



- School violence means any action committed against students inside or outside of school premises resulting in a physical or mental injury, or damage to property through a battery, assault, confinement, threat, kidnapping, abduction, defamation, insult, extortion, coercion, forced errand, sexual violence, bullying or cyber-bullying, or with obscene or violent information via an information and communications network.

01

School  
Violence

- In principle, when the occurrence of a school violence is notified or reported, a deliberation committee to deal with school violence deliberates on the case and take actions on victim and aggressor students. However, if the head of the relevant school decides that an immediate action is required to protect the victim student or guide the aggressor student, the action can be preferentially taken.

02

Emergency  
Measures

- This is a unit exclusively responsible for school violence issues that comprises of a vice principal, a professional school counselor, a health teacher, a responsible teacher (a teacher who takes charge of school violence issues) and parents of students.
- When the occurrence of school violence is notified or reported, the exclusive unit for school violence (or teaching staff members of the unit) investigates on the case to identify damages and the act of violence. It is followed by a deliberation to determine if the case can be resolved autonomously by the head of the relevant school or requires a convocation of a meeting of the deliberation committee to deal with school violence.

03

Exclusive Unit for  
School Violence

- In the case of minor school violence that meets all of the conditions for autonomous resolution by the head of school; in which a victim student and his/her guardian do not want a meeting of the deliberation committee to be held, the head of the school can resolve the school violence issue autonomously.
- In the case of autonomous resolution by the head of school, educational programs to promote rebuilding of relationship between the students involved can be implemented.

04

Autonomous  
Resolution by Head  
of School

- This is a legal committee installed within the District Office of Education to deliberate on the matters concerning prevention of and countermeasures against school violence, protection of victim students, guidance of and disciplinary actions on aggressor students and mediation of disputes between victim and aggressor students.
- A deliberation committee deliberates on school violence cases and decides actions to be taken in relation to victim and aggressor students.

05

School Violence  
Deliberation  
Committee

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## I

# Types of School Violence and Its Prevention



## 1 Types and Examples of School Violence

### • What is School Violence?

School violence means any action committed against students inside or outside of school premises resulting in a physical or mental injury, or damage to property.

※ Even minor harassment or actions that are considered harmless fun by students can be classified as school violence.

### • Types and Examples of School Violence

The types and examples of school violence are listed below. All other actions resulting in a physical or mental injury, or damage to property can also be classified as school violence.

#### Physical Abuse

- Inflicting pain on a person by hitting the person's physical body using his/her hands and feet (battery and/or assault)
- Keeping or restricting a person within certain limits of space (confinement)
- Taking a person to a certain location by force, assault or with threat (kidnapping)
- Taking a person to a certain location by deception or enticement (abduction)
- Pinching, hitting or pushing a person on the pretext of mischief that is recognized as violence by the person

#### Verbal Abuse

- Spreading specific words or stories to defame a person in front of a number of people or through the Internet and/or social media about the person's character, ability and background, etc. (defamation)  
 ※ Even if the content of the word or story is said to be true, it is still classified as verbal abuse
- Continuously speaking insulting words about a person in front of a number of people or spreading such words through the Internet and/or social media to make fun of the person's appearance or disparage the person (insult)
- Frightening a person to inflict injuries on the person's physical body with the use of words, actions and/or text messages (threat)

**Extortion (Blackmail)**

- Demanding money without an intention to giving it back
- Borrowing certain things (e.g., clothing or stationery) and not returning them back
- Deliberately damaging an item or forcing a person to collect money

**Coercion**

- Forcing a person to do something against his/her will, such as making the person buy food for the aggressor, letting the aggressor use his/her wireless Internet (the so-called “bread shuttle” and “WiFi shuttle”), doing the aggressor’s assignment, playing games for the aggressor to win points or running an errand (forced errand)
- Disturbing a person from exercising his/her rights or making the person do something for which he/she does not have an obligation to through assault or threat (coercion)

**Bullying**

- Group of people ostracize a person either intentionally or repetitively
- Making a fool of, teasing, making sarcastic remarks to, rebuking, frightening, harassing or ridiculing a person
- Restricting a person from socializing with other people

**Sexual Violence**

- Forcing a person into sexual intercourse and/or other sexual acts through assault or threat
- Making sexual contacts with a person to make the person sexually humiliated through assault or threat
- Making a person feel sexually shameful or humiliated by making sexual remarks and/or acts

**Cyber Violence**

- Swearing to or disparaging a person or posting false information or a slanderous story about the person on bulletin boards, chat rooms, mobile messengers or via e-mail (online harassment)
- Damaging a person’s reputation or insulting the person’s character by spreading a fact or false information about the person in the cyberspace with an intention of disparaging the person (cyber defamation)
- Extorting money and valuables or digital currency, such as in-game currency or the “WiFi shuttle”, from a person (cyber extortion)
- Causing anxiety and fear to a person by repetitively sending unwanted text messages, photos and/or videos to the person (cyberstalking)
- Restricting a person from leaving an online chat including group chats in social media while making fun of and swearing to the person or making the person unable to join in the chat (cyber-bullying or cyber confinement)
- Harassing a person by sending to the person or spreading obscene photos and/or videos, or photos of the person’s specific body parts that concern the person’s privacy via an information and communications network without the person’s consent (video uploading)

## 2 Signs of School Violence and Its Prevention

### • Signs of School Violence<sup>1)</sup>

Observe carefully if your child shows any of the signs of school violence below.

※ Although your child may show any of the signs, it should not be concluded that your child is a victim or an aggressor of school violence. The decision shall be made considering multiple factors.

#### Signs Displayed by Victim Student

- ✓ Becomes sensitive when you try to talk with him/her about school life and friends.
- ✓ Looks blank and shows difficulty concentrating.
- ✓ Talks about transferring school or educational institute.
- ✓ Asks for larger allowance than usual, or your phone bill is higher than usual, or he/she looks uncomfortable when checking their phones.
- ✓ Inactive in participating in group activities, such as a field trip or voluntary activities.

#### Signs Displayed by Aggressor Student

- ✓ Often found hitting other students or teasing animals.
- ✓ Impatient, impulsive and aggressive.
- ✓ Cannot distinguish between violence and mischief and is often exposed to a conflict situation.
- ✓ Frequently uses expletives or expressions to disparage other students.
- ✓ Makes remarks to disparage or attack other people without hesitation on the social media.

### • Preventing School Violence

Prevent your child's involvement in school violence by following the instructions below:

- 1 Let your child know that actions of making fun of, intentionally ostracizing or teasing friends are considered school violence.
- 2 Ask your child to tell a teacher or a parent when witnessing or becoming aware of the occurrence of school violence.
- 3 Provide your child with information about school violence-related organizations nearby.
- 4 Actively participate in educational programs for parents to prevent school violence.
- 5 Pay attention to your child's school life by consulting with the child's homeroom teacher on a regular basis.

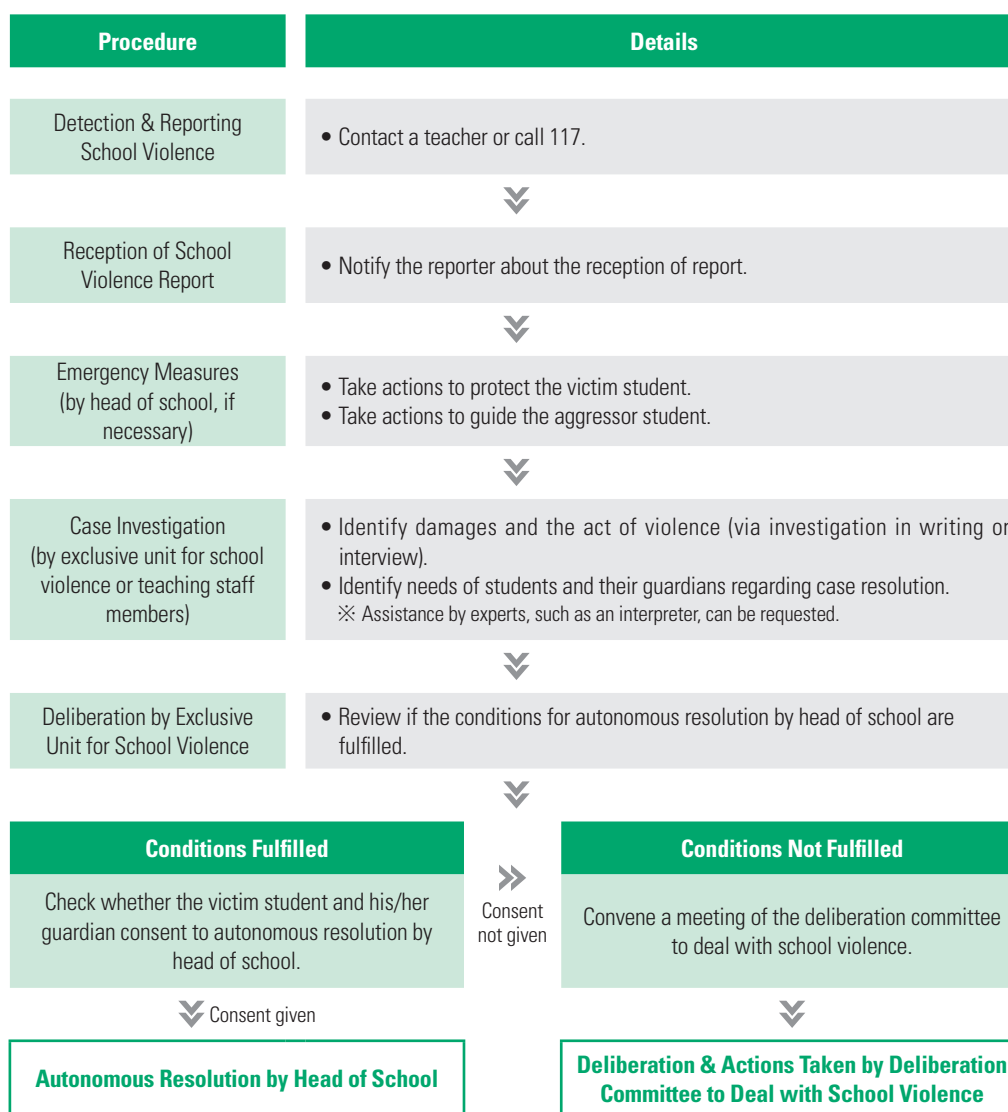
1) The Blue Tree Foundation

# II

## Dealing with School Violence



When a school violence occurs, it is handled according to the procedure below:







## 1 Reporting School Violence

### Report Inside School

- ✔ **In Person:** A student who witnessed or experienced school violence or his/her guardian reports to the homeroom teacher or a responsible teacher (who takes charge of school violence issues) in person.
- ✔ **Report Box:** Fill out the report form and put it in a report box found in school.
- ✔ **E-mail:** Send a report to the e-mail address of the homeroom teacher, a responsible teacher or school.
- ✔ **Website:** Make a report by posting a private post on the school website.
- ✔ **Mobile Phone:** Make a report by sending a text message or an audio file to, or calling the mobile phone number of a teacher who is a member of the exclusive unit for school violence (vice principal, a teacher in charge of school violence issues, a responsible teacher, a health teacher or a school counselor) or school.

### Report Outside School

- ✔ **117 School Violence Report Center:** Call 117 without an area code and report a school violence or receive counseling for violence prevention.

 117 without area code	 SAFETY Dream (or search for "117")
 #0117	 Visit 117 Report Center in person for report and counseling

※ School Violence Report Center is operated 24 hours a day. It offers all kinds of supportive actions, such as receiving school violence reports, conducting emergency rescue operations, investigating on the reported cases, providing legal counseling service and providing shelters for the victims.

- ✔ **Cyber Violence:** Report via the Youth Counseling Center (call 1338 or text #1338) or the Cyber Bureau of the Korean National Police Agency ([www.cyber.go.kr](http://www.cyber.go.kr)).

※ To prove damages suffered as a result of cyber violence, make sure to secure a screenshot of a post that depicts cyber violence, with the time and date visible. If the ID of the aggressor is not available, secure data where the aggressor can be identified, such as web address or IP address, and submit them when filing a report.

#### [Note] How to handle school violence where your child is involved

- Sympathize with and support your child through conversation.
  - Console your child by saying, "It must have been very hard for you. Thank you for sharing it with me. What would you like me to do for you?"
- Control your feelings to help your child regain psychological stability and calmly lead the conversation.
  - Children may feel anxious, thinking that they might be scolded or that their parents cannot solve the situation. Try to make a warm conversation with your child rather than pressing or pushing the child.
- Never assume that your child who is a victim of violence has also contributed to the situation.
  - Accusing your child, such as by saying, "You must also have done something wrong," psychologically represses the child and lowers the child's self-esteem.

## 2 Emergency Measures

### Emergency Measures for Victim and Aggressor Students

In the initial phase of handling a school violence, the head of school takes the emergency measures below if deciding that protection of the victim student or guidance of the aggressor student is urgently required.

Emergency Measures for Victim Student	Emergency Measures for Aggressor Student
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological counseling and advice by experts from inside and outside of school</li> <li>• Temporary shelter</li> <li>• Other actions necessary for victim student protection (operating a special protection program through which the victim and aggressor students can be separated, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written apology to victim student</li> <li>• Prevention of contact with or threat and retaliation to the victim student and the student who reported the case</li> <li>• Voluntary work in the school premises</li> <li>• Special training or psychological therapy by experts from inside and outside of school</li> <li>• Suspension</li> </ul>

※ If the aggressor student refuses or avoids to comply with the emergency measures, disciplinary actions may be taken according to the relevant laws or the school rules.

### Suspension of Aggressor Student

In the cases below, the head of school may exercise suspension on the aggressor student after hearing from the student and his/her guardian:

- ☑ If two or more students used violence intentionally and/or continuously;
- ☑ If the aggressor student inflicted an injury requiring two weeks of medical treatment;
- ☑ If the aggressor student used violence for the purpose of retaliation against report, statement or provision of information; and
- ☑ If the head of school decides that it is necessary to urgently protect the victim student from the aggressor student

※ If the head of school autonomously resolved the case following the suspension of the aggressor student via emergency measures, the period of absence as a result of the emergency measures may be recognized as a period of attendance.



### 3 Case Investigation

- ⦿ When the occurrence of school violence is notified or reported, the exclusive unit investigates on the case in detail to identify the damages and the act of violence.
- ⦿ (Confirmation of Fact) The reported case is investigated via different methods, such as in writing, interview with the students involved and witnesses and inspection on the scene of incident.
  - **Confirmation Statement:** Confirmation statement of victim and aggressor students as well as witnesses
  - **Questionnaire Survey:** Conducted targeting the students and schoolmates that are related to the victim and aggressor students
  - **Collection of Evidence:** E-mails, chats, posts on bulletin board, posts on social media, screenshots of Internet pages, text messages, photos, videos, audio file, etc.
  - **Medical Certificate and Doctor's Note:** Medical certificate or doctor's note for physical or psychological damage
- ⦿ (Identification of Needs) The needs of the victim student and his/her guardian about resolution of the case are identified, such as in terms of the degree of acceptance of the damage and situation, acceptance of apology, decision for punishment, requesting of medical expenses and demand for prevention of re-occurrence.
  - ※ If necessary, the needs are identified through an interview with the guardian and guidance may be given to provide sufficient understanding of the result of investigation to the victim student and the guardian.
- ⦿ (Decision on Severity of School Violence) When a school violence occurs, the severity of the case is decided through verification of the cases below:
  - ☑ If the victim student is a person with disabilities
  - ☑ If the school violence was aimed at threatening or retaliating against the victim student or a student who reported the case
  - ☑ Seriousness, continuity and intentionality of the action committed by the aggressor student
  - ☑ Degree of repentance of the aggressor student
  - ☑ Possibility to guide the aggressor student to the right path through the actions taken
  - ☑ Degree of reconciliation between the aggressor student and his/her guardian and the victim student and his /her guardian

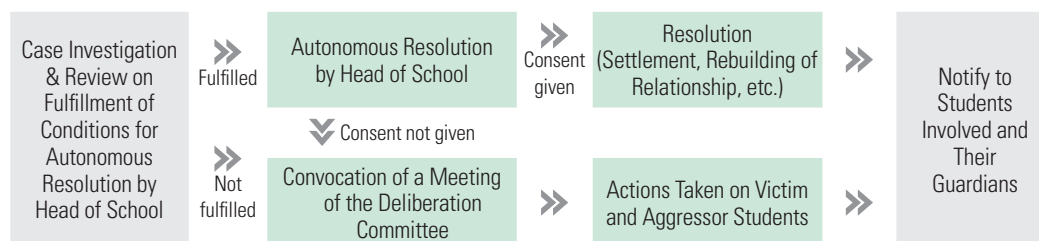
**[Note] Investigation of cases involving multicultural students (immigrant students and/or foreign students)**

- For a case investigation targeting a multicultural student who has insufficient ability to communicate in Korean, an interpreter or a teacher in charge may take part in the process to secure the student's opportunity to state his/her opinion.
- In the case of an investigation in writing, the student may not be able to express details of the case and his/her position sufficiently. Therefore, a translated investigation form may be used or the student may be allowed to fill out the form in his/her native language.
- If a full-time professional counselor for multicultural students is available at the Office of Education of the respective city or province, the counselor may provide guidance to immigrant and foreign students during interviews.

## 4

**Deliberation by Exclusive Unit for School Violence**

- Based on the result of the school violence investigation, the exclusive unit for school violence reviews if the conditions for autonomous resolution of the case by the head of school are fulfilled and checks for consent of the victim student and his/her guardian to autonomous resolution by the head of school.
  - An exclusive unit for school violence is a unit exclusively responsible for school violence issues that comprises of a vice principal, a professional school counselor, a health teacher, a responsible teacher (a teacher who takes charge of school violence issues) and parents of students.

**<Case Handling through Deliberation by Exclusive Unit for School Violence>****Autonomous Resolution by Head of School**

- In the case of minor school violence that meets all of the four conditions below for autonomous resolution by the head of school, in which a victim student and his/her guardian do not want a meeting of the deliberation committee to be held, the head of school may resolve the school violence case autonomously.
  - A medical certificate for an injury requiring physical and/or mental treatment for no less than two weeks has not been issued
  - The school violence case did not result in property damage or the damage caused by the case has been immediately restored (including medical expenses for physical and/or mental damage)
  - School violence is not ongoing
  - School violence is not an action of retaliation against report, statement or provision of data
- For autonomous resolution by the head of school, efforts must be made to rebuild relationship between the victim and aggressor students, such as through reconciliation between the students, apology by the aggressor student and forgiveness by the victim student. In addition, educational programs including counseling, campaign activities and voluntary activities inside and outside of school may be organized for the aggressor student or programs to rebuild relationship between the victim and aggressor students may be held.

**[Note] Request to convene a meeting of the deliberation committee on a case that has been closed through autonomous resolution by the head of school**

In principle, a victim student and his/her guardian cannot request the convocation of a meeting of the deliberation committee for a case that has been closed through autonomous resolution by the head of school. The meeting, however, may be requested to the head of school in the cases below:

- If the aggressor student and his/her guardian promised to restore property damage inflicted on the victim student and his/her guardian as a result of the school violence, but failed to fulfill his/her promise
- If an additional fact that was not found through the course of an investigation on the school violence case has been identified

## 5

## Convocation of and Actions Taken by School Violence Deliberation Committee

### • What is School Violence Deliberation Committee?

- This is a legal committee installed within the District Office of Education to deliberate on the matters concerning prevention of and countermeasures against school violence, protection of victim students, guidance of and disciplinary actions on aggressor students and mediation of disputes between victim and aggressor students.
- For a case that is not subject to autonomous resolution by the head of school or if the victim student and his/her guardian do not agree to autonomous resolution by the head of school, a meeting of the deliberation committee is convened through a request of the respective school.

### • Deliberation by School Violence Deliberation Committee

- **(Involved Matters)** The deliberation committee to deal with school violence deliberates on the matters below in relation to school violence.
  - ☑ Prevention of and countermeasures against school violence
  - ☑ Protection of victim students
  - ☑ Guidance of and disciplinary actions on aggressor students
  - ☑ Mediation of disputes between victim and aggressor students
  - ☑ Other matters suggested by the head of school in relation to prevention of and countermeasures against school violence
- **(Process)** In principle, the deliberation must be carried out face to face with the victim and aggressor students and their guardians attending the deliberation committee meeting and making statements in person.
  - However, if either the victim or aggressor student has made a request or if special circumstances need to be taken into consideration, such as the location of school being in an island area, the deliberation may be carried out over the phone, through video call or in writing.
  - The victim and aggressor students' absence from school due to attendance at the deliberation committee meeting may be recognized as attendance at school with the permission from the head of school; that the absence has been caused by an inevitable reason.
- **(Notification of Decision)** Following a deliberation, the deliberation committee decides on actions to be taken on the victim or aggressor student.
  - The District Office of Education notifies the decision of the deliberation committee to the victim and aggressor students or the head of school so that the deliberative actions may be taken.

## ● Protection of Victim Students

For protection of the victim student, the deliberation committee decides on one or more actions from below: Following the decision, the District Office of Education obtains consent from the victim student and his/her guardian and makes sure to execute the action(s) within seven days.

- ✔ **Psychological Counseling and Advice by Experts Inside and Outside of School:** An action to provide psychological counseling and advice through an expert from inside or outside of school so that the victim student may recover from physical and/or mental impact caused by school violence
- ✔ **Temporary Shelter:** An action to arrange for the victim student to stay at a shelter, home or counselor's room in the school for protection if there is a risk for the victim student to suffer continuous violence or retaliation from the aggressor student
- ✔ **Medical Treatment and Care:** An action to arrange for the victim student to receive treatment at a medical institute for a physical and/or mental injury suffered as a result of school violence
  - ✘ If a victim student receives treatment at home or a care center, the victim student must submit a certificate specifying the treatment period or a relevant documentary evidence to school
- ✔ **Change of Class:** An action to transfer the victim student to another class within school by reflecting the opinion of the victim student and his/her guardian
- ✔ **Other Actions Necessary for Protection of Victim Student:** An action to request cooperation and support to medical institutes, legal aid organizations and school violence-related organizations considering the type of school violence and age of the victim student

### [Note] Additional support for protection of victim students

- (Attendance Recognition) When the head of school acknowledges the necessity, the absence from school by a victim student who needs protection may be recognized as attendance if the absence was necessary for the implementation of protective actions on the student. In this case, objective data, such as a medical certificate or a doctor's note, are required.
- (Prohibition of Disadvantage) It is ensured that the victim student is not disadvantaged in terms of his/her academic performance assessment, etc. as a result of protective actions. In addition, if the victim student was absent from school and failed to take an exam, the necessary actions shall be taken to prevent any disadvantages on the student according to the school record management regulations.
- (Provision of Information) When a decision for protective actions is made for the victim student, the student may be guided with the information below from school:
  - Information on organizations that assist school violence victim students
  - Information on programs that help school violence victim students
  - Information on organizations providing school violence-related reconciliation and dispute mediation services

## ● Actions Taken on Aggressor Students

For protection of the victim student and guidance and education of the aggressor student, the deliberation committee decides on one or more actions from below:

- ✔ **Written Apology to Victim Student:** An action to arrange for the aggressor student to apologize to the victim student in writing about the action of violence committed
- ✔ **Prohibition of Physical Contact with, Threat to and Retaliation against Victim Student or a Student Who Reported the School Violence:** An action to prevent the aggressor student's physical contact with the victim student or a student who reported the school violence, and thus any further violence or retaliation
- ✔ **Voluntary Work at School:** An action to give the aggressor student an opportunity of self-reflection and repentance by performing voluntary activities within the school premises
- ✔ **Community Service:** An action to provide the aggressor student with an opportunity to feel a sense of responsibility as a member of the society and reflect on him/herself by performing community service activities at a public organization or any related organizations outside school
- ✔ **Special Education or Psychotherapy by Experts Inside and Outside of School:** An action to arrange for the aggressor student to complete special training and/or receive psychotherapy at an institution designated by the superintendent of each Office of Education within a period determined by the deliberation committee
- ✔ **Suspension:** An action to keep the aggressor student from attending school so as to temporarily protect the victim student by isolating the victim from the aggressor student and provide the aggressor student with an opportunity of self-reflection and repentance
- ✔ The period of suspension of the aggressor student shall not be included in the number of days of school attendance, but processed as a period of unexcused absence.
- ✔ **Change of Class:** An action to transfer the aggressor student to another class within school so as to separate the aggressor student from the victim student
- ✔ **Transfer to Another School:** An action to transfer the aggressor student to another school so as to isolate the aggressor student from the victim student and prevent further actions of violation of the aggressor student against the victim student
- ✔ **Expulsion from School:** An action taken to protect the victim student and when it is acknowledged that the aggressor student cannot be guided or educated (not applicable to an aggressor student enrolled in the compulsory education system)
  - ※ If the aggressor student refuses to or evades the action, the deliberation committee may request the head of the relevant District Office of Education to take another action

### [Note] Special education for aggressor student and his/her guardian

- The special education for an aggressor student is divided into "special education as an action taken against the aggressor student" and "additional special education" through which the aggressor student, whom has already "written an apology to the victim student" and been "removed from school", must complete special training or receive psychotherapy at an institution designated by the superintendent of each Office of Education.
- The guardian of the aggressor student must also complete the special training and a failure to do so may be fined with amount not exceeding KRW 3 million.

## 6

**Rebuilding of Relationship and Dispute Mediation**

- ⦿ **(Rebuilding of Relationship)** The respective school organizes a relationship rebuilding program by holding one-on-one interviews with the victim and aggressor students in advance so that the students may return to their normal life or rebuild their relationship through understanding and communication.

  - A relationship rebuilding program must be implemented by preferentially considering the victim student's opinion rather than forcing the student's attendance.
  - A relationship rebuilding program may only be implemented with consent from both the victim and aggressor students and may end it when either student expresses an intention to stop participating in the program.
  
- ⦿ **(Dispute Mediation)** A dispute between the victim and aggressor students or their guardians arising from the occurrence of damage in relation to school violence shall be mediated by the deliberation committee.

  - **(Request for Dispute Mediation)** A person involved in a dispute (victim or aggressor) may request for a dispute mediation in the cases below by filling out the "Dispute Mediation Application Form" and submitting it to the deliberation committee:
    - ☑ Victim student requesting monetary compensation, such as for medical expenses for physical and/or mental injury
    - ☑ Aggressor student requesting settlement through monetary compensation, such as for medical expenses for physical and/or mental injury
      - ※ Upon requesting for dispute mediation, the deliberation committee shall start the mediation process within five days. The period of dispute mediation shall be less than one month.
  - **(Refusal to/Suspension of Dispute Mediation)** In any of the cases below, a dispute mediation may be rejected or suspended:
    - ☑ Either of the parties refusing to proceed with dispute mediation
    - ☑ The victim student accusing or filing a civil suit against the aggressor student regarding school violence
    - ☑ The content of the dispute mediation application form being clearly false or lack of justifiable grounds
  - **(Completion of Dispute Mediation)** When a dispute mediation is completed, the deliberation committee prepares an agreement where the details of the dispute and the result of mediation are written and sends it to the parties involved. The completion of a dispute mediation does not mean that a meeting of the deliberation committee is not held or actions are not taken against the aggressor student. However, it may be considered when a decision of actions is made for the aggressor student.

## [Appendix 1] School Violence Report & Affiliated Organizations

	<p><b>Youth Counseling Center</b> Youth Counseling Center receives reports on and offers counseling service for youth in crisis and school violence.</p> <p> 1388  <a href="http://www.cyber1388.kr">www.cyber1388.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>The Blue Tree Foundation</b> The Blue Tree Foundation provides online and over-the-phone counseling service for school violence and gives guidance to the victim students and their families. The School Violence SOS Support Group offers reconciliation and dispute settlement, as well as consulting services and advices.</p> <p> 1588-9128  <a href="http://www.btf.or.kr">www.btf.or.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>Korea Legal Aid Corporation</b> Korea Legal Aid Corporation offers legal services including legal counseling as well as legal aid and criminal defense services by lawyers and public judicial officers.</p> <p> 132  <a href="http://www.klac.or.kr">www.klac.or.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>Wee Project</b> Schools and Offices of Education offer student counseling services. ※ Wee Class (school) - Wee Center (District Office of Education) - Wee School (Provincial/City Office of Education)</p> <p> <a href="http://www.wee.go.kr">www.wee.go.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>Dorandoran</b> Dorandoran offers educational content for school violence prevention and response.</p> <p> <a href="http://www.dorandoran.go.kr">www.dorandoran.go.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>Edunet T-Clear</b> Edunet T-Clear offers school violence-related teaching and learning materials as well as cyber violence prevention and information ethics education materials.</p> <p> <a href="http://www.edunet.net">www.edunet.net</a></p>
	<p><b>Cyber Safety Protector of Korean National Police Agency</b> Cyber Safety Protector receives cyber-crime reports and offers counseling services.</p> <p> <a href="http://www.police.go.kr/www/security/cyber.jsp">www.police.go.kr/www/security/cyber.jsp</a></p>
	<p><b>SAFETY Dream (National Police Agency's Center for Missing Persons)</b> Safety Dream receives school violence and cyber violence reports and offers counseling services.</p> <p> <a href="http://www.safe182.go.kr">www.safe182.go.kr</a></p>
	<p><b>Internet Addiction Prevention Center</b> Internet Addiction Prevention Center offers counseling services (via bulletin board and/or messengers) in relation to Internet addiction.</p> <p> <a href="http://www.iapc.or.kr">www.iapc.or.kr</a></p>

## [Appendix 2] Organizations for School Violence Victims

(as of Dec. 2019)

Region	No	Organization	Address	Contact	Type			
					Counseling	Temporary Shelter		Hospital
						Emergency	Boarding	
National (1)	1	Haemalgum Healing Center	77, Daegeum-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Korea	+8270-7119-4119	0	-	0	-
Seoul (3)	2	Seoul Wee Center	48, Songwol-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea	+82-2-3999-505	0	0	-	-
	3	Seoul Maeumirang Wee Center	#106, Seoul Seongdong District Office of Education, 280, Gosanja-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul, Korea	+82-2-2297-7887	0	0	-	-
	4	Seoul Balgeumirang Wee Center	97, Nambusunhwan-ro 172-gil, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, Korea	+82-2-853-2460	0	0	-	-
Busan (1)	5	Conflict Recovery Center (Emergency)	#125, 1-dong, 291, Hasinjungang-ro, Saha-gu, Busan, Korea	+82-51-203-8116	0	-	-	-
Daegu (1)	6	Daedong Wee Center	1F, Daedong Hospital Annex Building, 177-2, Hwarang-ro, Dong-gu, Daegu, Korea	+82-53-746-7386	0	-	-	0
Incheon (1)	7	Incheon Wee Center (Pygmalion Center of Love and Hope)	2F, 73, Munhwa-ro 169beongil, Namdong-gu, Incheon, Korea	+82-32-550-1703	0	-	-	-
Gwangju (4)	8	Gwangju Youth Counseling & Welfare Center	5F, 173, Sangmujayu-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju, Korea	+82-62-226-8181	0	-	-	-
	9	Maeumieum Psychological Consultation Center	5F, 888, Hoejae-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju, Korea	+82-62-654-3030	0	-	-	-
	10	Inuri Child Development & Psychology Center	4F, Sangji Bldg., 510, Seoljuk-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Korea	+82-62-574-6850	0	-	-	-
	11	Honam University Student Counseling Center	20, Honamdae-gil, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju, Korea	+8-2-62-940-5630	0	-	-	-
Daejeon (2)	12	Daejeon Youth Counseling & Welfare Center	6F, Daejeon YWCA Center, Daejeoncheondong-ro, Dong-gu, Daejeon, Korea	+82-42-257-2000	0	-	-	-
	13	Daejeon YMCA Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence Counseling Center	128, Daeheung-ro, Jung-gu, Daejeon, Korea	+82-42-254-3038	0	-	-	-
Ulsan (1)	14	Healing Wee Center of Ulsan Metropolitan Office of Education	2F, 103, Eonyang-ro, Eonyang-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan, Korea	+82-52-255-8190	0	0	-	-
Sejong (1)	15	Sejong Aram Center (Sejong Wee Center)	2F, Jongchon Welfare Center, 116, Doum 1-ro, Sejong-si, Korea	+82-44-715-7979	0	-	-	-
Gyeonggi-do (10)	16	Dream Tree Children Counseling Center	14, Angok-ro 194beongil, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-32-347-7205	0	-	-	-
	17	Nurim Youth Education and Welfare Center	#315, Jayu Center Bldg., 358, Hwarang-ro, Gojan-dong, Danwon-gu, Ansan-si Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-402-4145	0	-	-	-
	18	Raphael Counseling and Welfare Center	81-10, Eunjeon-ro, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-832-6401	0	-	-	-
	19	Maeumshimteo Psychological Counseling Center	91, Seohui-ro, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-635-1279	0	-	-	-
	20	Jieum Psychological Research Center	3F, 6-1, Damunjangang 1-gil, Yongmun-myeon, Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-775-5507	0	-	-	-
	21	Suwon Children and Youth Mental Health and Welfare Center	1F, Dongmal-ro 47beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-242-5737	0	-	-	-
	22	Todang Youth Training Center	25, Jungang-ro 633beon-gil, Deogyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-970-0031	0	-	-	-
	23	Hanwool Development Supporting Center	4F, 544, Gyeongchunbuk-ro, Toegyewon-eup, Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-572-6377	0	-	-	-
	24	Korea Education Association	2F, 58, Seungdu-gil, Gongdo-eup, Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-656-1885	0	-	-	-
	25	Hanul Educational and Cultural Support Center	#304 & 305, Cheongseo-ro, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	+82-31-946-9069	0	-	-	-



Region	No	Organization	Address	Contact	Type			
					Counseling	Temporary Shelter		Hospital
						Emergency	Boarding	
Gangwon-do (4)	26	Saimdang Education Center (Center for Healing of School Violence Victims)	284-24, Yeonju-ro, Jumunjin-eup, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Korea	+82-33-640-6530	0	0	-	-
	27	Gangwon Students Education Center	1394, Chunghyo-ro, Nam-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, Korea	+82-33-269-6622	0	0	-	-
	28	Chuncheon Family Wee Center	24, Mancheon-ro 143beon-gil, Dong-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, Korea	+82-33-262-1607	0	0	-	-
	29	Wonju Family Wee Center	344, Yongsugol-gil, Panbu-myeon, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do, Korea	+82-33-761-0700	0	0	-	-
Chungcheongbuk-do (1)	30	Korea Organization for Victim Assistance KOVA Chungcheongbuk-do Branch	#302, 4, Hyanggun-ro 53beon-gil, Cheongwon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	+82-43-224-9517	0	-	-	-
Chungcheongnam-do (1)	31	Kkumgrin Center	#403, Central Village, 37-8, Cheongsu 7-ro, Cheongdang-dong, Dongnam-gu, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea	+82-70-4917-7581-5	0	0	-	-
Jeollabuk-do (1)	32	Mind Healing Center (Jeonbuk Youth Counseling & Welfare Center)	346, Paldal-ro, Deokjin-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do, Korea	+82-63-271-0117	0	-	-	-
Jeollanam-do (3)	33	Goheung Youth Space Center	200, Deokheungyangjok-gil, Dongil-myeon, Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, Korea	+82-61-830-1515	0	-	-	-
	34	Naju National Hospital	1328-31, Senam-ro, Sanpo-myeon, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do, Korea	+82-61-330-4114	-	-	-	0
	35	Suncheon Medical Center	2, Seomunseongteo-gil, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do, Korea	+82-61-759-9597	-	-	-	0
Gyeongsangbuk-do (3)	36	Gyeongsangbuk-do Youth Center (School Violence Victims Support Center)	20, Chukjejang-gil, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea	+82-54-850-1075	0	-	-	-
	37	Wee Center of Yeongju District Office of Education	165, Gaheung-ro, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea	+82-54-630-4216	0	-	-	-
	38	Wee Center of Chilgok District Office of Education	33, Jungang-ro 10-gil, Waegwan-eup, Chilgok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea	+82-54-979-2129	0	-	-	-
Gyeongsangnam-do (7)	39	(Changwon) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Changwon District Office of Education	3, Jungang-daero 228beon-gil, Uichang-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-210-0461	0	-	-	0
	40	(Jinju) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Jinju District Office of Education	4F, Jinju District Office of Education, 8, Bibong-ro 23beon-gil, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-740-2091	0	-	-	0
	41	(Gimhae) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Gimhae District Office of Education	4F, West Wing, 7, Saman-ro 24beon-gil, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-70-8767-7576	0	-	-	0
	42	(Sacheon) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Sacheon District Office of Education	85, Simsa-ro, Sacheon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-830-1544	0	-	-	0
	43	(Tongyeong) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Tongyeong District Office of Education	Tongyeong District Office of Education, 25-32, Jungnim 2-ro, Gwangdo-myeon, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-650-8025	0	-	-	0
	44	(Yangsan) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Yangsan District Office of Education	2F, Yangsan District Office of Education, 53, Cheongnyong-ro, Mulgeum-eup, Yangsan-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-379-3263	0	-	-	0
	45	(Milyang) Aijoa Hope and Dream Center = Wee Center of Milyang District Office of Education	1F, Gifted Education Center, 1524, Miryang-daero, Sangnam-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea	+82-55-350-1490	0	-	-	0
Jeju-do (4)	46	Jeju Youth Counseling & Welfare Center	3F, Danil Bldg., 395, Nohyeong-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, Korea	+82-64-725-7999	0	-	-	-
	47	Jeju Haengbokdeurim Counseling Center	3F, Jeongdo Bldg., 5, Sammu-ro 1-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, Korea	+82-64-752-5354	0	-	-	-
	48	Daum Youth Counseling & Support Center	32, Seomun-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, Korea	+82-64-762-1318	0	-	-	-
	49	Inmunsupida	2F, 49, Gunam-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, Korea	-	0	-	-	-