For Cohen and Nordås (2014)

* How to define and conceptualize, “sexual violence?”
* “Importantly, the definition is gender neutral and does not preclude the existence of female perpetrators or male victims.” (p. 419).
* Think about the format that we should construct using NKDB.

The articles reviewed are based on keywords like “North Korea,” “sexual crimes,” or “sexual violence.” Additional searches were conducted for “North Korean female.” The majority of Korean scholarly work consists of case studies and in-depth interviews, with a focus on the conditions that North Korean defectors face in South Korean society. Although it is widely known or assumed that human rights violations and other forms of violence occur on a regular basis in North Korea, specific analyses on these issues are lacking.

* For example, Yi (2023) investigates the human rights of undocumented North Korean defectors in China, discovering that those repatriated face severe human rights violations and are prosecuted under North Korean criminal law. Defectors in North Korea face severe penalties, including at least five years of labor reform, property confiscation, and the death penalty. Although it is widely reported in the media that defectors face serious threats even before receiving such punishments (Kim, 2011), in-depth studies on the subject are rare.
* Kim (2011) provides an overview of human rights violations against repatriated North Korean defectors in detention facilities operated by North Korea's State Security Department and Ministry of State Security. These abuses include repeated assaults, torture, strip searches, personal belongings inspections, hygiene checks, and forced abortions. Serious human rights violations occur throughout the detention process, from assembly points to detention centers in their place of origin. However, the level of violence and abuse is frequently assumed to be constant, with few studies focusing on variations in the severity of these abuses.

Byun (2018) investigates the gender differences in torture experiences of DPRK defectors repatriated by China. The importance of this research is emphasized as it provides evidence for the defectors' acquisition of refugee status in China. A significant number of defectors are women, who are subjected to both physical and psychological torture. Using a simple t-test, the study found that women are subjected to significantly more torture than men. While human rights violations occur at assembly points near the Chinese border, torture intensifies when transferred to permanent facilities such as labor camps and reeducation centers. However, the study does not provide an explanation for these differences.

Byun, Juna. 2018. “Gender Differences of Torture Experiences among the North Korean Defectors Forcefully Repatriated by China.” *Asia-pacific Journal of Multimedia Services Convergent with Art. Humanities, and Sociology*. 8(11): 339-48. [in Korean, not recommend].

Kim, Yun Young .2011. “Human Rights in Fringement and Countermeasures for Enforced Repatriation in North Korea Defector.” *The Journal of Police Policies*, 25(1), 157-199. [In Korean]

Yi, Soyoung. 2023. “A Study on China’s Response to North Korean Women Defecting to China and How to Protect Their Human Rights.” *The Journal of Humanities and Social science*, 14(3), 3043-3052. [In Korean]