but not knowing them personally (46.7%), and about one-third (37.2%) reported rarely or never encountering transgender people (Figure 1). Approximately one in ten (10.3%) participants reported having transgender acquaintances, and 3.2% reported having personal friends or family members who are transgender. Few (1.7%) participants reported being transgender according to the definition provided. Some participants (5.9%) reported “don’t know” in response to this question.²⁰

Figure 1. Familiarity with transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Some people dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. For instance, someone who was considered male at birth may feel they are actually female and so dresses and lives as a woman, and someone female at birth may feel they are actually male and dresses and lives as a man. How familiar, if at all, are you with people like this? Choose as many responses as apply.



NOTE: Percentages will not add up to 100% as participants were allowed to endorse multiple responses.

Some participants indicated different levels of familiarity with transgender people. By categorizing responses to the question in Figure 1 into mutually exclusive options, a majority (80.2%) of participants reported only having seen transgender people but not knowing them personally or rarely or never encountering transgender people (not shown). Approximately one in ten (12.2%) participants reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members (not shown).

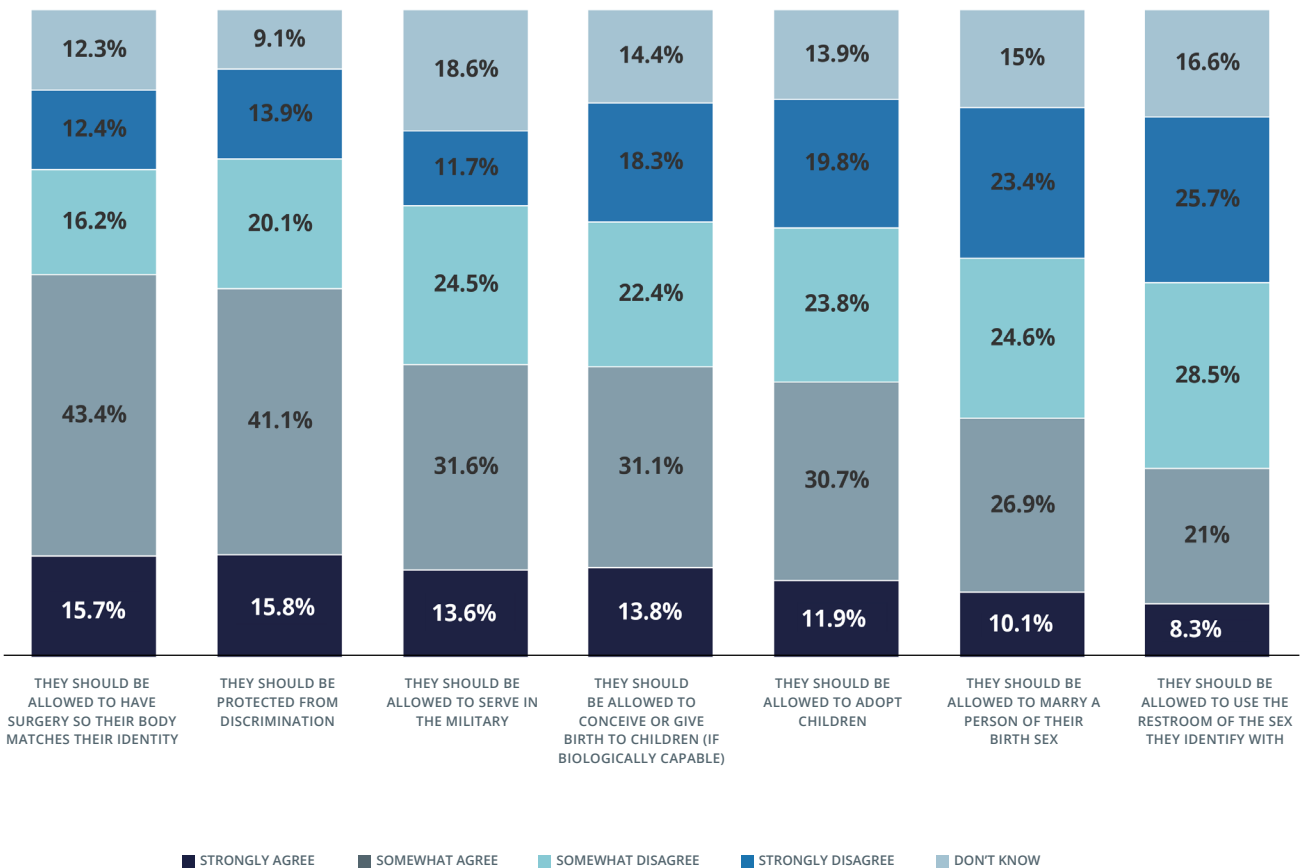
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

When we assessed attitudes directly, more than half of participants (59.1%) agreed that transgender people should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity, and over half (56.9%) agreed that transgender people should be protected from discrimination (Figure 2). In addition, a greater number of participants agreed that transgender people should be allowed to serve in the military (45.2% vs. 36.3%) and to conceive or give birth to children (44.9% vs. 40.7%) than disagreed

with these statements. The percentages of participants who agreed and disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to adopt children (42.5% vs. 43.6%, respectively) were similar. A somewhat greater percentage of participants disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex (47.9% vs. 37.1%). More than half of participants disagreed versus agreed (54.2% vs. 29.3%, respectively) that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom of the sex with which they identify. Across the seven items, between 9.1% and 18.6% of participants indicated a response of “don’t know.”

Figure 2. Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as on sex even though they were born another.



With weighted regression analyses, we explored how participants’ familiarity with transgender people²¹ and participants’ demographic and socioeconomic status were associated with their agreement to these rights-based statements (Appendix I Table A). Specifically, male participants were significantly less likely than female participants to agree than disagree that transgender people should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex (Relative Risk Ratio [RRR]=0.50; CI [0.32, 0.78]), conceive or give birth to children (RRR=0.64; CI [0.41, 0.99]), be protected from discrimination (RRR=0.55; CI [0.35, 0.84]), and serve in the military (RRR=0.62; CI [0.40, 0.98]).²²

The youngest participants, ages 16-34, were more likely to agree versus disagree that transgender people should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=2.22; CI [1.21, 4.08]) compared to

those ages 50-64. Participants ages 35-49 were less likely to agree that transgender people should be allowed to serve in the military (RRR=0.57; CI [0.34, 0.96]), compared to participants ages 50 to 64.

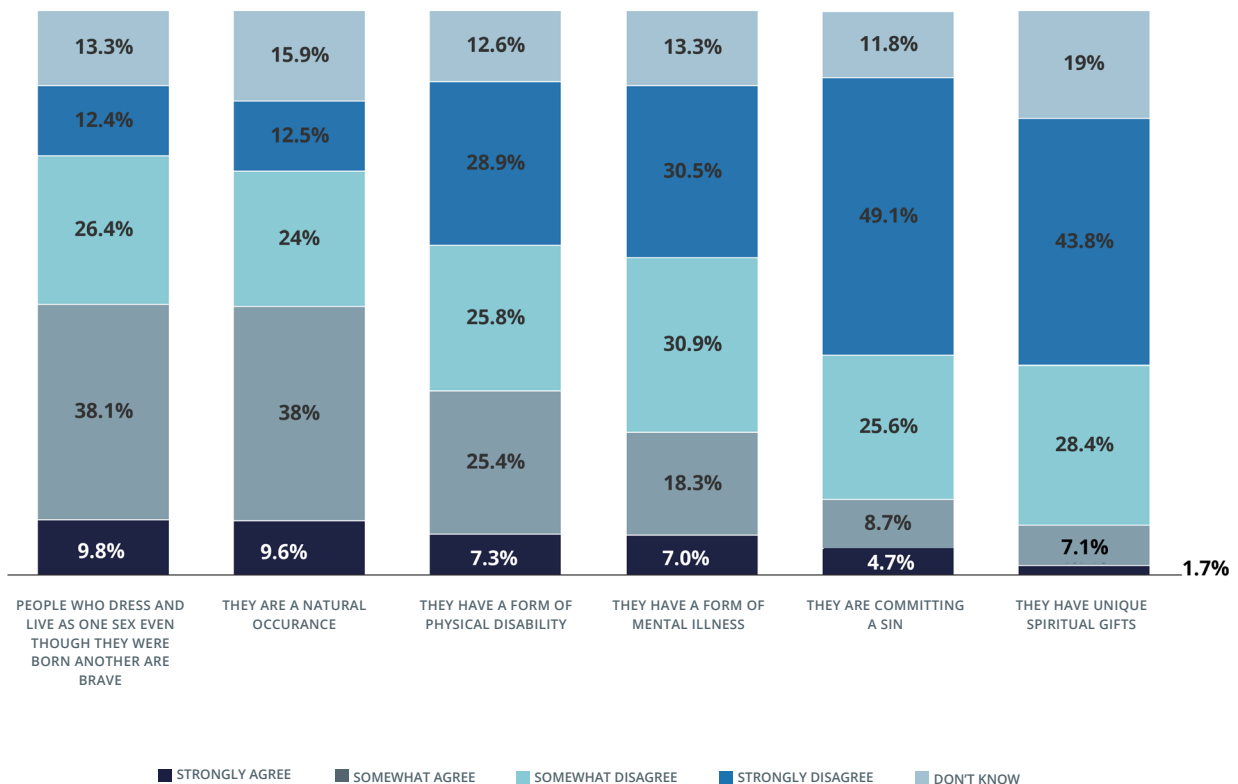
Participant's familiarity with transgender people, education level, and household income were not significantly associated with attitudes toward any of the seven rights-based statements.

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE²³

In general, pluralities of participants held positive attitudes toward transgender people. A greater percentage of participants agreed than disagreed that transgender people are a natural occurrence (47.6% vs. 36.5%, respectively) and are brave (47.9% vs. 38.8%). Only minorities of participants agreed that transgender people are committing a sin (13.4%), have a form of mental illness (25.3%) or physical disability (32.7%). Across the six items, between 11.8% and 19.0% of participants selected a "don't know" response.

Figure 3. Attitudes toward transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as on sex even though they were born another.



As shown in Appendix I Table B, participants who know a transgender person were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.14; CI [1.09, 4.21]) and are committing a sin (RRR=2.30; CI [1.28, 7.03]).

Male participants were more likely to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.22; CI [1.36, 3.60]), than their female counterparts.

Participants in the youngest age group (16 to 34) were significantly less likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree to statements that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=0.34; CI [0.18, 0.67]), and physical disability (RRR=0.21; CI [0.11, 0.40]). Participants ages 35 to 49 were also less likely to agree that transgender people have a form of physical disability (RRR=0.60; CI [0.36, 0.99]), compared to older participants ages 50 to 64. Furthermore, both participants ages 16 to 34 (RRR=4.37; CI [2.37, 8.04]) and those ages 35 to 49 (RRR=1.97; CI [1.17, 3.30]) were more likely than the eldest age group to agree that transgender people are brave.

Participants who had a high level of education were more likely than those with low and medium level of education to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.08; CI [1.08, 3.99]).

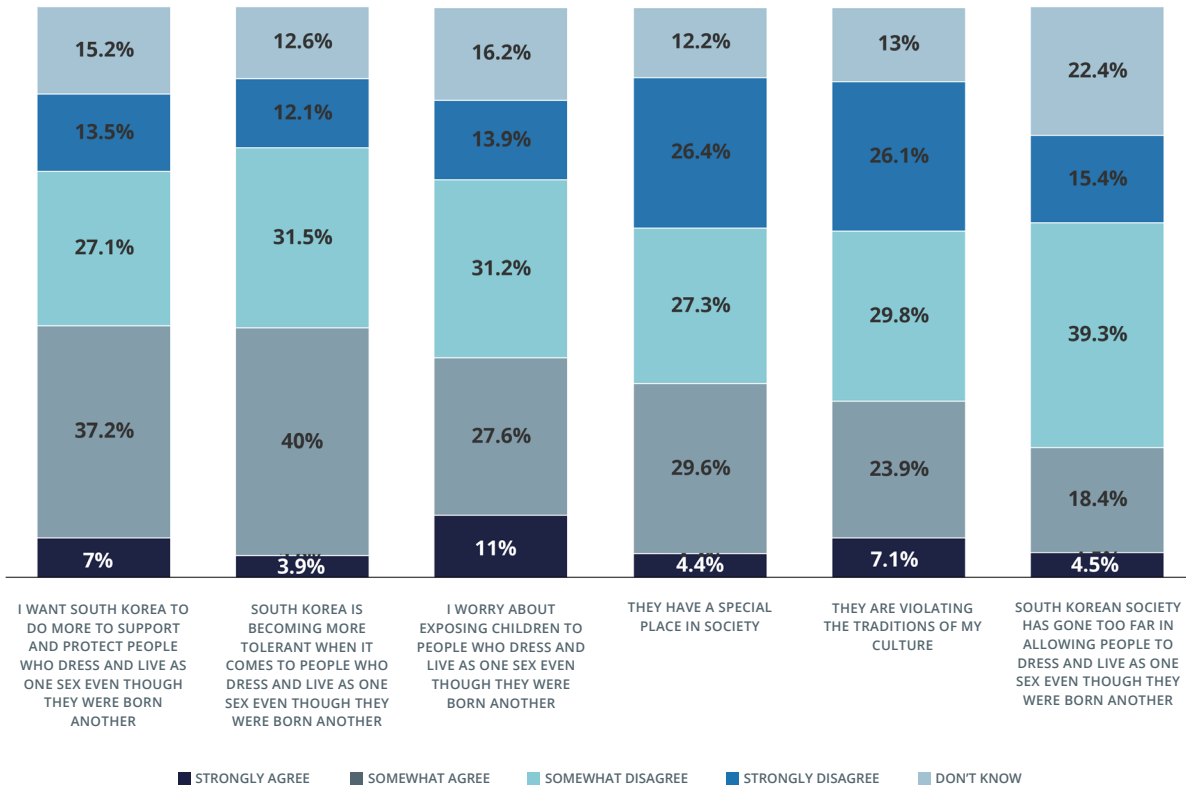
Compared to participants with a low level of household income, participants with a high level of household income were significantly less likely to agree that transgender people are committing a sin (RRR=0.37; CI [0.15, 0.92]).

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

A greater percentage of participants agreed that South Korea is becoming more tolerant toward transgender people (43.9% vs. 43.6%) and want South Korea to do more to support and protect transgender people (44.2% vs. 40.6%) than disagreed (Figure 4). More participants disagreed than agreed with the following statements: they worry about exposing children to transgender people (45.2% vs. 38.6%); transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture (55.9% vs. 31.0%); South Korea's society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they born another (54.6% vs. 22.9%). More than half (53.8%) of participants disagreed that transgender people have a special place in society. Across six items, between 12.2% and 22.4% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

Figure 4. Attitudes toward transgender people in society among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as on sex even though they were born another.



Findings from regression analyses, as shown in Appendix I Table C, indicated that participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly less likely to agree that they worry about exposing children to transgender people (RRR=0.36; CI [0.17, 0.76]).

Male participants were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture (RRR=1.91; CI [1.20, 3.05]), compared to their female counterparts.

The youngest participants, ages 16 to 34, were significantly less likely to agree transgender people are violating their culture (RRR=0.45; CI [0.24, 0.84]) compared to participants ages 50 to 64.

Participants with a high level of education were less likely to agree that they want South Korea to do more to support and protect transgender people (RRR=0.53; CI [0.29, 0.96]), compared to those with a low and medium level of education.

Participants who indicated a high level of household income were more likely to agree that they worry about exposing children to transgender people (RRR=2.30; CI [1.06, 4.99]), compared to those who reported a low level of household income.

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this study is the first to examine public opinion about transgender people and their rights among adults in South Korea. Overall, our findings suggest that a majority supports access to gender-affirming surgery, the right to conceive or give birth to children, government protection from discrimination, and the right to serve in the military. Public support was lower for the right to adopt children, marry a person of one's birth sex, and access the restroom consistent with one's gender identity. A notable minority (approximately 10-20%) of adults responded "don't know" to questions in the Ipsos poll and may not yet have formed an opinion about transgender people or their rights.

Attitudes toward transgender people varied. While majorities agreed that transgender people do not have a form of physical disability or mental illness, disagreed that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture, and disagreed that they worry about exposing children to transgender people, notable minorities indicated opposing perspectives. It is worth noting that the majority did not consider transgender people to have a mental illness, though there are still diagnoses related to transgender identity in the current version of Korean Classification of Disease (KDC7).²⁴ Women and participants ages 16-34 exhibited more favorable attitudes towards transgender people and their rights on many issues, which is consistent with previous literature on public opinion about transgender rights.²⁵

Findings on associations with individuals' contact with transgender people are mixed. People who reported knowing a transgender person were less likely to worry about exposing their children to transgender people, which is consistent with prior research.^{26, 27} People who reported knowing a transgender person were also more likely to view transgender people as having a form of mental illness or committing a sin, compared to those people who reported not knowing a transgender person. These findings are not consistent with prior research. People who know a transgender person may be more aware that transgender identity is classified as a gender identity disorder' under the KDC7.²⁸ In addition, public perceptions of transgender people may be influenced by the media's portrayals of transgender people, and, in South Korea, the media, in print, television, film, and other forms, perpetuates a narrative of transgender people based on stereotypical views of such individuals as tragic characters and with a hyperfocus on experiences of gender dysphoria and medical transition.²⁹ Individuals who are more familiar with transgender people may be more aware of and influenced by these portrayals. Lastly, and, in contrast, people with a high level of household income were more likely to worry about exposing children to transgender people, but they were less likely to view being transgender as a sin, compared to those with a low level of household income. Prior research in the US and South Korea showed an association between religiosity and political ideology and attitudes towards transgender rights, same-sex marriage, and homosexuality.^{30,31, 32} However, the Ipsos Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People Survey did not include measures of political ideology or religiosity, and, thus, we could not examine those factors in this study and whether they varied by familiarity with transgender respondents or by household income.

This report helps set a baseline for future research on public opinion about transgender people and their rights and status in South Korean society. Further research is needed that includes measures of political ideology and religiosity. Future research should build upon this study by employing probability sampling and using measures that have been cognitively tested with South Korean adults to ensure comprehension and cultural validity. Up to one fifth of participants in the Global Attitudes

Toward Transgender People Survey selected “don’t know” in response to statements indicating attitudes towards transgender people and their rights. This may suggest that many adults have yet to form an opinion about the topics assessed. As the public gains familiarity with diverse transgender people through media representation and public debate about transgender rights, such as regarding military service and exemptions, public attitudes may change and should be monitored over time.

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APPENDIX I

PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE, MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS

There are a couple ways to discuss the coefficients from a multinomial logistic regression; in this report, we used the term relative risk ratio, which others have called the adjusted relative odds ratio.^{33,34} In this report, we avoid describing results in terms of “risk”, “probability”, or “odds”, instead opting for the terms “likelihood” or “more/less likely”.³⁵ The following tables reflect adjusted RRRs of responding “agree” (combining ‘strongly agree’ and ‘somewhat agree’) or “don’t know” to each attitudinal item, relative to the referent category of responding “disagree” (combining ‘strongly disagree’ and ‘somewhat disagree’). We fit separate multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with one’s attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response. Bolded text indicates an association that is statistically significant at a two-tailed $p < .05$.

Table A. Attitudes Toward the Rights of Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE SURGERY SO THEIR BODY MATCHES THEIR IDENTITY			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO USE THE RESTROOM OF THE SEX THEY IDENTIFY WITH			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO MARRY A PERSON OF THEIR BIRTH SEX			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONCEIVE OR GIVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN (IF BIOLOGICALLY CAPABLE)		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DONT KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DONT KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DONT KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DONT KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=3.23 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=2.45 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=3.30 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19731)=2.77 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	5.77 (2.17, 15.33)	4.30 (1.31, 14.12)	1	0.77 (0.29, 2.05)	0.43 (0.16, 1.15)	1	0.51 (0.20, 1.33)	0.76 (0.27, 2.11)	1	1.29 (0.50, 3.36)	2.23 (0.78, 6.39)
Sex (ref: female)												
Male	1	0.67 (0.43, 1.03)	0.70 (0.33, 1.46)	1	0.73 (0.46, 1.15)	0.54 (0.31, 0.96)	1	0.50 (0.32, 0.78)	0.42 (0.23, 0.77)	1	0.64 (0.41, 0.99)	0.53 (0.28, 1.01)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)												
16-34	1	0.92 (0.49, 1.75)	0.57 (0.22, 1.48)	1	0.73 (0.39, 1.36)	1.05 (0.49, 2.24)	1	2.22 (1.21, 4.08)	1.51 (0.67, 3.40)	1	1.29 (0.71, 2.33)	0.67 (0.29, 1.53)
35-49	1	0.94 (0.55, 1.62)	0.78 (0.35, 1.73)	1	0.89 (0.53, 1.49)	1.24 (0.63, 2.45)	1	1.26 (0.74, 2.15)	1.63 (0.80, 3.28)	1	0.87 (0.52, 1.44)	0.82 (0.40, 1.67)
Education level (ref: low and medium level of education)												
High	1	0.76 (0.39, 1.46)	0.62 (0.25, 1.50)	1	1.49 (0.83, 2.67)	1.13 (0.55, 2.33)	1	0.74 (0.41, 1.34)	0.77 (0.37, 1.60)	1	1.01 (0.55, 1.82)	0.50 (0.24, 1.04)
Income (ref: low and medium income)												
Medium	1	0.76 (0.32, 1.78)	0.22 (0.08, 0.62)	1	0.46 (0.20, 1.06)	0.69 (0.30, 1.59)	1	1.99 (0.83, 4.77)	0.71 (0.30, 1.65)	1	1.00 (0.43, 2.29)	0.33 (0.13, 0.83)
High	1	0.57 (0.23, 1.36)	0.15 (0.05, 0.4)	1	0.78 (0.35, 1.73)	0.54 (0.24, 1.24)	1	1.96 (0.82, 4.69)	0.36 (0.16, 0.82)	1	1.14 (0.51, 2.57)	0.35 (0.14, 0.84)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)												
Know a transgender person	1	0.75 (0.37, 1.49)	0.63 (0.16, 2.46)	1	1.48 (0.73, 3.01)	1.38 (0.52, 3.68)	1	1.05 (0.53, 2.05)	0.34 (0.07, 1.76)	1	0.94 (0.47, 1.90)	0.91 (0.28, 2.96)
Don't know	1	0.10 (0.03, 0.29)	1.47 (0.53, 4.08)	1	0.80 (0.27, 2.40)	4.69 (1.87, 11.78)	1	0.44 (0.15, 1.33)	2.07 (0.76, 5.62)	1	0.22 (0.07, 0.69)	2.33 (0.89, 6.09)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

Table A (continued). Attitudes Toward the Rights of Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADOPT CHILDREN †			THEY SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DISCRIMINATION			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SERVE IN THE MILITARY		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(12, 19735)=1.83 (p<0.05)			F(18, 19731)=2.89 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19731)=2.44 (p<0.01)		
Intercepts	1	1.09 (0.39, 3.10)	0.51 (0.14, 1.80)	1	2.28 (0.95, 5.44)	0.70 (0.21, 2.30)	1	3.05 (1.17, 7.94)	3.11 (1.11, 8.75)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.85 (0.56, 1.30)	0.72 (0.37, 1.39)	1	0.55 (0.35, 0.84)	1.04 (0.48, 2.27)	1	0.62 (0.40, 0.98)	0.44 (0.24, 0.78)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
16-34	1	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)	1	1.31 (0.73, 2.36)	0.83 (0.32, 2.15)	1	0.77 (0.42, 1.43)	0.58 (0.26, 1.28)
35-49				1	0.98 (0.59, 1.62)	1.01 (0.44, 2.29)	1	0.57 (0.34, 0.96)	0.80 (0.41, 1.55)
Education level (ref: low and medium level of education)									
High	1	1.08 (0.62, 1.87)	0.73 (0.35, 1.56)	1	0.72 (0.40, 1.32)	0.43 (0.18, 1.02)	1	0.84 (0.46, 1.52)	0.68 (0.33, 1.37)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.82 (0.39, 1.70)	0.40 (0.16, 0.96)	1	1.15 (0.54, 2.46)	0.55 (0.20, 1.53)	1	0.77 (0.34, 1.76)	0.43 (0.18, 1.02)
High				1	1.50 (0.70, 3.19)	0.56 (0.21, 1.50)	1	0.75 (0.34, 1.66)	0.32 (0.14, 0.75)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	1.14 (0.57, 2.28)	1.33 (0.47, 3.78)	1	0.75 (0.38, 1.46)	0.87 (0.22, 3.44)	1	1.74 (0.86, 3.53)	0.74 (0.22, 2.55)
Don't know	1	1.00 (0.41, 2.46)	4.23 (1.55, 11.52)	1	0.24 (0.09, 0.65)	3.50 (1.43, 8.54)	1	0.70 (0.28, 1.73)	2.45 (0.96, 6.29)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05. † Due to the poor model fit, analysis for this item was conducted with modified variables; age was included as a continuous variable, and income categories were merged and put into the model as a binary variable.

Table B. Attitudes Toward the Identity of Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	THEY HAVE A FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS			THEY HAVE A FORM OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY			THEY ARE COMMITTING A SIN		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=3.95 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=4.13 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=3.11 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.35 (0.13 , 0.98)	0.44 (0.15, 1.29)	1	1.08 (0.38, 3.09)	0.48 (0.16, 1.44)	1	0.18 (0.05 , 0.64)	0.39 (0.13, 1.20)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	2.22 (1.36 , 3.60)	1.08 (0.58, 2.02)	1	1.19 (0.75, 1.90)	1.07 (0.56, 2.05)	1	1.68 (0.86, 3.27)	1.13 (0.59, 2.17)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
16-34	1	0.34 (0.18 , 0.67)	0.96 (0.41, 2.24)	1	0.21 (0.11 , 0.40)	0.71 (0.29, 1.72)	1	0.54 (0.23, 1.25)	0.72 (0.29, 1.80)
35-49	1	0.76 (0.44, 1.29)	1.23 (0.58, 2.60)	1	0.60 (0.36 , 0.99)	1.24 (0.58, 2.64)	1	0.78 (0.40, 1.49)	1.08 (0.52, 2.25)
Education level (ref: low and medium level of education)									
High	1	2.08 (1.08 , 3.99)	0.85 (0.42, 1.71)	1	1.95 (1.07, 3.54)	0.78 (0.38, 1.63)	1	2.35 (0.93, 5.93)	0.76 (0.37, 1.57)
Income (ref: low and medium income)									
Medium	1	0.63 (0.27, 1.50)	0.47 (0.20, 1.11)	1	0.55 (0.22, 1.35)	0.48 (0.20, 1.19)	1	0.40 (0.15, 1.06)	0.33 (0.13 , 0.82)
High	1	0.52 (0.23, 1.18)	0.35 (0.15 , 0.82)	1	0.64 (0.28, 1.50)	0.48 (0.20, 1.16)	1	0.37 (0.15 , 0.92)	0.33 (0.14 , 0.82)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	2.14 (1.09 , 4.21)	0.63 (0.16, 2.56)	1	0.84 (0.44, 1.60)	0.55 (0.14, 2.19)	1	3.00 (1.28 , 7.03)	1.56 (0.52, 4.68)
Don't know	1	0.86 (0.26, 2.83)	4.16 (1.70 , 10.18)	1	0.96 (0.33, 2.81)	4.90 (1.88 , 12.78)	1	1.49 (0.42, 5.27)	7.11 (2.88 , 17.55)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

Table B (continued). Attitudes Toward the Identity of Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	THEY ARE A NATURAL OCCURRENCE			THEY HAVE UNIQUE SPIRITUAL GIFTS †			PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER ARE BRAVE		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=2.05 (p<0.00)			F(12, 19735)=1.89 (p<0.05)			F(16, 19731)=3.45 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	1.83 (0.71, 4.69)	0.95 (0.33, 2.72)	1	0.27 (0.04, 1.76)	0.75 (0.24, 2.39)	1	0.90 (0.38, 2.16)	0.85 (0.31, 2.34)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.68 (0.44, 1.04)	0.95 (0.51, 1.78)	1	1.87 (0.81, 4.29)	1.11 (0.64, 1.92)	1	0.69 (0.45, 1.07)	1.05 (0.54, 2.03)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
16-34	1	1.03 (0.57, 1.87)	1.19 (0.52, 2.73)	1	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	1.00 (0.97, 1.02)	1	4.37 (2.37, 8.04)	1.59 (0.67, 3.78)
35-49	1	0.71 (0.43, 1.18)	1.10 (0.54, 2.26)				1	1.97 (1.17, 3.30)	1.23 (0.62, 2.47)
Education (ref: low and medium level of education)									
High	1	0.99 (0.55, 1.77)	0.77 (0.36, 1.64)	1	0.96 (0.37, 2.48)	0.70 (0.37, 1.31)	1	0.66 (0.35, 1.21)	0.51 (0.24, 1.09)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.83 (0.37, 1.89)	0.46 (0.18, 1.13)	1	0.36 (0.13, 0.99)	0.42 (0.20, 0.88)	1	0.74 (0.34, 1.60)	0.43 (0.17, 1.07)
High	1	1.24 (0.55, 2.81)	0.42 (0.17, 1.02)				1	1.23 (0.57, 2.65)	0.37 (0.15, 0.95)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.68 (0.34, 1.37)	0.51 (0.16, 1.66)	1	1.23 (0.43, 3.51)	0.64 (0.24, 1.70)	1	1.23 (0.60, 2.50)	0.95 (0.30, 3.01)
Don't know	1	0.92 (0.36, 2.31)	3.57 (1.39, 9.16)	1	1.34 (0.32, 5.59)	2.88 (1.23, 6.75)	1	0.50 (0.18, 1.36)	3.14 (1.28, 7.67)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05. † Due to the poor model fit, analysis for this item was conducted with modified variables; age was included as a continuous variable, and income categories were merged and put into the model as a binary variable.

Table C. Attitudes Toward Transgender People in Society: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	SOUTH KOREA'S SOCIETY HAS GONE TOO FAR IN ALLOWING PEOPLE TO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER†			SOUTH KOREA IS BECOMING MORE TOLERANT WHEN IT COMES TO PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER			I WORRY ABOUT EXPOSING CHILDREN TO PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(12, 19735)=1.75 (p<0.05)			F(16, 19731)=2.81 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=3.24 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.45 (0.13, 1.57)	0.94 (0.32, 2.80)	1	1.14 (0.46, 2.85)	0.43 (0.15, 1.22)	1	0.45 (0.19, 1.08)	0.53 (0.20, 1.40)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	1.08 (0.67, 1.75)	0.84 (0.51, 1.41)	1	0.79 (0.52, 1.21)	1.33 (0.65, 2.70)	1	1.06 (0.69, 1.64)	1.18 (0.64, 2.19)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
16-34	1	1.00 (0.97, 1.02)	0.99 (0.97, 1.02)	1	0.77 (0.43, 1.35)	1.40 (0.56, 3.50)	1	0.69 (0.38, 1.24)	1.08 (0.49, 2.37)
35-49				1	0.69 (0.42, 1.13)	1.69 (0.81, 3.56)	1	0.79 (0.47, 1.30)	0.94 (0.47, 1.89)
Education (ref: low and medium level of education)									
High	1	1.27 (0.66, 2.46)	0.80 (0.44, 1.45)	1	0.78 (0.44, 1.38)	0.47 (0.21, 1.04)	1	1.55 (0.87, 2.75)	1.10 (0.55, 2.22)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.89 (0.37, 2.13)	0.59 (0.28, 1.24)	1	1.57 (0.70, 3.52)	0.80 (0.33, 1.93)	1	1.68 (0.76, 3.70)	0.57 (0.25, 1.28)
High				1	1.93 (0.88, 4.24)	0.42 (0.17, 1.06)	1	2.30 (1.06, 4.99)	0.45 (0.20, 1.01)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	1.04 (0.46, 2.35)	1.24 (0.55, 2.81)	1	0.77 (0.39, 1.52)	0.59 (0.17, 2.01)	1	0.36 (0.17, 0.76)	0.43 (0.14, 1.29)
Don't know	1	0.76 (0.23, 2.49)	3.98 (1.74, 9.13)	1	0.31 (0.10, 0.93)	3.03 (1.14, 8.06)	1	1.05 (0.39, 2.81)	4.41 (1.71, 11.33)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05. † Due to the poor model fit, analysis for this item was conducted with modified variables; age was included as a continuous variable, and income categories were merged and put into the model as a binary variable.

Table C (continued). Attitudes Toward Transgender People in Society: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=492)

	THEY ARE VIOLATING THE TRADITIONS OF MY CULTURE			THEY HAVE A SPECIAL PLACE IN SOCIETY			I WANT SOUTH KOREA TO DO MORE TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=3.34 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=1.71 (p<0.05)			F(16, 19731)=2.58 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.64 (0.26, 1.54)	0.41 (0.14, 1.19)	1	0.55 (0.23, 1.34)	0.46 (0.16, 1.30)	1	1.12 (0.44, 2.82)	0.82 (0.28, 2.37)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	1.91 (1.20 , 3.05)	1.35 (0.73, 2.51)	1	1.36 (0.88, 2.12)	1.39 (0.71, 2.73)	1	0.92 (0.60, 1.41)	1.16 (0.62, 2.18)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
16-34	1	0.45 (0.24 , 0.84)	0.82 (0.34, 1.99)	1	0.95 (0.53, 1.72)	0.81 (0.33, 2.01)	1	1.38 (0.78, 2.46)	1.12 (0.50, 2.50)
35-49	1	0.62 (0.38, 1.04)	1.32 (0.61, 2.87)	1	0.76 (0.46, 1.26)	0.93 (0.45, 1.91)	1	1.26 (0.77, 2.08)	1.43 (0.73, 2.81)
Education (ref: low and medium level of education)									
High	1	1.58 (0.85, 2.92)	0.94 (0.45, 1.97)	1	0.96 (0.53, 1.75)	0.82 (0.38, 1.75)	1	0.53 (0.29 , 0.96)	0.40 (0.20 , 0.83)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.69 (0.31, 1.50)	0.43 (0.19 , 1.00)	1	0.77 (0.35, 1.71)	0.33 (0.13 , 0.83)	1	0.95 (0.42, 2.13)	0.59 (0.24, 1.45)
High	1	0.71 (0.34, 1.51)	0.29 (0.12 , 0.71)	1	1.55 (0.71, 3.41)	0.54 (0.23, 1.30)	1	1.71 (0.77, 3.79)	0.56 (0.23, 1.32)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.82 (0.39, 1.74)	1.16 (0.43, 3.13)	1	0.97 (0.50, 1.90)	0.76 (0.22, 2.65)	1	1.11 (0.57, 2.19)	0.60 (0.18, 2.02)
Don't know	1	1.08 (0.38, 3.02)	5.58 (2.17 , 14.35)	1	1.09 (0.38, 3.08)	3.28 (1.33 , 8.05)	1	1.09 (0.42, 2.79)	4.87 (1.96 , 12.11)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

APPENDIX II

IPSOS METHODOLOGY ADDENDUM FOR SINGLE COUNTRY BRIEFS

In 2016, Ipsos, an international survey research firm, conducted, for the first time, The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey in 23 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India³⁶, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. The Williams Institute, Ipsos, and BuzzFeed News designed the survey to collect data about public opinion toward transgender people and related public policy issues, and Ipsos included it as a distinct section within its monthly online Global Advisor survey. Ipsos conducted the survey online with a panel it organized and maintains. Findings from the 2016 Survey are available in [Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey](#).

Ipsos maintains a large panel of more than 4.7 million potential survey participants in 47 countries, continuously managing the recruitment and retention of panelists. Ipsos conducts multisource recruitment in seeking to maintain a diverse panel of potential survey participants and sets sample goals for recruitment based on national censuses, populations that are in high demand for survey research, and panel parameters, such as attrition and response rates. Ipsos recruits a majority of panelists online, through advertisements, website referrals, direct email contact, and other methods. Individuals who consent to serve as panelists receive incentives for their panel participation, and Ipsos removes individuals from the panel who are inactive.³⁷ In order to draw a sample for The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, Ipsos used a router system to randomly select potential survey participants from panelists within country-specific census-derived sampling strata with quotas set for gender, age, educational attainment, and in-country region of residence. Online opt-in panels can be generalizable to the public by quota sampling and poststratification weighting if appropriate characteristics are selected to generate weights.^{38, 39, 40} For the current study, we used the sampling and weighting strategy developed by Ipsos.

In 2017, Ipsos conducted The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People online survey with participants from 27 countries using the sampling approach described above. Ipsos conducted the surveys between October 24, 2017 and November 7, 2017 with panel participants in samples from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India,⁴¹ Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America. Ipsos administered the 2017 survey to panelists in Chile, Ecuador, Malaysia, and Serbia for the first time, whereas it administered surveys to the remaining 23 countries in both 2016 and 2017. In order to participate, individuals had to be between 16 and 64 years old (with the exception of in the United States and Canada where individuals had to be between 18 and 64 years old), have access to the internet, and consent to participate in the survey. The 2017 survey contained many of the 2016 survey questions,⁴² as well as some additional items. The survey was self-administered in the national language or most commonly spoken language in each country. Teams of in-country experts partnering with Ipsos were responsible for translation and adaptation of the original survey instrument for each country. Survey responses were anonymous, and Ipsos did not collect personally identifiable information from participants.⁴³

In countries where internet penetration was approximately 60% or higher, the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey data considered representative of the country's adult population, assuming the selection of appropriate weighting variables^{44, 45} In 2017, there were 16 countries with better internet access and higher internet penetration including: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Serbia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The eleven other countries, including Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey, had lower levels of internet penetration, so findings from these countries are not nationally representative and instead represent a more affluent, internet-connected population. In addition, Ipsos did not collect data from individuals in China or Mexico with less than a secondary education or in Brazil from individuals with less than a primary education due to internet penetration constraints.

The 2017 survey sample included 19,747 adults across the 27 different countries. Approximately 500 panelists each from Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey completed surveys, in addition to approximately 1,000 panelists each from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United States of America.⁴⁶

We have reproduced the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey items below.

- 어떤 사람들은 자신이 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활을 합니다. 예를 들어 어떤 사람들은 남성으로 태어났지만 실제로 자신을 여성으로 생각하여 여성처럼 옷을 입고 생활합니다. 또는 여성으로 태어났지만 자신을 남성으로 생각하여 남성처럼 옷을 입고 생활합니다.

귀하께서는 이러한 사람들을 얼마나 친숙하게 생각하십니까? 해당하는 답변을 모두 선택하십시오.

- 이런 사람은 거의 만나보지 못했거나 전혀 보지 못했다.
- 이런 사람들을 본 적은 있지만 개인적으로 잘 알지 못한다.
- 아는 사람 중에 이런 사람이 있다.
- 이와 같은 친구/가족이 있다.
- 내가 여기에 해당한다.⁴⁷
- 모름

- 태어난 성별과 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들에 대한 다음의 각 진술에 대하여 동의 또는 동의하지 않음을 표시해주십시오.

- 이들에게 수술을 허용하여 자신의 정체성에 맞는 신체를 갖도록 해야 한다.
- 자신의 정체성에 해당하는 성별의 화장실을 이용하도록 허용해야 한다.
- 자신의 출생 성별과 같은 성별을 가진 사람과 결혼을 허가해야 한다.
- 임신이나 출산을 허용해야 한다 (생물학적으로 가능하다면)
- 자녀를 입양할 수 있도록 허용해야 한다.
- 이들은 차별로부터 보호받아야 한다 정부에 의해
- 이들의 군 복무를 허용해야 한다

- 매우 동의함
- 약간 동의함
- 별로 동의하지 않음

전혀 동의하지 않음
모름

3. 태어난 성별과 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들에 대한 다음의 각 진술에 대하여 동의 또는 동의하지 않음을 표시해주시요.

이들은 일종의 정신질환을 가진 것이다.
이들은 일종의 신체적 장애를 가진 것이다.
이들은 죄를 짓고 있는 것이다.
이들은 우리 문화 전통을 거스르고 있다.
이들은 자연적으로 나타난다.
이들은 사회에서 특수한 위치에 있다.
이들은 독특한 영적 재능을 가지고 있다.

매우 동의함
약간 동의함
별로 동의하지 않음
전혀 동의하지 않음
모름

4. 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들에 대한 다음의 각 진술에 대하여 동의 또는 동의하지 않음을 표시해주시요.

[국가] 사회는 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들을 용인하는데 있어너무 멀리 나갔다.
[국가]은(는) 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들에 대해 더욱 더 관대해지고 있다.
자녀가 자신이 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들에게 노출되는 것이 걱정된다
자신이 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활을 하는 사람들은 용감하다
나는 [국가]이(가) 자신이 태어난 성별이 아닌 다른 성별처럼 옷을 입고 생활하는 사람들을 더 지원하고 보호하기를 바란다

매우 동의함
약간 동의함
별로 동의하지 않음
전혀 동의하지 않음
모름

NOTE: The survey did not use the term *transgender*. While the term *transgender* is increasingly common in international and non-English contexts, it is not known whether the term is universally understood. In order to develop questions that were more likely to be understood across countries, Ipsos asked survey participants about people whose current gender identity is different from their sex at birth. Prior to administering the survey, participants received a definition, similar to a transgender status definition provided on the optional sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) module⁴⁸ of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This BRFSS definition stated: "Some people describe themselves as transgender when they experience a different gender identity from their sex at birth. For example, a person born into a male body, but who feels female or lives as a woman would be transgender."

ENDNOTES

¹ Korea Institute of Public Administration. (2017). Korea Social Integration Survey 2017, Seoul, South Korea: Korea Institute of Public Administration; Ahn, S., Kim, I., Ma, K., Moon, H., & Lee, M. (2015). The 2015 Study on Multicultural Acceptability in Korea. Seoul, South Korea: Ministry of Gender Equality & Family.

² Flores, A. R.. (2015). Attitudes toward transgender rights: Perceived knowledge and secondary interpersonal contact. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 3(3): 398-416.

³ Yi, H., Lee, H., Yoon, J., Park, J., and Kim, S-S. (2015). Transgender People's Access to Health Care in Korea. *Health and Social Welfare Review*, 35(4): 64-94. Report in Korean.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ National Human Rights Commission of Korea. (2008). Standards of Judgement on Discrimination, Seoul, South Korea: National Human Rights Commission of Korea

⁶ Committee on Human Rights Violations of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, Decision of 20 March 2019, 17-Jinjung-0726700.

⁷ Kim, J., Kim, H., Ryu, M., Park, H., Song, J. E., and Lee, S. (2018). Human Rights Situation of LGBTI in South Korea 2017 (한국 LGBTI 인권현황 2017). Seoul, South Korea: SOGILAW. Retrieved from: http://annual.sogilaw.org/review/?module=-file&act=procFileDownload&file_srl=2041&sid=e942dc24b2048ec6e0c19ac51f3e0df5. Report in Korean and English.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Yi et al. (2015)

¹⁰ Kim et al. (2018)

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Yi, H., & Gitzen, T. (2018). Sex/Gender Insecurities: Trans Bodies and the South Korean Military. *TSQ: Transgender Studies Quarterly*, 5(3), 378-393.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Kim et al. (2018)

¹⁷ Yi & Gitzen (2018)

¹⁸ We used the term “transgender” throughout this report to refer to “people [who] dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.” This definition was intentionally broad so as to encompass the diversity of identities of gender minority peoples in the 27 countries surveyed in the larger Ipsos survey project.

¹⁹ Clark, J. & Jackson, C. (2018, January). Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People. Ipsos. Retrieved from: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/news-polls/global-attitudes-toward-transgender-people>

²⁰ It is not clear from participants' responses what those who selected “don't know” were indicating, whether it was that they did not understand the meaning of the question, they did not know if they knew any transgender people, or something else.

²¹ Among participants who were not transgender, those who reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members were coded as “know a transgender person”; participants who reported rarely or never encountering transgender people or seeing transgender people but not knowing them personally and did not indicate that they have transgender acquaintances, friends, or family we coded as “do not know a transgender person;” and any participants who indicated that they “don't know” in response to the question about familiarity with transgender people was coded as “don't know.”

²² We fit multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how participants' sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the

model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response.

²³ Attitudes towards minority group members (e.g., religious minorities, sexual minorities, and racial or ethnic minorities) have long been the subject of public opinion polls and surveys of social attitudes as a way for researchers to gauge and assess change in levels of social acceptance. See, for example, findings from the 2018 General Social Survey about racial inequality: <http://www.apnorc.org/projects/Pages/Changing-Attitudes-about-Racial-Inequality.aspx>

²⁴ Statistics Korea (2015). Korea Classification of Diseases – 7th. Retrieved from: <http://www.koicd.kr/2016/main.do>

²⁵ Tadlock, B. L., Flores, A. R., Haider-Markel, D. P., Lewis, D. C., Miller, P. R., & Taylor, J. K. (2017). Testing Contact Theory and Attitudes on Transgender Rights. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 81(4): 956-972. & King, M. E., Winter, S., & Webster, B. (2009). Contact Reduces Transprejudice: A Study on Attitudes towards Transgenderism and Transgender Civil Rights in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 21(1): 17-34.

²⁶ Tadlock, B. L., Flores, A. R., Haider-Markel, D. P., Lewis, D. C., Miller, P. R., & Taylor, J. K. (2017). Testing Contact Theory and Attitudes on Transgender Rights. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 81(4): 956-972..

²⁷ Flores, A. R., Brown, T. N. T., Park, A. S. (2016). Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey. CA, USA, The Williams Institute.

²⁸ Lee, H., Park, J., Choi, B. Yi, H., & Kim, S-S. (2018). Experiences of and barriers to transition-related healthcare among Korean transgender adults: focus on gender identity disorder diagnosis, hormone therapy, and sex reassignment surgery. *Epidemiology and Health*, 40: e2018005.

²⁹ Na, M-S., and Jeon, O-Y. (2006). A Comparative Study on the Narratives of Two TV Current-Affairs Documentaries: A Case Study of KBS's <In-Depth 60Minutes> and SBS's <We Want to Know That!> on the Trans-gender. *Journal of Communication Science*, 6(4): 89-132.

³⁰ Tadlock, B. L., Flores, A. R., Haider-Markel, D. P., Lewis, D. C., Miller, P. R., & Taylor, J. K. (2017). Testing Contact Theory and Attitudes on Transgender Rights. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 81(4): 956-972.

³¹ Kim, S. H. (2004). Attitude and Social Distance towards the minority group in the Korean Society. *Korean Journal of Social Research* 7: 169-206.

³² Gallup Korea. (2019). The 356th Gallup Korea Daily opinion. Retrieved from: <http://www.gallup.co.kr/gallupdb/report-Download.asp?seqNo=1017>

³³ Heeringa, S. G., West, B. T., & Berglund, P. A. (2017). *Applied survey data analysis*, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Chapman and Hall/CRC.

³⁴ Note that this estimate is different from the use of the term “relative risk ratio” as used in fields such as epidemiology. The interpretation of the exponentiated estimated coefficients of a multinomial logistic regression are an extension of odds ratios in binary logistic regression. Since the baseline category for comparison may change in a multinomial logistic regression model, the odds ratios are interpreted relative to that baseline, which is why the term relative risk ratio was adopted; see also StataCorp. (2017). *mlogit – multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression*. Stata 15 Base Reference Manual. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

³⁵ <https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/output/multinomial-logistic-regression-2/>

³⁶ Prior Ipsos research found that samples of panelists administered online surveys in India are not representative of the general population. Data from the online survey of panelists in India provided additional evidence for this. Therefore, Ipsos conducted additional face-to-face interviews with a sample of 610 adults and excluded data from the original online survey panelists in India from published data. Data from the face-to-face interviews in India are presented in Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey and in all Ipsos publications containing data from the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, while data from the original online survey of panelists in India have not been published. The survey administered in the face-to-face interviews included the same questions as the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, as well as a series of additional questions specific to the Indian legal and social environment. Survey participants in India were identified through randomized sampling of postal addresses in five localities. Individuals did not receive incentives for participation or completion. Personal identifiers were removed by Ipsos while cleaning these data.

³⁷ Panelists receive points based on survey completion. The number of points received is a function of survey length and complexity. Benefits do not accrue to panelists who do not complete surveys. Panelists’ participation in surveys is tracked

(for inactivity, speed, and other variables) to identify quality issues. Regular participation in surveys is required for panelists to maintain standing in the panel; although, panelists are given a significant time frame in which to respond to surveys before they are identified as inactive. Panelists who are disengaged or presenting other problems are regularly removed from the panel.

³⁸ Kennedy, C., Mercer, A., Keeter, S., Hatley, N., McGeeney, K., & Gimenez, A. (2016, May 2). Evaluating online non-probability surveys. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2016/05/02/evaluating-online-nonprobability-surveys/>

³⁹ Mercer, A., Lau, A., Kennedy, C. (2018, Jan. 26). For weighting online opt-in samples, what matters most? Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2018/01/26/for-weighting-online-opt-in-samples-what-matters-most/>

⁴⁰ Mercer, A. et al. (2018)

⁴¹ In 2017, the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey was administered online to the sample of Ipsos panelists in India. Face-to-face interviews were not conducted in India in 2017.

⁴² The 2017 version removed the social proximity questions about not wanting to have transgender people as neighbors, coworkers, teachers, members of the military, elected leaders, and family members and a question about how transgender individuals should or should not be able to legally change their gender on identity documents. Ipsos added new questions about gender pronoun use and political and social developments.

⁴³ This is with the exception of data from India where Ipsos collected personally identifiable information from respondents who participated in the face-to-face interviews. Data collected in these interviews are confidential, and Ipsos removed personal identifiers while cleaning the data.

⁴⁴ While the use of census-based weights allows these data to be balanced to reflect the general adult population, as with any methodology, there are limitations in the generalizability of data based on differential probabilities of inclusion in the sampling frame.

⁴⁵ Mercer et al. (2018)

⁴⁶ The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval +/- 3.1 percentage points in samples of 1,000 and of +/- 4.5 percentage points in samples of 500. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website at <https://www.ipsos.com/en>

⁴⁷ This response option was used to identify transgender participants in the sample.

⁴⁸ CDC. (2018). 2018 BRFSS Questionnaire. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2018_BRFSS_English_Questionnaire.pdf