



# 2018

## Annual Report

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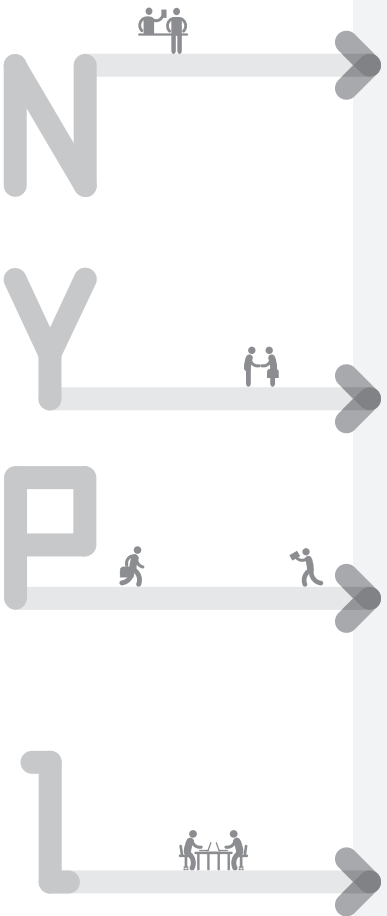
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## 2018 NYPI Annual Report

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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

## Message from the President



National Youth Policy Institute  
President  
**Song, Byeong-kug**

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. As we have developed a variety of 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 2019, our research teams are composed of four teams: Youth Activities & Participations Research Office, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office and Statistics & Panel Research Office.

These reports contain the summary of research projects and research activities conducted in 2018. We are always open for communication and we hope to hear your valuable opinions.

Thank you.



# Overview



## Mission

Specialized research institution that leads convergence youth policy studies

## Vision

Contributing to the creation of the nation's new growth engine for future society through youth-related basic and policy research.

## Business Goal

- To implement convergence youth policy research to establish an appropriate growth support system for youths
- To enhance domestic and overseas research networks and expand the research performance leading to customer experience as the hub of youth policy research
- To strengthen the ethicality and publicness of the organization and maximize capabilities of the organization

## Strategy

- Establishes the systems for future-oriented convergence research and studies on the response to current youth issues.
- Establishes a research system based on scientific principles to implement the customized research suited to address policy demands.
- Establishes a convergence research system by strengthening domestic and overseas networks for youth policy research.
- Establishes a research performance expansion system to ensure that policy demanders can experience the performance.
- Enhances the publicness as a national research institution by strengthening ethicality and transparency within the research administration.
- Maximizes the capabilities of the organization by improving the employee skills development system and strengthening communication within the organization.



# Research Projects in 2018

- 1. Youth Activities & Participations Research
- 2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research
- 3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research
- 4. Statistics & Panel Research
- 5. Cooperative Research



# 01

**Youth Activities &  
Participations Research**

# Development strategies of youth activity policy of the fourth industrial revolution era

## Senior Researcher

Lee, Kyung Sang (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Chang Ho (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Kim, Min



The purpose of this study is to present a youth activity policy strategy that can change the programs, leaders, and facilities of youth activity in order to cultivate youth capacity suitable for intelligent information society of the fourth industrial revolution era.

In this study, firstly, theoretical discussions were made on the types of intelligence information technologies, introduction of intelligence information technologies and social change, youth competencies required in intelligence information society, change direction of youth activity policy. Secondly, we conducted an online questionnaire survey on public youth activity facilities and examined the actual status of the response to the fourth industrial revolution. Third, we conducted a case study on public youth activity facilities and examined the actual situation of the fourth industrial revolution in detail. Fourth, we conducted online questionnaire survey on public youth activity facilities, case study on public youth activity facilities, expert opinion surveys, and youth policy forum to explore strategies for development of youth activity policies.

Based on these researches, development strategy and detailed policy tasks of youth activity policy of

the fourth industrial revolution era were presented. First, three development strategies of youth activity policy of the fourth industrial revolution era were presented for program, facility, and leader policy areas. In the program field, the fourth industrial revolution related youth capacity enhancement, the facility field, fourth industrial revolution related facility enhancement, and the leader field, fourth industrial revolution leader capacity enhancement. Next, 17 specific policy tasks for achieving development strategies for each policy field were presented. In the program field, specific policy tasks to strengthen youth competency related to the fourth industrial revolution include: 1) expansion of intelligent information technology related programs, 2) systematic introduction and diffusion of STEAM, maker related programs, 3) conducting an activity program based on youth self-directed participation, 4) strengthening social emotional development programs, 5) strengthening communication rationalization programs, 6) strengthening the contents related to career resilience in career experience education programs, 7) strengthening career experience programs related to intelligence information technology, 8) strengthening ethical education related to the

fourth industrial revolution.

In the field of facilities, specific policy tasks to strengthen facilities related to the fourth industrial revolution include: 9) building big data in the field of youth activities, 10) expanding application of AR/VR technology in program developing, 11) strengthening cooperation network with external organizations related to the fourth industrial revolution, 12) strengthening the supply of equipments related to the fourth industrial revolution, 13) smartization of the operation of youth activity facilities, 14) fourth industrial revolution related specialization of the national youth facilities.

In the field of leaders, specific policy tasks to strengthen leadership capacity related to the fourth industrial revolution include: 15) extension of providing information related to the fourth industrial revolution to the leaders of the activity facilities, 16) development of job models related to the fourth industrial revolution and job training, 17) strengthening the fourth industrial revolution related capacity of the presidential youth leaders. These 3 development strategies and 17 specific policy tasks are expected to contribute to the development of youth activity policies of the fourth industrial revolution era.

**Keywords:** the development strategies of youth activity policy, the fourth industrial revolution era, the intelligent information society, the intelligent information skill.

# A study on the operational conditions of the Youth "Work Experience" system and relevant policy plans I

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Yeo Jung (Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Seung Kyung (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)



The purpose of the following study was to compile basic information related to the policies to look into the reality of work experience programs for teenagers, considering the fact that there was an absence of evaluation to accurately understand the current issues related to the operation of the programs. Through this the study aims to draw up a solution to provide realistic and positive experiences for the students.

In order to achieve these results effectively, the study was done through contemplating earlier studies, secondary data analysis, law and regulation analysis, surveys, interviews, advice from specialists among many other various research methods. Specifically, the work experience programs being run in occupational high-schools were closely analysed as to organize the different perspectives towards the policies themselves, as well as identifying the limitations of previous studies in order to set the direction and the viewpoint of this study more accurately.

It was clear to see after the analysis of secondary data that although work experience programs had the reputation of being the gateway for employment for the students in school, while not having as much of an effect in reality. There was

no real guarantee for the quality and continuity of employment opportunities for the students. It was also confirmed through the analysis of laws and regulations that there were several weaknesses in the legal structure of the work experience programs themselves. It caused some concerns of having a negative effect on the protection of the apprentices' rights and interests

A survey was conducted with current students and graduates with experience of the program, potential candidates and the teachers in charge of the operation of the program. Opinions and thoughts related to the process of entering the program, operations, labour protection, the end of the program and returning of students to school, the transition from school to workplace and ideas for the general improvement of the program were included in the survey. The interview was to take into consideration of the experiences and opinions of teachers and students who are involved with the program by mainly listening to the students and teachers ideas and experiences as well as the opinions and thoughts related to the program by the industry representatives.

The aforementioned processes were all collectively analysed and the large-scale improvement direction

was deducted for the future of the work experience program. The study presumed the program not as a gateway to employment for students as a way to develop specialized personnel with field adaptability, and concluded the importance of building a work experience environment protective of human rights, the reconstruction of the program as an educative program and the provision of an effective program to construct professional mind-sets in students. The study also discussed in

detail the support for the construction of a human rights friendly work experience environment, the effective encouragement of an education based work experience program, the improvement of employment support for high-school graduates, the necessary repair of the legal structure to reconstruct the work experience program and to shift relative paradigms by setting the composition of the policy environment.

Key words: Teenage “work experience”, occupational high school work experience program, reality of work experience, improvement measures for work experience programs.



# A Study on Youth Activity Survey V

**Senior Researcher**  
Lim, Hwi Jin (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

**Cooperation Researcher**  
Moon Ho Young (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Jung, Jeong Ho



This study conducted “Youth Activity Survey” and collected basic quantitative data on youth participation. It examined adolescents’ individual experience with activities by qualitatively analyzing “youth participation in activities.” As the five-year study that started in 2014 (A Study on Youth Activity Survey, I~V) comes to an end, this study suggests a direction for future development of youth activity survey.

Although the rate of youth participation for the past 5 years exceeded 95%, the survey and the qualitative analysis revealed deviations in the rates of participation according to type of activity, region, and economic status. Qualitative differences were also found in actual participation in activities. Adolescents thought that lack of time and information was why they were unable to readily participate in youth activities. It is more necessary to improve the quality of youth activities rather than increase the quantity and to provide the youth with more comprehensive and well-organized information on those activities. If the quality of youth activities improves, it will have a positive effect on the affective domain, which includes youth’s happiness. Therefore, policies should provide aid to prevent personal

circumstances from limiting youth participation in activities.

Based on our findings, we derived 9 policy projects and 17 policy tasks in the following 5 areas: improving the quality of youth activities, increasing the equity of youth activities, managing the outcome of youth participation in such activities, establishing systematic survey system, and establishing a basis for such a survey.

# Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas youths as Country’s Future Human Resource

**Senior Researcher**  
Jung, Eun Ju (Research Fellow, NYPI)

**Cooperation Researcher**  
Kim, Jung Suk (Research Fellow, NYPI)



This research aims to set a policy direction for development of Overseas youths as Korea’s future human resource, to assess current situation of the Overseas youths in the study countries, and to establish suitable policy initiatives on the issue.

This research in 2018 focused on the current situation of the Overseas youths in Europe, specifically Germany and France, and offered detailed and customized policy directions based on the result of the study.

Survey and interview were mainly utilized as the research method. Surveys were taken from 235 youths living in Germany and 249 in France, regarding their current situation, experience from Korean language schools, perception on the Korean ethnicity, communication with fellow the Korean youths, desire to contribute to the Korean society, and competency as future human resource. On the other hand, interviews in narrative method were held among 34 respondents composed of Overseas youths enrolled to Korean language

schools, their parents, teachers and next generation from Germany and France to further comprehend and explore the experience of research participants. Focus Group Interviews were implemented among the experts in the relevant fields of two countries to discuss on the improvement strategy of Korean language schools and development of Overseas youths.

Upon the results, the researchers proposed 4 policy recommendations as below: 1) Establish infrastructure for Korean language schools to educate the Overseas youths, 2) Expand support for Korean language schools for the development of the Overseas youths, 3) Provide customized programs for growth of the Overseas youths, 4) Build cooperative ecosystem to support the growth of the Overseas youths

To concretize the 4 areas mentioned above, 20 detailed tasks were offered as policy initiatives.

**Keywords:** Overseas Korean, Overseas youthss, Future human resource, Korean ethnicity, Overseas youths in Germany, Overseas youths in France

## Study on Development of Local Communities where the Youth is Happy and Youth Happiness Index Survey VI

### Senior Researcher

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### Cooperation Researcher

Choi, In Je (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Yeom Yoo Sik



『Study on Development of Local Communities where the Youth is Happy and Youth Happiness Index Survey VI』is aimed at performing a comparative analysis and accumulating time-series data on the previous four years of Youth Happiness Index as well as to analyze local characteristics and make policy proposals based on a pilot project of running “Youth Club Activities Based on Local Resources” and on-site case study of “Village Education Community.”

The study mainly covers ① study, analysis, and international comparison of Youth Happiness Index, ② analysis of operation and performance of a pilot project, “Youth Club Activities Based on Local Resources (3 local communities),” ③ analysis of main factors and implications based on Village Community Project (4 local communities) related to youth activities, ④ identification of policy challenges in each area.

The methodology included literature, pilot project, questionnaire survey, on-site interview, colloquium, policy forum, and working-level consultative meeting on policy research, among others. The following policy challenges were identified from the study findings.

First, there should be a system to support and

manage youth health; measures to improve the youth capacity to participate and their awareness of rights; and an adequate environment for youth activities.

Second, there should be measures, network, and system to promote local community-based “Youth Club Activities.”

Third, there should be expanded facilities, space, infrastructure, and play’leisure programs at the Village Community level to support youth activities.

Fourth, there should be an expanded system to manage and foster various types of “Private Youth Activity Leaders” in local communities.

# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research

# A Study on the Status of Out-of-family Youths and Independence Support Policies

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hwi Jin (Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Baik, Hye Jung (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Kim, Eun Jung



Given that youths (including runaways) who, for various reasons, live outside family care cannot receive support from their original families during their transition to adulthood, this study aims to derive multilateral support plans for them to become independent members of society. Accordingly, we defined what out-of-family youths are, considering that a change in terminology from “runaway youths” to “out-of-family youths” has been requested by academics, various disciplines, and the National Human Rights Commission of Korea to offset the negative image of the name, “runaways.” Thus, the scope of out-of-family youths was somewhat expanded and, by identifying the status and independence support requirements of housing- vulnerable youths (such as runaways and the homeless), and youths in halfway houses who become independent while facing their transition to adulthood without their original family’s support, this study proposes a policy for their independence support.

To achieve these goals, this study conducted a literature review, a survey of expert opinions, a survey and in-depth interviews with target out-of-family youths, focus group interviews (FGI) with field workers, expert consultations and

expert workshops. First, in the literature review, previous studies related to the current status, characteristics, and independence of youths living outside family care were analyzed. Moreover, the status of policies of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Ministry of Health and Welfare related to the independence support was reviewed, and exemplary domestic and overseas cases were examined. By conducting a survey targeting youths, their living, education, part-time job conditions, career plan, and the content and needs of independence support were investigated. For some survey questions (including career plans), a comparison with secondary data targeting ordinary youths was performed. Through the in-depth interviews, the following were derived and analyzed: their relationship with family, will to pursue studies, work experience, savings, loans, the satisfaction of job education/ training programs, perception on transition from youth to adulthood, and the support and preparation needed for independence. Furthermore, through the investigation of expert opinions, the importance of the policy/ environmental domain to the independence support of out-of-family youths was highlighted. The need for psychological/

emotional support/motivation and independence support funding were highlighted regarding residential spaces, housing expense support, and independence.

Based on these results, this study proposed the following: first, there is a need for discussion of the definition of out-of-family youths and the revision of laws; second, providing support for

the independence of the youths is needed; third, policy tasks are needed related to environment construction; and finally, specific policy tasks related to housing, financial, psychological/social, daily life/health, study, and employment supports are needed.

Keywords: out-of-family youths, runaway youths, independence support, youth shelters

# A Study on the Current Status of Juvenile Recidivism and Preventive Measures

## Senior Researcher

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## Cooperation Researcher

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Kang, So Young

Kim, Hyuk



As violent juvenile crimes have been covered on the media one after another since 2017, public concern about juvenile crime is substantially on the increase. However, it is doubtful whether pending issues and solutions related to juvenile crime have been discussed and studied in a constructive way. In that sense, this study was intended to analyze juvenile recidivism as a major issue of juvenile crime and propose the policies that can contribute to improvement of the problem. As to the strategies to prevent recidivism of juvenile offenders, this study drew the following conclusion through a review of precedent studies, a survey, an in-depth interview, and an analysis of overseas cases, etc:

First, this study confirms that the biggest cause of juvenile recidivism is a vulnerable protective environment through review of the precedent studies that verified the main causes of juvenile recidivism. If a home environment of juvenile offenders remains vulnerable functionally and structurally, punishments and restrictions can act only as a temporary deterrent but are difficult to be regarded as a fundamental alternative. Therefore, this study proposes the enactment of measures of care and custody which can be effective in enhancing the vulnerable home environment

of juvenile offenders under the present system and the expansion of relevant facilities (youth recovery support facilities) as well as stresses the necessity of improving the effectiveness of the probation system that plays a pivotal role in their resettlement in the community as well as continuous intervention in their everyday lives.

Second, the results of a survey regarding juvenile offenders reveals that engaging in an economic activity and discontinuing friendly intercourse with delinquent friends are very important in preventing recidivism. According to this survey targeted at juvenile offenders in youth detention center and junior correctional institution, the average length of time leading up to recidivism was significantly longer in the group who were involved in economic activities. In the same context, most of respondents chose ending a relationship with delinquent friends and finding a job to earn a living as the most important conditions for preventing recidivism after coming out of the detention center and correctional institution. As a consequence, this study stresses the necessity of systematizing follow-up management which can help juvenile offenders find a job quickly and encourage them to serve in the applicable company for a long

period in order to fundamentally prevent juvenile recidivism. In addition, this study also contains proposals regarding ways to discourage them from resuming intercourse with delinquent friends within society.

Third, an in-depth interview was carried out targeting employees and juvenile residents in youth independence shelters, juvenile offenders from these shelters, persons concerned from the Korea Juvenile Protection Association and the Y.E.S. Center, etc. The results of the in-depth interview analysis determined that first, a systematic mentoring system should be operated by juvenile care institutions and social settlement support institutions in order to form a relationship in which continuous and sincere attention and care can be provided to juveniles on behalf of their vulnerable parents. Second, vocational education and training should be offered by juvenile care institutions and social settlement support institutions based on the aptitudes and needs of respective juveniles in order to establish a systematic career plan for juveniles. Third, juvenile care institutions and social settlement support institutions should make

a permanent and professional medical service available to juveniles in order to encourage and promote their psychological and emotional stability. Fourth, juvenile care institutions and social settlement support institutions should improve their professionalism and facilities.

Lastly, this study also stresses that it is necessary to increase the effectiveness and integrity of countermeasures against juvenile recidivism through an investigation into the current status and countermeasures of juvenile recidivism in Japan, the U.K., the U.S., and Germany. In this regard, this study proposes ways to comprehensively and systematically modify the recidivism prevention programs, which have been sporadically and redundantly operated in individual criminal justice agencies; ways to stimulate cooperation between agencies through the advancement of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Council; and ways to strengthen cooperation between agencies and the community using the Community Youth Safety-Net(CYS-Net).

# Study on the Status of Educational Guidance of At-Risk Youths and Measures to Enhance its Efficacy

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ji Yun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Yoo Jin (Senior Fellow, NYPI)

Jung So Yeon

Park, Sun Young



This study reviews the status of guidance programs of at-risk youths that are operated by the local communities or juvenile justice system, for the purpose of identifying the optimal program management that can prevent delinquency and recidivism of at-risk youths. Furthermore, this study is to serve as the foundational data for local and national governments to establish the safety net system of youths, and to guide improvements of existing early intervention programs for at-risk youths.

In addition to the literature review, survey and interview were conducted as the main research methods. The survey was distributed to the sample group of 1,000 adolescents targeted by the educational guidance programs from June-July of 2018. 15 youths and 10 direct staffs were interviewed before and after the survey.

The survey results suggest that the experience of delinquency differs by gender and age, suggesting protective and risk factors of juvenile delinquency. Among the existing guidance programs, the most effective programs were found to be in areas of leisure, culture and hobby, followed by the family-oriented program, education and career planning programs. The target youths reported that programs

ran by youth or community institutions were more effective than the programs run by the justice or judicial system.

The interview with the youths informed the cause of participation, the efficacy or helpfulness of protective detention of juveniles, satisfaction and suggestions. It showed that programs based on 1:1 relationship, parental involvements, and leisure/hobby/culture were viewed positively; the demands for career, education, entrepreneurship related programs were also confirmed.

The following suggestions were drawn from the interview with direct staffs. The target of educational guidance is focused to the youths in the early stages of juvenile delinquents, as defined by the law enforcements, and the youths who are in needs of supports, to prevent recidivism and promote reentry to the community after serving time in the detention. The demand for youth-centered programs based on 1:1 relationship, parental participation, and new experiences, in addition to effective, growth and change focused managements were identified.

The following policy promotion work were drawn from the study results: first, fortify the foundation of system by revising the following regulations

and laws to implement the each related tasks: 「Youth Welfare Support Act」 to specify target population and support, 「Juvenile Department Tasks Manual」 to establish conditions for release under educational guidance, 「Youth Protection Act」 to establish conditions for the primary caregiver to fulfill obligations, 「Juvenile Law」 to manage special education in collaboration with probation, 「Act on Prevention and Countermeasures for School Violence」 to establish legal grounds for collaboration with special education, 「Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse」 to reorganize and reinforce supports for the victims.

Secondly, organizational recommendations such as strengthening the partnership between

law enforcements and regional governments via establishing legal grounds for conditional release under the educational guidance, reviewing accessibility of the social services in at-risk youths at each steps of juvenile justice system, and improving the communication between private and public institutions and organizations to share information were recommended.

Lastly, to improve efficacy of the programs, development and distribution of customized guidance programs, diversification of community-based programs by expanding social services targeting at-risk youths, reinforcement of the primary care provider's obligations to fulfil duties were recommended.

Keywords: Youth At Risk, Juvenile Delinquency, Educational Guidance, Protective Detention of a Juvenile

# A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2018 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights

Senior Researcher

Choi Chang Uk (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Se Young (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Yoo, Min Sang (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Lee, Min Hee

Kim, Jin Ho



The present study is a second-year assignment of the third study on children and youth' human rights, which aims to comprehend the human rights situation and current state of children and youth through a systematic inspection of the fulfillment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to diagnose the degree of national and social efforts made for the improvement of human rights, and to ultimately derive projects for improving human rights.

The Korean government has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and must submit a national report every five years to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, there is an obligation to apply recommendations and ultimately strive to enhance human rights practically for children and youth. This study produces basic materials regarding the current state and policy efforts for Korean children and youth and contributes to the compilation of the national report in fulfillment of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In order to systematically monitor the current

state of human rights for children and youth, the "Child and Youth Rights Indicators" and survey tool were developed and implemented on about 9,000 subjects ranging from fourth-grade elementary students to third-grade high school students to investigate the current state of children and youth's rights, of which the results have been made public (Nationally Approved Statistics, Number 402001). Principal administrative statistics as well as statistical data from other fields were used to supplement the comprehensive analysis of the present state of the Korean children and youth's rights.

In this study, investigation analysis was implemented after confirming the children and youth rights indicators and survey tool. An analysis was conducted regarding the Korean research trend in relation to human rights as well as social discussion and the system's present state following the submission of the United Kingdom's fifth national report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, 19 policy initiatives were proposed

by comprehensively applying factors such as investigating the current state, analyzing the fifth and sixth alternative reports(NGO reports), monitoring existing policy projects, and examining expert opinions.

Keywords: Child and youth rights, child and youth rights index, Current state of Korean children and youth's rights, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Monitoring





03

Youth Independence &  
Competencies Research

# Analysis of Psychological & Emotional Problems and Countermeasures against Young Adults in their 20s

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ji Kyung (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee Yoon Ju (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)



For the past five years, a generation gap has considerably widened. Under these circumstances, this study paid attention to the abnormal psychological and emotional symptoms such as depression and anxiety among young adults in their 20s. It examined current problems and pointed out the absence of policy implications. Considering current social polarization in the Republic of Korea, diverse disparities have been overlapped among such youth even though they aren't as obvious as a generation gap yet. However, it is a possibility of a big gap which doesn't even reveal psychological and emotional abnormalities. Therefore, this study attempted to figure out disparities in their depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation in a well-organized fashion.

Specifically, it examined the percentage of young adults in their 20s, which appeared to be risky from psychology and emotional perspectives and analyzed who are in need of such policy support in a systematic fashion. Furthermore, this study investigated what factors ease or strengthen their psychological and emotional problems and compared the influence of such factors with a goal of finding the right time for the most efficient policy intervention based on empirical grounds

and deriving the results which can be basic data in developing effective policy means.

The empirical analysis found that 7% of young adults in their 20s in the Republic of Korea were in a severe depression while 8.6% were suffering from serious anxiety. In addition, 22.9% even considered suicide for the past 6 months. When the risk level integrating depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation was divided into 4 stages, 11.1% were in the highest risk level. Specifically, the percentage of a high-risk group was high among women, high student graduates or lower, the unemployed and part-timers. As social support, self-resilience and parents' economic status were low, daily life stress and experience of the effects resulting from such stress were high. This kind of experience was relatively high among those who underwent economic deprivation.

The risk of abnormal psychological and emotional symptoms including depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation was low in women, adults who had medical checkup since age 20, those with high educational level, those with parental support and those with high self-resilience. However, the risk level increases in the event of social phobia, aggressive impulse/behavior or heavy smoking due

to daily stress. These factors ease or aggravate such abnormal psychological and emotional symptoms, and their effects greatly vary by gender.

Based on the above empirical analysis, this study discovered the right point for policy intervention, set a goal of "Reduction of a psychological and emotional gap among young adults in their 20s and decrease in the percentage of those in a high-risk group" and derived four policy directions to achieve such goal as follows: i) condition-based approach, ii) customized approach by risk level, iii) desire-based approach, iv) gender approach. In addition, this study set four strategic goals according to each policy direction – i)

improvement of psychological and emotional support for employment-disadvantaged group, junior college students and graduate school students, ii) management of the quantity of the policy targets by risk level and enhancement of policy measures, iii) improvement of desire-based service support and access for the young adults in their 20s, iv) differentiated approach by gender and strengthening policy means – and suggested a total of 9 target tasks.

Keywords: Young Adults in their 20s, Psychology & Emotion, Depression, Anxiety, Suicidal Ideation, Youth Policy



# A Study of Youth Socio-Economic Reality and Policy Direction III

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung Ju (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lim, Ji Yeon (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Yoo, Sul Hee (Researcher, NYPI)



The purpose of this study is to investigate the reality of various socio-economic aspects of the youth centered on core indicators such as employment and economic life, satisfaction and happiness of life, education, values, health, housing, marriage, childcare, childbirth and cultural life, and to propose necessary policies based on these phenomenal evidences. This year, as a supplement, the study additionally included the work and living conditions of new and prospective graduates as well as policy recommendations.

The study investigated the socio-economic reality of young people over seven categories: population and family (population, family, education); education and training (education, training and continuing education); economy and employment (occupation, income and consumption); housing (housing status, housing conditions); health (physical and mental health, medical); culture and values (culture and leisure, values); and relationships and participation (relationships, participation). In order to capture the reality, the study then set core indicators for each category and conducted direct surveys as well as secondary research and analysis based on existing statistical data. Furthermore, an additional research on new

and prospective graduates was conducted through a qualitative approach of interviews with young people to identify their current work and living conditions.

The study, in its third year, conducted an in-depth analysis of open-source data from the previous year that had been approved by the Statistics Korea with a view to analyzing youth socio-economic survey data from different angles. Results from the previous year's (the second year) youth socio-economic survey were analyzed under three themes—happiness determinants of the youth, the study on the gap in quality of life among young people, and exploratory research to promote governance—to enhance usability of the previous year data and seek both academic value and policy implications.

Based on the socio-economic reality of the youth, the policy recommendations proposed in the study were categorized into five areas under the vision of improving the work and life quality of young people: population, family and education; economy, employment and housing; health, culture and relationships; new graduates; and laws and systems.

First, in the area of population, family and

education, the study proposed rearrangement of policy priorities to raise the birth rate, strengthening of childcare policies by increasing childcare leave and benefits, enhancement of career support programs in tertiary education, and reinforcement of career and employment curriculum for regular high schools.

Second, in the area of economy, employment and housing, the study proposed establishment and operation of special agencies supporting the debt service of vulnerable youth, introduction of a small and medium-sized enterprises pension scheme to promote youth employment, prioritization of employment crisis solutions from both labor supply and demand sides, broadening of eligibility for youth rent deposit assistance, and creation of a safe residential environment for young people.

Third, in the area of health, culture and relationships, the study proposed addition of check-up items for youth mental health under the National Health Examination, subsidization for cultural activities of young people, and provision of opportunity for communication between the youth, the middle-aged and the elderly in a community to resolve generation conflicts.

Fourth, in the area of new graduates, the study proposed strengthening of follow-up care by

schools to support the career and employment of their new graduates, surveying of the actual condition of new graduates in the blind spot of job information to provide support based on their characteristics, provision of more opportunities for hands-on experience to new graduates including vocational training courses and internships customized to their individual qualities, creation of comprehensive measures for each stage of new graduates from seeking career path to searching jobs, getting a job and settling in at work, and operation of joint curriculum among schools, businesses and local authorities to provide practical training.

Lastly, in the area of laws and systems, the study proposed legislation of the Basic Act on Youth, which encompasses work and life of young people, and establishment of an analysis and evaluation center to provide professional assistance on youth policies.

Keywords: Youth, Youth Unemployment, Core Indicators,

Socio-Economic Reality Study, Youth Policies,

The Basic Act on Youth

Keywords: Youth, Youth Unemployment, Core Indicators,  
Socio-Economic Reality Study, Youth Policies,  
The Basic Act on Youth



# 04

Statistics & Panel Research

# A study on the methods of systematizing the management of youth related statistics to establish evidence-based policy

## Senior Researcher

Choi, Yong Hwan (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Yun Suk (Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Park, Sang Hyun



The existing studies of the management of youth-related statistics were primarily centered on collecting and managing the lists of the statistics produced rather than focusing on policy aspects for decision-making and responding to social changes. Although these studies made significant contributions to the quantitative expansion of youth-related statistics where there was absolute deficiency in the quantity of state-approved statistics, they were far from statistical management that would allow for evidence-based youth policy development.

This study aimed to develop a statistical management system that escapes the existing manner of simple statistical list collection in youth-related statistical management, which is to be used by policymakers for evidence-based policy development, decision-making, and policy implementation by ensuring scientific policymaking and implementation processes. Given the difficulty in making practical recommendations because of the varying definitions of “youth” that range from children and juveniles to young adults, the scope of the study was limited to youth-related statistics produced by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

The review of the preceding studies showed that the factors influencing the development of statistics related to children, juveniles, and young adults for evidence-based policy development include ① evidence from scientific research, ② policymakers’ expertise, ③ the characteristics of the subjects of the policy, ④ and decisions made by organizations the policymakers work for. This was followed by a survey of 694 people including public officials at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family as the ministry in charge of youth policy, officials in charge of youth policy in metropolitan cities and municipalities, public agencies related to youth policy under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, experts in government-funded research institutes, and staff working at youth facilities. The results of the survey were subjected to an analytic hierarchy process.

The findings are as follows: The most urgent prerequisite for the development of evidence-based policy was to improve the utility of data from youth-related statistics for policymakers. The most eminent problem in the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family that plans state-level youth policy and youth facilities responsible for street-level policy implementation was the lack

of bottom-up decision-making. Other problems observed included poor timeliness of youth-related statistics and the lack of support from professional organizations to use the statistics produced.

Based on these findings, the authors made the following policy recommendations: ① improve the ability of youth policy officials to use statistical data, ② strengthen foundations for bottom-up decision-making to develop better evidence-based policy, ③ ensure the timeliness of youth-

related statistics to improve the ability to respond to current issues, ④ vitalize the production of administrative-district-based statistical data, ⑤ set a new exclusive organization within the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family to provide professional support for the use of statistical data, and ⑥ develop statistics on youth and young adults outside the school.

# Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IX

## Senior Researcher

Ha, Hyung Suk (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Jong Won (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jung Eun Jin (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Kim, Sung Eun (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Han, Ji Young (Researcher, NYPI)



The purpose of this project is to provide basic data for the establishment of policies and academic research for children and youth by developing panel data that can comprehensively identify changes in growth and development of children and youth. To achieve this goal, the research institute conducted the Korean Youth Panel Survey 2003 (KYPS 2003) from 2003 to 2008, conducted the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 (KCYPs 2010) from 2010 to 2016, and started the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2018 (KCYPs 2018) from this year, the ninth year of the project. In order to successfully implement the newly launched KCYPs 2018, the opinions of various experts and data users were collected, and key achievements and improvements of the KCYPs 2010 were derived and reflected in the designing of the KCYPs 2018. Further, basic research, preliminary investigation, and prior investigation were carried out to ensure reliability and validity of this study.

KCYPs 2018 conducted investigations using a multiple-cohort design of students in fourth grade of elementary school and first grade of middle school as of 2018. During the lifetime process, children and youth experience rapid changes

through all areas of physical, mental and social development, and experience diverse social and cultural needs and interactions in the process of implementing developmental environments from childhood to adulthood. Therefore, in KCYPs 2018, we provided systematic and multifaceted information on the complex aspects of transition of children and youth, and expanded the scope of the survey to children, youth, and their guardians to attempt to compare various perspectives.

The scope of the survey for KCYPs 2018 was constructed based on an ecological view that humans grow through interaction with the system in the complex environmental systems surrounding them. The scope of the survey for children and youth consisted largely in personal development (living time, intellectual development, career, social/mental/skill development, misdeed, and physical development) and development environment (media, activity/culture environment, school, family) and the scope of the survey for the guardian consisted of a background area for the development of children and youth and a personal area for the guardian. The survey questions are consist of maintaining survey items for comparing results with KCYPs 2010, introducing new survey

items adjusted to changing times, and amending or supplementing existing measures in principle.

Panel construction and year 1 research is successfully surveyed in KCYPs 2018 with 2,607 fourth graders in elementary school, 2,590 first graders in middle school and each guardian. Year 2 research will be conducted on panels built in 2019, and year 1 data will be released to the public. More than 2,300 academic papers and reports using data from KYPS 2003 and KCYPs 2010 have been investigated so far. In KCYPs 2018, various

research contents were added to reflect changes in the social environment surrounding children and youth, and the questions of KYPS 2003 and KCYPs 2010 were also included. Therefore, the interest in KCYPs 2018 and the utilization of data for academic and policy purposes are expected to continue to increase.

# A longitudinal study on the youths with multi-cultural background

Senior Researcher

Yang, Gye Min (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Jin Gu (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Yeon, Bo Ra (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jung, Yoon Mi (Researcher, NYPI)



This study was conducted to develop policy direction and agenda for multicultural youth through the analysis of their development trends, and to lay the basis for development and implementation of scientific policy for multicultural youth, and to analyze the basic data and current status of the subject. To this end, in 2018, we established the 2018 panel data through tracking down existing panels, prepared sample design and survey questions for new panels, and drew a plan for career support policies through analyzing the current status of multicultural teenagers.

Studies show that: First, the careers of multicultural teenagers vary depending on the background. Second, the positive factors affecting multicultural youths included sense of motivation for achievements, self-respect, life satisfaction, parental support in and outside of school, ‘career path and occupation’ classes, good relationships with teachers and friends. On the other hand, the negative factors included parents’ lack of interest on their career path, depression, gender (female), and Korean identity. Third, multicultural teenagers had a negative attitude toward selective support programs, and school teachers and field experts

were also negative about the feasibility and necessity of a separate career support program for multicultural teenagers. Based on these results, we proposed four strategies and nine policy tasks for the multicultural youth center.

05

## Cooperative Research

# A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study V: ICCS 2016

## Senior Researcher

Jang, Geun Young (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Eun Mo (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Mo, Sang Hyun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jin, Sung Hee

Choi, Hyo Sun

Kim, Gyoong Hee



The future society of the fourth industrial revolution is demanding a different level of competencies. In response to these social change, educational efforts to promote the competency of young people to play a key role in future society have become important issues.

This is the five year of “A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study V: IEA ICCS 2016”. This year’s research identified the characteristics of behavior indicators of Korean youth competencies through national wide survey and explained the outline of IEA ICCS 2016 findings for international comparison of democratic competencies. 2018 Survey on youth competencies index consists of 2,866 elementary school students, 2,645 junior high school students, 3,536 high school students (total 9,047 people) and 1,030 college students, from the students of elementary, middle and high schools and university students in Korea as a population. For a total of 10,077 specimens. The summary of the survey results is summarized as follows.

As a result of the basic statistical analysis on the items of the youth competency index, it was found that the items of the life learning

competency, the life management competency, the career development competency, the interpersonal relationship competency and the social participation competency were identified normality. The correlation coefficient between the items was over 0.30. The overall reliability coefficient was over 0.70. Repeated measurements over four years from 2015 to 2018 indicated that the average score was consistently reported within  $\pm .05$  error in mean score.

As a result of the demographic analysis of the Youth Competency Index, it was confirmed that the capacity of life management was the highest and that the social participation capacity was the lowest. In terms of gender, female was higher than male, and elementary school students were higher in life-learning competency, life-management competency, career development competency, and middle and high school students in interpersonal and social participation competency. In terms of academic achievement and economic level, the higher the academic achievement and economic level, the higher the youth competency. By region, youth in metropolitan areas, such as metropolitan cities, showed higher levels of competency than those in small and medium - sized cities.

In order to analyze the characteristics of the behavioral indicators of the 2018 Youth Competency Index, it was classified into school grade (elementary school, junior high school student, high school student, university student) and the level of competency index was standardized as Z score instead of average score. As a result, 20 indicators of four school - level behavioral indicators according to five competency groups of youth competency indices were derived. Based on this index, three types of youth competency indices were derived.

The 2016 International Civic and Citizenship Study (ICCS 2016), gathered a total of more than 94,000 students from more than 3800 schools in 24

participating countries The analysis found that in nearly half of the countries participating in ICCS 2009 and 2016, the level of the civic knowledge of youth was improved and the proportion of adopting gender equality and racial equality increased. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the gap between the highest civic knowledge score and the lowest level of knowledge was not reduced. Based on the results of the survey, it is suggested that not only the efforts to reduce the difference between men and women in democratic civic education but also the positive response to the youth who has low achievement.



# A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study V: ICCS 2016

## Senior Researcher

Jang, Geun Young (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Eun Mo (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Mo, Sang Hyun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jin, Sung Hee

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Kim, Gyoong Hee



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# A study on the development of local community support models for out-of-school youths: focusing on a qualitative panel survey I

## Senior Researcher

Yun, Cheol Kyung (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Seo, Jung Ah (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Yoo, Sung Ryeol

Lee, Dong Hun



This study intends to systematically analyze the transitional processes of out-of-school youth into adulthood. Furthermore, we aim to develop a community-based support model for encouraging them to be mature and independent.

For these purposes, we reviewed literature on transition to adulthood and qualitative research, and utilized quantitative panel data to analyze changing trajectories with variables explaining youth pathway to independence. Next, we examined the lifeworld of out-of school youth by surveying their recognition of self and society in qualitative panel data. We also interviewed managers, service providers, and youth clients at the local, state and national level out-of-school youth centers, so as to search for out-of-school youth support models by region. We collected exemplary models through literature review and an overseas field trip.

The study findings are as follows. First, we found almost no significant changes in relation to career variables over the last three years in our panel data analysis. The NEET(Not in Education, Employment or Training) type did not show a positive initial value compared to other types, and it did not improve over time. Youth with the job-seeking type tends to show a deceased activity

in job searching and the academic type reported the increased sense of perceived social stigma. Second, our qualitative data analysis suggests that these youth dropped out of school, because they did not see the necessity of attending school. They commonly expressed concerns about career paths, employment, and independence. Their conception of independence included physical, psychological and economic terms. While some youth thought positively of their futures, many reported that their futures are uncertain. Types of support provided within a local community were highschool qualification exam preparation, mentoring, and career support. Some reported that they did not benefited from any support programs since available services were limited or they were simply unmotivated. Their needs were assessed, which were mostly about academic supports, career guidance and job placement. Some respondents also suggested improvement for application procedures and promotions. Many youth reported that they experienced some sort of social discrimination and that they subsequently reacted in a psychologically unhealthy way such as self-blaming. According to the types of transitional paths, the academic type youths reported that they

thought positively of their future and prepared well for future. However, youth classified as the job-seeking type or the NEET type reported that they did not thought carefully about future or they had no idea about future for various reasons. Third, from our survey designed for the development of a community-based support model, we found that youth living in metropolitan areas had difficulty to accessing the services due to higher demand, however, the number of youth population deceased in small cities. Many youth left from rural areas due to limited transportation and infrastructure. Many respondents in the metropolitan areas reported that they worked part-time jobs, and those in the small cities and rural areas frequently reported they had been involved in delinquent behavior. Youth in rural areas also frequently reported that they became lethargic. Youth living in metropolitan areas preferred to receive a supplementary living allowance, services for high school qualification exam preparation, and university campus visits and field trips, whereas youth in small and medium sized cities favored basic necessities of life and youth in rural areas wished for career training and job placement. In terms of institutional features, we recognized some issues of designated space from those located in metropolitan areas and rural areas and of accessibility from small and medium sized cities. We identified a potential area of support that should be provided by a community to those centers. It was out-of-school youth meal support and independent district's financial supports for the centers located in metropolitan areas, a better treatment for staffs and financial supports and job placement opportunities from a local community among small and medium sized cities, a community's urgent response to latent youth group

who are likely to dropout in rural areas. Those institutions selected as success models were not only rooted in the staffs' values and commitment but also benefitted from collaboration with a local community, along with the institutional receptivity to youth's needs. Fourth, we estimated the number of out-of-school youth for 39 millions of the 7~18 year old, and 36 millions of the 19~24 year old. Among the youth in their 20's without a high school diploma, four out of ten were NEET (Not in education, employment or training) and their rate of inactivity for job seeking was 10-20% higher than the general population. Fifth, we generated national policy suggestions for NEET youth based on our national and overseas policy analysis. The suggestions include developing a youth policy that targets diverse groups, making a smooth transition from school to work, establishing the infrastructure for apprenticeship and commissioned education, introducing the national competency system, providing an integrated education system of academic learning through associated school education and lifelong learning, transforming youth centers as a complex serving job placement and career training, offering a flexible curriculum with an accrediting system, and building a data hub for systematic search.

With the study findings, we proposed five policy domains and the 18 possible projects. The five domains for policy improvement include 1) supports for NEET youth, 2) job training and career guidance, 3) the youth support centers' services, 4) local service delivery system, and 5) reorganization of education systems and their strategy share. Along with it, we also described the details of project information.

Keywords: out-of-school youth, out-of-school youth qualitative panel data, out-of-school youth community-based support model



# A Study on the Actual State and Support Measures of the Key Youth Policies by Target I : NEET Youth

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki Heon (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Bae, Sang Ryul (Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Sung, Jae Min



This study aims to select the targets of key policies directed at young people, who are recently becoming the focus of social and political attention, analyze the actual state and characteristics of those young people, and come up with policy support measures. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), European Union (EU) and major advanced countries including Japan have already selected key policy targets among young people and are implementing such policies for them. However, Korea has still failed to come up with customized measures for each key policy target.

This study will select key policy targets for 3 years until 2020 and establish policy support measures. The first-year study conducted this year selected those young people not in employment, education or vocational training, namely NEET, as the target, analyzed the actual state and characteristics of those young people as well as related policies currently being implemented, and presented policy direction and tasks.

The NEET youth in South Korea includes many young people among the economically inactive population that are college graduates - unlike other countries in which most are unemployed

high-school graduates. Moreover, they have state dependence in which they are not very likely to overcome their status once they fall into the NEET category. Based on the results of the Youth Social and Economic Survey 2018, there are marked differences among the young people who fall into the NEET category in South Korea; some are preparing for employment/school, some are engaged in care/housework/ childcare activities, some voluntarily choose to stay on as NEETs, and some are avoiding employment/ taking a break. Thus, without a customized approach, it is difficult to produce policy outcomes. At the same time, the ratio of long-term NEET turned out to be high, indicating those who become NEET stay in this predicament for a long time. To understand qualitative aspects related to this topic that are difficult to determine with quantitative data, this study conducted in-depth interviews with 19 NEET youths, through which it was verified that their desires vary greatly by type and that current youth policies fail to provide them with much help.

This study set three policy directions for NEET youth: consumer-centered approach, customized approach by type, and evidence-based approach. The policy tasks presented are to start by clearly

defining NEET youth as a policy target, and proceed with modifying laws related to NEET youth, reducing interruptions to academic development in not only secondary but also higher education as a preventive measure, and establish a system that leads students to employment, education and training before they graduate. Furthermore, this study presented a way to improve the specialized vocational training program currently implemented as a policy for NEET youth, as well as a plan to modify the support fund for young job seekers that will be in operation starting next year so that the fund is properly delivered to NEET youth. In addition, this study also suggests a brand project to prevent NEET in the form of the Korean Youth Guarantee, similar to the one

operated by the EU, by improving the community-led youth employment project currently implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety. As a long-term task, this study suggests the establishment of a cooperative support system run by the central government and local governments to build a delivery system for disadvantaged youth including NEET youth and increase policy synergy.

Key note: youth, youth policy, NEET, youth guarantee, youth survey, KLIPS



## Research Related Activities in 2018

1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities



# 01

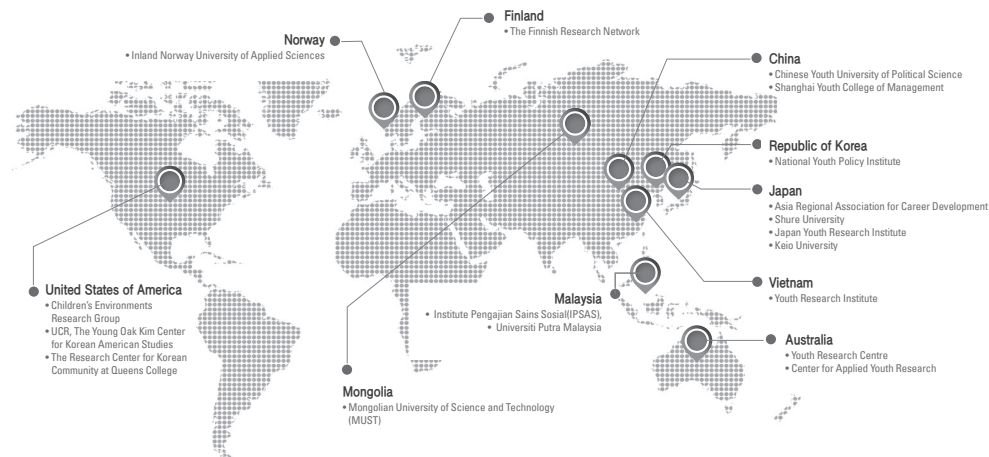
WARDY Activities

# 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 [18 Institutes from 10 Countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
China	Chinese Youth University of Political Science
	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	The Finnish Research Network
Japan	Keio University
	Japan Youth Research Institute
	Asia Regional Association for Career Development
	Shure University
Mongolia	Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
USA	Children's Environments Research Group
	UCR, The Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies
	The Research Center for Korean Community at Queens College
Australia	Youth Research Centre
	Center for Applied Youth Research(CAYR)
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial(IPSAS)
	Universiti Putra Malaysia
Vietnam	Youth Research Institute
Norway	Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences

## 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 composed of 18 institutes from 10 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"

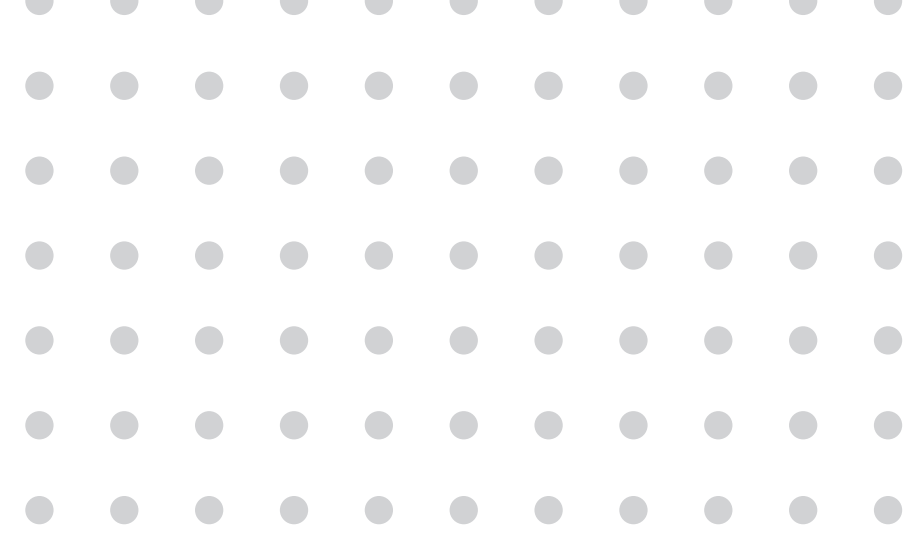
- **2000**
  - The 3rd WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea. "Social Changes in the New Millennium and Challenges of Youth Promotion Policies - Centering on the Promotion of Youth's Rights and Social Participation"
- **2002**
  - Living Standards of Youth in the Global Era and Future Prospects, 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 International Seminar

- **2016**
  - 2016 Korea-China International Seminar
  - 2016 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar
  - 2016 International Conference on Youth(ICYOUTH 2016)
- **2017**
  - 2017 NYPI & ARACD International Conference on Career Education
  - 2017 Korea-China International Seminar on Young Adult Issue
  - 2017 A Seminar on Youth Political Participation with Mongolian University of Science and Technology
- **2018**
  - 1st to 6th WARDY Seminar
  - 2018 Korea-China International Seminar

#### [Co-Research]

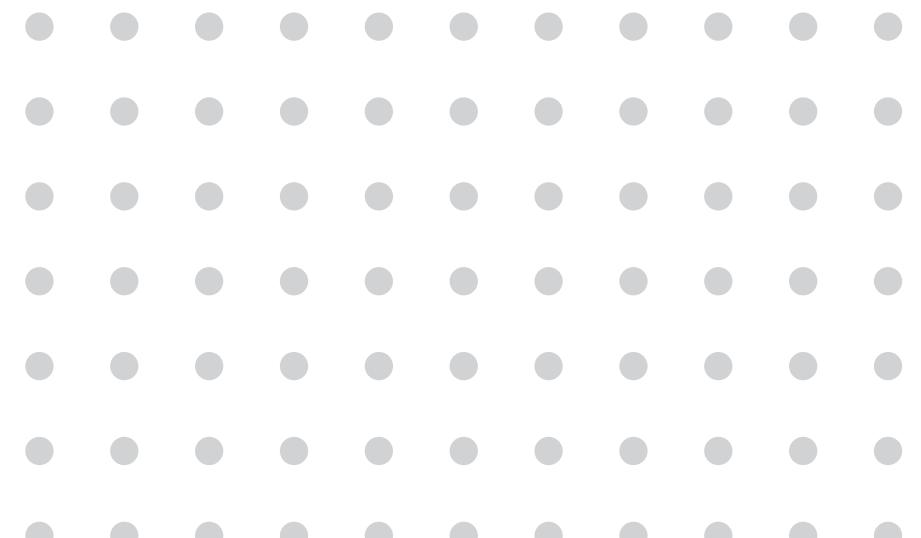
- **1997**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness in Korea, China and Japan
- **1999**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness of Success-Centering on Youths in Korea, China and Japan
- **2000**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Living and Awareness in 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**
    - Studies on the use of online games and policies of the Korea-China Youth
  - **2016**
    - International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I
  - **2017**
    - International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth II
    - A Study on the parent-child relationship in the net age in Korea, China, Japan, and USA
    - A Study on the Youth health problems in Korea, China, Japan and USA
  - **2018**
    - A Study on the Future of Youth and Consciousness to Study Abroad in Korea, China, Japan, and U.S.A



# 02

## Academic Exchange & Activities



# The 1st WARDY Seminar

» January 22, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute held the 1st WARDY Seminar linked to the dedicated study of ‘Multicultural Adolescent Longitudinal Survey’ at the large meeting room on the 7th floor of the institute on Monday, January 22, 2018. Carol Park of Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies (USA), an agency participating in the seminar, gave a presentation on “Korean American Identity and the LA Riots” and discussions surrounding various opinions on the topic were held.

# The 6th Public Hearing on the Basic Youth Policy Plan

(Draft) » February 9, 2018



The 6th Public Hearing on the Basic Youth Policy Plan (Draft) was held by the National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) at the Ferrum Hall of Seoul Ferrum Tower on Friday, February 9, 2018. Hosted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and supervised by the National Youth Policy Institute, the public hearing consisted of a presentation by Ryu, Gi Oak, Director of Youth Policy Division Ministry of Gender Equality and Family titled ‘2018-2022 The 6th Basic Youth Policy Plan (Draft)’, and a discussion among experts lead by Kim, Hyun Cheol, Senior Research Fellow, National Youth Policy Institute. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family plans to review the various opinions voiced in the hearing and apply them to the basic plan.



## The 2nd Youth Policy Forum

» February 28, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) held the 2nd Youth Policy Forum at the 3rd Seminar Room of National Assembly Hall on Wednesday, February 28, 2018. Hosted by Legislator Lee Hack-young's office and supervised by the National Youth Policy Institute, the forum consisted of presentations titled "Issues and Challenges in the Legislative Age Standard of Children, Adolescents, and Youths" by Senior Research Fellow Kim Ki-hun of the National Youth Policy Institute, and "Concept of Children and Adolescents in Terms of Legality and Definition of Age" by Research Fellow Kim Gi-yeong of the Judicial Policy Office under the Supreme Court of Korea. They were followed by an active discussion among a panel made up of academic and field experts. The Youth Policy Forum is held with a variety of topics with the purpose of systematically collecting and offering viable solutions for various issues regarding policies for the youth.

## Korea-China-Japan International Youth Policy Forum

(The 3rd WARDY Seminar) » March 5, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) held the Korea-China-Japan International Youth Policy Forum (3rd WARDY Seminar) with on the topic of "Parent-Child Relationship in the Internet Age and Health" at Tmark Grand Hotel, Seoul on Monday, March 5, 2018. This seminar was co-hosted by NYPI, Korea Youth Work Agency, Children Research Institute of China Youth University of Political Studies, Suzhou New Education Institute, and National Institution for Youth Education in Japan. Presentations were made regarding the research findings of Korean, Chinese, and Japanese institutes on "Comparative Study of Korean-Chinese-Japanese Parent-Child Relationships in the Internet Society" which was co-conducted with China Youth University of Political Studies, a participating institution of last year's WARDY, and 'Health Survey of Youth in 4 Countries (Korea, China, Japan, USA)'. After the presentations, a discussion regarding the research results was held by the experts gathered from the three countries.



# Special Session of ‘Inclusive Korea 2018’ International Conference » May 24, 2018



Special sessions were conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) in the international conference, Inclusive Korea 2018 at The K Hotel Seoul on Thursday, May 24, 2018. Hosted by the Presidential Commission on Policy Planning (PCPP) (Chairman Jung Hae-Gu) and the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRC) (The Chairman of the board, Sung, Kyeong-Ryong), and supported by the Korea Development Institute (KDI) (President Choi, Jung-Pyo), the event was held from Thursday, May 24 to Friday, May 25 with the theme “For Better Life: Korea’s Growth as an Innovative and Inclusive Nation” and was planned as an international conference consisting of special sessions. It served as a platform for the future generations of Korea to suggest policy alternatives to problems in our society, and for government officials, directors of national policy research institutes, members of the Presidential Commission on Policy Planning, etc. to listen attentively so that their opinions can be reflected in future policy-making.

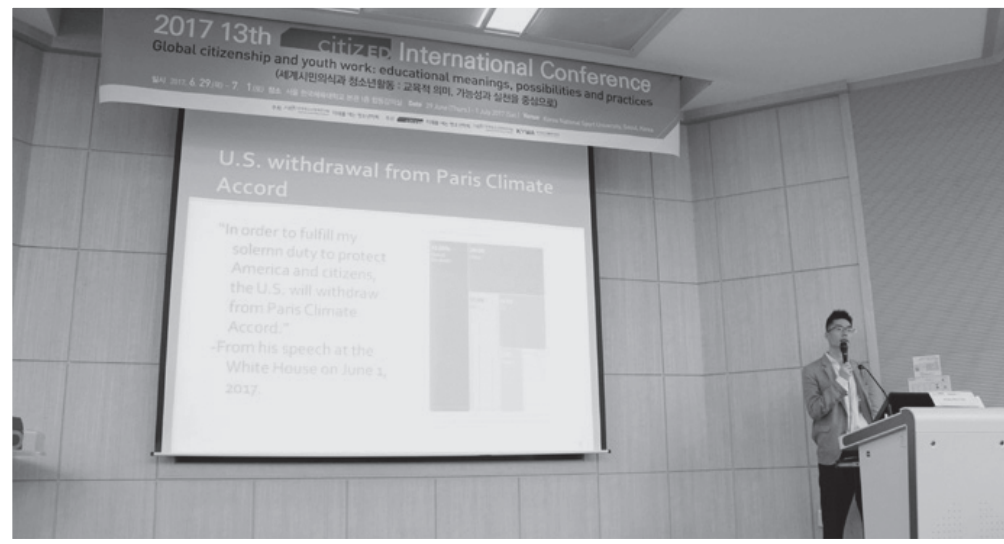
In Special Session 1, six adolescent teams and three youth teams shared diverse opinions and suggestions regarding issues such as the education system, labor rights for adolescents, human rights for out-of-school adolescents, immigrant adolescents, voting rights of adolescents, the issue of the Korean Peninsula and reunification, youth employment, and youth housing issues.

In Special Session 2, two youth mentors (Choi Yi-hyun, CEO of MORETHAN, and Kim Hee-soo, CEO of COFFEEJIA) shared their stories of how they started businesses despite difficult conditions and shared personal experiences about youth startups. It was a time for the seeds of dreams and possibilities to be planted in the hearts of the young generation.

Lastly, in response to the opinions given by participating adolescents and youths, there were remarks from Chairman Jung Hae-gu of the Presidential Commission on Policy Planning, Chairman Seong Kyoung-ryung of the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, Vice Minister of Gender Equality and Family Lee Sook-jin, and Vice Minister of Education Park Chun-ran.

## The 4th WARDY Seminar

» Jun 18, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute held the 4th WARDY Seminar at the large meeting room on the 7th floor of the institute on Monday, June 18, 2018. A research team from the Mongolian University of Science and Technology gave a presentation on “Youth Political Participation and Voting Intention in Mongolia” and it was followed by an open discussion on the topic.

## 29th Anniversary Celebration Seminar

» July 18, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute held a seminar on the topic of the “Role of Local Communities to Support Youth Growth” to mark the 29-year anniversary of the founding at Sejong Research Complex A-wing Middle Auditorium 1 at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, July 18, 2018.

Following the opening speech by President Song Byeong-kug of the National Youth Policy Institute, Chairman Seong Kyoung-ryung of the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences and the head of the Family Policy Division at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family delivered congratulatory addresses. A keynote presentation was subsequently made by Kim Hyun-cheol, the head of the Planning and Coordination Office at the National Youth Policy Institute, on the topic of the “Design of Models for Youth Growth Support in Local Communities.” Professor Yang Byeong-chan from Kongju National University then gave a presentation on the topic of “Methods for Reconstruction of the Education Welfare System for Education Innovation”, followed by a talk by Professor Kim Hyeong-tae from Seoul Christian University on the topic of “Juvenile Growth Support Policies Centered on Juvenile Welfare Projects: Achievements and Limitations” and a presentation by President Kim Gi-nam of the Korea Youth Shelter Association on the topic of “Local Juvenile Growth Support Centered on Youth Policy Projects: Achievements and Limitations”. The presentations were followed by relevant discussions led by experts and attendees.

## 8th Youth Policy Forum

» August 24, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) held the 8th Youth Policy Forum under the theme “Response Strategies against Overseas Juvenile Delinquencies and their Implications” at Hotel Riviera in Seoul, Korea on Friday, August 24, 2018. In this forum, co-hosted by the Korea Organization for Victim Assistance (KOVA) and the KOVA Victim Assistance Forum, Gang So-yeong, a professor of Police Science at Konkuk University, and Kim Hyeok, a research fellow at the Police Science Institute of Korean National Police University, gave presentations on the topics of “The Current Status of Second Convictions of Juvenile Offenders in Korea and Relevant Issues” and “The Legislation and Policy Responses in Japan to Prevent Second Convictions of Juvenile Offenders” respectively. The presentations were followed by more by Yeom Yun-ho, a research fellow at the Police Science Institute of Korean National Police University, and Heo Hwang, a research fellow at the Law Research Institute of Kyungpook National University, on the topics of “The U.S. Juvenile Judicial System and Policies to Prevent Second Convictions of Juvenile Offenders” and “The German Juvenile Judicial System and Policies to Prevent Second Convictions of Juvenile Offenders” respectively. These presentations led to active discussions between academic and field specialists on the panel. The Youth Policy Forums are held under various themes to systematically identify major issues regarding youth and propose policy alternatives.

## International Seminar for Legalization to Protect Child and Juvenile Victims of Sexual Exploitation » August 28, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute and the National Assembly Policy Forum for Human Rights of Children and Women co-hosted an international seminar under the theme “The Solutions for Legalization to Protect Child and Juvenile Victims of Sexual Exploitation” at the auditorium in the National Assembly Library on Tuesday, August 28, 2018. In the first session of the seminar which was sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Korea, reports on the topic from places such as the EU, Sweden, the UK, and the Republic of Korea were presented. The second session featured active discussions between academic and government specialists including Kim Ji-yon, a senior research fellow at the National Youth Policy Institute.



# 9th Youth Policy Forum

» September 28, 2018



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) held the 9th Youth Policy Forum under the theme “The Direction of Youth Activity Policies in the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution” at Tmark Grand Hotel in Seoul, Korea on Friday, September 28, 2018. Beginning with the opening speech delivered by President Song Byeong-kug of the National Youth Policy Institute, the seminar featured a congratulatory speech delivered by Lee Ki-soon, the director of the Youth and Family Policy Office of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family; and presentations made by Lee Won-jae, a professor at KAIST Graduate School of Culture Technology, and Lee Hyeon-suk, the director of the office of Creativity and Convergence Education Planning of Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Creativity, on the topics of “The Essentials of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Solutions for Fostering Future-Oriented Human Resources” and “STEAM Education and Youth Activities” respectively. These topic presentations led to active discussions between academic and field specialists on the panel.

# 2018 International Forum on School Dropout

Prevention » November 26, 2018



Managed by the National Youth Policy Institute and the National Center for Dropout Prevention and Alternative Education and hosted by the Ministry of Education, the 2018 International Forum on School Dropout Prevention was held at the Korea Press Foundation on Monday, November 26, 2018. The forum was held under the theme “International Trends and Forecasts on School Dropout Prevention: Communication and Connections between Inside and Outside of School” and was attended by about 300 persons interested in school dropout prevention and alternative education. Attendees included school principals, school officials in charge, officials in charge at the Metropolitan and Provincial Offices of Education, as well as officials in charge from the field of academia. The theme of Session 1 was “Reducing School Dropout and Establishing an Education Opportunity Guarantee System through the Communication and Connections between Education Systems”; the theme of Session 2 was “Real Cases of School Dropout Prevention through Commissioned Education Institutions for Elementary and Secondary Schools”; and the theme of Session 3 was “Real Cases of School Dropout Prevention through School Change with the Focus on Scotland’s Education Policies”. Each session was led by Korean and foreign experts and was concluded with a discussion and Q&A session.

# 2018 Regular Exchange with Shanghai Youth College of Management and the 5th WARDY Seminar

» November 19 – 22, 2018



Officials of the NYPI visited Shanghai, China for a routine exchange with the Shanghai Youth College of Management and an international seminar, from November 19 to 22, 2018. The Shanghai Youth College of Management is an institution participating in the World Association of Research and Development for Youth and periodically has exchange activities with the NYPI to discuss policies and related research/development directions of the two countries, Korea and China.

The 5th WARDY Seminar was held under the theme “Data Research and Youth Work and Policy” and Senior Research Fellow Chang Geun-young and Associate Research Fellow Sung Eun-mo gave presentations on “A Study on the International Comparison of Youth’s Citizen Capacity” and the ‘Effects of Youths’ Capacity to Overcome Adversities on Their Life Satisfaction and Happiness” respectively. Korean and Chinese participants had a discussion regarding the presentations and then discussed ways to facilitate academic exchange and joint research.

## 2019 Research Plan

- 1. Youth Activities & Participations Research
- 2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research
- 3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research
- 4. Statistics & Panel Research



# 01

**Youth Activities &  
Participations Research**

#### ◆ Plan for the restructuring of youth guide training system

- In order to guarantee the professionalism of youth guides, adjustments in qualifying examinations need to be made according to changes in society, and in turn, in the curriculum. However, the reality is that planning in preparation for changes in the future is inadequate. Thus, attempts and efforts to improve this situation are required.
- In order to foster and prepare youth guides for future societies, the curriculum and qualifying examinations, and in addition to these, training and supplementary education need to be reexamined. The feedback from these interdependent systems need to be reflected in the policies.

#### ◆ A study on the operational conditions of the youth “work experience” system and relevant policy plans I

- Despite the various problems that are occurring in the operational process of the “work experience” system for youth in their 20s, there has not been a systematic effort to grasp the reality of this issue.
- This study aims to systematically comprehend the state of field training and “work experience” system for university students, and based on this, draw policy plans to refine the problems within the “work experience” system.

#### ◆ A study on the methods to support overseas Korean youths as the nation’s future human resources II

- The opinion that future human resources need to be developed and seen from diverse perspectives is being raised with the advent of a new industrial age. Particularly with the decline in population and accelerated aging of society, human resources to lead the future of South Korea need to be seen in a new light, and discussions regarding the planning of strategic fostering and support is needed.

In order for the strategic development of future human resources to take place, overseas Korean youths all over the world need to be seen as the nation’s future human resources, and studies in policies regarding the development and support of them into future human resources is needed.

It is understood that in order to maximize effectiveness, the overall aim of policies regarding overseas Korean youth need to be applicable in all nations but also, the planning of policies being tailored accordingly to the characteristics of each nation or even continent is essential.

#### ◆ A Study on Collaboration with Corporate Social Contribution Project for Activating Youth Experience Activity

- The aim of this study is to provide plans for the activation of implementation system structures and programs which can then be used to draw plans to tie current states of businesses that contribute to society on a community level with youth participation activity.

- The aim of the study is to look for ways to, as a system of private and public cooperation, improve the policy planning that is required to expand support for youth participation activity.

#### ◆ A Study on the Policy Implementation System of Youth Development Utilizing the Cooperative Network of Local Communities

- Though the general coordination and connection of youth policy is important because its implementation is divided into approximately 20 central administrative agencies, there is a limit in the general coordination of youth related policies of the central administrative agencies by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family which is the sole competent authority of youth policy.
- Thus, a study that offers policy plans that provide efficiency through mutual contact between policy projects in communities (local governments and districts with autonomy in education) rather than the general coordination on a central department level is required.



# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research



#### ◆ Plans for welfare support system for at-risk youth in preparation for future social changes

- The micro and macro environments surrounding youth are rapidly changing. Thus, there is a growing emphasis on the role of a social safety net that supports the transition of at-risk youth into healthy adulthood through early discovery and target-specific support.
- The establishment of a welfare support system that takes into account the characteristics and scale of at-risk youth in a society reaching its demographic cliff and declining in youth population is a part of social investment strategies that contribute to reduction of social cost and improvements in national competitiveness.
- This study aims to develop a model of welfare support for at-risk youth and draw a reorganized plan for a service delivery system based on trends in the changes to come in future societies.

#### ◆ Plans for future-oriented youth law

- Though currently legislated youth related laws (Framework Act on Juveniles, Juvenile Protection Act, Juvenile Activity Promotion Act, Juvenile Welfare Support Act, Act of Juvenile Sex Protection) have been amended along the lines of policy processes, this study needs an overall reorganization in the general context surrounding the increase in unsystematic aspect of laws.
- Because the Framework Act on Youth and related laws were legislated over 20 years ago, the laws which were legislated according to the demands and requirements of society and youth at the time have come to no longer be enforced or show insufficiencies in including current and future societies, and this study aims to propose a direction for amendment of youth related laws.

#### ◆ A study on the Youth Happiness Community's Index and Community Setting Project I

- “Revitalization of Youth Policies Centered on Community and Field” from 「The 6th Basic Plan for Youth(2018-2022)」 has been selected as a major policy issue
- This study aims to identify the expansion of support for community youth activity and the strengthening plans for the foundation of local governments to implement youth policies, which according to 「The 6th Basic Plan for Youth(2018-2022)」, are needed for “Revitalization of Youth Policies Centered on Community and Field”. In addition, this study includes the development of a model for “Innovative Youth Growth Support Region” for the establishment of an integrated youth policy delivery system.

#### ◆ A study on developing modes for supporting out-of-school youths in community : focusing on a qualitative panel survey II

- This study aims to propose a plan for out-of-school youth support centers which play a central role in supporting out-of-school youth to cooperate with community agencies. By identifying and analyzing the diversity of out-of-school youth by age, gender, family background, and needs according to living conditions, and also by providing the necessary services required for identification and growth support of out-of-school youth through omnidirectional support and development, the plan would allow for these centers to function as substantially independent centers.
- By identifying and evaluating the supporting policies on the level of central departments and local governments, a support model according to types of out-of-school youth and characteristics community centers will be developed and disseminated.



# 03

**Youth Independence &  
Competencies Research**

#### ◆ A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group II

- The current situation is that, in regards to the implementation of youth policy, though core policy target groups have been approached, an effective customized countermeasure has not been proposed.
- This study aims to select youth from First Year Youth NEET and prospective graduates as the core policy target group. Through surveys and in depth interviews of prospective graduates, and also through the consultation of specialists as an outline, the characteristics of core policy target groups will be analyzed. At the same time, using analysis of core youth policy target groups as an outline, the study aims to propose a plan for and bring light to the issues in youth policy..

#### ◆ A study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans IV

- Though youth policy emerged at a time when youth unemployment was in a very critical condition, employment data lacks improvement and is worsening. On top of that, the burden of the cost of youth housing and living is pushing back marriage and birth rates, resulting in the urgent need to establish short, mid-, and long term directions and to bring light to the issues at hand.
- This study aims to propose the direction of youth policies and issues based on representative surveys carried out to develop the core data that can be used to wholly identify youth living not only in areas of employment and economic situations but also in the satisfaction and happiness of life, more specifically in areas of education, housing, marriage, childcare, birth, and culture

#### ◆ A Study on construction Strategies for Career Experience Support System on Youth Institute

- With a rise in the importance of social issues following the fourth industrial revolution, the career education of youth to lead the fourth industrial revolution must be based on a cooperative system between communities and youth institutes with the institutes at the center. Policy studies are required to structure a career experience support system that is suited to a new paradigm and that reestablishes career education and strengthens career competencies.
- The importance of policies regarding career experience support that is centered on community youth institutes lies in its ability to provide fair career experience opportunities through reduction of regional differences and also by providing community youth career experience centers.

#### ◆ Plans of improving youth policy for realization of an inclusive nation

- The recent national development through inclusive systems is a national top priority task and at the same time, has come to the fore as the optimal direction to take for sustainable national growth and development. The core lies in the growth through quality systems and solving of social issues. However, though inclusive systems have been brought up as a core concept for a new basis of growth and to solve problems exposed in a country with low growth and social conflicts, it has only been approached on a theoretical level, and empirical analyses and systemization of theories are uncertain.
- Through panel data categorized by country, this study first provides empirical verification of the influence inclusive systems has on problems in employment and youth quality of life which are major issues of youth policy. If these inclusive systems show a positive influence on solving youth problems, survey analysis will bring to light the results and limits of past youth policies. And it will draw up the direction and major policy plans needed for improvements in youth employment and quality of life from the perspective of inclusive systems.

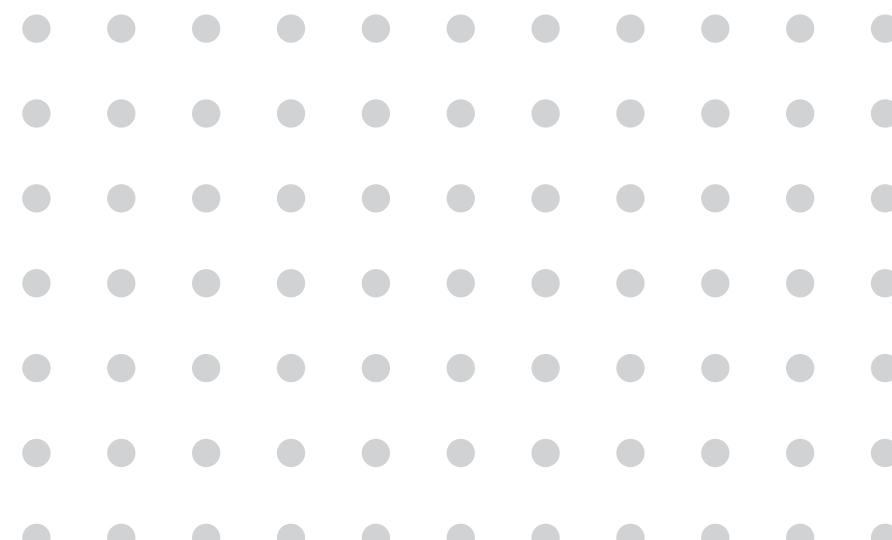
#### ◆ A study on mid-and long-term strategies for cooperative exchange between South and North Korean youth

- Recent domestic and foreign changes in environment connected to the inter-Korean relationship is increasing expectations for improvements in the relationship. In preparation for this, the area of youth activities policy requires plans for a strategic approach.
- In order for actual exchange and cooperation among inter-Korean youth to last many years, this study proposes an effective realization plan for exchange and cooperation through the drawing of a specific roadmap while focusing on exchange and cooperative action plans, and through step-by-step implementation strategies seen from mid and long term points of view.



# 04

## Statistics & Panel Research



#### ◆ A longitudinal study on youths with multi-cultural background

- The multi-culturalization of our society is not only growing, but the landscape of youths with multi-cultural backgrounds is also diversifying.
- In regards to this, the National Youth Policy Institute has collected longitudinal data on the process of the development of multi-cultural youth through the “Longitudinal Survey of Multi-Cultural Youths” from 2011 to 2017. Based on the data, policy plans for the support of healthy development in multi-cultural youth has been researched, and the effectiveness of policies regarding multi-cultural backgrounds and differences in generations requires analysis.
- By cultivating data from longitudinal surveys (panel surveys) of multi-cultural youths and analyzing their progress, this study aims to provide specific policies and find the appropriate direction for multi-cultural youth based on academic research on multi-cultural youths and families, and also through the scientific development and pushing of policies as evidence.

#### ◆ A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2018 Review of Korean Children’s and Youth rights

- As a nation that upholds the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Korea is obliged to put efforts into regularly understanding the state of children’s and youth rights, and to monitor the progress in growth of their rights.
- This study aims to produce the basic data for the establishment of rights policies by understanding the state and progress of Korean children’s and youth rights through the monitoring and regular surveying of rights according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

#### ◆ A study on policy plans for youth health rights I

- The importance of health is recognized as social interest heightens and various related policies are implemented. But its effectiveness is uncertain and a systematic analysis of its influence on youth health protection and promotion has not taken place.
- This study aims to provide a plan for health support by conducting health surveys of students, at-risk youths, and late adolescents across a span of three years, and by analyzing related policies.

#### ◆ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey X

- In the life cycle of a human being, the childhood and adolescence stage sees many changes through physical, mental, and social experiences, and there has been a sudden change in recent times of social and economic environments surrounding children and youth.
- An important aim of this study which has children and youth as its subject is to help them to grow healthy and independent with upright character and competence in this rapidly changing environment.

## Appendix

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2018)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2018)

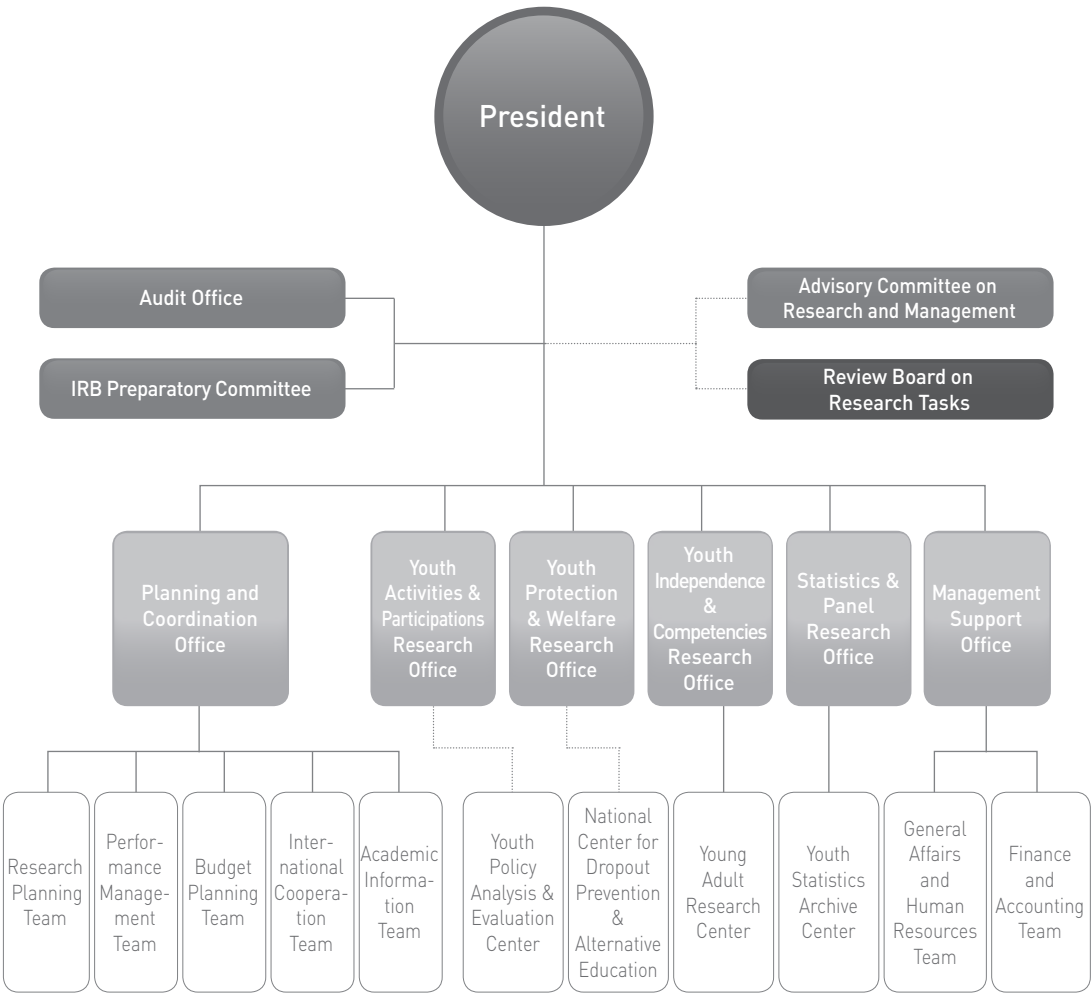


# 01

## Organization Chart

◆ Organization

(As of April 2019, person)



◆ Personnel

(As of Jan. 2018, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Executive	President	1
	Senior Research Fellow	26
Research Personnel	Research Fellow	11
	Associate Research Fellow	6
	Researcher	5
	Administrative Personnel	20
Research & Business Operations		16
Total		85

◆ Youth Activities & Participations Research Office

1. Youth activities promotion related research
2. Youth participation related research
3. Global (international exchange etc.), multicultural 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
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. Youth-Related Research
5. Operation of the Youth Research Center
6. Independence and competency related policy issue countermeasure related research
7. Other independence and competency related research

◆ Statistics & Panel 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. Operation of the Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
10. Operation of the Center of Youth Statistics Archive
11. NYPI total research and other statistics and basic research related task





# 02

## List of Research Staff

President	Song, Byeong-kug	Ph.D. in Education		bksong1145@nypi.re.kr
Director, Planning & Coordination Office	Kim, Hyun-Cheol	Ph.D. in Education	Youth policy, youth activity, career education related research	heram@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Choi, Chang-Wook	Ph.D. in Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kim, Ji-Yon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	okness@nypire.kr
Director, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Yang, Kye-Min	Ph.D. in Psychology	Social and cultural psychology, multi-cultural youth, youth delinquency	yangkm@nypire.kr
Director, Research Planning Team	Mo, Sang-Hyun	Ph.D. in Psychology	Child policy	saarmo@nypire.kr
Director, Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center	Choi, Yong-Hwan	Ph.D. in Public Administration	Youth policy, Policy Analysis with Econometric Models	cyh77@nypire.kr
Director, Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Ki-Hun	Ph.D. in Sociology	Youth competency, career education, youth transition to adulthood, educational sociology, occupational sociology, panel survey method research	kihuns@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, External Relations Team	Lee, Chang-Ho	Ph.D. in Journalism	Academic information archive, informationsociety, multi-cultural communication, internet communication	ifsc334@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Choi, In-Jae	Ph.D. in Psychology	Mental health of youth, out of school youth, youth statistics and index research	jae713@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Kyung-Jun	Ph.D. in Education	Youth and local community, youth in rural areas	jun@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kim, Young-Han	Ph.D. in Administration	Youth facility and organization, minus environment for youth	mindhill@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Yoon, Chul-Kyung	Ph.D. in Education	Youth policy, youth activity (volunteering, international exchange)	chyoon@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Oh, Hae-Sub	Ph.D. in Education	Youth's global capability development	ohs@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Lee, Kyeong-Sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, leisure, culture, social issue, welfare	lks1428@nypire.kr

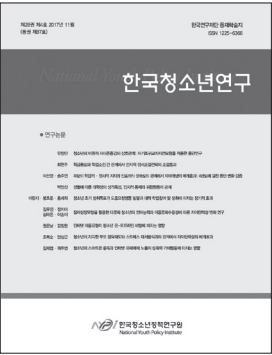
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Lee, Eu-Gené	Ph.D. in Law	Legislation for youth, youth delinquency, youth protection	eugene@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Chang, Geun-Young	Ph.D. in Psychology	Youth culture research, children and youth developmental psychology research, new media and digital culture research	jjanga@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Hyung-Joo	Ph.D. in Education	Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies	andrea@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Baek, Hye-Jeong	Ph.D. in Philosophy	Development and counseling psychology	hbaek@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Lim, Hee-Jin	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	hjim@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Hwang, Jin-Ku	ABD. in Politics	Research on after school youth policy and system	hwangku@nypire.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Kim, Young-Gi	Ph.D. in Education	Children's and youth's right, participation, civil rights, human right education, youth policies of international organizations	ykim@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Seung-Kyoung	Ph.D. in Child Psychology	Child psychology (Development and counseling)	skkim0822@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Jwa, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, educational welfare	quelpart@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Jung, Eun-Ju	Ph.D. in Family Studies	Health and mental health in vulnerable populations, family strengths and resilience	eunjujung@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Jung-Sook	Ph.D. in Education	School to work, youth policy, qualitative research	jskim@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Lim, Jee-Youn	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	lly522@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Seo, Jeong-A	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child, youth and family welfare	jaseo@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Hwang, Yeo-Jung	Ph.D. in Sociology of Education	Educational inequality	hyj@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Ji-Kyung	Ph.D. in Home Economics	Design and analysis of longitudinal study	jkkim@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Sung, Yun-Sook	Ph.D. in Child Adolescent Welfare	Youth's cyber-culture, youth welfare, minus environment for youth, information welfare	first1004@nypire.kr

Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Bai, Sang-Youl	Ph.D. in Journalism	Medial framing, online and global communication, immigrated youth, multi-cultural family	dtbai@nypire.kr
Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Kim, Heui-Jin	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	heui529@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Hwang, Se-Young	Ph.D. in Education	Competence development and education program research	syh@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Choi, Jeong-Won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Distributive justice, Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes and social psychology	doochw@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Moon, Ho-Young	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Youth activity research	hymoon@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Lee, Yoon-Joo	Ph.D. in Education	Political Education, Citizenship Education, Youth Participation	yilee@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Suh, Go Woon	Ph.D. in Psychology	youth mental health, child and youth development, home impact on child and youth	gowoonsuh2@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kang, Kyung-Kuen	Ph.D. in Education	Work oriented education, vocational education	kang@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Yoo, Min-Sang	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Children's well-being and happiness, social service	msyoo@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Youn, Bo-Pa	Ph.D. in Education	Multi-cultural youth, North Korean migrant youth, career education, quantitative research	yborae0326@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Kim, Sung-Eun	Ph. D. Educational Measurement and Evaluation	Applied Measurement in Education, psychometrics	millik@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Ha, Hyung-Serk	Ph.D. in Economics	Applied Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics	hsha@nypire.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research	Jang, Yoonsun	Ph.D. in Education	Item response theory, latent class analysis, panel data analysis	ysjang@nypire.kr

# 03

## Publications

# Publications in 2018



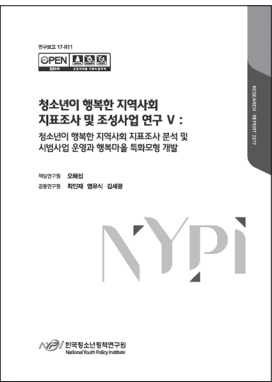
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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.



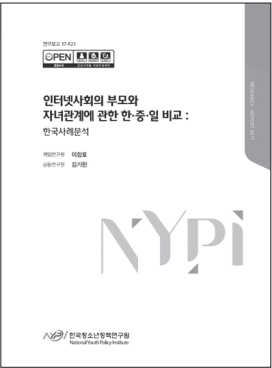
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

A collection of research abstracts on Korean youth written in English



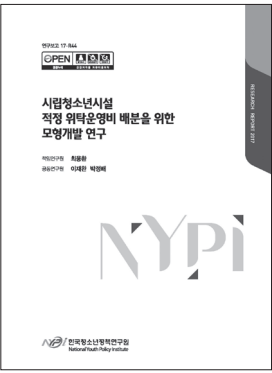
## ◆ Basic Research Report

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



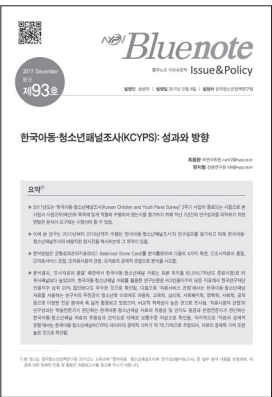
## ◆ Occasional Research Report

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



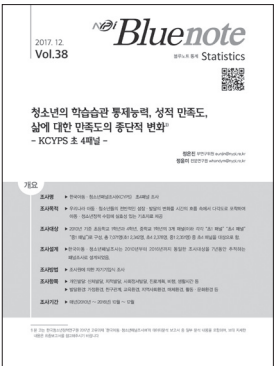
## ◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



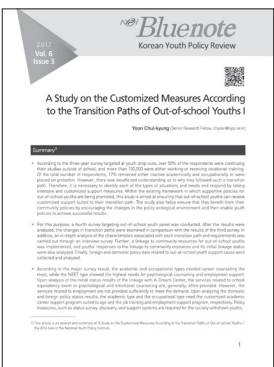
## ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Issue&Policy

Based on both basic and frequent research reports, this publication is focused on presenting an analysis of the current youth policy issues, research results, and policy directions. Some of the frequent research reports are issued in the form of the “NYPI Bluenote: Issue & Policy” and on demand.



#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Statistics

This publication is based on the analysis of the statistics data obtained through basic and frequent research reports, and is issued frequently.



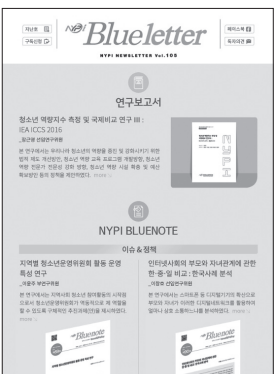
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Korean Youth Policy Review

This English version of the “NYPI Bluenote: Issue & Policy” is issued frequently.



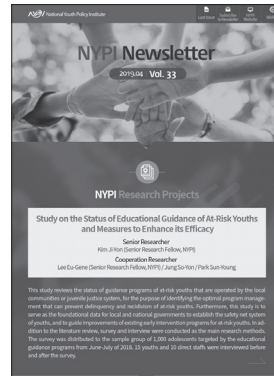
#### ◆ NYPI Annual Report

The collection is a publication written in English that introduces results of the research reports and major activities of the National Youth Policy Institute.



#### ◆ 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.



# 04

## List of Conferences (2018)

List of Conferences (2018)

Date	Subject and Details
Jan. 22, 2018	The 1st WARDY Seminar
Jan. 22, 2018	The 2nd WARDY Seminar
Feb. 9, 2018	The 6th Public Hearing on the Basic Youth Policy Plan
Feb. 19, 2018	Mutual Agreement on the exchange of research and cooperation between National Youth Policy Institute and Seoul National University Asia Center and Korea Social Science Data Archive
Feb. 28, 2018	The 2nd Youth Policy Forum
Mar. 5, 2018	The Internation Youth Policy Forum among Korea, China, and Japan (The 3rd WARDY Seminar)
Mar. 16, 2018	The 3rd Youth Policy Forum
Apr. 20, 2018	The 4th Youth Policy Forum
May 24, 2018	Special Session of 'Inclusive Korea 2018' International Conference
May. 25, 2018	The 5th Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 15, 2018	The 6th Youth Policy forum
Jun. 18, 2018	The 4th WARDY Seminar
Jun. 20, 2018	5th Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum
Jul. 18, 2018	29th Anniversary Celebration Seminar
Aug. 17, 2018	The 7th Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 24, 2018	The 8th Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 28, 2018	International Seminar for Legalization to Protect Child and Juvenile Victims of Sexual Exploitation
Aug. 30, 2018	2018 Summer Conference of Korean Association of Local Autonomy
Sep. 28, 2018	The 9th Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 16, 2018	The 10th Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 19, 2018	The 11th Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 26, 2018	2018 International Forum on School Dropout Prevention
Nov. 19, 2018 ~ Nov. 22, 2018	2018 Regular Exchange with Shanghai Youth College of Management and the 5th WARDY Seminar
Dec. 7, 2018	6th Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum
Dec. 12, 2018	The 12th Youth Policy Forum

05

List of Research Projects  
(2010~2018)



# List of Research Projects (2010~2018)

## [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 (For the details of Creative Activities, Click here)
- 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 rightsI
- 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 StudyI
- 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 PatternsI
- 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 FamiliesI
- 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 ChangesI
- 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 SurveyI
- 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 StartupsI
- 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 - Focusing on the diagnosis and analysis of the community
- 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.
- Survey 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

- An International Comparative Study of Youth Competency 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

## [2016]

- Actual conditions of quality of youth life and support measures for the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- Study on youth policy evaluation and systemization measure of evaluation system
- Systemization measure of North Korean youth refugee support
- Conditions of immigrant youth and support for self-sufficiency
- Self-sufficiency support for disadvantaged youth through social enterprise
- University students postponing graduation and support measures
- Study on support plans for improving generation integration competency of youth
- Study on the social economy conditions of youth and policy measures
- Research on the participation of youth activities

- Encouraging connection of local community experience activities and free semester system
- Research on the development and establishment of index regarding villages where youths are happy IV
- Longitudinal survey of multicultural youth and study on policy measures IV
- A study on measures to nurture young entrepreneurs and promote business startups III
- Study on the support for overseas youths as part of a future talent development strategy II
- Customized countermeasures for the courses out of school youth I
- Korean children and youth panel survey VII
- International comparison study on career experience activity of asian youth I
- Measurement of youth competency index and international comparison study III : IEA ICCS 2016

## [2017]

- A Study on the Development of Youth Participation Model in Local Community
- A Study on the Revitalization of Youth Activities for the Nurture of World Citizenship
- A Study on Supporting Operation Activation through Enhancing the Publicness of Youth Facilities
- A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities IV
- A study on the Youth Happiness Community's Index and Community Setting Project V
- Population Cliff and Task of Youth Policy
- A Study of Status Analysis and Improvement Alternatives of Current Juvenile Protection Policies
- Current status and issue of CSR activities for youths: establishment of CSR partnership among corporate, youth NPOs & government
- A Study on the Customized Measures of Cyber Deviation Types
- A Study on the Model on the Operation of Integration Gateways of Children, Youth, and Family
- A Study on the Support for Overseas Youths as Part of a Future Talent Development Strategy III
- A Study on the Customized Measures According to the Transition Paths of Out-of-School Youths II
- A Study on the status of social activity by youth in their 20s and support methods
- A Study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans II
- A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competencies and International Comparative Study IV : IEA ICCS 2016
- International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth II
- Longitudinal Survey of Multicultural Youth and Study on Policy Measures V
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2017 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey VIII
- A Preliminary Study for the Longitudinal Survey of Non-College Entrance Youth

## [2018]

- A study on the youth activity policy strategies in preparation for the 4th Industrial Revolution Age
- A study on the support for independent living of out-of-home youths
- An international comparative study of juvenile delinquency and crime
- A study on the operational conditions of the Youth “Work Experience” system and relevant policy plans I
- A study on psychological and emotional problems of youths in their 20s and its countermeasures
- A Study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans III
- A Study on Korean Youth’s Participation in Hands-on Activities V
- A study on the operational conditions of the educational guidance system for youths at risk and the methods to raise its effectiveness
- A study on the methods to support overseas Korean youths as the nation’s future human resources I
- A study on the methods to systematize the management of statistics related to children, adolescents, and youths
- A study on the Youth Happiness Community’s Index and Community Setting Project VI
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2018 Review of Korean Children’s and Youth rights
- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IX
- A longitudinal study on the youths with multi-cultural background
- A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competencies and International Comparative Study V : ICCS 2016
- A study on developing modes for supporting out-of-school youths in community: focusing on a qualitative panel survey I
- A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group I

