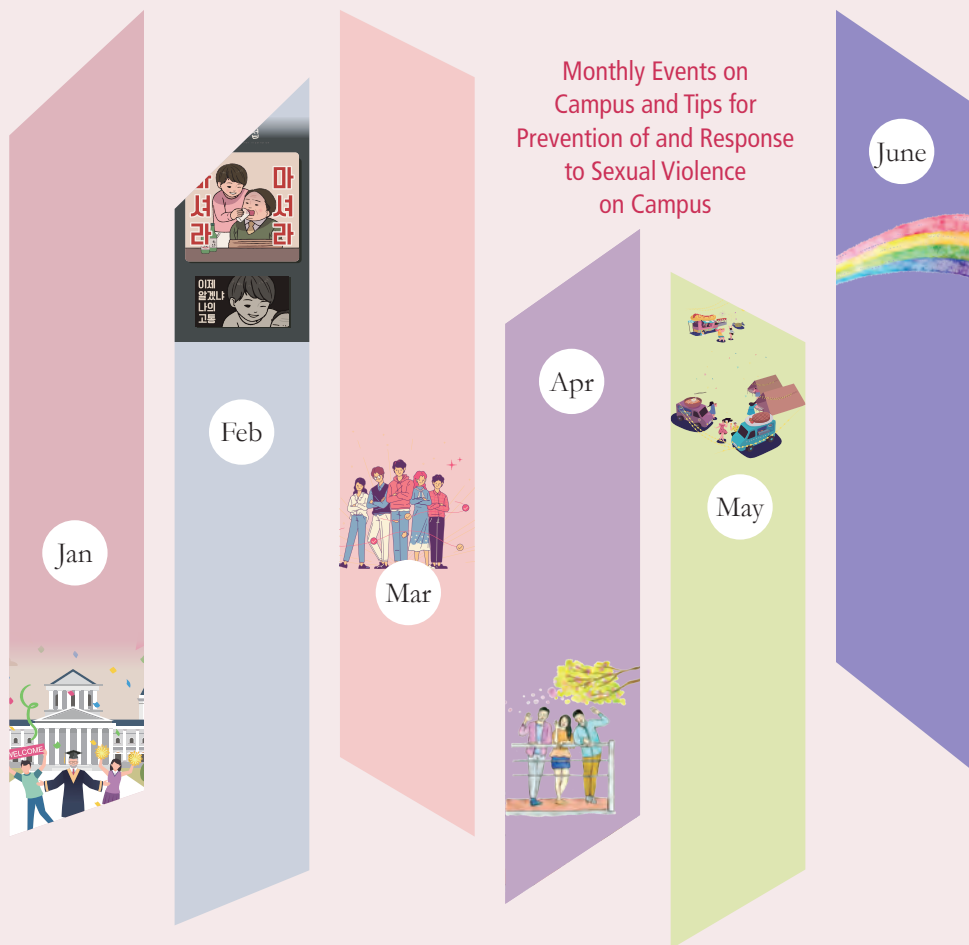


Prevention Guideline of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence on Campus for International Students




Korean Association of Gender Equality on Campus

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Published in February 2020

Published by  Korean Association of Gender Equality on Campus (KAGEC)

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January

A New School, a New Start, and New People



Welcome to Korea! I hope you are excited to start a new semester at a new school with new people in Korea. Being acquainted with a foreign country is not easy for everyone and you might find it challenging to comprehend a Korean culture and people. We hope that our guidebook helps you not only to understand Korean campus life but also to gain useful information about where to ask for help in cases of emergency.

// Where do you stay?

If you are staying at the 'lodging (Hasok)':

- Beware of stealing! It is safer to install an extra locker, especially if you are sharing an entrance with other people or staying at semi-basement.
- Contracts typically last for one year or six months. Read the contract carefully before you move in and ask about your safety concerns ahead of time.

If you are staying at the 'homestay':

- Make rules with the host family. Some families might find it impolite if you come home late without any warning in advance. You might need to notify them if you are bringing your friends or not coming home.
- If your host family lives far from your school, please make sure that you have access to safe transportation (taxi, app-based call taxi, or public transportation) and remain alert during your travel.

If you are staying at the 'Goshiwon':

- A month-to-month contract can be possible. Its environment can be vulnerable as several residents live in a compact space. One common issue is doors being easily unlocked, so always pay attention to safety.

If you are staying at 'Dormitory':

- Contracts can be made on semester basis. Depending on the school, you might need to bring duvets or appliances. Usually, dorms have a high level of security (e.g., you might need the entry permission card to enter the dorm). However, take care of your belongings and carefully follow the instructions from the dorm.

// Where to report a crime or victimization:

- You can report a crime or victimization if it happened in Korea, regardless of a nationality of an offender or a victim.

// Emergency contact numbers:

112 (national police; in cases of emergency)

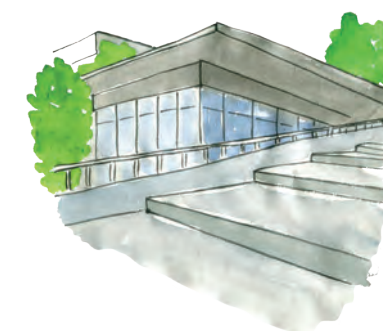
- Report the crime victimization or crime witness. The national police will be dispatched.
- If you say "*Tong-Yeuk*" (which means "translation" in Korean) on the phone, you can have translation service. After asking for the translation, say the language you feel most comfortable with.
- There might be a long waiting period to be transferred to the 'translation' service.

182 (national police; in cases of non-emergency)

- If you have any general questions for police in non-emergency cases, you can call the number above.
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1588-7722 (Public Metro Traffic Law Police)

- You can report any crimes that occurred in the public subway or on the train in Korea.



// Can I get help from the school when the crime happens?

- Ask for help to the Student Service Team.
- Ask for help from a professor and/or your advisor.
- In cases of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can contact the "Counseling Center" or "Human Rights Center".
- International students are also members of the school, so you should be able to get help from the school. Be proactive to seek help from schools and friends.

February

A Welcoming Event for Freshmen



It is time for you to officially get ready for new semester at your new university. At your major cohort meetings or club gatherings, you will meet new friends from different backgrounds. To be more familiar with a new environment, it might be useful to know about Korean welcoming events.

What is the Freshmen Orientation ('Sae-teo'; 새티)?

- 'Sae-teo' is the abbreviation in Korean for 'Saenegi Baeumteo,' which means an orientation for freshman students.

What are the differences between 'Sae-teo' and official orientations organized by the university?

- 'Sae-teo' is an event organized mainly by current university students, where students spend time socializing with peers in the same academic majors or clubs, often at a remote location. It is a goal to socialize and build relationships between the students. It serves as an ice-breaking period for new students to get to know their classmates or upperclassmen through a short trip or a gathering outside the campus.
- 'Official Orientations' are organized by the university and they are aimed at providing useful information and logistics about campus life for freshman students. It is usually held on the campus, and in most cases, students get notifications via email or text message directly from the school office.

Frequently Asked Questions about 'Sae-teo'

• Do I need to go?

It is not mandatory but encouraged to participate to get to know people and get useful information. This event can serve as an ice breaker and foster relationships among students. If you feel uncomfortable, you do not have to go to this event. However, this is one of the chances that you can get acquainted with new people and the school. If upperclassmen are forcing you to participate, you can just say 'no'. There are still many opportunities to get to know your classmates during the semester.

• Do I have to pay?

It depends on the organizing committee. You might be charged for accommodation, food, and transportation (chartered buses). As it is purely organized by the students, it is uncommon to be financially supported by the school.

• What are the main activities during the 'Sae-teo'?

During the day, the main activities can range from sports to indoor games. If the accommodation has a back yard, it is common to play mini-football or badminton, while the other group is preparing the dinner.

During and after the dinner, the student committee usually arranges a group-game, including simple quiz games. It is highly likely that alcoholic beverages will be involved during group activities. Therefore, it is important to know your alcohol limit and be assertive to the overdrinking pressures from the upperclassmen students.

• Some of my friends warned me that sexual violence can happen during the event. Is this true?

Although the chance is very low, several cases of sexual harassment and violence during the 'Sae-teo' have been reported. To make this event much safer, many universities and student organizations run programs, such as 'Student Watch' and organize preventive education programs before or during Sae-teo. Those efforts are expected to prevent sexual harassment or any sexual violence. If you feel something went wrong, you should report it to the police or relevant services within the campus.

Tip Check the school calendar!

In Korea, it is quite common to inform the students through messages or by posting the announcement on its website. Subscribe the school's official e-letter and check your email regularly.

March Drinking in Korea

When a new semester starts, there are a lot of gatherings/parties held with your classmates, the academic major cohort, and the club members. It is advised that you inform yourself of the Korean legal issues regarding drinking ahead of time. Additionally, it would be useful to understand different kinds of Korean alcohol.

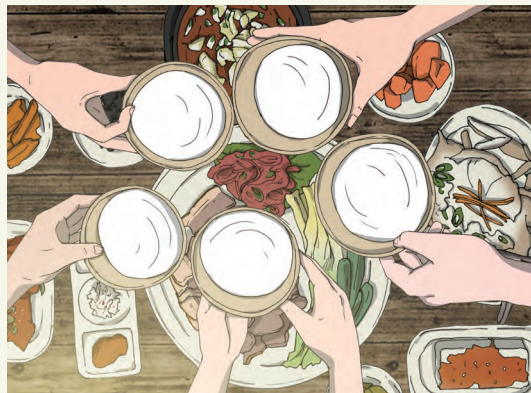
Drinking in Korea

- The legal drinking age is 19 in Korea across all cities in Korea. You are allowed to drink if you have your government-issued ID, passport, or Alien Registration Card. For clubs and pubs, you are only allowed to enter after verifying your age.
- Although the Korean drinking culture is changing, it is still common to observe 'binge drinking', especially at group gatherings.
- Drinking at public parks is not illegal. However, you might be subject to school sanctions if you drink within the campus depending on the school's regulations and boundaries.

Korean alcohol

- *Soju*(소주): It is one of the most widely consumed drinks in Korea. The drink is a clear but strong distilled rice liquor. It is a 20 - 24 percent alcohol and tastes like vodka. As you are expected to drink it bottoms up, it is important to check your pace and limit. Understand your personal alcohol limits before you drink.

Sometimes, *soju* is mixed with beer, and it is called 'So-mek', which is the abbreviation of 'Soju' and 'Mek-ju (Beer)'.



- Fruit *soju*. It is a flavored form of soju with distinct fruit taste, such as grapefruit, apple, blueberry, lemon, and yuzu. Although it tastes like sweet non-alcohol, you should be aware that it has a high alcohol percentage as high as standard soju.
- *Makkoli*(막걸리): It is a traditional Korean alcohol drink, made from fermented rice¹.

Drinking Tip

- Do not drink fast – pace yourself if you feel your table is drinking too fast.
- Be a moderate drinker if you drink.
- Consistently check to see if you and your friends are okay.

¹ "makkoli". Oxford Dictionaries. Oxford University Press. Retrieved 18 February 2020.

April FAQ for Drinking Culture in Korea



Do I have to drink when the upperclassmen or professors offer alcohol?

You should be able to say 'no' regardless who is asking you to drink. In Korea, confucianism culture remains a fundamental part of Korean society and social relations. Part of it is to show respect to the elders, such as professors. However, if you don't like to drink, you should just leave the cup half-full or leave it empty. You can explicitly say you don't like to drink alcohol.

Is there any drinking etiquette I should know?

Even if you don't drink, Koreans may think that it is polite to fill up another person's glass when it's empty. If those with higher social rank (i.e., professor or upperclassmen) attempt to fill your glass, hold the glass up with two hands to show you would like a refill.

Although these drinking etiquette suggestions are offered, there is no strict rule or etiquette that you should follow in a social gathering. Please do not feel obligated to follow all the etiquettes you heard from your friends or on-line, and never feel forced to drink if you don't want to.

What is culturally accepted behavior when declining the offer?

You can simply say 'no' to drink alcohol and instead order a soda or a water. Some people fill their soju cup with water or soda to make toast. One way to avoid drinking is to accept the drink and then just leave it next to you. You can make a motion to sip it after toasts or drink it very slowly. Someone else might feel obligated to refill it if your glass is empty. You can simply fill the glass with water or soda, or you can gently say 'you would not like to drink.'

Is it rude to say 'no' to drinks in Korea?

Directly refusing a drink can be seen as rude to some people, as some Koreans think that alcohol helps to build a better relationship. So, you may be hesitant to turn down the drinks, especially from the elders. However, most Koreans will understand if you don't drink for personal, medical or religious reasons. The Korean culture is also shifting to drinking less for the people who don't like alcohol or who would like to stay sober. If you don't feel like to drink, simply say 'no' and other people should understand.

Can I attend a dinner when I don't want to drink?

Yes. Drinking is not mandatory and being forced to drink should not be allowed. However, if you know some of the people are likely to force you to drink, it might be better to avoid or sit far away from them at dinner tables. Forcing others to drink is frowned upon, even among Koreans. Creating a good atmosphere and building relationships can also be done without alcohol.

May

University Festivals

_____ In May, many universities hold the Spring festivals. While each university has different styles and atmosphere, it is the largest event for most universities and the event is open for outsiders and alumni. It is a popular time for you to explore different universities and enjoy festivals.

What are the university festivals like in Korea?

The festival consists of many performances of popular singers and celebrities, exhibitions, and flea markets. Within the campus, each major cohort and club prepare their tents and booths for food and drinks. Importantly, the government's restriction on selling alcohol within campuses during the festival has been placed since 2018. International students also make their booths and sell their traditional food. Unfortunately, a comparatively large number of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and other types of sexual violence occur during the festival season involving university students.

Is the university festival open for everyone?

The festivals are usually open to outsiders, and they can also enjoy the performances and the booths (alcohol-free). Event organizers might charge visitors for the tickets for the performances. However, in most cases you can enjoy it for free.



During the festival, a group sitting on another table was trying to sit with us. Does this commonly happen?

In Korean culture, it is quite common to make moves by suggesting joining the table. However, if you feel uncomfortable, it is absolute okay to say 'no'.

What should I do when unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and other types of sexual violence happen during the festival?

Unfortunately, a comparatively large number of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and other types of sexual violence occur during the festival season. You should immediately report it to a school authority, a counseling center, a center for equality, the international students center, or a human rights center. Reporting to the police is always an option as well.



June

Queer Culture Festivals

_____ The month of June was chosen for LGBT Pride Month to commemorate the Stonewall riots, which occurred at the end of June 1969. Since 2000, the 'Seoul Queer Culture Festival' took place mainly in Seoul Plaza. This festival includes lecture series, Seoul Pink Dot, Seoul Queer Parade, and Korea Queer Film Festival.

Let's find more about a Queer Festival and the LGBT terminology!

What is 'Queer'?

Although 'Queer' was considered a pejorative term, it has been reclaimed by LGBTQ+ community to describe themselves. It is used for some people; whose sexual orientation is not exclusively heterosexual.

By Sexual Orientation

Gay/Lesbian: People whose enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction are to people of the same gender.

Pansexual: A person who has the capacity to form physical, romantic, or emotional attractions to any person, regardless of identity.

Asexual: A person who does not experience any sexual attraction.

Bisexual, Bi: A person who has the capacity to form enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to those of the same gender or to those of another gender.



By Gender Identity²

Androgynous: Identifying and/or presenting as neither distinguishably masculine nor feminine.

Bigender: A person whose gender identity encompasses both man and woman. Some may feel that one side or the other is stronger, but both sides are present.

Trigender: A person who experiences three gender identities, either simultaneously or varying between them. These three gender identities can be male, female, and/or any non-binary identities.

Agender/gender-neutral: A person whose gender identity and expression do not align with man, woman or any other gender.

Gender fluid: A person who does not identify with a single fixed gender and expresses a fluid or unfixed gender identity.

Transgender: An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or expression is different from cultural and social expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth.

Gender Questioning

A person who may be processing, questioning, or exploring how they want to express their gender identity.

Pride parades (also known as pride marches, pride festivals)

It originally began from New York City, where the first Gay Pride March was held by the Christopher Street Liberation Day Committee to commemorate the Stonewall Riots. Early on the morning of June 28, police raided the Stonewall Inn, a Greenwich Village bar that had become a staple of New York City's underground gay community. During this time, community members fought back, striking what would become known as the Stonewall Riots³.

The parade was first held in 2000 in Seoul, and it now takes place in Daegu, Busan, Jeju, Jeonju, Incheon, Gwangju, Gyeong-Nam, and Cheongju.

² Cydney Adams, CBS News (2017, March 24). The gender identity terms you need to know, Retrieved from <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/transgender-gender-identity-termsglossary/>

³ NYC Pride, Heritage of Foundation. Retrieved from <https://2019-worldpridestonewall50.nycpride.org/about/our-timeline>

July

All About Relationship



When you start to have a close relationship with classmates and new friends at the university, you might start a romantic relationship on campus. It could be helpful to know the Korean jargons about relationships and relationship tips.

What is CC?

_____ CC is a Korean jargon, an abbreviation of “Campus Couple”. It refers to the couple who are attending the same university.

What is ‘*skinship*’(스킨십)’?

_____ In Korea, the term “*skinship*” is used to describe the act of intimate touching between friends or couples. It can include acts like holding hands/arms, hugging, and kissing.

I heard that in Korean culture, people don’t usually say ‘No’. My partner also barely rejects or says no when we are dating, should I consider this as a ‘Yes’?

_____ It depends on a person’s character. If your Korean partner doesn’t say ‘No’ or explicit ‘Yes’, you might want to have a more conversation with him or her. You should never conclude that not saying ‘no’ actually means ‘yes.’

My partner threatens me that I will have trouble on campus if we break up. Where can I get help?

_____ You can get help both from school and the police. It might differ depending on the school policy, but generally school can provide resources to students. You can talk to a counseling center, center for equality, human rights center, or international students center.

My Korean partner keeps trying to make a sexual advance. I want to slow it down. Is this rude or offensive if I say so?

_____ No. It is your own choice and your rights; there is no such rule or common rule for a romantic relationship. If you feel uncomfortable and pressured to do so, you don’t have to follow your partner’s advance or lead.



August Illegal Uses of Cameras



Illegal Uses of Camera

During a summer break, you might travel to different places or regions. When you are using public bathrooms, subway stations, hotel rooms, and changing rooms, you might be exposed to sexual crime, such as hidden camera crime. Someone might take a picture or video of you without your authorization, or the camera might be installed in small holes or cracks in walls. More than 6,000 crimes related to illegal filming were reported in 2017 according to the Korea National Police agency.⁴

If you become a victim of such crimes in public places or outside the campus, you should report it to the police. Foreigners are also eligible to report. If you have any evidence or witness, it can help the investigation to proceed. It is also useful to remember the offender's appearance, device type, and other characteristics.

The offenders often relapse into criminal behavior and commit the same or a different crime again. Reporting a crime might play an important role in preventing crime.

Where to report a crime or a victimization:

- You can report the crime victimization if it happened in Korea, regardless of the nationality of the offender/victim.



4 Hansol Park, ABC News (2019, June 17). South Korea tackles hidden camera epidemic with the spycam inspection team, Retrieved from <https://abcnews.go.com/International/south-korea-tackles-hidden-camera-epidemic-spycam/story?id=63756405>

Emergency contact numbers:

112 (national police; in cases of emergency)

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- If you say “*Tong-Yeuk*” (which means “translation” in Korean) on the phone, you can have translation service. After asking for the translation, say the language you feel most comfortable.
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1588-7722 (Public Metro Traffic Law Police)

- You can report any crimes occurred in the public subway or trains in Korea.

Can I get help from the school when the crime happens?

- Ask for help from the Student Service Team.
- Ask for help from a professor or your advisor.
- In cases of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can contact the “Counseling Center” or “Human Rights Center”.
- International students are also members of the school, so you should be able to get help from the school. Be proactive to seek help from schools and friends.

September



The Danger of Dating Violence

Q. What is dating violence?

- Dating violence is any type of violence by a current or former intimate partner. The nature of dating violence can be physical, emotional, or sexual⁵. Historically, dating violence was not recognized as a type of violence before. The victims of dating violence can suffer from mental or physical harm by the offender and is often an isolating experience. Some victims are threatened by the revenge porn. The topic of revenge porn will be expanded on in further sections.

- Types of Dating Violence:

- **Physical:** this occurs when a partner is pinched, hit, shoved, slapped, punched, or kicked.
- **Psychological/emotional:** this means threatening a partner or harming his or her sense of self-worth. Examples include name-calling, shaming, bullying, embarrassing on purpose, or keeping him/her away from friends or family.
- **Sexual:** this means that forcing a partner to engage in a sex act when he or she does not or cannot consent. This can be physical or nonphysical, like threatening to spread rumors if a partner refuses to have sex.
- **Stalking:** this refers to a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are unwanted and cause fear in the victim.

Q. Can threats without any physical harm be considered as dating violence?

- Yes. Dating violence also includes threats to use physical forces or other types of threats that could cause fear of crime (victimization) for a specific person (an (ex) intimate partner). Any form of violence from current or former intimate partners is considered as dating violence.

Q. Can the university help the victims of dating violence? Can the international students ask for help too?

- Yes. If you are an international student, you should be able to access resources. Yet, participation in some programs might be limited. If you don't speak fluent Korean, it is advised that you visit the international student center to talk about your needs.

Q. Is it possible to ask the school to intervene? I think it's not enough to report the damage to the police.

- Of course. The kinds of support might differ depending on the school's policy, but schools can offer help in general. You can talk to the counseling center, center for equality, human rights center, and international student center.



5 Understanding Teen Dating Violence (2014), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 1-800-CDC-INFO(232-4636)

October It Is Not a Porn Video

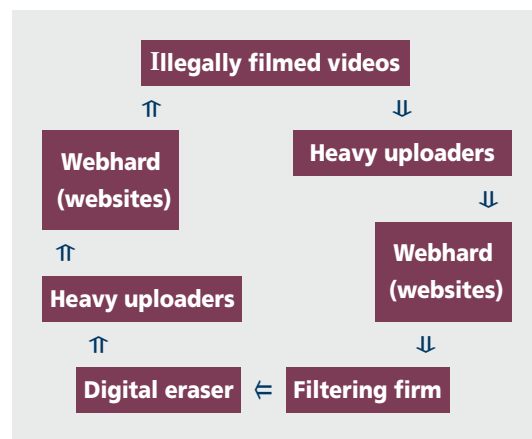


Most Korean porn videos are illegally filmed.

Many of the so-called porn videos circulated in Korea are recorded without the consent of the victims in the videos. They were illegally recorded without the consent of all or some of the participants. They are filmed with the hidden cameras installed by criminal gangs or a criminal offender. Sometimes romantic partners take videos with or without the other partner's consent and release it on online websites without their consent.

Why is it still in circulation?

In Korea, the "Webhard Cartel" proliferates the illegal videos to circulate. Heavy uploaders, webhard sellers, filtering firms, and digital eraser companies all act in collusion to maximize their economic gains.



In principle, filtering companies should block the illegally filmed videos and should detect whether it was filmed under the individual's consent. However, as it is not working, the illegal videos are spread out easily and the victims ask the webhard websites to delete the videos. The time taken for the erasing process is so long that they ask the professional digital erasers to take down their videos on the website. However, the companies turned out to be a part of the cartel.

To eradicate the "Webhard Cartel"

We should focus on the fact that illegal porn, under the name of 'Korean porn' are proliferating on websites. In other words, the cartel makes money because many people are peeking into the websites. After all, this vicious circle cannot be broken if anyone still watches such videos. The most fundamental alternative is to inform the public that they are watching the ones filled with the victim's pain.

If you suspect a digital sex crime, you can report the damage and request the deletion of pictures and videos.

• Digital Sex Crime Victim Support Center

(디지털성범죄피해자지원센터): 02-735-8994,
<https://www.women1366.kr/stops/>

• Korea Cyber Sexual Violence Response Center

(한국사이버성폭력대응센터): 02-817-7959,
<http://cyber-lion.com/>



November Sexual Violence and the Abuse of Authority



Sexual Violence in a campus setting

Sexual violence is defined as: any sexual acts, attempted sexual acts, unwanted sexual remarks or advances, using coercion, or threats of harm or physical force by any person regardless of his/her relationship to the victim.

Within the campus, the TAs (Teaching Assistants), professors, and employees sometimes abuse the power of their position or the occupation. They might threaten or deceive the students by asking for sexual contact, including sexual intercourse. For instance, a TA might say, "If you have sex with me, I'll help you to get an A", or the professor might say, "If you go out with me, I'll give you good grades and write a good recommendation for your career."

Is this common?

It's not that common, but there are some people with bad intentions who want to use their authority to make sexual advances or leverage relationships on or off campus. It's important to acknowledge that this is wrong and could happen.



What should I do if it happens?

In cases of sexual harassment, physical evidence can be difficult to obtain. In these cases, having contextual evidence (such as witnesses, recordings, or a third party who can state the situation) can help prove testimonies. If you become a victim of sexual violence, it is important to report it as soon as possible to obtain and present physical evidence. There may also be times when you need medical treatment, so it's important to report the incident as soon as possible and get support.

During my part-time job, my boss and other employees are sexually harassing me and trying to make uncomfortable sexual contacts. Even if I report it, I think I will be punished for illegally working in Korea. What should I do?

You should still report it. Sexual violence is a criminal offense and felony in Korea. If they abuse their authority and even commit a crime by taking advantage of your vulnerable position as a part-timer and an international student, you need to report it before the crime accelerates. Reporting a crime as a victim does not necessarily mean that you will get punished for a crime you did not commit. If you are unwilling or hesitant to report it to the police because your visa does not allow you to work and you worry that this can backfire against you, it is recommended to call the police 182 for consultation or to consult with a legal counsel.

_____ When you finish your final exam after the second semester, you might be busy with Christmas, year-end parties, and other social gatherings. In the middle of busy days, you might be exposed to a crime situation unexpectedly. Even without noticing, you might be in a risky situation. Let's take a closer look at some of the most common examples of sexual violence related to alcohol, such as incapacitated rape and sexual assault.

December Consented Sexual Intercourse

What is "Incapacitated Rape/ Sexual Assault"?



Incapacitated rape and sexual assault refer to the act of sexual intercourse or contacts by taking advantage of a person's mental and physical disability or the state of inability to protest. It is a criminal act under Article of 229 of the Criminal Code. Typical examples of incapacitated rape and sexual assaults are rape of an individual(s) who become intoxicated and drunk. Even if a person did not intend to rape, certain acts still can be constituted as incapacitated rape if the person was trying to have sexual intercourse with someone unable to give consent due to temporary incapacity from alcohol. Physical resistance should not be required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent⁶.

⁶ An Updated Definition of Rape, US Department of Justice (2012, Jan 12), Retrieved from <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/blog/updated-definition-rape>

Do I become a criminal if I kiss or have sex with someone drunk?

No, that's not what is being implied. Physical contact with a drunk person is not necessarily rape or abuse. However, if the other person was too drunk and was incapacitated to make a decision based on the evidence of various circumstances, it means that the person was not able to give consent for sexual contacts. Having sexual contact without consent and manipulating the other incapacitated individual may constitute a legal term of rape or sexual assault.

If so, consider a similar but slightly different stance. If you had sex or kissed someone while drinking, were you victimized? The answer is 'No'. Being in physical contact under the influence of alcohol or drugs does not always link to incapacitated rape or sexual assault.



What can be evidence for incapacitated rape?

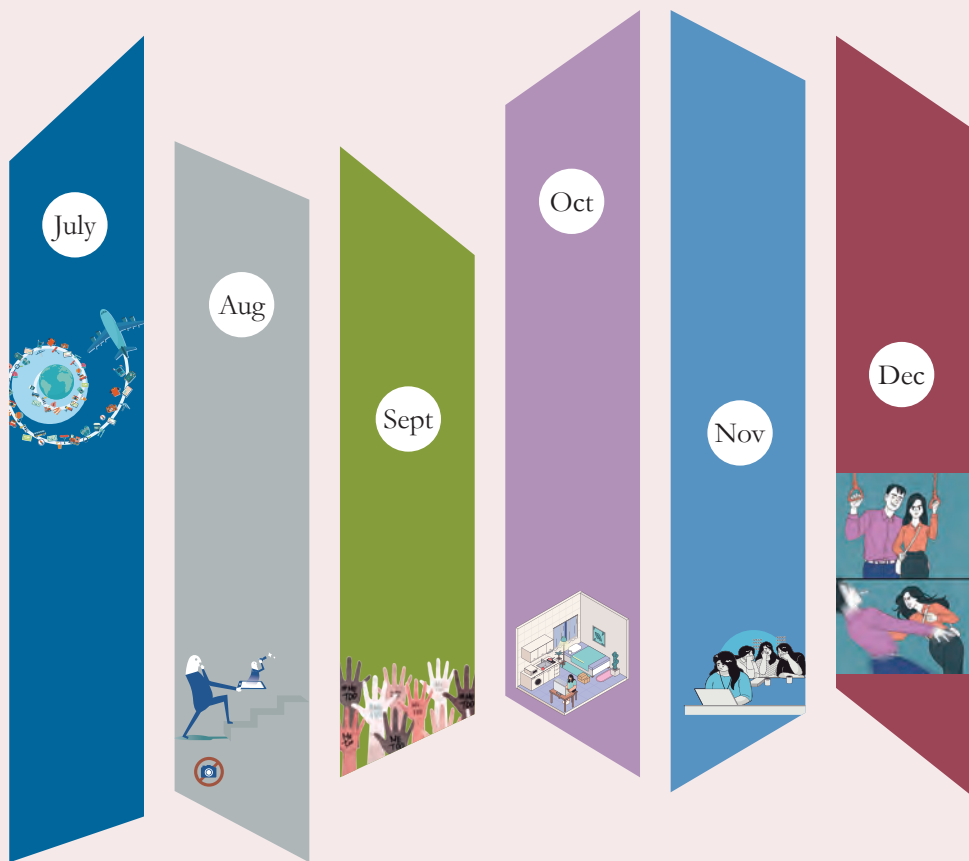
In the case of incapacitated rape or sexual assault, there are some cases where the victims don't report because he/she thinks there is no evidence. However, in cases like that, the circumstantial evidence like CCTV footage and witnesses can be a great help. Also, the physical evidence, like the victim's gait and the objective judgment of witnesses can be used as well.



It can happen when people drink, isn't it?

No. "Drinking mistakes" cannot be an excuse for such incidents. In the case of the offender, he/she needs to take responsibility for the behavior, even if it was influenced by alcohol. Also, the victims often accuse himself/herself by saying 'I drank too much' or 'I should have controlled my limit'. However, you should not take it for granted that you have been a victim of crime just because you drank.

This document is written by university students in Korea. For the reader's better understanding, the original content has been partially revised or added. The Korean Association of Gender Equality on Campus Corporation (KAGEC) are not affiliated with the contents of the guideline.



Korean Association of Gender Equality on Campus