

2015 NYPI

Annual Report

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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

Contents

Message from the President _5

Overview _7



I Research Projects in 2015

1. Research and Budget Planning _11
2. Youth Activities & Competencies Research _17
3. Youth Protection & Welfare Research _25
4. Statistics & Basics Research _33
5. Policy Issues Strategy _39
6. Cooperative Research _43



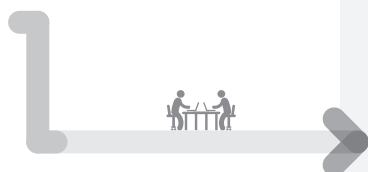
II Research Related Activities in 2015

1. WARDY _51
2. Academic Exchange _57
3. Other Research-Related Activities _79



III 2016 Research Plan

1. Youth Activities & Participations Research Office _97
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office _101
3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office _105
4. Statistics & Basics Research Office _109



Appendices

1. Organization Chart _115
2. List of Research Staff _119
3. Publications _123
4. List of Events (2015) _129
5. List of Research Projects (2010-2015) _133

Message from the President





National Youth Policy Institute
President
Roh, Hyouk

As the only national youth research institute in Korea, since its foundation in 1989 to the present, the National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) has contributed to the establishment of national youth policy, based on diverse theoretical research and the scientific analysis of youth.

We have especially strived for basic youth research, such as child/youth panel research, strengthening the ability of youth activities and the establishment of important national policy related to their protection and welfare. Also, we are doing our utmost to provide reasonable and practical policy alternatives to solve urgent current issues surrounding youth runaways, violence and suicide. While we have developed various required youth systems and programs, we have at the same time also worked on policy research for child/youth rights and improvement to meet the needs of the international society.

NYPI will clearly recognize our given responsibility and role, and become the leading research institute in youth policy, through the qualitative improvement of research and innovative efforts. As of 2016, our research teams have been reorganized into four teams: Youth Activities & Participations Research Office, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office, Statistics & Basics Research Office. We have also set up the Northeast Asia Youth Analysis Center in 2015 in order to promote international cooperations for policy and research on youth.

This report contains the summary of the research projects and research activities conducted over a year in 2015. We are always open for communication and we will listen to your valuable opinions.

Thank you.

Overview





Mission

- Contribute to the creation of new driving force for national development in future society through basic and policy studies related to the youth

Management Goals

- Strengthen pre-emptive and converged research capabilities
- Establish rational and efficient research system
- Improve management of the institute and vitalize promotional activities

Mid to Long Term Goals

- Establish research system by the life cycle
- Strengthen system for scientific policy study
- Establish creative organizational culture

Principal Functions

- Researching, consulting, analyzing and evaluating youth-related policies
- Supporting and consulting non-government youth-related organizations
- Promoting cooperation for youth development between civil and governmental sectors and among corporate, academic and research fields



Research Projects in 2015

1. Research and Budget Planning
2. Youth Activities & Competencies Research
3. Youth Protection & Welfare Research
4. Statistics & Basics Research
5. Policy Issues Strategy
6. Cooperative Research



01

Research and Budget Planning



A Study on the Development Plan for International Youth Exchange Activity towards a Peaceful Community of Northeast Asian Region

Kim, Ki-Hyun, Hwang, Se-Young

International youth exchange activity can be one of alternatives for realizing the formation of a peaceful community in the Northeast Asian region which has been an important current issue in our society. The objective of this study was to analyze the current situation relating to international youth exchange activities and propose the future orientations.

Concerning the international youth exchange activity, this study reviewed the related concepts and analyzed the current projects run by central and local governments and non-governmental sectors. As a result, it was found out that in spite of the recent increase, the international youth exchange projects tended to be run by each sector without coordination, and there was an imbalance in terms of the partner countries within the Northeast Asia region. Furthermore, the study categorized the current international youth exchange activities in terms of the form of activity such as 1) experience and visiting, 2) discussion and 3) volunteering, and provided an in-depth analysis of the features of the projects in each category, in order to pursue diversity in terms of the contents of the international youth exchange activity. Meanwhile, a large scale survey was conducted

among approximately 10,000 number of Korean youth, confirming that the effect of international youth exchange activities on the youth's global competence, global citizenship and multi-cultural competence was statistically significant. The data was further compared with the surveys with the Japanese and Chinese youth who participated in the international exchange activity, with foci on the national image, perceptions on the current issues in the region and common agendas for the youth activities. Finally, a delphi survey was conducted in order to glean from the expert suggestions on the definition and the aim of the international youth exchange activity, policy support, agendas for activity, and future directions. Japanese and Chinese policy was also reviewed with a focus on the international youth exchange.

Based on the results, the study made suggestions for policy as follows: 1) to revise the current Youth Activity Promotion Act, 2) to strengthen the role of coordination, 3) to develop common agendas for active discussion between the youth, and finally, to increase multilateral activities by including more partners such as Mongolia, Russia and North Korea.

Research on the Part-time Work of the Youth and Policy Direction II

Hwang, Yeo-Jung, Kim, Jung-Sook

The research is conducted with the understanding that the working conditions of youth need to be significantly improved, based on the fact that the percentage of Korean youth in part-time employment is increasing yet their working conditions are gradually deteriorating. This study aims to develop policy plans based on the thorough understanding of youth's part-time working experiences.

To effectively accomplish the purpose of the research, the study was designed as a 2-year project. In 2014, the first year of research, survey was conducted on minors between the ages 15 and 18 to grasp their working conditions and to identify policy needs. In 2015, working conditions of late adolescents were studied along with the development of policy plans. Unlike minors under the age of 18, youths over 18 are considered adults and not subject to special protection. Although they are providing the same labor as adults, they are not receiving fair compensation because their part-time employment is deemed temporary, short-term, and transitional labor. With the abovementioned context in mind, survey and face-to-face interview were conducted to grasp the working conditions of late adolescent part-timers. Also, laws related to late adolescent part-time employment and the outcome of related policy measures were analyzed. Survey and interview results revealed that although the respondents were investing significant amount of time and energy to part-time employment, they were experiencing unfair treatment and violation of

rights. Also, awareness of labor rights and interests were low among late adolescents. Based on these results, the research makes policy suggestions for late adolescent part-time employment in 4 different areas. First, strengthening management and supervision of online employment information sites/employment agency sites, increasing utilization of online employment information sites/employment agency sites as channels to spread labor protection policy, and supporting adequate part-time employment opportunities were proposed as ways to improve job searching environment for late adolescents. Second, nurturing labor market environment that complies to employment contract requirements, requiring detailed statement of wages, devising plans to guarantee rights to break, improving labor supervision methods in places of business, and expanding labor supervision were suggested as plans to improve part-time working conditions. Third, policy measures suggested for protecting part-time labor rights include improving the system for handling overdue part-time working wages, strengthening the reporting and counseling system for unfair treatment at workplace, prohibiting wage cuts of part-timers during probation, and devising substantial measures for protecting emotional laborers. Fourth, to stimulate labor rights education, implementing labor rights education to late adolescents and conducting labor law education to employers were proposed.

An International Comparative Study on Youth Policy of Northeast Asian Countries

Kim, Jung-Sook, Kim, Ki-Hyun, Hwang, Se-Young

This research deduced policy issues based on the analysis on youth policies enforced in Northeast Asian countries including Japan, China and Russia while carrying forward research cooperation and exchanges with researchers in relevant countries through Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum.

It was found that the 3 Northeast Asian countries include the late 20s in their youth policy target and suggest support policy for youth independence such as youth employment or venturing as their important policy subjects. Regarding this, the youth policy status of the whole world was checked, and found that 90 countries are enforcing policies including 30s as their target. Besides, the number of countries which specified youth in the

name of their central departments are 98 (72.6%) out of total 135. The result of the investigation on the general plans on youth policy showed that Japan, China and Russia have selected and are enforcing youth transition to adulthood and support policy for youth independence as their critically important policy subjects.

This research suggested the need of revising the age regulations to include late 20s and connections and cooperations between the researchers in Northeast Asian region as policy issues. In the long term, this research provided opinions on policy enforcement and administrative structure reorganization plan to encompass children, youth and young adults.

A Policy Study of Capacity Development Program for Youth Who Do Not Attend College

Youn, Min-Jong, Kim, Ki-Hyun, Han, Do-Hee

This study aimed to develop a capacity development program for youth who do not plan to attend college. Analysis of various source of qualitative and quantitative data (Korean Education and Employment Panel, KEEP) sets showed that youth who decide not to enroll college often suffer from the lack of adequate technical and behavioral competence and struggle to enter the competitive labor market. Furthermore, findings indicated that these youth do not possess sufficient economic and social resources that promote them to plan their future career and long-term life plan. As a result, substantial number of youth tend to stay unemployed or either find a temporary, low-skilled and low-paid, jobs.

Based on these findings, we suggested an extension of after school program that can develop the necessary capacity for labor of high school students who do not plan to attend college. The current after school program is designed for middle school students whereas our suggested program extends the participants eligibility to high school students and provide the opportunity to these youth to acquire necessary skills and competence to facilitate the entrance to the labor market. As a way to implement our suggested capacity development program, we discussed the necessary policy procedures and implication on the youth development policy in South Korea.



02

Youth Activities & Competencies Research



A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities II

Choi, Chang-Wook, Moon, Ho-Young

This study aimed to investigate the current state of Korean youths' participations in hands-on activities and further suggest adequate measures to promote their participations. Study methods consisted of a literature review, the survey on Korean youths' participations in the activity, a survey of expert opinions and more. Results were anticipated to implicate an evidence-based policy for promoting the participation and activity in Korea.

The results of youth survey indicated that over the past year, as high as 97.4% of Korean adolescents reported to have experienced one or more hands-on activities. Among various domains of activities, Health and Hygiene Domain showed the highest participation rate (93.7%). Their satisfactions on participating in the activity were above the average level. The participation was mainly organized in groups by schools and frequently recommended by teachers. On the other hand, the participation was mainly restricted due to lack of time, implicating their responses for securing more time to promote their active involvement in activities. For future participation, adolescents reported to have relatively high preference for activities in Art and Popular Culture Domain and Career Exploration and Work Experience Domain. Additionally, in the analysis, it was found that depending on whether a youth participated in the activity or not, his/her self-esteem, career maturity, perceived well-being, and leadership life skills differed significantly.

In the survey of expert opinions, following results were found : First, as to the greatest obstacles hindering youth participations, youths reported lack of time as the cause, leaders and management ministry officers pointed out poor working environments, and parents·school·local community representatives put them down to low awareness about the activity and the education system that focuses only on college entrance exams. Subsequently, the participant, leader, and representative groups each suggested strengthening network and collaboration between schools and management institutions, expanding subsidies for youth activities, and improving awareness of youth activities, respectively, as the foremost adequate measures for promoting the youth participation.

Second, as a current issue of youth activity-policy, national and provincial government representatives reported lack of budgets for the implement of the policy, youth ministry officers reported inadequate skills in the transmission of administrative instructions among youth ministry-affiliates, and managers of youth-training centers pointed out lack of network and collaboration among the related youth centers. Subsequently, each of the above groups placed an emphasis on measures such as the expansion of budget for youth fostering policy, the reestablishment of the role and function in affiliated institutions of youth ministry and in youth organizations, the reinforcement of

network and collaboration among them, and the empowerment of support and management in youth training centers. Third, in understanding the current state of school-drop-outs' participation in youth activities and their obstacles from the institutional and policy aspects, school-drop-out participants, administrative institution officers and leaders, and representatives of family, school, and local community confirmed lack of information about hands-on activities for youth and difficulties in approaching them, a shortage of manpower and related-subsidies, negative awareness of activities for school-drop-outs and their lack of interests, and a shortage of activity program well fitted for individual characteristics as the greatest problems, respectively. Further, in order to increase their participations, the participant, leader, and representative groups each suggested measures as strengthening collaborations among schools, counseling and social welfare centers, improving labor conditions for the staff, and reinforcing network in local community for school-drop-outs. From the institutional and policy perspective,

a need for the establishment of network and collaboration among related-government ministries was reported.

Based on the results above, this study suggests several basic strategies to activate adolescents' participations in hands-on activities as follows; strengthening the initiatives of youths, stability based on activities, professionalism in activity management institutions for adolescents and in leaders implementing youth activities, effectiveness of the activity, continuity of network and collaboration, etc. Subsequently, the youth policy measures built upon the strategies are proposed: (1) to ensure opportunities for participation in the activity; (2) to empower capabilities of leaders and management institutions for youth; (3) to secure supports from families, schools, and local communities for youth activities; (4) to strengthen a youth activity policy; and (5) to promote participations of school-drop-outs in hands-on activities. In conclusion, the policy measures that consist of 17 implementational details/tasks for the forementioned five areas are suggested.



A Study of Youth Happiness Community's Index and Construction Project III



Kim, Young-Han, Oh, Hae-Sub, Sung, Yun-Sook, Jung, Yun-Mi

As the third year research of the 'Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project,' the study deals with the analysis of the basic research, introductory research and international trends of the first year, finalizations of the youth happiness index and examination of the community youth happiness level and national investigation of the second year, and management of youth monitoring group project and establishment of the basic plan for constructing a happy city for youth.

In the third year, the youth happiness index was additionally developed for systematization and calculation of the composite index. Regarding the 2015 enforced policy of youth, the Youth Policy Monitoring Group was managed in 17 cities and provinces, Gunsan-si was selected as a model for promoting a demo business for constructing a detailed business model of building a happy local community and business promotion strategies were systematized.

State of Adolescent Sharing Activities and Improvement Plans

Lee, Kyeong-Sang

The purpose of this study is to examine the state of policies related to sharing activities of adolescents such as volunteering and donating goods to strengthen the social communal character of adolescents that has been weakening due to the recent increase in bipolarization and individualism, and to present improvement plans.

For this, first, the concept of adolescent sharing activities such as volunteering and donations, impact factors, and theoretical discussions on participation effects were examined. Second, after taking a brief look at the features of policies related to major adolescent sharing activities of Korea and abroad, third, qualitative and quantitative studies were conducted on the state of adolescent sharing activities. After conducting expert FGI on experts, fourth, final improvement plans were suggested on adolescent sharing activities through policy meetings.

Research results showed that 83.9% of Korean adolescents participated in volunteer activities in the past year and 51.8% made donations. It was found that various factors related to sharing activities such as social capital, opportunity to make contributions, awareness of friends and

family, personal norms, altruistic motivation, and personal enjoyment affected adolescents in participation of sharing activities.

Also, sharing activities were found to have an impact on the personal and social growth of adolescents in the order of donation activities, self-planned volunteer activities, and volunteer activities planned out as school educational courses. Similar results were deduced in qualitative studies as well. In the expert FGI, need to expand self-planned volunteer activities, need to promote volunteer-related club activities, need for careful activation of adolescent donation activities, and strengthening of sharing activity education for adolescents were presented.

Based on this, policy tasks such as increased self-planned volunteer activity time, strengthened adolescent sharing activity education, activation of volunteer-related club activities, limited promotion of adolescent donation activities, strengthened linking with community of adolescent sharing activities, establishment of expert coordinators for adolescent sharing activities, and strengthened incentives for teachers in charge of adolescent sharing activities were presented.

Study on the Role Redefinition and Identity Establishment of Youth Facilities

Kim, Hyung-Joo

This study aims to restructure the roles and functions of youth facilities by reflecting the demands of the times and the society on recent youth activities. To be more specific, it will first identify the needs and demands of the times and the society on changes in youth facilities, centering on key stakeholders. Then, taking the needs and demands of the times and the society into account, it will establish the roles and identity of improved youth facilities and draw detailed policy recommendations.

To this end, the authors during this study performed extensive research on literature, held consultative meetings with expert and onsite conferences for youth facility operators of each region, and hosted focus group interviews with youth facility operators of each facility type, as well as conducting a survey on staff at youth facilities. A workshop has been also held to produce policy recommendations.

This study derived the following seven policy recommendations:

- Prepare user-centric policies to raise the awareness of youth facilities
- Link curriculum with non-curriculum to enhance the usage of youth facilities and user satisfaction

- Revitalize everyday programs to raise the likelihood of youth participation in youth facilities
- Operate contests appropriate to local conditions and institutionalize the installation format of youth facilities
- Prepare criteria for compensation and posting of youth instructors to normalize the operation of youth facilities
- Strengthen the connection and cooperation with citizen autonomy as part of local community
- Seek standing training programs and better treatment for youth instructors working at youth facilities

The study also presented policy recommendations, each of which has been specified in terms of its objective, description, implementation plans and implementation scheme.

Lastly, based on detailed findings of this study, the authors proposed conclusion including policy implications on action plans for the role redefinition and identity establishment of youth facilities.

A Study on Character Education through Youth Activities by Local Youth Centers

Lim, Jee-Youn

The purpose of this study is to examine current status and to analyze local community needs for a character education promotion act, which was recently passed by the National Assembly in South Korea. This study defines youth character education in local communities as “activity programs provided by local youth centers and institutes encouraging youth to develop properly and to raise their competencies.”

This study conducts literature reviews, examination of experts’ opinions, qualitative case study, analysis of current programs, Delphi research, experts’ workshops, and council of policy. The results of this study can be divided into two parts; first, direction of policy for local youth institutes’ activating character education programs is provided; second, character education program model and implications for character education in schools are suggested.

This study finds five different character education program operation models in local communities: participation-experience model, youth planning model, youth-local resident planning model, local improvement model, and school-local community relationship model. By interviewing eighteen youth and sixteen youth experts, this study also finds that character education programs are effective for developing diverse positive character such as

self-esteem, sincere, concern, social responsibility, courtesy, self-control, honesty-courage, wisdom, righteousness, and citizenship.

Twelve policy-tasks and progress plans are provided by three-time Delphi research, evaluating importance and priority. Twelve policy-tasks and progress plans are as follows: 1) preparation of motivating methods regarding participants’ needs, 2) provision of long-term project operation model focusing on active problem-solution, 3) proposing operation model emphasizing youth’s developing and forming relationship, 4) having workshop dealing experts’ know-how of operating programs, 5) sharing excellent cases of operating programs, 6) developing joint operation of experience-activity programs using local resources, 7) youth institutes’ securing finances for school related projects, 8) preparing cooperative system among local resources, 9) planning successful cooperation experiences between local community and school, 10) developing infrastructure of local resources and operating continuous and cooperative relationship, 11) expanding participants of school teacher training including youth experts in local communities, and 12) starting higher level of teacher training by using program consulting format. This study provides a road map of each policy-tasks and progress plans.

A Study on the Utilization of Social Media for the Vitalization of Youth Culture

Bai, Sang-Youl

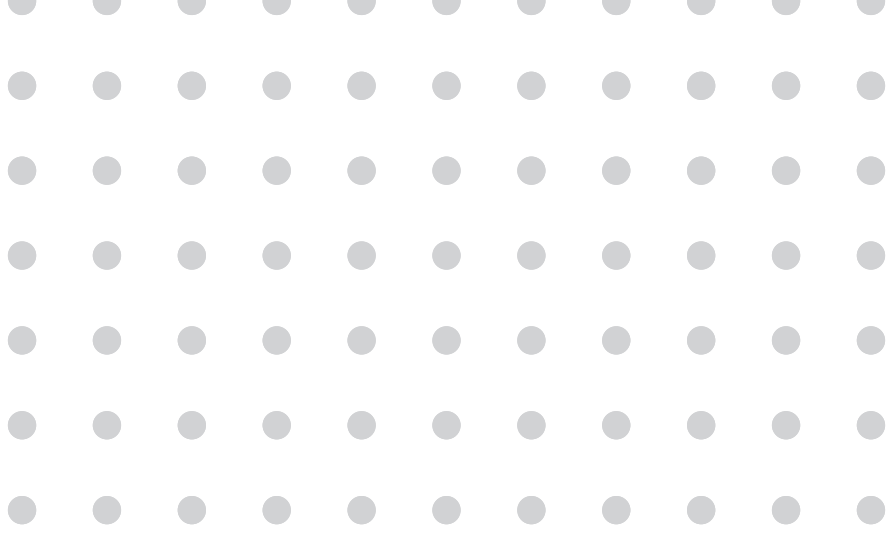
The main purpose of this study is twofold: One is to explore the life conditions Korean youth face specifically in terms of education, leisure, social participation etc. and the values and attitudes Korean youth generally exhibit. The second is to delve into the possibility of and the range of the utilization of social media for the vitalization of youth culture. The ultimate goal of this study, therefore, is to suggest policy directions our society and the Korean government should provide, by utilizing social media to serve as a useful tool in developing youth culture, as well as the field of communication for Korean youth.

The author surveyed approximately 2,500 middle school and high school students nationwide on youth culture and their social media use. In addition, the author organized the qualitative study with its basis in two keywords, social media and youth culture, analyzing the discourses found within youth discussion forums on Facebook. In addition, domestic and foreign case studies were conducted in order for the Korean government and society to benchmark in the future.

According to the results of this study, most Korean youths obtain a number of psychological, as well as functional benefits, from utilizing social media. They recognize social media as value neutral; therefore, social media could offer positive or negative effects depending on how it is used. Based

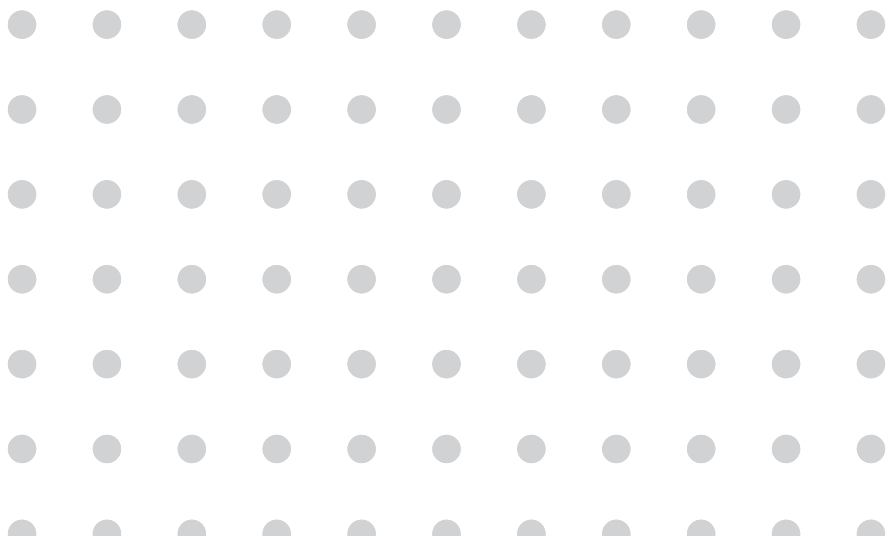
on this study, Korean youths list “self-expression,” “information gathering,” and “communication” as the three major functions of social media. Many of the surveyed youths answered that they could gather useful information, grasp social issues and agenda, and construct public opinions through social media. In addition, they fully recognized that social media could serve as an important tool for youths to help release stress, share their interests with friends, and identify people’s individualities.

Through social media, harmful content has been easily delivered and dispersed to people including youths. In this situation, the author proposes that our society should provide rigid rules and put in a great deal of social efforts to screen out such immoral and harmful contents. In the meantime, we should also help youths build their digital literacy, which would be able to maximize the benefits of social media in terms of the collective intelligence and social capital. To successfully achieve the abovementioned goals, the author suggests the following: First, school-based media education should be systemically established; Second, several government-operated camps such as the Internet Dream Village, which helps youths suffering from smartphone and Internet addiction, should be established nationwide; Lastly, parent education programs and government-operated PR should be provided.



03

Youth Protection & Welfare Research



Study on Measures to Develop Entrepreneurship Education Model and to Encourage Start-Up for Youth II :

Nurturing Entrepreneurship and Promoting Business Startups of Youth in Crisis

Lee, Eu-Gené

This study, through a survey of young people in crisis belonging to the highest risk group, including both reform school students and graduates, on their understanding of entrepreneurship and business start-up, had the aim of developing policy support proposals that could instill sustainable entrepreneurship values in the minds of those young people, build the necessary human and material infrastructure, and develop capabilities and action strategies. To accomplish this aim, we conducted a survey of 908 young people under protection and 5,310 secondary school students, and also held in-depth interviews with 18 reform school teachers and 18 young people under protection.

The major findings of our study are as follows: Survey respondents, both among young people under protection and secondary school students, picked initiative, self-esteem, social solidarity and business start-up capability as factors affecting personal capacity for entrepreneurship. Initiative was placed at the top of the list. Sub-factors such as desire for achievement, the ability of self-reflection, risk-taking tendency, progressiveness and belief in one's own competence were largely influenced by initiative, but among them, belief in one's own competence was affected by self-esteem the most. On the other hand, the results of the survey on business start-up capability differed depending on the respondent group. Young people

under protection identified initiative and personal capacity for entrepreneurship as the only factors affecting business start-up capability. However, secondary school students added self-control skills and social solidarity to these. It was notable that among the sub-factors of the business start-up capability, young people under protection thought that only personal capacity for entrepreneurship influences the entrepreneurial spirit, and not confidence in one's business acumen. Both respondent groups answered that the two factors - personal capacity for entrepreneurship and business start-up capability - affect each other, but identified personal capacity for entrepreneurship as having the greater influence.

Through our in-depth interviews, it was found that reform school teachers had the common opinion that entrepreneurship is necessary for business start-up but moral character education as an area of entrepreneurship education for business start-up is a prerequisite for protected young people. Many of them said social skills are more important than skills at work. In terms of the business success rate of the young people, the teachers' estimates were evenly divided between negative and positive outlooks. According to the teachers, young people in reform schools need to have motivation and goals to change their lives, and mentors can play a decisive role in this regard. In particular, the teachers said that the lecture by the

Prumi Supporters not only increased the students' concentration but also helped them overcome frustrations regarding isolation and the fear of rehabilitation, and gain self-confidence.

The dominant opinion among the young respondents was that direct experiences such as field activities, participation in competitions and face-to-face practice at the guest house were the most helpful for setting goals. Eight out of eighteen, almost half of the respondents, said they have dreams of starting up a business in the future, and their dreams are related to what they have learned from the school-provided job training. One of the reform school graduates, already recognized as a successful business founder, said his mentor's role in his success was significant, and the Prumi Supporters helped him overcome his fear of social stigmas and develop a can-do spirit.

Based on our findings, we have made the following policy proposals: The first is to build an education and support infrastructure. This proposal includes measures to secure human resources for entrepreneurship and business start-up education, build business incubator facilities, and secure start-up funds. The second is to develop a variety of

educational programs. It is suggested that reform schools should invigorate the entrepreneurship and business start-up education, develop educational contents based on the education consumer's characteristics, diversify the teaching methods, give basic education to foster entrepreneurship and start-up businesses, and link the entrepreneurship education with the career exploration and job training programs. The third is about building cooperative systems. It includes measures to create cooperative networks and systems with local communities, among agencies and departments concerned, and with many other organizations for field trips or work to combat social stigmas. The fourth is about the discovery of new business areas. The discovery should be done in connection with the job training programs and in consideration of the education consumer's characteristics. The final proposal is to expand post-school support. It includes measures to establish a sustainable post-school management system, provide business start-up support for reform school graduates, improve the graduates' family life and economy, and boost the youth protection committee members' and Prumi Supporters' mentoring services.

Study on Measures to Develop Entrepreneurship Education Model and to Encourage Start-Up for Youth II :

Development of Youth Entrepreneurship Education Model and Activation of Business Startups

Kang, Kyung-Kuen

This is “Study for Fostering Youth Entrepreneurship & Encouraging start-up (II)” which is part of the consecutive research project scheduled for the 2014-to-2016 period. It is a second-phase study that has the aim of establishing a youth entrepreneurship education model based on the needs of the field, and proposing concrete plans to enable such education and encourage business start-ups. To attain these objectives, we have studied old documents, examined rationale and theories, conducted surveys, held workshops, and employed various other kinds of research methods. The major findings were as follows:

First, to establish systematic curriculums for youth entrepreneurship education, we have developed a youth entrepreneurship education model and curriculum proposals based on the needs of the field. The curriculum proposals cover entrepreneurship, objectives, information systems, achievement levels, teaching/learning methods and precautions, and evaluation methods and precautions according to the school level – elementary school, middle school or high school. Secondly, in relation to the creation of an educational environment for youth entrepreneurship education and the encouragement of new businesses, we have also proposed curricular connections (linkage with regular curriculums, utilization of creative co-curricular

activities, and reinforcement of connections with different school levels - elementary, middle and high schools), local community connections (exchanges with local colleges, utilization of human and material resources, and connection of co-curricular activities with local centers), an increase in the number of experts (establishment of professional personnel pools in various areas, utilization of the dedicated teacher system, and construction of a system for fostering professionals), cooperation among educational support agencies (enhancement of government agencies’ budget efficiency, improvement of program quality, and provision of exchange opportunities to educational support agencies), improvement of social awareness (redefinition of entrepreneurship, parent-focused PR and improvement of parental awareness, and cooperation with school principals and other members).

Based on the findings of our study, we have made the following policy proposals: establish systematic curriculums for youth entrepreneurship education, foster connection with local communities, promote cooperation among government agencies, improve social awareness of entrepreneurship, endeavor to secure teacher expertise, reinforce connections with higher education, and establish and operate a control tower.

A Study on Overseas Korean Youth Support as Future Talent Development Strategy I

Kim, Kyung-Jun

This study aims to shed light on how to foster young overseas Koreans as next-generation talent in the global era, and introduce policy considerations so as to support the growth and development of talented young overseas Koreans and further enable them to contribute to Korean national community development.

The studies herein - based on the review of foreign cases, the Delphi survey, youth surveys, etc. - mainly focus on the analysis of policies of Korea and that of other countries related to young overseas nationals, expert opinions, and demands of young overseas nationals as well as the establishment of policy support measures and so forth. The Association for the Studies of Koreans Abroad (ASKA) was asked to study and analyze policies on young overseas nationals of five countries, i.e., the U.S., Japan, China, Germany, and Israel. Two rounds of the Delphi survey were conducted among 30 relevant experts to gather feedback on the significance of young overseas nationals as next-generation talent, setting policy direction, major policy considerations, etc. The youth surveys pertaining to living status, Korean

national identity, etc., were carried out among roughly 700 young overseas Koreans who entered Korea via the application process of the Overseas Koreans Foundation (OKF).

Based on the study results, this paper sets out the policy vision for fostering young overseas Koreans - the objective goes above and beyond helping young overseas Koreans adjust in his/her residing country, to be aimed at contributing to Korean national community development, and further, enabling them to become a part of the global community. A total of 41 policy considerations were derived from the study results and then classified into four categories: (i) improvement of legal system; (ii) establishment of policy implementation system; (iii) fostering and support of experts on young overseas nationals; and (iv) development and operation of programs. This paper also presents special policy measures for consideration depending on regional characteristics, i.e. young Korean-Americans, young Korean-Chinese, young Korean-Japanese, and young ethnic Koreans.

A Study on the Efficient Method of Supporting Out-of-School Youths

Baek, Hye-Jeong

The purpose of this study is to identify the difficulties that youths are currently facing outside the school and the demands for policies that we need to resolve such difficulties and reviewing the current status and problems of supporting policies for out-of-school youths, to come up with policy tasks for systematizing supporting policies. Therefore, this thesis analyzed the concept of youths outside the school and estimated its size and characteristics through document researches, as well as analyzed the supporting policies wanted by out-of-school youths and conducted field researches through interviews, surveys and meetings held for out-of-school youths and field workers.

Through these research processes, it was found that most of the out-of-school youths faced difficulties arising from poor family background and school life, while also had a high possibility of showing delinquency behaviors with unstable tendencies in the emotional aspect. However, it has been found that not all of the out-of-school youths' environmental and individual characteristics are placed in terrible conditions because they are divided into several parts. Also, since it is possible that the out-of-school youths' plan for the future may change according to the passage of time or the change in environment depending on individual differences and capabilities, it is necessary to provide systematic support to them, so that the

experience of academic interruption with neutral value can be taken as an opportunity to help grow oneself by identifying the circumstances that they are placed in. However, currently the supporting policies for out-of-school youths show a tendency to be segmented, including the separation of out-of-school

youths from at-risk youths, the diversification of departments, agencies and service delivery systems in charge of support policies and the insufficiency in information sharing and connection with other agencies and institutions, which is why it is necessary to come up with more integrated and continuous policies by discovering the segmentation tendencies in supporting policies. Also, various problems have been raised regarding the Out-of-School Youth Support Center, which is the key institution for providing services to support out-of-school youths and currently in the early stage of operation, such as the lack of community networking, the poor treatment for field workers, and the inadequacy of accessibility, facilities and equipment.

Based on these research results, four aspects of policy tasks were suggested, including the establishment of a criteria for establishing policies, the establishment of the database for establishing policies, the establishment of an integrated support system focused on the beneficiary of policy, the readjustment of the delivery system for

systematizing the services for supporting out-of-school youths , and the improvement of the social environment for preventing and supporting out-of-

school youths, while also provided detailed tasks for each policy task in addition.

A Study of Mid- and Long-term Policy Development Strategy for the Youth in Their 20s and Post-adolescents:

A Study on Enrolled Students and Graduates of Four-year Universities

Kim, Ji-Kyung

The purpose of this study is to derive a policy development strategy for the youth in their 20s and post-adolescents after investigating the difficulties and obstacles they encounter during their transition to adulthood from the aspect of ‘state-experience, consciousness-emotion, selection-action’ and empirically analyzing the assessment on the usefulness of current support policies by those in their 20s.

For this, this study reviewed the concept and category of the youth in their 20s and post-adolescents based on related laws and programs, examined two theoretical views which explain moratorium on entry to adulthood and problems and policy challenges which are observed in their 20s and analyzed current domestic and foreign policies developed to handle the problems relating to the youth in their 20s and post-adolescents.

A focus group interview was performed with a total of 36 respondents in six different groups, and the results of the questionnaire survey conducted against 2,000 young adults in their 20s were analyzed. Then, the usefulness of the policy was assessed.

Based on analysis on these results, key policy implications which can be the ground for deriving a policy development strategy for the youth in their 20s were obtained. In other words, major

policy implications on the youth in their 20s were discovered as policy targets such as the multi-differentiation of the youth group, segmentation of transition steps, extension of each step, individuals & life balance and assessment of high values on personal growth potential.

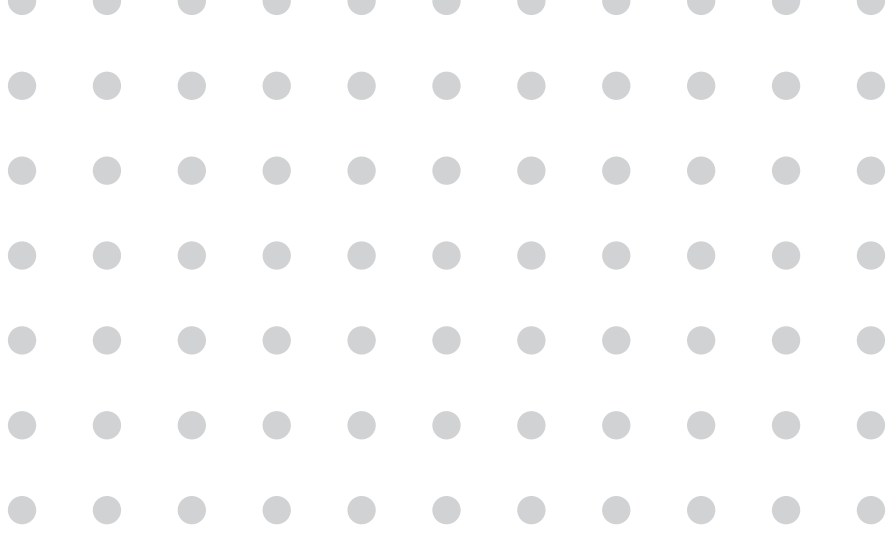
Considering these results, the framework and assignments of the policy development strategies for the youth in their 20s were derived.

In terms of the vision of the government policies for the youth in their 20s, ‘Build the Republic of Korea where young adults live with hope and dream’ was set.

The three basic directions for promoting the policy under the policy paradigm were i) approach of transition steps, ii) integrated and inclusive approach and iii) youth-friendly approach.

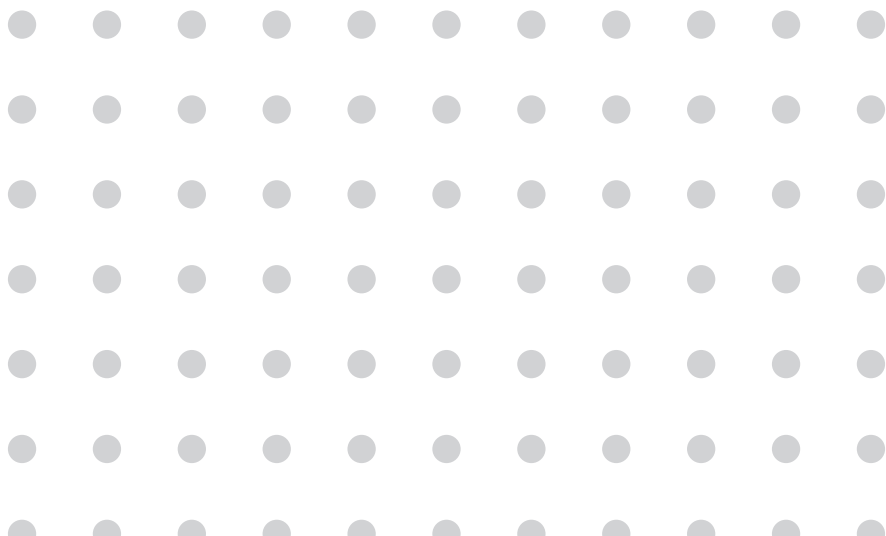
According to these basic directions, in addition, the following three strategic goals were set: i) to reduce the percentage of youth in moratorium on labor market; ii) to establish a youth-centric integrated support system; iii) to expand the youth’s participation and improve socio-cultural awareness.

Then, a total of 7 strategic plans aimed to achieve the said strategic goals and 14 specific goals targeted to carry out these plans were derived.



04

Statistics & Basics Research



The 2015 Annual Report of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

Yi, Chong-Won, Seo, Jeong-A, Jung, Eun-Ju, Han, Young-Keun

The objective of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) is to have a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of children's and youth's growth and development for seven years from 2010 to 2016 and provide basic information for academic research and policy development. The subjects of the survey include 7,071 children and youths in the first and fourth years in elementary school and in the first year in middle school, which were selected by stratified multi-stage cluster sampling in 2010. Follow-up surveys of these subjects are conducted every year, and the summaries of the results are published to the public.

Below is the progress in the fifth year of the study, 2015.

Construction and disclosure of data: The sample

retention rates in the fifth year survey, 2014, were: 90.1% for elementary school year 1 panels, 87.1% for elementary school year 4 panels, and 88.9% for middle school year 1 panels. The survey data of the fifth year study went through data cleaning and weight assignment and is published to the public in December 2015 on the data archive of the NYPI website.

Use of data: The fifth conference of the KCYPs was held in October 2015, where 38 papers using the KCYPs data were presented in 9 sessions. In addition to the conference, a paper contest for graduate students in youth-related fields was organized.

Data analysis: 3 research briefs and 2 data analysis reports, which analyzed the key results of the KCYPs, have been published.

The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights V

Kim, Young-Gi, Kim, Heui-Jin

As the Korean government ratified the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, it has a duty to report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the status of youth's and children's rights and its efforts to promote human rights on a regular basis. By June 2017, the Korean government has to submit its 5th and 6th national reports to the UN.

This is the 5th year study of the project planned to be conducted for 6 years (2011~2016) with a purpose to provide the basic data for writing a national report on implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and for establishing policies on the youth's and children's rights by building up time-series data to understand the status of and changes in the youth's and children's rights.

The government has developed the 'youth's and children's rights indicator system' and survey tools to systematically monitor the status of the youth's and children's rights, and has been conducting surveys to fourth grades in elementary schools to third grades in high schools, and its results on being published every year as National Statistics No. 40201. The Korean government is analyzing the current status on the human rights comprehensively using major administrative statistics and statistical material from other fields as complementary data.

In 2015, the Korean government revised the classification of the indicators into 7 categories

by adding the 'violence and child abuse' area, reflecting the revisions made to the 'Guidelines for preparing the national report on the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/58/Rev.3)'. The youth's and children's rights indicator system of 2015 consists of 148 indicators in seven categories: 'Overall Human Rights and General Principles (12)', 'Civil Rights and Freedom (24)', 'violence and abuse (11)', 'Family Environment and Alternative Care (16)', 'Disability, Basic Health and Welfare (32)', 'Education, Leisure, and Cultural Activities (21)', and 'Special Protection Measures (32)'.

This study consists of three reports: the basic report shows the result of analysis on the current status of the child and youth rights according to the human rights indicator system, the data analysis report includes compilations of papers on human rights and aim to disperse human right data across the society and improve their academic use, and the statistics contains the statistic tables to be registered to the national statistics portal (KOSIS) for the users of national statistics. Lastly, this study has suggested a total of 18 measures to promote the youth's and children's rights policy tasks in seven categories, based on the results of the analyses on the current status of the human rights, opinions gathered from experts and from children, and convention recommendations.

A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multicultural Families and Policy Measures III

Kim, Hyun-Cheol, Mo, Sang-Hyun

The purpose of this research is to accumulate longitudinal data about multicultural teenagers based on which to analyze the characteristics of their development process, and come up with policies to support their psychological development and establishment of identity.

In 2015, we tracked and analyzed multicultural teenagers' developmental characteristics, by using the data accumulated over the past five years. Additionally, in-depth face to face interviews were conducted in order to analyze their identity associated with dual cultures. Lastly, we examined the current situation and problems of policies supporting multicultural teenagers, and suggested several policy alternatives.

Major research findings are as follows; First, more of multicultural teenagers began to take pride in their father, maintained good relationships with friends, suffered from less bullying, motivated more and became acceptive of multicultures. Their parents became less indifferent to their children and took up better attitude of child-rearing. By contrast, more of them felt depression and social marginalization, could not understand what is taught in class, had difficulty in doing homework and said they have few people to help them with difficult subjects. There was reduction in positive psychological factors, such as family support, self-esteem and self-elasticity, satisfaction with their lives, school performance, the ratio of teenagers

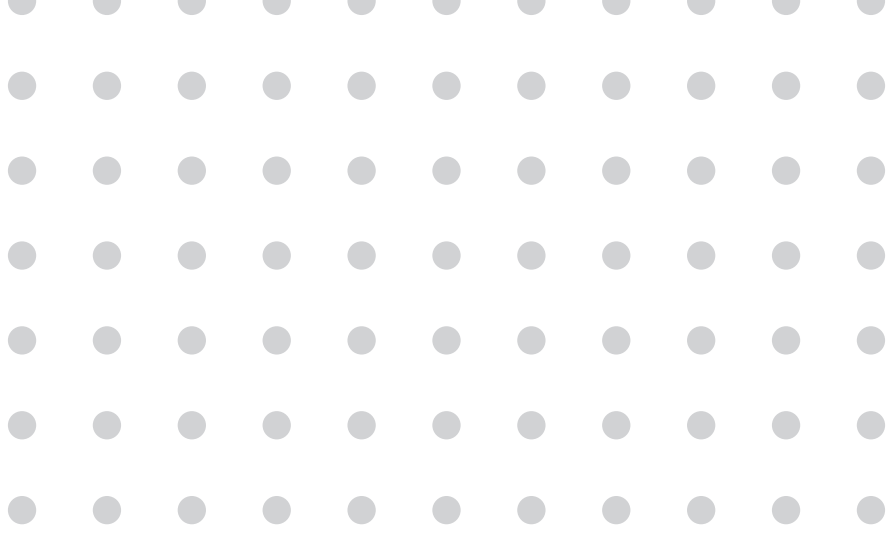
who consider themselves as Korean, Korean identity, acceptance of dual cultures, school performance, subjective awareness of health, responses that they have someone to help them outside school.

Second, among the factors that have influence on the establishment of multicultural teenagers' identity, parents and school life showed positive impact. In addition, it was found that much of multicultural identity had positive influence on psychological, social factors which decrease risk factors and enhance protection factors. And the level of impact differed by gender, income and school performance.

Third, the result of in-depth face to face interview shows that multicultural teenagers speak good Korean but most of them are not bilingual. They have a strong identity as Korean but also have flexible attitude about dual cultures. They are adapted to school life quite well, maintain positive relations with friends and teachers, and rarely experience discrimination. However, most of them could not receive sufficient support from home and school. In general, fathers were indifferent to fostering their kids and mothers, due to lack of Korean skill, could not give them sufficient support for psychological development and learning at home. In addition, there was strong demand for career education but support systems for career education was in a big shortage. Customized

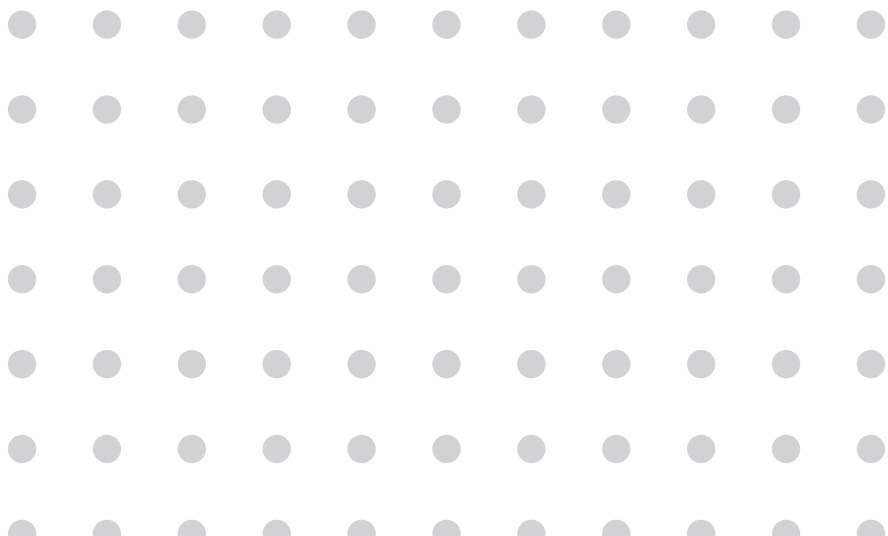
curriculum of Korean language education should be developed and distributed to multicultural teenagers in order to help them with psychological development and establishment of positive identity.

And, more specialized system is needed to support multicultural teenagers' learning and psychological development.



05

Policy Issues Strategy



Improvement Research for Child, Youth and Family Protection System

Kim, Ji-Yon, Jwa, Dong-Hoon

The purpose of this research is to investigate the current status and system of the protection of children, youths and families and to identify the tasks for policy and practice improvement in the context of Social Security, Social Service and Social Safety Net. In order to accomplish this purpose, the current project involves the following these components: 1. Analyzing the current state and condition of the system for the protection of children, youths and families; 2. Examining the present state and situation of the public welfare service delivery system; 3. Evaluating domestic and international status and cases of protection system; 4. Identifying policy and practice tasks to improve the current system for protection of children, youths and families. A variety of methods including comprehensive review of literature and the government reports from domestic and international resources were utilized to address these four components. In addition, several data collection and analysis methods such as the administrative data, a survey with participants of Hope Welfare Support Teams, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Focus Group Interview (FGI), Expert Advice, Policy Researchers Conference and Colloquium were employed to better understand the current challenges and needs of the local government agencies.

The research identified the several major challenges and areas of improvement to reform the

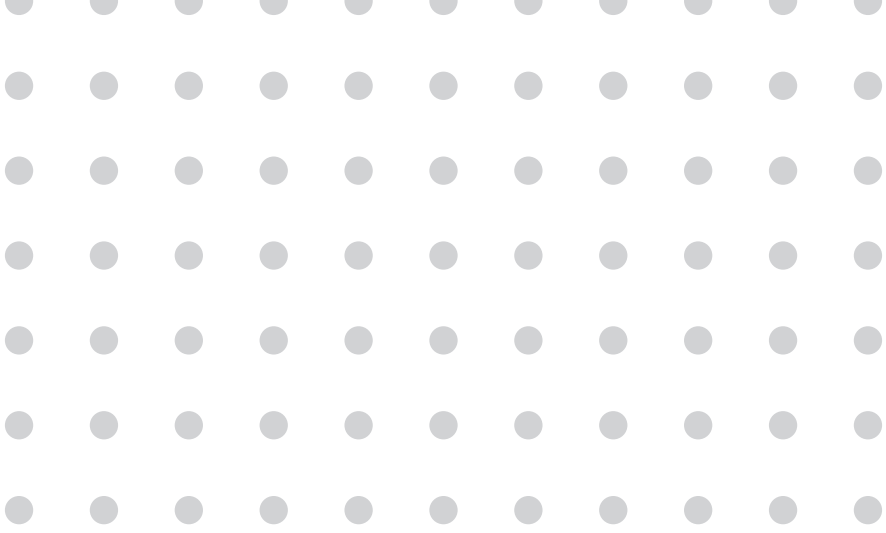
protection system and to promote the well-being for children, youths and families. The first major finding is that based on the current structure, each protection system for children, youths and families is separated and operated independently. As a result, discrepancy exists in the level of support and services depending on where the children, youths and families “Gate-Way” are. This may be one of the most significant and urgent improvement areas in the current protection system to provide comprehensive and streamlined services.

The second major finding is when children in need, enter the protection system, receiving adequate professional support is not guaranteed. This is a serious concern since it is estimated that two out of ten children under 18 years are subject to need for the protection support. The lack of professional support in the system can be attributed to the following two reasons. First, there is no systematic national standard for a Child Welfare Dedicated Public Official who is in charge of protection support. In addition, children and youths who receive the alternative care from the institution are not considered as a target for protection support under the current system. Therefore, to address the current challenge, each local government needs to work toward establishing the Integrated Gate-Way for children, youths and families. Also, expanding the range of current Social Security Information System, developing

common assessment instrument to detect risk of harm to vulnerable children, youths and families, and increasing the number of case management professionals are critical to improve the protection system. Especially, a strategy to reinforce functions of Control Tower that operate and adjust various public and private social service including tasks for integrated case management is essential.

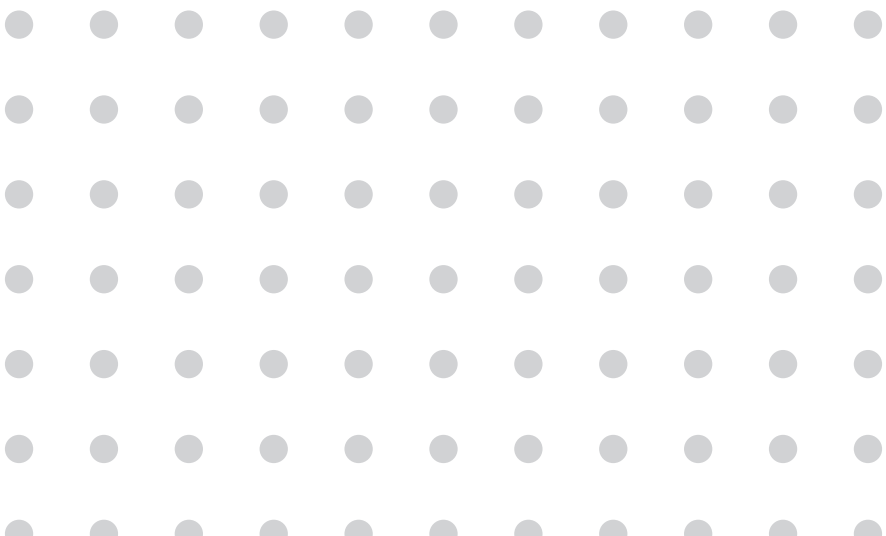
The third finding is the necessity of making changes to the operation of the system. For instance, it is important for the government to reorganize the existing operation method and to ensure autonomy for local government to have a business plan for the development of a protection system relevant to them. Also, based on the

purpose and function of the protection system, certain programs and services within Central Government-Controlled Social Security Services can be identified as potential programs for Block Grants. Thus, in conjunction with Performance Management System, it is critical to evaluate the possibility of creating Block Grants programs for local government to develop locally relevant social services. Based on the findings, this research recommends to revise the current protection related laws and registrations, to strengthen foundation of protection for children, adolescents and families and to implement specific tasks for improve policy and services.



06

Cooperative Research



A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts III

Yoon, Chul-Kyung, Choi, In-Jae

The purpose of this study is to understand the conditions and life course of teenagers who drop out of school through a panel survey of their post-school lives and their changed value systems, and to make policy recommendations. For this purpose, existing literature was reviewed, including materials pertaining to the current status of the dropouts, measures both in and outside of Korea to prevent teens from dropping out, and existing public policy designed to help those who are not attending school. A cooperative study was conducted to enhance the qualitative effectiveness of the findings. This study is also based on a three-year panel survey and consultation with experts and policy-makers in the relevant areas.

The findings of the study are as follows. First, a study of junior high and high school dropouts over a period of three years shows that 267 (54.0%) were still out of school, 68 (13.8%) were currently in school, 19 (3.8%) had graduated from school, and 135 (27.3%) went on to college. During this three-year period, the school reinstatement and repeat-dropout rates were 34.4% and 20.0%, respectively. Over time, a smaller number of teenagers studied for the qualification examination or took vocational training, while a larger number were working eight hours or more per day. Second, a study of the course of their lives and their characteristics shows that 50.4% returned to study in the third year after dropping out of

school, 32.4% took a job, 11.1% had neither returned to study nor taken a job, and 6.0% had become delinquents. Factors that influenced what course they took were self-esteem, their reason for dropping out, the information they had received, the institutions where they were matched with an adult mentor, and their educational aspirations. Third, a comparison of general dropouts and those who were placed on probation reveals that impulsivity among general dropouts declined continuously over three years, while those on probation had a slightly declining impulsivity in the second year, which then rose again, ending up with a higher impulsivity than the other group. Those on probation had a higher sense of stigma than general dropouts, but this sense converged in both groups in the third year. The two groups experienced a decline in economic assistance and abuse from their parents over three years, as well as a decline in delinquent behaviors among their friends. As for eating habits, both groups converged to similar, rapidly deteriorating levels in the third year. Less serious delinquencies were found in both groups, but a more noticeable reduction was observed in the probation group. General dropouts showed a higher rate of career decision-making than the other group.

Based on the findings, this paper proposes a total 16 tasks in six areas—identifying and establishing stronger ties with public policy beneficiaries,

developing and funding programs specifically designed for teenage school dropouts, building a system to enable a larger number of teenagers to benefit from vocational training, providing day-to-

day guidance for dropouts, preventing teenagers from dropping out of school, and reinforcing the public policy base.

A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study II: IEA ICCS 2016

Chang, Geun-Young, Sung, Eun-Mo, Choi, Hong-Il

In the modern times the scientific technology of society has developed rapidly and the amount of information is increasing tremendously. Therefore, rather than having a large amount of information, selecting and appropriately utilizing high quality information has come to the fore. To keep pace with the changing society, there is increasing concern for the Competency of youth, who will be the key workers in the future society, and the education required to develop them. In this connection, interest level of youth competency improvement in Korea is increasing. The necessity for a systematic research to find out what youth abilities are and how to measure them has been brought up, at this time where there is a demand to strengthen youth competency for future individuals and society. Furthermore, for youth competency research, it is important to continuously carry out international comparative research, so that not only find out Korean youth characteristics but also what abilities are required as citizens of a global village society. To address those goal, the National Youth Policy Institute has established a five year plan from 2014 to 2017, a policy research project called the 'Measuring Youth Competency Index and International Comparative Study : IEA ICCS 2016.' The purpose of this study were to measurement of the Korean youth competency for the 2nd year of the 'Measuring Youth Competency Index and International Comparative Study II:

IEA ICCS 2016' research project based on the measuring tools of Korean youth competency that was developed 1st year (2014) research project. For the this project 11,621 Korean youth who were elementary school (5/6 grade), middle school (1/2/3 grade), high school (1/2/3 grade), and university students in nationwide 17 cities and provinces participated in the research during June ~ July, 2015. A measuring tools, which consisted of 242 items based on Korean youth competency index(37 life learning competency questions, 48 life management competency questions, 40 career development competency questions, 46 interpersonal relationship competency questions, 63 social participation competency questions and 8 demographic questions,) were applied this survey. As a result, the total score of Korean youth competency was 2.92 points (73%) in 4 points (100%). Life Management Competency (3.01, 75%) and Interpersonal Relationship Competency (3.01, 75%) were highest score, but Social Participation Competency (2.75, 68.75%) was lowest score; Career Development Competency (2.93, 73.25%), Life-long Learning Competency (2.92, 73%). In the changes in youth competency score, The Korean youth competency was decreasing from a stage of elementary school to a stage of university. In the school level, elementary school students were highest score, but university school students were lowest score. In gender, the score

of male youth competency was more higher than female youth. In the local area, Pusan was highest score at 2.98 points (75%), but Jeollabuk-do was

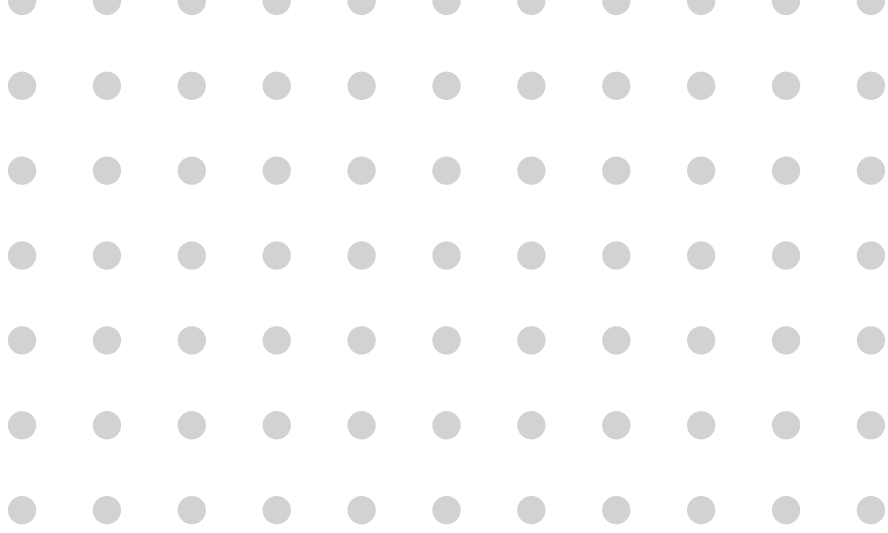
lowest score at 2.87 (72%). Based on the results, some Korean youth policies were suggested to increase their competencies.





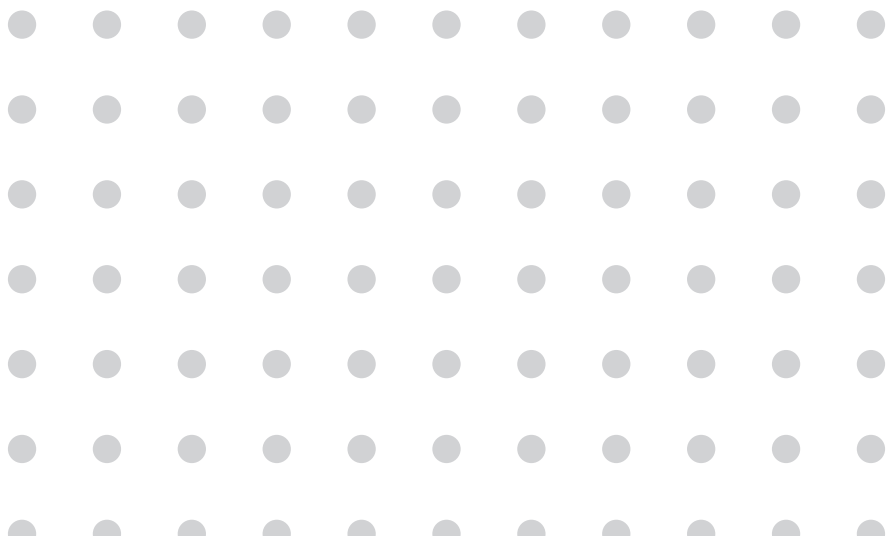
Research Related Activities in 2015

1. WARDY
2. Academic Exchange
3. Other Research-Related Activities



01

WARDY

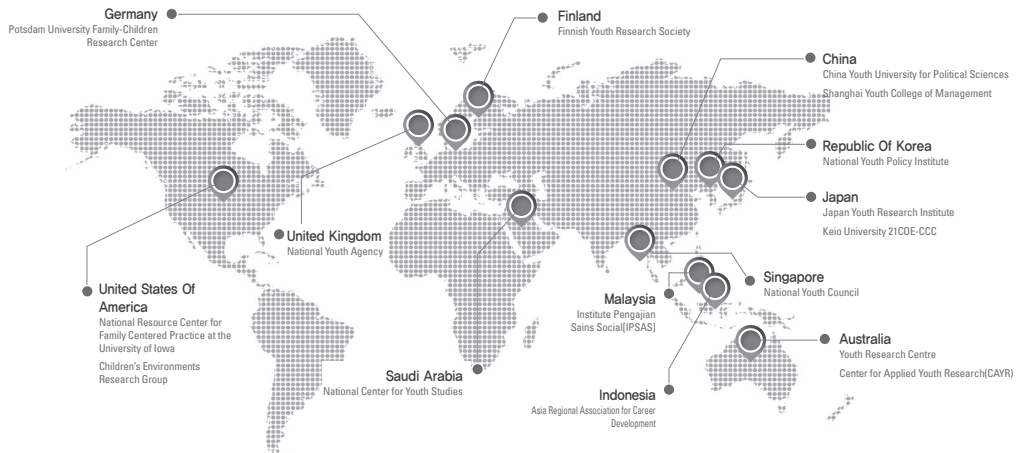


WARDY

[The World Association of Research and Development for Youth]



In many part of the world, children and adolescents are suffering from hardships. There exists a global challenge to resolve the problems they face and help them grow up in a safe and healthy way. For this purpose, the National Youth Policy Institute [NYPI] of Korea established the World Association of Research and Development for Youth [WARDY], a network of research institutes from every corner of the world aiming to develop better solutions for the world's youth through the consistent and organic cooperation of its members.



◆ Objective

The objective of the association is to develop and conduct research on youth through the cooperation of its members. Through this international network, the association will further contribute to realizing the global community, which is an ideal goal of the 21st Century.

◆ Major Activities

- Member institutes will launch joint research and development projects
- Member institutes will exchange visiting adolescents and scholars
- Member institutes will exchange youth-related information and data
- Member institutes will amplify interaction and strengthen ties through international conferences on youth-related issues.

► **Member Institutes** [16 Institutes from 12 Countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
Germany	Potsdam University Family-Children Research Center
China	China Youth University for Political Sciences
	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	Finnish Youth Research Society
United Kingdom	National Youth Agency
Japan	Japan Youth Research Institute
	Keio University 21COE-CCC
USA	National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice at the University of Iowa
	Children's Environments Research Group
Saudi Arabia	National Center for Youth Studies
Singapore	National Youth Council
Australia	Youth Research Centre
	Center for Applied Youth Research (CAYR)
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial (IPSAS)
Indonesia	Asia Regional Association for Career Development

◆ **History**

WARDY was established by the representatives of eight institutes in six countries including Britain, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States in Seoul, Korea in October 1997. Currently it is comprised of 16 institutes from 12 countries.

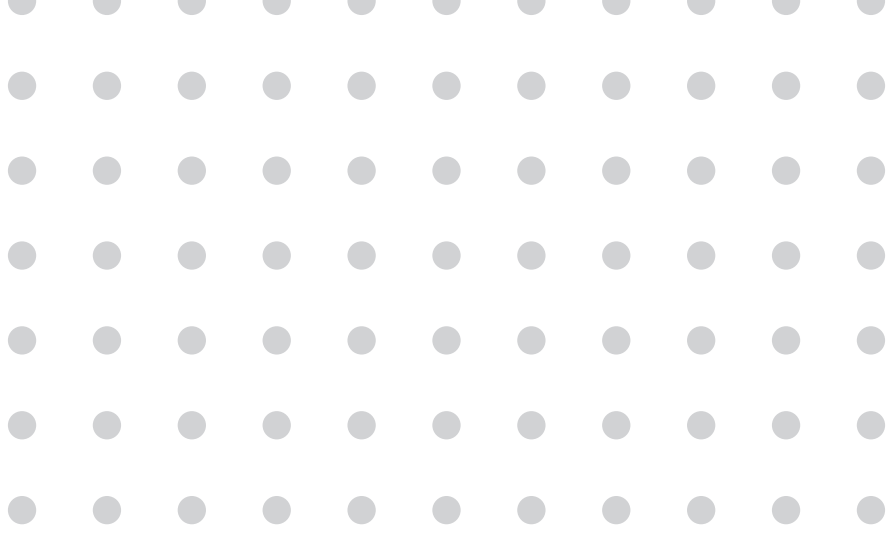
[International Symposium]

- **1997**
 - The 1st WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea "International Comparison of Youth Violence"
- **1998**
 - The Korea-China-Japan International Symposium, Seoul, Korea "New Youth Policy Orientations for the 21st Century"
- **1999**
 - The 2nd WARDY International Conference, Beijing, China "The 21st Century-oriented Youth and Youth Research"
- **2000**
 - The 3rd WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea. "Social Changes in the New Millennium and Challenges of Youth Promotion Policies - Centering on the Promotion of Youth's Rights and Social Participation"

- **2002**
 - Living Standards of Youth in the Global Era and Future Prospects, Seoul, Korea
- **2004**
 - The Future of Northeast Asia and Youth's Roles, Seoul, Korea
- **2005**
 - Establishment of Social Safety Network for Vulnerable Youths, Seoul, Korea
- **2006**
 - Youth Protection in Cyberspace and Competence Strengthening, Seoul, Korea
- **2007**
 - Youth's Socialization Process within Family - Comparison among Korea, Japan, the USA, Germany and Sweden
 - Forum on Korean Youth and Global Network
 - Forum on Socialization Process of Youth in Japan
- **2008**
 - Korea-Japan Comparison of Socialization during Youth
- **2009**
 - Korea-Japan Youth Research Forum: Comparison of Labor, Education and Family
 - International Seminar on Germany's Disabled Children and Youth Support Policies
 - Korea's Multiculturalism and Racial Experience of Asian-Americans
 - Children with Disabilities in Developed Countries, and Youth Support Policies 2010
 - International Conference on Youth's Core Competency Development as Future Citizens and Education
- **2011**
 - Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
 - Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum
 - Korea-China International Seminar on Youth Policy
- **2012**
 - 2012 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2013**
 - 2013 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2014**
 - 2014 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2015**
 - 2015 Korea-China International Seminar
 - 2015 Korea-Malaysia Joint Seminar

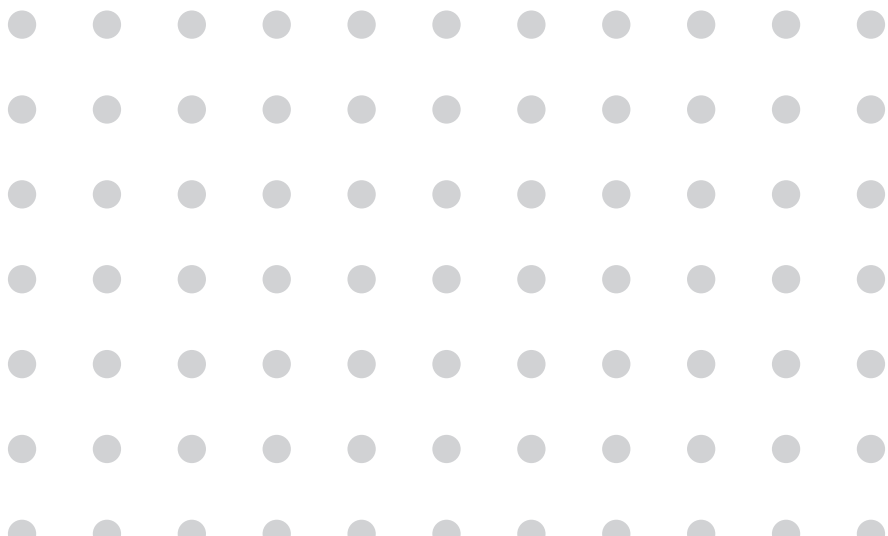
[Co-Research]

- **1997**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness in Korea, China and Japan
- **1999**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness of Success-Centering on Youths in Korea, China and Japan
- **2000**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Living and Awareness in the New Millennium
 - Centering on Youths in Korea, Japan, France, and USA.
- **2001**
 - Study on Youth Policy Trends in Major Foreign Countries
- **2006**
 - International Comparative Survey on High School Students' Living and Relationship with Friends
- **2007**
 - International Study on High School Students' Consumption Behavior and Awareness
 - International Comparative Study on High School Students' Living
 - International Comparative Study on Elementary School Students' Living Habits
- **2006~2008**
 - International Comparative Study on Socialization Process in Youth
- **2009**
 - Study on Psychological and Social Development of Parachute Youths and Policy
- **2006~2010**
 - Study on the Level of Korean Children's and Youth's Right Compared to International Standards
- **2009~2010**
 - Study on the Adaptation of Parachute Youths
- **2010**
 - International Comparative Survey of Youth's Values
- **2010~2011**
 - Study on Transition from Youth to Adult
- **2012**
 - International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I : Korea, China, Japan and the USA.
- **2014**
 - Youth Attitude Study on Science in Korea, China, Japan and the USA : Main Research Results
 - Studies on the use of online games and policies of the Korea-China Youth



02

Academic Exchange



Forum on the NYPI Research Results of 2014

» 2015.03.12. ~ 03.13



On March 12~13, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) held the Forum on the NYPI Research Results of 2014 at the Sejong National Research Complex under the theme of ‘Support for Healthy Life and Development of Youth’ and ‘Future of Youth and Activity Activation.’

At the first research results presentation, Senior Research Fellow Eu-gene Lee gave a presentation on the results of the ‘Introduction of a Restorative Justice Model as a Means to Resolve School Violence.’ Following, Associate Research Fellow Yeo-Jung Hwang gave a presentation on the major results of the ‘Part-time Work of the Youth and Research on Policy Direction,’ Research Fellow Ji Yon Kim presented on ‘Runaway Youth Protective Support Status and Policy Project.’ Senior Research Fellow Kyung-Jun Kim gave a presentation on the ‘Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights.’

On the second day of the forum, Associate Research Fellow Jung-sook Kim made a presentation on the ‘Plans for Youth Participation in International Development Cooperaton,’ Senior Research Fellow Hae-Sub Oh presented on ‘Study on Measures to Nurture Young Entrepreneurs and Promote Business Startups I.’ Last, Senior Research Fellow Young-han Kim gave a presentation on ‘A Study on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project II’ and Senior Research Fellow Kyeong-Sang Lee presented on ‘Prospect for the Future of Youth Environment Change and Youth Policy.’

1st Northeast Asian Youth Forum » 2015.03.31



On March 31, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) hosted the “1st Northeast Asian Youth Forum.”

This forum was organized for promoting the mutual understanding and cooperation of Northeast Asian countries' sustainable future, while research and policy data related to Northeast Asian Youth is lacking.

At the forum, Waseda University Professor Mimura Takao gave a presentation on the “Current State and Task of Career Education in Japan” and NYPI Senior Research Fellow Hyun-cheol Kim discussed this issue. On the other hand, before the event, NYPI Northeast Asian Youth Analysis Center and Asia Regional Association for Career Development (ARACD) signed an MOU and agreed on mutual cooperation.

International Seminar on 'After-School Youth Policy for Reducing Education Alienation and Disparity' » 2015.05.19



On May 19, NYPI held an international seminar under the theme of 'After-School Youth Policy for Reducing Education Alienation and Disparity: Regional After-School Youth Program' at Incheon Songdo Convensia. The international seminar was organized for the successful opening of the 2015 World Education Forum. During the seminar, policy, field experience and information on each country's after school program was shared and discussions for the development and promotion of after school policy development followed.

2015 Youth Culture and Safety International Forum

» 2015.06.04



On June 4, NYPI co-hosted the 2015 Youth Culture and Safety International Forum with the Korea Youth Work Agency at the President Hotel in Seoul. This forum was prepared to promote the culture and safety of youth through international comparison, based on the international survey carried out by youth related organizations of Korea, China, Japan and USA. At the forum, experts discussed the positive and negative effects following the youth usage of new media, based on the research outcomes of the previous year. In addition, each country's government policy related to the recent social issue of youth safety were shared and discussed.

Panel Survey on Dropout Youth II Data Analysis Seminar » 2015.07.02



On July 2, NYPI hosted the 'Panel Survey on Dropout Youth II Data Analysis Seminar' as part of the 'Panel Survey on Dropout Youth and Ways to Support III.' Since 2013, NYPI has been jointly working on the 'Panel Survey on Dropout Youth and Policy Measures' with the Korean institute of Criminology. The seminar was organized to analyze and discuss the research results of the second year.

The seminar was organized under the theme of "Course and Aspect Changes of Dropout Youth" and participants discussed about increasing youth leaving school and their different types and the changes according to the different courses youth take after leaving school.

Youth Happiness Community Development Plan and Promotion Strategy Expert Forum » 2015.07.22



On July 22, as part of the ‘Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Policies III,’ the National Youth Policy Institute hosted the 'Youth Happiness Community Development Plan and Promotion Strategy' expert forum in the main meeting room of Gunsan-si Health Center, in cooperation with Gunsan-si and Youth Autonomy Worker's Office.

This forum was prepared for the discussion on the spread of friendly communities for children and youth, and the conditions of a construction system which supports it, concentrating on the 'Youth Community Construction' demo business case.

There were debates and presentations on youth happiness community construction and management of experts from each field, and was followed by a discussion on the comprehensive conclusion for mid and long term development plan and future project.

NYPI signs MOU with Mongolian Youth Federation and Appears on Mongolia ETV Talk Show » 2015.09.07. ~ 09.10



NYPI President Roh Hyouk visited Mongolia from September 7~10 for Mongolian youth related policy and research data collection.

NYPI signed an MOU with the Mongolian Youth Federation (President Munkhbat Ayush) and appeared on the Mongolian national broadcast (ETV) talk show 'Tod zoching (Best Guest)' under the theme of 'Youth Policy and Life of Youth.' President Roh also visited the Mongolian National University of Science and Technology and discussed about a mutual exchange of information on youth policy research and gave a speech on the introduction of Korean youth policy and the actual living condition of Korean and Mongolian youth.

The visit to Mongolia were prepared for the discussion on Northeast Asian youth related policy and research, and the establishment of the cooperation system with NYPI's Northeast Asia Youth Analysis Center. President Roh stated that he expects "continuous exchange for the development of youth policy in Korea and Mongolia."

2015 Workshop on Identity of Multicultural Youth

» 2015.09.14



On September 14, NYPI held a workshop on 「2015 Identity of Multi-cultural Youth : Four Main Factors Influencing the Establishment of National Identity」 at the Myeong-dong Ibis Ambassador, which was participated by experts of different fields.

At the workshop, Professor Pyong Gap Min of Department of Sociology, Queens College, City University of New York, gave a presentation on 「Comparison of young Korean Americans of the 1960s, early 70s, 80s and 90s」 and experts suggested various opinions through the discussion.

In addition, there were discussions on the ‘Identity of Multi-cultural Youth,’ ‘Current Service and Policy for Multi-cultural Families’ and active discussion on the issues of the task and future policy direction.

Second Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum

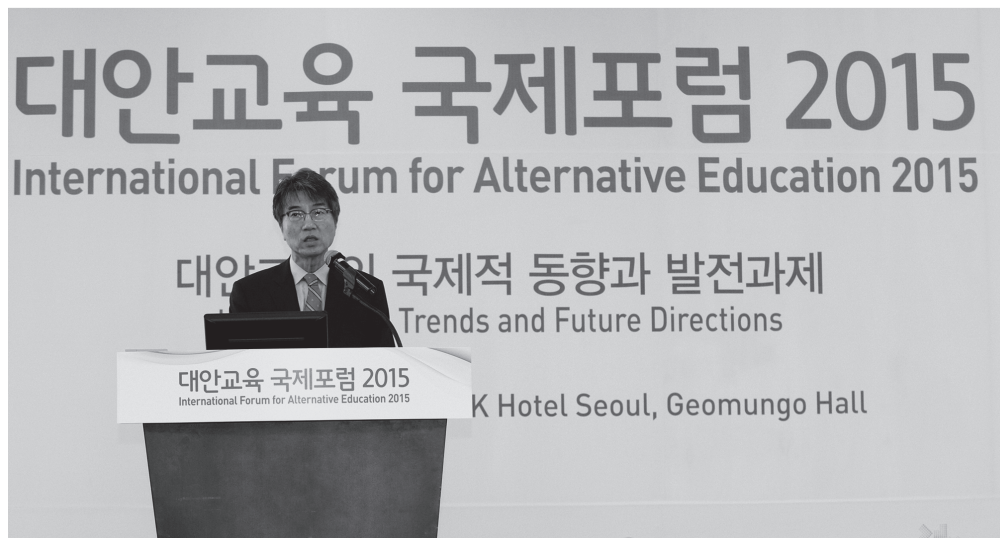
» 2015.09.17



On September 17, NYPI hosted the 'Second Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum' at the International Conference Hall, Post Tower in Myeong-dong. This forum was prepared to strengthen the mutual understanding and cooperative exchange, and to establish Northeast Asia youth policy research by discussing on the current affairs of Northeast Asian youth. The forum included presentations and discussions on topics of 'temporary employees' and 'NEET.' NYPI Senior Research Fellow Kim Ki-Hyun presented on the 'Employment Status of Korean of Youth and International Comparison of NEET.' President Roh Hyouk wished that this forum becomes an opportunity for healthy support of youth.

International Forum for Alternative Education 2015

» 2015.09.16



The National Youth Policy Institute and the Ministry of Education co-hosted the 「International Forum for Alternative Education 2015」, subject on “International Trends and Future Directions” at The-K Hotel on September 16, 2015. For this event, 10 academic and field experts on alternative education from Denmark, Germany, United States, France, Australia visited Korea and presented about foreign alternative education trends and examples of outstanding alternative education field examples. This forum attempted to deduce implications for the development of future alternative education, by examining the domestic and foreign trends of alternative education cases. Not only parties of alternative schools, but teachers, researchers and policy-makers actively debated for a change in school education fields.

NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Colloquium and MOU with UC Riverside (Young Oak Kim Center)

» 2015.10.05



On October 5, NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) signed an MOU with the UC Riverside (Young Oak Kim Center). Both institutions will mutually cooperate for the interchange of human resources and research and the establishment of a mutual cooperation network.

As part of the exchange follow-up of the agreement, a colloquium was co-hosted under the theme of 「A Study on Overseas Korean Youth Support as Future Talent Development Strategy I」, which is a unique task of NYPI and the Young Oak Kim Center, and Professor Edward T Chang gave a lecture on Korean Americans (youth).

5th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium

» 2015.10.23



On October 23, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) hosted the “5th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium” at Convention Center of Seoul National University.

The Korean Children and Youth Panel Symposium, annually hosted by NYPI, shares academic research results of various children and youth related fields, based on the data which were longitudinally collected through tracking and surveying children and youth's development and transition process. It contributes to the establishment of the youth policy direction and system.

The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) is a seven year longitudinal study of 7,071 age group samples of 1st and 4th grade elementary school and 1st grade middle school students selected in 2010. At the “5th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium,” 38 reports which analyzed the longitudinal data of the five year study, 2010~2014, (34 general reports, 4 top report of graduate students) were presented under 9 themes (school adjustability, emotional development, society/community spirit, cell phone/internet usage, juvenile delinquency, youth activity, peer/friend relationship, parents/family relationship, graduate student report contest prize winner).

The event was hosted by NYPI, sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and

co-organized by 13 children and youth related academic associations (Korean Criminological Association, Future Oriented Youth Society, Korean Society for the Study of Sociology of Education, Korean Educational Psychology Association, Korea Society for Correction Service, Korean Sociological Association, Korean Psychological Association, Korean Society of Child Welfare, Korean Association of Child Studies, Korean Association for Survey Research, Korean Association of Youth Welfare, Korean Institute of Youth Facility and Environment, Korean Youth Research Association).

About 400 children and youth related experts and related major students attended the symposium and shared their academic interest in children and youth.

Visit of the Shanghai Youth College of Management Youth Experts and the 3rd Northeast Asian Youth Forum » 2015.10.27



On October 27, 4 youth experts of the Shanghai Youth College of Management including Vice-President Wang Jing Bo visited NYPI and participated at the 3rd Northeast Asian Youth Forum. The Shanghai Youth College of Management is a member of WARDY and regularly exchanges information on the youth related policy and research development of Korea and China. During the forum, presentation and discussion on Korea and China's youth policy related history and research followed and experts shared ideas on future policy direction and measures for development.

NYPI Co-hosts Seminar on Multicultural Youth Support Policy » 2015.11.05



Congress member Jasmine Lee of Saenuri Party and the National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) co-hosted the "Multicultural Youth Support Policy Task and Direction" seminar on November 5, at the National Assembly Member's Office.

The seminar was organized to analyze the actual conditions of multicultural youth based on the research results of NYPI's multicultural youth panel survey. It also aimed to seek future task and direction of multicultural youth policy with the National Assembly, government ministries, academia, school field and parents.

NYPI Senior Researcher Kim Hyun Cheol and Researcher Mo Sang Hyun presented respectively on "Longitudinal Survey of Multicultural Youth and Direction of Policy Plan Research" and "Identity Development and Adaptation of Multicultural Youth." Discussion followed, based on the "Actual Conditions of Multicultural Youth Support Policy and Improvement Plan", presented by Professor Oh Sung Bae of Dong-A University.

Colloquium on French Education Welfare Policy Cases and Issues for the Improvement of Protection System

» 2015.11.10



On November 10, NYPI hosted the “Colloquium on French Education Welfare Policy Cases and Issues for the Improvement of Children, Youth and Family Protection System.”

Professor Jean-Yves Rochex of the Department of Education, Paris University presented on "Three Periods of Priority Education Policy in France and Europe," Inspector General Marie Laure Lepetit of the Ministry of Education presented on the "Education Policy of France: how to correspond to every students' needs and how to reduce inequality and crisis of dropout students" and discussion based on the presentations followed.

Professor Min Kim of the Department of Youth Education Counseling, Soon Chun Hyang University and Associate Research Fellow Dong-hoon Jwa of NYPI participated in the discussion.

2015 Korean Association of Youth Welfare Autumn Symposium » 2015.11.13



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) and the Korean Association of Youth Welfare co-hosted the Autumn Symposium on November 13, at ECC Lee Sam-Bong Hall, Ewha Womans University .

The symposium was organized to share and discuss domestic and foreign research results, based on the topic ‘Support for Youth Outside the School, Outside the Home : Boundary and Area.’

President Roh Hyouk mentioned during his keynote speech, ‘Youth Standing Outside the Boundary of School and Home,’ that “it is necessary to find out the causes of youth outside the school and home and how to approach the problem,” and emphasized interest and systematic data analysis of youth outside school and home.

4th Northeast Asian Youth Policy Forum

» 2015.11.17



On November 17, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) co-hosted the 4th Northeast Asian Youth Forum with the Office of the Korea-Russia Dialogue, at the international conference room, Post Tower in Myeong-dong.

The forum was organized for Korean and Russian experts to gather and discuss about Korea and Russia's youth (next generation) policy.

Korean and Russian researchers presented and discussed the issues of 'Youth Policy of Korea and Russia' and 'Exchange of Korean and Russian Next Generation and Cooperation Extension Measures' and shared opinions on future development plans.

2015 Youth Forum

» 2015.11.18



On November 18, the 2015 Youth Forum, co-sponsored by NYPI and Gunsan Youth Center, and organized by Gunsan-si was hosted at the Gunsan Youth Center.

The Youth Forum was organized under the theme of "Youth Participation Dream! Talent! Local Community Support Career Activity" to discuss about the career activity direction with youth.

While NYPI Senior Research Fellow Chang wook Choi was the Chair, Research Fellow Jee-Youn Lim presented on "Encouraging Youth Career Activity on Career Education," Senior Research Fellow Hyun-cheol Kim presented on "Encouraging Youth Career Activities through Connections with the Local Community" and Senior Research Fellow Hae-Sub Oh participated in the discussion.

HEY STAR Future Talent Forum

» 2015.11.27



On November 27, NYPI co-hosted the Future Talent Forum under the theme of "Out of School Youth Support Policy Examination and Improvement Measures" with Youth Happiness Education Expert Training Project, Sangmyung University

The forum was organized to find support policy for out of school youth, with Sangmyung University, which signed an MOU with NYPI. Research Fellow Ji Yon Kim presented on “Out of School Youth Support Policy Issue and Project.”

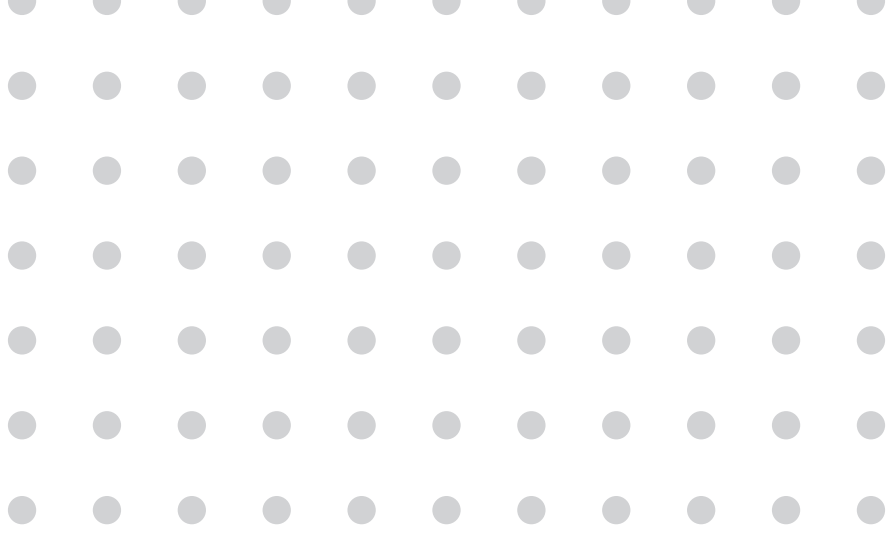
Encouraging Youth Participation Forum

» 2015.12.12



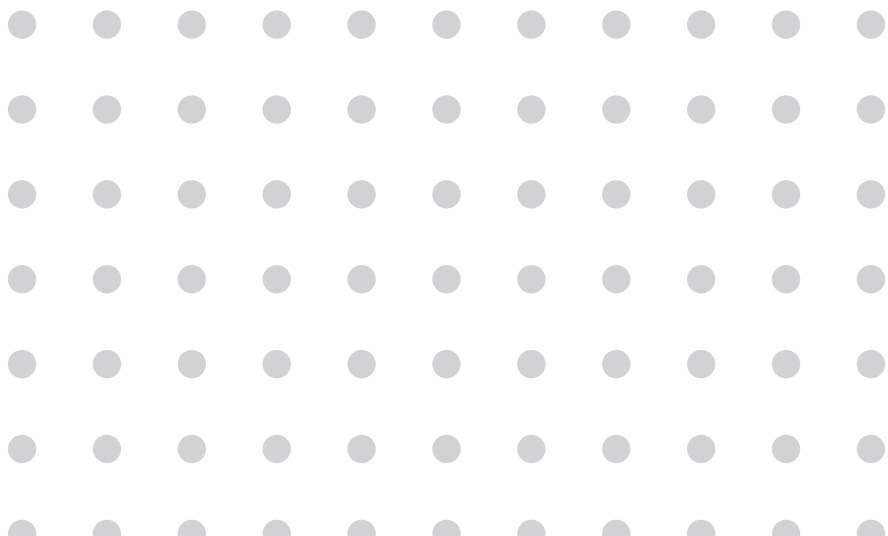
On December 12, NYPI hosted a youth participation measure forum under the theme of "Current State and Future Direction of Korean Youth Participation" at the National Assembly Member's Office Building.

The forum was co-hosted by NYPI, Office of Congressman Jasmine Lee, Korea Youth Work Agency and the Korea Association of Youth Center. It was organized to prepare measures regarding future youth participation and investigate the process after youth participation was introduced as a policy.



03

Other Research-Related Activities



2014 Excellent Case of Peer Mediation Awards Ceremony » 2015.01.28



On January 28, NYPI hosted the '2014 Excellent Case of Peer Mediation Awards Ceremony' at Daejeon Lotte City Hotel. The ceremony was organized to discover and award top peer mediation cases and create healthy peer culture.

28 winners who won last year's Excellent Case of Peer Mediation Contest and 21 schools received the Ministry of Education award and NYPI award.

2015 1st Research Management Advisory Committee

» 2015.02.27



On February 27, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) invited the research management advisory committee and hosted the “2015 1st Research Management Advisory Committee.”

Expert committee members from different fields participated and 2015 major projects, research and goals were discussed.

Particularly, there was a discussion on NYPI's 2016 major projects and direction and the deduced outcomes will be reflected in the future.

NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Signs MOU with Chungnam National University (Department of Psychology BK Business Team) » 2015.03.23



On March 23, NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) signed an MOU with the Chungnam National University (Department of Psychology BK Business Team).

Both institutions will mutually cooperate in the field of youth for the interchange of human resources and research and the establishment of a mutual cooperation network.

Students of Department of Social Welfare, Baekseok University Visit NYPI » 2015.04.03



On April 3, students from the Department of Social Welfare Studies, Baekseok University visited NYPI in relations to “youth cultivation theory” class. Director Jin-Ku Hwang introduced NYPI, explained about the major research and had a question and answer session with the students.

NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Signs MOU with the KDI School of Public Policy and Management (Office of Planning and External Affairs) » 2015.04.06



On April 6, NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) signed an MOU with the KDI School of Public Policy and Management (Office of Planning and External Affairs).

Both institutions will mutually cooperate for the interchange of human resources and research and the establishment of a mutual cooperation network.

NYPI Signs MOU with Baekseok University

» 2015.04.09



On April 9, NYPI signed an MOU with Baekseok University. The agreement includes △ mutual interchange of lecture and human resources of research △ promotion of joint research and joint academic conference △ strengthening of mutual cooperation such as the exchange of research and development data and database.

NYPI Signs MOU with Korea Youth Work Agency

» 2015.04.14



On April 14, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) signed an MOU with the Korea Youth Work Agency (CEO Seon Dong Kim) at the main conference room of the Korea Youth Work, for the research cooperation regarding youth activities.

The agreement includes ▲ mutual cooperation on youth awareness survey and basic survey research related to youth activities ▲ program research for enhancing quality of youth activity program and activation of youth activity ▲ Human and material cooperation of youth activity policy task, promotion of youth activity and discovery and management.

Both institutions have continuously promoted collaboration for youth awareness survey and youth activity program research.

President Roh remarked "Through this agreement, both institutions can work in cooperation for information exchange and policy research," and "hope youth activities can be encouraged based on the experience of both institutions."

NYPI signs MOU with Universities of Daejeon/Chungcheong Region » 2015.05.07



On May 7, NYPI signed an MOU with nine universities of Daejeon/Chungcheong Region (Konyang University, Nazarene University, Daejeon University, Sun Moon University, Soon Chun Hyang University, Chungwoon University, Cheongju University, Hannam University, Hanseo University). The agreement is on the interchange of human resources and research between institutions and the establishment of a mutual cooperation network.

The agreement includes △ mutual interchange of lecture and human resources for research △ promotion of joint research and joint academic conference △ strengthening of mutual cooperation such as the exchange of research and development data and database.

2014 Award for Excellent Researchers

» 2015.05.15



On May 15, the National Research Council for Economics and Social Science held the award ceremony for top research institutions and top researchers at El Tower in Seoul.

NYPI Senior Research Fellow Kyung-Jun Kim received the excellent research report researcher award for 「Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights IV」, Senior Research Fellow Young-han Kim and Research Fellow Jikyung Kim received the excellent national policy task researcher award for 「A Study of Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project II」. Meanwhile, NYPI was selected as 2014 excellent research institution in research and management in the evaluation of the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences.

NYPI signs MOU with Myongji University

» 2015.05.15



On May 15, NYPI signed an MOU with Myongji University. The agreement includes △ mutual interchange of lecture and human resources of research △ promotion of joint research and joint academic conference △ strengthening of mutual cooperation such as the exchange of research and development data and database.

NYPI Participation at the 11th Korea Youth Expo

» 2015.05.21.~05.23



In May, during the Month of Youth, NYPI participated at the "11th Korea Youth Expo" held in Gumico, Gumi, on May 21~23. NYPI ran a promotion booth at the Expo.

150 institutions participated at the expo, co-hosted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Gyeongsangbukdo and Gumi-si, and ran 200 booths under the theme of "I am a national player. I am the hope of Korea." NYPI communicated with youth, parents and teachers, and shared various information including research results at the booth.

NYPI-KDI School Seminar on 〈Youth Non-Summit〉

» 2015.05.28



On May 28, NYPI and KDI School of Public Policy and Management hosted a joint seminar under the theme of <What is the country like? Youth of the World> at Sejong National Research Complex. The seminar was held after signing the MOU between the two institutions and celebrated the Month of Youth (May) and the implementation of the ‘Out of School Youth Act’ (May 29). The seminar used the format of the TV program ‘Non-Summit’ brought up current youth policy issues such as ‘Out of School Youth’ and students discussed freely on the issues of youth policy and the happiness and quality of youth life of their country.

National Institute for Youth of Chile Visits NYPI

» 2015.07.13



On July 13, five delegation visitors including Director Ariel Sepulveda Pinto from the National Institute for Youth of Chile visited NYPI and learned about the experience of youth policy research of Korea and discussed about joining the global network, World Association of Research and Development for Youth (WARDY) and shared ideas on the cooperation of Korean and Chile, such as the international exchange of youth. The delegation showed deep interest in Korea's youth policy research on youth counselling, healthy social sport activities and use of leisure time, because the youth of Chile are exposed to high rate of crime and violence.

NYPI signs MOU with the Mongolian University of Science and Technology » 2015.10.06



On October 6, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) signed an MOU with the Mongolian University of Science and Technology (President Baatar Ochirbat).

Vice-President Khaltar Enkhjargal hoped for an active exchange of Northeast Asian region youth related research. The agreement includes △ mutual interchange of lecture and human resources of research △ promotion of joint research and joint academic conference △ strengthening of mutual cooperation such as the exchange of research and development data and database. Both institutions will mutually cooperate for the agreements mentioned above.

Malaysia (Leader) Youth Exchange Delegation Visits NYPI » 2015.10.26

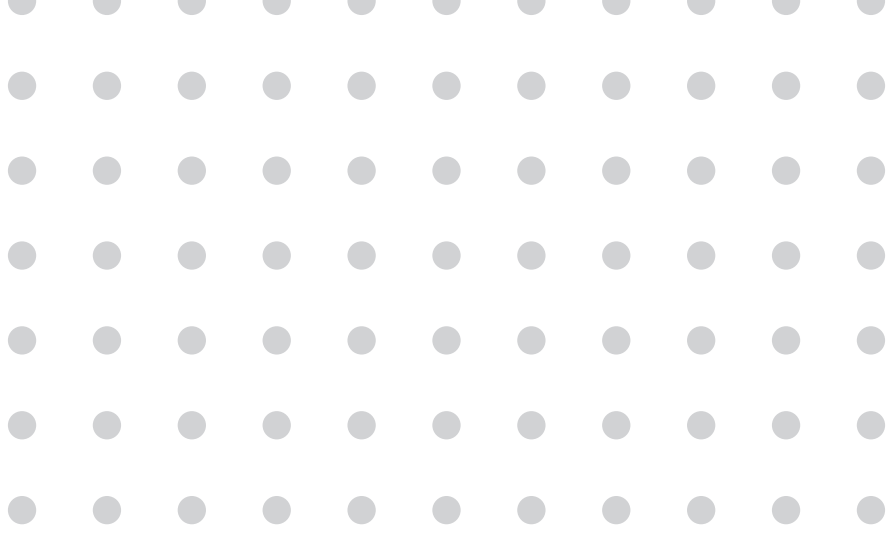


On October 26, 15 delegation visitors of the Malaysia (Leader) Youth Exchange, including Head Manager Mayalina Binti Mohd Shamsudin visited NYPI, as part of the ‘2015 International Youth Exchange Program,’ follow-up to the MOU signed with the Korea Youth Work Agency (KYWA). The delegation showed deep interest in Korea's youth policy and research and the World Association of Research and Development for Youth (WARDY), a global network managed by NYPI. The delegation shared their opinions on Korean and Malaysia's youth policy and continuous exchange.



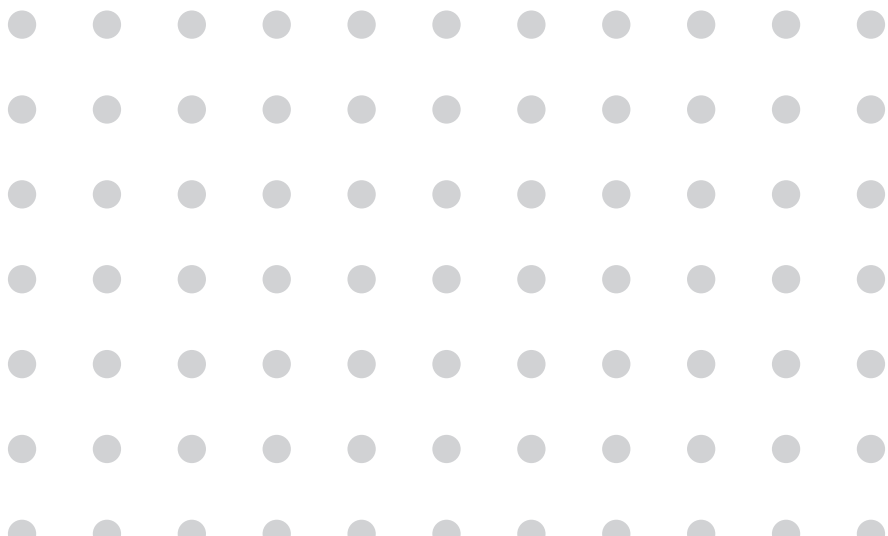
2016 Research Plan

1. Youth Activities & Participations
Research Office
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research
Office
3. Youth Independence & Competencies
Research Office
4. Statistics & Basics Research Office



01

Youth Activities & Participations Research Office



◆ Actual Conditions of Quality of Youth Life and Support Measures for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The United Nations (UN) has promoted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) until 2015 for the improvement of children and youth's living standards and will promote the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the new agenda. The concept of sustainable development proposed in 1987 by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development aims for a harmonious development of environment, society and economy, taking equity between the current generation and future generation into account. In a future-oriented view, it is a suitable concept for planning goals and strategies to improve quality of youth life.
- The goal of the study is to specifically investigate the quality of life through research on the actual conditions of Korean youth's life quality, suggest sustainable development goals and task of the future society and suggest policy closely tied to the life and reality of youth.

◆ Study on Youth Policy Evaluation and Systematization Measure of Evaluation System

- To systematize youth policy, it is important to analyze and evaluate the youth policy project implemented by the central administrative agency and local public entities, and establish a safety accident response system.
- Following, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family advanced the revision of the Framework Act on Juveniles and the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act. After the revision of the Framework Act on Juveniles in February 2015, the central administrative agency and local public entities must establish implementation plans according to the juvenile policy plans and reflect the analysis and evaluation results in 2016 plans.
- This study aims to suggest implementation plans for central administrative agency and local public entities' youth policy project and organize establishment measures of evaluation.

◆ Survey of Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities III

- The purpose of the study is to understand the conditions of participation state of youth activities, analyze the needs and deduce measures to increase participation.
- This study is a five year research project from 2014 to 2018. The research supports government youth activity policy through a repeated cross-sectional survey. Basic data will be accumulated on youth activity participation and during the third year (2016), an international comparison and survey of Japanese youth activity participation will be carried out.
- The study plans to comprehensively investigate the condition, needs and problems, and encourage

youth activity participation by suggesting future direction for policies on youth activities.

◆ Encouraging Connection of Local Community Experience Activities and Free Semester System

- Due to the free semester system for middle school students arranged for March 2016 and the enactment of the Career Education Act (June 22, 2015), experience activities outside of school are becoming more active. Also, supporting youth experience activities through the connection of school and local community is becoming an important task.
- Therefore, while an increase in demand for experience activities is expected due to the implementation of the free semester system, the study aims to activate community experiential activities even further and seek policy measures to support the management of free semester system.

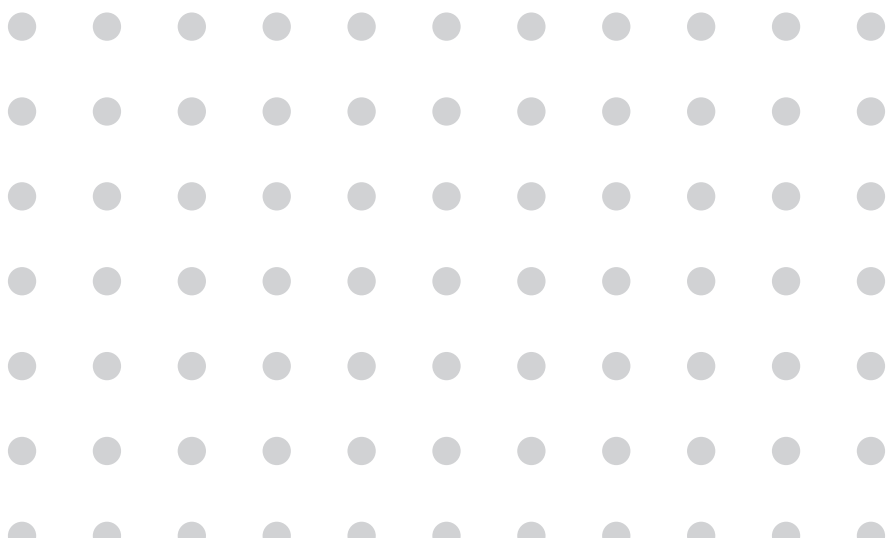
◆ A Study on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project IV

- Although youth happiness is closely connected to education, family, local community, law and system of Korea, the existing research only deals with a specific region or field and is maximum three years long, making it hard to guarantee the continuity and safety of results. The purpose of the study is to respond to low quality life of youth, develop a comprehensive happiness index to support youth as members of the society, create youth friendly environments in local society and test the effect of government policy through monitoring participated by youth.
- The fourth year of the study plans to manage a happy youth local community policy monitoring group and local government policy plan evaluation, establish basic policy plan for creating local community where youth are happy and demonstration system of support system for the promotion of local governments demo projects.



02

Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office



◆ Systematization Measure of North Korean Youth Refugee Support

- The study aims to establish support policies to increase North Korean youth refugees's quality of life and competency by understanding their current conditions through a general analysis on the living conditions.
- The study aims to deduce more effect policy measures by comparing the major policies of the government and the various needs of the North Korean youth refugees.

◆ Conditions of Immigrant Youth and Support for Self-Sufficiency

- As the population of foreigners and their children are rapidly increasing, the problem is extending from 'foreign workers' right of residence and right to work' to 'right of family and children.' Recently, there is especially an increasing number of immigrant youth.
- The study aims to deduce policy support measures based on exact data on the conditions and state of immigrant youth and the apprehension of special experience of immigrant youth which is different from the existing multi-cultural children.

◆ Self-Sufficiency Support for Disadvantaged Youth through Social Enterprise

- This study prioritizes the self-sufficiency support for disadvantage youth (not entered school, out of school, out of institution, out of home, NEET and youth of poor families etc.) from various backgrounds, who are difficult to approach with public support service infra of the government and at the same time difficult to effectively support with the current support system. It aims to find measures to effectively support through social enterprises which carry out business activities of commodities and production and sales of service in the city.
- It does not only provide possibilities of employment through the self-sufficiency support from social enterprises, but focuses on fulfilling various community experiences and actual self-sufficiency and policy support for disadvantage youth to become healthy members of the society through the restoration of networks and social relationship.

◆ A Study on Measures to Nurture Young Entrepreneurs and Promote Business Startups III

- This study aims for the substantiality of appropriate programs at site and activation of domestic and foreign youth business culture for the nurturing of youth entrepreneurship.
- In the third year, the study aims to develop appropriate workbooks, teacher manual and operation manual for each subject, develop a high school and university affiliated entrepreneurship program

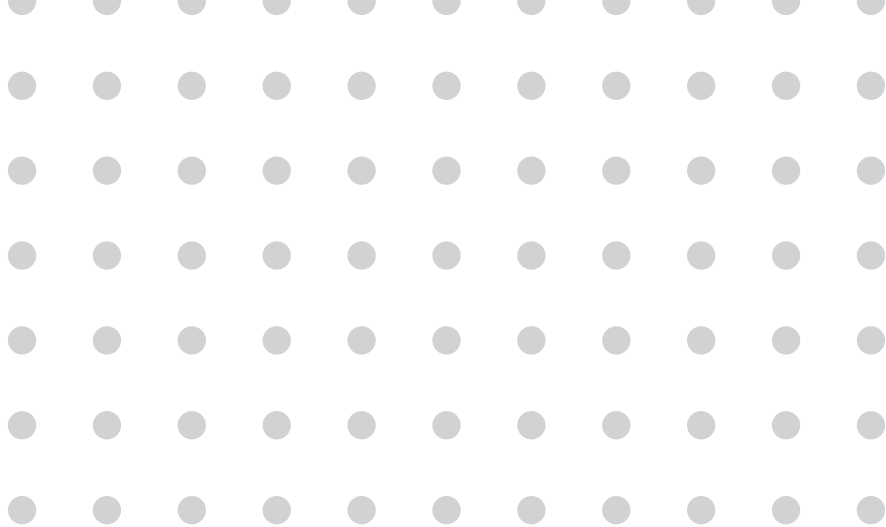
model from high school to university, prepare an evaluation index of entrepreneurship education and activate business startup culture through an international youth symposium.

◆ Study on Overseas Korean Youth Support as Future Talent Development Strategy II

- In the era of globalization of unlimited competition across borders, creating networks using overseas human resources is an important factor for forming national competitiveness. Recently, affected by overseas Chinese network and Jew network, the need for forming networks in politics, economy, society and culture between the Korean people is emphasized.
- In the case of overseas youth who will become the leaders of the next generation, their Korean identity is weaker than that of the 1st generation. The study seeks the policy directions for future talent development which will contribute to the Korean community growth, based on the current conditions research of overseas Korean youth of major countries.

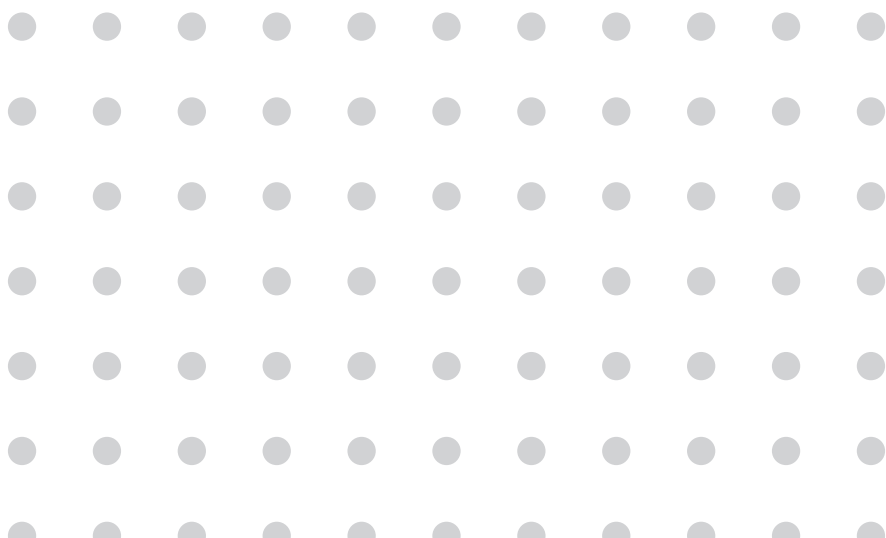
◆ Customized Countermeasures for the Courses Out of School Youth I

- Quantitative analysis of out of school youth is useful for apprehending the size and characteristics of policy targets and typology of courses, but there are limits for understanding and analyzing the detailed needs of various courses.
- Therefore, this study aims to suggest a customized comprehensive support policy for out of school youth by selecting interview subjects of courses using the three year results of the past dropout youth panel survey, analyzing the needs of out of school youth through in-depth analysis and analyzing the policy ecological environment of the residential area.



03

Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office



◆ University Students Postponing Graduation and Support Measures

- University student postponing graduation has become a major problem of youth in their 20s. Although there are enormous personal and social expenditures caused by the delay and great ripple effect, there have been no research projects under the theme of graduation delay. Therefore, it is necessary to organize a study to prepare measures for the supplementation and revision of the graduation postponement system by understanding the conditions of students who have postponed graduation.
- Therefore, this study aims to deduce an institutional support measure on the graduation postponement system, based on a national investigation of graduation postponement system management of universities and study on conditions of students who have delayed graduation.

◆ Study on Support Plans for Improving Generation Integration Competency of Youth

- Korea is facing extreme generation conflict caused by a rapid ageing phenomenon. While the caregiving burden of the elderly is increasing for the young generation because of the low birthrate and ageing, conflict between generations are rising due to the lack of jobs for youth and the generation gap. Although generation conflict is emerging as a social issue, plans and measures relaxing such conflict is at an insufficient level. For this reason, understanding between generations are also very low.
- While previous studies on low birthrate and ageing restrictively focused on senior citizens, this study investigates the role of youth preparing for low birthrate and ageing, checks the awareness of Korean youth regarding generational conflict and aims to deduce support policy areas and tasks for improving youth competency of generational integration.

◆ Study on the Social Economy Conditions of Youth and Policy Measures I

- To solve the extending youth problems and establish policies for support, it is necessary to understand the characteristics of the younger generation and the events and phenomena they experience in their lifetime.
- This study aims to develop the major index to apprehend the general living condition of youth, carry out a representative research not only on employment and economic life, but also satisfaction, happiness, education, residence, marriage, nurture, birth and cultural life, and prepare basic information for setting a comprehensive measure of the young generation. In addition, regular youth policy forums will be hosted to set policy direction in long term and analyze various social environment factors affecting the life of youth.

◆ Study on Overseas Korean Youth Support as Future Talent Development Strategy I

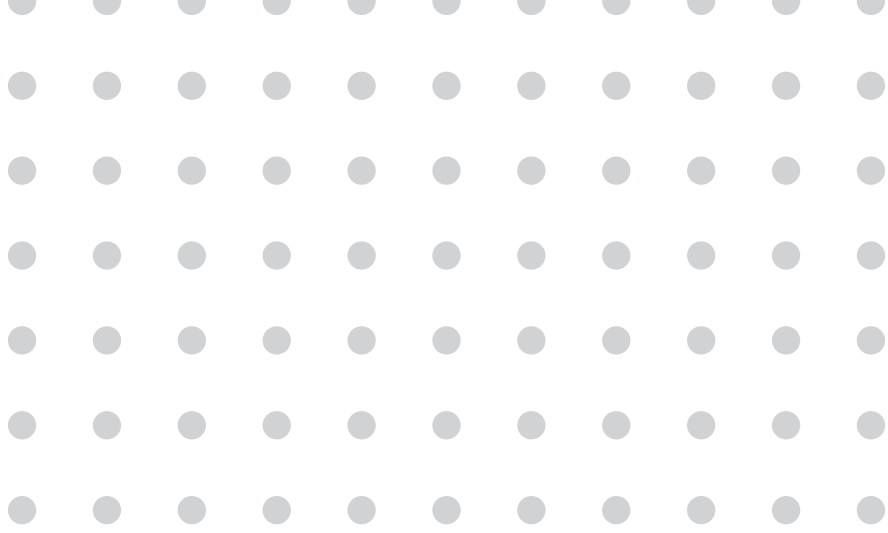
- In 2009, overseas Korean were guaranteed the political rights by the government and the demand for local activity support on national viewpoint, Korean pavilion and Korean language education is increasing, especially for 1.5 generation immigrants and second generation Koreans overseas. In addition, the need to use excellent overseas Korean manpower is increasing due to Korean economy's extension overseas. This emphasizes a need for study on the use and support for overseas Korean youth who are the future human resources.
- The purpose of the study is to provide education and support for overseas Korean youth for maintaining national identity, strategic support for training talented individuals, research for policy direction setting and providing grounds for system establishment.

◆ Measurement of Youth Competency Index and International Comparison Study III : IEA ICCS 2016

- The aim of the study is to suggest competence centered youth support policy instead of knowledge and technology centered policies and provide a scientific foundation for promoting policy which grows the cognitive and emotional abilities, secures the healthy growth of youth and education system which makes youth adaptive to the rapidly changing future environment.
- This study is part of a five year 'Youth Competency Index and International Comparison Study.' Based on the youth competency index measure tools developed in 2014, it aims to carry out the ICCS 2016 study together with the domestic study and analyze the domestic and foreign conditions of middle and high school students' competency.

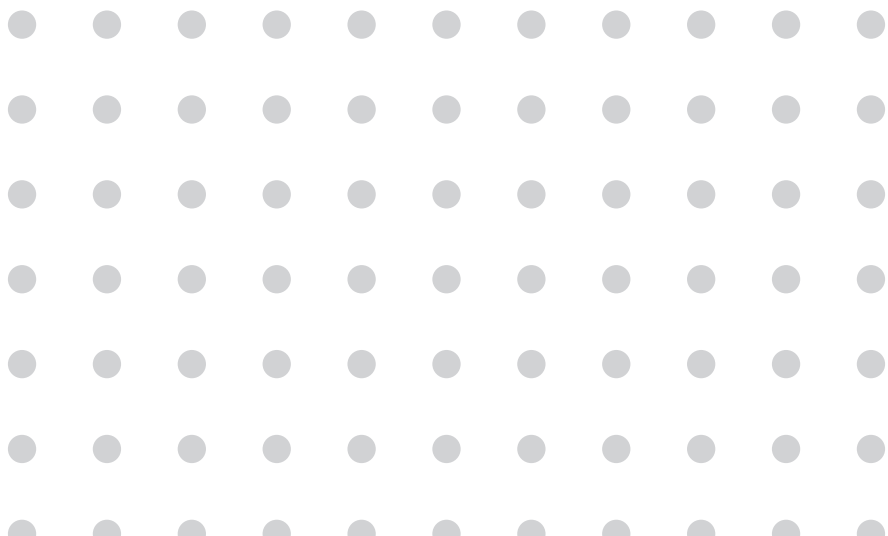
◆ International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I

- As the world crisis of youth employment is spreading worldwide, interest in career education is increasing and career experience activities are highlighted as effective career education methods. The Asian region which was not deeply affected by youth employment problems is now facing problems of youth unemployment and the increase of NEET, younger generation who do not work nor receive education or training. To correspond to such problems, efforts are made for the activation of career education centered on career experience activities.
- This study investigates the current conditions of career experience activities and policy support not only in Korea, but the Asian region in general and attempts to suggest policy measures for appropriate career experience activities. For the joint research, NYPI has signed an MOU with the Asia Regional Association for Career Development (ARACD) and is planning to co-host an international seminar in 2017 to share research results.



04

Statistics & Basics Research Office



◆ Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights VI

- The study aims to accumulate basic information of data for the children and youth's rights extension and environmental improvement of rights and seek policy measures for children and youth's rights extension by systematically comprehending the transitional aspects of Korea's rights conditions of children and youth, following the children and youth rights index system based on the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child.
- In long term, it aims to contribute to accumulating data for preparing the national report on following the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, by understanding the implementation level of international organization's recommendation and transitional aspects of the state of human rights.

◆ A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families and Policy Measures IV

- Establishing the 6th year of the multi-cultural youth panel survey data and analyzing the longitudinal transition process of multi-cultural youth panel's developmental characteristics.
- Suggesting systematic and effective support policy plans for multi-cultural youth through panel survey data and policy analysis of multi-cultural youth.

◆ A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families and Policy Measures III

- The number of long-stay foreigners, naturalized persons and foreigners' children in Korea has increased to 2.5% out of the total population of registered residents. Korean society is quickly changing into a multi-cultural society and the issue of social unification was raised.
- If the number of multi-cultural and immigrants continuously increase in the Korean society, as stereotypes and prejudice against multi-cultural members is not solved, it can cause division and conflict in the future. Therefore, objective research and preparation of effective policy measures of multi-cultural and immigrant backgrounds, based on such studies are very important and urgent.
- Support for multi-cultural and immigrant youth in Korea mostly does not take the diversity of the multi-cultural youth into account. It is based on negative social stereotypes and focuses on vulnerable aspects. As a result, it is reinforcing the social stereotypes and if objective data is not presented, social stereotypes can worsen and act as factors hindering social unification.
- The aim of the study is to present objective data, suggest reasons and specific support plans for multi-cultural youth, and as a result promote healthy development and competence improvement of multi-cultural youth and improve awareness of citizens. The results are expected to contribute to the

social unification of Korea in the future.

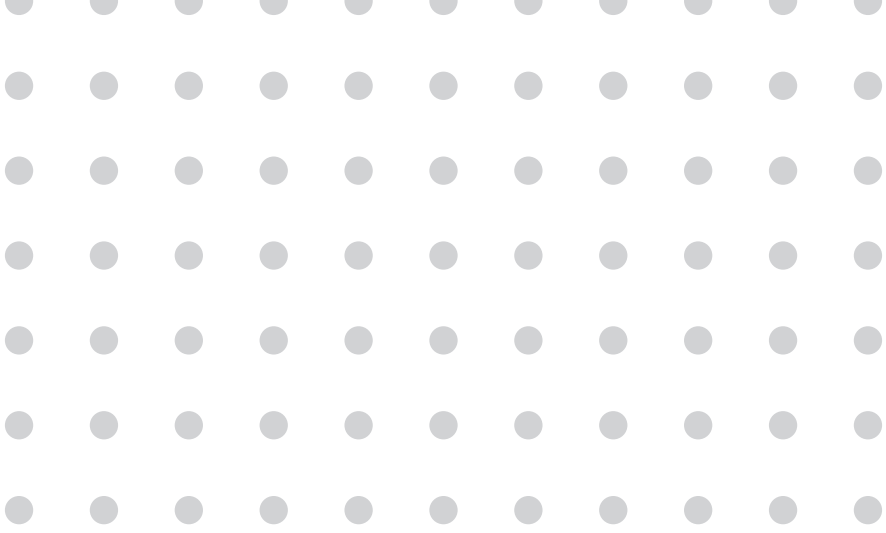
◆ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey VII

- To analyze the growth and development process of Korean children and adults, and to find out the various problems and causes during the process, longitudinal data which repeatedly studies the same samples is required.
- The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs), as a national statistic (no. 40202), aims to provide basic information to related academic research and policy development, by comprehensively apprehending the various aspects of children and youth's growth and development, through an eight year longitudinal study and research of three panels (1st grade and 4th grade elementary and 1st grade middle school student) selected in 2010.
- The aim in 2016 is to spread the research outcomes through the 7th year tracking research, host panel academic contest and graduate student report contest based on survey data of the 1~6 years and publication of research briefs and data analysis report.



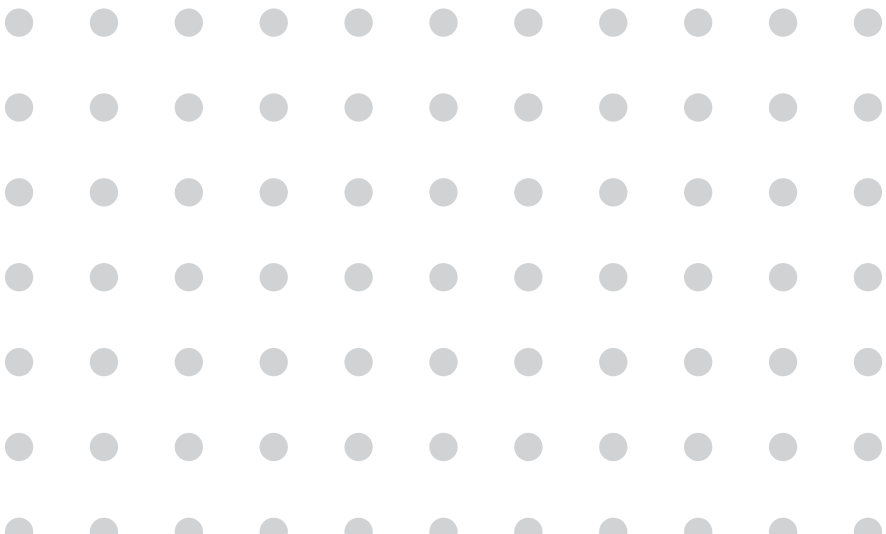
Appendices

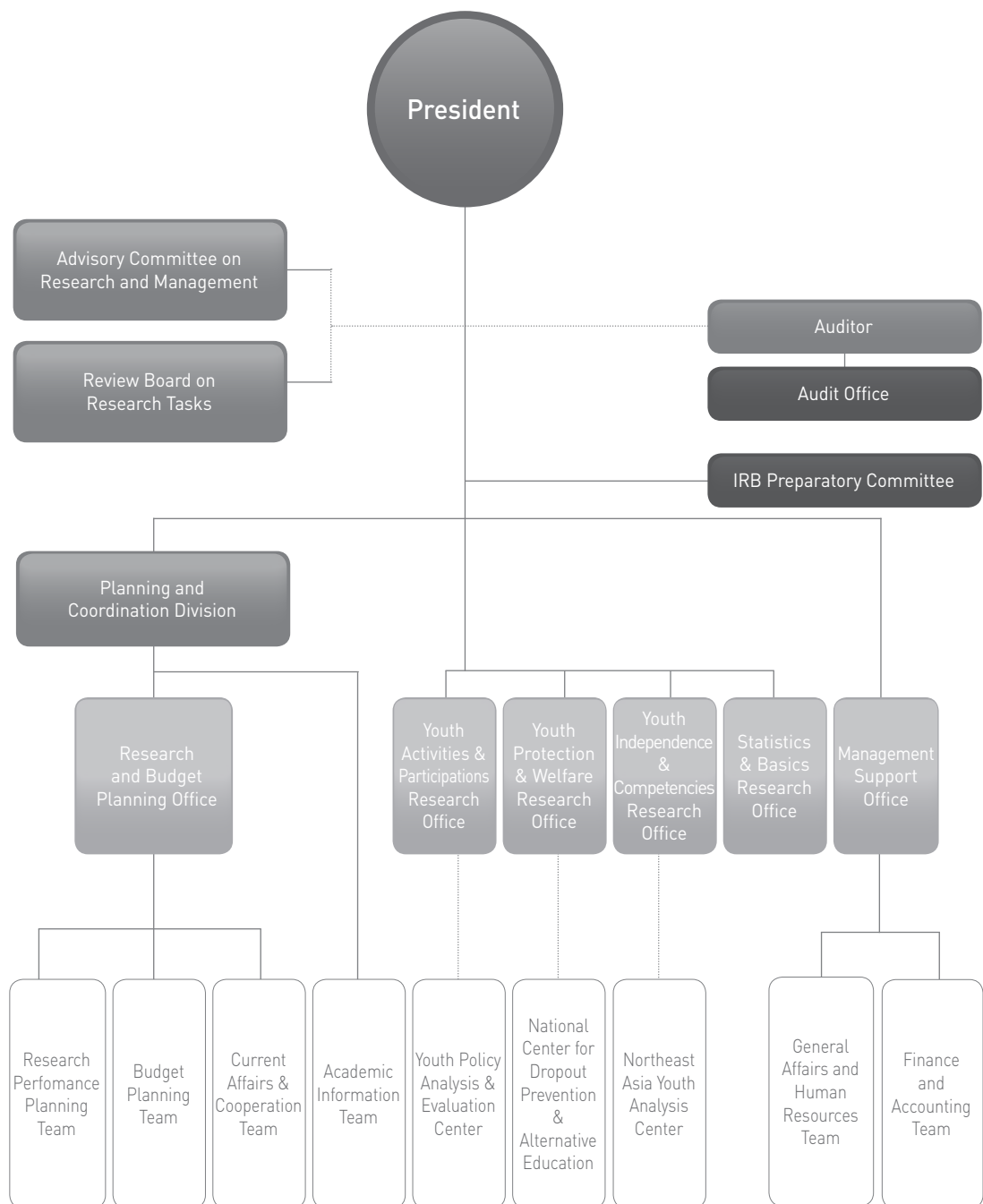
1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Events (2015)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2015)



01

Organization Chart





◆ Youth Activities & Participations Research Office

1. Youth activities promotion related research
2. Youth participation related research
3. Global (international exchange etc.), multiculture related research
4. Activation of training facility and organization related research
5. Health and sports related research
6. Culture, art, club, informatization related research
7. Activities and participation related policy issue countermeasure research
8. Other activities and participation related research

◆ Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office

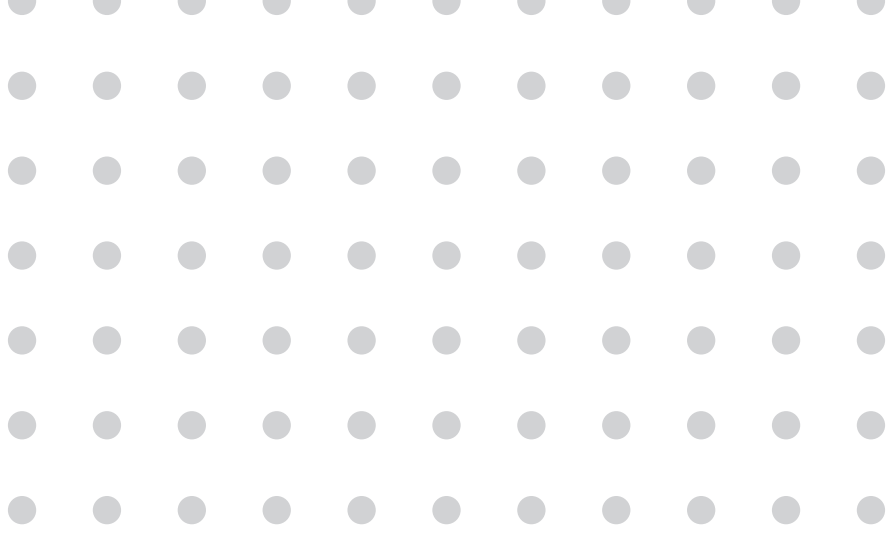
1. Survival, development, safety and health related research
2. Abused, missing and violence etc. protection related research
3. Welfare and rights related research
4. Poverty and family in crisis etc. establishment social safety net related research
5. Foster care, family protection and adoption related research
6. Children in crisis, youth protection and self-support related research
7. Protection and welfare related organization and facility related research
8. Social environment (beneficial environment & harmful environment) related research
9. Convention of the Rights of the Child implementation related research
10. Protection and welfare related policy issue countermeasure related research <new>
11. Other protection and welfare related research

◆ Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office

1. Independence and competence development related research
2. Employment, business start-up, career counselling related research
3. Youth living conditions and policy development related research
4. Northeast Asian adolescents and youth related research
5. Northeast Asian Youth Analysis Center
6. Independence and competency related policy issue countermeasure related research
7. Other independence and competency related research

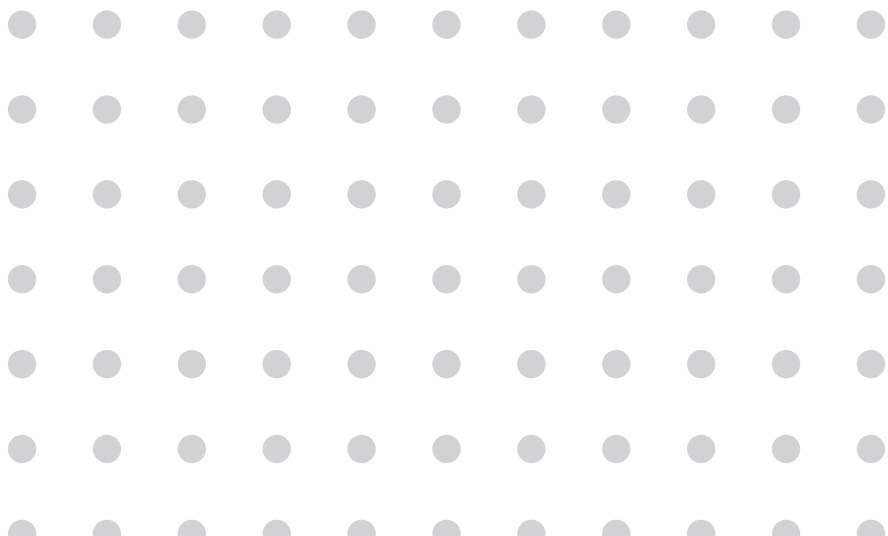
◆ Statistics & Basics Research Office

1. Panel survey research
2. Index survey research
3. Policy evaluation research
4. Program evaluation research
5. Facility and institution evaluation research
6. International exchange related research
7. Statistical research support
8. National statistics management and other national statistics related task
9. NYPI total research and other statistics and basic research related task



02

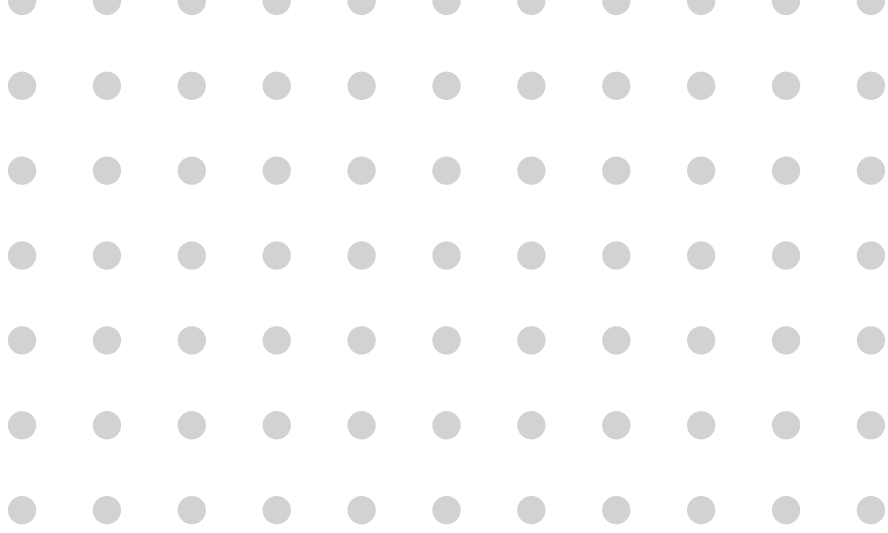
List of Research Staff



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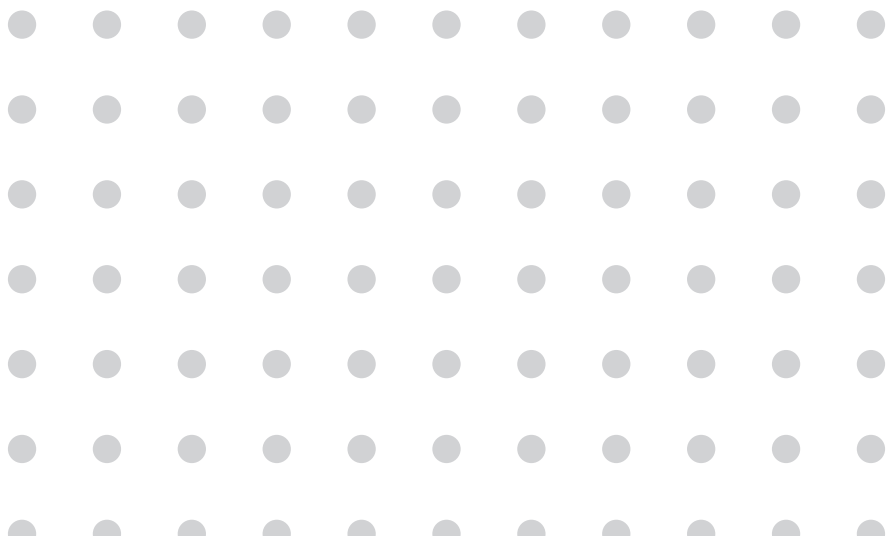
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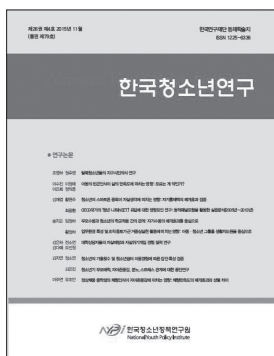


03

Publications

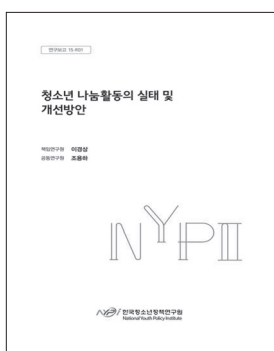


Publications in 2015



◆ Studies on Korean Youth

Launched in 1990, Studies on Korean Youth is a referred quarterly journal that has been covering a wide range of topics related to children and youth. As a KCI (Korea Citation Index) registered journal, SKY brings to its readers the latest and most important findings in the field of youth studies.

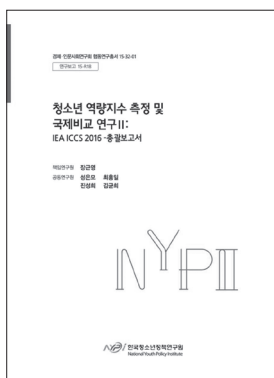


◆ Basic Research Report

It presents major findings from mid- and long-term research and provides alternatives to youth-related conventional policies.

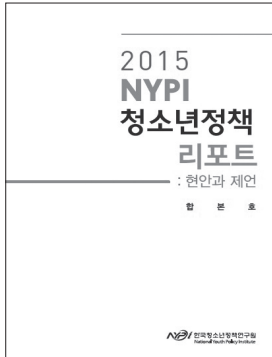
◆ Occasional Research Report

It presents important findings of short-term studies conducted occasionally to solve current policy issues on children and youth.



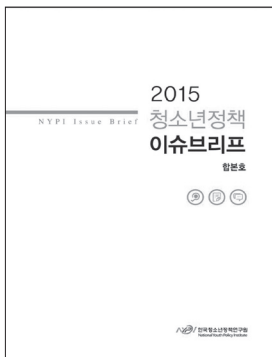
◆ Commissioned Research Report

It presents main findings of children and youth studies commissioned by domestic and international research and private organizations as well as by the government.



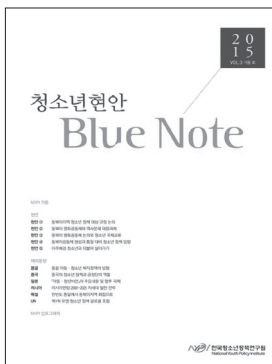
◆ NYPI Youth Policy Report

As a magazine specializing in youth policies, it analyzes current problems and issues on youth-related policies and suggests possible solutions to the problems facing today's children and adolescents in a timely, proactive manner.



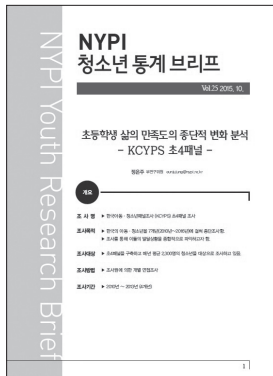
◆ Youth Policy Issue Brief

A summary of various youth policy issues in connection with research



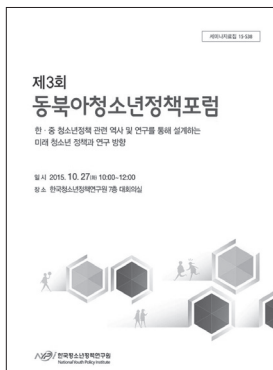
◆ Blue Note

Quarterly published magazine which includes stories of different experts on various youth issues.



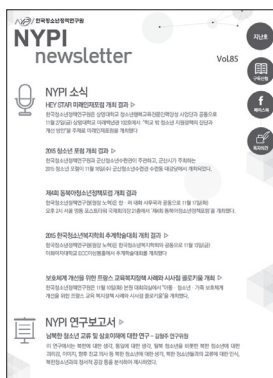
◆ NYPI Youth Research Brief

NYPI youth research brief is a bimonthly publication that presents statistical data on the current status of Korean children and youth based on 2015 NYPI studies.



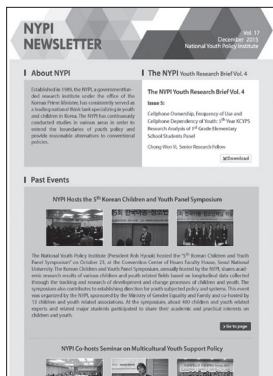
◆ Seminar Source Books

The NYPI publishes source books of various academic gatherings it holds, such as seminars, conferences and colloquiums. In 2015, the NYPI published approximately 44 source books.



◆ NYPI Newsletter

This monthly online newsletter features youth-related reports and issues as well as NYPI news.

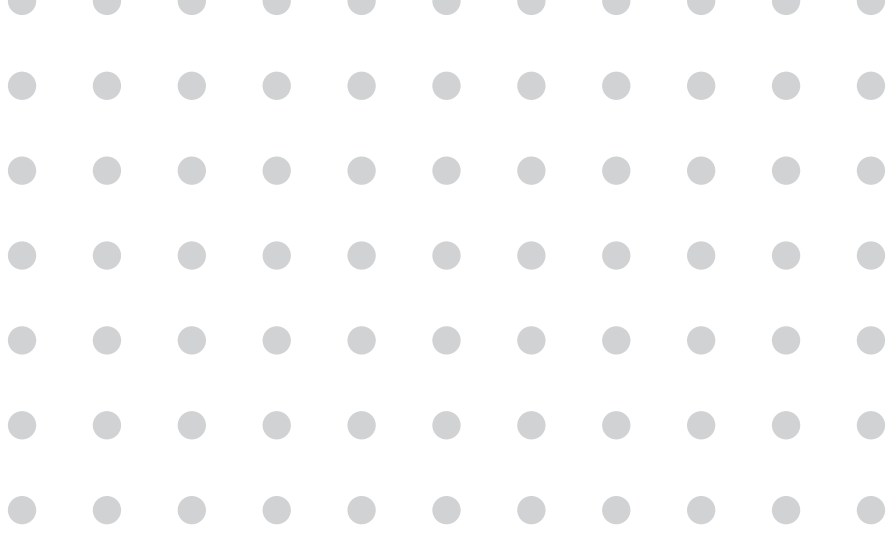


◆ NYPI English Newsletter

This bimonthly online newsletter features the most recent NYPI news and the youth research brief. It is sent to WARDY members and youth related organizations worldwide.

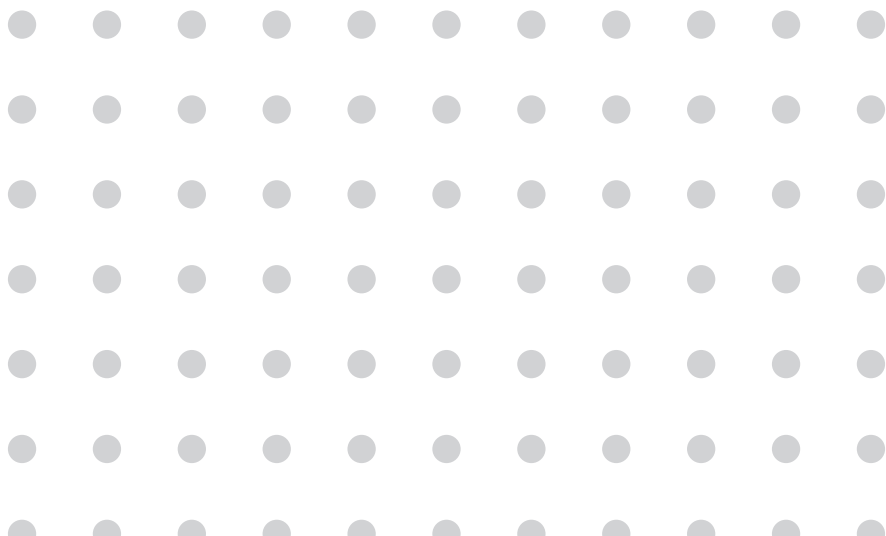
◆ NYPI International Youth Trend Report (Online)

This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following five countries : U.S.A, Finland, Sweden, New Zealand, Japan.



04

List of Events (2015)



List of Events (2015)

Date	Subject and Details
15.01.28	2014 Excellent Case of Peer Mediation Awards Ceremony
15.02.27	2015 1st Research Management Advisory Committee
15.03.12~13	Forum on the Unique Task Research Results of 2014
15.03.23	NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Signs MOU with Chungnam National University (Department of Psychology BK Business Team)
15.03.31	1st Northeast Asian Youth Forum
15.04.03	Students of Department of Social Welfare, Baekseok University Visit NYPI
15.04.06	NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Signs MOU with the KDI School of Public Policy and Management (Office of Planning and External Affairs)
15.04.09	NYPI Signs MOU with Baekseok University
15.04.14	NYPI Signs MOU with Korea Youth Work Agency
15.05.07	NYPI signs MOU with Universities of Daejeon/Chungcheong Region
15.05.15	2014 Award for Excellent Researchers
15.05.15	NYPI signs MOU with Myongji University
15.05.19	International Seminar on 'After-School Youth Policy for Reducing Education Alienation and Disparity'
15.05.21~23	NYPI Participation at the 11th Korea Youth Expo
15.05.28	NYPI-KDI School Seminar on <Youth Non-Summit>
15.06.04	2015 Youth Culture and Safety International Forum
15.07.02	Panel Survey on Dropout Youth II Data Analysis Seminar
15.07.13	National Institute for Youth of Chile Visits NYPI
15.07.22	Youth Happiness Community Development Plan and Promotion Strategy Expert Forum

Date	Subject and Details
15.09.07~10	NYPI signs MOU with Mongolian Youth Federation and Appears on Mongolia ETV Talk Show
15.09.14	2015 Workshop on Identity of Multicultural Youth
15.09.17	Second Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum
15.09.16	International Forum for Alternative Education 2015
15.10.05	NYPI (Policy Issues Strategy Office) Colloquium and MOU with UC Riverside (Young Oak Kim Center)
15.10.06	NYPI signs MOU with the Mongolian University of Science and Technology
15.10.23	5th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium
15.10.26	Malaysia (Leader) Youth Exchange Delegation Visits NYPI
15.10.27	Visit of the Shanghai Youth College of Management Youth Experts and the 3rd Northeast Asian Youth Forum
15.11.05	NYPI Co-hosts Seminar on Multicultural Youth Support Policy
15.11.10	Colloquium on French Education Welfare Policy Cases and Issues for the Improvement of Protection System
15.11.13	2015 Korean Association of Youth Welfare Autumn Symposium
15.11.17	4th Northeast Asian Youth Policy Forum
15.11.18	2015 Youth Forum
15.11.27	HEY STAR Future Talent Forum
15.12.12	Encouraging Youth Participation Forum



05

List of Research Projects (2010~2015)



List of Research Projects [2010 ~ 2015]

[2010]

- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 I
- Korean Youth Indicator Survey V: Health and Safety (Protection)
- The Prospect for Future Social Changes through Intergenerational Comparisons of the Perceptions of Family III : Focusing on Perception and Values on the Life of Family
- Customized Community-Based Services for Vulnerable Children and Families
- Counter Strategy Against a Harmful Digital Media Environment: A User-Based Approach
- A Longitudinal Study on Vulnerable Families and Children in Welfare Facilities I
- Educational Assistance Services for Children of Low-income Families through the Social Participation of Youth I
- Emergency-Aid and Safety-Monitoring Systems for Children and Youth at Risk
- Improving the Quality of Life of Disabled Children and Youth II
- The Development of Life Core Competence of Youth III
- The Integration of Experiential Learning in School and Youth-Activity Policies: Focusing on the 8th National Curriculum
- The Development of an Evaluation Model for Youth Activity Facilities I : Focusing on Youth Centers
- Competence Development and Welfare Improvement for Youth Workers
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood I
- A Study on Strengthening the Global Citizenship of Korean Youth : Focusing on Related Program
- A Study on the Adjustment of Children and Youth Studying Abroad II
- The Human Rights Conditions of Korean Youth in Comparison to International Standards V: Development and Participation Rights
- A Longitudinal Study on the Development of Multicultural Children and Youth in Korea I

[2011]

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers II
- Development of a Community-based Operational Model for Experience-based Creative Activity I
- A Study on Introducing Accreditation System for Youth Facilities: Focusing on Youth Centers and Youth Cultural Centers
- A Study on a Plan to Vitalize Management of Community-based Youth Study Rooms
- Analysis of Children·Youth Living Status by Family Type and Research on Countermeasures
- A Study of the New System for Statistics on Youth and Children in Korea
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families II
- A Panel Survey on Children & Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities II:

Focusing on the Community Child Centers, After-School-Academies and Residential Care Facilities

- Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010
- The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Right I
- A Study on the Analysis and Development of the International Youth Exchange Policy
- A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test (KYMT)
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood II
- A Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents
- International comparison and Support system study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea

[2012]

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers III
- Development of a Community-Based Operational Model for Experience-Based Creative Activity II
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study I
- Study on How to Link Five-Day School Days to Youth Activity Program
- Study on the Current Status of How the Young Use Social Media
- Study on How to Make Sweeping Coordination of Youth Policy in General
- International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I
- Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-Cultural Families III
- A Panel Survey on Children and Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities III
- Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift III
- Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth Rights II
- Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test
- Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families I
- Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents II
- International Comparison and Support System Study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea II
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey III

[2013]

- The Tasks of Youth Policy According to Prospect on Future Environmental Changes I
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study II
- A Study on the Systemization of Policy Concerning Youth Activities
- A Study for Adolescent's Suicide Prevention Policy
- A Study on Social Cohesion Policy for North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea

- Youth Part-time Employment and Work-related Experience Survey I
- An Age-related Decrease in Youth Deviant Behavior: Prevalence and Political Suggestions
- A Study on the Youth Protection Policy with the Spread of Smart Phones
- A Study on the Activation of Youth Policy Participation Committees
- Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Policies I
- Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection II
- A Longitudinal Study of Multicultural Adolescent and Policy Development
- Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents III
- Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families II
- International Comparison and Support System Study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea III
- Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth Rights III
- Longitudinal Survey of Dropout Youth in Secondary School I
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IV

[2014]

- Research on Youth Exchanges and Mutual Understanding Between South and North Korea
- A Study on Measures to Nurture Young Entrepreneurs and Promote Business Startups I
- The Prospect for the Future of Youth Environment Change and Youth Policy
- Encouraging Youth Activities through Free Semester System : Focusing on Activities of School-local Community Cooperation
- The Survey of Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities I
- A Study of Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project II
- A Study on the Institutionalization of Media Education for Youth in the Digital Age
- A Study on the Activation plans for Youth Participation in International Development Cooperation
- Research on Runway Youth Protective Support Status and Policy Project
- The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights IV
- Study on the Introduction of a Restorative Justice Model as a Means to Resolve of School Violence
- Research on the Ways to Adopt Children and Youth Impact Assessment System
- Research on the Ways to Respond to Commercialization of Sex among Youth Through Mass Media in the Smart Era.
- Research on the Part-time work of the Youth and Research on Policy Direction I
- A Study on the Situation of Youth Cyberbullying and Measures to Prevent It
- Survey on Children and Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence and Measure to Respond
- The 2014 Annual Report of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey V
- A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multi-Cultural Families and Policy Measures II
- Measurement of Youth Competency Index and International Comparison Study I : IEA ICCS 2016
- A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts II

[2015]

- Current state of youth sharing activities and opportunities for improvement
- Research on the participation of youth activities II
- Research on the use of social media to vitalize youth culture
- Survey on youth character development and research on ways to implement character education
- Research on the re-definition of youth activity facilities and establishment of their identity
- Means for international exchanges among youth to establish peaceful communities in this era of Northeast Asia
- Research on the part-time work of the youth and policy direction II
- Research on the mid- to long-term development strategies for policies regarding youth in the later stages of adolescences
- Efficient means for supporting youths dropouts out of school
- Research means to improve the system for the protection of children, adolescents, and families
- Research on the state of human rights of Korean children and adolescents V
- Research on the development and establishment of index regarding villages where youths are happy III
- Longitudinal survey of multicultural youth and study on policy measures III
- A study on measures to nurture young entrepreneurs and promote business startups II
- Study on the support for overseas youths as part of a future talent development strategy I
- A longitudinal survey and support plan for dropouts II
- Measurement of youth competency index and international comparison study II: IEA ICCS2016
- Korean children and youth panel survey VI

