

**WHITE PAPER**  
**ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**2010**

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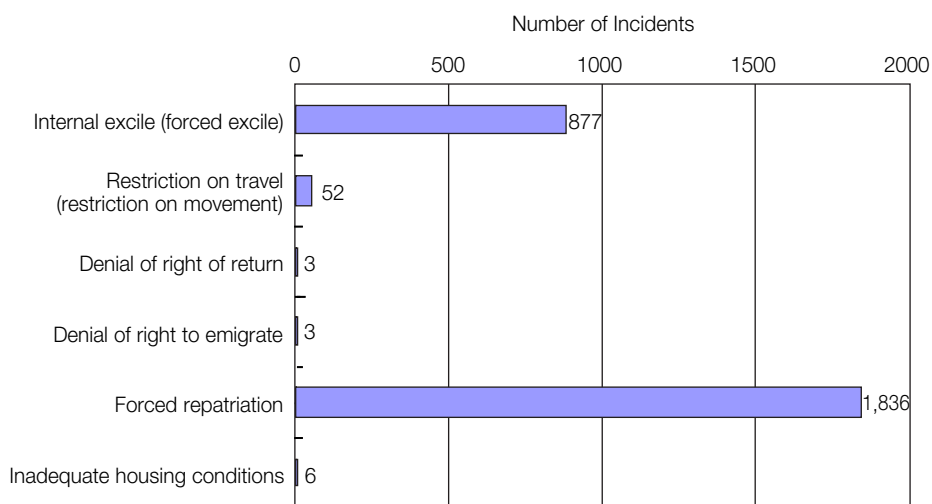
## 6. Right to Movement and Residence: 2,777 incidents (2,411/366)

### 1) General Analysis of the Right to Movement and Residence

#### (1) Violations against the right to movement and residence

Type of act	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Frequency	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
Percentage (%)	31.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	66.1	0.2	100.0

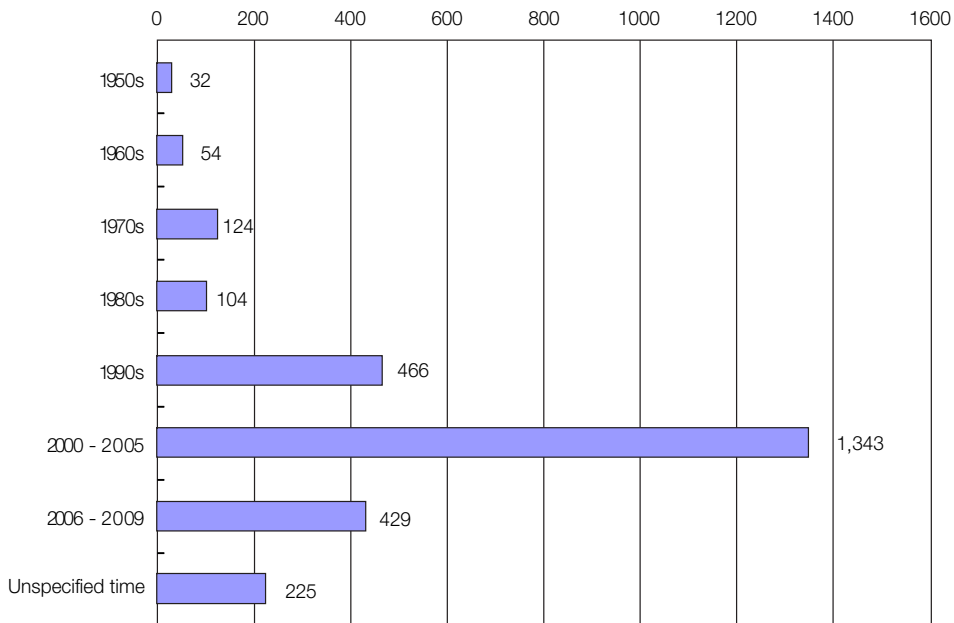
- Of the 1,836 reported violations of the right to movement and residence, the majority (66.1%) was incidents of forced repatriation. Internal exile (31.6%) was the next the most commonly reported violation of this type.



(2) Violations against the right to movement and residence listed by year

Type of act/Year	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
1950's	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
1960's	51	1	1	0	1	0	54
	94.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	1.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%
1970's	116	3	2	0	3	0	124
	93.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.2%	5.8%	66.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%
1980's	87	3	0	1	10	3	104
	83.7%	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	9.6%	2.9%	100.0%
	9.9%	5.8%	0.0%	33.3%	0.5%	50.0%	3.7%
1990's	206	17	0	1	242	0	466
	44.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	51.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	23.5%	32.7%	0.0%	33.3%	13.2%	0.0%	16.8%
2000-2005's	160	10	0	1	1,172	0	1,343
	11.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.2%	19.2%	0.0%	33.3%	63.8%	0.0%	48.4%
2006-2009's	101	12	0	0	316	0	429
	23.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.5%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	15.4%
Unspecified time	124	6	0	0	92	3	225
	55.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	14.1%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	50.0%	8.1%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of reports involving the right to movement and residence, 48.4% occurred in 2000-2005's. The 1990's was the next the most commonly reported period involving these cases (16.8%).
- Of the received reports related to forced repatriation, the most has been reported in 2000-2005's and in 2006-2009's (63.8% and 17.2%, respectively). We have received few reports of forced repatriations in previous decades. The increase in reports over the decades is be due to the increasing numbers defection from North Korea.
- Incidents of internal exile in North Korea have been reported since the 1950s. Of the reports of internal exile, incidents the most frequently took place in the 1990's (23.5%) followed by 2000-2005's (18.2%) and the 1970's (13.2%).

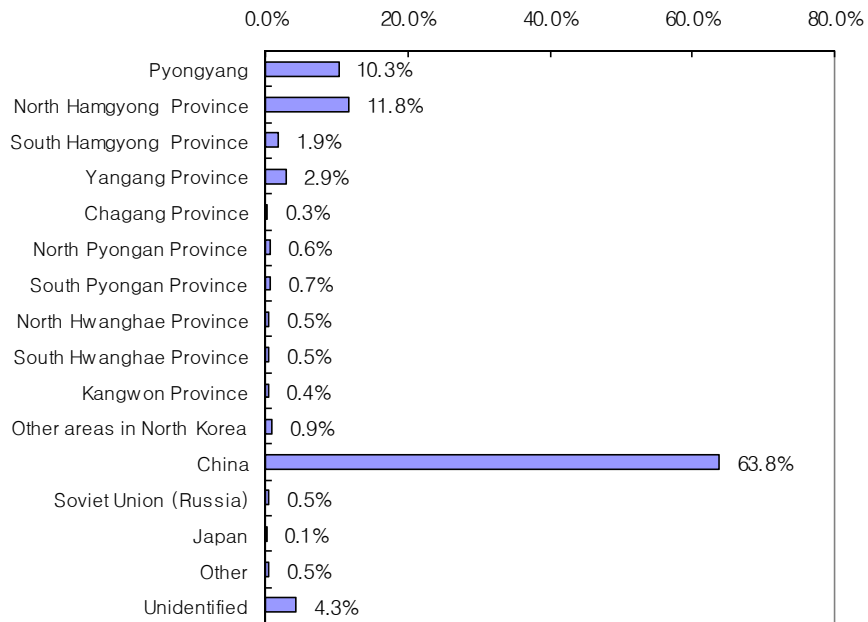


(3) Forced repatriations listed by region

Type of act/Region	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Pyongyang	278	6	0	0	0	1	285
	97.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	31.7%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	10.3%
North Hamgyong Province	306	20	2	0	0	1	329
	93.0%	6.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	34.9%	38.5%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.8%
South Hamgyong Province	49	4	0	1	0	0	54
	90.7%	7.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	7.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Yanggang Province	77	3	0	0	0	0	80
	96.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Chagang Province	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	14	1	0	0	0	1	16
	87.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.6%
South Pyongan Province	16	3	1	0	0	0	20
	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	5.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
North Hwanghae Province	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
South Hwanghae Province	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

Type of act/Region	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Kangwon Province	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other areas in North Korea	18	5	0	1	0	0	24
	75.0%	20.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	9.6%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
China	1	1	0	0	1,769	0	1,771
	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	0.0%	63.8%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	1	0	1	11	1	14
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	78.6%	7.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	33.3%	0.6%	16.7%	0.5%
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0	2	0	0	12	0	14
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	72	4	0	0	42	2	120
	60.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	8.2%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	33.3%	4.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest numbers of incidents were reported in China (63.8%) and North Hamgyong province (11.8%).
- The high number of reports attributed to China may be explained by forced repatriations of North Koreans from China back to North Korea following an attempt to defect.



〈The number of forced repatriation cases by region〉



(4) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by location of incident

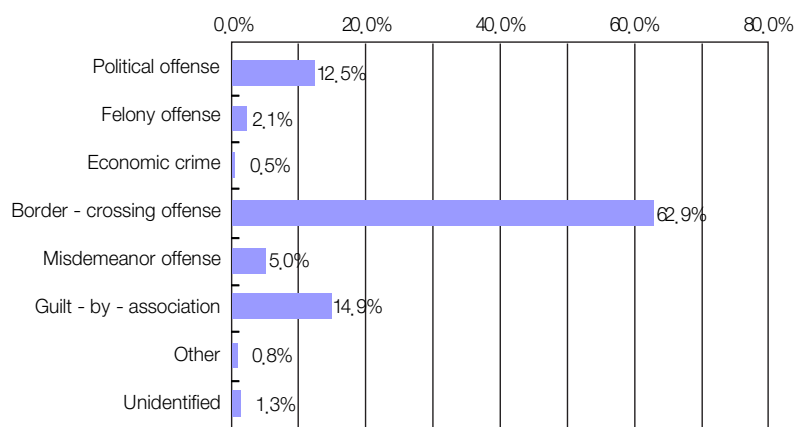
Type of act/Location of incident	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Police holding camp	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Military detention facility	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Psychiatric hospitals	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's home	662	19	1	1	50	4	737
	89.8%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	6.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	75.5%	36.5%	33.3%	33.3%	2.7%	66.7%	26.5%
Home of colleague or neighbor	5	1	0	0	7	0	13
	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	22	2	1	0	22	2	49
	44.9%	4.1%	2.0%	0.0%	44.9%	4.1%	100.0%
	2.5%	3.8%	33.3%	0.0%	1.2%	33.3%	1.8%
Government office or service institution	5	9	0	1	8	0	23
	21.7%	39.1%	0.0%	4.3%	34.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	17.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
Educational facility	5	1	0	0	2	0	8
	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

Type of act/Location of incident	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Public space	1	1	0	0	64	0	66
	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	2.4%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	0	0	0	56	0	56
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.0%
While riding on transportation	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Detention facilities in China	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Other	104	4	0	0	1,087	0	1,195
	8.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	43.0%
Unidentified	68	9	1	1	489	0	568
	12.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	86.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.8%	17.3%	33.3%	33.3%	26.6%	0.0%	20.5%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations involving the right to residence and movement the most frequently took place at 'other' (43.0%), followed by the victim's home which accounted for 26.5%.
- Of the reported forced repatriation, the number falling under 'other' was high (59.2%). 'Other' refers to the high number of 'detention centers' located along the border of China where the most repatriation cases happened.

(5) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by charge against victim

Type of act/charge against victim	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Political offense	174	3	0	1	170	0	348
	50.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	48.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	19.8%	5.8%	0.0%	33.3%	9.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Felony offense	46	0	1	0	10	0	57
	80.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%
Economic crime	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Border-crossing offense	90	6	0	0	1,651	0	1,747
	5.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	94.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.3%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.9%	0.0%	62.9%
Misdemeanor offense	100	29	2	1	3	3	138
	72.5%	21.0%	1.4%	0.7%	2.2%	2.2%	100.0%
	11.4%	55.8%	66.7%	33.3%	0.2%	50.0%	5.0%
Guilt-by-association	405	8	0	1	1	0	415
	97.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	46.2%	15.4%	0.0%	33.3%	0.1%	0.0%	14.9%
Other	14	3	0	0	1	3	21
	66.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	100.0%
	1.6%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	50.0%	0.8%
Unidentified	34	2	0	0	0	0	36
	94.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



〈Rate of Incidents by Charge Against Victims〉

- Of reported incidents, border-crossing offenses (62.9%), guilt-by-association (14.9%) and political offenses (12.5%) were the most likely to lead to a violation of the right to residence and movement.
- Incidents involving internal exile (forced exile) the most frequently originated with a charge related to the guilt-by-association (46.2%) or a political offense (19.8%). 89.9% of reported cases of forced repatriation resulted from charges related to border-crossing offenses.

(6) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by age of victim

Detailed acts/ Age	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
0-9	24	0	0	0	14	0	38
	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
10-19	27	2	0	0	133	0	162
	16.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	5.8%
20-29	49	9	0	0	459	1	518
	9.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	5.6%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	16.7%	18.7%
30-39	40	10	0	0	502	0	552
	7.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	19.9%
40-49	48	5	1	1	182	0	237
	20.3%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	76.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	9.6%	33.3%	33.3%	9.9%	0.0%	8.5%
50-59	16	3	0	0	38	0	57
	28.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%
60-69	12	1	0	0	16	0	29
	41.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%
70-79	3	1	0	0	2	0	6
	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
80+	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	657	21	2	2	489	5	1,176
	55.9%	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%	41.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	74.9%	40.4%	66.7%	66.7%	26.6%	83.3%	42.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported victims came from all age ranges. This reflects the large number of individuals who were forcibly exiled as a family unit and no age limit in case of forced repatriation.

(7) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by information type

Type of act/ Information type	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Directly observed	568	21	1	2	630	3	1,225
	46.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	51.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	64.8%	40.4%	33.3%	66.7%	34.3%	50.0%	44.1%
Directly experienced	111	21	1	0	1,051	2	1,186
	9.4%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	88.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	12.7%	40.4%	33.3%	0.0%	57.2%	33.3%	42.7%
Reported second-hand	198	10	1	1	153	1	364
	54.4%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	42.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	22.6%	19.2%	33.3%	33.3%	8.3%	16.7%	13.1%
Witness Assumption	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 42.7% of reported cases were obtained from actual victims, 44.1% from eye-witnesses and 13.1% from third-parties.
- The majority of information on internal exile cases was collected from eye-witnesses (64.8%) and third parties (22.6%). Direct accounts made up only a small proportion of incidents related to internal exile cases (12.7%).
- 57.2% of those who provided information of forced repatriation had been the actual victim involved. 34.3% of these cases were directly observed and 8.3% were reported second-hand.

## 2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of Right to Movement and Residence

(1) Internal Exile (Forced Exile): 877 incidents (679/198)

a. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by year

Information type/ Year	Internal exile(forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1950's	20	3	9	32
	62.5%	9.4%	28.1%	100.0%
	3.5%	2.7%	4.5%	3.6%
1960's	28	8	15	51
	54.9%	15.7%	9.4%	100.0%
	4.9%	7.2%	7.6%	5.8%
1970's	63	35	18	116
	54.3%	30.2%	15.5%	100.0%
	11.1%	31.5%	9.1%	13.2%
1980's	60	17	10	87
	69.0%	19.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	10.6%	15.3%	5.1%	9.9%
1990's	150	15	41	206
	72.8%	7.3%	19.9%	100.0%
	26.4%	13.5%	20.7%	23.5%
2000-2005's	121	17	22	160
	75.6%	10.6%	13.8%	100.0%
	21.3%	15.3%	11.1%	18.2%
2006-2009's	79	9	13	101
	78.2%	8.9%	12.9%	100.0%
	13.9%	8.1%	6.6%	11.5%
Unspecified time	47	7	70	124
	37.9%	5.6%	56.5%	100.0%
	8.3%	6.3%	35.4%	14.1%
Total	568	111	198	877
	64.8%	12.7%	22.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving internal exile were reported to have taken place the most frequently in the 1990's (23.5%). This is followed by 2000-2005's, which accounted for 18.2%, the 1970's for 13.2% and 2006-2009's for 11.5 % of cases.

b. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by charge against victim

Information type/ Charge against victim	Internal exile (forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Political offense	120	10	44	174
	69.0%	5.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	21.1%	9.0%	22.2%	19.8%
Felony offense	40	3	3	46
	87.0%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	7.0%	2.7%	1.5%	5.2%
Economic crime	10	3	1	14
	71.4%	21.4%	7.1%	100.0%
	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.6%
Border crossing offense	71	13	6	90
	78.9%	14.4%	6.7%	100.0%
	12.5%	11.7%	3.0%	10.3%
Misdemeanor offense	55	19	26	100
	55.0%	19.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	9.7%	17.1%	13.1%	11.4%
Guilt-by-association	241	59	105	405
	59.5%	14.6%	25.9%	100.0%
	42.4%	53.2%	53.0%	46.2%
Other	6	2	6	14
	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	100.0%
	1.1%	1.8%	3.0%	1.6%
Unidentified	25	2	7	34
	73.5%	5.9%	20.6%	100.0%
	4.4%	1.8%	3.5%	3.9%
Total	568	111	198	877
	64.8%	12.7%	22.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of these reported cases of internal exile, categories with the highest rates were the guilt-by-association (46.2%) and political offenses (19.8%).
- Internal exile cases due to the guilt-by-association were the most frequently reported by direct observers (59.5%).
- Internal exile cases resulted from political offenses were the most likely obtained from eye-witnesses (69.0%) or third party (25.3%) rather than from the victims themselves (5.7%).



The following are examples of internal exiles.

E10-I-6317 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2004, I was caught watching a South Korean drama. The four of us who watched it together were sentenced to one month at a labor training camp and the family of those who imported the CD from China and provided us with VCR was expelled to peripheries. At the time exiles were at the peak."*

E08-I-4667 (Hyun 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"My brother did business with China in 2005. He was arrested in 2005 by the Party secretaries and detained to police custody. He had a cell phone then, and he once let a prisoner of war have a phone conversation with his family in South Korea. Such a crime usually leads to imprisonment in political prison camp, but he bribed them with 500,000 Won. While he was in the custody, his family was expelled to mountains."*

E10-I-8223 (Han 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"I was closely acquainted to a family in 2006. Their two daughters had already defected to South Korea. Their parents were caught and went into an exile to Dancheon county in South Hamgyong province. At the time, thirteen other families were taken away at the same time. Later, the mother brought the son and daughter in law to South Korea. The father remains there alone. He cannot come—once the rest of the family defects, he is placed under strict surveillance."*

E10-I-10536 (Yang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"My brother in law ran a restaurant. A judicial officer who frequented the restaurant knew him well and set a trap to arrest him. He fell into the trap and was arrested. He did it because he was having a hard time making a living. My brother in law was arrested for helping defectors. His wife and daughter went into an exile first and he was in custody until he was released due to ill health."*

(2) forced repatriation: 1.836 incidents (1681/155)

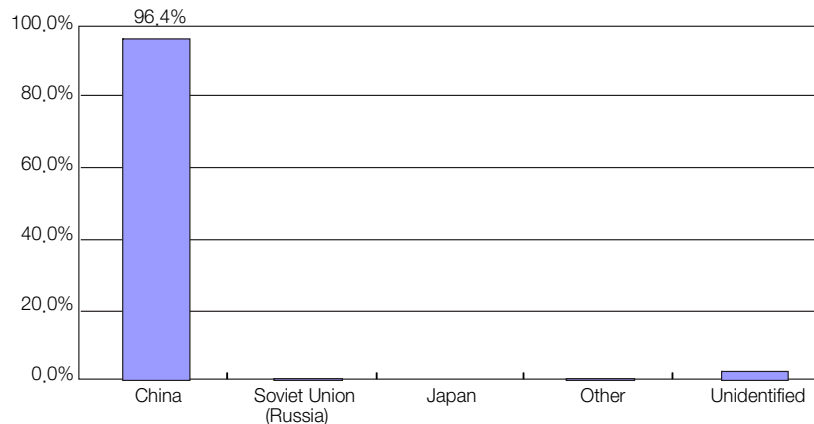
a. Cases of forced repatriation listed by year

Information type/Year	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1960's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
1970's	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1980's	5	2	3	0	10
	50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.05
	0.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%
1990's	78	144	20	0	242
	32.2%	59.5%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.4%	13.7%	13.1%	0.0%	13.2%
2000-2005's	381	733	56	2	1,172
	32.5%	62.5%	4.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	60.5%	69.7%	36.6%	100.0%	63.8%
2006-2009's	134	130	52	0	316
	42.4%	41.1%	16.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.3%	12.4%	34.0%	0.0%	17.2%
Unidentified	32	41	19	0	92
	34.8%	44.6%	20.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	3.9%	12.4%	0.0%	5.0%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- the most reported forced repatriation cases occurred from 2000 to 2005's (63.8%) and 2006-2009's (17.2%).

b. Cases of forced repatriation listed by region

Type of acts/ region	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
China	601	1,025	141	2	1,769
	34.0%	57.9%	8.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	95.4%	97.5%	92.2%	100.0%	96.4%
Soviet Union (Russia)	8	2	1	0	11
	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Japan	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	5	5	2	0	12
	41.7%	41.7%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	15	19	8	0	42
	35.7%	45.2%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.8%	5.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



(Rate of Incidents by Regions)

- the most forced repatriation cases that were reported took place in China (96.4%). The remaining areas accounted for a small share of cases.

c. Cases of forced repatriation listed by original charge against victim

Information type/ Original charge against victim	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Political offense	119	23	28	0	170
	70.0%	13.5%	16.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.9%	2.2%	18.3%	0.0%	9.3%
Felony offense	2	5	3	0	10
	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Border-crossing offense	505	1,023	121	2	1,651
	30.6%	62.0%	7.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	80.2%	97.3%	79.1%	100.0%	89.9%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Guilt-by-association	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of forced repatriation were the most likely to have been charged with a border-crossing offense (89.9%). Political offenses accounted for the next highest number of reported forced repatriations (9.3%).
- The majority of forced repatriations — led by border-crossing offenses— were directly experienced or observed (62.0% and 30.6%, respectively).

d. Cases of forced repatriation listed by gender

Information type /Gender	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Male	226	326	64	2	618
	36.6%	52.8%	10.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	35.9%	31.0%	41.8%	100.0%	33.7%
Female	376	719	79	0	1,174
	32.0%	61.2%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	59.7%	68.4%	51.6%	0.0%	63.9%
Group	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	28	6	7	0	41
	68.3%	14.6%	17.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.4%	0.6%	4.6%	0.0%	2.2%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of victims forcibly repatriated the number of females (63.9%) was relatively higher than that of males (33.7%). This gender ratio of forced repatriation reflects the gender ratio of North Korean defectors.
- Among directly observed cases of forced repatriation, the number of females (35.9%) was relatively higher than that of males (59.7%). Moreover, among the cases of forced repatriations that were directly experienced, the portion of female victims (68.4%) was also much higher than that of male victims (31.0%).

e. Cases of forced repatriation listed by age of victim

Information type/ Age of victim	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
0-9	12	0	2	0	14
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
10-19	50	75	8	0	133
	37.6%	56.4%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.9%	7.1%	5.2%	0.0%	7.2%
20-29	119	307	31	2	459
	25.9%	66.9%	6.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	18.9%	29.2%	20.3%	100.0%	25.0%
30-39	133	336	33	0	502
	26.5%	66.9%	6.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.1%	32.0%	21.6%	0.0%	27.3%
40-49	68	109	5	0	182
	37.4%	59.9%	2.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	10.4%	3.3%	0.0%	9.9%
50-59	21	13	4	0	38
	55.3%	34.2%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.1%
60-69	9	5	2	0	16
	56.3%	31.3%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%
70-79	1	1	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
80+	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	216	205	68	0	489
	44.2%	41.9%	13.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	34.3%	19.5%	44.4%	0.0%	26.6%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 27.3% of the reported victims of forced repatriation were in their 30s, 25.0% were in their 20s and 9.9% were in their 40s. Victims in other age groups occurred in relatively even numbers.
- Victims in their 10s (7.2%) include children vagrants and orphans who crossed the border to get food.
- The following are examples of forced repatriations.

E10-I-9375 (Cheon 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was arrested by Chinese police in a train that goes from Yonbyon to Beijing. Musoon is a Chinese prison where 20 prisoners were held. I was there for a week and transferred to Dandong border police by train. After a day I was sent to North Korea. The transaction is fast because there are many defectors. I arrived in Sinuiju SSA in 1999."*

E10-I-9324 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"I was married in China. My husband's family was heavily indebted. The creditor revenged on the family by reporting me to the police. At the time, it was possible to bribe my way out of the police custody. The person who reported me knew about this and intentionally reported to the police. I arrived at Domun border guard squadron, where I stayed for 20 days. They said since I was pregnant, I could bribe them with 50,000 RMB and get out. They make money that way. I told my parents in law, but they did not help me."*

E10-I-10579 (Chung 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was human trafficked to China and cried every day with the thought of my children in North Korea. I told my husband I wanted to bring my children out of North Korea. With his permission I was on the train to North Korea in 2004. The security officer checked train tickets. Even though I had one, I panicked and could not find it. I was arrested that day and sent to Domun border guard squadron. I was repatriated to North Korea five days later."*