

# **Alternative Plans for Improving Safety of Girls and Women in Community Environment (Ⅲ) :**

Actual Condition and Countermeasures against Sexual  
Assault·Domestic Violence·Sex Trafficking of Juvenile  
Females

Chief researcher : **Deuk-Kyoung Yoon**

Co-researchers : **Mijeong Lee**

**Mi-Hye Chang**

**Soo-Yeon Jung**

**Yun-Sook Sung**



**KWDI**

Korean Women's Development Institute



# Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| I. Introduction .....  | 1  |
| 1. Necessity and Purpose of study .....  | 1  |
| 2. Research Method .....   | 2  |
| II . Theoretical Background .....  | 4  |
| 1. Discussion on female juvenile safety and sexual assault · domestic<br>violence · sexual trafficking ..... | 4  |
| 2. Creation of community environment and female juvenile safety .....  | 5  |
| III . Official statistics on female juvenile safety .....  | 6  |
| 1. Domestic statistics on sexual assault against youths .....  | 6  |
| 2. Domestic statistics on domestic violence against youth .....  | 7  |
| 3. Domestic statistics on juvenile prostitution .....  | 7  |
| IV . Domestic and foreign countermeasures of law and policy related to<br>Female juvenile safety .....       | 8  |
| 1. Domestic countermeasure of law and policy .....   | 8  |
| 2. Foreign countermeasure of law and policy .....  | 12 |
| V . Actual Condition of Community related to female juvenile safety ·  | 17 |
| 1. Survey .....  | 17 |
| 2. In-depth interview .....  | 23 |

- VI. Current Situation and Problems of female juvenile support system · 26
  - 1. Current situation of female juvenile support system ..... 26
  - 2. Problems on female juvenile support system ..... 27
  
- VII. Community environment creation for female juvenile safety ..... 31
  - 1. Preventive Countermeasures for safety of female juveniles ..... 31
  - 2. Countermeasures for female juvenile safety at the protection and support level ..... 35

---

# **Alternative Plans for Improving Safety of Girls and Women in Community Environment (III) : Actual Condition and Countermeasures against Sexual Assault · Domestic Violence · Sex Trafficking of Juvenile Females**

## **I. Introduction**

### **1. Necessity and Purpose of study**

Female juveniles have been much exposed to sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking and have had overlapping experiences with these three forms of violence. Furthermore, these forms of violence have serious negative effects on female juveniles. In order for female juveniles to be safe from the harm brought about by sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking, not only individual efforts but also the intervention of family, community, and so on should take preventive measures and appropriate remedies.

Therefore, we should investigate the actual conditions leading to sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking that female juveniles have experienced and examine the support system in communities for victims.

This study covers the reality of harm done by sexual assault-domestic violence-sexual trafficking against female juveniles. At the same time it deals with harm done by these three forms of violence so that these are connected with one another as well. Moreover, the support system for youth and improvement plan is looked into from the viewpoint of a

female juvenile's sensitivity or gender sensitivity.

It intends to specifically examine the reality of sexual assault-domestic violence-sexual trafficking female juveniles have experienced as well as the causes for these three forms of violence, and to suggest substantially necessary countermeasures taken by the community for female juveniles to feel safe. In particular, this research tries to provide the essential measure, finding of a solution in the multi-dimensional factors of individual, family, school, community, and the like on an ecological point of view.

## **2. Research Method**

In order to look into the precedent research related to violence against female juveniles and to cases of both domestic and foreign law-policy, we completed literature study, making use of violence-related books, papers, and newspaper articles, internal data from the government and official statistics, consultation by letter of activists of NGOs, experts, and so on.

A survey of 4,000 male and female juveniles was carried out from August 1 through September 20, 2011 in order to investigate the real situation of youths being both harming and being harmed, either through domestic violence, school violence, sexual assault, and sex trafficking.

The survey sampling was divided into two groups, youth in school and youth in facility.

The term, 'youth in school' means youths who are students in middle school grades 1, 2, and 3, and high school grades 1 and 2. The term, 'youth in facility' means youths who are 13 years but under 18 years of

age, using youth crisis-related foster care agency or violence assistance facilities.

According to the quota sampling method on the basis of both a zone of life and a proportion of the population, the sample of ‘youth in school’ is categorized in 5 areas such as Capital area, ChungCheong area, Jeolla area, Gyeongsang area, and Gangwon area, where 3,734 questionnaires from middle school and high school (including vocational high school) students have been collected in total.

According to the purposive sampling method, the sample of ‘youth in facility’ is sorted into school of detention center, youth shelter, probation office, and foster care agency for at-risk youths or youth violence assistance facility of alternative learning community network nationwide, where about 1,076 students responded.

Experts associated with sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking of female juveniles participated in FGI (Focus Group Interview) 4 times in total from September 19 to September 9, 2011. Specialists from youth assistance agency, sex and family-related agency and facility, research institutes, government agency, and NGOs were interviewed. The contents of FGI were about the actual condition of support system and its problem and solution.

A total of 11 female juveniles who experienced sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking had in-depth interview for 3 months from July to September, 2011. In-depth interviews were conducted with youths who have been victims of sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking with whom field workers from Seoul and Geonggi-do youth shelter and the like have had handled liaisons with. The interview contents were experiences of sexual assault

· domestic violence · sexual trafficking, or a combination of these three forms of violence, and the like.

Not only were forums for women and female juvenile safety held 4 times, the subject of which were sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking against female juvenile, but also a national conference on “the current situation of female juvenile violence and its countermeasures” was done in December 2011. The opinions given at both the forum and the conference were referred to in this research.

Expert consultation was conducted through a briefing session at the launch of questionnaire review conference, interim report meeting, written consultation for draft review, and the like, which was actively reflected in this study.

## **II. Theoretical Background**

### **1. Discussion on female juvenile safety and sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking**

In order for female juveniles to smoothly move to adulthood and to grow up, safe social environment from sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking should be created. Even though CYS-Net (Community Youth Safety-Net) was established to support youths who are at risk in society, awareness is not enough because there are differences on the basis of sex problems that crisis juveniles confront. However, according to earlier studies, it was reported that female juveniles are more sensitive to family issues than male juveniles. In other words, supervision of parents, patriarchal child-rearing attitude,

domestic violence, sexual abuse, and the like affect more female juveniles than male juveniles (Kim Jun-ho · Kim Eun-kyung, 1995). Female juveniles try to run away from home to escape from violences (Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, 1998). It was said that many female juveniles after running away took care of accommodation by selling sex (Min ga-young, 2009; Byeon Hae-jung, 2006), and fell in another risky situation such as violence, sexual assault, venereal infection, pregnancy, abortion, and the like through sexual trafficking. (Gong Mi-hae et al, 2009; Sung Yun-suk et al, 2009).

## **2. Creation of community environment and female juvenile safety**

Many women have experienced domestic violence and sexual assault. (WHO, 2002). The early psychological studies on youth violence were interested in individual demographic factors (Sidebotham, 2001), but gradually had an interest in social factors (Buchwald, Fletcher, & Roth, 1993). The ecological approach paid attention to the fact that multi-dimensional factors were interconnected, interacting with each other. The examples were interpersonal relationship, family, and community environment (Bronfenbrener, 1979). In terms of violence preventive policy, some studies focused on a broad approach which integrated all multi-dimensional factors, and suggested the approach was effective (Stokols, 1992; Winett, 1995).

Studies in Korea have been separately researching on sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking against youths and pointed out that the diverse factors such as individual characteristics, family background,

socio-cultural factors were cause of each violences. In order for female juveniles to be safe from sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking, the overall environment around female juveniles has to change, unless this happens, the effects of policies to prevent violence could hardly be expected. The studies suggest the research on female juvenile violence is necessary from more comprehensive viewpoints.

### **III. Official statistics on female juvenile safety**

The official statistics from investigative agency or nationwide survey include statistics of sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking, but not statistics on the overlapping harm of these three forms violence.

#### **1. Domestic statistics on sexual assault against youths**

According to the report of the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the number of youth sexual violence cases were 2,071 in 1999, 2,509 in 2003, 3,842 in 2005 and 4,192 in 2008, and have been gradually increasing.

The number of cases referred to the Sexual Violence Relief Center totaled 33,695 in 2009, which included 10,287 sexual assault cases against youths ranging in ages 13 to under 19, accounting for 30.6 percent of total sexual assault cases.

“Sexual assault survey in the year of 2010” reported that the sexual assault rate against children and youths was 38.8 percent (389 persons) in the past year. According to the comparison on the basis of sex, the rate of female students being victimized (44.5%, 389 persons) was higher than male students (31.4%, 149 persons).

---

## **2. Domestic statistics on domestic violence against youth**

The incidence of child abuse across the country was 43.7 percent in 2000, 69.2 percent in 2004, 66.9 percent in 2007, and 65.8 percent in 2010. The incidence of child abuse has stayed above 60 percent since the year 2004. The ‘Domestic Violence Survey in the year of 2010’ showed that the total incidence of child and youth abuse by parents was 65.8 percent (668 persons) in the past year. According to this Survey, female students experienced domestic violence acts by parents more than male students, which was different from the precedent report that the rate male students experience domestic violence was higher than female students’.

## **3. Domestic statistics on juvenile prostitution**

According to the National Police Agency releases, juvenile prostitution arrests in 2009 totaled 815 cases and the total number of arrested persons was 2,182, including 1,543 offenders, 264 persons involved employers and 375 targeted youths. Not only did the National Police Agency report that the first venue for juvenile prostitution was internet, which accounted for 72.4 percent (590 cases) of venues in 2009 but the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported that internet was the channel for juvenile prostitution, taking up 93.6 percent in 2008 as well (Sung Yun-suk et al, 2009 requoted).

## **IV. Domestic and foreign countermeasures of law and policy related to Female juvenile safety**

### **1. Domestic countermeasure of law and policy**

This chapter examines 4 problems including important issues of law and policy in regard to violence prevention of female juveniles

#### **A. Preventive education related to sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking**

The preventive education related to sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking was stipulated in Act on the Punishment of Sexual Crimes and Protection of Victims thereof · Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims · Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment, etc. of Crimes of Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as Special Act on Domestic Violence) · Act on the Prevention of Sexual Trafficking and Protection, etc. of Victims thereof. The School Health Act regulated that health education should include sex education. Each violence preventive education should be provided for students in schools. Korea revised the Special Act on Domestic Violence in May, 2010 to lay the legal groundwork for a gender-sensitive incorporated human rights education.

A look at the present situation shows that sexual assault preventive education in middle and high school is a part of sex education. The sexual trafficking preventive education in elementary and middle school is supervised by the local Education Office while the education in high and special schools is supervised by the provincial Education Office. The

---

Ministry of Gender Equality and Family selected ChungCheongNam-do area for a pilot program incorporating human rights education based on gender-sensitivity in 2011, where it has been performing learning program focused on field work and learning by experience through affiliated community organizations.

The problem is that although the legislation provides domestic violence preventive education should be conducted, proper preventive education is rarely conducted in the field of school. While the hours of sex education absolutely was increased, methods and contents of the education indicated many problems. The prevention education of principals of school and teachers, in terms of violence against women, is inadequate. According to Jung Hyun-mi (2009), even though preventive education of sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking is under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the guideline that the preventive education is necessary for students in school is under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology so that it is difficult to implement the preventive education related to violence against women. Parent education is required in order to prevent violence against women. However, very few parent education is carried out to bring parents directly. It is necessary that parent education should be implemented for all parents to directly participate on a school or at community level.

## **B. System of Liability to Report Sex Offenses Injury**

The liability to report sex offenses injury is prescribed in Act on the Punishment of Sexual Crimes and Protection of Victims, Act on the Prevention of Juveniles from Sexual Abuse, Child Welfare Act, and Act

on Special Cases concerning the Punishment, etc. of Crimes of Domestic Violence. Obligated to report are teachers and heads of school, medical personnel, employees and heads of counseling center · protection facilities, child welfare workers, and the like, who are required report to an investigative agency.

It is said, with regards to liability of counselors to report, that there are many cases that employees hardly understand the reporting system, there is lack of care in the workplace and instead, hide the wrongdoing. In addition, when victims or parent of victims do not want to bring a case, counselors can't actively report so that they experience hardship between the victims and others. Consciousness of people, school, particular group related to duty to report on child and youth violence is still very insufficient.

Workers in counseling centers and protection facilities pointed out that enforcing sanction on delinquency of duty to report can affect a marked decline in both counseling and treatment of violence victims and reporting rates. If the violence by family or relative is not reported, it is hard to minimize the victimization so that it is required to enforce the sanction on those obligated to report on account of the significant matters.

### C. Request system of Termination of Parental Right

If the offender of sex crime against child or juvenile is a person with parental rights or a guardian of the victimized child or juvenile concerned, pursuant to Article 14 of Act on the Prevention of Juveniles from Sexual Abuse, prosecutors in charge shall request the competent

court to render an adjudication of divestment of parental rights or change of guardian. The head of each institution, facility or organization such as specialized child protection institutions, sexual assault victim counselling offices and sexual assault victim protection facilities, institutions for juvenile counselling or emergency rescue and the like, and Youth shelters may require prosecutors to file a request to render an adjudication on divestment of parental rights or change of guardian.

Korea has gradually expanded the System of Request for Divestment of Parental Rights in order for prosecutors and courts to protect the victimized child if the offender is a person with parental rights or a guardian. According to statistics from the Supreme Court on adjudication of divestment of parental rights and the like, the number of reported cases were only at two digits from the year of 2002 to 2005 but the cases have been greatly increasing since 2006. Despite that, request of divestment of parental rights and adjudication procedure should be necessarily oriented to enhance protection of victims in the case of sex offenses by a person with parental rights or guardianship (Kang Eun-young · Kim Han-gyun, 2009).

#### D. Internet sex traffic-related Law and System

In accordance with Act on the Prevention of children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse, not only the act of purchasing child or juvenile sex is punished, but the act of enticing a child or juvenile for sex or act of soliciting a child or juvenile to prostitution shall be punished as well. In addition, Act on the Punishment of Acts of Arranging Sexual Trafficking stipulates punishment of advertisements on sexual trafficking. Act on

Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. has regulations to protect the youth from harmful media through telecommunications.

‘Cyber peer counseling for juvenile victims of sexual trafficking’ project provides internet chat counseling service for female juvenile runaways working as a prostitute so as to assist former prostitutes and help them to connect with a support agency.

“e-women’s happiness keeper” project works to vitalize internet monitoring activity by netizens so as to block information on the internet harmful to youths by reporting sites of obscene material, prostitute-procurement, and so on, to shut down the harmful site reported by monitoring activity, and to criminalize the operator.

These projects reduce juvenile prostitution on the internet and protect the youth from obscene materials and sex trafficking information on the internet.

## **2. Foreign countermeasure of law and policy**

In the part of foreign measure of law and policy, we examine law and policy of USA and UK such as law and policy related to sexual assault · domestic violence · sexual trafficking, and offender and victim policy. The “child” expressed in this chapter approximately corresponds with the age of youth this research is dealing with.

### **A. Child sexual abuse-related law · policy**

#### **1) USA**

---

Current federal US code Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure prescribes child sexual abuse-related regulations in Chapter 109A (SEXUAL ABUSE), Chapter 110 (SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN) and Chapter 11A (CHILD SUPPORT). America enacted Protection of Child from Sexual Predators Act of 1998 and has carried out SOMA program (a Sex Offender Management Assistance Program) under which an offender eligible for requirement among sex offenders against children could enter the special treatment center (Lee Ju-youn, 2010).

The sex offender information registration and public notification system have been established through "Megan's Laws," the Sexual Offender (Jacob Wetterling) Act of 1994, and Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and implemented in all states on the ground of federal law.

The sex offender residential restriction system has been in force, which state statutes have enacted in Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma and so on.

Sex offenders will have to wear an electronic tracking device but the required person and period have been differentially enforced under each state statute.

In the case of sex offense by parents or relative, temporary protection and protective action will be taken for the child under the Protection Order System. If sex offense against child happens in external family, reinforcing cooperation between specialized fields for child sexual abuse victims on the community level makes treatment for victims, investigation, and indictment accomplished at the same time (Lee Ju-youn, 2010).

## 2) UK

Sentencing Guidelines Council, a non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom government, published definitive guidelines pursuant to Criminal Justice Act (CJA) and Sexual Offences Act of 2003 (Yoon Deuk-kyoung et al, 2008).

Sexual Offences Act of 2003 is an important legislation concerning child sexual abuse, which stipulates prohibition and punishment of comprehensive offenses such as sex trafficking, pornography, trafficking, grooming, and so on(Kim Mi-suk et al, 2009).

SOTP (Sexual Offender Treatment Program) is a treatment program for sex offenders, which has been implemented in 25 prisons all over the UK since 1991 (Park Sang-jin · Shin Jun-seop, 2005). According to Sex Offenders Act of 1997, the UK introduced sex offender information registration system. The electronic monitoring system was enforced against offenders on parole or bail and under house arrest or passage restriction disposition, but not enforced against very few sex offender.

Policemen were placed in UK police department who were specially trained to deal with crimes against children. Child abuse (including sexual abuse) treatment for victimized child is connected with social workers who are child protection specialists. NGOs such as CRIN (Child Rights Information Network), Refugee Council, Child Safe, and the like are trying to end child sexual abuse, helping children in a full range of activities in the UK (Kim Mi-suk et al, 2009). Neighborhood Watch Program came into effect, which a police officer in charge of crime prevention in Molington, Cheshire city suggested in 1982 (Yoon Deuk-kyoung et al, 2008).

## B. Domestic violence-related law · policy

### 1) USA

Many state statutes and courts selected strict criminal procedure approach such as pro-arrest, mandatory arrest policy or no-drop prosecution on domestic violence (Kim Eun-kyung, 2003). Recently the offender shall be treated under court order during the criminal procedure before and after trial.

Intervention program as a countermeasure of domestic violence is activated in America. For example, domestic violence intervention project in Duluth, DACC (Domestic Abuse Counseling Center) intervention program in Pittsburgh, Risk Reduction and Safety Plan program in Nashville (Kim Eun-kyung, 2003). California state regulated in 2004 a legal presumption that the party who perpetuated the domestic violence should not have sole or joint custody of the parties' children.

### 2) UK

The UK government has propelled “Living without Fear,” campaign to end violence against women, in cooperation with many organizations since 1995. Domestic violence intervention strategies are for example, the more effective ways of civil and criminal remedy procedures, alarm device installation as preventive and protective response, use of mobile phone and pendant (necklace) alarms, and so on. The central and local government support and encourage activities of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) as a domestic violence prevention policy. MAPPA acts as a networking group which exchanges information

and plays a co-operative role. In addition, MAPPA propels domestic violence monitoring, improvement of relative regulations, promotion of cooperative projects between agencies, educational prevention activity, and so on. The domestic violence intervention programs include the Merseyside domestic violence prevention project, the Killingbeck in West Yorkshire, Domestic Violence Matters (DVM) in London, The Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP), Milton Keynes Women's Aid Project, and the like.

## C. Sexual traffic-related law · policy

### 1) USA

However a little differently it is provided in each states, internet luring of a child is criminalized in general, which include making a sexual comment to a minor over the internet or through a text message or email for the purpose of sexual conduct (Park Byeong-sik et al, 2007).

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) is a support system for youth victims of internet sex trafficking. NCMEC provides practical services to family and experts on prevention of crimes against a child who is kidnapped, at risk, and exploited sexually.

The Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI), a part of FBI cyber crime prevention program is a proactive, intelligence driven, multi-agency investigative operation that focuses on combating the proliferation of child pornography/child sexual exploitation (CP/CSE) through the use of computers worldwide.

## 2) UK

The UK organized the voluntary restraint groups to investigate contents of internet in 1996. These groups developed a hotline for reporting illegal content and has been building a cooperative system with NGOs all over Europe. The most famous organization is Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)

The UK enacted, in consideration of restriction of internet contents, Protection of Children Act 1978 (England & Wales), Sexual Offences Act 2003, Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, regulations on obscene content related to child such as Obscene Publications Acts and the like, and Public Order Act 1986 on restriction of race discriminatory contents.

The regulations mainly target child pornography or information harmful to youth, and reinforce responsibility of internet service providers. The Government managed Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP), monitored the enticement of a minor to engage in sexual activity using the Internet, and legally punished the act.

## **V. Actual Condition of Community related to female juvenile safety**

### **1. Survey**

#### **A. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of interviewee**

Interviewee's distribution shows that youths in school accounted for 3,734 persons in total including 1,892 male youths (51.39 percent) and 1,790 female juveniles (46.61 percent). Youths in facility amounted to

1,076 persons in total with 812 male youths (76.10 percent) and 255 female juveniles (23.90 percent).

## **B. Actual condition of youth violence by affiliation: comparison between school and facility**

Personal characteristics show aggression, low self-esteem, and the thought of committing suicide (except depression) of youths in facility are higher than those of youths in school. Both depression and the thought of committing suicide for female juveniles, in comparison with of male youths, are higher, but self-esteem is lower. On the other hand, aggression in male youths is higher than those of female juveniles.

Questions on sex awareness demonstrate that youths in facility are more open to sex but many of them have double-standard on gender role between men and women. In particular, male youths in all groups follow this tendency more than female juveniles. Questions on misbehavior show that not only the number of youths in facility is higher than that of youths in school but the number of male youths is higher than that of female juveniles as well.

Interpersonal characteristics indicate that youths in facility have higher crisis level in relationship with parents in terms of family environment and witness often domestic violence or have deviation and instability factors. While male youths in school have higher crisis level in relationship with parents than female juveniles in school, female juveniles in facility have higher percentage than male youths in facility.

Community environmental characteristics show that youths in facility, in comparison with youths in school, inhabit physically more vulnerable

community environment. The cultural safety-net of community tells that the differences between groups are not meaningful.

Youths in school who experienced being victimized more than once by domestic violence total 248 persons (7.13 percent), of which male juveniles total 115 (6.49 percent) and female juveniles, 133 (7.8 percent). On the other hand, youths in facility total 151 persons (15.89 percent) of which male youths total 76 (10.56 percent) and female juveniles, 75 (32.61 percent). It demonstrates that on the whole, youths in facility experience more domestic violence than youths in school.

Youths in school who experienced school violence total 323 (9.25 percent), of which male juveniles are 187 (10.49 percent) and female juveniles, 136 (7.96 percent), while youths in facility total 86 (8.89 percent), including 52 male juveniles (7.14 percent) and 34 female juveniles (14.78 percent).

Youths in school who experienced being victimized more than once by sexual assault amounted to 666 persons (19.60 percent), including 293 male juveniles (16.86 percent) and 373 female juveniles (22.47 percent). Youths in facility total 295 persons (29.89 percent), including 180 male juveniles (24.13 percent) and 115 female juveniles (47.72 percent)

The rate of youths in school who experienced sex trafficking is 0.54 percent (10 persons), of which male juveniles are at 0.54 percent (10 persons) and female juveniles at 0.29 percent (5 persons). On the other hand, the rate of youths in facility is at 9.78 percent (94 persons), of which male juveniles are at 7.02 percent (51 persons) and female juveniles at 18.38 percent (43 persons).

### C. Actual condition of youth violence by location: comparison between city and farm/mountain/fishing village

Regional Comparison in this research is a comparison between youths in city and youth in farm/mountain/fishing village, target of which is youths in school who have comparatively higher rate of correspondence between residence and location of school. Youths in facility are excluded in this regional comparison.

Personal characteristics show youths in farm/mountain/fishing village have had more experiences in using obscene materials than youths in city whereas youths in city have had more sexual experiences than youths in farm/mountain/fishing village.

Crisis level of family environment indicates that on the whole, the crisis factor of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village as higher than youths in city.

Physical factor of community environment demonstrates that in comparison with youths in city, youths in farm/mountain/fishing village thought youth support agency is insufficient in community. On the contrary, youths in city thought community was vulnerable to youth crimes more than youths in farm/mountain/fishing village.

Cultural factor for community environment of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village was higher than that of youths in city so that it shows that community environment in farm/mountain/fishing village have had more customary bindings and higher surveillance network than that of city.

The rate of youths in city who experience being victimized by

domestic violence more than once was at 7.10 percent (206 persons) while the rate of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village is at 7.56 percent (47 persons). Youths in city experienced more domestic physical and emotional abuse than youths in farm/mountain/fishing village. On the other hand, youths in farm/mountain/fishing village experienced more domestic sexual abuse than youths in city.

Victims of school violence show that the rate of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village as having higher than that of youths in city. The rate of youths in city who experienced sexual assault more than once is 19.48 percent (551 persons), whereas the rate of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village is 19.67 percent (120 persons). In particular, although the number of sexual assault cases was small, youths in farm/mountain/fishing village were victimized by family and relatives more than youths in city. Sex trafficking experiences indicate that the rate of youths in city was slightly higher than that of youths in farm/mountain/fishing village.

#### **D. Actual condition by types of violence: comparison between youth victim or offender and general youth**

Target of survey is divided into two groups, youths who have victim-offending experiences and youths who do not have these experiences. Only youths in facility are surveyed about youth sexual assault offence.

The rate of youth victims who experienced more than one type of domestic violence is 8.97 percent (397 persons) of total youths, while the rate of youth offenders is 6.26 percent (282 persons). The rate of youth

victims of school crimes is 9.19 percent (409 persons). On the contrary, the rate of youth offenders is 9.22 percent (419 persons).

The rate of youth victims who experienced more than one type of sexual assault is 21.92 percent (961 persons), whereas the rate of youth offenders is 18.63 percent (177 persons) of youths in facility. The rate of youths who experienced sex traffic is 2.40 percent (109 persons).

Youth victims-offenders of domestic violence · school violence · sexual assault · sexual trafficking misbehaved more than general youths. There were a little differences between victim-offending experiences of each violence in further details of misbehavior. The crisis level of family environment of youth victims-offenders of each violence is higher than that of general youth. The group with the highest level of crisis was youth victims of domestic violence, points of which were 3.24, then came sex trafficking youths (3.07 point) and youth sexual assault offenders (2.73 point) in that order.

Youth victims-offenders of each violence live in physically more vulnerable community environment than general youths. In addition, the cultural safety-net of community was more vulnerable to youth victims of domestic violence than general youths, but there was no meaningful differences in the cultural safety-net of community in other groups of violence type.

All questions on awareness of sex showed that youth victims-offenders of sexual assault were open to sex more than general youths, youth sexual assault offenders were more open to obscene materials and responded more positively than general youth.

Relation between groups of violence victim-offender indicates that youth offenders have had more possibilities of being victims of the same

violence than youths who were not offenders, and this tendency happened more in female juveniles than male youths in particular.

In addition, the rate of youths who experienced being victimized by more than one type among three forms of violence: domestic violence, school violence, and sexual assault, was 24.69 percent of total youth groups, and 41.81 percent of youth offenders with higher ratio.

The rate of youths who experienced being victimized by two types of violence was almost 5.91 percent of total youths, and the rate of youth offenders, 16.38 percent which was about three times higher than youth victims.

The rate of youths who experienced being victimized by all three types of violence was almost 1.23 percent of total youths, while the rate of youth offenders is 5.41 percent.

In terms of sex trafficking youth, overlapping level of victimization was higher among female juveniles and sex differences were not meaningful among youth offenders. Furthermore, the figure of sex trafficking youths was higher in both overlapping level of victim and offenders of violence than youths who did not experience sex trafficking.

## 2. In-depth interview

In-depth interview was carried out with 11 female juveniles who have had more than one experience of sexual assault · domestic violence · sex trafficking and the age range of whom was from 15 to 19. Only two of them lived in house while the others were staying in a shelter at the time of interview.

## A. Domestic violence experience of female juvenile

5 female juveniles of the 11 experienced serious physical abuse by family and ran away from home in order to escape the risky situation.

Family violence was committed toward female juveniles rather than male siblings such as big brothers or younger brothers. In addition, male siblings other than parents would use violence on female juveniles. Many of the female juveniles interviewees were exposed to a number of dangers in neglect situation, which led to street life or exposure to sexual assault and sex trafficking.

## B. Sexual assault experience of female juveniles

A part of the interviewees were victims of sexual assault by relatives, older boys or girls in school, and so on. A few interviewees experienced sexual relationship with a sexual partner which overlapped with sexual assault or sex trafficking.

Most female juvenile victims of sexual assault hesitated to say anything about their sexual assault experience to other people due to public attention or threat of offenders such as older or younger brother, older boys in school, and the like. Especially, in the case of sexual assault by family members or relatives, victims were isolated, excluded or blamed by offender's family after disclosure of the sexual assault. One interviewee was experiencing a lot of psychological distress. For example, even looking at a person who has a similar shape to the offender made the victim terrified and unable to sleep.

### C. Sexual trafficking experience of female juveniles

8 interviewees who ran away from home experienced sex trafficking for a living such as a part-time job to kiss, conditional meeting, acting like someone's lover, and the like. Earlier runaways used cash taken from home and then as the runaway period got longer, they used their "bodies." Sometimes they felt sorry to a friend who provided housing, which drove them to get involved in sex trafficking, and sometimes they were forced to sex trafficking by a friend or by someone who was their senior-junior who they lived together with in runawayFam. On the contrary, we had an interviewee who coerced friends or their senior-junior into sex trafficking. Interviewees were seriously battered by their peers in runawayFam. Interviewees told that one day a male sex buyer did flee without payment or threatened them with a knife. In additionally, when they see part-time job advertisements about singing at a noraebang, they go there hoping to get a job, instead they were forced into sex trafficking because the place was not a noraebang, but a bar in the middle of a sex trafficking business.

### D. Shelter experience of female juveniles

Most female juveniles experienced living in shelters and they told us that it was hard to be accustomed in a shelter because of its many rules. In addition, they appealed that they were worried about self-identity within a shelter and interpersonal relationship with peers they live together with in a shelter. On the contrary, there was an interviewee who used a shelter strategically while being a runaway. There were also interviewees who prepared for a qualification examination or prepared a

new life by going to school again to physically and psychologically heal.

### **E. Overlapping of domestic violence · sexual assault · sexual trafficking**

Victims of physical abuse in a domestic violence have a connection with runaways, tendency to get involved in sex trafficking or possibilities of having overlapping experiences. Female juveniles who were physically abused run away from home to escape risk, and as a result, got involved in sex trafficking. Neglect of domestic violence showed tendency to sexual assault or possibilities of having overlapping forms of abuses.

## **VI. Current Situation and Problems of female juvenile support system**

### **1. Current situation of female juvenile support system**

The agency was divided into two categories, one which prevented sexual assault · domestic violence · sex trafficking, and the other protected youth victims.

First, youth-related agencies that provide counselling to youths include CYS-Net (Community Youth Safety-Net) and Wee project. CYS-Net provide various support to youths in trouble through networking by providing counseling · assistance · protection to youths nationwide. Wee center closely links with the education department and schools, and provides counseling to youths referred to by their school and parents. The agencies of this type are nationally distributed and comparatively have easy access to youths.

However, these agencies have little experience to consult and help female juveniles who face problems like sexual assault, sex trafficking, pregnancy, and so on. Therefore, these agencies have to build up more expertise in sex-related problems of youths and female juveniles.

Second, as service provider for problems female juveniles generally experience such as sexual assault, sex trafficking, and pregnancy, there are providers not only for female juveniles but also for all women in general like the Sexuality Education & Counselling Center for Youth, Juvenile support institutions for victims of sexual trafficking, counseling centers for victims of sexual trafficking· domestic violence· sex trafficking, and protection facilities for victims, one-stop support center, Hotline 1366, facility for unmarried women with a child, and so on. These agencies need to build up close collaboration with CYS-Net or Wee Center to prevent sexual assault· domestic violence· sex trafficking or to support services related to youths at risk.

## **2. Problems on female juvenile support system**

We examined that actual condition and challenges of female juvenile support system, using group interview data collected from service providers in youth support institutes.

### **A. Lack of gender-sensitivity on female juvenile support**

Even though CYS-Net and Wee project are located at a place nearest to youth centers available to support youths at risk, they were not prepared for problems such as pregnancy, abortion, delivery, sexual assault, and sex trafficking, which were the primary crisis situation

among female juveniles. This means that they couldn't cope with sex-related problems that lead to significantly lower number of juveniles asking for help on sex-related problems. Although youths with sex-related problems are referred to other agencies, these two institutes are the first ones youths at risk can access. These two institutes needs to heighten their awareness on these relative issues.

### **B. Problems on runaway youths' crisis and shelter**

Field workers are worried about the increasing number of youths who are reluctant to enter shelter and preferring to wander in the streets instead. If teenage runaways live on the streets for a long time, they tend to get involved in crimes and sex trafficking. That's why establishing a temporary shelter in Seoul brought down to the teenage runaways' level is in order to prevent crisis situations from aggravating. There is one shelter with accommodation and one shelter without accommodation. Therefore, it is urgent that we should expand temporary shelters, develop space or facilities keyed to teenage runaways' level and diversify interesting internal programs to encourage more teenage runaways to use the shelter.

### **C. Juvenile Prostitution**

Considering that escape from prostitution is a hard process, where much social cost has been invested, sex education and prostitution prevention education needs to be taken into account. Even though Korea has regulations that punish acts of attempting to purchase juvenile sex, these regulations have not been strictly enforced.

Institutions supporting juveniles against sex trafficking monitor sex trafficking on the internet. By using the monitoring material they have to provide counselling to juveniles who sell sex before these juveniles are turned over to other cooperative agencies. They are also active in reporting persons purchasing sex. Furthermore, like projects such as Do-Dream Zone, education and self-reliance according to characteristics of the youth should be provided.

#### **D. Preventing sexual assault by intensified sex education**

Juvenile sex counselors expressed concern about the improper sex behaviors of juveniles. In connection with the establishment of sexual values, youths who don't have proper sex education commit sexual assault as a kind of play without recognizing the problem in their behaviors. It is necessary therefore for youths to receive a substantial and organized sex education program. Experts suggest that bias of non-disabled people against disabled people makes the disabled vulnerable to being victims of sexual assault. In order to prevent sexual violence against disabled juveniles, education raising awareness for non-disabled juveniles and their parents is needed.

#### **E. Parents' intervention in youth issues**

Parent counseling is needed for an effective support to at-risk youths. Parent counseling helps enhance the situation of youths at risk like helping parents realize their acts of violence, which they have never recognized before.

Parents who are unavailable to arrange time for counseling due to the

burden of earning a living need an outreach program for parent counseling service. Besides, juveniles whose parents can't intervene or who need external help other than their parent's should be connected with a person who can play the role of a mentor.

## **F. Cooperation between youth support organizations**

Youth-related experts emphasize the importance of cooperation within community organizations for youth support. Persons in charge of CYS-Net or Wee project intend to strengthen cooperation of supporting institutes by introducing an assessment indicator.

Regarding counseling information sharing, shelters need to know the content of youth counseling but counseling centers tend not to share counseling information due to confidentiality of clients. Counseling centers should inform the head of shelter of the condition of the juvenile in case of sexual assault, runaway, suicide, and the like, which can endanger youth safety, and concerning more details both counseling center and shelter need to discuss about guidelines to share. It is said that in regard to transfer of domestic violence juvenile victims, cooperation with schools is not going smoothly. In order to effectively support youths, both strong recommendations of government and appropriate connection to community situation should be properly integrated.

---

## **VII. Community environment creation for female juvenile safety**

### **1. Preventive Countermeasures for safety of female juveniles**

#### **A. Countermeasures on the individual level**

We have to find feasible and practical countermeasures to economically support youths at risk. National financial support and connection with each support agencies are also required. There are many cases of dropouts in terms of youth runaway. There is every probability that dropouts among adolescence extends to poverty in adulthood, so that their consciousness on education needs to be raised by counseling and activity and to take measures on connection or support of education institutes and vocational training facilities such as regular schools, alternative schools, and so on.

#### **B. Countermeasure on the family level**

As a countermeasure to solve the problem of domestic violence or school violence, it is necessary for schools to implement regular parent education. For example, parents of juvenile delinquents should be first educated. It is suggested that parents should complete parent education, which include domestic violence preventive education, communication training, discipline, and parent-adolescent relationship enrichment training, and the like, in schools where their children are in attendance at least once a year.

In order to improve youth crisis, parent counseling needs to be

accompanied. Despite that, in the case of low-income poor families because access to counseling of parents is difficult, the condition that the counselor in charge or social worker visit their house or workplace for counselling should be set, and parents of youths at risk should be connected to mentors. Mentoring should be constantly provided to juveniles who need one-on-one mentoring.

### C. Countermeasures on the community level

It is necessary for various youth-related agencies in communities to effectively connect to each other. To do so, both strong recommendations of government and appropriate connection to community situation should be properly integrated.

Substantial and organized sex education is necessary. Problem sexual behavior among youths due to neglect occurs frequently in low-income poor families. As a result, institutions for supporting juveniles in communities concerned actively provide sex education programs, and care program including sex education program is required. On the other hand, in order to prevent sexual assault on disabled juveniles, education raising awareness on the disabled for non-disabled juveniles and their parents is necessary.

‘Cyber peer counseling,’ which can intervene in juvenile prostitution earlier should be managed permanently in one specialized institution or so, and counselors with expertise on prostitution should be arranged constantly.

In addition, internet monitoring activity should be vitalized and to do so, the leading role of department and groups concerned must be

---

focused. Countermeasures should be established in order for more people to participate in volunteer activities through the ‘e-women’s happiness keeper’ project as well as internet monitoring activity of Dasi Hamkke Center, the support center for victims of sex trafficking affiliated with the Seoul Metropolitan Government.

As a measure to prevent internet prostitution, public relations on youth keeper reporting is established along with the simplification of reporting procedure in order to raise reporting rates of purchasing sex or procuring prostitution through youth keeper program.

Finally, in order to safely protect juveniles from procuring prostitution and advertisement on the internet in terms of application to article 20 of ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION AND PROTECTION, ETC. OF VICTIMS THEREOF, the act itself of procuring prostitution and advertisement on internet will be judged, and on the contrary, ‘specific act of prostitution,’ a requirement but is not stipulated, should be punished separately.

#### D. Countermeasures on the overall society and legal system level

According to a survey of the actual condition of domestic violence of 2010 and this paper, female students experience slightly more domestic violence than male students. Although none of these recent surveys can be confirmed, these suggest a grasp of the situation and the causes as to why domestic violence against female juveniles is increasing

Regarding a preventive education on violence against women, regulations that the preventive education should be actually accomplished

using discussion-oriented learning, audiovisual education, learning by experiences, and so on is required. These preventive measures should be provided step by step to all students of elementary · middle · high school.

In addition, only the ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING AND PROTECTION, ETC. OF VICTIMS THEREOF prescribed submission of results of preventive education against sexual trafficking. The results of preventive education against sexual assault and domestic violence, however, shall be submitted and reflected the results thereof. The integrated gender-sensitive human rights education the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family has been furnishing shall be associated to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology so that all schools are provided with the education.

In order to improve internet environment for safety, general standards of conduct which ISPs (Internet Service Providers) abide by shall be set, and relative regulations shall be examined. For example, an ISP is liable if ISP's noncompliance with the standards causes harm to society, whereas ISP is extensively exempted from liability if ISP complies with the standards (Baek Gwang-hun, 2003).

For prevention of internet juvenile prostitution, it is necessary that sanctions such as operation restriction of the operators' café or blog, and the like shall be placed on portal site operators. Government should provide guidelines for media businesses such as ISP to purify internet environment from media harmful to youths, and lead to self-purification among ISPs. Furthermore, it is even possible to deal with hotline with ISP, to form a consultative body between government and ISP, and so on.

---

## 2. Countermeasures for female juvenile safety at the protection and support level

### A. Countermeasures at the community level

The countermeasure such as raising of gender-sensitivity awareness among workers of support institution for youths related to CYS-Net, Wee project, and the like, and education and training on pregnancy, abortion, delivery, sexual assault, sex trafficking, sexual issues, and the like for youths at risk shall be laid out.

We shall develop support program considering the possibility of overlapping violence against female juveniles as well as program in consideration of gender. Furthermore, we shall provide continuing education for experts to train them with regard to possibility of overlapping violence against women that female juveniles are available to experience.

We should expand temporary shelters and provide recreation and cultural programs for runaway juveniles in order to lead them to be interested in shelter life and as a result, to escape from crisis. It is necessary to autonomously manage the facility with eyes keyed to teenage runaways' level other than gender juveniles's regarding leaving the shelter, stay out, program, other rules, and the like.

Programs allowing direct visit to juveniles like outreach bus, which is presently carried out by juvenile-related NGOs and so on, and a new type of support facility adjusted to their various needs should be developed. It is possible to try intervention for runaway juveniles utilizing PC-bang or NoRae-bang.

## B. Countermeasures at the legal system level

A manual making use of various real cases, for persons duty-bound to report, including real interviewee about how to cope with reports of sexual assault should be developed and distributed.

In terms of violence by family members, we need to make an exception rule not sanctioning delinquency of duty if protective treatment or counseling for victimized child and parents of the juvenile victim and offender is first priority. Additionally, we should consider expanding the range of target institutions with duty to report be expanded from investigative agencies up to child protection institutes (Kang Eun-young · Kim Han-gyun, 2009).

With regard to request system of termination of parental rights of sexual assault offenders, like the current Act, a person with rights to request is limited into prosecutor or a head of local government, but in order to activate request system of termination of parental rights we have to institutionalize a deliberation and consultation system for heads of facilities and relevant experts before judgement on request by the person with a right to claim (Kang Eun-young · Kim Han-gyun, 2009).