

# 2020

## Annual Report



# 2020

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## 2020 NYPI Annual Report

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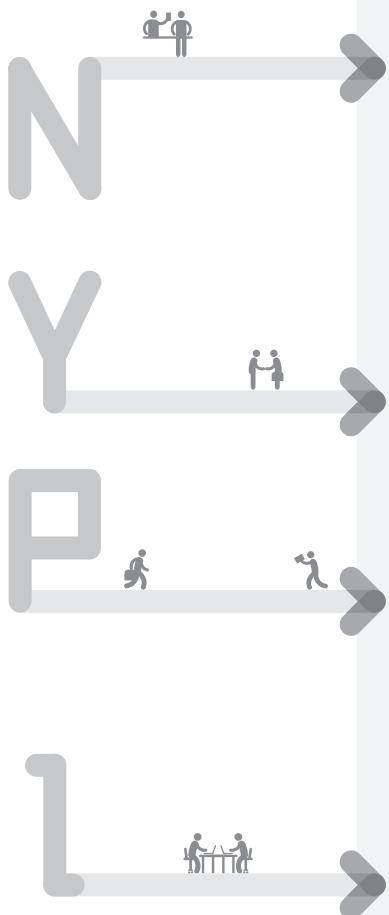
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

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# Message from the President





President, National Youth Policy Institute

January 2021

**Kim Hyun-Cheol**

The National Youth Policy Institute will fulfill its duty as a hub for research on youth and young adult.

Since its foundation in 1989, the National Youth Policy Institute has dedicated to researching and developing youth policies as the only national research hub in Korea uniquely focused on youth issues.

Our research areas include, but are not limited to, policies for youth activities, vulnerable youth such as dropouts, immigrant youth, and runaways, and youth human rights. Recently, we have broadened the scope of research to include media, community ecology, and future social changes as well. Apart from policy research, we also collect and provide survey data and statistics on youth, and publish high quality journal articles, contributing to the academic research in the field of youth study.

In the era of decentralized governance, we also carry out policy research and projects for local governments and communities, and proactively respond to the research demands on young adults, working closely with field experts, youth, and young adults.

We will continue responding to the social issues and changes that the 4th industrial revolution and COVID-19 will bring to youth and young adults, take the initiatives in leading policy innovation for youth and young adults, and serve as a global research hub where distinguished scholars and experts on youth issues around the world intersect and collaborate together.

This report contains the summary of the research projects and research activities conducted in 2020. We are always open for communication and we will listen to your valuable opinions.

Sincerely,

# Overview

nyse

## **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.

## **Management Goal & Strategy**

- To implement convergence youth policy research to establish an appropriate growth support system for youths
- 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.
- To enhance domestic and overseas research networks and expand the research performance leading to customer experience as the hub of youth policy research
- 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.
- To strengthen the ethicality and publicness of the organization and maximize capabilities of the organization
- 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 2020**

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



# 01

## Youth Activities & Participations Research

# Plans for Restructuring Youth Workers Training System II

## Senior Researcher

Choi Changwook (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Jwa, Dong hun(Research Fellow)

Lee, Jong won

Nam, Hwa seong

Jung, Ji hui



The National Youth Policy Institute implemented 「A Study on the Reconstruction Measures of Youth Worker Cultivation System」 for over two years from 2019 to 2020 with the intent to inspect and improve the cultivation system of youth workers with a national license such as youth instructors and youth counselors.

In the first year, a research was conducted on youth instructors in the youth activity sector working as youth guides and in the second year (2020), reconstruction measures were proposed for the cultivation system of youth counselors that are youth workers working for youth protection, welfare, and counseling fields. Moreover, a salary scale for youth counselors was developed, as it is a pending demand of the government and the actual field. The summary of the findings of this study is as follows. First of all, the qualifying examination system was analyzed to build on the capacity of youth counselors. By conducting a literature review, an analysis was performed for the present conditions and situations of the education curriculum in youth counseling departments in order to empower the capacity of youth counselors and the qualifying examination system of the national license for youth counselors was examined. This study investigated

measures to analyze the training and continuing education system available after authorizing the youth counselor license in order to sustain the competence of youth counselors.

This was followed by an analysis performed on the jobs and core competence of youth counselors. By conducting an investigation survey, an inspection was performed on the jobs of youth counselors based on the National Competency Standards (NCS). Through the survey, validity was examined to propose a job model of youth counselors. In addition, the core competence that is a demand in the future field of youth counseling was identified. Additionally, basic data required to respond to the demands about the improvement in the youth counselor cultivation system and the provision of a salary scale was identified. Based on the survey that was conducted on the youth counselors working in the field and the youth counseling and welfare center, the demands of the qualifying examination system for the improvement of the youth counselor cultivation system were recognized. In the survey targeted on the institutions, the organization and number of personnel, salary level, and personnel grade system of each institution were identified with the intent of providing a salary scale for youth

counselors.

Through the research process above, this study designed improvement measures for the youth counselor cultivation system and developed a salary class. In terms of the policy tasks to restructure the youth counselor cultivation system, this study proposed the following three areas with ten detailed policy tasks including ① improvements in the cultivation system of

youth counselors, ② infrastructure reinforcement concerning the cultivation of youth counselors, and ③ reinforcement of R&D for the cultivation of youth counselors. Furthermore, based on the survey performed for the working conditions of youth counselors and comparison with similar professions, the salary scale and allowance system were proposed by referring to the wage system of general public officers.

Keyword : youth worker, cultivation system, reconstruction, youth counselor

# Research on Improvement of Social Value of Youth Activities

## Senior Researcher

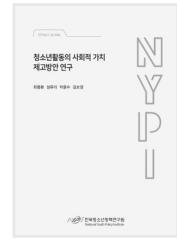
Choi, Yong hwan(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Yuri(Associate Research Fellow)

Park, Yun su

Kim, Bo gyeong



This study defines what social values adolescents can internalize and acquire through youth activities, and how their experiences actually affect the changes in social values.

Unfortunately, no literature study directly identified the social value of youth activities. This study considered the concept of social value, consequences of relevant research, implications of the current public policy, and newly defined it. As the plan to enhance social values has recently become an issue in the country, the social value of youth activities has been reviewed based on the “Study on Social Value for Implementing an Inclusive Society” conducted by The Korea Institute of Public Administration in 2019. The social values that can be internalized through youth activities were defined as follows: ① Human rights, ② Safety, ③ Labor rights, ④ Social integration, ⑤ Win-win and cooperation, ⑥ Sense of community, ⑦ Balance of local economy, ⑧ Ethics and equality, ⑨ Environment, and ⑩ Participation in decision-making. As youth activities have been rooted in the field as a project unit, youth participation activities were defined as follows: ① Free semester activities, ② Youth volunteering(DOVOL: Do volunteer), ③ International exchange activities, ④

Youth policy participation(youth special meeting, youth participation committee, youth training facility steering committee), ⑤ Youth after-school academy, ⑥ Youth Oullim Madang, ⑦ Culture and arts education support project, ⑧ The Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award, ⑨ Youth self-challenged award.

First, in the empirical analysis, this study estimated the net effect of the youth activities on social value changes in adolescents through the difference in differences. In particular, the difference in differences model has the advantage of calculating pure effects of social value changes based on the experience of youth activities, because it eliminates the maturation effect and intergroup difference effect in the quasi-experimental design. The lists of youth surveys were targeted at 1,354 people nationwide, consisting of matched pair design, and 606 adolescents responded to the second round for the experimental effect of the policy. As a result, the youth group who experienced youth activities had significant levels of human rights, social integration, ethical equality, decision-making participation higher than those who did not. This is consistent with the importance-performance analysis(IPA) results for youth-related experts. However, the

change in the sense of community which is expected to be the most positive change depending on youth activity could not be statistically confirmed. Among youth participation activities, school-related activities such as free semester activities had the greatest impact on social values.

On the other hand, the study also conducted a further analysis of changes in the sense of community using the dictator game, which is ABSTRACT 1 305 widely used in experimental economics, as it cannot exclude the possibility that adolescents did not change their social value levels due to their uncertain concept of community. As a result of the panel fixed-effect analysis on experiments, the experience of youth activities also did not affect the formation of the sense of community. It was found that adolescents in strong consideration tend to participate mainly in youth activities.

Overall, it was shown that changes in social values due to youth activities were effective in improving awareness of human rights, social integration, ethical equality, and decision-making, but this was limited to achievements of school-oriented activities and raising educational awareness.

Therefore, this study analyzed the causes of such

phenomena through the focus group interview(FGI) with adolescents and related experts. It was found that policies to encourage adolescents to acquire internal values through youth activities were not systematically provided.

This study suggested policy proposals to enhance the social value that adolescents acquire through youth activities. Proposals are as follows: ① Basic plans for youth by central and local governments, ② Enactment and revision of relevant laws, ③ Establishment and reorganization of youth policy group, ④ Strengthening assessment, etc. It suggested what social values are to be included in the 7th Basic Youth Policy Plan and the legal basis for enhancing social values in adolescence. And as a way to institutionalize these policies, it proposed operating the ‘Regional Youth Committee(Cooperation and Win-win)’, which is differentiated from the Youth Participation Committee, as the basis for realizing social values. This study also proposed the plan to solve the central government organizational problem which is inconsistent with the social value department of Korea Youth Work Agency, and to reinforce the evaluation system to realize social values based on youth activities.

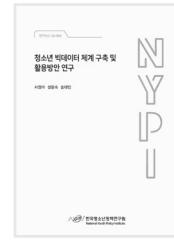
# A Study on Development and Utilization of Youth Big System

## Senior Researcher

Seo, Jeonga(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Yun suk(Senior Research Fellow)  
Song, Tae min



This study investigates the possibility of establishing a big data system for adolescents, derives suggestions for establishing a system based on the results, and then presents basic data for the establishment of a big data system for adolescents. It also seeks to identify how it is possible to predict important youth-related issues through analysis using structured big data and unstructured social big data. The study then proposes specific measures on how a big data system for adolescents can be used to predict youth-related changes and policy demands in the future, detect risk factors in early stages, and proactively prevent further danger. To this end, a domestic and foreign literature review, big data analytics colloquium, foreign big data system establishment and utilization case studies, youth-centered ontology development, professional

advice on big data system establishment and utilization, expert in-depth interviews, expert surveys, and policy conference were all used as research methods. The major findings of this study are as follows. First, in the in-depth interviews with experts, respondents placed an emphasis on life design and life modification perspectives with respect to the issues that the big data for adolescents should deal with. Second, the expert survey results showed that the restriction of access due to the protection of personal information accounted for the highest proportion among matters which are inconvenient and need to be improved when using big data in the public sphere, at 37.5%. Based on the research results, this study proposed methods to establish a big data system for adolescents and its subsequent utilization measures.

# A study on a system to implement policies to support the growth of youth by utilizing local community networks II

Senior Researcher

Choi, In jae(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Kang, Gyeong Kuen(Research Fellow)

Song, Min gyeong

Jo, Yun jeong

Kim, Ga hui



The purpose of this study is to explore a system to implement policies to support the growth of youth by networking the resources of local communities so that the various resources and policy services of local communities can be efficiently put together and support the healthy growth of youth. The main elements of this study are as follows.

Data were collected and analyzed through literature reviews. In particular, the projects implemented by ministries and local governments to support the growth of youth, which were reviewed in the first year of this study, were looked at with a focus on what has changed thus far. Meanwhile, the current laws and ordinances were reviewed with the goal of setting a legal foundation and system to implement policies in support of youth's growth in local communities, and implications were derived for the improvement of the existing laws and systems.

Next, examples were collected and analyzed among communitybased networks to support the growth of youth at home and abroad. Examples were first collected in consultation with experts, classified by the size of the local community and the operator, and those recommended as best practices were shortlisted in each category.

Domestic examples include the projects

implemented by Dongjak District and Changwon (Jinhae District), which are networks centered on youth institutions or facilities, the projects by Goyang and Wanju County, which are network projects by local governments (or foundations), and finally, the projects by Sejong and Uijeongbu, which are network cooperation projects between local governments and the offices of education. Overseas cases were collected from France, UK, and Denmark and implications were drawn.

In this study, a pilot project was carried out for the second consecutive year as part of the efforts to explore a system to support the growth of youth in local communities. The pilot project was implemented in three areas: Gokseong County, Yuseong District, and Bucheon.

In the first year, the main task of the project was to discover the resources available within a local community, organize a council, and establish a system to connect the local government and the office of education. In the second year, a subcouncil network was created by reflecting the needs of youth and the issues of the local community, and a project for collaboration was implemented. In addition, the qualitative growth of the council was pursued, and collaboration with the local government and the

office of education was strengthened.

Under the pilot project, those tasks were completed with outcomes drawn up in each of the three areas despite many constraints caused by COVID-19. A network analysis looked at what has changed on the council between the first and the second year, and quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted on the effectiveness of participation in the pilot project. The analysis result shows that not only youths but also adults who participated in the project have seen impacts.

Meanwhile, opinions were collected from officials in charge of the pilot project, along with councilors, government officials, academia, and field experts on matters related to the enactment and amendment of laws and systems to support the growth of youth

and ways to revitalize the council and community networking projects. As for the experts, the overall opinions were obtained through a written survey, and in-depth interviews (focus group interviews) were conducted on matters that required more in-depth discussions.

The abovementioned research activities and results suggest four policy tasks: 1. establish legal and institutional systems to support the growth of youth in local communities, 2. revitalize the operation of the councils to support the growth of youth in local communities, 3. strengthen cooperative networking among resources to support the growth of youth in local communities, 4. prepare a system to support networks that support the growth of youth in local communities, and 12 detailed action plans.

**Keyword :** local community network, support the growth of youth, cooperative governance, council to support the growth of youth.

# A Study on Youth's Media Usage and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Target Groups I : Elementary School Students

Senior Researcher

Bai, Sang Y(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Chang ho(Senior Research Fellow)

Lee Jungrim



This study aims to present a customized policy plan for each target related to media use by adolescents over three years starting in 2020. The main purpose of the 2020 study is to prepare policy measures to foster healthy media usage habits and media literacy among elementary school students.

2,723 elementary school students in the 4th-6th grades and 2,530 parents from all over the country participated in the survey. The survey categories consisted of ① main media usage time, ② use of a smartphone, ③ use of YouTube, ④ use of games, ⑤ ICT/Internet/online, ⑥ media education, and ⑦ parents/family. The survey found that 87.7% of elementary school students own smartphones, and 22.2% of them have an average smartphone use time of more than 4 hours per day. The media activity that elementary school students spend the most time on is using YouTube. 90.3% of elementary school students use YouTube, and 43.5% of them use it every day. The percentage of elementary school students who watch YouTube for non-learning purposes more than 2 hours a day on average is 23.8% on weekdays and 29.3% on weekends, showing that they spend more time using YouTube than using other media such as games and television. The YouTube content most enjoyed by elementary school students is games. 31% of elementary school students responded

that they use game content. 92.3% of male students answered that they actually play online games; 3 out of 4 female students gave the same response.

Only about half of parents managed their children's smartphone use through specific apps or programs. When it comes to their children's YouTube use, less than half of parents responded that they were attempting to prevent exposure to inappropriate content by setting a restricted mode. About 10% of parents did not monitor their children's game use. It was found that in households where parents attempted to guide their children in their media use at home, the children's media use time was reduced, and their tendency to use specific media such as smartphones, YouTube, and games also decreased. It was found that when parents use media excessively, children mimic their parents' media use patterns. It was confirmed that children may experience a digital gap or an education gap depending on the parents' economic power and level of education. There were significant differences in the ability to use various software depending on the size of the residential area and the household's economic status. In addition, there were big differences in the possession of facilities, equipment, spaces, or digital devices for remote classes according to the economic status. Many of the parents who participated in the survey responded

that media education for parents is required to guide their children's proper use of media.

A qualitative interview was conducted with 20 elementary school students and their parents, and they were asked to prepare and submit a 3-day media diary. Parents who participated in the survey perceived the negative effects of the media on their children more than the positive ones, and tried to control their children's use of media in various ways. On the other hand, children felt quite unhappy with parental sanctions and control over their media use. Elementary school students perceived the media as beings that enabled them to communicate with friends, relieve stress, and experience joy and fun. The media diary provided an opportunity for both parents and children to reflect on their media use. Through the results of the in-depth interview and media diary analysis, it was found that elementary school students' media use time and use behavior were greatly affected by the bond between parents and children, and the children's level of offline activities.

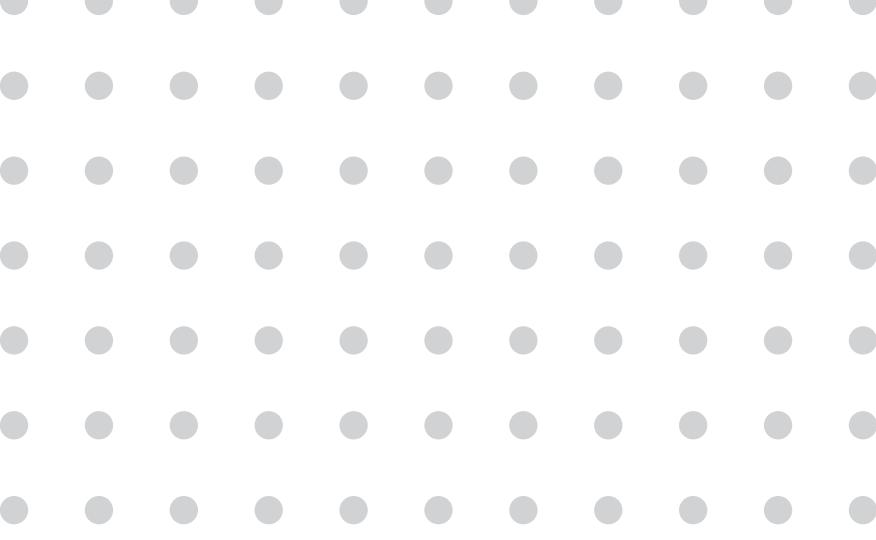
To prepare policies to foster healthy media usage habits and media literacy among elementary school students, an opinion survey was given to a total of 152 experts. According to the survey results identified through the analytic hierarchy process (AHP), "parents' healthy media use habits" and "teachers' interest in media education and enhancement of teaching competency" ranked at the top in the relative importance of related detailed policies. The survey results indicated that enhancing the media literacy capacity of teachers and parents is a very important policy priority, but the achievement level of the policy is still low. It is necessary to systematically implement media education for elementary school students who are in the age group where their use of media will begin in earnest, as this is when the educational effects will be most significant. In

addition, policy efforts are required to cultivate the good use of the media, and digital citizenship, rather than reactive approaches or regulation-centered measures.

In addition to the empirical survey, benchmarking cases of the UK, the US, Finland, and Australia, which are advanced countries in the area of media education, were closely analyzed to explore suggestions and policy implications for Korean society.

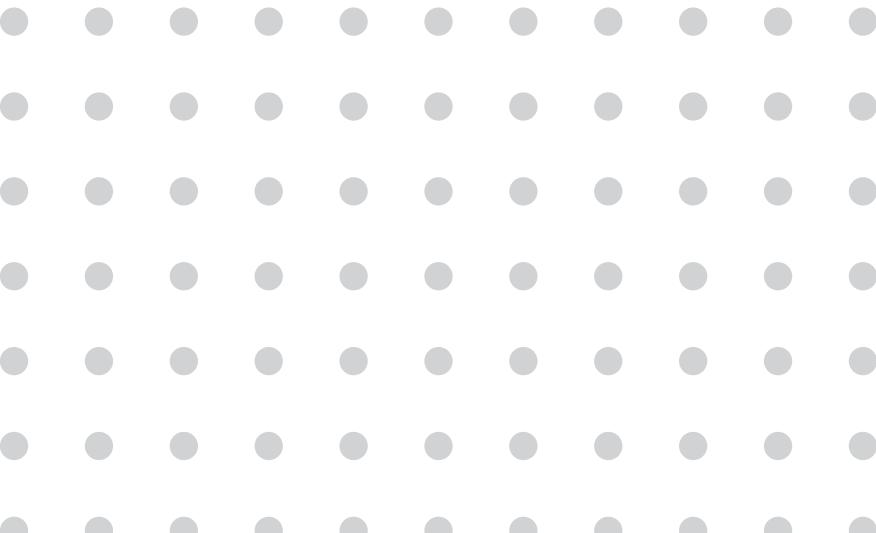
Based on the above-described research results, the researchers set the policy goal of "Establishing an institutional foundation and strengthening education for cultivating healthy media usage habits and media literacy of elementary school students," and presented the following four policy implementation directions and detailed policy tasks. First, to establish an institutional foundation to promote youth media literacy education, it is critical to ① establish applicable laws/provisions for promoting digital media literacy education, ② actively reflect media literacy in the national curriculum, and ③ change the policy from a protectionist paradigm to one fostering digital citizenship. Second, to strengthen youth media literacy education, it is required to ① reinforce media education in the age of artificial intelligence, ② reinforce YouTube literacy education, and ③ reinforce media literacy education in the age of pandemics. Third, to strengthen parental education and increase the bond between parents and children, it is essential to ① reinforce media education for parents, ② facilitate a program of activities in which both parents and children can participate together, and ③ promote reflective activities on media use by parents and children. Last, but not at least, to raise and promote awareness of media education, it is necessary to ① reinforce the role of public broadcasting to promote media education, ② strengthen the status of youth centers and organizations as media education institutions, and ③ systematically implement media education in schools.

Keyword : media education, literacy, parental education, smartphone, game



# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research



# The survey on adolescents' right to adequate housing and the ways to ensure their housing with the focus on social exclusion

Senior Researcher

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Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Seung gyeong(Senior Research Fellow)

Lim, Se hui

Choi, Eun young



This research assumes that “national effort to secure adequate housing for children and youths contribute to the promotion of human rights and prevention of social exclusion via making multi-faceted, direct and indirect improvement in universal rights.” Thus, we focus on the fact that “every person has the right to live in adequate housing” among many complicated social exclusions; by understanding the housing realities children and teens face, we formulated the directions or future governmental tasks and policies to ensure the right to adequate housing.

For this, this research performed the following. First, we reviewed the current literature to identify the significance of children and youth’s right to adequate housing; we also examined the case examples from other countries to suggest an appropriate revision of related policies. Secondly, we utilized the 2019 Korea Housing Survey (approval number 116031) to estimate the number of children without adequate housing. We confirmed the number of houses with child residents equipped with inadequate essential facilities, structures below the standards, and inadequate living standards. We also identified the number of non-residential houses to set the baseline for public policies. Third, we recognize that existing literature on characteristics

of children and teen’s housing has been limited to the use of secondary data; thus, we secured limited but first empirical data on the children and teen(1-12th grade)’s perception of housing via probability sampling. Fourth, we specifically researched the housing support request and the experience of shelter among non-residential housing. For this, we surveyed the life experience related to housing among 296 adolescents who are living at the shelter for teens, the most well-known public welfare institute for teens at the time of research, and compared the data with the teens and children in the general population to result in the meaningful findings after confirming various social exclusions. Fifth, we also performed an additional survey with direct support staff from 60 shelters for teens and made suggestions to improve the area ratio, and bedroom uses in the shelter. Sixth, we interviewed eight teens who received housing support after they left the youth center to research the experience of moving into public housing, change in life, satisfaction in housing support, and the need for additional support for independence. Lastly, we conducted two analytic hierarchy processes on the opinions of 12 academic and professional experts in the areas of adolescent welfare and housing welfare

to deduct the current issue and controversy, as well as the priority of the policy tasks.

Based on these, we proposed 12 specific tasks according to the three policy tasks to guarantee the right to housing for children and youth. First, in regards to the first task ‘Revision of laws and guidelines’, we proposed revisions in the following areas 1) Framework Act on Residence, 2) Youth Welfare Support Act, 3) Guidelines for handling residential support for the vulnerable population 4) Child Welfare Act 5) Act on prevention of Child Poverty, support children, etc. and 6) Building act.

Second, in regards to the second task ‘Strengthening the foundation for guaranteeing housing rights’, we proposed 7) developing and managing indicators for housing right for children and youths, ⑧ improvement of the delivery system for housing support services, and ⑨ institutionalized improvement of the housing environment in poor residential areas. For the third task of ‘expansion of system and service, we proposed 10) ‘improving housing benefits, 11) identifying the housing-vulnerable population and increasing support, and 12) expanding the related services.

Keywords: children and youth, The right to adequate housing, adequate housing, housing-vulnerable population, children’s rights, social exclusion, housing support, disadvantaged groups in housing, below the minimum housing standards, youth welfare facilities

# A Study on the Exposure and Countermeasures of Juvenile Hate Speech

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Young han(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Eugene(Senior Research Fellow)

Jo, Ami

Lim, Seong taek



This is the first large-scale survey of adolescents with regard to bias, discrimination, and hate speech. The study aimed to flesh out how seriously adolescents are exposed to various types of hate groups and hate speech, thereby developing corresponding policy solutions. In terms of research methods, the study framed its conceptual discussion and key research details on the problem of hate speech through a literature review, and identified implications as to educational programs and legal devices through an analysis of related foreign cases. For its investigative approach, the study conducted a nationwide survey, analyzing 6,000 adolescents in elementary, middle, or high schools with respect to hate speech, and performed interviews with the adolescents and experts.

The survey of the adolescents showed that in answering the question of what changes hate speech would bring about in South Korean society, many of the adolescents thought that it would increase, become a big social problem, and breach human rights. The survey further found that the adolescents experienced hate speech and discriminatory behavior most often on the internet, in web communities, and on social media, followed by newspapers, TV, and radio; thus, mass media accounted for most

of their exposure to such experiences. People who engaged in hate speech included many journalists or politicians, but the largest group was composed of friends. The respondents found that the damage of hate speech to minority groups was serious, in the order of juvenile delinquents, feminists, and sexual minorities. The most highly rated solution to address hate speech was education on hate speech. In the expert interviews, most of the experts were in favor of the creation of a discrimination prohibition law, and said that such a law was absolutely necessary, at least on behalf of adolescents. Saying that hate speech by adolescents increased when compared to its previous level, the experts predicted that it would increase even more. The experts suggested as the causes of hate speech school culture and order focusing on academic achievement, a culture that respects age and rank, the incorrect belief that hate speech is justified, the developmental characteristic of adolescents in which they want to pose as the strongest member of a group or share deviant subcultures, and/or hate speech committed for fun. From the interviews with the adolescents, it was determined that the offenders who used hate speech were ordinary people such as their friends, teachers, acquaintances, family, and relatives. The locations

where they were victimized were also ordinary living spaces such as in the classroom, at school or hagwon, in the street, at home, and in the workplace. As for their imposed victimhood, the adolescents ascribed it to their own weaknesses, they seriously considered withdrawing from school, frequently fell ill from stress, or were treated as outcasts. Such experiences traumatized them, and their fear lasted for at least two years.

Based on these survey results, the study has developed the following policy tasks.

First, the study suggests legal solutions to address the problem. To create a basis for policy implementation, the country should create a comprehensive discrimination prohibition law, establish a government-wide cooperation system, strengthen the management of people who work in adolescent facilities, and enforce a student human rights ordinance.

Second, the study proposes media solutions. To

promote self-regulation and improve perception, the country should bring more substance to online self-regulation designed to protect adolescents, reinforce adolescents' media literacy competencies, and increase media publicity to improve public perception.

Third, the study suggests educational solutions. To raise human rights awareness, the country should conduct education for hate speech prevention, conduct comprehensive sex education to prevent misogyny, spread guidelines to prevent and respond to hate speech by adolescents, and activate a counterculture against hate speech.

Finally, the study proposes solutions to support victims. To protect adolescents as minorities, the country should support victims' reporting, counseling, and psychotherapy, operate restorative justice implementation programs, and increase support for adolescents as minority groups that require special protection.

Keywords: Hate Speech, Bias, Discrimination, Minority Group, Counterculture

# Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources III

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Kyung jun(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Jung suk(Research Fellow)  
Yoon, Cheol kyung



This study was conducted with the aim of discovering policy tasks to help overseas Korean youth grow into future talents or human resources so that they can contribute to the development of Korea, Korean communities, and ultimately, the global community. Since 2015, research has been conducted annually by major continents and countries; in particular, by six countries in Southeast Asia, including Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines, which, among the 10 ASEAN countries, are major targets of the New Southern Policy in 2020. A study on the growth support plan for Korean youth in Korea was conducted.

First of all, to systematically analyze the characteristics of Korean youth in Southeast Asia and the influence of their environment, the ecological systems theory and the third culture kid or cross-cultural kid theory were applied as a framework for the study. Surveys and qualitative research methods were used as the main research methods. The survey was conducted from June to July 2020 on elementary, middle, and high school Korean students residing in six Southeast Asian

countries: Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Specifically, an online survey was administered to 150 youths in each country, with a total of 900 respondents, and the characteristics and growth environment of Korean youths in Southeast Asia, as well as their identity and awareness of the Korean community were investigated. Additionally, for the qualitative survey, a total of 50 people from three groups were surveyed: 9 to 18-year-old overseas Korean youth living in the six Southeast Asian countries, experts related to overseas Koreans, and a youth group in their 20s who had experienced adolescence in the six Southeast Asian countries. Interviews were conducted thrice with each person (in parallel with written surveys) and their contents were analyzed. Based on the results of the survey and qualitative study, the researchers discovered policy tasks, and had professional advice from overseas Korean experts and professors of related fields in Southeast Asia, former Southeast Asian Korean international school principals, diplomatic missions abroad, and local Korean language schoolteachers about them. This was followed by expert consultations. Finally,

policy objectives, policy directions, and 30 detailed policy tasks were developed and suggested through the investigation of each policy task's response

to pending issues and the possibility of policy contribution.

Keywords: overseas Koreans, overseas Korean youths, future talent, human resources, growth, Korean identity, ecology, theory of ecological systems, micro-system, medium system, external system, macro-system, time system, third culture kids, cross-cultural kids, Southeast Asia, overseas Korean youths residing in Southeast Asia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore

# A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights II : At-risk Youth

## Senior Researcher

Baek, Hye jeong(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lim, Heejin(Senior Research Fellow)

Song, Mi gyeong

Kim, Yang hui



The purpose of this comprehensive research is to examine the health problems experienced by at-risk youth, to draw the necessary policy measures to guarantee their health rights, and to resolve inequality by conducting a multilateral analysis of the health of at-risk youth, their environments, related policies, and the state of supporting services. For this purpose, a review of previous studies, an analysis of domestic and international laws and policies, and surveys and interviews of at-risk youth and field workers were utilized.

This report found differences between the concept of health as defined by the World Health Organization and that considered by the youth. Additionally, there were differences between the health rights guaranteed to the youth and those recognized by them. The health conditions and the related environments of at-risk youth were worse in some situations, when compared with the conditions of those who lived with their families and studied at schools. Although they believed that efforts to change their lifestyle were important to maintain good health, they lacked the efforts required for actual changes. The health of at-risk youth living in support facilities was similar to that of those living with their parents. Moreover, the supporting

organizations and facilities as well as the health education and information provided at the national level helped the at-risk youth to maintain good health, indicating that living inside a social safety net is beneficial. According to the domestic policy analysis, the divisions in laws and departments have caused gaps in guaranteeing health rights of the youth belonging to the respective categories. Further, those under the youth protection system lacked health support in comparison to those under the child protection system. In addition, European and North American countries and Australia have worked toward modifying their legal systems and enhancing the effectiveness of their healthcare services to reinforce their national responsibilities toward the health of at-risk youth.

Based on the findings, this study suggests basic directions to guarantee at-risk youth health rights and for the related policy tasks and proposals. More specifically, to encourage good health, measures such as providing comprehensive and systematic educational opportunities, expanding and strengthening health-related activities, and promoting awareness of health rights were suggested. For establishing a healthy environment, measures such as improving and expanding

physical activity facilities, housing, and work environments; supporting dietary improvements; and strengthening the social safety net for at-risk youth were suggested. Furthermore, to improve healthcare services, measures such as refining health examination services and the medical assistance provided to at-risk youth; strengthening and expanding mental health support services; increasing the accessibility of personal hygiene products;

diversifying and simplifying support methods; and training and deploying of health experts were suggested. For reorganizing the health policy system, measures such as implementing regular health surveys; establishing data, a medical support service network for at-risk youth, standards for the health support services provided, and a healthy environment; and providing feedback regarding regular monitoring and evaluation were suggested.

# A Study on the Current Status of Youth At-Risk and Survey Research Design

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Yeo Jung(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Jeong min(Associate Research Fellow)



This study aims to design the “Youth At-risk Survey” for the improvement of the statistical environment concerning youth at-risk, where systematic statistical data were unavailable despite their importance to the youth protection and welfare policy. To effectively achieve the goal of this research, we surveyed previous research, analyzed secondary data, reviewed administrative statistical data, and conducted focus group interviews (FGIs), an online survey of experts, and pilot survey of youth at-risk (including a questionnaire and interviews).

The design of the “Youth At-Risk Survey” is divided largely into three parts: survey target, survey items, and factual survey methods. For the design of the survey target, we set youth at-risk as the group to be targeted by this policy and inductively based the types and categories of the group on the results of a review of relevant laws and data. We categorized the risk factors into family, education, personal life, and society and included poverty, running away from home, domestic violence, abuse, school adjustment problems, school violence, harmful substances, Internet, cell phone, and game addiction, gambling, crime, psychology, and mental risks in each category.

The survey items consist of 123 items on 14 topics in 6 categories, based on the analysis of 29 surveys conducted by relevant organizations, FGIs by experts, opinions of government offices and youths at-risk themselves, and reviews conducted by researchers.

The appropriateness and validity of the survey items have been assured by experts. We also conducted a preliminary survey of 627 at-risk young people and analyzed the responses provided by 565 respondents.

The degree of difficulty of the questionnaire and appropriateness of the survey items have been positively assessed. Also, the questionnaire was revised based on the results of the preliminary survey.

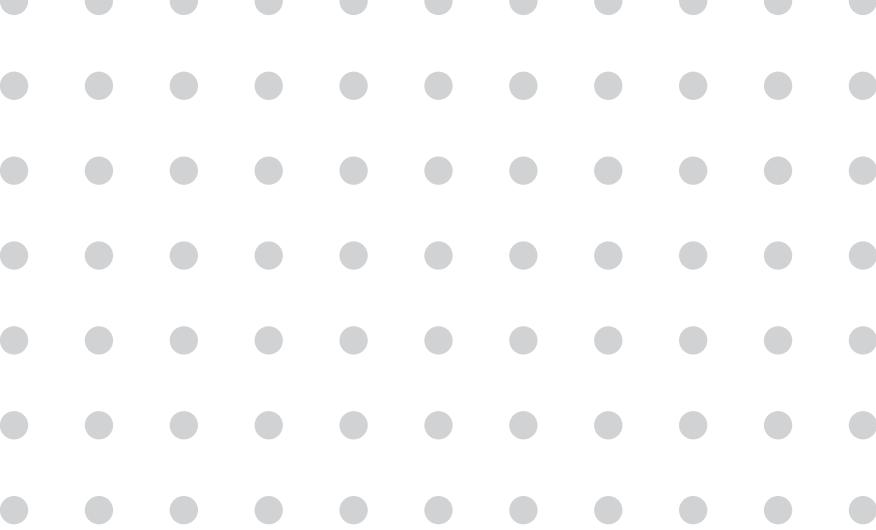
By considering all aspects mentioned above, we proposed the factual survey methods, including the survey name and purpose, number of proposed survey examiners and actual examiners, number of survey respondents, and survey types, methods, and frequency.

Finally, we proposed the following measures to ensure the success of the factual survey of youth at-risk and ensure that its results can be used as basic data for policy making. First, we proposed

a method for absorbing and integrating existing investigations to prepare the legal basis for investigations of youth at-risk, improve the legal basis for other investigations, forge connections with major government policy plans, establish effective investigation governance, and prevent duplication with existing investigations. Second, we proposed ways of utilizing the survey results by formulating the “Comprehensive Policies for the Support of Youth At-Risk” in order to use the data

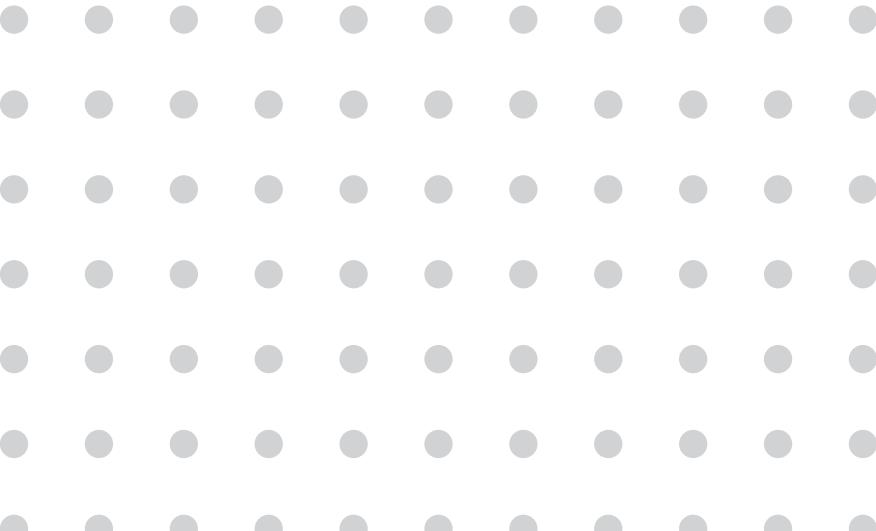
of the factual survey of youth at-risk as performance indicators in the areas of youth protection and welfare. Last but not least, we suggested the importance of research on policy related to youth with borderline intellectual functioning as a future task for the policy for supporting youth at-risk and ways of incorporating the factual survey data into administrative statistical data from a long-term perspective.





# 03

## Youth Independence & Competencies Research



# A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group III: Young Job Leavers

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki hun(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Shin, Dong hoon(Associate Research Fellow)

Byeon, Geum seon

Ko, Hye jin

Shin, In cheol



This study was conducted in order to establish a foundation for promoting and supporting new policies by selecting common factors among young people that stand out as important policy targets. In this study, which has reached its third year this year, a policy aimed at enhancing understanding of the cause of high youth turnover and responding to the high youth turnover rate by selecting youth turnovers following the first year of school graduation (NEET) and second-year graduated students.

The analysis of the Youth Socio-Economic Survey resulted in the findings of 5 out of 10 young people who have had a job have also had experience with changing jobs, and 55% of those people have had at least two job changes. The main reasons for changing jobs were varied, but the work environment, as well as wages, welfare benefits, and human relations, were particularly significant among these reasons. Even if the job mismatch was not the reason for the direct turnover, 41.9% of the jobs they quit were low-level employment, and 56.0% of the jobs were not commensurate with their majors. Harassment in the workplace that young people often experienced included work that was passed off to them as well as verbal and physical

violence toward them. It was also found that not many young people were employed in workplaces where a system was established that allowed them to speak out about the difficulties in the workplace. A young man who had experienced a change in jobs responded that the lack of adequate living expenses and job opportunities were the biggest difficulties for him. In this regard, the rate of awareness of unemployment benefits was high, but the actual rate of unemployment benefits that were claimed was low, which was confirmed by how many youth turnovers were classified as voluntary turnover. As a result of in-depth interviews, it was found that several factors influenced the youth's turnover more than any one specific reason. Among these reasons, the largest contributors to the youth turnover were from bullying by the boss, unfriendly organizational cultures, excessive workloads, and irregular work schedules. Job dissatisfaction also contributed partially to their willingness to leave a job. During the transition between jobs, the youth suffered from various conditions such as anxiety about the future, financial difficulties, and lack of job prospects. It is believed that the actual support young people received was also low, which added to their hardships. In addition, it was pointed out

that although the awareness was high for some support systems at the program level (e.g., mutual-aid savings program for youth, unemployment benefit, the employment success package program) there were many cases of individuals that were not actually eligible to claim or receive these benefits, and awareness of other support systems and policies were low.

The results of the Youth Socio-Economic Survey and interviews were also observed while reviewing related laws and policies. It was analyzed that the currently operating youth-related support systems and policies are somewhat declarative and resource-intensive. In addition, it was found that the support for policies related to the improvement of the job environment was relatively inadequate compared to the incumbent support programs where the policies of central and local governments overlap.

This study presents the following policy directives

after comprehensively reviewing these results and overseas cases in three parts: support for incumbent workers, improvement of the job environment, and employment security net. First, it was suggested to prepare a plan to resolve the disparity in the amount of support among various policies by arranging the overlapping investment of the central government and local government budgets in the operation of policies for supporting incumbent workers. Second, it was proposed to introduce a youth-friendly enterprise certification system and expand support projects for improving the work environment in order to improve the job environment with a youth-friendly environment. Finally, it was suggested that it is necessary to prepare standards for new employees so that unemployment benefits can function properly through the employment safety net.

Keywords: Youth policy, Youth turnover, Youth Socio-Economic Survey, Incumbent support, Improvement of the job environment, Employment security net

# Study on the Current State of Youth Participation in Digital Platform Works in Korea: Issues and Countermeasures

Senior Researcher

Yoo, Min sang(Associate Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Choi Jeongwon(Research Fellow)

Lee, Su jeong

Jang, Hye rim



With the growth of the sharing economy around the world, digital platform labor is rapidly expanding, and young generations familiar with information technology are rapidly entering the digital platform. Gig work is sometimes described as promoting individual freedom through new technologies, or as unstable, controlled by inhuman algorithms. This study focused on how the provision of work and labor through a digital labor platform affects human life. In particular, it was analyzed how it affects the lives of youth and youth who start their work careers in the labor market.

For this purpose, this study conducted a study in

parallel with quantitative and qualitative studies, and found that there is not only one phenomenon in the real world. In other words, for some, platform work can be a new opportunity to give freedom to individuals, or it can be a difficult to get out of. Why do “free” platform workers say that they cannot “freely” leave the platform?

This study suggests that youth workers, whether they are working in traditional forms of work or platform work with new technologies, should be protected from the social risks that may arise from work, and that they should develop toward real freedom (or positive freedom).

Keywords: Gig work, digital labour platform, youth labour

# A Study on the Changes in the Value System of Z-Generation Teenagers

## Senior Researcher

Oh, Hae sub(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Moon, Ho young(Research Fellow)



The research this year, 「A study on changing youth values of generation Z」 aims to analyse trend changes and research youth values of those who are growing up in this rapidly changing social environment. The research had a focus on how to support policies and institutional improvement for Youth who can actively participate in social engagements in terms of their local communities, schools and various areas.

The study mainly covers ① development and selection of survey questionnaires, ② survey for 5,740 youth nationwide, ③ drawing up of policy takes through analysing research results and forums. The methodology included: both domestic and foreign literature review, survey, colloquium, policy forum and working-level consultative meetings etc. Based on the research findings, the following policy tasks were created :

1) Develop youth policy and establish an institutional base from a positive perspective.

- 2) Intensify and focus on real economy and on-line consumer education system for generation Z.
- 3) Operate 'Mental Health Support Groups' for vulnerable youth in local districts.
- 4) Expand and improve upon the community's inter-generational ('BRIDGE') and family intimacy programs.
- 5) Promote projects to change the perspectives (in terms of marriage and childbirth) about generation Z.
- 6) Increase focus on 'customized work-study balance' for generation Z.
- 7) Strengthen 'social, politics and participatory education systems' for generation Z.
- 8) Establish and operate a 'Smart Citizen's Youth Centre' for future generations.
- 9) Organize and operate 'Community Youth Participation Planning Groups' on a small town unit scale such as county(Eup-Myeon).

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

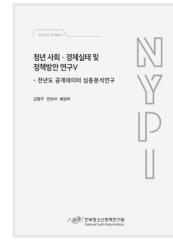
## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung joo(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Youn, Bora(Associate Research Fellow)

Bae, Jung hee(Associate Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study, which marks the fifth year of a five-year study, is, based on core indicators that can grasp the overall life of Korean youth in 2020 such as employment and economic life, satisfaction and happiness toward life, education, personal values, physical and mental health, housing, marriage, child-raising, childbirth and cultural life, to identify the overall socio-economic reality surrounding the life of young people and to propose policy measures thereon.

Maintaining the framework of the core indicators for the previous annual studies from Year 1 to Year 4, respectively, the core indicators for the survey on youth socio-economic reality are divided into seven master categories including population and family, education and training, economy and employment, housing, health, culture and personal values, and relationship and participation, which in turn are composed of a total of 115 core indicators across 14 subcategories. Together with the results from the survey, the study identified the reality for each core indicator through a secondary analysis of the previously publicized statistics (Kim Hyung-joo, Yeon Bora and Yoo Sul-hee, 2019). In particular, the study conducted an in-depth research each year with supplementary surveys on major youth issues,

except for the first year in which it developed the core indicators. The study endeavored to capture real-life stories told by young people themselves by addressing issues such as youth not in employment, education and training (NEET) (Year 2), new (or soon-to-be) graduates (Year 3), youth participation (Year 4) and youth housing (current Year 5).

Furthermore, in order to analyze the raw data of the youth socio-economic survey, focusing on the current issues of our society, an in-depth analysis study was carried out on the 2019 public data approved by the National Statistical Office. This year, the study selected three themes, namely the impact of student loans on housing, the structural relations among college education, job security, expectations for home ownership, marriage and childbirth, and a comparison based on whether one has moved out of his/her parent(s)'s house, to analyze deciding factors in college graduates' intention to leave his/her current job.

Based on this year's survey of youth socio-economic reality and in-depth interviews on their perceptions on housing, a total of 17 policy tasks across six areas are proposed under the vision of "Improving the lives of Korean youth". In the area of population and education and training, the study proposes to

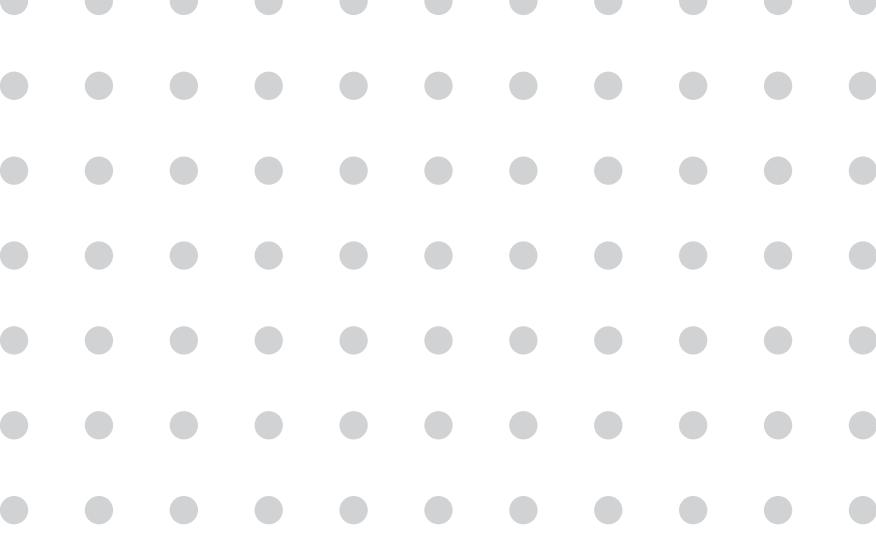
establish a youth support center in each city and province and to create an open market for online contents for vocational training. In economy and employment, it proposes to increase the monetary assistance for youth job search activities, to expand and improve the government-business joint financial support for young SME employees (Naeil Chaeum Mutual Aid), and to designate and operate start-up colleges. In health and culture, it proposes to improve the national medical examination plan for youth, to broaden youth mental health support projects, and to develop and expand youth-specific leisure programs. In relationship and participation, it proposes to institutionalize and expand youth policy participation governance, to promote online education on democratic citizenship for young people, and to introduce Youth Card to promote youth social participation. In the area of housing, it proposes to increase the housing supply for young, single-person households, to improve the supply of share houses, and to designate and operate housing

counseling centers for young people. In terms of legal and administrative basis, it proposes to match the legislative system with the first half of life, to install and operate a National Youth Promotion Agency, and to create a public services position assigned to assisting young people.

This year, the COVID-19 pandemic, an unprecedented health crisis, has cast uncertainty over all areas of our lives, including the national economy. Moreover, all the issues surrounding the daily life of youth such as employment, income and housing are back to the point where they should be seriously considered all over again. In order to ensure the sustainability of our society, it is very important that older generations should lay the groundwork so that young people can have hope for their lives and future society. In that sense, there is a desperate need for public discussions about the coordination of interests and consideration among older generations and policies that already have vested interests.

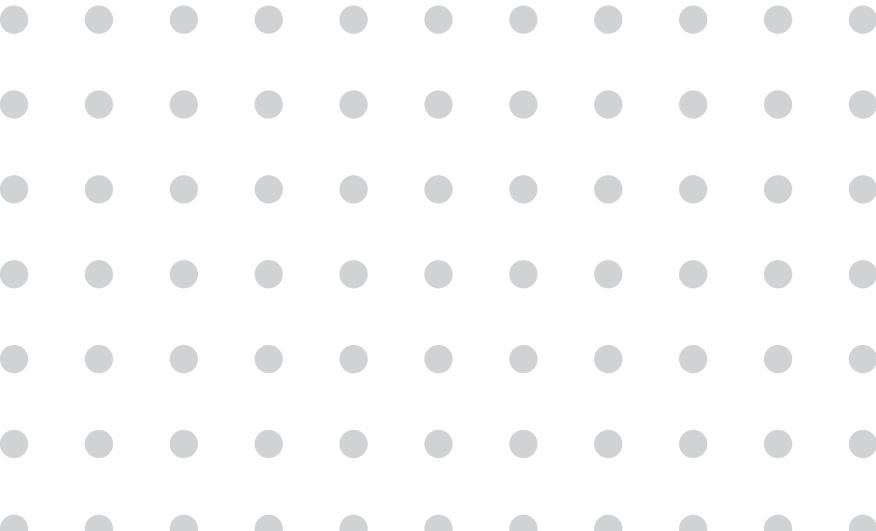
Keywords: Youth, Core Indicators, Socio-Economic Survey, Perception on Housing, Youth Policy





# 04

## Statistics & Panel Research



# A Study on Support Systems for Out-of School Youths in Local Communities: Focusing on a Qualitative Panel Survey III

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Heui jin(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Chang, Geun young(Senior Research Fellow)

Lee, Dong hoon

Yoon, Cheol Chang



The aim of this third-year study on community-based support for out-of-school youths with a focus on qualitative panel data was to gather qualitative longitudinal data through in-depth interviews with such youths, and to analyze extensively to shed light on the reasons behind the interruption in their schooling, their post-dropout as well as community support experiences, and career preparation. In addition, a plan to support such youths at the local level, especially in urban areas, in 2020 was proposed.

To achieve the study objective, we first reviewed previous studies related to the status and population estimation of out-of-school youths, community support, and out-of-school youth support systems in three large cities. Second, expert advisory meetings and workshops, working-level policy research meetings, and forums for presenting previous research results on such youths were held. Third, a third round of in-depth interviews was conducted and the qualitative data came from the existing panel of 22 out-of-school youths in their 20s was analyzed. Fourth, a panel of 33 new out-of-school youths aged 15 to 20 was established, with whom the first round of in-depth interviews was conducted and the data analyzed. Due to COVID-19, the

panels were interviewed via video-conferencing; for the existing panel, both cross-sectional data (collected in 2020) and longitudinal data (collected from 2018 to 2020) were analyzed, and additionally, a time allocation analysis was carried out for five interviewees of the new panel. Fifth, interviews with field workers of out-of-school youth support centers in Gwangju, Busan, and Seoul were conducted to find out the status of out-of-school youth support in these metropolitan cities; a (web) survey was conducted among the field workers of 56 out-of-school youth support centers in metropolitan areas; and the qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed.

Based on the results, the following policy directions were derived: (1) providing services that meets the needs of out-of-school youths and changes in the environment, (2) strengthening the role of out-of-school youth support center as a bridgehead for the entry of such youths into society, (3) improving social perception of out-of-school youths, (4) enhancing infrastructure and highly specialized support for out-of-school youths, (5) establishing a support system that takes into account the local community and out-of-school youths' circumstances, and (6) differentiating strategies for out-of-school

youth support centers in large cities. In addition, five policy tasks related to the support system were proposed at the local community level for such youths, or more specifically, the development of non-face-to-face programs and systemic linkage with in-person services, relaxation in the eligibility

requirements for out-of-school youth support, support for various programs/spaces tailored to these youths' needs, expansion of financial support, and various other policy tasks to support such youths at the metropolitan and central government levels.

Keywords: out-of-school youths, qualitative longitudinal data, out-of-school youth support center, community-based support for out-of-school youths, support for out-of-school youths in metropolitan cities

# 2020 A Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background

## Senior Researcher

Yang, Kye min(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Jang, Yoon sun(Associate Research Fellow)

Jung, Yoon mi(Researcher)



This study was accomplished to establish the basic data to identify the development of the multicultural youths in Korea and to lay the groundwork for scientific evidence-based policy making and implementation to support the multicultural youths based on the analysis of development trends. For the purposes, this study conducted a tracing survey of two panel cohorts, and analyzed the panel data. Moreover, we analyzed the policies implemented for the last decade to support the multicultural youths. The findings of this study are as follows: First, it is necessary to actively intervene in supporting multicultural youths because they are more likely to be vulnerable in learning and psychological

aspects; Second, in comparison with the 1st cohort, the 2nd cohort showed more positive development outcomes, which indicate that Korean society is on the right track in addressing multicultural issues and further developing into a mature society thanks, in part, to government efforts. Nevertheless, the study has identified a considerable gap between groups characterized by family types or status of stay, and so on, suggesting a need to develop more tailor-made policies intended to meet different needs and requirements. Based on these findings, the study proposes three implementation strategies and seven policy tasks to release the opportunity gap in development of multicultural youths.

# A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2020 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights

Senior Researcher

Kim Youngji(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Se young(Research Fellow)

Choi, Hong il(Researcher)

Lee, Min hee

Kim, Jin ho



This study shows the outcomes of the fourth year of the third research project on the human rights of children and adolescents. It was conducted for the purpose of developing initiatives for the improvement of children/adolescents' human rights through: 1) monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and 2) analysis of the current status of human rights of children and adolescents.

To monitor the fifth and sixth set of recommendations from the UNCRC, this study additionally conducted policy monitoring for each UNCRC cluster and in-depth monitoring in 2020 of organizations responsible for adolescent human rights counseling/relief. Furthermore, this study aims to serve as a basic resource for the establishment of human rights policies for children and adolescents through the collection of time series data (based on a child/adolescent rights indicator system) that can help ascertain the current status and extent to which child/adolescent

human rights have progressed. The Survey on the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents has been conducted annually (of students in Korea between the fourth year of elementary school and the final (third) year of high school) ever since it was designated in 2009 as a National Approval Statistic (No. 402001). This study proposes 16 child/adolescent human rights policy initiatives based on the monitoring of UNCRC implementation and analyses of the status of human rights in Korea. Separately, a two-volume in-depth analytical report was also published to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Korean Student Human Rights Ordinance and the designation of the Survey on the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents as a National Approval Statistic. The report is made up of: 1) a study that analyzes human rights status survey data to ascertain the effect of the Korean Student Human Rights Ordinance and 2) a study that analyzes the research trends of papers that are based on human rights status survey data from after 2011.

Keywords: child human rights, adolescent human rights, human rights indicator, human rights status, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, monitoring

# 2020 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

## Senior Researcher

Ha, Hyung Serk(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Jin gu(Senior Research Fellow)  
Kim, Sung eun(Associate Research Fellow)  
Lee, Yong hae(Researcher)



The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (hereinafter “KCYPS”) is aimed at providing basic data for policy making and academic research related to children and youth by building panel data that can be used to comprehensively understand the growth and development of children and youths.

To date, two surveys have been conducted under the KCYPS; one is KCYPS 2010, which was conducted from 2010 to 2016, and the other is KCYPS 2018, which began in 2018 and is still underway. The aim of KCYPS 2018 is building data that helps researchers examine complex changes in the growth and development of children and youths in a systemic and multi-faceted way. As of 2018, KCYPS 2018 started the survey by establishing an original panel consisting of a fourth grader cohort and a seventh grader cohort (about 2,500 students each). From the first-year survey, a total of 5,000 guardians of the original panel were also included as a panel. KCYPS 2018 included the guardians of the original panel as the subject of the survey from the viewpoint of intergenerational transmission. From 2019, the siblings of the original panel were also included in consideration of the sibling effect / fraternal birth order effect. KCYPS 2018 provides a comprehensive understanding of the growth and

development of children and youths through a panel survey. The survey of the guardians and siblings builds data that gives perspectives on multifaceted relationships affecting the growth and development of children and youths.

In the third-year survey of KCYPS 2018, a special module to examine the awareness of disaster and safety as well as a basic module to understand the personal development and development environment of children and youths were included in the survey. Also, there were some changes to the period and method in the third-year survey. Since it was difficult to conduct face-to-face interviews due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the initial survey period of August to November was extended to December and an online survey was conducted from November.

The data for the second-year survey of KCYPS 2018 was first disclosed to the participants of the “9th Conference on KCYPS (Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey)” after data cleaning and cross-sectional/longitudinal weight calculations. It was made public in December 2020 along with the statistics table provided at the time of publication of the approved statistics. For convenience purposes, a user guide, codebook, and survey table were also

provided. The Conference on KCYPS, which has been held every year since 2011, celebrated its 9th anniversary this year. However, it was held online via live streaming (simultaneously broadcasted on 3 channels) instead of as an on-site event in accordance with quarantine rules.

The data from KYPS 2003 (Korean Youth Panel Survey conducted from 2003 to 2009 before KCYPS), KCYPS 2010, and KCYPS 2018 has been used widely in academic papers (the number of the papers leveraging the data reaches about 3,125) and

also frequently used as a basic data for establishing policies related to children and youths. In particular, about 70 dissertations and academic papers have used the data for the first year of KCYPS 2018, which was released only one year ago. In December 2020, the data for the second year of KCYPS 2018 will be released. When these data are combined, the construction of the panel data will be complete. Use of the KCYPS 2018 data is expected to increase even further when the results of the sibling survey which started from the second year are included.

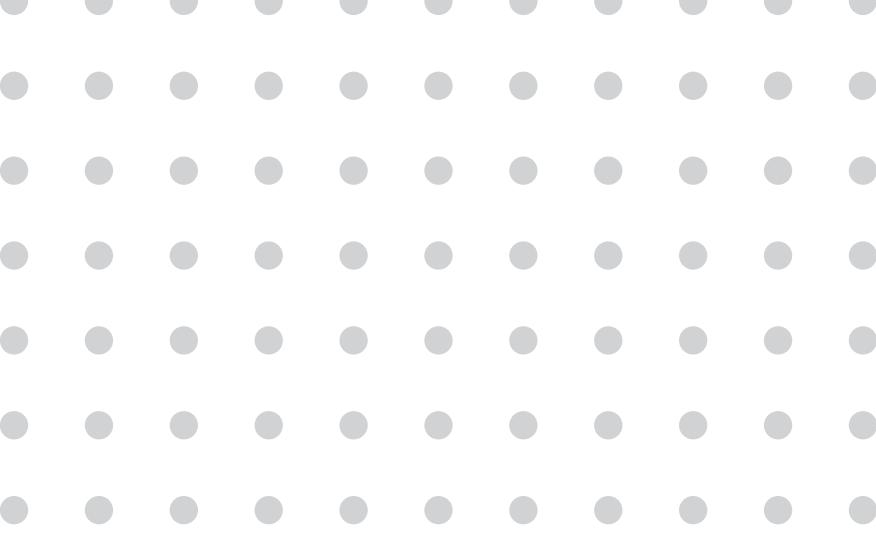




## **Research Related Activities in 2020**

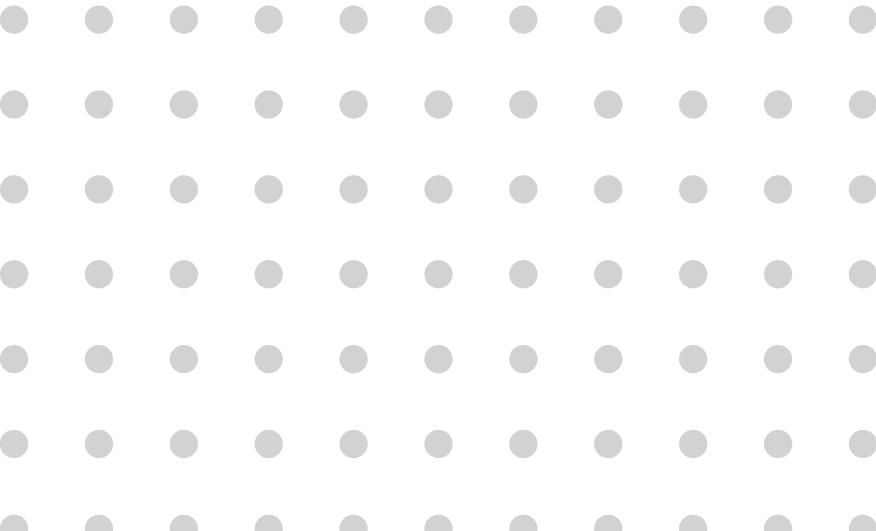
1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities





# 01

## WARDY Activities



# WARDY

[The World Association of Research and Development for Youth]



## ◆ Objectives

The youth are the future of the world.

Today, the youth face all kinds of difficulties everywhere. It is all nations' task to help the youth develop healthy despite the hardships they have to endure.

An international association of representatives from different countries is needed for the nations in order to work together to promote sound development of youth and to conduct research on the youth. Further, association will contribute to actualizing the twenty first century's ideal of a supportive global community.

## ◆ Major Activities of the Association

- 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 institutions from 11 countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
China	Chinese Youth University of Political Science
	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	The Finnish Research Network
USA	UCR, The Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies
	The Research Center for Korean Community at Queens College
	Children's Environments Research Group
Australia	Youth Research Centre
	Center for Applied Youth Research
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial(IPSAS)
	Universiti Putra Malaysia

	Asia Regional Association for Career Development
Japan	Shure University
	Keio University
	Japan Youth Research Institute
Mongolia	Mongolian University of Science and Technology(MUST)
Vietnam	Youth Research Institute
Norway	Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences

## ◆ History

National Youth Policy Institute, Japan Youth Research Institute and Chinese Academy of Social science (Division of Youth Sociology) agreed to organize an international association. The idea developed further and the representatives of eight institutes in six countries - Korea, the UK, China, Germany, Japan, and the USA – established ‘The World Association of Research and Development for Youth (WARDY)’ in Seoul, Korea. In 2020, 18 institutions & 1 International Association from 11 countries are part of the WARDY.

### [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**
  - International Conference-Career Education and Vocational Education & Training for Youth in Asia Korea-China International Seminar
  - International Seminar on Status of Youth Policy Participation
- **2018**
  - 2018 International Forum on School Dropout Prevention
- **2019**
  - NYPI 30th Anniversary International Conference
  - The 5th S.Korea-Russia Next-Generation Expert Seminar
  - L'École d'automne 2020 à Séoul
  - The 3rd Korea-Japan Career Education Forum

[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

# 28<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» January 22, 2020



The 28<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum on ‘Employment and Independence support for Youths outside School’ was held at Hahaheoheo Hall of Haja Center on January 22, 2020. The event, organized by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and hosted by the NYPI, aimed to discuss the current challenges and issues facing the policies to support independence of out-of-school youth and their improvements based on the 2019 Out-of-school Youth Qualitative Research. The first presentation was on “Policies to Support the Career of Youths Outside School,” and the second presentation was on “The Policy Needs of Youths Outside School based on Qualitative Research.” Afterwards, youths outside schools and academic and field experts joined in the discussions, and shared various opinions with the audience with Q&A sessions. The Youth Policy Forum meets to discuss many topics in order to systematically identify major youth-related issues and suggest policy alternatives.

# NYPI Enters into a Business Agreement with Sejong City Office of Education » January 7, 2020



The NYPI entered into a business agreement with Sejong City Office of Education on January 7, 2020, with the aim to support youth education in Sejong City through cooperation that uses both organizations' accumulated human and material education infrastructures as well as to actively promote education policies and community development. The two organizations will cooperate in joint research and educational programs to foster future talents related to educational training, mutual exchanges and cooperation for human and material infrastructure, as well as joint use of knowledge and information resources, the holding of joint seminars, etc.

# The 9<sup>th</sup> Sejong City Youth Policy Forum

» May 28, 2020



Sejong Youth Service Center hosted The 9th Sejong City Youth Policy Forum with a focus on the issue of “Era of COVID 19, Searching for Directions of Youth Activities in Sejong” on May 28<sup>th</sup>. At the forum, researcher Jwa Dong-hun from the NYPI gave a presentation on the topic of “The Awareness of and Challenge to Youth and Citizens of Sejong City According to COVID-19.” To comply with social distancing rules due to COVID-19, only the presenter, discussion participants, and the moderator came together to film a video and share it online. The Sejong City Youth Policy Forum, jointly organized by the NYPI and Sejong City, has been taking place twice a year since 2016 to discuss local youth-related issues in relation to Sejong City.

# 29<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» June 29, 2020



On June 29, NYPI held the 29<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum under the Theme “Methods to Estimate the Number of Youths Outside School” in the conference room of the NYPI. In the forum, researcher Ha Hyeong-seok of the NYPI presented on the topic of “How many youths are out of school?” Afterwards, experts on youth outside school and population projections joined in to discuss the issue in the form of a round table discussion. To comply with social distancing rules for COVID-19, the forum took place with the minimum number of individuals necessary for the presentation and discussion. The Youth Policy Forum has been meeting to discuss various topics in order to systematically identify major youth-related issues and suggest policy alternatives.

# 30<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» July 17, 2020



On July 17, the NYPI held the 30<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum under the theme “Direction and Tasks for Youth Political Education after Voting Rights Are Granted to 18-Year-Olds” in the 9th briefing room of the National Assembly Members’ Office Building.

The forum started with presentations on “Politics Education and Political Participation of Youth” and “Directions and Future Challenges for Politics Education for Youth after Lowering Voting Rights to Ages 18 and Up.” Afterwards, academic and field experts on youth participated in a discussion. To comply with social distancing rules for COVID-19, the forum took place with the minimum number of individuals necessary for the presentation and discussion.

# 32<sup>nd</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» August 18, 2020



On August 18, the NYPI held the 32<sup>nd</sup> Youth Policy Forum under the theme “Direction of Youth Activities and Policies in the Post-COVID 19 Era” in the conference room of the NYPI.

The forum, with the theme of “Directions for Youth Activities and Policies for the post-COVID era,” included presentations on “Policy Tasks and Directions in Youth-related Fields after COVID-19” and “Directions for Youth Activities and Programs during COVID-19” followed by an in-depth discussion with the audience. To comply with social distancing rules for COVID-19, the forum took place with the minimum number of individuals necessary for the presentation and discussion. The Youth Policy Forum has been meeting to discuss various topics in order to systematically identify major youth-related issues and suggest policy alternatives.

# NYPI Holds the 33<sup>rd</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» September 23, 2020



On September 23, the NYPI held the 33<sup>rd</sup> Youth Policy Forum under the theme “Ways to Form a Cooperation System Connecting In-School and Out-of-School Youths” in the conference room of the NYPI. In the forum, senior researcher of the NYPI Choi Chang-wook presented on the topic of “Measures to Create a Cooperative System between Youths In and Out of Schools.” Afterwards, with Professor Ryu Seong-Yeol as moderator, a discussion was held that included academic and field experts on youth. To comply with social distancing measures in daily life, the forum was streamed online. The Youth Policy Forum has been meeting to discuss taking place with various topics in order to systematically identify major youth-related issues and suggest policy alternatives.

# NYPI Enters into Business an Agreement with Korea Forest Welfare Institute » September 24, 2020



On September 24, the NYPI entered into a business agreement with the Korea Forest Welfare Institute. The agreement is aimed at enhancing expertise in the development and management of forest education programs for youth. The agreement includes △Information exchange and cooperation needed to enhance the health and welfare of youth, and promote forest welfare; △cooperation to create a network and identify support measures to promote appreciation and enjoyment of nature among local youths ; △development and undertaking of research on forest education programs for youths; and △other cooperative measures for the mutual development of the two organizations and to create an amicable relationship between the two organizations. Both sides will continue to make efforts to create a closely cooperative work system based on the partnership between the two organizations.

# Online Discussion Forum : Children's Housing Rights

» October 5, 2020



The NYPI and Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation hosted the “Discussion on Children’s Housing Rights” in celebration of World Housing Day on Monday, October 5, to identify issues and circumstances related to the housing situation for children and youth in Korea and relevant policies and suggest the need to respond to such issues and circumstances from a new perspective. The event, which took place at Seoul Housing Lab, was conducted online over YouTube to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The discussion took place to identify housing circumstances and related policies pertaining to children at home, children in facilities, and children and youth outside school and on the street, and to show the need to respond to these issues from a new perspective. NYPI Senior Researcher Kim Ji-yeon presented on the topic of “Housing Experience of Youths in Youth Shelters and Measures to Guarantee Housing Rights.”

# The 34<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum Held in Celebration of NYPI's 31<sup>st</sup> Anniversary » October 21, 2020



The NYPI hosted the 34<sup>th</sup> Youth Policy Forum on Wednesday, October 21, in celebration of its 31st anniversary. The topic of the forum was “Directions for Youth Growth Support during the COVID-19 Era.” The forum was moderated by the Director of the Planning and Coordination Office Kim Hyeon-cheol from NYPI, and field experts were present to freely discuss the topic. To comply with social distancing measures in daily life, the forum took place on YouTube live. The Youth Policy Forum has been meeting to discuss various topics in order to systematically identify major youth-related issues and suggest policy alternatives.

## NYPI holds “L’Ecole d’automne 2020 Seoul”

» November 19 to November 20, 2020



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted L’Ecole d’automne 2020 Seoul” and featured the topic of “Issue and Solutions to Digital Platform Jobs for Youth and Adolescents In Korea” from November 19 to November 20. The event, jointly organized by EuroPhilosophie, a member of the World Association Research and Development for Youth of the NYPI, and the Inequality and Citizenship Research Center (ICRC), was conducted online over Zoom to comply with social distancing measures in daily life due to COVID-19. On Day 1, NYPI Assistant Researcher Yu Min-sang presented on the topic of “Digital Platform Labor for Korean Youths and Adolescents and Response Measures,” and on Day 2, NYPI Senior researcher Jang Geun-yeong presented on the topic of “The Life of Adolescents as Seen from Korean Movies.” Other participants included Professor Meda Dominique from Universite de Paris Dauphine and ICRC Head Park Lee Dae-seung, who both gave insightful presentations, and then lively discussions were held online with various participants.

# NYPI holds the 9<sup>th</sup> Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference » November 20, 2020



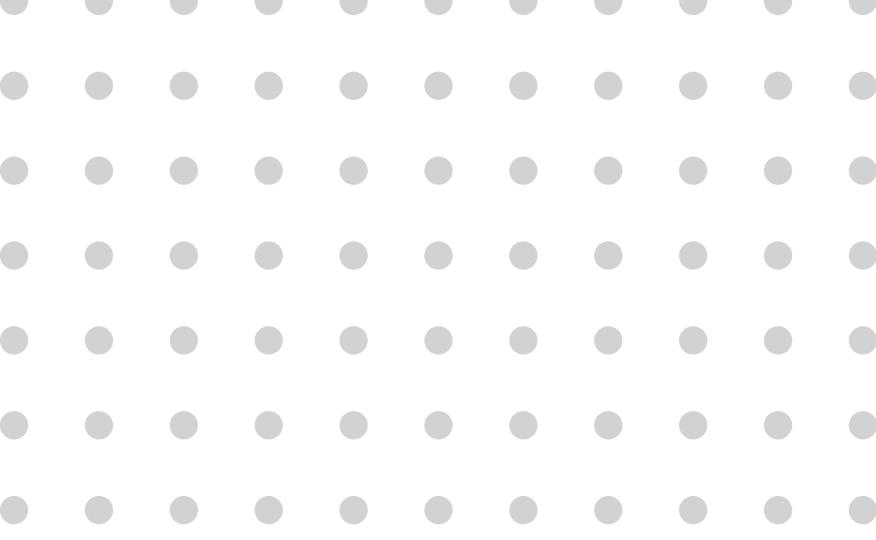
The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the 9th Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference online on November 20. The conference aimed to comprehensively identify the changes in the growth and development of children and youth. "Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey" is a nationally approved statistics survey for the purpose of comprehensively identifying the changes in children's and youths' growth and development, and is used widely as not only basic data for child and youth policies but also data for academic research. The conference, organized by the NYPI, jointly hosted by 16 related associations and federations including the Korean Home Economics Association, and supported by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, was conducted online following measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Experts from various fields took part to present different issues including youth capabilities and activities, smartphones and media, school and academics, psychology and emotions, and problematic behavior.



## 2021 Research Plan

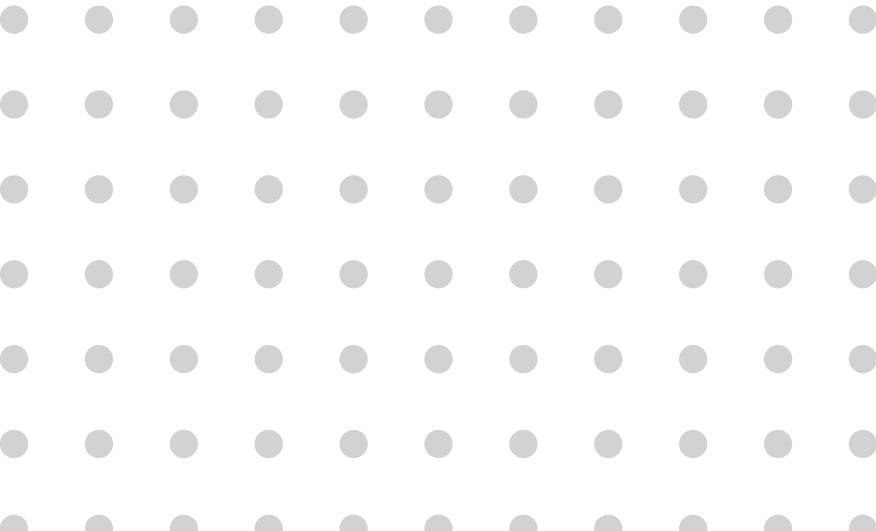
1. Future & Ecology Lab for Youth
2. Media & Culture Lab for Youth
3. Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth
4. Human Rights Lab for Youth
5. Quality of Life Lab for Youth
6. Youth Policy Lab





# 01

**Future &  
Ecology Lab for Youth**



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

- This study aims to analyze the changes in the youth growth support policies and environment created by organizations of the central and local governments related to youth growth support, to provide measures to enhance the effectiveness of the policies based on cooperation at the local community level.
- Based on the monitoring of trial programs within the community to support growth for youth, it will be possible to create an effective and sustainable network.

#### ◆ A Study on the Response and Measures of Youth Policies in the Post-COVID-19 Era

- This study aims to provide a direction and vision for a paradigm shift in youth policies to progressively, preemptively, and actively respond to the Post-COVID-19 Era.
- By discovering and suggesting tasks and challenges from various fields to implement such a paradigm shift, the study will suggest evidence-based response measures for youth policies to actively respond to disasters at the national level and the changing future.
- The findings of the study will be used as evidence for future youth-related plans, such as the 7th Basic Plans on Youth Policies (2023-2027).

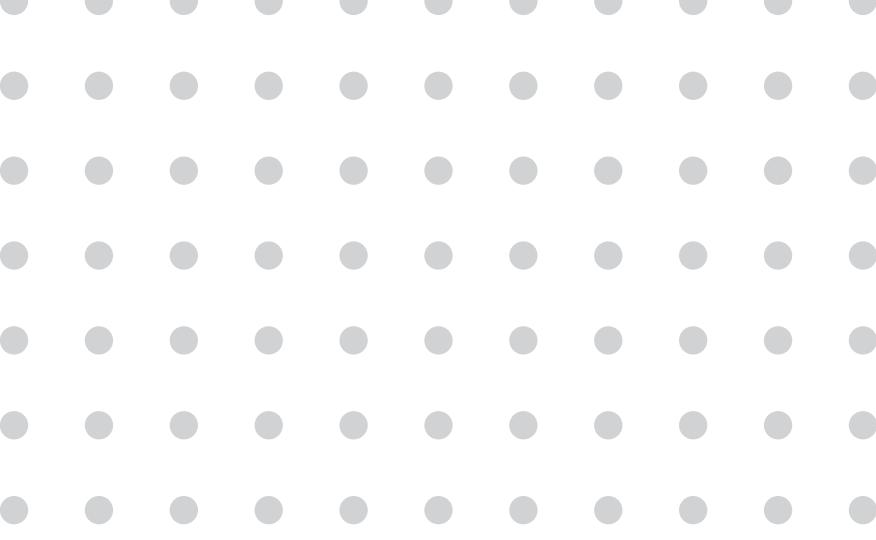
#### ◆ A Study on the Response and Strategies of the Korean New Deal for Youths

- This study aims to identify the response and strategies of the youth-related fields with regard to the Korean New Deal, the starting point of a great social and economic transformation of Korea, and suggest measures that can better implement the Korean New Deal.
- The study will provide data needed and practical alternatives to build a tightly knit social safety net by establishing a system that can identify and improve weaknesses related to youth activities, protection, and welfare, and create results.
- As part of expanding the tightly knit social safety net in the Korean New Deal, the study will suggest policy directions that can strengthen the inclusive social safety net that provides a better lifestyle for all, and foster talented individuals in the digital and green industries throughout the youth-related fields.

## ◆ 2021 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

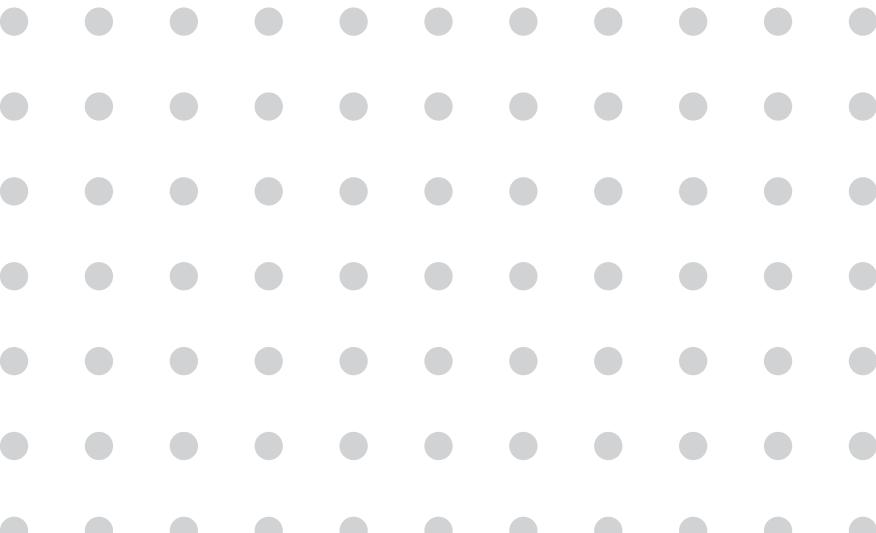
- Various academics from different fields have conducted numerous research initiatives on the growth and development of children and youth. However, most of the research featured cross-sectional studies using data from a particular point of time, and there were few longitudinal studies using panel data.
- To comprehensively identify the various aspects of growth and development of youth and children, and set up short, mid, and long-term visions in relation to children and youth policies, as well as establish and implement systematic policies, it is critical to continuously build up panel data.





# 02

**Media &  
Culture Lab for Youth**



#### ◆ A Study on the Status of Youth Political Participation and Activation Plan

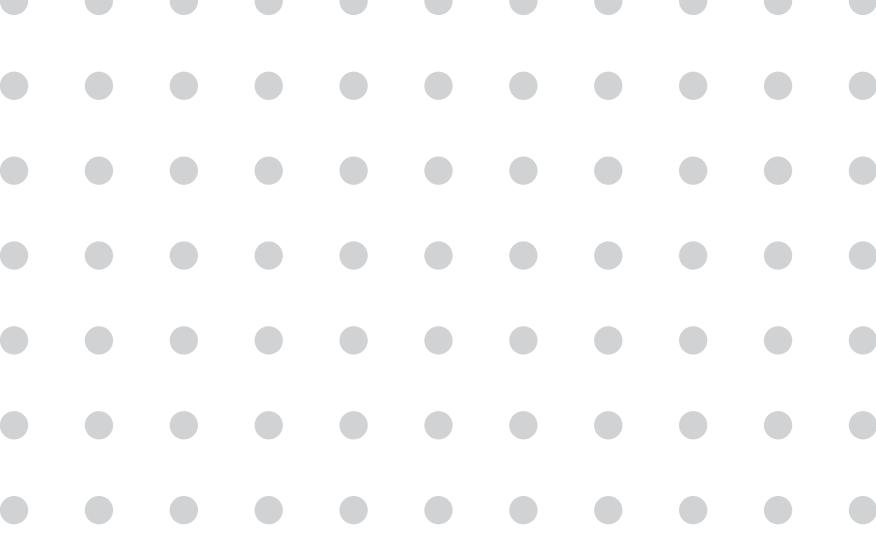
- Changes in society that came from lowering the voting age to 18 years of age and the spread of COVID-19 are bringing about transformations in youth participation which had previously been mainly limited within an institutional framework. Now, there needs to be a shift in the paradigm related to political participation as well as an investigation on various measures, to provide youths with opportunities to actively respond to youth-related issues, beyond simply participating as a part of youth rights, to participating in the decision making process to give these efforts a legal footing.
- With greater social interest in youth political participation, youths are not only the subjects of policies, but are also actors who can improve and change the political setting around them in an independent and autonomous manner. Therefore, there needs to be measures to encourage political participation among youths.

#### ◆ A Study on Youth's Media Usage and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Target Groups II

- The first year was mostly focused on conducting qualitative and quantitative research for elementary school students who are beginning to actively use media, to suggest policies that can effectively foster digital literacy and appropriate media use habits.
- In 2021, there was qualitative and quantitative research on teenagers including middle and high school students, who are at the stage of overusing media while becoming active and independent prosumers who participate in society, collect information, communicate, and engage in leisure with media. Based on the findings, the study will suggest customized policies for each group.
- Moving beyond youth media policies that focus on countermeasures and regulations and are segmented, the study will provide future-oriented youth media policy measures to ensure preemptive and systematic responses with an organic cooperative relationship among related organizations to enhance media literacy of youth. This will contribute to building a healthier growth and culture for youth.

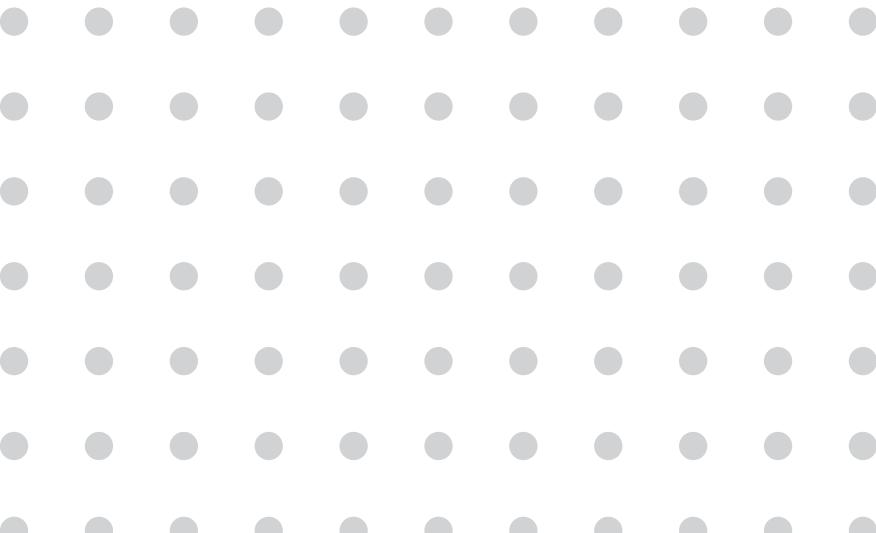
#### ◆ A Study on of Digital Sex Crimes Against Child and Youth in Korea: Status and Countermeasures

- This study aims to identify the exposure to digital sex crimes with regard to teenagers in elementary, middle, and high schools in Korea by conducting a large-scale school survey at the national level. Based on the findings, the study will provide policy suggestions and improvements to restrain the exposure to digital sex crimes with regard to children and youths.



# 03

## Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth



◆ **A Study on the establishment of Future-Oriented Youth Facilities and Spaces' innovative plans**

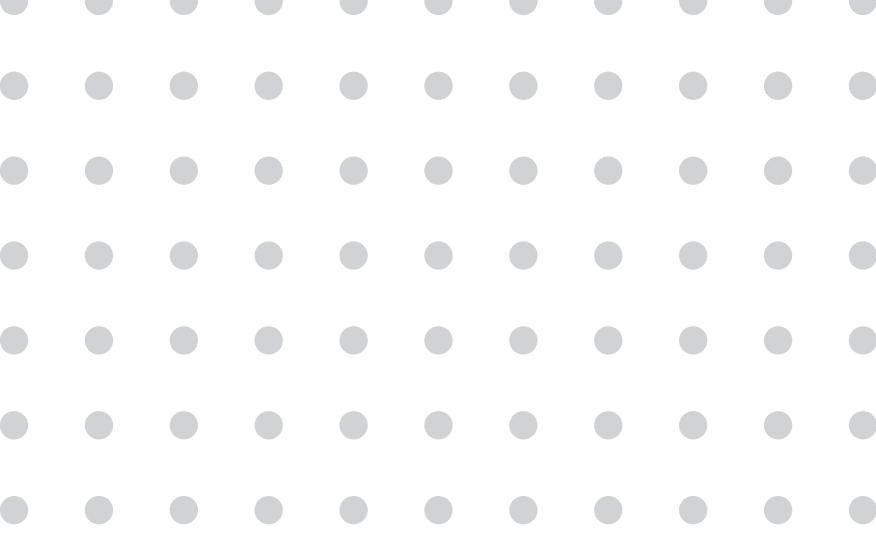
- This study provides innovative measures for youth facilities and spaces according to the changes in the roles and functions of these facilities and spaces that come with changes in the times and society.
- The study will also suggest measures to restructure and bring in infrastructure for youth facilities and spaces in urban areas and natural environments after COVID-19.

◆ **Actual Conditions of Play and Growth Support plan of Children and Adolescents**

- This study comprehensively and microscopically analyzes the traits of play and leisure of children and adolescents.
- Based on an in-depth analysis on the play culture of children and adolescents, the study provides basic data to establish policies for play support based on the cultural and developmental needs of children and youth.

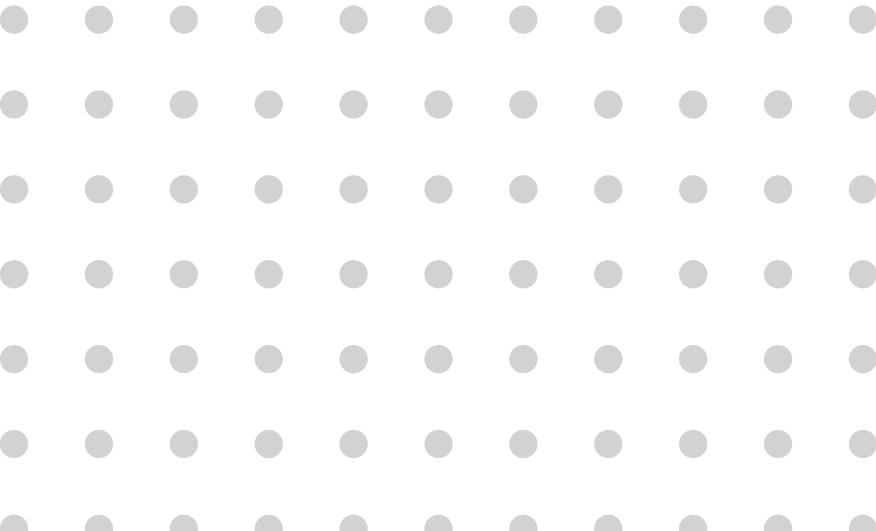
◆ **A Study on Methods to Activate Youths' Sports Activities in Communities**

- This study aims to provide Korean youths who do not enjoy healthy activities, rest, and leisure due to excessive studying hours with opportunities to cultivate healthier bodies and minds, and better quality of life by participating in community sports activities.
- In detail, the study will suggest measures for schools, educational offices, local groups, and related organizations within the community to come together to encourage active participation in sports activities for youths.



# 04

## Human Rights Lab for Youth



◆ A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2021 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights

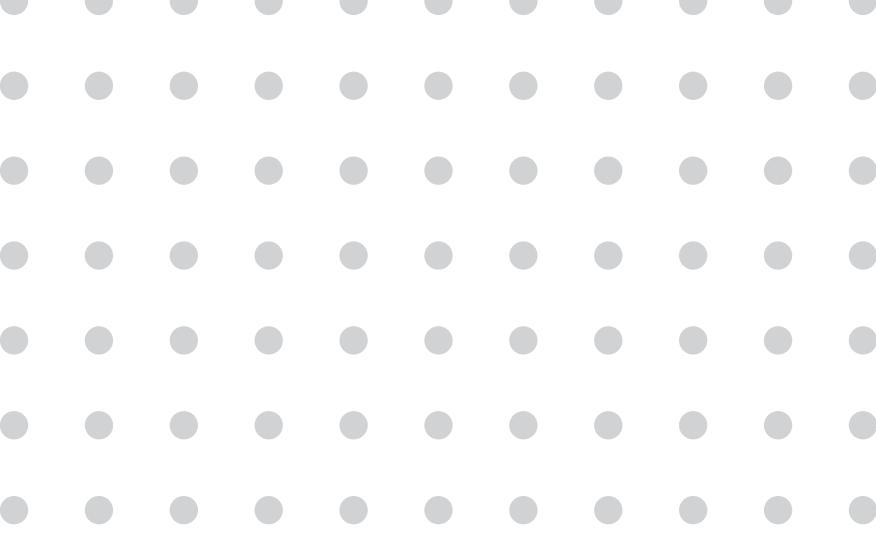
- This study aims to identify children and youth rights in Korea comprehensively and systematically by monitoring how well Korea is following the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and conducting an investigation on children and youths' rights, in order to provide basic data that can be used to build children and youths' rights policies. Ultimately, the study will be able to contribute to the enhancement of youth and children's rights.
- By identifying the changes to children and youths' rights and how well Korea is following through with the recommendations of an international organization, it will be possible to identify possible future tasks and policy implications related to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and accumulate basic data for the report on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child submitted to the UN every five years.

◆ A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights III

- This study was conducted over the period of three years, and aims to provide ideas for health support policies based on identifying the health status and related policies for students, at-risk youths, and late adolescents for each year.
- In 2021, which is the third year, the study identifies the health status for late adolescents and analyzes related policies to provide a base for health support policies for these youths.

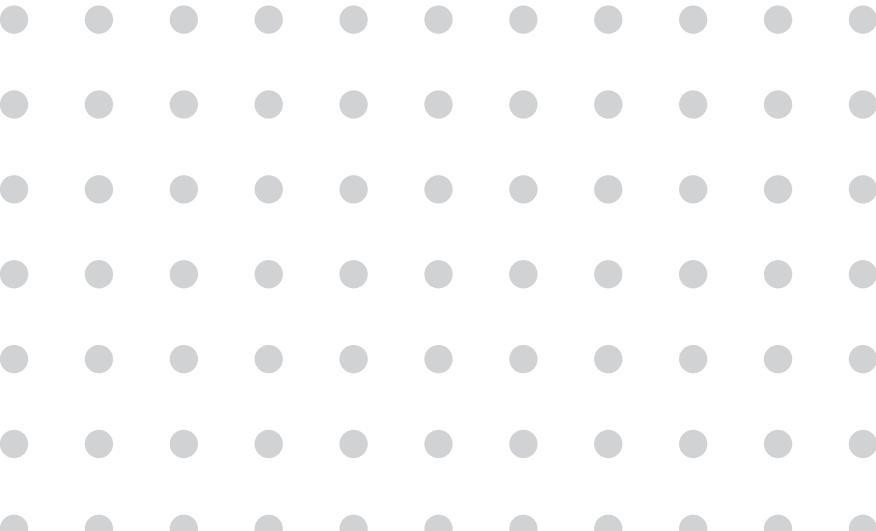
◆ Survey Research on Adolescent Mental Health

- This study aims to conduct a large-scale survey on schools at the national level to identify the mental health status of teenagers in elementary, middle, and high schools, then investigate the possibly needed equipment and development directions for healthcare infrastructure and related legislations.



05

**Quality of Life Lab for Youth**



#### ◆ A Study on Methods to Implement Disabled Youth-Friendly Policies

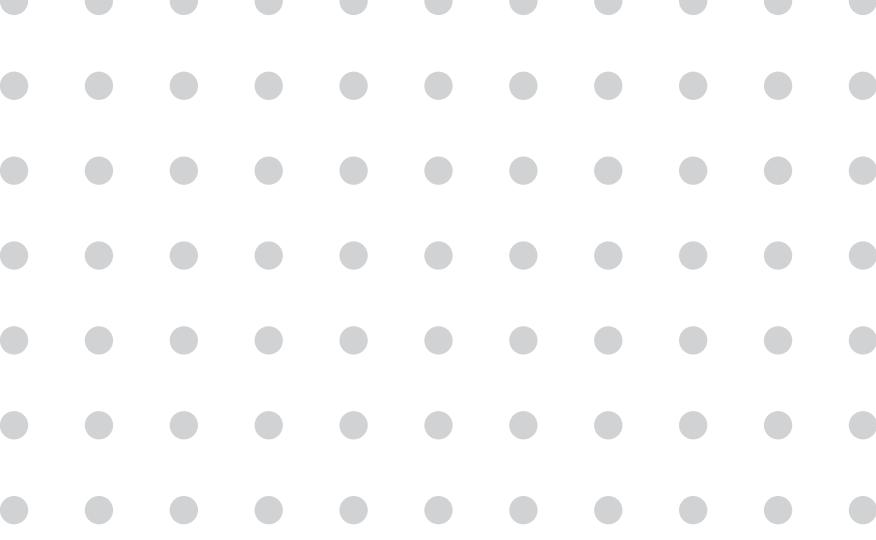
- This study aims to analyze the living conditions and desires of disabled youth (aged 9-23) from a multidimensional perspective, and deduce future directions and challenges for disabled youth-friendly policies based on the findings.

#### ◆ Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as the Country's Future Human Resources IV

- This study aims to identify the relationship between the life experience of out-of-school youth after leaving school and the community, and identify and analyze various needs related to their careers and independence. It will be possible to suggest detailed support measures needed by the youths from the community, especially from out-of-school youth support centers within the community, which play a key role in supporting out-of-school youth.
- The study aims to analyze in-depth the experience of out-of-school youth in the mid to late stages and soon to enter adulthood period, and their current plans related to everyday life and career.
- This study aims to identify whether organizations related to out-of-school youth such as youth support centers provide sufficient support and meet the desires and needs of out-of-school youth in rural areas that lack support for out-of-school youth and need to focus on local traits.
- This study will deduce support measures for rural communities to match the various needs of out-of-school youth, and discuss the roles of the central government and the local government to implement such measures.

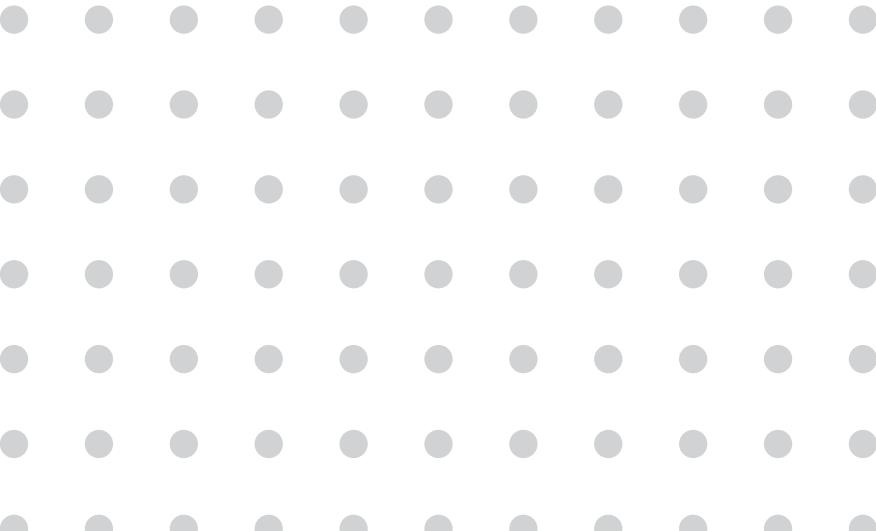
#### ◆ 2021 A Longitudinal Study on Youths with Multi-Cultural Background

- Create panel survey data for youths from multi-cultural backgrounds.
- Create data for the only longitudinal study (panel survey) for youths with multi-cultural backgrounds in Korea, and analyze the development trends of multi-cultural youths to provide a foundation for academic research related to multi-cultural youths and families and create scientific evidence for planning and implementing policies.
- Provide support policy measures for multi-cultural youths.
- Set up the directions for planning detailed support policies for multi-cultural youths based on the longitudinal study on multi-cultural youth and their mothers.



06

**Youth Policy Lab**



◆ **Social isolation among youth in Korea: current status and policy measures**

- This study aims to identify social isolation and its characteristics for youth in Korea and provide policy alternatives in response. Based on an analysis on socially isolated youth and case studies from Korea and overseas, it will be possible to provide response measures at the national level for social isolation throughout all stages of the life cycle.

◆ **Study on Youth Poverty Status and Plans to Build Self-Reliant Safety Net System I**

- This study aims to conduct a multi-dimensional and in-depth analysis on youth poverty, and suggest preventive and support measures for youth poverty to establish a political safety net to promote the social independence of youths.
- The first year involves conducting a multi-dimensional survey on youth poverty, estimating the scale of youth poverty, and identifying the political needs from major features of poverty to establish a foundation for an independence safety net.

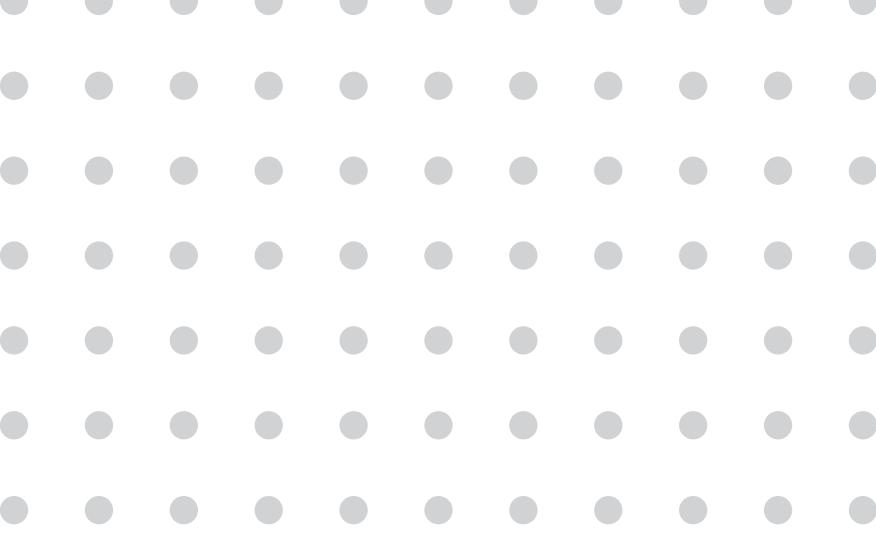
◆ **A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures I : Employment**

- This study aims to analyze the first step of youth in society and suggest policy directions and research questions to help youths enter into adulthood.

# Appendix

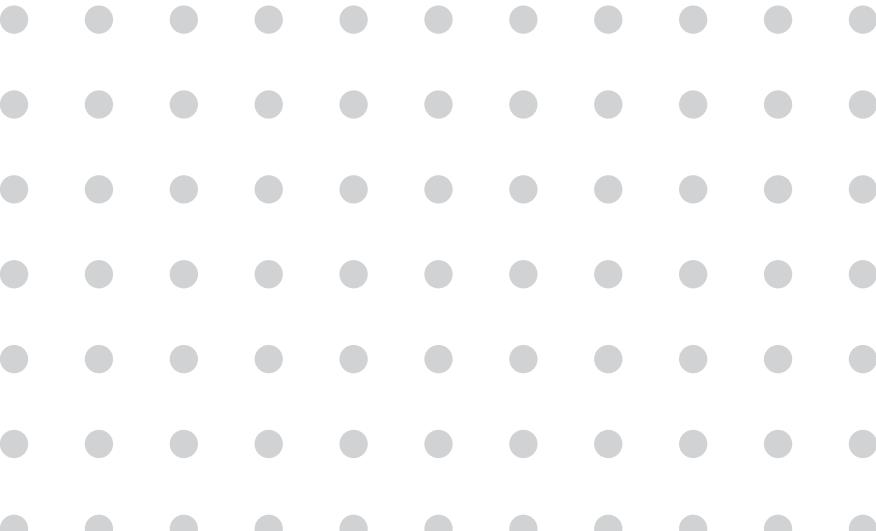
1. Organization
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2020)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2020)





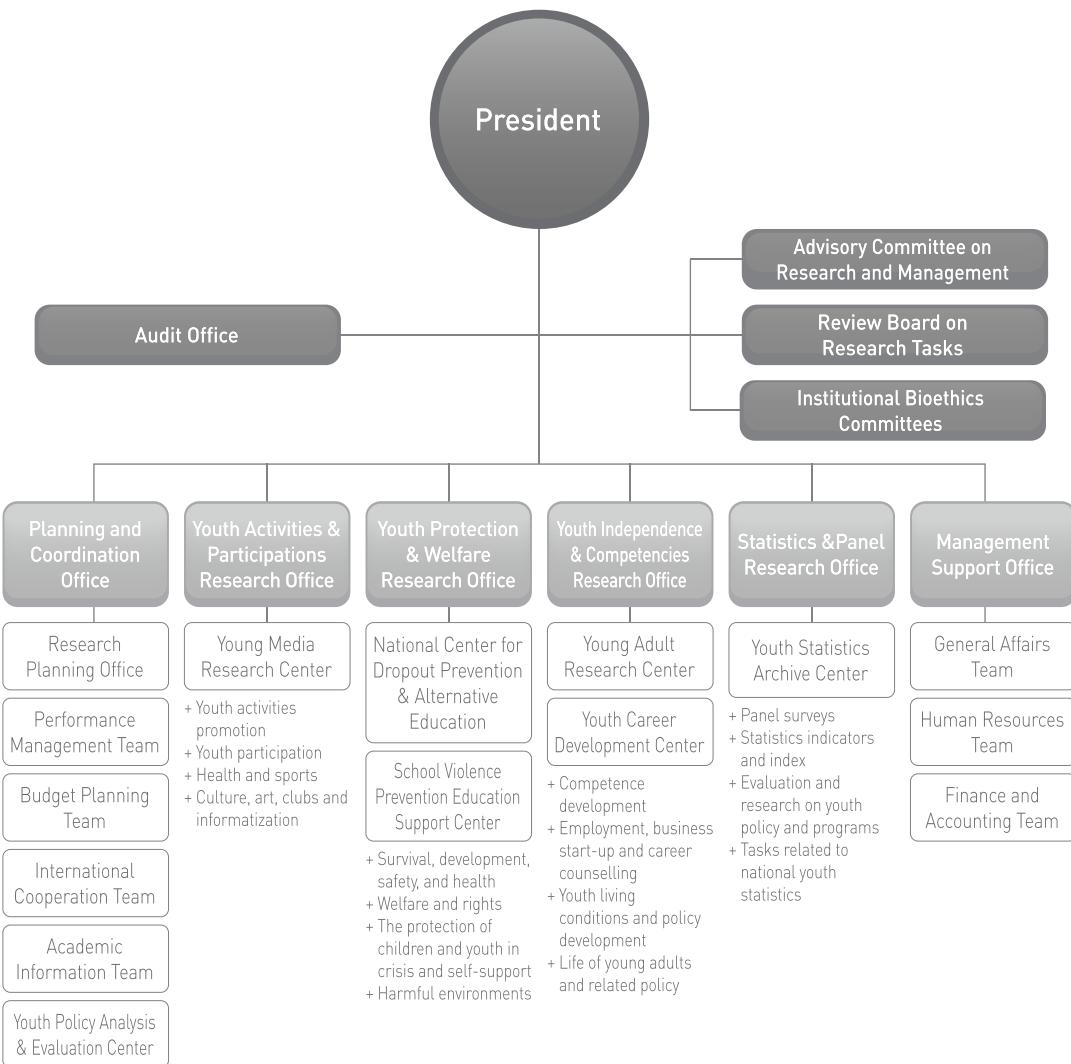
# 01

## Organization



## ◆ Organization

(As of Feb. 2020)



## ◆ Personnel

(As of Nov. 2020, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Research Personnel	Senior Research Fellow	25
	Research Fellow	12
	Associate Research Fellow	7
	Researcher	5
Administrative Personnel		21
Research & Business Operations		16
Total		87

## ◆ Youth Activities & Participations Research Office

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

## ◆ Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office

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

1. Panel survey research
2. Index survey research
3. Policy evaluation research
4. Program evaluation research
5. Facility and institution evaluation research
6. International exchange related research
7. Statistical survey support
8. Management of approved national statistics and national statistics related task
9. Management of youth statistics archive center
10. Integrated survey at NYPI and other statistical/basic survey related task



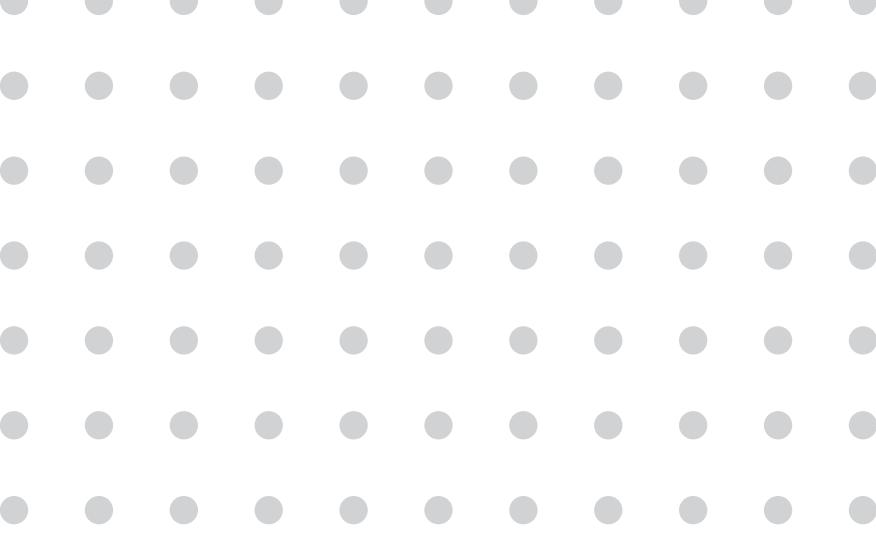
# 02

## List of Research Staff

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Department Head, Senior Research Fellow Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Seo, Jeong-a	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child, youth and family welfare, Public service delivery	jaseo@nypi.re.kr
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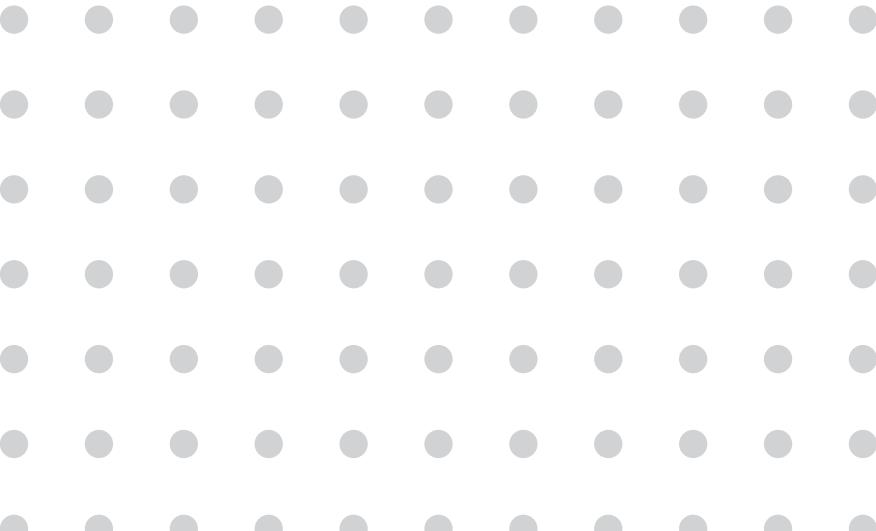
Senior Research Fellow, Human Rights Lab for Youth	Baek, Hye-jeong	Ph.D. in Philosophy	Child Development and Psychology	hbaek@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Sung, Yun-sook	Ph.D. in Child Adolescent Welfare	Prevention of school violence, Big data, Youth's cyber-culture, youth welfare, Youth at Risk	first1004@nypi.re.kr
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Associate Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Shin, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. In Education	Educational policy : Transition from school to jobs	dhshin@nypi.re.kr
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03

## Publications



# Publication in 2020



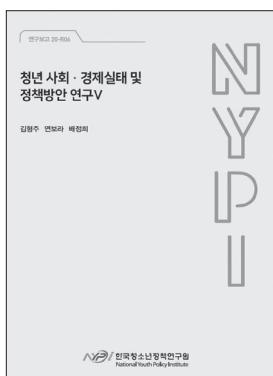
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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.



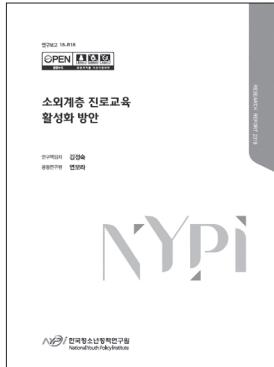
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

A collection of research abstracts on Korean youth written in English.



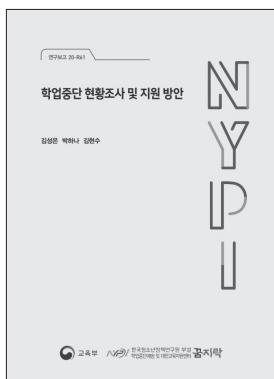
## ◆ Basic Research Report

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



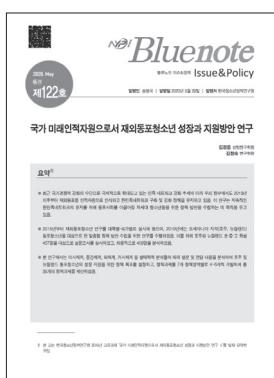
#### ◆ Occasional Research Report

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.



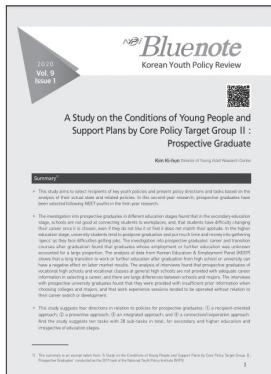
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Issue&Policy

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.



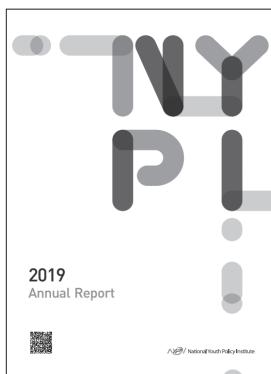
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Statistics

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.



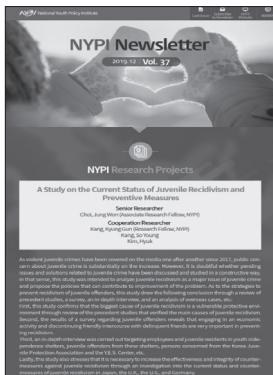
#### ◆ NYPI Annual Report

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

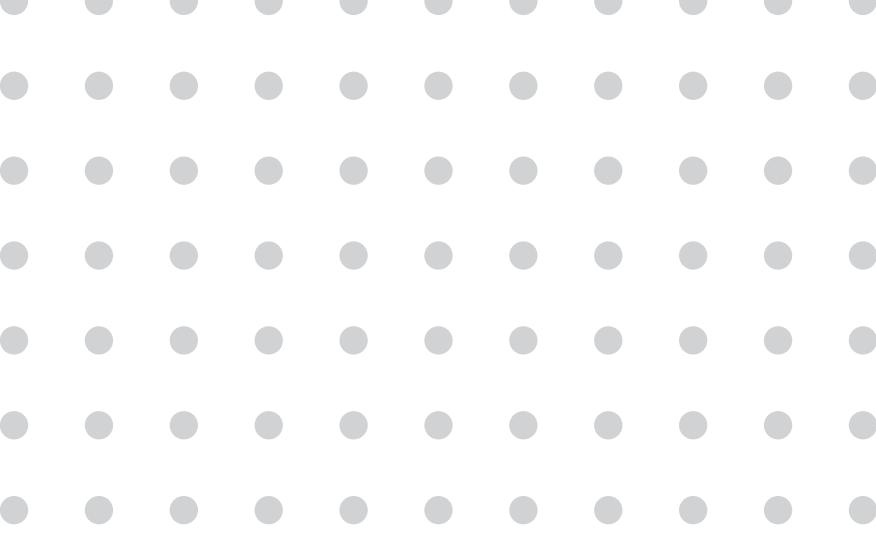
The collection is a publication written in English that introduces results of the research reports and major activities of the National Youth Policy Institute.



## ◆ NYPI English Newsletter

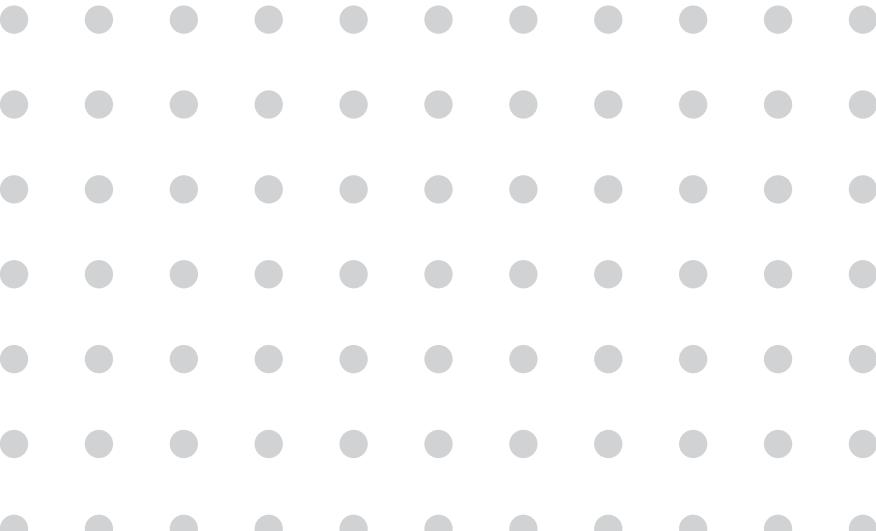
This monthly online newsletter features youth-related reports and issues as well as NYPI news.





# 04

## List of Conferences (2020)



# List of Conferences (2020)

Date	Subject and Details
Jan. 22, 2019	The 28th Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 15, 2020	The 9th Sejong City Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 19, 2020	The 29th Youth Policy Forum
Jul. 17, 2020	The 30th Youth Policy Forum
Jul. 28, 2019	The 31th Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 18, 2020	The 32th Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 5, 2020	2020's Colloquium
Aug. 26, 2020	The 31th Colloquium
Sep. 16, 2020 ~ Sep. 19, 2020	2020 Youth Policy Conference
Sep. 23, 2019	The 33th Youth Policy Forum
Oct. 10, 2020	Online Discussion Forum : Children's Housing Rights
Oct. 21, 2020	The 34th Youth Policy Forum in Celebration of NYPI's 31st Anniversary
Nov. 20, 2020	The 9th Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference
Nov. 28, 2020	The 3rd Korea-Japan Career Education Forum
Nov. 12, 2020 Nov. 13, 2020	L'École d'automne 2020 à Séoul
Nov. 20, 2020	9th Conference on KCYPS(Korean Children and Youth PanelSurvey)
Dec. 1, 2020	The 36th Youth Policy Forum
Dec. 5, 2020	The 1st Teen Voice Forum
Dec. 8, 2020	The 37th Youth Policy Forum.
Dec. 9, 2020 ~ Dec. 11, 2020	Global Korea Convention 2020
Dec. 22, 2020	The 39th Youth Policy Forum
Dec. 22, 2020	The 39th Youth Policy Forum



05

## List of Research Project (2010~2020)

# List of Research Project (2010~2020)

## [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 rights I
- A Study on the Analysis and Development of the International Youth Exchange Policy
- A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test(KYMT)
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood II
- A study on mental health improvement policy for children and adolescents
- International comparison and Support system study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea

## [2012]

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

## [2013]

- The Tasks of Youth Policy According to Prospect on Future Environmental Changes I
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study II
- A Study on the Systemization of Policy Concerning Youth Activities
- A Study for Adolescent's Suicide Prevention Policy
- A Study on Social Cohesion Policy for North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea
- Youth Part-time Employment and Work-related Experience Survey I
- An Age-related Decrease in Youth Deviant Behavior: Prevalence and Political Suggestions
- A Study on the Youth Protection Policy with the Spread of Smart Phones

- A Study on the Activation of Youth Policy Participation Committees
- Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Policies I
- Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection II
- A Longitudinal Study of Multicultural Adolescent and Policy Development
- Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents III
- Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families II
- International Comparison and Support System Study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea III
- Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth Rights III
- Longitudinal Survey of Dropout Youth in Secondary School I
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IV

## [2014]

- Research on Youth Exchanges and Mutual Understanding Between South and North Korea
- A Study on Measures to Nurture Young Entrepreneurs and Promote Business Startups I
- The Prospect for the Future of Youth Environment Change and Youth Policy
- Encouraging youth activities through Free Semester System : Focusing on activities of School-local community cooperation
- The Survey of Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities I
- A Study of Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project II - 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

## [2019]

- A study on the operational conditions of the Youth "Work Experience" system and relevant policy plans II
- A Study of Youth Socio-Economic Reality and Policy Direction IV
- Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources II
- A Study on construction Strategies for Career Experience Support System on Youth Institute
- A Study on Collaboration with Corporate Social Contribution Project for Activating Youth Experience Activity
- Plans of improving youth policy for realization of an inclusive nation
- Plans for welfare support system for at-risk youth in preparation for future social changes
- Plans for restructuring youth workers training system
- Plans for future-oriented youth law
- A study on mid-and long-term strategies for cooperative exchange between South and North Korean youth
- A study on the Youth Happiness Community's Index and Community Setting Project VII
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2018 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- A Study on the Policy Implementation System of Youth Development Utilizing the Cooperative Network of Local Communities
- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey X
- A longitudinal study on the youths with multi-cultural background
- A study on developing modes for supporting out-of-school youths in community : focusing on a qualitative panel survey II
- A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group II
- A study on policy plans for youth health rights I

## [2020]

- A Study on the Measures to Increase the Social Value of Youth Activities
- Plans for Restructuring Youth Workers Training System II
- A Study on Development and Utilization of Youth Big System
- A Study on the Exposure and Countermeasures of Juvenile Hate Speech
- Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources III
- A Study on the status and policy about The Right to Adequate Housing of Youth : Focusing on social exclusion
- A Study on the Current Status of Youth At-Risk and Survey Research Design
- Study on the Current State of Youth Participation in Digital Platform Works in Korea: Issues and Countermeasures
- A Study on the Changes in the Value System of Z-Generation Teenagers
- A Study of Youth Socio-Economic Reality and Policy Direction V
- A Study on the Policy Implementation System of Youth Development Utilizing the Cooperative Network of Local Communities II
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2020 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- 2020 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey
- 2020 A Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background
- A Study on Youth's Media Usage and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Target Groups I: Elementary School Students
- A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights II
- A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group III: Young Job Leavers
- A Study on Support Systems for Out-of School Youths in Local Communities: Focusing on a Qualitative Panel Survey III

