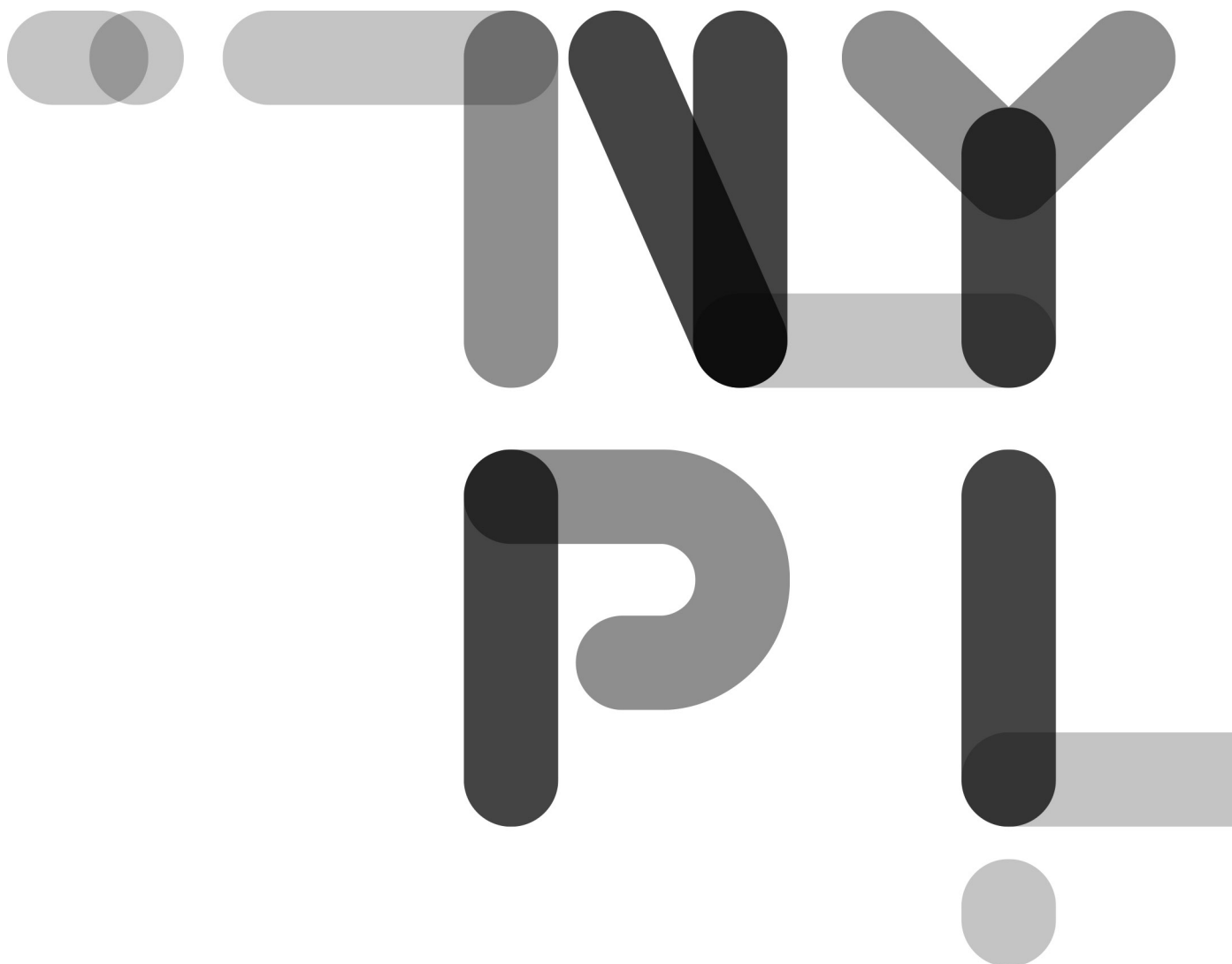




# 2021

## Annual Report





# 2021

## Annual Report



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## 2021 NYPI Annual Report

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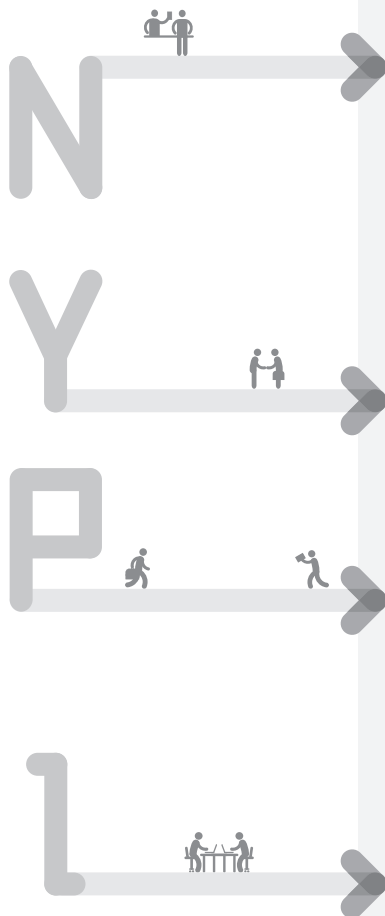
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# Message from the President





President, National Youth Policy Institute  
January 2022  
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.

Sincerely.

# Overview





## Mission

Specialized research institution that leads convergence youth policy studies

## Vision

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

## Management Goal & Strategy

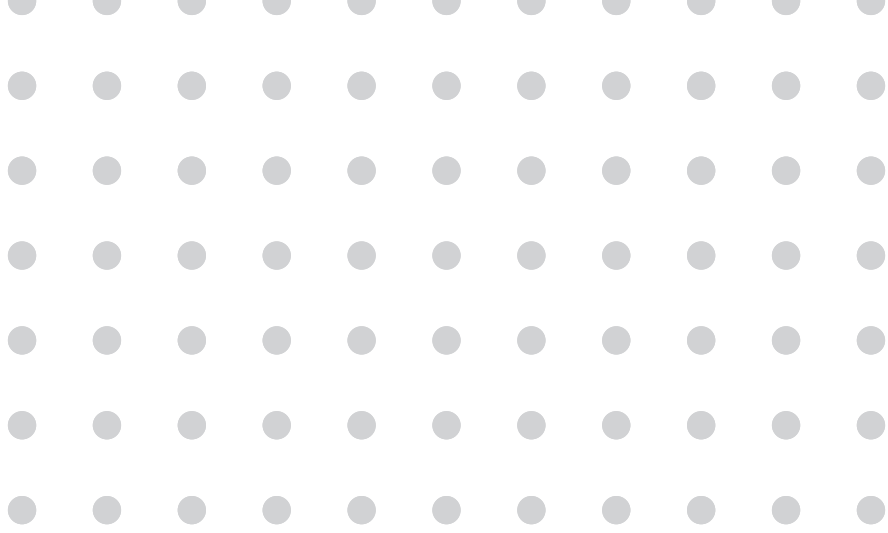
- To implement convergence youth policy research to establish an appropriate growth support system for youths
- Establishes the systems for future-oriented convergence research and studies on the response to current youth issues.
- Establishes a research system based on scientific principles to implement 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 2021**

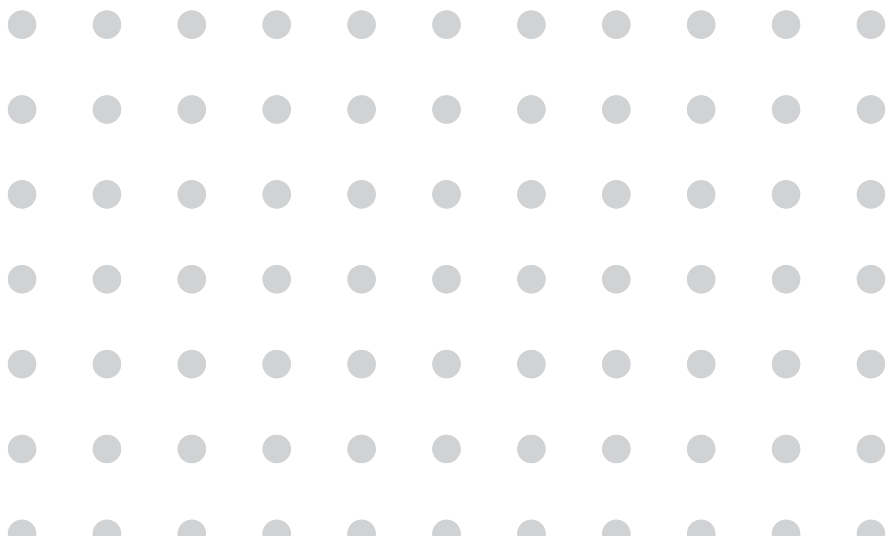
- 1 Future & Ecology Lab for Youth
2. Media & Culture Lab for Youth
3. Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth
4. Human Rights Lab for Youth
5. Quality of Life Lab for Youth
6. Youth Policy Lab





# 01

**Future & Ecology Lab**  
for Youth



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

Senior Researcher

Hwang, Se-young(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Kyeong-sang(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aimed to formulate a policy support system for youth growth by utilizing local community networks. This year's study, which was the last of a three-year study, focused specifically on conducting a comprehensive impact analysis on the outcomes of the pilot projects and proposing ways in which youth growth support networks can be extended across the country and locally-based youth growth support governance can be established. The analysis of the pilot projects, which were implemented in Bucheon, Gokseong, and Yuseong, indicated that, over three years, the youth growth network had a positive impact on establishing collaborative governance in these communities. Further, 90.4% of the network participants responded positively in terms of willingness to participate in the network even after the pilot project ended, indicating the sustainability and potential

for these local networks to grow. Despite some differences among the three regions, the results also showed a high demand for accountability from the local government and support for operating local networks to ensure the effectiveness of the network activities. This suggests the need to establish the role of administrative institutions and policy measures to guarantee the sustainability and effectiveness of these networks. In conclusion, the study proposed policy strategies to activate networks for youth support and a roadmap to implement the policy in terms of 1) establishing an ecological system for youth support from the local to the state level, 2) ensuring the effectiveness of youth support by mainstreaming youth agendas within communities, and 3) pursuing a gradual institutionalization by supporting the activation and expansion of local models.

Keyword : local network, youth growth support, collaborative governance, pilot projects, impact study

# A Study on Plans for Youth Policies in the Post-COVID-19 Era

Senior Researcher

Seo, Jeong-a(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Yun-sook(Senior Research Fellow)



This study presented a direction and vision of the youth policy paradigm that proactively, preemptively, and actively responds to the age of post-COVID-19 and an evidence-based plan for youth policies that are adaptively changing in the face of national disaster and the future. It is based on the fact that national disasters, including the COVID-19 pandemic, have rapidly changed the youth and their lives. The study presents that it should be necessary and imperative for the existing direction of youth policies and the service system to be proactively transformed and adapted.

The research methods employ theoretical reviews on post-COVID-19 and youth policies, holding a policy analysis methodology colloquium, reviewing the cases of foreign countries and international organizations, drawing policy agendas using unstructured and structured big data, surveys on

the youth, and in-depth interviews with field and academic experts.

Based on the major results of the study, it suggested various to-do lists and detailed policy tasks in the practical aspect: the change from top-down youth policy to bottom-up youth policy, emphasis on mutual “cooperation” as important keywords in the future, systematization and institutionalization of experiences learned through crisis, clear role sharing of state, local governments, field, and community by seriously considering their missions in terms of youth policy promotion, preventing shock doctrine from continuing in the post-COVID-19 era, recognizing the limits of viewing the future as technology-oriented, technology as an instrument rather than a goal, and transition to a data-based administration.

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

## Senior Researcher

Choi, Chang-wook(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Jwa, Dong-hoon(Research Fellow)



This study aimed to: 1) investigate strategies to respond to the Korean New Deal introduced by the Korean government to stimulate radical economic and social reformation, and 2) develop the groundwork to implement the Korean New Deal with a strategy focused on the youth.

In order to design a strategy for the new initiative for youth by focusing on four key areas, this study performed a literature review, conducted case studies, and held a survey with youth leaders and teenagers. In addition, a Delphi survey, a colloquium, an advisory conference with experts, and working-level meetings on policy research were held.

To investigate how the Korean New Deal for youth had been dealt with, the government's youth policy was examined in five categories, including the general management and adjustment of youth policy, the promotion of youth participation and prioritized projects, youth activities and safety projects, youth welfare projects, and youth protection projects.

To study the cases in Korea, the responses of each institution and local government, measures to create jobs for youth, and crisis prevention projects were examined. As for overseas cases, the New

Deal programs of the United States and the United Kingdom were analyzed, and cases and programs for youth were explored.

During the survey, youth leaders and teenagers' perception, relevance and importance of the Korean New Deal for youth, and their preferred occupations were identified. Based on the Delphi survey, the response strategies were prioritized, and 17 response strategies were derived in four areas by collecting and organizing opinions on the direction, strategies, and cases of each key task.

Through the research process, a detailed strategy was developed under the premise that it is necessary to discover tasks to transform and expand the Korean New Deal for youth into a new engine of social development and innovation, going beyond the framework of the existing youth policy and projects to create a platform for nurturing talent and creating values for the society.

The strategy to respond to the Korean New Deal for youth consists of 17 tasks in four areas. This study presented five Digital New Deal programs, four Green New Deal programs, five Reinforced Safety Net programs, and three Balanced Regional Development programs.

# 2021 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

## Senior Researcher

Ha, Hyung-serk(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Jin-ku(Senior Research Fellow)

Kim, Sung-eun(Research Fellow)

Lee, Young-hae(Researcher)



The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (hereinafter “KCYPS”) aims to provide basic data for policy-making and academic research related to children and youth by building panel data that can be used to gain a comprehensive understanding of the growth and development of children and youths. KCYPS 2018, which began in 2018 and is still underway, 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.

KCYPS 2018 is basically a face-to-face interview. However, in the third-year survey of KCYPS 2018, some changes were made to the survey method. Since the COVID-19 outbreak made it difficult to conduct face-to-face interviews, an online survey was conducted in parallel from November 2020 using the established TAPI system for panels who were reluctant to meet with interviewers in person. The change of survey method by adding the online survey resulted in the coexistence of action and reaction. The action was that the panel retention rate did not significantly decrease (1.5%p decrease compared to the panel retention rate in the second year), and the reaction was that there is the possibility of a mode effect, which is a difference

in the survey results according to the difference in the survey method. Therefore, an analysis was conducted to examine the effect of the parallel use of these survey tools. The analysis showed that the effect of the survey tool did not appear in the same or a consistent pattern for all questions or responses, but it confirmed that there may be differences in the response values depending on the survey tool. In terms of minimizing the decrease in the panel retention rate, one of the most important elements of the panel survey, it is believed that the benefits obtained by adding the online survey are greater than the damage caused by the possibility of differences in the survey results due to the effectiveness of the survey tool.

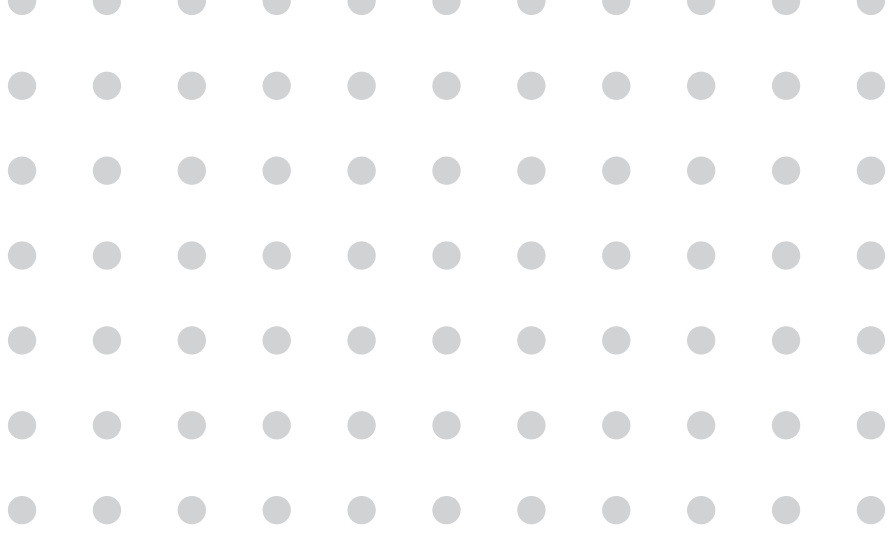
The Conference on Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey, which has been held every year since 2011, celebrated its 10th anniversary this year. However, this year, it was held online in a metaverse format in consideration of the spread of COVID-19 and changes in the social environment. By hosting the conference online in a metaverse format, this year’s KCYPS received positive feedback for solving various shortcomings of traditional academic conferences using the simple method of video conferencing and enabled various types of

academic activities in the online space.

In 2021, the fourth year of the KCYPS 2018, a basic module for understanding the individual development and development environment of children and adolescents was corrected, and some questions were added in line with external changes such as social distancing measures in schools and internal changes such as school level changes in the original panel. In addition, a special module investigating emotional awareness was created.

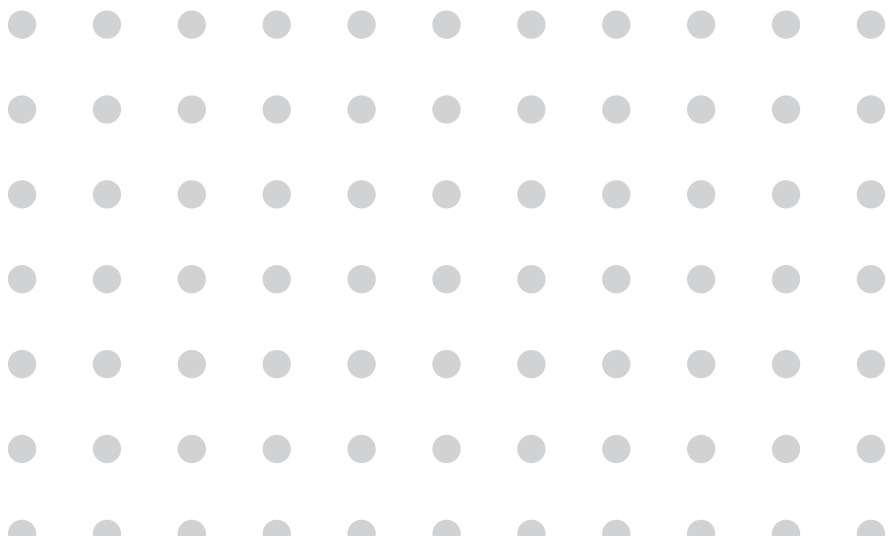
The data from KCYPS 2003, KCYPS 2010, and KCYPS 2018 have been used widely in academic papers (with the number of papers leveraging the

data reaching about 3,560) and also frequently used as basic data for establishing policies related to children and youths. In particular, about 330 dissertations and academic papers have used the data from the first and second years of KCYPS 2018, which were released only two years ago. In December 2021, the data for the third year of KCYPS 2018 will be released. Use of the KCYPS 2018 data is expected to increase even further since the special module was included and the survey period of one school level (elementary school, middle school) per cohort was completed in the third year of the survey.



# 02

**Media & Culture Lab**  
for Youth



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

Senior Researcher

Mo, Sang-hyun(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Yong-hwan(Research Fellow)



We conducted this study to examine the current status and actual conditions of youth political participation at a time when social interest in youth political participation is increasing. We also identified ways to expand and revitalize youth political participation opportunities and bases.

First, to establish a theoretical basis for youth political participation, we reviewed previous studies on the meaning and issues related to youth political participation. We also reviewed the relevant provisions in the Basic Youth Act, the Youth Activity Promotion Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Public Official Election Act, which are the legal and institutional bases for youth political participation. We outlined the current status and cases of youth participation organizations and youth councils as political participation systems. Through this, we derived policy implications as future improvement tasks. In addition, we examined the characteristics of political participation in various countries, such as the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States, which have already established a legal and institutional framework to promote youth political participation and systematically support it. We explored the

applicability of such a framework in the Korean situation and found that policy implications have been proposed in this regard.

To understand the current status and actual conditions of youth political participation, we conducted a nationwide fact-finding survey (N=2,816) of youth enrolled in middle and high schools across the country in various survey areas related to political participation. We used this survey as the basic data for policy development. In addition, we conducted an interview survey (FGI) to identify factors affecting political participation among youths with and without experience in political participation. We also conducted a fact-finding survey and analysis (AHP/IPA) for youth field experts to provide basic data for the policy development for youth political participation.

Based on the results of the surveys, we presented implications and policy proposals for revitalizing youth political participation to explore the influence that they may have on policies related to youth political participation in the future. We prepared specific measures to support these implications and policy proposals.

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

Senior Researcher

Bai, Sang Y.(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Chang-ho(Senior Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to conduct an in-depth analysis of teenage media use and derive evidence-based policy responses that can foster digital citizenship among teenagers.

Based on the results of a survey, the time spent on media among adolescents increased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, the percentage of obsessional tendencies towards media also stood out. YouTube was found to be the most enjoyed media activity by most of the youth. YouTube, which is used for leisure purposes and information acquisition, is becoming a major channel for them to obtain current news and information. It was found that reconceptualization of media literacy at the site of school education and active media education are needed, and policy efforts are also required to bridge the digital divide.

The results of a media panel survey revealed that recent notable trends are an increase in the consumption of video content, a surge in popularity of OTT services including YouTube, and the generalization of smartphone use. In addition, as a result of comparing adolescents' critical media literacy (content classification ability (i.e., media content genres), Internet search activities, image effects of mass media, and media background

knowledge) with respondents from other age groups, overall, their media literacy was evaluated to be relatively good, but it was found that the background knowledge related to the media industry and regulations was somewhat insufficient.

According to an interview survey, YouTube was a very common and useful tool for teenagers. In other words, YouTube was a useful medium to provide college admission advice and methods of learning to college prep students, and to male students who liked games, it played a role in teaching skills and techniques to play games well. Instagram also played an important role in sharing details of their lives in cyberspace and communicating with their peers, making it very popular among teenagers. In general, adolescents recognized the positive functions of media and considered stress relief and interest pursuit as their main motives for using media.

The result of operating a parent-participating social living lab program found that the participants gained a new understanding in the process and showed significant changes after the program ended. In the process of participation, participants (parents) experienced communion with their peers through “sharing common experiences with peer parents”

and “sympathy through honest and open dialogue”; through individual task activities, they experienced communication with their children in a new way, including “attempts to communicate to listen to their children’s positions and thoughts” and “sharing parents’ learning process and efforts”.

This study presents policy proposals by dividing them into several aspects as follows.

First, it is necessary to improve the related systems and build infrastructure to foster healthy media use habits and media literacy among adolescents. Above all, legislation to revitalize media literacy education should be enacted and a control tower should be formed that includes related government ministries (the Ministry of Education, the Korea Communications Commission, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family) and nongovernment experts. It is required to strengthen on/offline counseling facilities and the expertise of counseling personnel, and increase the effectiveness through expansion of healing camps for media-overdependent adolescents and policies to promote parental participation. A more systematic and active monitoring of harmful content is also required.

Second, media education for parents should be strengthened. The operation of a parent-participating

social living lab program had a significant effect on parents’ perceptions of their children’s media use, and communication methods with their children. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and apply media education for parents through the social living lab approach to parents with different factors related to their geographical location, social class types, and age groups, as well as educational situations of their children. Furthermore, it is recommended to promote the operation of social living labs in which parents and children participate together by using the recently popular metaverses and games. There is also an urgent need for developing an online community-type platform to support media education for parents.

Third, media literacy education for young people should be enhanced. To this end, their ability to discern false information, including fake news, which has become an issue recently is required. In addition, it is necessary to have the ability to critically recognize digital platforms that generate profits by using data that reflects users’ tastes and interests. In particular, as desirable use of media by young people becomes increasingly important, it is more important than ever to cultivate the ability to participate in society through media.

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

Senior Researcher

Chang, Geun-young(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lim, Jee-youn(Senior Research Fellow)



Recently, along with the daily use of online environments and social media, digital sexual crime or exploitation against child and youths are emerging as a new risk factor. This study was conducted to provide data for establishing policies to protect child and youth from these new risks. Major issues were identified through the analysis of previous studies, and cases of domestic and foreign, especially major countries' responses to digital sex crimes against children and adolescents were summarized. In addition, opinions and information from field experts and policy makers in the field of digital sex crime were collected, and major issues highlighted in the field were reflected in the research report. Lastly, the online and offline living conditions of actual children and adolescents were investigated through a digital living situation survey. In particular, we surveyed the current status of social media use that are vulnerable to digital sexual crimes, the experience of sexual assault in online, and the level of experience in each stage of online grooming.

As a result, Korean children have been using anonymous accounts and open chatting since elementary school. 16.3% of all adolescents, particularly 21.7% of female adolescents, had and

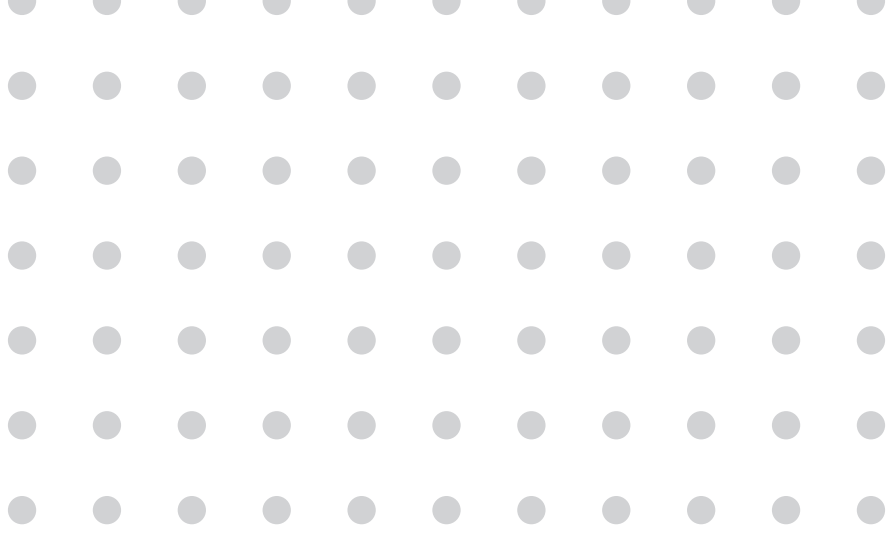
used an anonymous account, and 16.6% of male adolescents had experience with risky behavior that resulted in suspension of anonymous account use. The rate of receiving gift cards online from strangers increased to around 5% in elementary school and up to 14% in middle school girls. Female adolescents received more online fellowship offers than male adolescents, and the rate of not rejecting them was high. In particular, more than half of the first-year middle school girls received a fellowship offer, and more than half of them did not reject it. The youth who knew 'WeClass' accounted for 70.3%, and the awareness of the 'Youth Cyber Counseling Center: 1388' was also high at 84.2%. On the other hand, awareness of the 'Sunflower Center', a support organization for victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, and prostitution, was the lowest at 21%. More than half of the youths who responded to the survey had experience of privacy protection education (58.4%) or online sexual violence prevention education (76.2%), and the evaluation that the education was helpful tends to be higher among female adolescents. As a result of confirming whether sex crime prevention education conducted in schools can reduce the risk of exposure to digital sex crimes among children and adolescents, it was

found that the group with experience in prevention education generally reduced risky behavior in an online environment.

Online grooming is the beginning of a crime that leads to cyber sexual harassment and sexual violence, and as a result, it leads to the distribution of sexual exploitation videos, which dramatically spreads the crime. Therefore, regulations that can detect and punish online grooming from the initial stage are needed. It is also necessary to legislate a law that stipulates the social obligations and responsibilities of platform companies, which are the basis for digital sex crimes and the spread of their damages. In addition, there are problems such as the absence of a nationwide damage support system, active discovery and countermeasures beyond simple support to delete video, and a crime victim support system that is difficult for actual

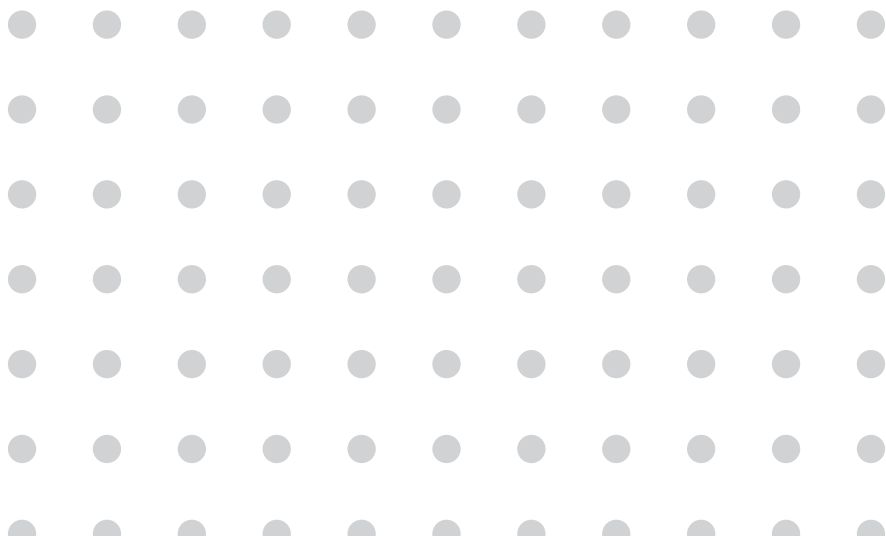
victims to access and provides unrealistic support.

As a result of overseas case analysis, cases were pointed out in which the burden of proving the age of minors was given to the perpetrators, and cases were detected and punished before they lead to secondary crimes. The need to legislate corporate social responsibility (CSR) for the eradication of child sexual exploitation was also pointed out. Lastly, it should be possible to quickly and efficiently process reports, investigations, deletions, research, and database construction through an organization dedicated to child and juvenile sex crimes. Based on these results, prevention policies, including early implementation of digital sex crime prevention education, and policies such as legislation and system proposals to ensure the effectiveness of grooming punishment regulations were proposed.



# 03

## Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth



# A Study on Future-oriented Youth Facilities and Space Innovation Plans

Senior Researcher

Kim,, Kyung-jun(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Kang, Kyung-kuen(Research Fellow)



According to the recent changes in the policy environment change and the ever shifting needs of the times and society, this study aims to prepare for such changes by examining the function and role of youth training facilities and plans for youth facilities and space innovation. In particular, this paper seeks to suggest ways to restructure youth training facilities and spaces and build infrastructure in the aftermath of COVID-19.

In order to come up with innovative measures for youth facilities and spaces, an opinion survey was developed as the main methodology. This included input from the youth themselves as well as input from experts on the innovation of youth facilities and spaces, youth training facility workers, expert forums, as well as the implications of domestic and foreign innovation cases and other expert opinion surveys.

The final 523 cases were investigated and analyzed by conducting an online survey of 799 youth training facilities nationwide. The youth demand survey was conducted with teenagers who have used youth training facilities to better understand and possibly incorporate their needs for facilities and spaces, and 1,028 cases were finally investigated and analyzed. In terms of our examination of domestic

cases, Internet data surveys and on-site visit surveys were conducted in parallel, and innovation cases were divided into facility and space analysis and in-depth interview analysis was also conducted for related facility workers. In terms of foreign cases, youth experts with experience in the United States, France, and Singapore investigated and analyzed the best case studies and practices of each country and presented the implications.

In order to come up with innovative measures for each youth training facility, a panel of about 5 experts per facility type, such as youth facilities in metropolitan areas(youth center, youth culture center, youth specialized facility), and youth facilities in more rural areas(youth training center, youth camping site) was organized to hold regular forums over a total of four sessions.

Through the above research process, policy visions, new directions in innovation, and the main contents of the innovation of youth facilities and spaces were proposed. The innovation vision was set up as a future-oriented youth facility and space innovation plan. There are four innovation directions: “1. We must aim to restore the public function of youth facilities”, “2. We must strengthen the autonomy of youth facilities”, “3. We must strengthen youth

affinity in facility spaces” and “4. We must expand future orientations such as digital and eco-friendly technologies”. The main contents of innovation plans were set as “1. Innovative changes in the concept and scope of youth training facilities”, “2. New classification of youth activity facilities”,

“3. Maximization of facilities and space creation reflecting regional and facility characteristics”, “4. Composition and placement of youth-led facilities and spaces” and “6. Revision of facility standards for future-oriented youth facilities”.

Keywords: Youth, Youth Facilities and Space, Innovation, Youth Facilities, Youth Training Facilities, Youth Activity Facilities, Future-oriented, Youth-Friendly, Youth- Friendly, Youth-led, Changeable, US, France, Singapore

# Actual Conditions of Play and Growth Support plan of Children and Adolescents

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Young-han(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Eugene(Senior Research Fellow)



This study conducted a comprehensive analysis of children's and adolescents' psychological well-being, adolescents' play disposition, policy environment, play environment, play relationship, play perception, play desire, and play policy, in order to analyze the following: children's and adolescents' play and leisure activities, the right to play, and the pursuit of the value of happiness. Through the analysis of the items above, tasks necessary for play policy were developed, and growth support measures were prepared by consulting with a group of experts.

As for the research method, the concept of the right to play and cases of domestic and foreign play policies were analyzed through a literature review; the research design and policy task development were reviewed through experts. In addition, the actual conditions of play were analyzed for 2,992 elementary, middle, and high school students through a survey.

This analysis provided opportunities for play and leisure activities, based on psychological well-being, to be viewed as a standard for happy children and adolescents. It also provided a daily recess time for children and adolescents, an environment for play and leisure activities, interrelationships, and

social support, which were reviewed in terms of demography.

The results of the analysis on the survey showed that if sufficient opportunities for play and leisure activities were provided, an environment suitable for a variety of play and leisure activities are created in the local area, and positive recognition and support from parents, teachers, and local communities for play and leisure activities could be achieved. When these conditions were met, it was found that the level of happiness increased.

With regard to demands for play and leisure activities, the desire for rest, playing, entertainment, engaging in cultural activities, pursuing hobbies, and volunteer activities were high. The environment and programs must be suited to meet the needs and play environment of the community (according to the age group), when it comes to policy demands. In terms of cost support, it is advisable to prioritize higher age groups, because children and adolescents have expressed a strong interest for participation in play space creation. The area that requires professional manpower was in high demand among the higher age groups, and a separate support plan for the voluntary program was requested.

Based on the above research results, the following

policy tasks were suggested. First, as a way to strengthen the right to play, as well as tasks such as improving social awareness of play, the following have been suggested: implementing parental education to guarantee the right to play, implementing the right to play for children and adolescents with disabilities, disseminating play policy projects, and ensuring the participation of children and adolescents.

Second, as a way to revitalize play activities, tasks such as making a plan to secure play time, creating an environment suitable for play, training and arranging play leaders, developing online playing in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic,

and differentiating between children's play and adolescents' play were presented.

Third, to support play as a learning method, tasks such as an educational system improvement plan for revitalizing play, a growth support plan through play therapy, a play-centered care service expansion plan, and a plan to include a curriculum for leisure and play activities were presented.

Fourth, as a legal and institutional support plan, tasks such as making a plan to activate the system for play innovation, expanding the Children's Basic Act and the enactment of the ordinance on the right to play, and improving the legal system to create a safe play environment were presented.

Keywords: right to play, playing, leisure activity, playing conditions, youth activity

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

Senior Researcher

Kim, Jung-sook(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Jung, Eun-ju(Senior Research Fellow)



Sports activities play a positive role in the healthy growth and development of young people. Taking this into consideration, this study was conducted with the aim of identifying policy agendas that can revitalize youth sports activities in the local community. Most teenagers participate in sports activities through the physical education classes held in their schools. However, in order to diversify and ensure the sustainability of youth sports activities, they need to be expanded to the community domain rather than keeping them limited to the school-level physical education. This study thus endeavored to seek measures to support youth sports activities through collaboration with various organizations within the community.

To this end, domestic and international policies that support youth sports activities were examined. Furthermore, the current status of and the needs for youth participation in sports activities were investigated. In addition, case studies on youth sports activities and expert advisory surveys were done to analyze the key points and implications

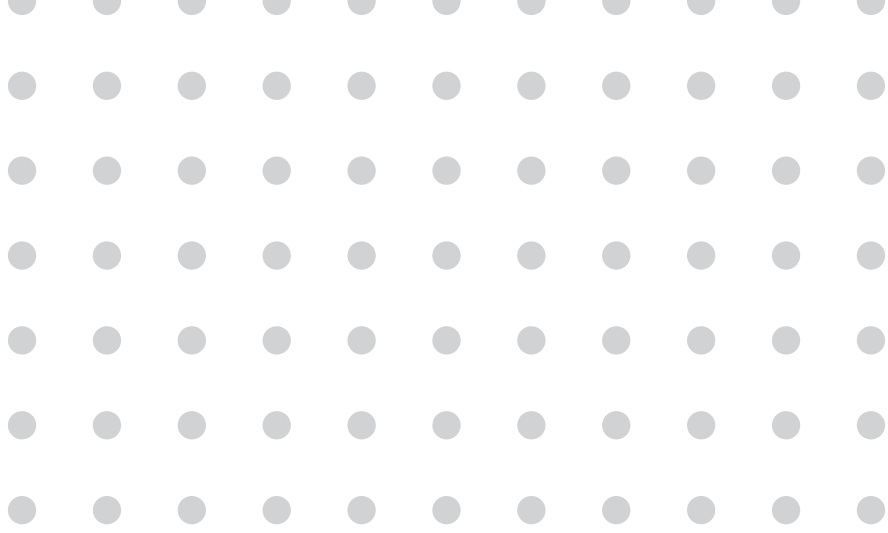
when seeking ways to revitalize youth sports activities in the community. Surveys, in-depth interviews, and case studies were used as the main research methods. The survey was conducted on 2,238 students in the 6th grade of elementary school, and those attending middle and high schools. The following questions were asked: status regarding participation in sports activities; status concerning participation in school sports clubs and local community sports centers; and the level of demand for community sports activities. The in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 adolescents who consented to the interview and participated in the survey. Questions pertained to the experience of participating in sports activities in the past and present, its significance, and the level of demand for sports activities. Furthermore, in-depth interviews and focus group interviews were carried out targeting 28 experts in charge of youth sports activities to collect views on ways to revitalize youth sports activities in the community. Lastly, ideal cases that could provide implications

**Keywords:** youth sports activities, school physical education, school sports club, public sports club, youth training facilities, local sports council, New Sports

for deriving policy measures were ascertained and analyzed. Based on the above-described analysis results, the authors identified certain policy agendas,

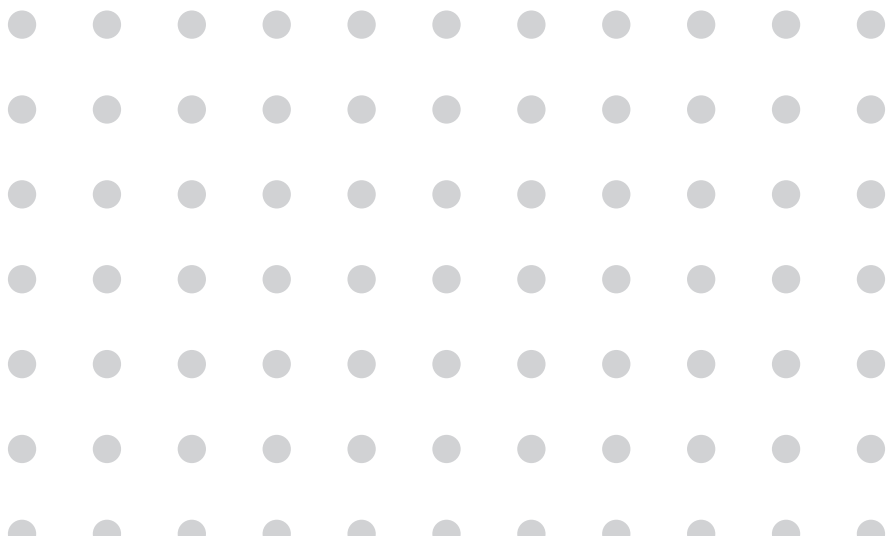
and proposed 34 detailed sub-policy agendas within three main policy domains.





# 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

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Young-gi(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Hong-il(Researcher)

Yoo, Seol-heui(Researcher)



This study presents the outcomes of the fifth year of the third research project on the human rights of children and youth. It was conducted for the purpose of understanding the current status of the human rights of children and youth in Korea and coming up with suggestions for human rights policy development based on monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and analysis of the current status of the human rights of children and youth.

This study was launched in accordance with the recommendation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to establish a systematic data collection system for assessing the status of the human rights of children and youth and continuously monitor progress in this area. Starting with the third research project, which began in 2017, monitoring of the implementation of the UNCRC has been strengthened.

Children's and Youth Rights Survey (CYRS) has been conducted annually (of students in Korea from the fourth year of elementary school to the final (third) year of high school) since it was designated in 2009 as an Official Statistics (No. 402001) with the aim of producing 42

of the 115 indicators of the child/ youth rights indicator system, based on the UNCRC. The results of the survey are accumulated as time series data to gain a better understanding of the human rights situation for children and youth and the progress being made in this area, and the raw data and statistical tables are shared with the Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) and MicroData Integrated Service (MDIS).

To monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, expert councils, workshops, and opinion surveys were conducted to assess the performance and limitations of the implementation of the 5th and 6th Conventions on the Rights of the Child and derive future initiatives. As a final step, 17 major policy initiatives were proposed based on the monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and analysis of the human rights situation. The final output includes a general report, advanced analysis report, and basic statistical report, and the theme of the 2021 advanced analysis report, which is a brief review done to improve the theoretical utilization of human rights data, is "awareness of human rights and school culture."

**Keywords:** children's rights, adolescent human rights, human rights indicator, Children's and Youth Rights Survey, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, monitoring

# A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights III: Late adolescents

## Senior Researcher

Lim, Heejin(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Yeo-jung(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aimed to design policies to protect the health rights of late adolescents. To realize this, the authors adopted the following methods: a review of previous studies, secondary data analysis, big data analysis of media articles, an analysis of laws and policies, an analysis of the current status, and an analysis of overseas cases.

The right to health is the basic human right to enjoy the highest level of health that can be reached. The guarantee of health rights in late adolescence not only means the realization of basic rights, but also determines the health and quality of life of an individual in the second half of his or her life. It is eventually critical in reducing national medical expenses. However, despite the result of the study showing that late adolescents suffer various health problems, including mental health problems, they are systematically excluded from related laws, systems, and comprehensive plans compared to

other population groups.

Based on the research results and discussion points, this study derives basic directions for promoting six policies, including (1) raising social and policy interest in ensuring health rights for late adolescents, (2) improving universal health levels and narrowing health gaps, (3) strengthening the comprehension level of late adolescents regarding health information, (4) promoting evidence-based policies, (5) strengthening support for mental health for late adolescents, and (6) promoting specialized policies for late adolescents.

Based on these 6 fundamental policies, the authors propose 24 tasks in 5 policy areas: reorganization of the health policy system, support for improving health behavior, improving access to health rights and equity, strengthening mental health support, and specialized policies for late youth.

Keywords: health rights, late adolescents, basic rights, health disparities, health inequality

# Survey Research on Adolescent Mental Health

## Senior Researcher

Choi, Jeong-won(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Moon, Ho-young(Research Fellow)



This study aims to establish the essential data to understand Korean teenagers' mental health status objectively. There is no period in human development when mental health is not essential. However, mental health in adolescence is vital because mental health problems overlooked or neglected during this period can hinder individuals' healthy growth and development for the rest of their life cycle, including adolescence, adulthood, and old age. In practice, it is reported that mental disorders that require specialized treatment are concentrated in adolescence, from the mid-late teens to the age of 24.

Despite the seriousness and importance of mental health problems in adolescence, adolescents' unstable emotions and problematic behaviors are often overlooked as natural growing pains of adolescence, or guardians are conscious of the stigma to mental illness and hesitant to respond actively, missing the right time for treatment. That kind of problematic behavior continues in this society. In addition, the lack of specialized infrastructure and manpower to treat adolescent mental health problems and the absence of reliable data showing the actual state of adolescent mental health are acting as obstacles in protecting and promoting adolescents' mental health. This

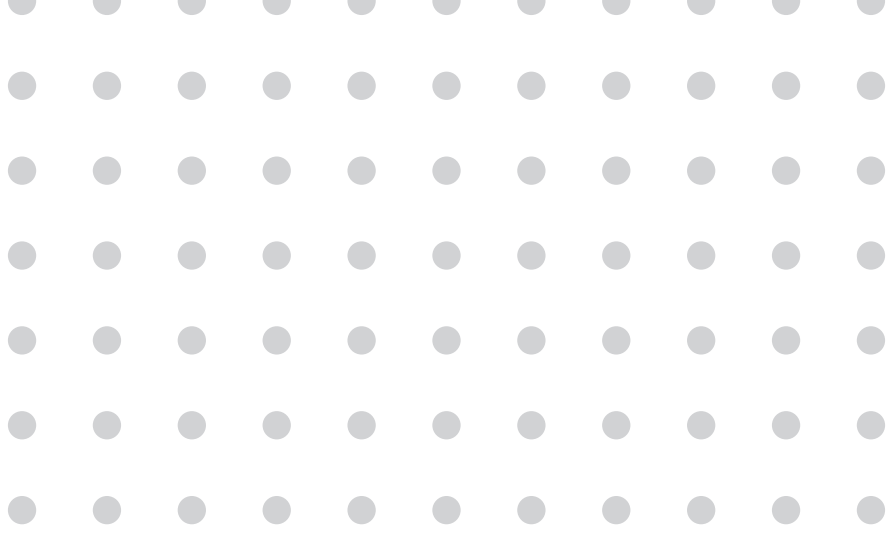
disturbing reality caused the National Human Rights Commission of Korea to propose a plan to prepare measures to promote the mental health of children and adolescents to the Minister of Health and Welfare in 2018.

Therefore, this study collected 6,689 teenagers, including 5,937 students attending elementary, middle and high schools nationwide and 752 out-of-school adolescents, to objectively understand the current state of mental health faced by teenagers. An online self-filling questionnaire was administered to investigate the exposure to major mental health problems centered on adolescence, such as ADHD, self-harm, somatization, anxiety, depression, stress, suicide, and traumatic pain caused by COVID-19, the state of exposure to protection and risk factors affecting health problems, and the state of awareness and experience of major mental health services, Using standardized and validated clinical scales, unprecedented primary data were constructed that measured the mental health level of teenagers in and outside of school nationwide. In addition, this study conducted opinion surveys and consultations on the problems of the current youth-related mental health projects in the public domain, targeting public officials, researchers, academics, and field experts

related to youth mental health and improving them. Lastly, this study presented policy tasks for the protection and promotion of the mental health of

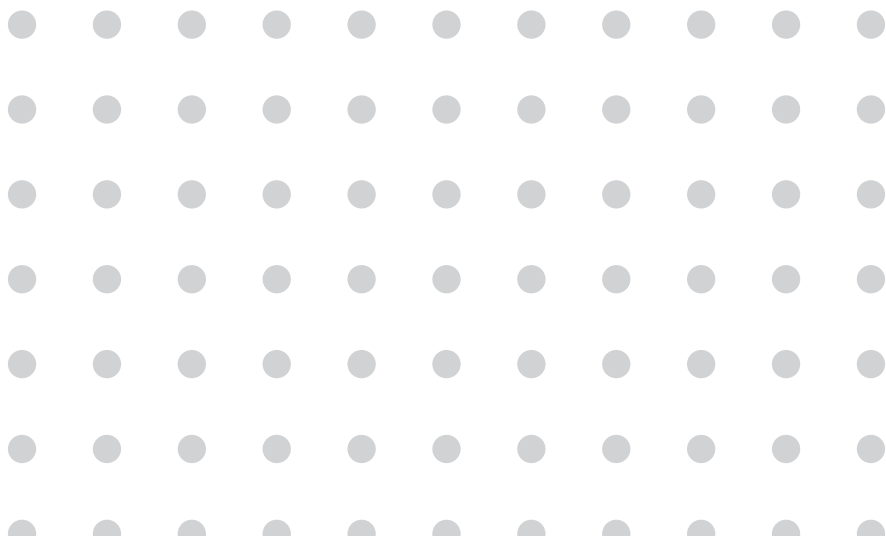
teenagers by synthesizing the results of fact-finding surveys and expert opinion surveys.





# 05

## Quality of Life Lab for Youth



# Study on Promotion of Youth Policy Friendly to Youth with Disabilities

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Jiyon(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Seung-kyoung(Senior Research Fellow)



As of 2021, there are about 100,000 disabled youth under the age of 24 in South Korea, which is about 1% of the total Korean youth population. These figures, however, refer to only “registered youth with disabilities”, excluding those who are non-registered; falling outside of statutory disabilities; and those that suffer from significant participation restriction in everyday life and common daily activities due to physical or mental issues in comparison with non-disabled youth. Qualification for disability registration is greatly limited and thus the prevalence of disability is significantly lower in South Korea than in other OECD countries, and Korean parents tend to be reluctant to enroll children or adolescents with disabilities. Accordingly, it is difficult to clearly identify potential policy target groups. This study was intended to seek various ways to provide integrated support for both non-disabled and disabled youth who had not been recognized as the policy targets as a potential solution for the “Youth Policy for Inclusive Nation”. Addressing “disability in adolescence” in the youth policy is critical for early detection of disability and easing progression during the transition to adulthood. Since the youth policy focuses on “youth” rather than “disability” because of its unique nature,

it is expected that shortcomings can be resolved in the support system for the disabled included in international conventions and national tasks, and further, youth projects can be professionally efficiently organized by supporting both disabled and non-disabled youth.

On the other hand, in this study, disabled youth in the policy target groups was defined as youth with special needs due to their physical or mental issues, including non-registered youth and youth with borderline intellectual functioning disorder (BAIQ youth), regardless of their registration. In particular, the researchers suggested that the new concept of “health disorder” should be introduced as a type of adolescent crisis. This is because: (i) the demand for disability registration in youth policy has no justifiable reasons nor practical benefit; and (ii) the broad definition of disability based on the social concept of disability according to the international community’s recommendations is in line with the purpose of the youth policy, “fair treatment and protection of the rights and interests of all youth”. Above all, disabled youth found in the field are frequently non-registered, or have developmental disabilities or mental issues, which are not covered by the social welfare system, statistics, or even

relevant laws.

In this context, the researchers investigate the living conditions and needs of youth with disabilities in eight sectors, including daily life, based on secondary data analysis of nationally approved statistical raw data, considering physical limitations, as well as interviews with youth with developmental disabilities, parents, and social workers, thereby illustrating issues across social policies.

Meanwhile, in the current status survey of 867 institutions (response rate: 73.8%), eight types of youth activity and welfare facilities nationwide, it was confirmed that the proportion of disabled youth. For current status surveys, youth with disabilities were classified into the following four categories, regardless of whether they were registered: physical disability (physical disability, visual/hearing/language/facial disabilities, etc.); internal disorders

(kidney, heart, liver, respiratory, organ, urinary tract disorders, etc.); developmental disabilities (intellectual disability, autism, etc.) and epilepsy; and mental issues (ADHD, bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, personality, anxiety, tic disorder and relevant disorders).

as compared to non-disabled individuals using these facilities was about 5.6% (SD = 10.8) on average for the past three years. This partially proves that if the legal and institutional foundations are strengthened, it is possible to create a friendly environment for all youth by embracing those youth with disabilities. We hope that the outcomes of this study will help improve the quality of life of disabled youth and promote the “Youth Policy for Inclusive Nation” as basic data in the process of developing relevant social policies and establishing the 7th Basic Youth Policy Plan(2023-2027).

**Keywords:** Youth policy, youth with disabilities, BAIQ youth, youth with special needs, health disability, Youth Policy for Inclusive Nation

# A Study on Community-based Support for Out-of-school Youths IV: With a Focus on Qualitative Panel Data

Senior Researcher

Kim, Heui-jin(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Suh, Go-woon(Associate Research Fellow)



This study marks the fourth year of the research project “A Study on Community-based Support for Out-of-school Youths: With a Focus on Qualitative Panel Data,” which has been planned for a total of 5 years. The purpose of this study is to devise local community support plans to help out-of-school youth stay healthy and enter adulthood successfully by analyzing in-depth qualitative data on their experiences after dropping out of school, relationships with family and friends, processes of career exploration and self-reliance development, and community support experiences. In particular, this year’s study focused on eup, myeon, and small-town areas to analyze out-of-school youth community support plans according to regional sizes from various perspectives, and clarified that local community support plans can be effectively differentiated according to regional sizes.

This study utilized various qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to satisfy the research objectives. First, a literature review was conducted to theoretically overview the number of out-of-school adolescents studies, previous qualitative longitudinal studies, and regional disparities and inequalities in out-of-school youth support. The study included a case analysis on the

support provided to out-of-school youth in the rural areas of Australia, Japan, and the United States. Second, in-depth interviews were conducted on 18 out-of-school individuals in their mid 20s (who were the residents of eup, myeons, and small towns) from the previous panel (a panel management survey was conducted on 19 people living in large cities). In addition, as part of a cooperative study, the longitudinal interview data of out-of-school youth from previous panels, which had been accumulated since 2018 were analyzed by researchers. Third, in-depth interviews were conducted on 37 out-of-school youth in their mid to late teens, and an in-depth analysis was conducted on the data. Six of the youth were subjected to a survey on a time allocation, as well. Fourth, to examine the local community support system in the eup, myeon, or small town areas, the administrative and statistical data of five eup, myeon, or small town areas were analyzed. Further, interviews were conducted on field workers, and a survey was conducted on practitioners working in out-of-school youth support centers in eup, myeon, or small town areas nationwide (a total of 63 practitioners participated in the survey). Finally, workshops with various experts were conducted to obtain advice to review the validity

of interviews and questionnaires and hold advisory meetings on research directions and analyses and workshops to derive policy implications.

Based on the study results obtained by using this methodology, seven policy directions were proposed: 1) the diversification of support methods and expansion of accessibility connecting online and offline; 2) the provision of support from the school level to discover out-of-school youth and improve the accessibility of out-of-school youth support centers; 3) the reinforcement of a family support system, which cannot be overlooked; 4) the provision of specialized support without social

exclusion, including educational, employment, psychological counselling, and economic support; 5) the preparation of a plan to strengthen the support services targeting youth in eup, myeon, and underprivileged areas; 6) the preparation of improvement plans to enhance the role and status of out-of-school youth support centers; and 7) the improvement of social awareness about out-of-school youth for youngsters, parents, and schools. Each policy direction comprised detailed policy tasks and included amendments to laws that required improvement.

**Keywords:** Out-of-school youth, qualitative longitudinal data, out-of-school youth support center, out-of-school youth community support plan, out-of-school youth support in townships, isolated regions

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

## Senior Researcher

Yang, Kye-min(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

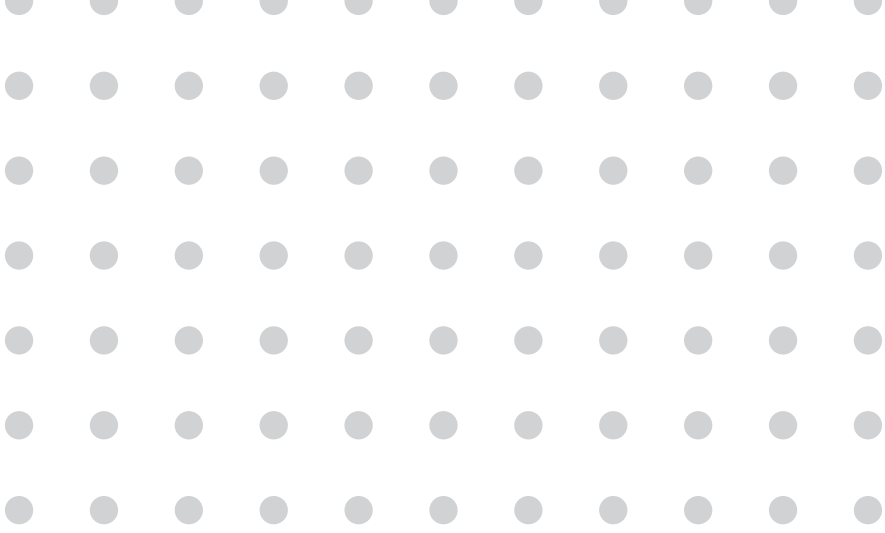
Jung, Yoon-mi(Researcher)

Han, Ji-hyoung(Researcher)



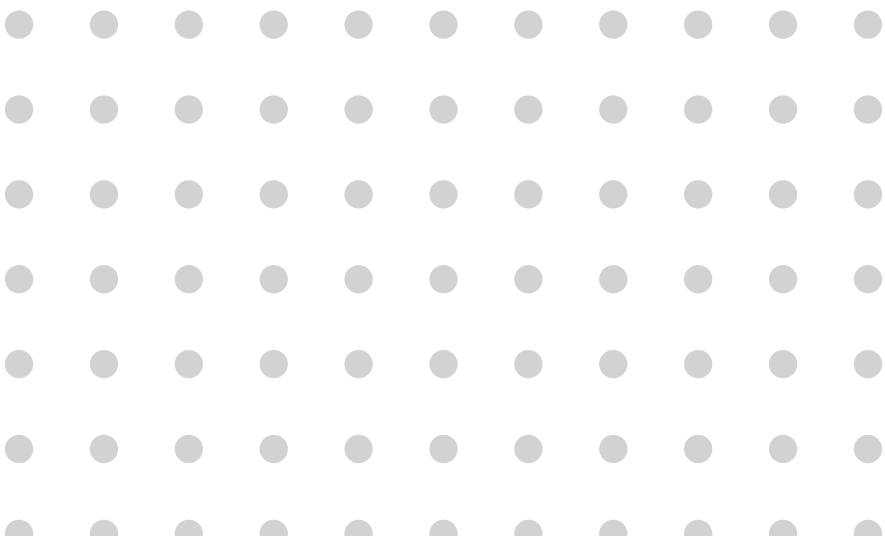
The objectives of this longitudinal study are as follows: First, to establish the scientific basis to build and implement policy initiatives for multicultural youth by preparing basic data on their development and analyzing the development trend; Secondly, to establish the policy direction and specific measures through the analysis of basis data and the current status. For these objectives, the study has established panel data as of 2021 and analyzed the factors that affect the regional and growth gaps in the development of multicultural youth and come up with measures to advance the multicultural youth support policy. The study has identified the presence of a regional gap in the development of

multicultural youth, suggesting that efforts to bridge the gap in growth and development opportunities from the elementary school period. In particular, the surveys and interviews among multicultural youth as part of in-depth analysis have identified a variety of environmental factors, including the youth's individual personality variables and parental factors as variables that affect their academic performance, a direct barometer for their future career. Therefore, the study has sought to come up with policy measures relevant to the academic factors and has presented 10 programs in 4 different areas along with individual projects for each program.



# 06

Youth Policy Lab



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

Senior Researcher

Yoo, Min sang(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Shin, Dong-Hoon(Associate Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to examine the state and characteristics of social isolation of the youth in Korea, and to present a support plan for it. This study tried to prepare policy measures by examining the concept, influencing factors, progress, and results of social isolation that have not yet been clearly defined in academia or policy field. For this purpose, this study conducted literature review, quantitative and qualitative analyses, legal, policy, and overseas cases reviews.

This study reports the actual situation of young people who are increasingly isolated internally and externally without being connected to society in the midst of social and technological changes: individualization, community disintegration, informatization, and hyperconnection. The necessity of social response was emphasized and policy measures were presented. In this study, social isolation was divided into external and internal isolation. External isolation was defined as a lack of external networks and social support, while internal isolation was characterized as loneliness and subjective isolation. This study tried to comprehensively examine the situation of external or internal isolation or disconnection from society.

As a result of analyses, socially isolated youth is

caused by the accumulation of adverse childhood experiences during the first half of their lives; but the social safety net for the first half of life was fragmented. In addition, the newly launched Basic Law on Youth and the Basic Plan for Youth Policy did not include policies related to social isolation. Although some institutions in private sector supported socially isolated youth, those focused on discovering young people in the most long-term and serious condition, which may have weakness in mitigating the early stage of social isolation. As a way to prevent social isolation, social services for young people need to actively respond to adverse life experiences that occur during the first half of their lives, respond to the problems of position loss and role delay that cause social isolation in adolescence, and reconnect to society through step-by-step support. Reintegration and the formation of a social service system that can guide and support in a connected way during each transition period of life were proposed.

In conclusion, this study suggested a policy plan with the goal of ‘reconnection through new opportunities beyond social isolation and loneliness,’ and the goal should be achieved based on the following basic principles: the Youth

Centered Principles, the First Half ACEs Prevention Principles, the Principles of Facilitating Roles and Belongings, and the Principles of Collaboration and Integration in Service Delivery. In particular, this study derived policy tasks such as establishing

a legal and institutional foundation, preparing a support system for each life cycle and based on ecological system, strengthening of service networks, providing new opportunities for re-socialization, and responding to COVID-19.

Keywords: social isolation, isolated youth, social relationship, loneliness, social policy reconnection

# Study of Youth Poverty Reality and Establishment of the Self-Reliance Safety Net System I

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung-joo(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Youn, Bo-ra(Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to accumulate multi-dimensional and in-depth facts and influencing factors on youth poverty through three consecutive years of research and to prepare prevention and support measures for youth poverty, thereby establishing a policy safety net for young people to become socially self-reliant.

During its first year of continuous research, the study aimed to lay the foundation for a self-reliance safety net scheme by primarily developing a classification framework and indicators for youth poverty and analyzing the reality and types of each indicator, understanding economic/income and labor poverty, and identifying policy needs.

In this study, we defined the concept of youth poverty as ‘a state of being deprived of and lacking the resources and opportunities necessary to sustain a basic living and social life during the transition to adulthood’. We classified youth poverty into

12 poverty indicators across six areas including economy, labor, housing, health, education and social and cultural capital, and conducted an in-depth analysis of the reality and types of poverty. In addition, we conducted surveys and in-depth interviews on the situation, perception, prospect and policy needs related to the economy/income and labor areas, which were the focal areas during the first year of this study on youth poverty issues.

Upon integrating findings of the study, we proposed a total of 12 policy tasks across two areas of economy and labor as policy suggestions to build a base for the youth’s self-reliance safety net scheme. In conclusion, this study endeavored to lay the groundwork for establishing a self-reliance safety net scheme for young people by approaching the problem of youth poverty in a multidimensional manner.

**Keywords:** Youth, Poverty, Reality, Poverty Indicators, Self-Reliance Safety Net

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

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki-hun(Senior Research Fellow)



This report is the first outcome of three years of research that was comprised of: 1) an analysis of the current status and significance of young people entering society and 2) the development of relevant theoretical implications and policy directions. This year's report, which divides the process of young people entering society, based on expert feedback, into three parts (jobs, independence, and citizenship), focuses on the problems surrounding the transition from school to one's first job. Analysis of the school-to-job transition was based on: a survey of 2,000 youth on the conditions that they face, in-depth interviews of 24 young adults, secondary analyses based on the Statistical Yearbook of Education (SYE) and Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS), and assessments by experts of laws and policies that are required to help young people find employment.

The analysis outcomes revealed that Korean youth equate "entering society" with obtaining one's first job and that they place great value on gaining financial independence and acquiring the rights of adulthood. An investigation of the processes that occur post-graduation through the SYE revealed that, among high school graduates, the employment rate of vocational school graduates has decreased significantly. It was also revealed that, as for graduates of junior colleges, employment rates for graduates of four-year universities declined compared to previous years due to COVID-19. A dynamic analysis via KLIPS of the school-to-job transition

revealed the need to decide one's career or vocation as early as possible, with the chance of a successful transition being rather unstable for women, high school graduates, and those preparing to take the public service exam. In-depth interviews showed that young people are experiencing multiple hardships caused by COVID-19 and have dire need of: 1) employment support from schools and 2) more high-quality jobs.

Based on the above-mentioned analytical outcomes, this report proposes the need for both a preventative and comprehensive approach for a successful school-to-job transition and future policy making that is centered on individually-tailored services that "seek out the user" (rather than leaving the user to search for such services on their own). Finally, the report proposes the following policy directions: revitalization of and expansion of eligibility for vocational training at the school, transitional, and job-seeking stages; reorganization of the field training and work-study systems for industrial work sites; strengthening of the systemic links between schools and the employment market (jobs); increase in the number of high-quality entry-level jobs for young people; alleviation of policy blind spots regarding socially underprivileged groups; provision of opportunities which give young people greater agency in the career exploration/building process; creation of a youth-friendly employment environment; and strengthening of support for employed youth to build and maintain assets.

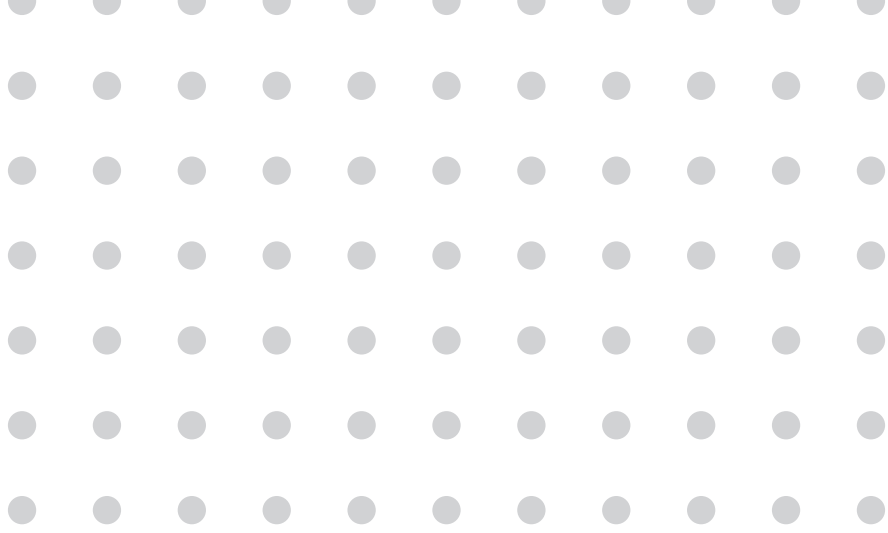




## **Research Related Activities in 2021**

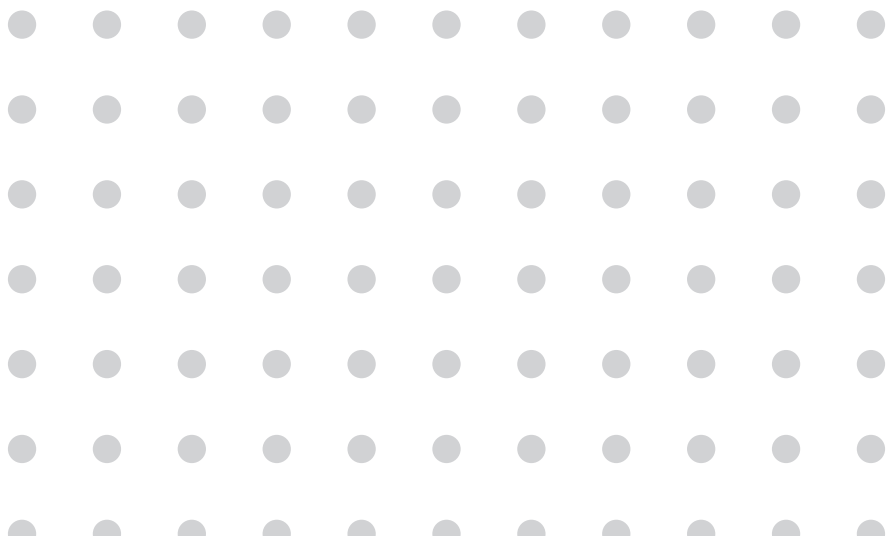
1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities





# 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

Japan	Asia Regional Association for Career Development
	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
- **2020**
  - L'École d'automne 2020 à Séoul
  - The 3rd Korea-Japan Career Education Forum
- **2021**
  - The 4th 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



# 「Youth Policy Debate」 Covid-19 Pandemic & Youth

» February 26, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-cheol) held the Youth Policy Debate with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (Minister Chung Young-ai) under the theme of “COVID Pandemic and Youth” at the Ferrum Hall in Ferrum Tower on February 26 (Friday), 2021.

This debate, which was held online, was broadcast live through the YouTube channel of the Korea Youth Policy Institute. Starting with the keynote presentation under the theme of “Youth Policy, One Step to the New Normal Era, Overcoming COVID,” by President Kim Hyun-cheol, roundtable discussions followed with field experts in different areas of youth policy (activity, counseling, out-of-school, career).

# 2021 Youth Voice Festa for P4G Held

» May 22, 2021



On May 22, the NYPI held the 2021 Youth Voice Festa for P4G in which youths from Korea and other countries who are interested in climate action shared their activities and opinions as they explored ways to solve climate change, ahead of the 2021 P4G Seoul Summit.

At this event, 112 youths from home and abroad jointly presented “Voice of Youth, Action for the Earth,” which manifests the awareness of young people regarding current problems and the need for measures to address the climate crisis facing humanity.

## The NYPI Enters into a Business Agreement with Suseong-gu Office (Daegu) and the Suseong-gu Youth Training Center » June 14, 2021



On June 14, the NYPI (Kim Hyuncheol, President) entered into a business agreement with Suseong-gu Office (Daegu) and the Suseong-gu Youth Training Center to achieve a shared goal of “supporting community youth’s growth through network activities.”

The NYPI is planning to provide research data, advice, and monitoring, and integrate educational, sociocultural, and affective services by building a community network among youth institutions and organizations. The NYPI is also planning to manage joint projects with Suseong-gu Office and the Suseong-gu Youth Training Center to provide continuous services.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Education Policy Network Discussion on Education Policies 2021 and the Korean Educational Research Association » June 26, 2021



On June 26, the NYPI (Kim Hyuncheol, President) held the 2nd Education Policy Network Discussion on Education Policies 2021 with the theme “Inclusive Society and Future Education, Achievements and Tasks of Education Policies of the Moon Jaein Administration” along with the Korean Educational Research Association Annual Conference 2021 jointly with other agencies.

The event was a real-time video forum, and President Kim Hyuncheol and Senior Researcher Yang Gyemin from the NYPI attended the forum to discuss national education policies and the future of Korean education.

# NYPI Hosts the “4<sup>th</sup> Korea Jiphyeon Forum”

» September 15, 2021



The 4<sup>th</sup> Korea Jiphyeon Forum, as part of the Korean New Deal, took place at Ferrum Tower on Wednesday, September 15, 2021, with the theme of “Discussing the Future Value of Korea Youth and Justice.” To prevent the spread of COVID-19 and in compliance with the Level 4 social distancing guidelines in the metropolitan area, the event was held online.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Korea Jiphyeon Forum started with welcoming remarks from Chairperson Jung, Hae-Gu from the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences, Director Lee, Bong-hyeon from Hankyoreh Economy & Society Research Institute, Director Choi, Sang-han from the Korea Institute of Public Administration, and President Kim, Hyun-Cheol from the National Youth Policy Institute, as well as congratulatory remarks from Minister Chung, Young-ai from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

# NYPI Hosts the “2021 Blossom Youth Forum”

» September 30, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the 2021 Blossom Youth Forum with EBS, SK Broadband, and Yonsei University. The forum, which was recorded without a live audience to prevent the spread of COVID-19, will be uploaded on the NYPI and EBS YouTube channels and will be broadcasted by SK Broadband’s Btv cable.

The forum was a meaningful opportunity for everyone to come together for discussion and focus on “resolving school violence” from the perspective of prevention, rather than punishment. This aim was not only to identify clues for eradicating school violence but also to prevent school violence in the education field.

The main forum, which was joined by experts, started with a presentation from Attorney Park Sang-soo, who is also the Senior Vice President of the Korean Bar Association, on “Future Directions to Improve the School Violence Legal System Focusing on the Victim.” This was followed by a presentation from Professor Roh Sunghoon from the Korean National Police University Public Administration Department on “Future Directions of Systematic Improvements to Enhance the Effects of School Police Officers (SPO).” The last presentation, given by Director Sung Yunsook from the NYPI School Violence Prevention Education Center was on “The Effects of the ‘Eoulim’ School Violence Prevention Program and Its Future Directions for Development.”

# NYPI hosts the 41<sup>st</sup> Youth Policy Forum

» November 5, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-Cheol) hosted the 41st Youth Policy Forum. With the theme of “New Plans for Future Youth Policies,” the forum was jointly hosted by the NYPI, Future-Oriented Youth Society, Korea Youth Research Association, Korean Association of Youth Welfare, and the Korea Youth Activity Research Association. The forum started off with opening remarks from the NYPI President Kim Hyun-Cheol.

Professor Song Byeong-Kug from Soonchunhyang University presented a keynote lecture on “The Direction of Future Youth Policies,” followed by presentations and discussions on the topics of “Reinforcing Civic Rights of Youth” (Youth Autonomy Worker’s Office Head Jeong Geon-hui), “Guaranteeing Fair Growth Opportunities” (Youth-related Department Professors Association President and Baekseok University Professor Yoo Seong-ryeol), “Eliminating Risk Blind Spots” (Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Association President Lee Mi-won), and “Enhancing Publicity of Youth Policies” (Korea Youth Instructor Association President Bae Jeong-su).

## NYPI signs MOU with Goseong-gun

» November 13, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-Cheol) signed an MOU with Goseong-gun to support the healthy growth of resident youths and adolescents on Saturday, November 13. The NYPI will support program implementations by providing research data, consultation services, and monitoring, and build a community network around the institutions and organizations related to youth in Goseong-gun to integrate educational, sociocultural, and psychological services. Goseong-gun will contribute to NYPI's efforts to build a growth support system for youth customized to regional characteristics, discover and engage in networks related to growth support systems of community youths, and implement policies related to youths and adolescents.

## NYPI hosts the “Joint Virtual Conference of AHRD-ARACD 2021” » November 17, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-Cheol) jointly hosted a conference with the Academy of Human Resource Development (AHRD), the Asian Regional Association for Career Development (ARACD), and Universiti Putra Malaysia with the theme of “Advancing Work Practices in Response to Emerging Changes in Work and Life” on November 17 and 18.

On November 17, a special session was held with the theme of “Vocational and Educational Prospects & Challenges for Youth in a Contact-Free and COVID-19 Environment.” On the 18th, NYPI President Kim Hyun-Cheol presented a keynote speech on the topic of “Ancient Future and Reflective Practice: Work and Life in the Post-Corona Era.”

## NYPI hosts the “10th Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference” » November 19, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-Cheol) hosted the “10th Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference” online using Metaverse on Friday, November 19, 2021. The first conference using Metaverse by government-funded research institutes successfully took place, and it is exciting to see what new changes and transitions there will be in the future.

For the graduate school student paper contest of the 10th Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference, one paper was selected as a grand prize winner (Park Jun-sang, Seoul National University & Lee Hui-jae, Seoul National University), and two papers were selected as excellence award winners (Kang Bo-eun, Pusan National University; Lee Yeong-gwang, Seoul National University & Ha Jae-yeong, Seoul National University).

# NYPI hosts the “42<sup>nd</sup> Youth Policy Forum”

» November 25, 2021



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Kim Hyun-Cheol) hosted the 42nd Youth Policy Forum with the theme of “Investigation of the Current Challenges in Political Participation of Youth and Measures to Encourage Youth Participation” on Thursday, November 25.

The event, which was jointly hosted by the NYPI, Member of the National Assembly Kang Minjung’s Office, and the Korean Civic Education Institute for Democracy, began with a presentation from a youth on “My Growth Story with Youth Political Participation” followed by discussions and Q&A sessions with youths and experts from various fields.

185 works from 114 schools around the country were submitted for the film contest, and 34 teams and individuals were selected for 10 categories. Among the Joint Host Organization Award, the grand prize of the contest, the NYPI President's Award was given to "Come Flying, Leave Flying" by Daejeon Shinil Girls' High School, "The Doom of Color" by Daejeon Songchon Middle School, and "1-1=1" by Areum Middle School.

II. Research Related Activities in 2021 | 69

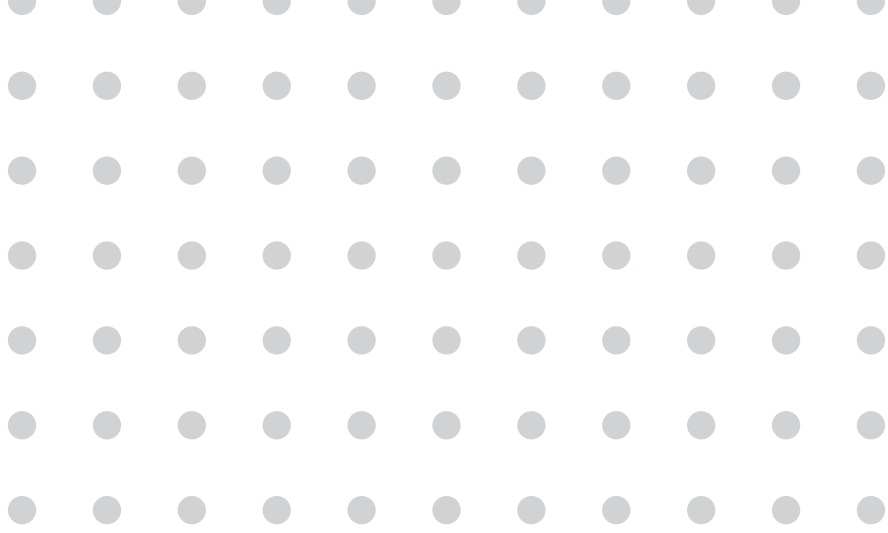




## 2022 Research Plan

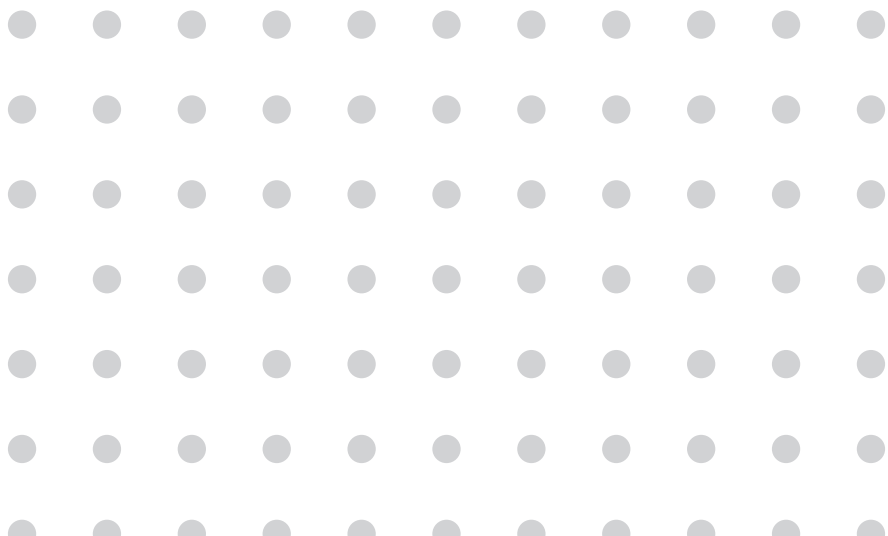
1. Future & Ecology Lab for Youth
2. Media & Culture Lab for Youth
3. Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth
4. Human Rights Lab for Youth
5. Quality of Life Lab for Youth
6. Youth Policy Lab





# 01

**Future & Ecology Lab**  
for Youth



## ◆ A Study on the National Youth Policy Strategy in the Transition Period

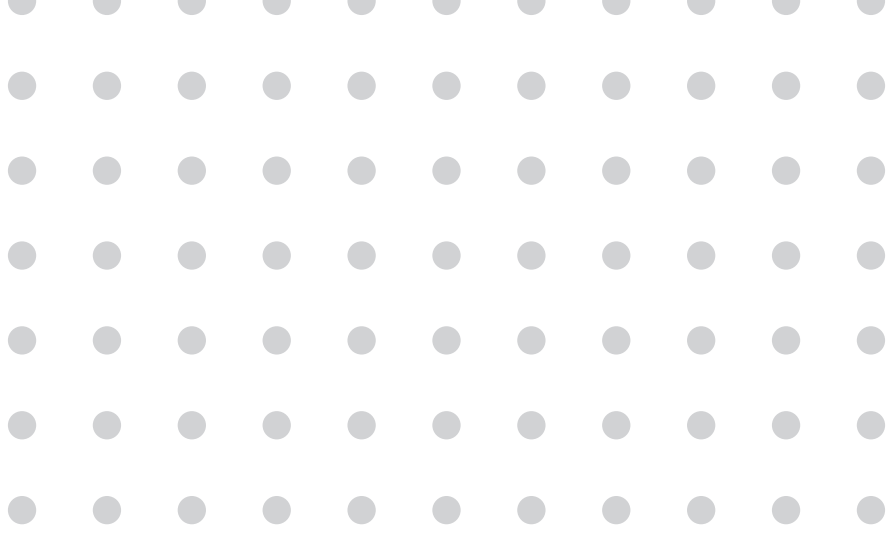
- It is necessary to present the mid- to long-term policy direction for youth policy at a time when a new basic youth policy plan is being established. In particular, the social environment surrounding young people is rapidly changing, and international organizations are focusing on searching for a policy direction to respond to climate change.
- Therefore, this study aims to analyze changes in the social environment surrounding youths and assess international discussions on youth policy to present directions and tasks for a new youth policy.

## ◆ Developing Youth-led Strategy for achieving 2050 carbon neutrality

- In relation to the climate crisis, this study intends to suggest a strategy establishment plan based on youth initiatives in the relevant policy areas to achieve the national 2050 carbon neutrality goal for responding to the climate crisis based on the analysis of the overall impact on the present and future lives of young people, such as with regard to the environment, industry, employment, welfare, safety, and education, and others.
- The study aims to present a strategy for implementing carbon neutrality goals based on youth initiatives as the basis for leading changes in the future society through understanding domestic and international trends with regard to the young people of the climate generation, and a scenario analysis and awareness survey on various areas of the lives of young people.

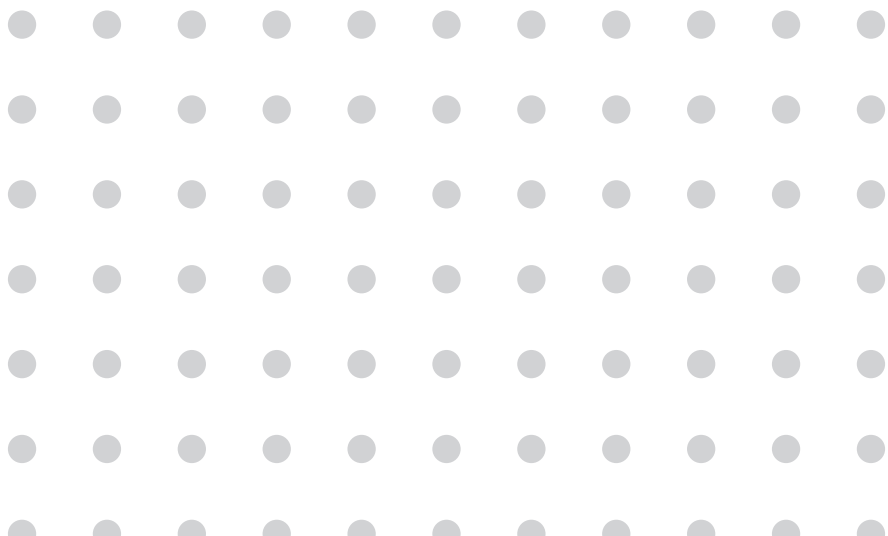
## ◆ 2022 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

- During the human life cycle, children and youths experience many changes physically, mentally, and socially, and recently the social and economic environments surrounding children and youths are rapidly changing.
- Helping children and youths grow in a healthy manner in a rapidly changing environment and become independent with the right personality and competencies is an important purpose of research on children and youths.



# 02

**Media & Culture Lab**  
for Youth



## ◆ A Study on the Establishment of a Youth Policy Innovation Model Using Metaverse

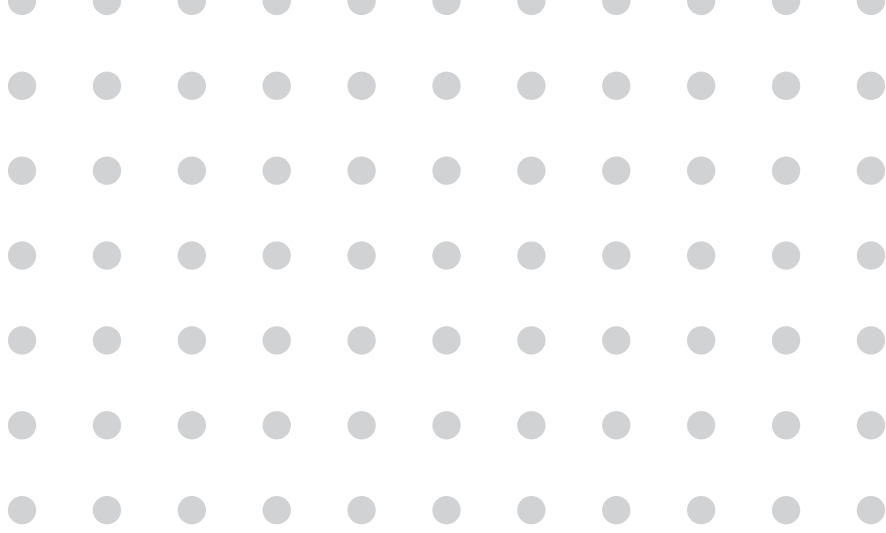
- This study aims to provide a policy basis for the possibility of applying the metaverse platform as a space for youth model targeting the youth of Generation Z, who are called ‘metaverse natives.’
- The study explores the possibility of using the metaverse space as a new alternative model of the space for youth for the revitalization of youth activities and participation and the recovery of education, which have contracted due to COVID-19, and presents an empirical policy model (proposal) for expansion into areas such as education, culture, and activities.

## ◆ Reorganization of Youth Support Methods According to Diversification of Family Environment

- Due to the diversification of the family life cycle as a result of the transformation of family forms and changes in family values, the support centered on the household consisting of parents and unmarried children, which was previously recognized as the typical family, was found to have limitations. In order to realize equal family relationships without a hierarchical structure between generations, the necessity to expand policies in various ways regarding family members based on the recognition of individual rights and needs of family members has emerged.
- This study aims to identify the needs and hopes of young people based on the life cycle of various families, and analyze trends in family environment diversification and youth support methods by examining cases of changes in youth support methods according to family environment diversification in foreign countries, in order to create content supporting the youths and drive youth support reorganization plans based on the needs and hopes of the youths according to the life cycle of various families.

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

- As the media environment has changed, young people play a role as prosumer, not just consumers of media, and participate, engage in activities, and communicate in various areas. Although there are positive effects during this process, various side effects act as obstacles to the healthy growth and healthy culture of young people.
- In the third year, a survey will be conducted targeting late adolescents who are active in media use. It will identify the characteristics of their media use considering the characteristics of college students who have more free time and less restrictions on their actions compared to middle and high school students. In other words, it is intended to analyze media literacy capabilities, political and social participation via media, and use of news related to politics quantitatively and qualitatively.



# 03

## Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth



## ◆ Transformation of Youth Policy Implementation Methods in Region at Risk of Depopulation

- Under the circumstances where there is a huge difference in the regional environment where young people grow up, especially in the composition of the population, the study raises the question of whether the uniform policies stipulated by existing laws should be promoted and aims to come up with an alternative about how youth policies should be changed in areas at risk of population decline.
- The study aims to propose a plan to revitalize network projects between related organizations in the local community based on the understanding of infrastructure status and environmental analysis in areas at risk of reduction in the population of young people, change the existing policy implementation method so that the youth in areas at risk of youth depopulation can receive balanced policy services, and put forth new policy implementation plans.

## ◆ Social Development of MZ Generation in the COVID-19 Era: What Is at Stake and What to Expect

- The purpose of this study is to diagnose the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sociality development of Generation Z, which is currently in the phase of adolescence, and seek policy alternatives to revitalize their impaired development of sociality in preparation for the post-COVID-19 era.
- In a social environment where non-face-to-face daily life has become a new standard due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this study searches for policy alternatives from various angles to stably support youth's sociality through diagnosis of sociality development and understanding of the status of sociality cultivation in Generation Z.

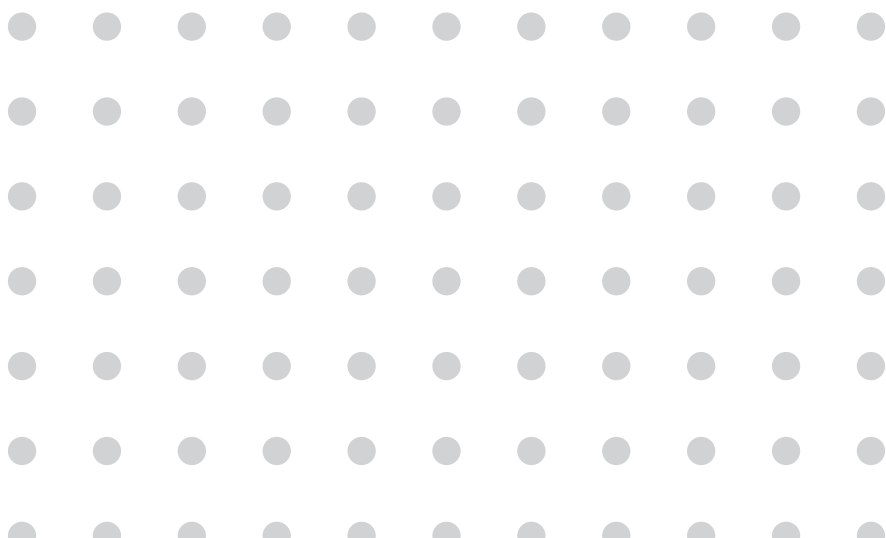
## ◆ A Study on Strengthening the Foundation for Promoting Youth Policies of Local Governments: Focusing on Finance and Infrastructure

- The purpose of this study is to understand the current status of the implementation of local government youth policy through a fact-finding survey and analyze it empirically in order to derive a plan to strengthen the foundation for realizing local youth policies with high consumer awareness.
- This study aims to establish a plan to strengthen the policy implementation system by grasping the status of the implementation base for local governments' existing youth policy and systematically analyzing matters that need to be improved and are newly necessary in promoting regional youth policies.



# 04

## Human Rights Lab for Youth



### ◆ A Study on the Analysis of North Korean Youth Policy

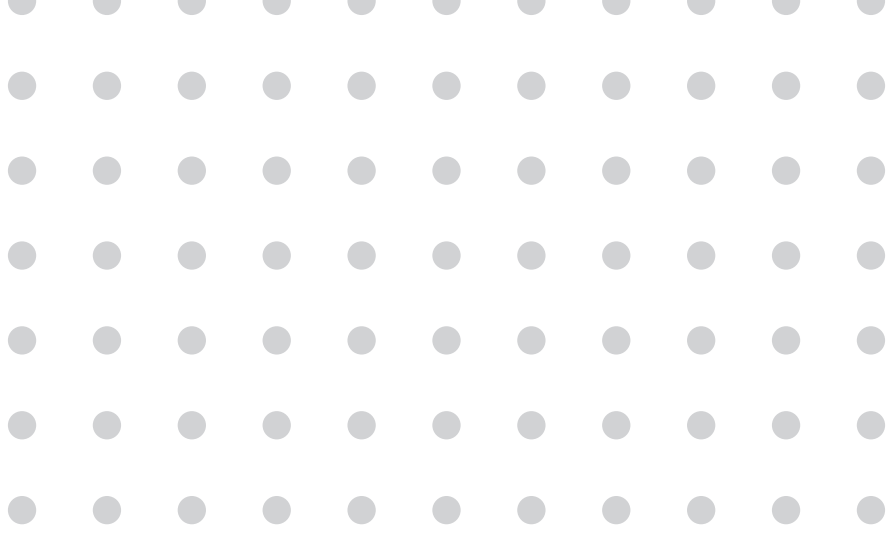
- The purpose of this study is to collect basic data in preparation for inter-Korean youth exchange and the era of unification in the future by examining recent trends in North Korean youth policy and major youth policies and changes.
- This study aims to analyze the status of youth and policies in area such as education, human rights and welfare, youth problems, youth organizations, and training activities, and suggest mutual exchange and cooperation plans through comparison between the policies of South and North Korea.

### ◆ How do teenage experiences affect young people's lives?

- The purpose of this study is to discover policy links between youths and adolescence and derive improvement points for youth policy in order to enhance policy effectiveness in designing national policies for people in the first half of their life by systematically identifying how young people's experiences in their teenage years affect their lives today.
- It aims to improve the effectiveness of policy supporting young adults living today and at the same time derive improvements in youth policy through retrospective experience reports of young people, which cannot be heard from the parties at this time, in terms of policy effectiveness by analyzing the effectiveness of the help given through the policy support experienced in the teenage years and discover important links between adolescence and early adulthood.

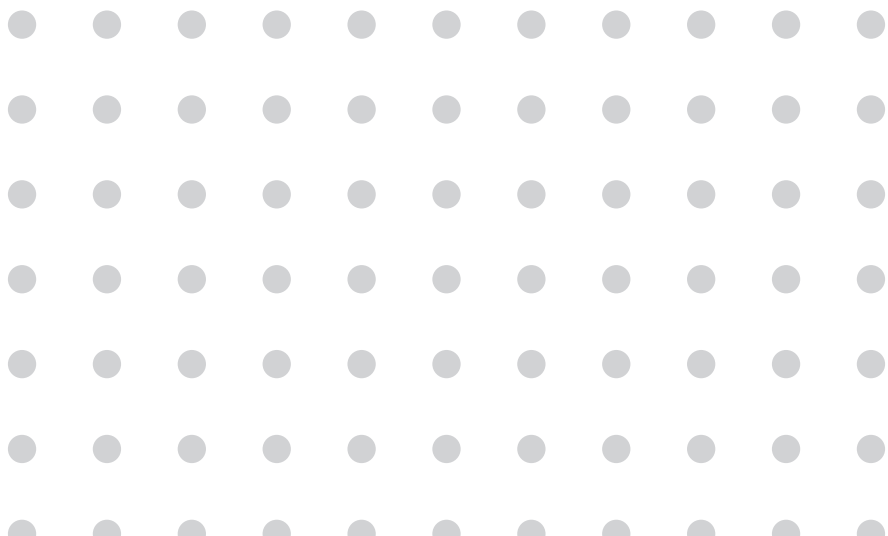
### ◆ A Study on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2022 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights

- As a ratifying country of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Korea has an obligation to regularly understand the human rights situation of children and adolescents, monitor the progress in human rights and strive to promote their human rights.
- This study aims to produce basic data for establishing human rights policy by identifying the current status and progress level of the human rights of children and adolescents in Korea through monitoring of the implementation level of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and regular research on human rights.



# 05

## Quality of Life Lab for Youth



## ◆ A Study on Community-based Support for Out-of-school Youths V : With a Focus on Qualitative Panel Data

- The purpose of this study is to improve the support system according to the characteristics of the local community and present practical support measures, focusing on the out-of-school youth support center, which plays a key role in supporting youths outside school through an in-depth understanding and analysis of out-of-school youth experiences after leaving school, relationships with local communities, and various needs related to future careers and self-reliance.
- This study conducts a qualitative study on the experience after leaving school of out-of-school youth who are in the process of transitioning to adulthood and their daily lives and the current status and needs related to future careers, and performs an in-depth analysis on various topics, such as types and characteristics of out-of-school youth, characteristics of local communities (large cities, small and medium-sized cities, towns, villages, etc.), demand for support, and insufficient elements of the support measures that have been provided so far, in addition to assessing the qualitative data accumulated over the past five years. By doing so, it intends to derive a multi-dimensional and differentiated comprehensive support plan considering the characteristics of out-of-school youth and the environmental characteristics of local communities, and discuss the role of central ministries and local governments for this purpose.

## ◆ A Study on the Diagnosis of Vulnerable Youth Support Policy and the Measures to Supplement the System

- As social polarization intensifies, social interest in a ‘fair society’ for the younger generation, such as adolescents and early adults, is increasing, but the level of perceived fairness in Korean society is low. The gap experienced in the first half of life, such as during the period of adolescence and early adulthood, acts as a cause for deepening social polarization in the future.
- The purpose of this study is to diagnose the implementation status of existing policies promoted by the government to ensure a ‘fair start’ for vulnerable youth and derive ways to improve the system, thereby ultimately contributing to resolving social polarization and narrowing the gap between classes by enhancing policy effectiveness.

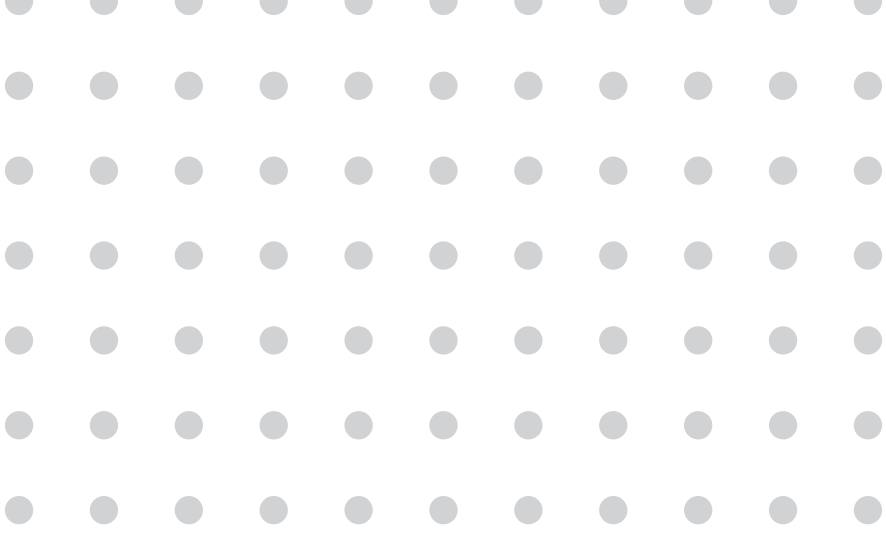
## ◆ 2022 A Longitudinal Study on Youths with a Multi-Cultural Background

- Not only is the multicultural phenomenon in our society increasingly intensifying, but the topography of multicultural adolescents is gradually diversifying. Accordingly, the National Youth Policy Institute collected longitudinal data on the development process of multicultural youth from 2011 to 2017 through “A Longitudinal Study on Youths with a Multi-Cultural Background.” Based on this, policy measures were studied to support the healthy development of multicultural youth. It

is necessary to analyze the effectiveness of multicultural policies implemented so far and assess the differences between generations.

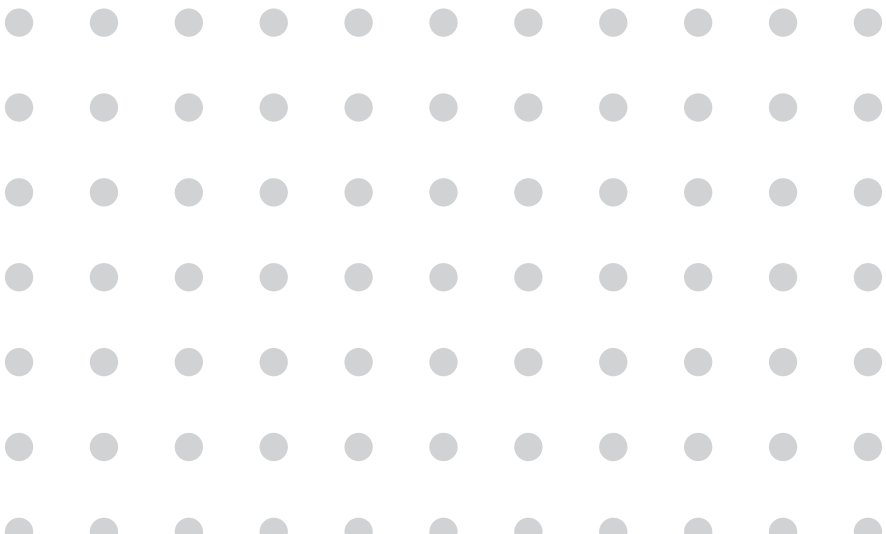
- By acquiring the only longitudinal survey (panel survey) data for multicultural youth in Korea and analyzing the development trends regarding multicultural youth, the foundation was laid for academic research related to multicultural youth and their families and the ground for the establishment and promotion of scientific policies was established.
- By constructing longitudinal survey (panel survey) data for multicultural youth and analyzing the development trends of multicultural youth, this study aims to establish the basis for academic research on multicultural youth and their families and the ground for scientific policy establishment and promotion, and set the direction of support policy for multicultural youth, and prepare specific support policies.





# 06

Youth Policy Lab



## ◆ A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures II

- The purpose of this study is to analyze the actual situation of the transition period of youths in circumstances in which young people's first step integrating into society is becoming precarious and delayed, and suggest policy directions and tasks to help young people transition into adulthood.
- This study aims to investigate and analyze the status of Korean youth obtaining their first employment and entering society for the first time. In order to consider the first step into society by youths in various terms such as employment, independence, and citizenship, the study has been proposed and promoted as a multi-year project for three years. In the third year of the study, the results of the three-year study are to be summarized, and the direction of the future research of the youth socio-economic situation is also to be presented at the same time.

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

- As the risk of poverty among young people is increasing due to prolonged youth unemployment and the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, comprehensive social policy measures to address these problems are needed.
- The purpose of this study is to accumulate and identify transition paths and influencing factors through multi-dimensional and in-depth research on youth poverty through multi-year continuous research, and to prepare preventive and support measures with regard to youth poverty, in order to establish a policy safety net for the social independence of young people. This study intends to conduct a multi-dimensional survey on youth poverty, analyze the transition path of youth poverty, and prepare measures to build an independent safety net to deal with poverty in relation to education and housing.

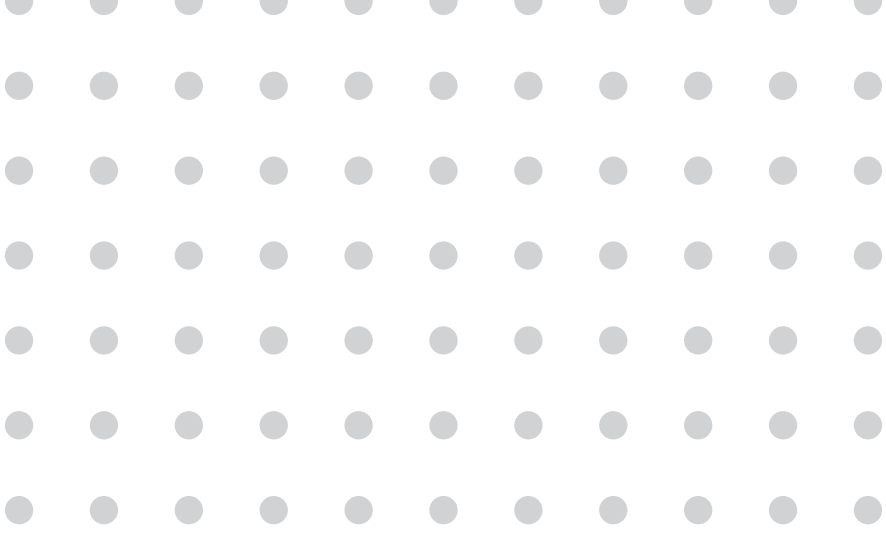
## ◆ Comprehensive Study on Youth I : Policy Development and the Status of Youth in Alienated Classes in Terms of Policy

- The national support for 'young people preparing for self-reliance' is expanding. For example, self-reliance allowances for children who have been discharged from care facilities due to the termination of consignment protection after having reached the age of 18 according to the Child Welfare Act are being extended to those who have left youth shelters under the Youth Welfare Support Act. However, the evidence-based approach to empirically analyzing the effects of support in the process of reaching self-reliance and designing the system based on this is insufficient.
- As it is necessary to produce and secure basic data to strengthen policy support for young people preparing to be self-reliant on the basis of the evidence, this study aims to prepare policy directions and standards (proposal) for self-reliance support based on the survey results in order to suggest the minimum standards for a nationwide service, and a standard (proposal) for a self-reliance support package considering various factors pertaining to quality of life such as housing, education, labor, health, social relations, and social and cultural capital.

# Appendix

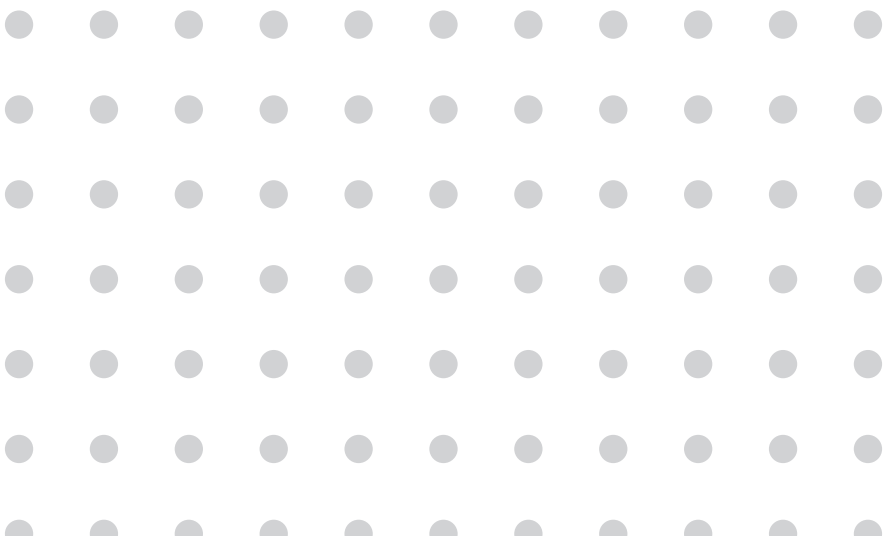
1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2021)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2021)





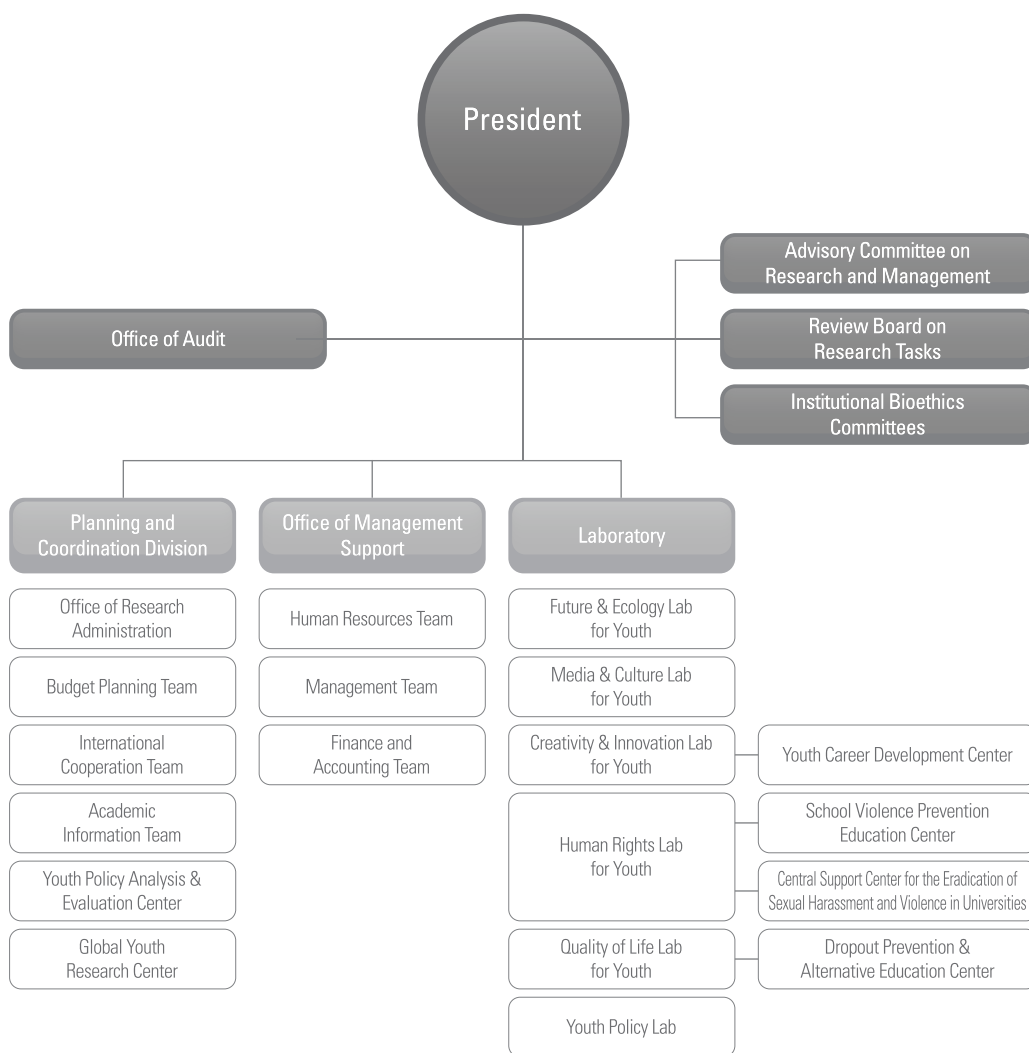
# 01

## Organization



## ◆ Organization

(As of Nov. 2021)



## ◆ Personnel

(As of Nov. 2021, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Research Personnel	Senior Research Fellow	25
	Research Fellow	14
	Associate Research Fellow	5
	Researcher	5
Administrative Personnel		21
Research&Business Operations		16
Total		86

#### ◆ Future & Ecology Lab for Youth

- Create community ecology to support the growth and development of adolescents
- Forecast a future environment of adolescents and the future
- Develop a system to promote a future-oriented and evidence-based policy

#### ◆ Media & Culture Lab for Youth

- Cultivate media/digital literacy
- Invigorate youth culture and improve harmful environments
- Promote cultural art education and activities

#### ◆ Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth

- Innovate youth policy and nurture youth experts
- Develop creative youth activity policies
- Invigorate youth facilities/groups/clubs

#### ◆ Human Rights Lab for Youth

- Oversee overall youth's rights including their survival, development, safety, and participation
- Check the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Monitor the status of youth's physical and mental health

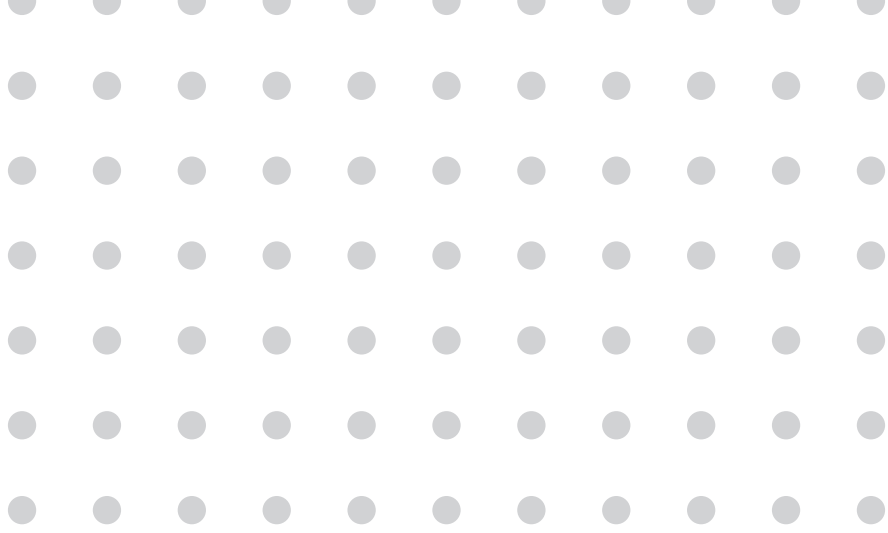
#### ◆ Quality of Life Lab for Youth

- Improve youth welfare and the quality of youth life
- Support vulnerable/at-risk youths  
(disabled, migration-background, out-of-school, and out-of-home youth)

#### ◆ Youth Policy Lab

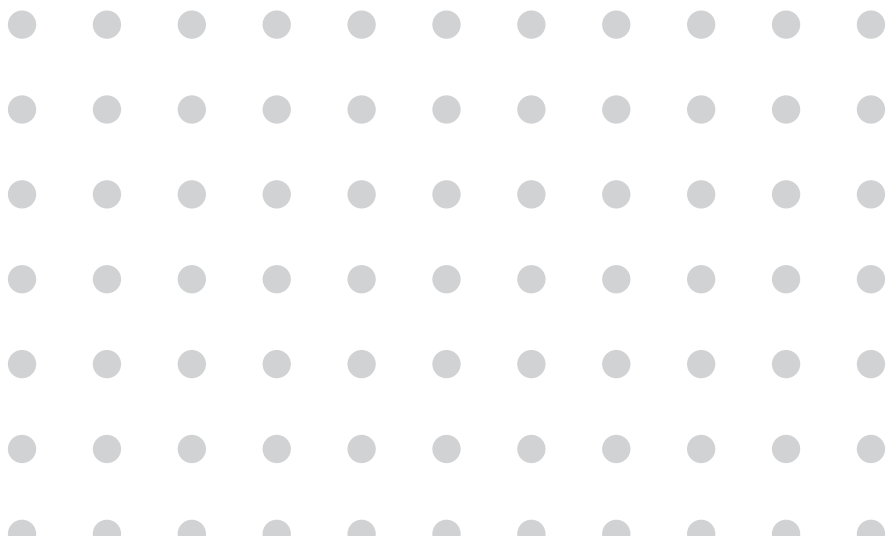
- Improve job and residential environments for youths
- Laws and policies for youths
- Youth welfare and culture





# 02

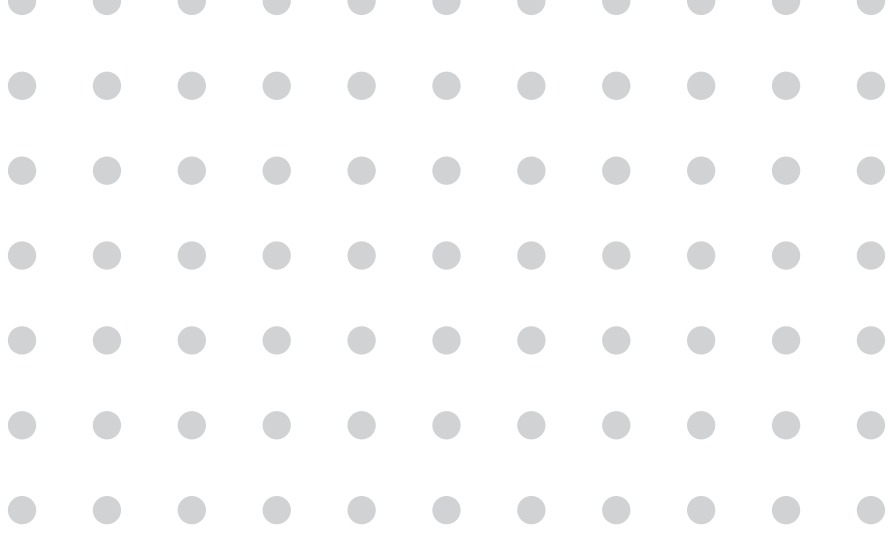
## List of Research Staff



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Senior Research Fellow, Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth	Kim, Young-han	Ph.D. in Administration	Youth facility and organization, minus environment for youth hate speech of adolescents.	mindhill@nypi.re.kr
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Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Moon, Ho-young	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Youth activity	hymoon@nypi.re.kr

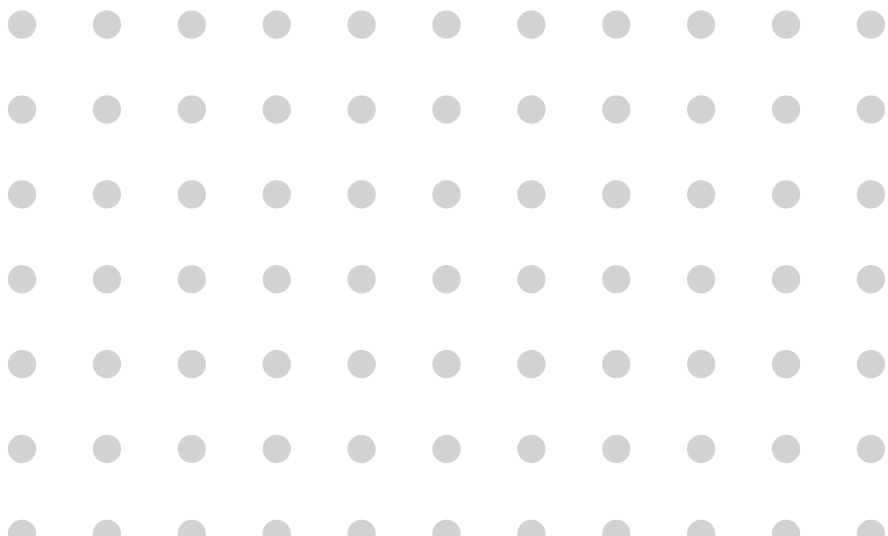
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Bai, Sang Y.	Ph.D. in Journalism	Research Interest: media effects, media education, online communication, global communication, migrant youth	drbai@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Baek, Hye-jeong	Ph.D. in Philosophy	Child Development and Psychology	hbaek@nypi.re.kr
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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
Senior Research Fellow, Quality of Life 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
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Shin, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. In Education	Educational policy : Transition from school to jobs	dhshin@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Yang, Kye-min	Ph.D. in Psychology	Social and cultural psychology, multi-cultural background youth, Social integration of North Korean defectors	yangkm@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Youn, Bo-ra	Ph.D. in Education	Multi-cultural youth, North Korean migrant youth, carrer education, quantitative research	ybora0326@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth	Oh, Hae-sub	Ph.D. in Education	Youth's global capability development	ohs@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Yoo, Min sang	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Children's well-being and happiness, social service	msyoo@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Lee, Kyeong-sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, leisure, culture, social issue, welfare	lks1428@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth	Lee, Eugene	Ph.D. in Law	Juvenile Act, Juvenile Delinquent, Youth at Risk	eugene@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Lee, Yoon-joo	Ph.D. in Social Studies Education	Political Education, Citizenship Education, Youth Participation	yjlee@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Lee, Jungmin	Ph.D. in Education	Longitudinal study, mixture model analysis	ljm99@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth	Lee, Jiyeon	Ph.D. in Child Development and Family Studies	Multicultural family, Identity development, Parent-child relationships, Emerging adulthood, Family life education	jiyeonlee@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Lee, Chang-ho	Ph.D. in Journalism	Academic information archive, information society, multi- cultural communication, internet communication	ifsc334@nypi.re.kr

Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Lim, Jee-youn	Ph.D. in Education	Program development and evaluation, youth activities, corporate social contribution activities	ljjy522@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Lim, Heejin	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health promotion	hjjlim@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Chang, Geun-young	Ph.D. in Psychology	Youth culture, Child and youth psychology, New media psychology	jjanga@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Jeon, Hyeon-jeong	Ph.D. in Education	Youth participation and activities, Longitudinal study, Causal effect analysis	jeonhj@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Jwa, Dong-hoon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, educational welfare	quelpart@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Choi, Yong-hwan	Ph.D. in Public Administration	Youth policy, Policy Analysis with Econometric Models	cyh77@nypi.re.kr
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Research Fellow, Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth	Choi, Jeong-won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes, Mental Health	doccjw@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Choi, Chang-wook	Ph.D. in Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Hwang, Se-young	Ph.D. in Education	Environmental education, sustainable development and youth policy, qualitative research method	syh@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Hwang, Yeo-jung	Ph.D. in Sociology of Education	The Problems of disadvantaged youth, quantitative research, longitudinal data analysis	hyj@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Hwang, Jin-ku	ABD. in Politics	Research on after school youth policy and system	hwangjku@nypi.re.kr

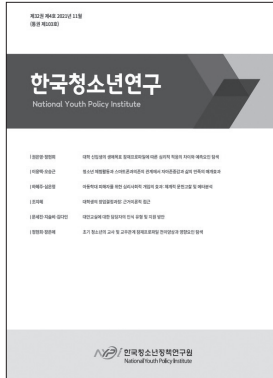


# 03

## Publications



# Publication in 2021



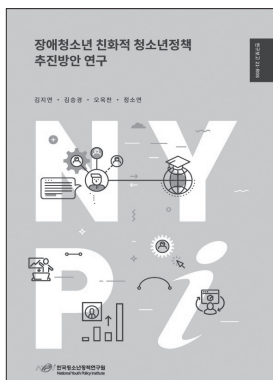
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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.



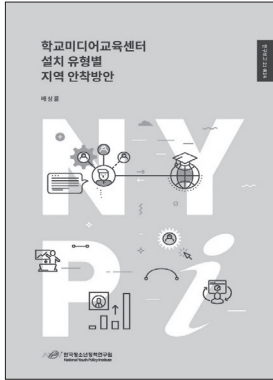
## ◆ Studies on Korean youth

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



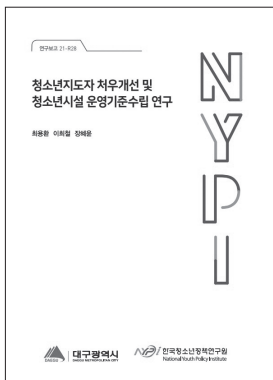
## ◆ Basic Research Report

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.



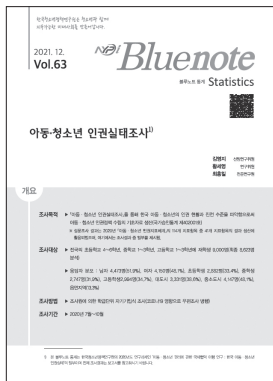
#### ◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



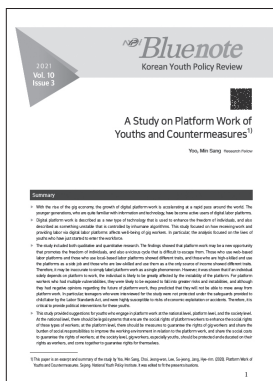
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Issue&Policy

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

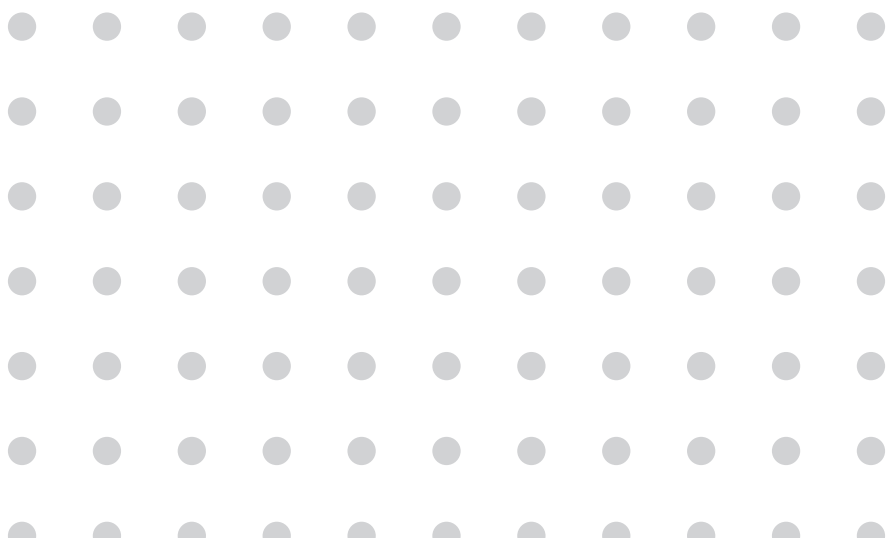
This monthly online newsletter features youth-related reports and issues as well as NYPI news.





# 04

## List of Conferences (2021)



# List of Conferences (2021)

Date	Subject and Details
Jan. 15. 2021	The 3rd Forum of "Let's Talk about Korean Youths 2020"
Feb. 26. 2021	"Youth Policy Debate" Covid-19 Pandemic & Youth
Mar. 4. 2021	NYPI-National Assembly Joint Seminar "Forum on Policies for Children and Youths during the COVID-19 pandemic"
Apr. 24. 2021	NYPI Youth Voice International Forum for P4G
May. 11. 2021	The 1st Youth Policy Research Network
May. 22. 2021	2021 Youth Voice Festa for P4G
Jun. 14. 2021	[Colloquium] India's Youth Policy Initiatives: Hope and a Future
Jun. 21. 2021	[Colloquium] Malawi's Youth Policy Initiatives
Jun. 24. 2021	The 40st Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 29. 2021	[Colloquium] Global Youth Initiative-The Gambia
Jul. 19. 2021	2021 Eurasia Initiative for Korean and Mongolian Youth
Sep. 15. 2021	The 4th Korea Jiphyeon Forum
Sep. 25. 2021	The 4th Korea-Japan Career Education Forum
Sep. 30. 2021	2021 Blossom Youth Forum
Oct. 1. 2021	[Colloquium] Mongolian Youth Policy Review
Oct. 9. 2021	[Colloquium] Guatemalan Youth Policy Review
Oct. 22. 2021	National Assembly Forum "The Mission and Management Plans of National Youth Facilities During the Post-COVID Era"
Nov. 5. 2021	The 41st Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 17. 2021	Joint Virtual Conference of AHRD-ARACD 2021
Nov. 19. 2021	10th Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference
Nov. 19. 2021	2021 Agenda Development Seminar for the Dignified Life of Youth "Discussing Post Humanism"
Nov. 22. 2021	[Colloquium] Youth and Public Policy in Afghanistan
Nov. 25. 2021	The 42nd Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 25. 2021	Korea-Russia Youth Expert seminar
Nov. 26. 2021	2021 Blossom Youth Film Festival



# 05

## List of Research Project (2010~2021)



# List of Research Project (2010~2021)

## [2010]

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

## [2011]

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers II
- Development of a community-based operational model for experience-based creative activity I
- A Study on Introducing Accreditation System for Youth Facilities: Focusing on Youth Centers and Youth Cultural Centers
- A Study on a Plan to Vitalize Management of Community-based Youth Study Rooms
- Analysis of Children·Youth Living Status by Family Type and Research on Countermeasures
- A study of the new system for statistics on youth and children in Korea
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families II
- A Panel Survey on Children & Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities II: Focusing on the Community Child Centers, After-School-Academies and Residential Care Facilities

- Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010
- The study on the current status of Korean children's and youth's rightsI
- A Study on the Analysis and Development of the International Youth Exchange Policy
- A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test(KYMT)
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood II
- A study on mental health improvement policy for children and adolescents
- International comparison and Support system study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea

## [2012]

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

## [2013]

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

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

## [2014]

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

## [2015]

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

## [2016]

- Actual conditions of quality of youth life and support measures for the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- Study on youth policy evaluation and systemization measure of evaluation system
- Systemization measure of North Korean youth refugee support
- Conditions of immigrant youth and support for self-sufficiency
- Self-sufficiency support for disadvantaged youth through social enterprise
- University students postponing graduation and support measures
- Study on support plans for improving generation integration competency of youth
- Study on the social economy conditions of youth and policy measures
- Research on the participation of youth activities
- Encouraging connection of local community experience activities and free semester system
- Research on the development and establishment of index regarding villages where youths are happy IV
- Longitudinal survey of multicultural youth and study on policy measures IV
- A study on measures to nurture young entrepreneurs and promote business startups III
- Study on the support for overseas youths as part of a future talent development strategy II
- Customized countermeasures for the courses out of school youth I

- Korean children and youth panel survey VII
- International comparison study on career experience activity of asian youth I
- Measurement of youth competency index and international comparison study III : IEA ICCS 2016

## [2017]

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

## [2018]

- A study on the youth activity policy strategies in preparation for the 4th Industrial Revolution Age
- A study on the support for independent living of out-of-home youths
- An international comparative study of juvenile delinquency and crime
- A study on the operational conditions of the Youth "Work Experience" system and relevant policy plans I
- A study on psychological and emotional problems of youths in their 20s and its countermeasures
- A Study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans III
- A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities V

- A study on the operational conditions of the educational guidance system for youths at risk and the methods to raise its effectiveness
- A study on the methods to support overseas Korean youths as the nation's future human resources I
- A study on the methods to systematize the management of statistics related to children, adolescents, and youths
- A study on the Youth Happiness Community's Index and Community Setting Project VI
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2018 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IX
- A longitudinal study on the youths with multi-cultural background
- A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competencies and International Comparative Study V : ICCS 2016
- A study on developing modes for supporting out-of-school youths in community: focusing on a qualitative panel survey I
- A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group I

## [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

## [2021]

- A Study on the Policy Implementation System of Youth Development Utilizing the Cooperative Network of Local Communities III
- A Study on Plans for Youth Policies in the Post-COVID-19 Era
- A Study on the Response and Strategies of the Korean New Deal for Youths
- 2021 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey
- A Study on the Status of Youth Political Participation and Activation Plan
- A Study on Youth's Media Usage and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Target GroupsII
- A Study on of Digital Sex Crimes Against Child and Youth in Korea: Status and Countermeasures
- A Study on Future-oriented Youth Facilities and Space Innovation Plans

- Actual Conditions of Play and Growth Support plan of Children and Adolescents
- A Study on Methods to Activate Youths' Sports Activities in Communities
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2021 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health RightsIII
- Survey Research on Adolescent Mental Health
- Study on Promotion of Youth Policy Friendly to Youth with Disabilities
- A Study on Community-based Support for Out-of-school Youths IV: With a Focus on Qualitative Panel Data
- 2021 A Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background
- Social isolation among youth in Korea: current status and policy measures
- Study of Youth Poverty Reality and Establishment of the Self-Reliance Safety Net System I
- A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures I : Employment



