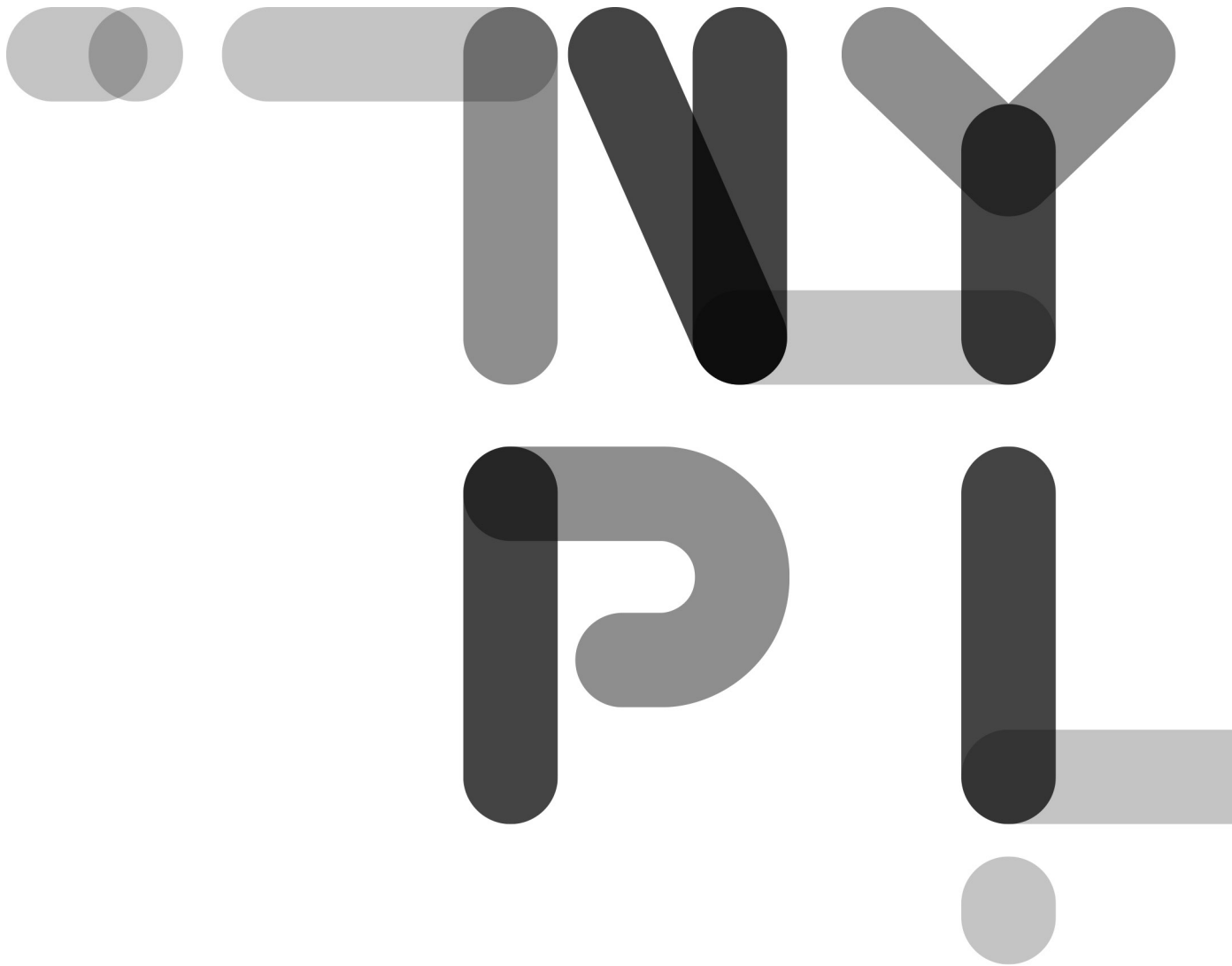




# 2022

## Annual Report





# 2022

## Annual Report





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## 2022 NYPI Annual Report

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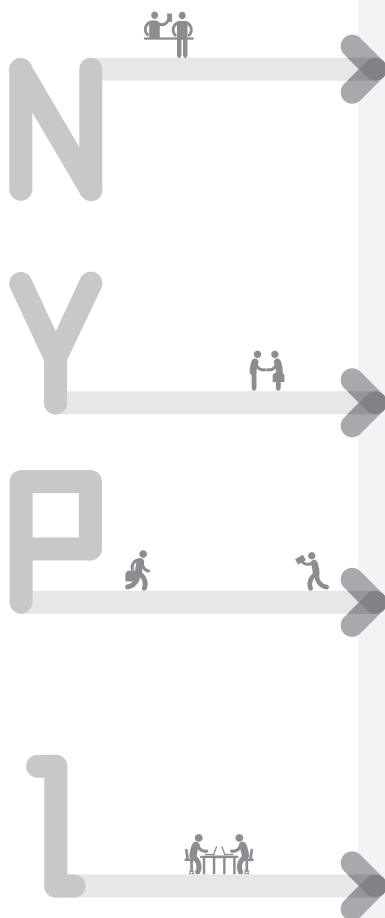
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

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# Message from the President





President, National Youth Policy Institute  
January 2023  
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. We will 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.

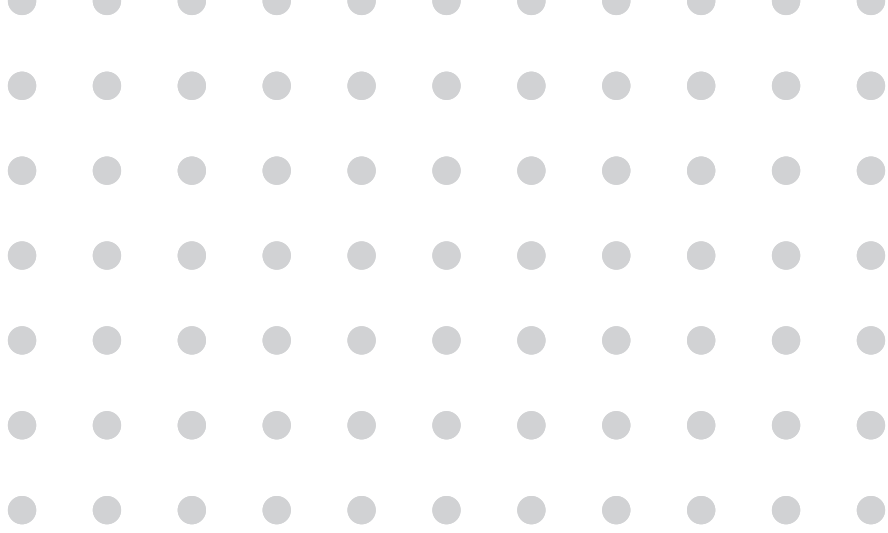


## **Research Project in 2022**

- 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

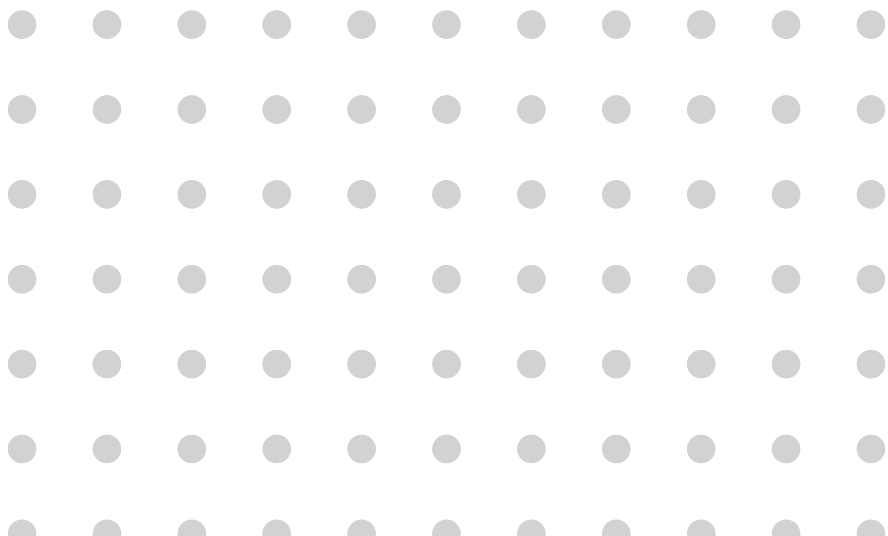






# 01

**Future & Ecology Lab**  
for Youth



# A Study of Strategic Approaches for National Youth Policy During a Transition Period

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Yeo-jung(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lim, Heejin(Senior Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study was to investigate the directions and strategies of youth policy in the mid/long-term during a transition period where the environments of adolescents are undergoing rapid transfiguration and political-policy changes. The primary objective of this study is to support the establishment and promotion of the newly beginning 「The 7th Youth Policy Basic Plan(2023-2027)」 in 2023 through this study and the fundamental goal is to suggest the intended long-term direction for youth policy.

To this end, this study executed a systematic analysis of domestic and foreign environments, inspected the current status of adolescents, and gathered feedback from adolescents, who are the subjects of the policy, and different interested parties to derive the direction of the youth policy considering the social changes. This study specifically focused on identifying domestic-foreign youth policy trends to propose policy direction from a macroscopic viewpoint and mid/long-term perspectives. The transition process and trends of domestic youth policy were analyzed, and international trends were identified by analyzing the youth policy trends overseas to find a contact point with domestic youth policy. Moreover, this study aimed to consider the voices of the youth,

who are the respective parties of the policy, and extensively collect feedback from field specialists in charge of promoting and delivering the policy in the field, government officials, and the academic world. The key research findings are as follows. First, an analysis was conducted about the environments of adolescents and the conditions that they confront. As a result, it derived the necessity of considering the following conditions for establishing future youth policies such as taking active measures about the changes in the population structure, expanding youth welfare policy due to low growth-social polarization, emphasizing the digital environment and preparing for it, expanding the demands for youth participation and improving participatory policy, and promoting policies that satisfy youth demands.

The analysis of domestic-foreign youth policies derived implications like emphasizing the rights and participation of adolescents, arranging a foundation for the independent living of adolescents, excavating and supporting adolescents in blind spots, establishing policy centered on the demanders, approaching the lifespan perspective, comprehensive support for life in general, the need of flexibility in mid/long term policy plans, and

systematic performance management.

The Delphi method and FGI for specialists verified the necessity of overall reformation of the promotion system about youth policy, establishment and promotion of policy centered on the demanders, innovation of youth activity policy and activation of activities, support for adolescents at risk and the mental health of adolescents, and the improvement of labor conditions for youth counselors and empowerment. The opinion investigation conducted on adolescents derived high demands about pushing ahead with a policy that satisfies the requests of the demanders such as reinforcing career support, requirements for a policy that is highly perceivable, guaranteeing youth rights and paradigm changes about youth participation, promotion of youth policy considering their life cycle and developmental

stages, and resolving a relative gap in youth policy.

Based on the research results, this study established a policy vision that should be pursued for mid/long-term youth policy such as “youth as participating citizens, youth that enjoys blissful daily life, and youth to lead the future.” Additionally, 5 strategic objectives to realize the policy vision were proposed as the following, ①sustainable youth policy, ②youth policy that proactively corresponds to environmental changes, ③youth policy that guarantees the rights of adolescent citizens, ④ youth policy without discrimination and exclusion, ⑤ establishment of efficient·effective youth policy promotion system. Furthermore, 21 detailed promotion strategies were deduced to fulfill the policy vision and 5 strategic objectives.

# Developing Youth-led Strategy for achieving 2050 carbon neutrality

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Se-young(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kang, Kyung-kuen(Research Fellow)



The aim of this study was to develop policy measures to ensure youth rights and participation in dealing with climate crisis and in achieving a carbon-neutral society. For doing so, main issues and research questions regarding the discourse of youth-centeredness in achieving carbon-neutrality were identified in terms of youth right and the various conditions that affect young people's present and future lives. Also, the recent policies in the EU and eight European countries were analyzed with a focus on the ways of supporting youth climate action, and implications were drawn upon to develop youth participation in the climate policy governance and to expand the scope of youth policy in Korea. The perspective of youth right was

also adopted to analyze the current development in carbon-neutrality policy in Korea and to explore the conditions of youth participation through case studies.

In this study, a nationwide survey of 3,024 youths in the fifth to ninth graders was conducted to understand the youth's perception, attitude and action regarding climate change. A youth participatory action research in collaboration with two youth centers was adopted in developing a model of youth participation in the climate policy. Based on the research results, the study proposed policy suggestions under the slogan, 'youth-led carbon neutral future through realizing youth rights.'

Keyword : climate crisis, carbon neutrality policy, youth right, youth participation, youth climate action

# 2022 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Jin-ku(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Jeon, Hyeon-jeong(Associate Research Fellow)

Lee, Young-hae(Researcher)



The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (“KCYPs”) is conducted recurrently for children and youth at different times to build longitudinal data that can comprehensively identify the growth and development of participants. The aim is to provide fundamental data that can be used to establish related policies and applied in academic studies.

Started in 2003, the KCYPs has continued into 2022 in three stages. KCYPs 2018, which is the third stage of the panel survey, launched with the purpose of building data that systematically and multifacetedly examines the overall change patterns of children and youths’ growth and development.

The original panel of KCYPs 2018 consisted of two cohorts, elementary school grade 4 and middle school year 1, with around 2,500 individuals in each cohort (total 5,197) in 2018. Some 5,000 guardians of the original panel were also included as survey participants since the first year of survey. Furthermore, since the second year of KCYPs 2018 (in 2019), approximately 2,000 siblings of the original panel (1,000 for each cohort) were included to observe various patterns in family relationships, such as sibling and fraternal birth order effects. The survey area of KCYPs 2018 was founded on the

ecological perspective that people grow through interactions through the complex environmental system surrounding them. Some survey items and questions from KCYPs 2010 were used in KCYPs 2018 to draw comparisons between the two surveys. Additionally, new questions were developed and previous questions were revised to reflect changes in survey participant’s age and development environment.

In the fifth year of KCYPs 2018 carried out in 2022, in addition to basic modules covering children and youths’ individual development and development environment, questions on career readiness were included as a special module.

The year of 2021, the fourth year of KCYPs 2018, was the period when both cohorts of elementary school grade 4 and middle school year 1 transitioned to higher schools. It was also the period of the COVID-19 pandemic and relevant social distancing measures, which made it unfeasible to conduct individual interviews at home. This circumstance had the effect of a 4.9% decrease in panel retention rate compared to that of the third year of survey in 2020 (92.3%).

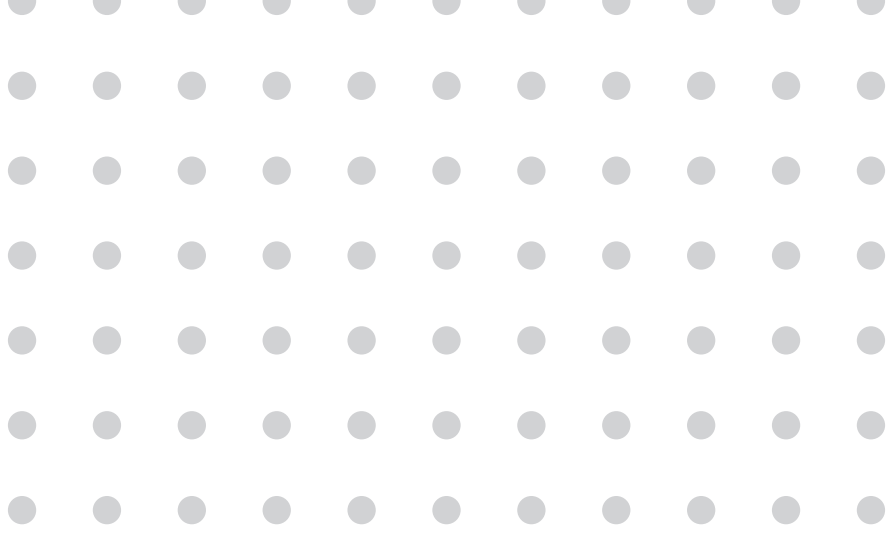
The initial data (draft) that include weighted survey outcomes of the fourth year of KCYPs 2018 was

first opened to researchers who submitted research plans to the Conference on Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey in May 2022. The final data was published in December 2022 on the website of Youth and Children Data Archive (<http://www.nypi.re.kr/archive>) by confirming the weighted values and including a codebook and user's guide.

The 11th Conference on KCYPS was held on November 18, 2022 in the format of an online conference in the metaverse (Gather Town) co-sponsored by 15 academic societies in the field of children and youths. A total of 36 papers were

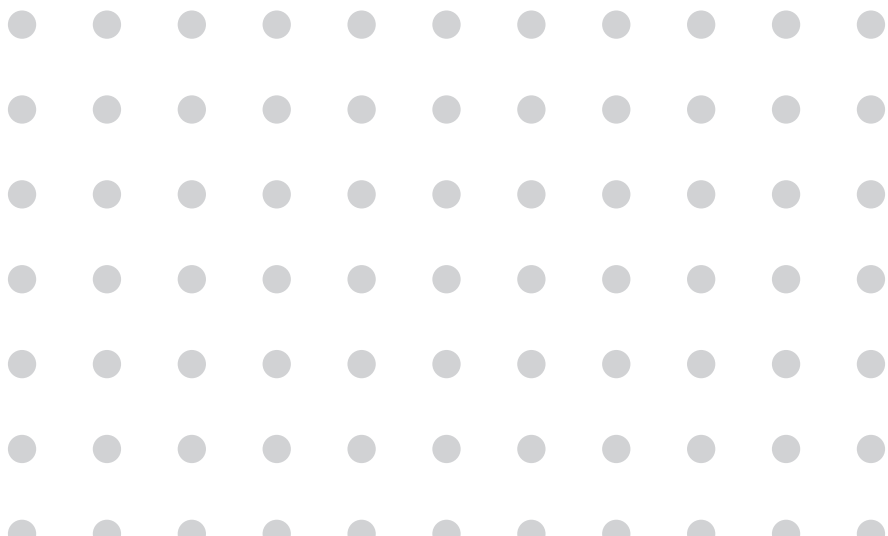
presented (33 in general division and 3 from graduate student competition winners), and an additional six were released during the graduate student poster session.

We have performed the task of reviewing a list of graduate theses and academic papers employing data from KCYPS 2003, KCYPS 2010 and KCYPS 2018 annually. Between 2004 and October 2022, KCYPS data were used in a total of 3,817 papers and reports, and the number is expected to increase continuously in the future.



# 02

**Media & Culture Lab**  
for Youth





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

Senior Researcher

Choi, Yong-hwan(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Jwa, Dong-hoon(Research Fellow)



This study examined how the metaverse experienced by adolescents affects them to consider ways to incorporate or use metaverse technology as an innovation model for youth policy. The concept of the metaverse, the current state of its application, and studies of metaverse-related youth policy and projects were analyzed through a literature review. Furthermore, strategies of application of the metaverse were examined using the following methods: (1) an analysis of metaverse-related adolescents' status, (2) a performance analysis of behavioral experiment on using the metaverse based on temporal difference, and (3) an opinion survey of on-site professionals of adolescents using analytic hierarchy process and importance-performance analysis methods. In addition, focus group interviews were carried out in small groups to analyze the utilization of the metaverse built by adolescents and issues that may arise upon practical implementation.

The results of analysis suggest the following nine policy measures: ① “enact laws to protect adolescents using the metaverse;” ② “provide education for future-oriented economic activities and economic values related to the metaverse” and ③ “stimulate the growth of future talents related to the metaverse during adolescent years” to foster digitally talented individuals in the future; ④ “reduce the educational gap and cost of private education through the metaverse” and ⑤ “carry out projects to establish social safety nets tailored to adolescents using the metaverse” as ways to provide support according to the needs of individuals; ⑥ “modernize future adolescent activity programs” and ⑦ “increase adolescent participation through metaverse platforms” as ways to update youth policies (activities, protection and welfare); ⑧ “carry out projects to support psychological emotions of individuals using the metaverse”; and finally, ⑨ “use augmented reality and virtual reality in school education.”

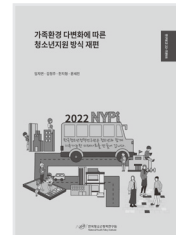
# Reorganization of youth support method according to diversification of family environment

## Senior Researcher

Lim, Jee-youn(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Han, Ji-hyoung(Researcher)



The purpose of this study is to propose a plan to reorganize the youth support method by identifying the reality and needs of adolescents by life cycle according to the diversification of the family environment.

To this end, this study conducted a mobile survey targeting a total of 2,042 adolescents in and out of school between the ages of 9 and 24 (elementary, middle, and high school age) by life cycle across the country. An in-depth interview was conducted.

As a result of the survey, there are various types of families due to changes in the family environment surrounding adolescents. According to the survey on the type of family members, there are various types such as biological parents, paternal and maternal grandparents, biological brothers and sisters, relatives and stepparents, new brothers and sisters, and parents' girlfriends and boyfriends. As a place of character education, the family function is recognized as important. The group with a low family support base (emotion + food, clothing and shelter) tended to experience relatively more various events and difficulties in the family environment experienced during adolescence. While there was little difference in daily life events such as moving and hospitalization, relatively significant differences

were found in mental illness, divorce, runaway, assault, remarriage, alcoholism, suicide, and debt collection.

As a countermeasure for family problems, more than half of the high school and adolescent parent groups responded that they “just don’t want to do anything,” and in particular, the response of adolescent parents that they “harm themselves” was relatively high. As a result of the survey on lethargy, disconnection, self-harm, and strange behavior, the difference by family support base, economic level, gender, age, school level, and academic level showed the highest difference. The lower the happiness level, the higher the rate of choosing lethargy, external disconnection, self-harm, and strange behavior as coping measures when worried about changes in the family environment. Therefore, it is necessary to reorganize the support methods of schools and community service organizations that promote self-esteem, recognition, and communication through policy support that enhances the happiness of youth. As a result of interviews, they want support for emotional difficulties caused by moving, divorce, and remarriage. It was found that when difficulties within the family occur, they are in difficulties because they do not know the service information

path, and adolescents do not talk about family difficulties to others first. Elementary school students find it difficult to do housework and care for their siblings, high school students try to solve their problems on the Internet, out-of-school youth take the GED, college students receive professional counseling and treatment, and parents experience difficulties in the application process for service support. If you feel very difficult in experiencing changes in your family environment and coping with them in the early stages, and you feel that you do not have a support base within your family, you either deny yourself the difficulties in your family problems or do not trust external resources very much. Since the family environment is not a situation in which adolescents can choose in most

cases, lethargy was severe during adolescence when sensitivity was developed. It was recognized that emotional support and information on services that can receive help are needed in order to cope well in the early stages when experiencing difficult situations due to family environment.

Based on these research results, this study focuses on strengthening the ability to respond to family changes in adolescence as policy directions: 1) individual support for adolescents in family unit policy support, 2) prompt discovery and response to difficulties within the family, 3) life cycle elementary, middle, and Support according to the characteristics of high school and high school was proposed.

**Keywords :** family change, youth support

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

Senior Researcher

Lee, Chang-ho(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Kyeong-sang(Senior Research Fellow)



The purpose of this (third-year) study is to understand the media usage of and influence of the media on late adolescents (ages 19 to 24) and suggest customized policies for them.

For this purpose, this study conducted an online survey of 2,214 late adolescents and held focus group interviews with 20 late adolescents. It also analyzed the changes of late adolescents over the past five years (2017-2021) based on the Korean Media Panel Survey data constructed by the Korea Information Society Development Institute.

The survey analysis results showed that, although the rate of metaverse use among young people is low, many of them said that they would use it in the future, which means that the use of the metaverse will likely increase in the near future. When it comes to the use of streaming services such as Netflix, the rate of use was so high that it had become a part of young people's daily life, and they tend to obtain information on current affairs through YouTube and other portals. Late adolescents encountered a lot of hate speech online; most frequently, they were exposed to hate speech against women, men, and homosexuals, among others. When using YouTube for non-learning purposes, they were exposed to a lot of hate speech against women and men in particular.

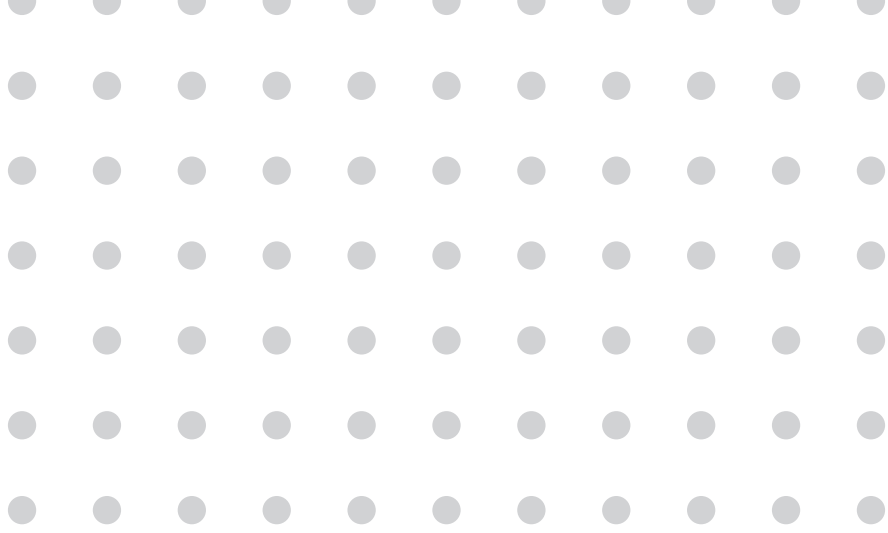
Also, most late adolescents have a smartphone, which they mainly use for watching YouTube, chatting, and using social media, with Instagram being used the most. Meanwhile, influencers were found to have a significant effect on their decisions to purchase products and an insignificant effect on their political decision-making process. As for the media literacy competencies of late adolescents, ethical competencies were high, but social communication competencies, such as expressing opinions and discussing political and social issues, were low. Late adolescents believe that the most necessary and important media education for them is education on how to determine whether news or article coverage and reporting are accurate and fair, how to assess the truthfulness of information, and how to find and analyze reliable information on the Internet.

As a result of the interview survey, it was found that late adolescents were using media such as YouTube for various reasons, including political participation, social participation, career preparation, leisure, and communication. They also used it to obtain political information, such as information on voting, pointing out that false and biased information were a problem in this regard. In particular, they thought that

YouTube's AI recommendation algorithm amplifies the bias in the information they receive. They also used media to participate in social issues, feeling that false and biased information, abusive language, slander, and hate speech were major problems with such media. They used it for career preparation purposes as well, such as practical training, English study, music training, job preparation, and career information sharing, and they found it very helpful. As a result of the media panel survey data analysis, the characteristics of personal media device use of late adolescents showed a tendency to favor tablet PCs and wearable devices over smartphones over the past five years, especially during the COVID-19 period. In particular, the use of streaming services and broadcasting/video apps showed a sharp increase during the pandemic. Late adolescents'

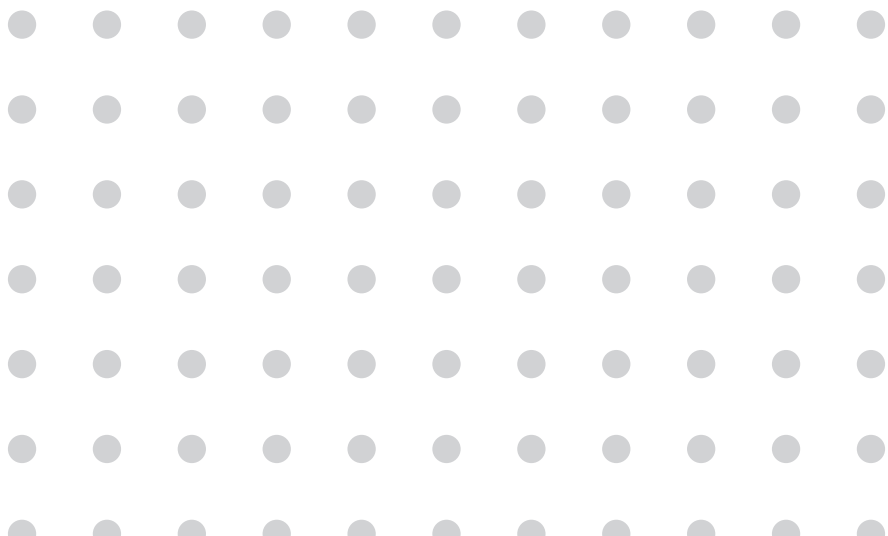
ability to critically review media was slightly stronger than that of teenagers, but remained at a moderate level. Their concern over online privacy infringement was higher than that of teenagers, recording a slightly high level.

Based on these results, this study suggests several policy strategies for late adolescents: 1) enhancing the metaverse utilization capacity of late adolescents; 2) strengthening the media literacy competency of late adolescents; 3) reinforcing education related to social hate and cyber violence for late adolescents; 4) increasing media content on career preparation and vocational training for late adolescents; and 5) strengthening the media competency of late adolescents in cooperation with colleges and local communities.



# 03

## Creativity & Innovation Lab for Youth



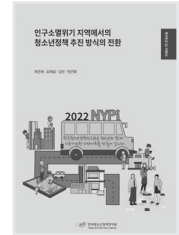
# The transition of the implementation of youth policies in regions at risk of population extinction

Senior Researcher

Choi, In-jae(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Oh, Hae-sub(Senior Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to examine how youth policies have been implemented so far and to develop policy measures in order to make a transition in how youth policies are implemented in regions at risk of population extinction.

First, we consulted experts to identify issues related to regions at risk of population extinction and problems in how youth policies have been implemented so far. We also analyzed the demographic status of the regions at risk of population extinction and reviewed the current youth policy implementation system and how they are implemented in practice. In addition, efforts were made to collect and analyze local and international cases on interconnections and cooperation between human and physical resources in communities as well as different support policies.

For local case studies, we visited four regions—Goseong in Gyeongnam Province, the Mt. Jiri region, Nonsan City in Chungnam Province, and Okcheon City in Chungbuk Province, where we interviewed experts in public and private sectors, public officials, and activists to understand these regions' status and analyzed regional cases. For overseas case studies, we reviewed literature on cases in Japan and Denmark. In the pursuit of a

transition in how youth policies are implemented in the regions at risk of population extinction, we surveyed experts in relevant fields and youths. The surveys were twofold: a primary questionnaire and secondary focus group interviews for in-depth discussions based on the findings from the primary questionnaire. In addition, we organized a colloquium on the roles and challenges of regional media and conferences on relevant policies implemented in the regions at risk of population extinction and cases of cooperation using community networks. We also held forums in cooperation with local governments to facilitate public debates on how to change the youth policies. Finally, we organized policy research working groups with those from government agencies, local governments, and educational offices.

Based on these activities, we found the following implications. First, social awareness of the severity of decreases in youth population should be promoted. Thorough analysis of relevant environments and objective understanding thereof are required. Second, regional characteristics should be taken into consideration when establishing and implementing policies. Doing so requires a bottom-up policy implementation approach by which local

governments develop plans and policies that meet regional needs. Youths, who are direct beneficiaries of these policies, should be engaged in this process. Third, it is essential to discover resources and develop various human-physical resource networks in communities, and it is required to establish an intermediate support organization to lead interconnections and cooperation between these resources. Fourth, in regions at risk of population extinction, ensuring youths' right to mobility and providing them with space for autonomy is urgently needed. To do so, alternatives should be developed in cooperation with resident autonomy groups, schools, and communities supported by local governments. Fifth, tailored support that meets individual youths' needs should be strengthened, and a support system should be established. Lastly, in regions at risk of population extinction, programs should be implemented in collaboration with relevant ministries rather than by individual ministries pursuing their own programs. This will allow for saving budget and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the policy.

Through the above-stated research process, we set a

policy vision for the transition of how youth policies are implemented in regions at risk of population extinction and developed and suggested four policy tasks and 11 detailed tasks. Under the policy vision of "balanced growth of all youths and a brighter future for the community," the three policy goals were set: (1) analyze youth policy environments in regions at risk of population extinction and build foundations for policy implementation, (2) build systems for interconnection and cooperation with community resources and other ministries' programs, and (3) establish tailored support systems to promote the healthy growth of individual youths.

The policy tasks are as follows: (1) analyze the environment in regions at risk of population extinction and social awareness building, (2) build foundations for the implementation of youth policies in regions at risk of population extinction, (3) strengthen youth autonomy and establish and pursue demand-centered policies, and (4) improve the efficiency of policies through interconnections and cooperation with community networks and ministries. For each of these four policy tasks, we proposed two or three detailed tasks, totaling to 11 tasks.

**Keywords:** regions at risk of population extinction, transition in policy promotion, community network, interministerial policy interconnection, public-private cooperative governance building.



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

Senior Researcher

Choi, Jeong-won(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Jiyeon(Associate Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to construct baseline data and investigate the impact of the pandemic on the social competence of Generation MZ (a term coined to combine Millennials and Generation Z) as they transitioned into youth and emerging adulthood during the COVID-19 pandemic. After more than two years of social distancing, Generation MZ experienced face-to-face interaction and communication challenges in educational and work-space settings. There are concerns in certain parts of Korea's society that Generation MZ may suffer from social withdrawal issues or, at the very least, lack appropriate social skills due to prolonged social isolation. In 2021, the Korean Ministry of Education published a Comprehensive Educational Recovery Plan from COVID to establish a new teaching program as students return to full face-to-face learning. In a subsection of that recovery plan, called Recovery from Learning Loss, introduced tackling the lack of social competence in youth. The policy reflects the concerns raised by society. Social withdrawal and social competence issues should not be dismissed as isolated issues experienced among youth and early adults during the pandemic, as these issues will affect them for the rest of their lives.

Despite this, no empirical evidence supports the

notion that the COVID-19 pandemic affected the social competence of Generation MZ, so claims that this generation lacks social competence should be dealt with under scrutiny. Social competence is not confined to just one concept but encompasses many meanings beyond physical proximity alone as a means of social and emotional interaction.

This study aims to investigate the social competence of Generation MZ from a multilateral perspective beyond the premise that people only acquire social skills offline through face-to-face interactions. This was accomplished by reviewing the theory of social development and the diverse concepts and characteristics of social competence. This study referred to existing studies that outlined the concept of social competence from various perspectives and characteristics. The definition of social competence in this study was refined to be someone with a personality capable of successfully engaging and maintaining social interactions in a social context, comprehending the social skills needed for engaging in social relationships, functioning in social situations, and being able to adapt to their society. In categorizing the definition of social competence, 13 subfactors were added: empathy, self-control, assertiveness, cooperation, sociability, autonomy,

diligence, stability, leadership, responsibility, compliance, interpersonal, and communication skills.

Based on existing studies and expert peer reviews, a questionnaire and instruments were developed to conduct an empirical analysis of the social competence of youth and early adults from Generation MZ. An FGI (Focus Group Interview) and a survey was also conducted. Two groups of a total of 39 participants were interviewed in the FGI, each group consisting of 5 different social groups (Middle school student, High school student, University student, Entry-level employee, and Management-level employee). For the survey, the sample size is 5,271 (1,471 youth students, 400 drop-out youth, 800 university students, 1,300 (male and female) Millennials, and 1,300 (male and female) Generation X). The participants were asked about their social competence, their preference for online or offline social interaction, and their values regarding these two methods of socializing, as well as their level of satisfaction with their organization and daily routines, and their psychological sense of well-being.

The study then examined literature that introduced policies that Generation MZ received to advance

their social competence to date. For the Millennials, two sets of questions were asked, one in school before graduation and the other during adulthood after graduation. During each period, they were asked about the social skills that were emphasized and the policies that supported them. The timeline for Generation Z focused on the type of social competence they demonstrated the strongest during their youth and the policies that supported such competence before and after COVID. The research also included foreign case studies (Japan and the United States).

Finally, we consulted several groups of field experts (middle/high school teachers, Ministry of Education officials, out-of-school youth program staff, professors, youth center staff, and corporate HR recruiters) who play critical roles in developing the social skills of adolescents and youth of Generation MZ. These experts provided information on the social traits of that generation, guidelines and practices that should be implemented, and support measures for the generation. By examining these processes, this study identified policy implications that can be used to advance the understanding of and development of Generation MZ's social competence.

# A Study on Strengthening the Foundation for Local Government Youth Policy Promotion: Focusing on Finance and Infrastructure

Senior Researcher

Kim, Young-han(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Eugene(Senior Research Fellow)



This study identifies the status of the foundation for promoting youth policy of local governments through a fact-finding survey and suggests infrastructure construction plans to strengthen such foundation. It also presents a plan to secure finance in an active manner by analyzing the needs and problems of local governments concerning the financial resources for support youth projects.

The main results are as follows. First, in the case of the current status of the foundation for youth policy promotion, the installation rate of the youth development committee was high at 70.6% in all local governments, but the non-installation rate was high at 58.5% in counties (gun). In terms of the establishment of organizations dedicated to youth development, the rate of local governments where such an organization is not installed was high at 79.4%.

The proportion of local governments with public servants in charge of youth development policy is low at 37.5% in metropolitan cities and provinces, 47.2% in local self-governing cities, 36.6% in local self-governing counties (gun), and 39.0% in local self-governing districts (gu). The installation rate of the youth advisory committee was as high as 57.9% on average, but in the case of metropolitan cities and provinces, it was very low at 12.5%.

Regarding the establishment and operation of the youth organization council, most local governments have not established this, and the establishment rate in metropolitan local governments was 37.5%. Only 8.7% of local governments are raising and operating local youth development funds.

Second, in the case of financial support for and operation status of youth policies, analysis of the budget composition of local government by the item revealed that the youth budget compared to the total budget of local governments in the surveyed area was 1.9%, and the budget of youth departments was 3.78%; it is very lacking considering that the social welfare budget accounted for 35.4%. The average education budget of local governments was KRW 64,744 million, which is 4.5% of the total budget. Comparing this to the youth budget of local governments accounting only for 1.9%, the investment of local governments in the youth sector is expanding, primarily focusing on schools. Of the total budget of KRW 13,700 million for government-supported youth projects, KRW 2,132 million was from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, KRW 1,784 million was from metropolitan local governments, and KRW 9,887 million was paid by the local governments.

The key policy recommendations derived from the research results are as follows. First, as a measure to strengthen the infrastructure for promoting local government youth policy, a dedicated administrative organization needs to be established and an appropriate amount of budget allocated to vitalize the operation of local youth development committees. As youth policies are gradually subdivided and advanced, it is necessary to reinforce manpower and have full-time public officials dedicated to youth development organizations with professional experience. Treatment should be improved by implementing a professional position system for public officials dedicated to youth development policies and introduce special job allowances for youth policy-related positions. In the case of youth-related facilities, the burden on local government is gradually increasing since

labor, management, operation costs, and other expenses are not subsidized by the government; hence, support from the central government and local youth development fund is needed. Second, as a method to strengthen the finances for local government youth policies, for the matching fund project, the government should pay a larger portion of the fund while reducing the burden of local governments by adjusting the matching fund ratio based on the degree of financial independence. It is also necessary to amend Article 3 of the “Regulations on Subsidies for Educational Expenses of Local Governments” to include out-of-school youth policy projects so that these subsidies can be used not only for projects improving school education conditions pursuant to the Local Education Finance Subsidy Act but also for related youth policies.

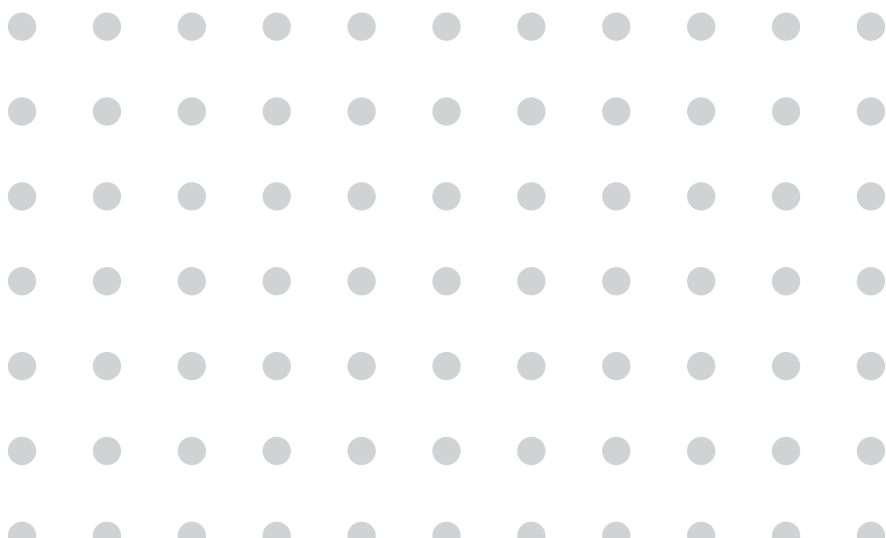
Keywords: Local government, Youth, Youth policy, Foundation for promotion, Finance, Infrastructure





# 04

## Human Rights Lab for Youth



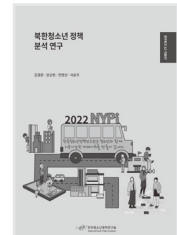
# A Study on the Analysis of North Korean Youth Policy

## Senior Researcher

Kim,, Kyung-jun(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Mo, Sang-hyun(Senior Research Fellow)



This study has systematically analyzed the youth-related policies of the North Korean authorities from Kim Jong-un coming into power until recent times and studied the major details by area. It has analyzed how these policies are realized and changing in the everyday life of North Korean youth through the perspective of North Koreans who defected during adolescence and scholars from North Korea. In addition, a comparison and analysis were made on the difference in youth policies between South and North Korea based on the results of such research, and presented the measures for exchange and cooperation between South and North Korean youth in preparation for recovery of homogeneity and the unification era.

To identify the current status of North Korean youth policy, major research methods such as literature and material studies, surveys, interview surveys, and focus group interviews were used. The study aimed to identify the North Korean youth policies before and after Kim Jong-un's rise to power, including the education and career path of youths, club and organization life, deviant behavior, economic activities, leisure activities, awareness of welfare system, the Korean wave and ideology education, and degree of cognition and participation

in North Korean youth projects by sampling 138 North Korean defectors who have experienced adolescent period before and after 2012 when Kim Jong-un came into power using the snowball method. Interview surveys were conducted between August 5 to August 16, 2021, on 10 North Korean defectors who experienced adolescence during the Kim Jong-il and Kim Jong-un regimes to identify details difficult to understand with factual surveys. This survey was conducted for 1 to 1 hour and 30 minutes by using a one-on-one individual interview method. For focus group interviews (FGI), group interviews were conducted with a relevant topic within 2 hours each through 2 sessions on a total of 9 scholars from North Korea in order to identify the actual status of North Korean youth policy and prepare policies for Inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation.

Through these methods, the researchers have developed tasks for Inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation such as tasks related to Youth unification education, tasks related to Inter-Korean youth exchange, and tasks for establishing a foundation in preparation for the unification era. First of all, regarding policy tasks related to youth unification education, the researchers have

discovered educational tasks focusing on indirect experiences and provided objective information to enhance the effect of unification education by strengthening the objective awareness of North Korea, realizing unification education for Inter-Korean youth exchange, expanding unification education focusing on experiential activities, leadership education for fostering South and North Korean youth talents in the unification era, and engaging in social integration camp with North Korean defector youths. Secondly, the tasks related to North Korean youth exchange focused on preparing a foundation for youth to grow into a talent of the Korean peninsula from the process of preserving and developing the shared history and culture, natural resources and environment of North and South Korea by carrying out Inter-Korean youth exchanges in connection to international organizations such as UNESCO; promoting cyber exchange and IT competitions for South and North Korean youths; hosting Northeast Asian youth forum and joint participation by South and North Korean youth; engaging in Inter-Korean youth exchanges with environmental protection activities

as a theme; developing and promoting exchange projects through supporting small group activities; discovering traditional folk games and hosting events; developing and supporting Korean cultural heritage protection and historical culture exploration activities; and having youth exchanges for recovering homogeneity of South and North Korea through invitation and dispatches. Thirdly, regarding tasks for establishing a foundation in preparation of the unification era, the researchers have developed tasks for facilities, leaders, and promotion system with a mid-to-long term vision and goals aiming to foster talents for recovering the homogeneity and developing a unified Korea by establishing a basic plan for Inter-Korean youth exchange & cooperation policies; conducting constant monitoring of South and North Korean youth policies; establishing a network between private organizations related to Inter-Korean youth exchange & cooperation; identifying demands for youth facilities and exchange of youth leaders to perform youth activity policies for the unification era; and installing and operating South & North Korean youth exchange & cooperation and policy-developing organizations.

**Keywords:** North Korean youth, North Korean youth policy, South & North Korean youth policy, North Korean defector, North Korean defector youth, South & North Korean youth, Inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation, recovery of homogeneity, unification era, youth unification education



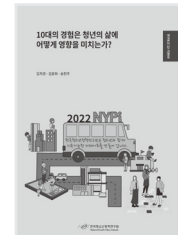
# How do teenage experiences affect young people's lives?

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Ji-kyung(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Yunhee(Associate Research Fellow)



This study attempted to find a critical chaining key which is essential in designing policy structure and derive a policy plan needed to reinforce such chain in the belief that policy chaining that connects adolescent and youth policies, a target policy in a life course, is needed. To achieve the objectives of the study efficiently within time and budget limits, research approach and methods were constructed, using a sequential mixed method design as a framework. Specifically, factors affecting young adults' subjective wellness and their influence were empirically analyzed with secondary data through a questionnaire survey. In addition, the context of specific experience formation process and influences during adolescence was investigated through an in-

depth interview.

The analysis of the influence of experiences during adolescence on the quality of young adults' lives through qualitative and quantitative analysis reached the conclusion that disadvantaged adolescents' negative experiences, especially psychological and emotional health management, should be a key chain in connecting adolescent and youth policies.

Based on such conclusion, this study set a policy goal of "Reduction of Negative Experiences during Adolescence Affecting the Quality of Adolescents' and Young Adults' Lives and their Influences" and proposed 4 strategies and 12 specific assignments as a policy plan.

Keywords: Adolescence, Experience, Youth, Policy, Chaining

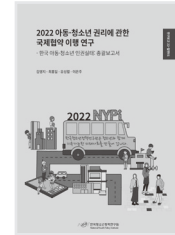
# A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2022 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights

Senior Researcher

Kim, Young-gi(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Hong-il(Researcher)



This study aims to understand the current status of the human rights of children and youth in Korea and provide policy recommendations for improving such rights by monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and analyzing the current status of the human rights of children and youth. It presents the results of the sixth year of the third research project on the human rights of children and youth, the goal of which is to strengthen the monitoring of the UNCRC.

The government of the Republic of Korea, as a party to the UNCRC, must strive to protect and promote the human rights of children and youth, as stipulated in the Convention. Meanwhile, the status of the human rights of children and youth in Korea is being monitored by the UNCRC.

This study began when the UNCRC recommended the establishment of a data collection system to ensure continuous monitoring of the status of and progress on the human rights of children and youth. This monitoring is carried out based on indicators of the human rights of children and youth produced using the results of the Children's and Youth Rights Survey (CYRS), administrative statistics, and survey statistics in other fields in accordance with the child/youth rights indicator system developed under the

UNCRC.

The Children's and Youth Rights Survey (CYRS) provides Official statistics on the status of the human rights of students in Korea from the fourth year of elementary school to the final (third) year of high school. The CYRS data are used to present results on 42 of the 115 indicators of the child/youth rights indicator system.

In 2022, the “right to education of children and youth with disabilities” was selected as a special theme for monitoring conducted under the UNCRC, further examining the status of inclusive education for those eligible for special education. For in-depth analysis using CYRS data, the impact of the human rights environment of schools on students’ intention to drop out of school was studied.

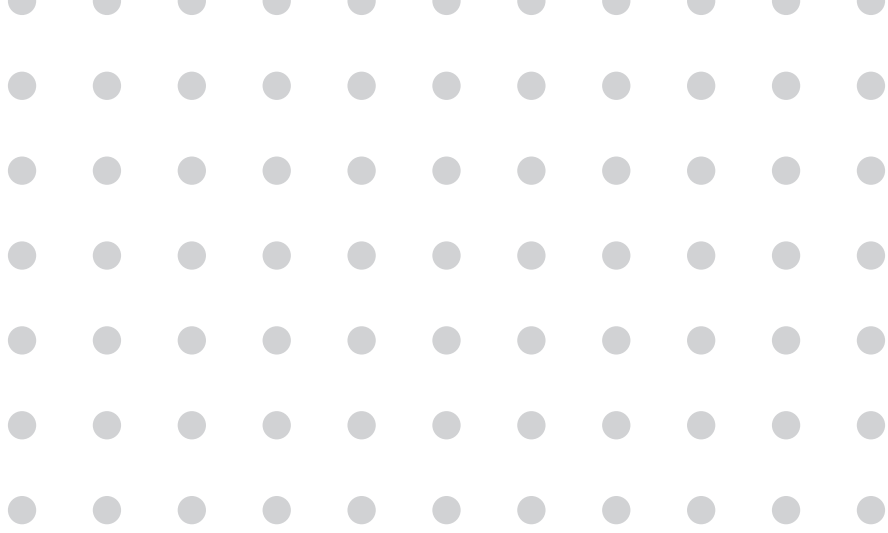
Through expert opinion surveys, workshops, and policy consultations with relevant government ministries, the performance and limitations of the implementation of the 5th and 6th UNCRC recommendations were reviewed, and 14 major policy initiatives were proposed based on comprehensive analysis of the results of UNCRC implementation monitoring and the status of the human rights of children and youth.

The results and data of the CYRS, which is

conducted annually, are accumulated as time-series data and uploaded to the data archive sites of the National Youth Policy Institute, Korean Statistical

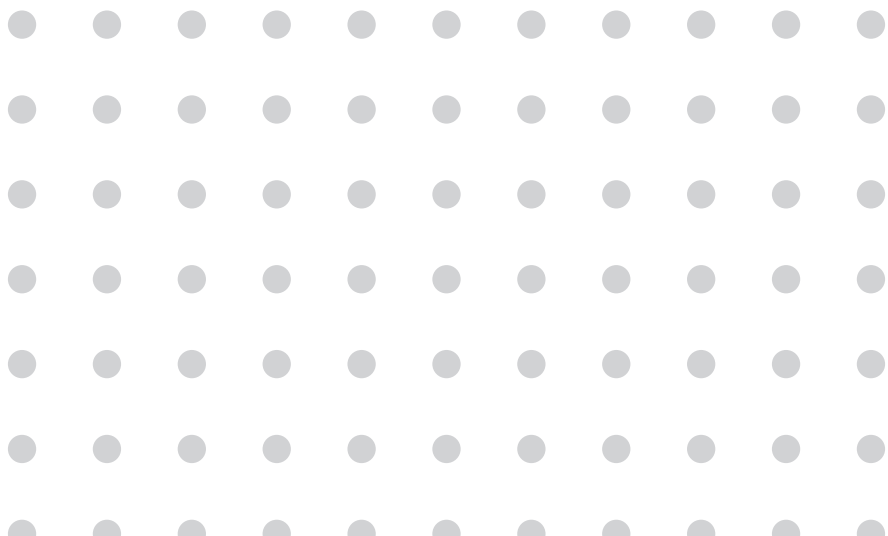
Information Service (KOSIS), and MicroData Integrated Service (MDIS).

Keywords: children's rights, human rights of youth, human rights indicators, Children's and Youth Rights Survey(CYRS), UN Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC), human rights monitoring



# 05

## Quality of Life Lab for Youth



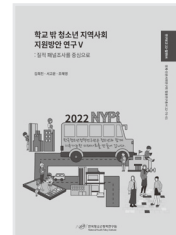
# Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources V

Senior Researcher

Kim, Heui-jin(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Suh, Go-woon(Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to devise support plans for out-of-school youth that are out of the public education system so that they can grow into healthy members of the society by closely identifying and analyzing the life and experiences after dropping out of school, career development in the process of transition to adulthood, and support experience and needs. In particular, this year's study is the last of the 5-year research titled "A Study on Community-based Support for Out-of-school Youths: With a Focus on Qualitative Panel Data", and it is conducted to derive comprehensive support plans by combining the results of the studies conducted in 2018-2021 and the results of this year's study. Moreover, regarding research on community support systems, we combined the results of the studies conducted in 2018-2021 depending on the size of the region and the results of this year's study to seek community support systems considering the regional differences in terms of support for out-of-school youth.

To achieve this research purpose, this study used various qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. First, we reviewed administrative statistics and data on the size of out-of-school youth and community support and examined previous

studies on transition to adulthood, community support, and qualitative longitudinal research. Next, we conducted interviews with the previous panel of 27 out-of-school youths in their mid- to late 20s and a new panel of 24 youths in their mid- to late teens and analyzed the results with focus on policy task development. As a study on community support systems, we conducted focus group interviews (FGI) with field workers at Out-of-School Youth Support Centers, Counseling & Welfare Centers for Youth, and career experience institutions, as well as a survey on workers at Out-of-School Youth Support Centers in medium-sized regions that did not participate in the previous year's survey, and analyzed the results. Moreover, we combined the policy tasks suggested thus far to derive comprehensive support plans for out-of-school youth and the tasks derived through this year's study and identified the priorities and importance based on the Analytic Hierarchy Process(AHP). In addition, this study went through the expert consulting process regarding the development and review of the validity of the interviews and questionnaire, and derivation of policy implications. Finally, as part of cooperative research, we conducted an in-depth analysis on various topics

about qualitative longitudinal data on out-of-school youth accumulated thus far with qualitative research experts.

Based on the analysis results, we established the policy vision of ‘healthy growth and independence of out-of-school youth’ and set the five following directions: ① improving the social awareness of out-of-school youth in diverse environments, ② strengthening the responsibilities of the nation and local governments in supporting out-of-school youth, ③ providing customized support for the development stages and demands of out-of-

school youth, ④ providing integrated support in a holistic view, and ⑤ providing support without discrimination or social exclusion. Based on these policy directions, we proposed various policy tasks as well as detailed tasks for each policy task, such as improving the system for discovering out-of-school youth, improving the social awareness and reducing discrimination of out-of-school youth, improving and reforming the support delivery system, expanding the scope of beneficiaries, and improving support programs and services.

**Keywords:** Out-of-school youth, qualitative longitudinal data, Out-of-School Youth Support Center, out-of-school youth community support systems, comprehensive support plans for out-of-school youth

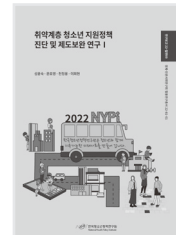
# A Study on the Diagnosis of Vulnerable Youth Support Policy and the Measures to Supplement the System

Senior Researcher

Sung, Yun-sook(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Moon, Ho-young(Research Fellow)



This study aims to properly diagnose government policies and come up with policy proposals to develop and improve the existing policies supporting vulnerable youth. According to this study, three elements are needed for vulnerable youth to design an independent life and grow into sound members of the society as well as future national growth engines: high-quality education, stable educational environment (welfare), and productive employment. Therefore, this study will be conducted for three years, which are divided into Year 1 (2022) for “education,” Year 2 (2023) for “welfare,” and Year 3 (2024) for “employment.”

The study found that vulnerable youth need three elements: high-quality education, stable educational environment (welfare), and productive employment to design autonomous and independent lives and grow into healthy members of the society and future national growth engines. In the first year, the foundation for the three-year research was established, such as defining and classifying vulnerable youth and creating a policy diagnosis framework. Next, government policies about education were analyzed

and diagnosed to come up with improvement plans. To this end, a literature review, overseas case analysis, expert consultation and working group, secondary data analysis, survey, and policy research meetings were conducted to analyze and diagnose government policies that are currently being implemented to support vulnerable youth.

The results showed that vulnerable youth is to be classified based on six domains of occurrence, and vulnerable social groups are technically in a “vulnerable position,” and their vulnerability has complex and multilayered causes. The results of diagnosing policies for vulnerable youth support indicated that most policies are too charity-like, problem-oriented, reactive, and fragmentary. It was difficult to identify the systematic connection between the projects of each government department.

Therefore, based on the key findings, policy implications, and policy tasks derived, this study set the policy goals and basic direction to guarantee the education rights of vulnerable youth. Accordingly, it identified 28 detailed policy tasks in four policy domains.

**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

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

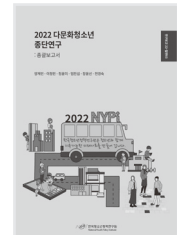
## Senior Researcher

Yang, Kye-min(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Jungmin(Associate Research Fellow)

Jung, Yoon-mi(Researcher)

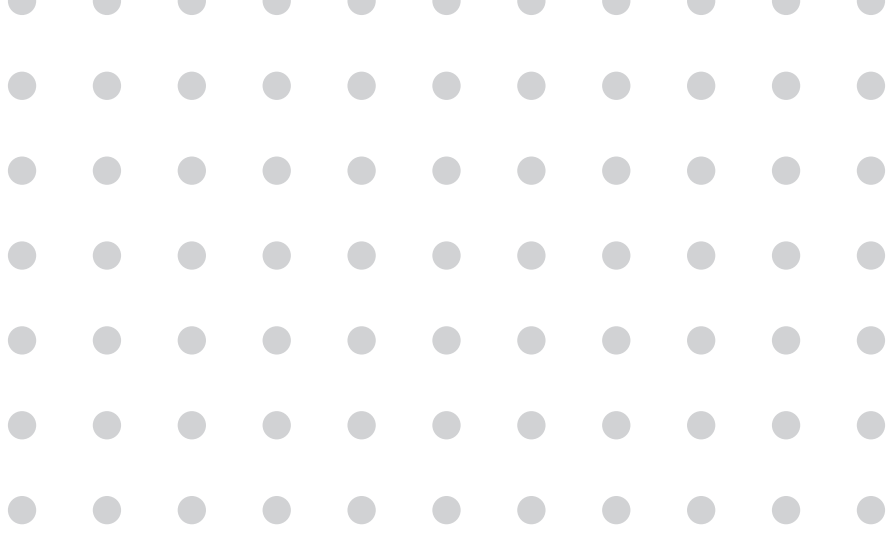


This study was accomplished for two purposes. The first is to provide the foundation of the scientific policies establishment and propulsion for the youths with multicultural background by obtaining basic data on their growth and development and by analyzing their developmental changes. The second is to set a direction of policies for the youth with multicultural background and make the detailed policies by analyzing the established panel data and current policies for them. The main research goal of 2022 is to understand the career paths of the youth with multicultural background in their late adolescence after graduating from high school and explore policy measures for them. The results of this study can be summarized as follows. First, the rate of youths with multicultural background in their late adolescence has increased as they grew, and the rate of such youths engaged in economic activities is lower than the employment rate of other youths. Second, the analysis of relevant policies found that those designed to support the youth with multicultural background in their late adolescence were limited to Korean language education and

vocational education. Third, only few youths with multicultural background are aware of such policies, which they have the difficulties to access even when they were aware of such measures. However, those who have the experiences of the policies were highly satisfied, which suggests the need to raise youth awareness of such measures and improve accessibility. Based on these results, this study suggests the following five policies: 1) the installation of a department in the central government for the adolescence's youths with immigrant backgrounds and the management of relevant policies; 2) the development and distribution of an app to provide information to the adolescence's youths with immigrant backgrounds; 3) a regularly held global job fair for the adolescence's youths with immigrant backgrounds; 4) a career mentoring and networking support project for the adolescence's youths with immigrant backgrounds; and 5) a tailored career employment support project for the adolescence's youths with immigrant backgrounds.

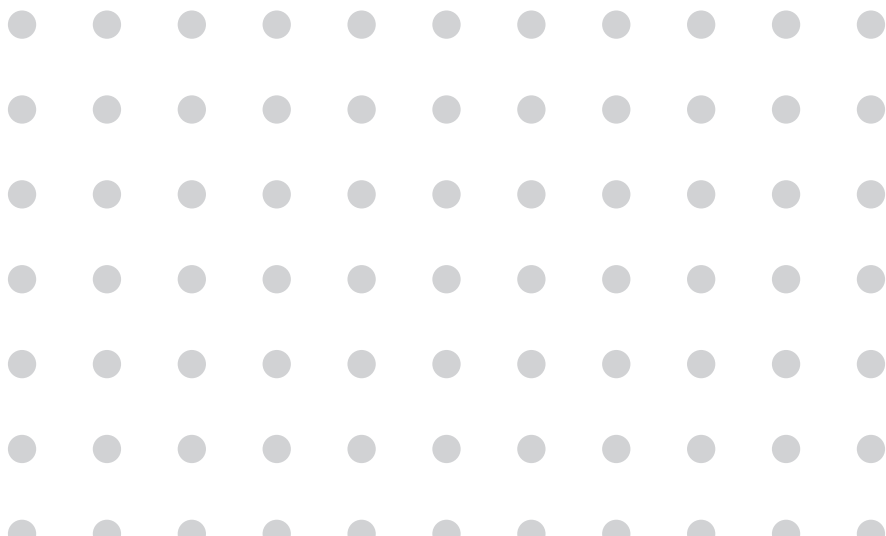






# 06

Youth Policy Lab



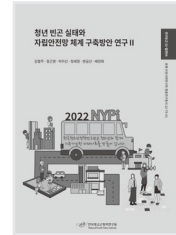
# Study of Youth Poverty Reality and Establishment of the Self-Reliance Safety Net System II

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung-joo(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Chang, Geun-young(Senior Research Fellow)



In its second year of three consecutive years of research, this study aims to prepare measures to establish a self-reliance safety net, based on the multidimensional reality of youth poverty, analysis of pathways to youth poverty, poverty awareness and policy needs centering on education and training and housing poverty

This year, the study primarily focused on the following: First, to discuss conceptualization related to youth poverty, analyze previous studies, review relevant policies and laws and programs, and conduct a case study on major countries; second, to conduct a multidimensional analysis on the situation of the 12 poverty indicators across six areas that the study had developed and established in its first year on the poverty reality of Korean youth, thereby presenting policy implications; third, to survey and analyze reality and perception of and policy needs

for major areas of youth poverty; fourth, to conduct an in-depth interview with young people in order to have deeper understanding of education and training and housing, which are the key areas of the second year; and fifth, to present policy implications and conclusions.

In conclusion, this study, based on various analysis results, drew a total of 12 policy tasks across three areas of education and training, housing and underlying laws and programs and infrastructure, which are this year's key themes related to the establishment of a self-reliance safety net to prevent and resolve youth poverty. And based on these the study proposed detailed measures of assistance to provide policy supports to the self-reliance of young people who are on the pathway to adulthood as well as the eradication of youth poverty.

Keywords: Youth, Multidimensional, Poverty, Reality, Self-Reliance Safety Net

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

Senior Researcher

Yoo, Min sang(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Shin, Dong-Hoon(Associate Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to organize the concept of independence of young people in the transitional stage of adulthood, and to present a framework and concrete measures for youth independence policy through quantitative and qualitative research. To this end, this study conducted literature study, quantitative study, qualitative study, domestic legal system analysis, private case analysis, and overseas case analysis. As a policy study for designing policies, this study suggested policy measures that can systematically support youth independence through youth policies.

In today's advanced society, young people are spending more time than in the past to accomplish their tasks as adults. In this newly emerging adulthood, problems and gaps experienced by young people are being reported, raising the need for social policy support. As a result, youth policies are developing, but there is a limit to progress toward independence support. This study was conducted in order to derive a plan to effectively support the independence of young people through government policies in such a situation. This study set three research questions for systematic study. First, what is the independence of youth in the transitional period and what are the goals that youth

policy should aim for universally? Second, what is the independence situation of young people in the transition period to adulthood, and how does the difference in independence appear? Third, to whom and in what form should support for the smooth transition of young people to adulthood be provided?

The analysis results are as follows. First, independence in the adult transition period has not yet been agreed upon academically and politically, but it is used only for those who have difficulty in becoming independent, and policies that can provide systematic support are lacking. Therefore, the independence of young people should be able to encompass many young people as a goal of a more universal social policy and should be guaranteed as social rights and civil rights. Second, it is common for young people to not feel fully grown up even after they reach the age of adulthood under the civil law. This confusion appeared to change as the young people grew older and became aware that they were self-reliant, that is, the transition to adulthood. However, more than half of the adolescents in the transitional stage thought it was difficult to achieve independence on their own, and said that there was a gap due to the economic background of their

families.

Third, in order to support the independence of young people, it is necessary to devise a way to reduce the gap between these family backgrounds. To this end, a broad-based approach is required, such as preparing the legal and institutional basis for transitioning adults, economic support and housing support, support for network formation, and support for basic independence capabilities. In addition, it is necessary to implement support for special needs for independence as well as universal support so that all young people can have a first start in society. This

study suggested 24 tasks in 6 areas related to it.

In conclusion, it is necessary to ‘guarantee the independence for all young people as a right’. The independence of young people in the transition period should be recognized as a right that people should be guaranteed universally and systematically. In particular, youth policies should be developed in the direction of establishing a system that can support independence so that various independence-related systems can be closely related to the lives of young people, and providing mid-to-long-term support.

**Keywords:** Youth independence, youth independence support, youth case management, emerging adulthood

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

Senior Researcher

Kim, Jiyon(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Back, Hye-jeong(Senior Research Fellow)



This study is intended to identify and focus on out-of-reach youth, who are defined as marginalized and isolated youth, for example, those not falling within the scope of general youth in Korean society, those who are unable to access social protection offered by the current system, and those who are aggrieved by beliefs in meritocracy. In particular, this study was designed as a 3-year cooperative study to observe and gain insights across various types of disadvantages and inequities observed in the youth generation, especially those in need of social support.

Analysis targets in the first year were young adults leaving welfare facilities and preparing for independent living (National Youth Policy Institute), youth who defected from North Korea (Korea Institute for National Unification), teenage parents (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs), and developmentally-disabled youth (Korea Human

Resource Development Institute for Health and Welfare), empirically confirming the status of marginalization and the gap in comparison to the life of the general youth. Based on these findings, we clarified our goals and put forward proposals to mitigate and prevent the inequalities which these disadvantaged youth have been facing in their lives. However, this strategy of strengthening supports and protections has limitations as it is difficult to identify vulnerabilities in all types of out-of-reach youth and also challenging to address the root causes of inequality and discrimination. Nevertheless, this study attempted to analyze the actual status of disenfranchised youth in order to discover effective interventions and rationale to allow them to regain their rights. It is hoped that these findings and insights may lay the foundation for the development of social security policies covering all youth.



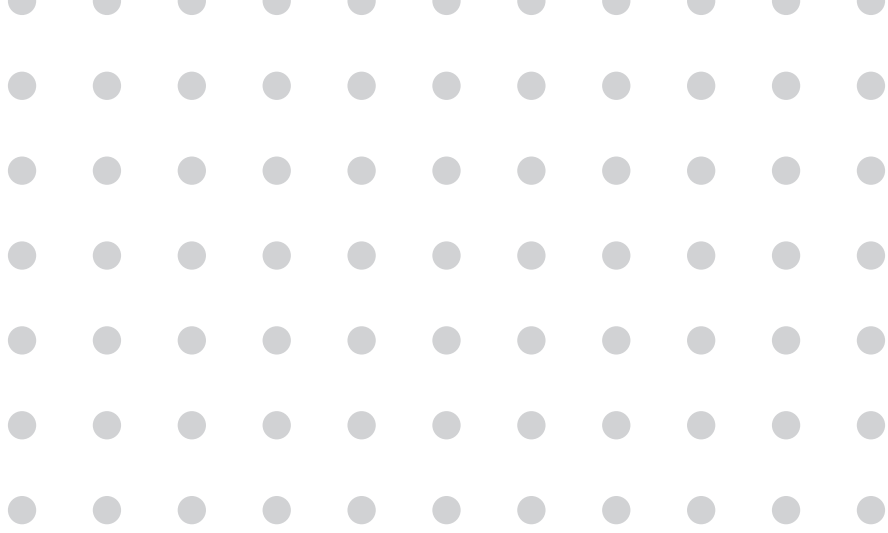


## **Research Related Activities in 2022**

1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities

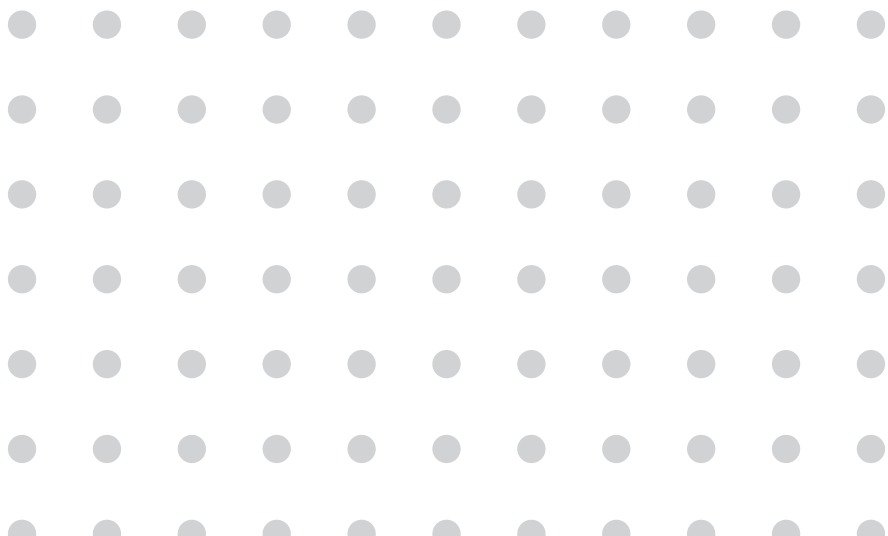






# 01

## 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
  - L'École d'automne 2020 à Séoul the 3rd Korea-Japan Career Education Forum
- **2020**
  - L'École d'automne 2020 à Séoul
  - The 3rd Korea-Japan Career Education Forum

- **2021**
  - The 4th Korea-Japan Career Education Forum
- **2022**
  - Korea-Russia Youth Expert seminar
  - IAEVG 2022 International Conference
  - Global Careers Month; GCM

#### [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**

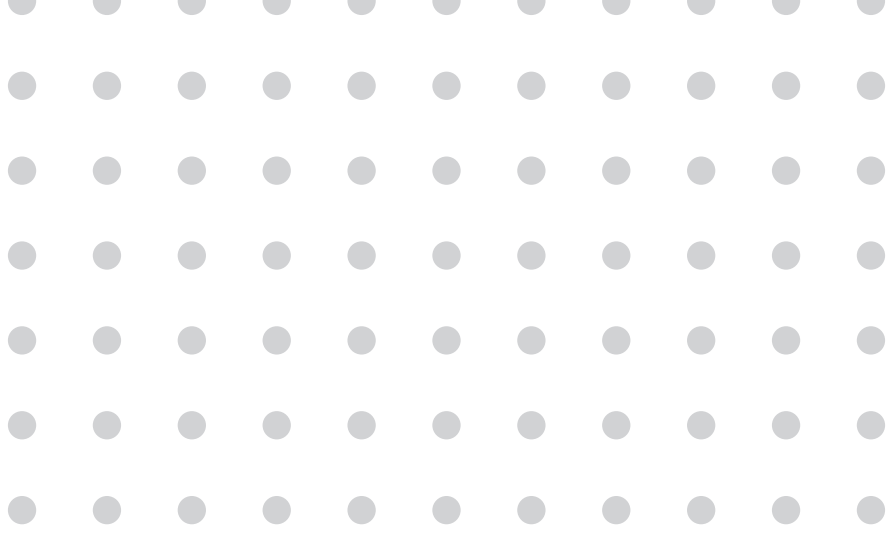
- International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I

- **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

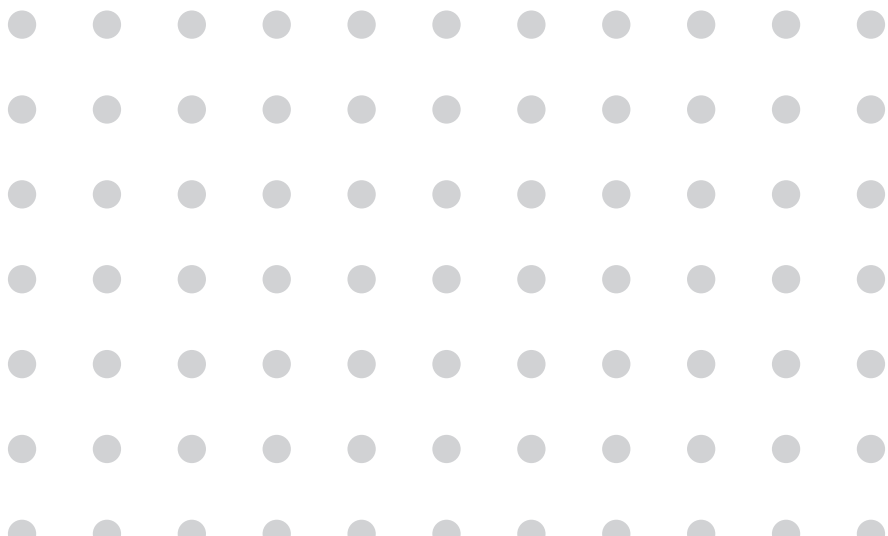
- **2018**

- A Study on the Future of Youth and Consciousness to Study Abroad in Korea, China, Japan and U.S.A.



# 02

## Academic Exchange & Activities





## Award ceremony was held for the best practice contest of 「Gender Equality Campus 2021」 » January 13, 2022



The National Youth Policy Institute held the award ceremony for the best practice contest of “Gender Equality Campus 2021” on January 13.

The contest was promoted with a focus on officials at universities and colleges in charge of matters related to sexual harassment, sexual violence, and gender equality with the aim of collecting the best practices encouraged by each university from 2020 to 2021, experiences of officials who investigate complaints, and policies and programs to address and prevent sexual harassment and establish a gender-equal university culture.

As a result, the Minister of Education Award was awarded to the Grand Prize went to Lee Si-hyung (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Counseling Center, Chungkang College of Cultural Industries) and the two gold prize winners, Oh Hyun-mi (Human Rights Counseling Center, Semyeong University) and Kim Bo-yeon (Human Rights Center, Sahmyook Health University).

Award ceremony for the National Youth Policy Institute was held for 「The Media Student Policy Participation Group」 » January 27, 2022



The National Youth Policy Institute held the award ceremony for The Presidential Award of the National Youth Policy Institute for five teams that suggested excellent policy proposals collected during the contest of “The Media Student Policy Participation Group.” The Presidential Award of the National Youth Policy Institute held for “The Media Student Policy Participation Group” was bestowed on the teams of Wirye Elementary School, Hwabong Elementary School, Danwon Middle School, Daejeon Imun High School, and Pungmun High School.

Following the award ceremony, each team presented their policy proposals and during Q and A sessions, active discussions were held on students’ policy proposals with NYPI President Kim Hyun-Cheol and a policymaker of the Ministry of Education.

## NYPI Hosts the 「The 1st Walk Around for Youth」

» April 12, 2022



On Tuesday, April 12, 2022, the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyunchaeol, organized the “1st Walk Around for Youth,” which aimed to facilitate communication through on-site visits. As part of this program, NYPI executives and staff members visited the Stand Firm for Children “Seum” and engaged in discussions about ways to support the children of prisoners, as well as campaigns to raise awareness for their cause.

Seum is an organization that received permission for incorporation from the Seoul Metropolitan Government in March 2015. Its aim is to support children and families of prisoners who are often overlooked by society and to empower them to become active members of society. To date, Seum has provided various forms of support to approximately 50,000 socially vulnerable children of prisoners, helping them to lead respectable lives as valued members of society.

## A joint discussion was held among teachers and experts in youth-related fields » June 8, 2022



On Wednesday, June 8, 2022, the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyuncheol, organized a collaborative discussion involving teachers and experts in fields related to youth. The purpose of this meeting was to develop research projects for 2023 and explore the demand status, and it was attended by 39 trainees from the Secondary School Teacher Training Center at Korea National University of Education. During the meeting, NYPI President Kim Hyuncheol delivered a special lecture on “Future Education and Youth Policy” and discussed various aspects of youth policies.

## “Workshop to Develop Youth Policies to Open Up an Era of Space” was held Meeting with Youth at Gongju was held » August 15~16, 2022



To discuss potential policy initiatives for youth who will play a leadership role in the emerging era of space, the National Youth Policy Institute organized the “Workshop to Develop Youth Policies to Open Up an Era of Space” on August 15 (Wednesday) and 16 (Thursday), 2022, spanning over two days.

During the workshop, various policy initiatives were explored for the development of programs that offer experiential activities, such as space exploration and other scientific activities. Additionally, the workshop focused on virtual space experiences using digital platforms such as extended virtual worlds (metaverse), education for youth leaders and teachers in professional fields, and career education related to space science.

## NYPI Hosts the 「2022 Open Access Korea (OAK) Conference」 » July 8, 2022



On Friday, July 8, 2022 at 2:00 p.m., the National Youth Policy Institute, in collaboration with the National Library of Korea, the Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science & Technology (DGIST), the Soon Chun Hyang University Hospital Cheonan, and the Academy of Korean Studies, hosted an agreement ceremony for the “2022 OAK (Open Access Korea) Repository Distribution” in a seminar room at the National Library of Korea.

Through collaboration with these research institutions, which have generated and secured specialized research materials in the fields of science and technology, medicine, youth policy, and Korean studies, this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aims to provide support for ▲ establishing the most up-to-date OAK repository, ▲ establishing a connection between the institutional repository and the performance management system within the supplying institution, ▲ providing free maintenance for one year, and ▲ providing operator training and other related services.

Open Access (OA) refers to the practice of making research results freely available to everyone, without legal, economic, or technical restrictions, at the time of publication. The OAK repository is a Korean open access archive that enables researchers affiliated with each institution to register and manage their research results.



## NYPI Hosts the 「The 6th National Assembly Futures Forum」 » September 29, 2022

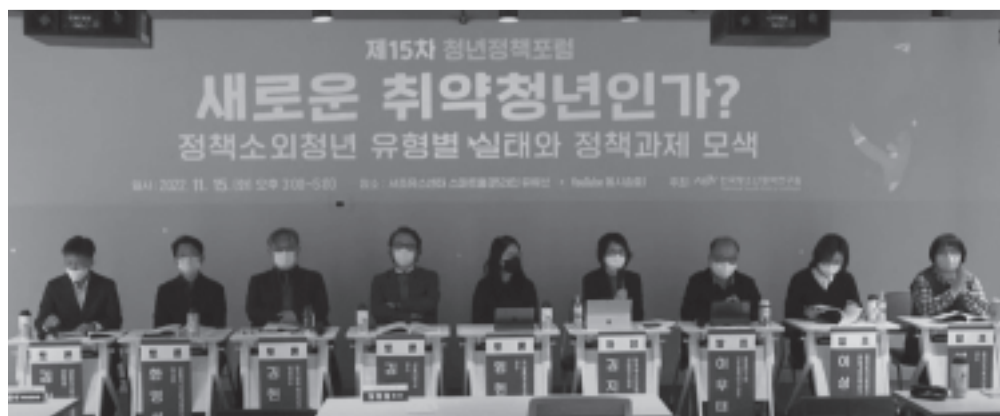


On Thursday, September 29, 2022 the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyuncheol, and the National Assembly Futures Institute co-hosted the “6th National Assembly Futures Forum” at the Grand Hall of the National Assembly.

The purpose of this forum was to bring together members of the National Assembly, organizations affiliated with the National Assembly, experts in various sectors, and young people to collectively examine alternative solutions to address youth issues. With a focus on the essential aspects of youth problems, the forum provided an opportunity to intensively discuss urgent and significant issues that directly impact the lives of young people.

# NYPI Hosts the 「15th Youth Policy Forum」

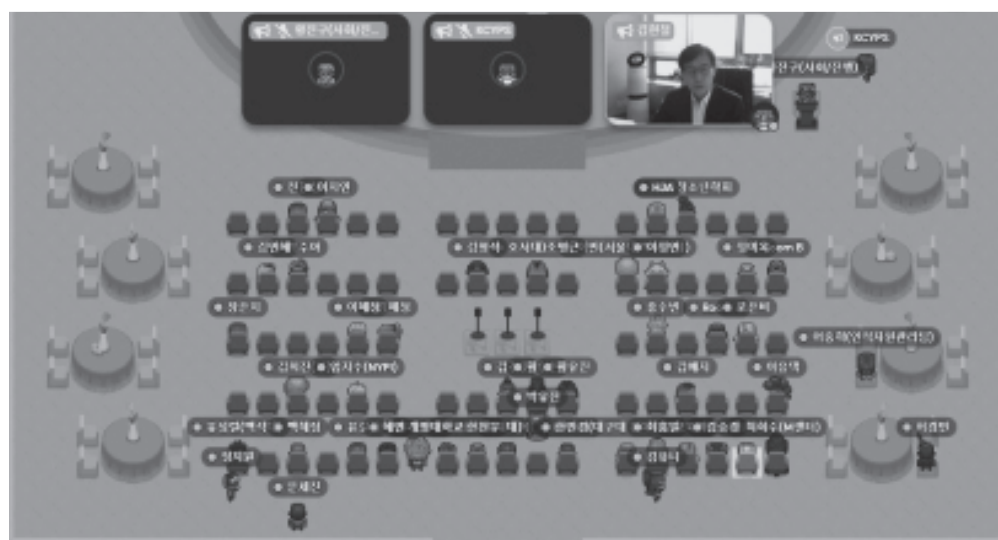
» November 15, 2022



On Tuesday, November 15, 2022 the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyuncheol, inaugurated the “15th Youth Policy Forum” at the Seocho Youth Center. The forum was held under the theme of “Emergence of New Vulnerable Youth: Exploring the Type-Specific Status of Youth Alienated by Policies and Policy Initiatives.” The forum involved in-depth discussions and presentations on the status of youth who have been alienated by policies and policy initiatives. The presentations focused on three groups: youth from North Korea, youth who have become parents, and youth with borderline intellectual functioning. Panel discussions were held on the targets of each policy and sector to explore potential solutions and initiatives to address the challenges faced by these vulnerable youth groups.



## NYPI hosts the “10th Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference” » November 18, 2021



On Friday, November 18, 2022, the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyuncheol, organized the “11th Korea Children and Youth Panel Conference” in the form of an online conference using the metaverse. The Korea Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPS) began in 2003 under the name “Korea Youth Panel Survey” and was renamed KCYPS 2010. The KCYPS 2018, which was newly launched in 2018, includes not only children and adolescents but also their caregivers and siblings. This approach ensures that the complex changes in growth and development during childhood and adolescence can be systematically and comprehensively examined and analyzed. The survey covers a wide range of aspects, including activities, media/smartphones, career, competence, psychology/development, and school/learning.

President Kim Hyuncheol of the NYPI expressed his hope that the research papers on various topics presented at the conference would contribute to the development of research and policies related to children and youth. He further stated that the NYPI will continue to make efforts to ensure that the results of these panel investigations are actively utilized for academic research and the establishment of various policies.

During the Graduate School Thesis Contest of the 11th Korea Child and Youth Panel Conference, one paper (by Lee Bin, Hwang Seon-Young, and Woo Jeong-Min from Seoul National University) was awarded the Best Thesis of the Year, while two papers (by Hwang In-Chan from Yonsei University and Yoon So-Jin, Lee Joon-Woo, and Jang Eun-Jin from Korea University) were awarded Excellent Thesis for the Year. These papers were chosen based on the results of examination and assessment.

## NYPI Hosts the 「7<sup>th</sup> Korea-Russia Youth Experts Seminar」 » November 30, 2022



On Wednesday, November 30, 2022, the National Youth Policy Institute, led by President Kim Hyuncheol, organized the “7th Korea-Russia Youth Experts Seminar.” The theme of the seminar was “Poverty and Safety Nets for Self-Reliance in the Korean and Russian Youth Generation.” During this event, which was organized in collaboration with the NYPI, the Korea-Russia Dialogue Secretariat, and the Russian Federation Youth Service, Senior Research Fellow Kim Hyung-Joo from the NYPI presented on the “Current State of Youth Poverty and Strategies to Build a Safety Net System for Self-Reliance.” Following this, E.V. Shaybak, a consultant at the International Activities Department of the Youth Projects & Programs Division of the Russian Federal Youth Service, gave a presentation on the “Direction of Activities of the Russian Federal Youth Service.” In addition, Dr. Ham Seon-Yoo, who works at the Youth Policy Research Center of the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), and other experts from academia and related fields participated in panel discussions.

# NYPI hosts the 「IAEVG 2022 International Conference」

» December 6~8, 2022



The National Youth Policy Institute (led by President Kim Hyuncheol) hosted the “IAEVG 2022 International Conference” in collaboration with the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (IAEVG) at the Sejong University Convention Center from December 6 to 8, 2022. The conference was held under the theme of “COVID-19 and Digital Transition: Challenges and Opportunities for Career Guidance and Counselling.” The IAEVG 2022 International Conference, held both online and on-site at Sejong University Convention Center, followed the 44th International Conference in Riga and aimed to create a new phase for the transformation of jobs and education in the post-COVID era.

The IAEVG, one of the world’s most active global communities in career education, has over 20,000 members across 42 countries, and provides career, education, vocational guidance, and counseling services based on global best practices. This year’s international conference showcased 10 keynote lectures, 5 special sessions, 42 individual presentations and workshops, and 8 posters from 14 countries including the US, UK, France, Korea, Portugal, and Japan.

## NYPI hosts the awards ceremony for the 「2022 Blossom Youth Music Festival」 » December 12, 2022



The National Youth Policy Institute, SK Broadband, LOVE FNC, and EBS Media co-hosted the awards ceremony for the “2022 Blossom Youth Music Festival” on Monday, December 12, 2022, promoting an environment for young people to pursue happiness through music.

During the contest period for the 2022 Blossom Youth Music Festival, which ran from August 30 to October 7, 2022, more than 30 entries were received from all over the country. After a thorough preliminary examination by professional judges, a total of eight teams were selected for the festival. Among the eight teams that were selected, the final winners of the 2022 Blossom Youth Music Festival were determined through the main competition held on October 31, 2022.

The RUN2U team (consisting of Kim Do-Yoon, Kim Hye-Ryang, and Park Yoon-Seo), whose message emphasized the importance of friendship in achieving anything, was awarded the NYPI prize at the 2022 Blossom Youth Music Festival.

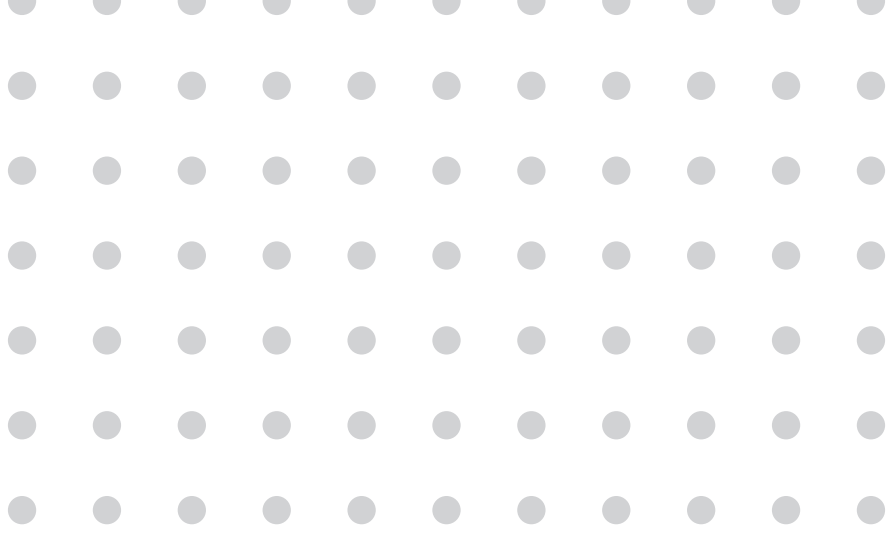




## 2023 Research Plan

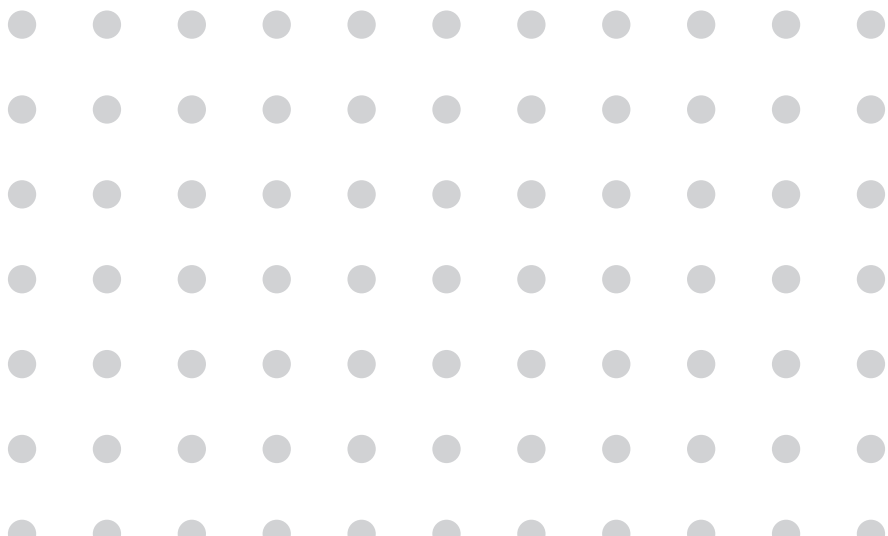
- 1 Future & Ecology Lab for Youth
2. Media & Culture Lab for Youth
3. Quality of Life Lab for Youth
4. Youth Policy Lab





# 01

**Future & Ecology Lab**  
for Youth





## ◆ 2023 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

- To collect basic data on the growth and development of children and adolescents in Korea
  - Institutional and policy support are essential for the healthy development and independence of children and adolescents, who will become the engines of our future society's sustainable growth. To ensure the systematic establishment and implementation of these social institutions and policies, it is essential to collect basic data on children's and adolescents' growth and development.
- To provide raw data on children and youth for policymaking and academic research
  - The goal of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey project is to establish panel data through which changes in the growth and development of children and youth can be identified comprehensively, and to provide raw data for policymaking and academic research related to children and youth based on the panel data.

## ◆ A Study on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2023 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights

- Review and supplementation of the indicator system and survey tools to assess the status of human rights of children and adolescents
  - Supplementation of the indicator system based on the results of an assessment of changes in the human rights environment for children and adolescents, as well as global human rights trends
  - Continuous improvement of survey tools to assess the status of human rights of children and adolescents
- Production of the results of the 2022 Human Rights Indicators for Children and Adolescents
  - Production of human rights indicator results via surveys directed at children and adolescents
  - Production of human rights status results using administrative statistics and other statistical data sources
  - Theme-specific in-depth analyses of the current situation of children and adolescents: Labor Rights for Children and Adolescents (draft)
- Analysis of compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child: legal, institutional, and policy implementations and monitoring
- Proposal of policy subjects to promote the human rights of children and adolescents

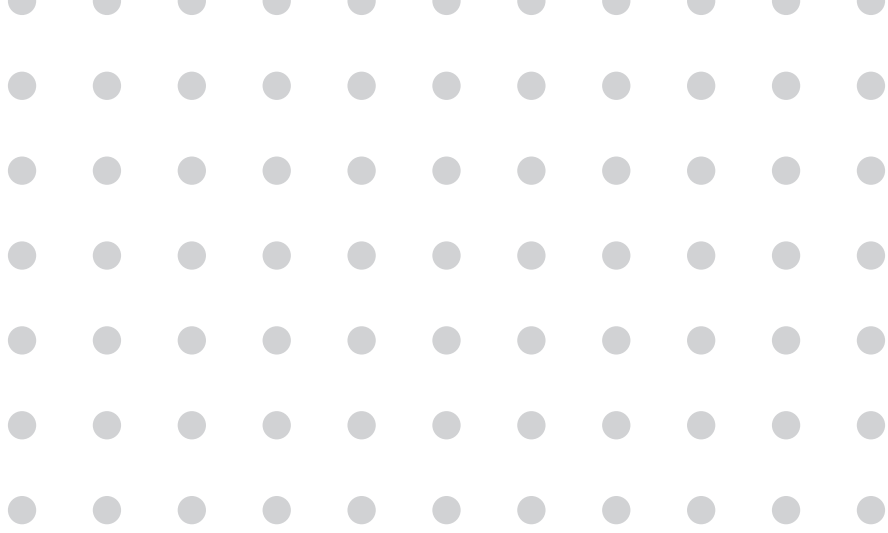
### ◆ 2023 Survey on the Youth's Values

- To take a close look at the current status of youth's values and changes in such values
- To continuously establish a database through which the changes in youth's values can be tracked
  - Among the various concepts that can represent youth's values, this survey defines and selects the values that must be closely examined in the process of youth growth and development and in terms of policy; the selected value concepts are then studied in depth
  - If only a single-year survey is conducted, it is possible to identify youth's values relatively accurately at that time, but it is impossible to identify changes in those values and the factors responsible for those changes. Consequently, this survey aims to obtain fundamental data for policymaking by periodically investigating them.

### ◆ Study on Methods to Invigorate Local Community Network Projects Aiming to Support the Youth's Growth

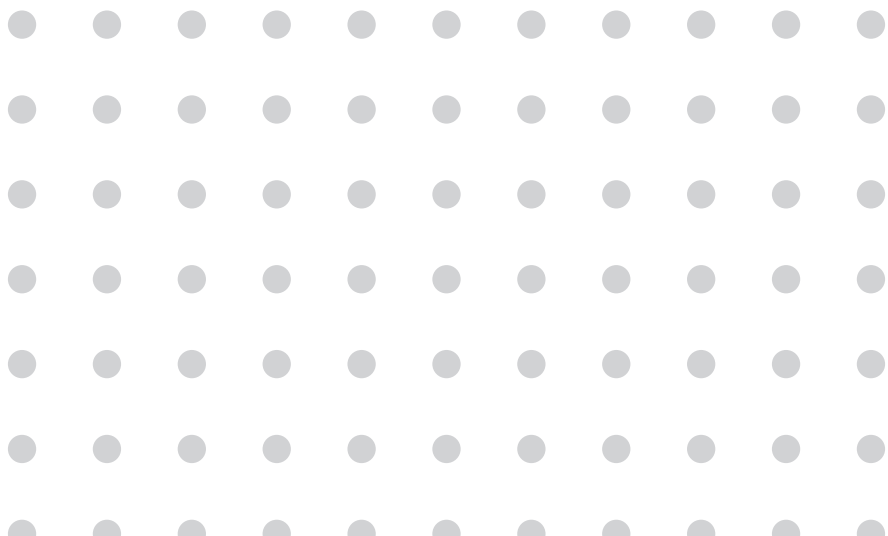
- To review the problems and limitations of existing network projects and propose activation strategies on the basis of analyses of the current status of community network projects and their respective environments.
- To modify the current strategy for policy enforcement so that adolescents in local communities can receive balanced policy services, and to improve policy efficacy and suggest methods for revitalization by establishing a sustainable network system.





# 02

**Media & Culture Lab**  
for Youth



## ◆ How Can Youth Digital Talent Be Nurtured?

- Defining the concept of digital talent and exploring the capabilities required as digital talent
  - The purpose of this study is to clearly define the concept of digital talent through a literature review, an analysis of overseas data, expert consultation, etc.
  - In addition, the purpose of this study is to investigate, via literature review, professional advice, etc., the abilities or skills required for digital talent in order to cultivate digital talent among youth.
- Analyzing the current status of digital education
- Analyzing the overseas strategies to foster digital talent among youth
- Developing policy measures to foster digital talent among youth

## ◆ A Study on Harmful Digital Environments and Youth Risk Behavior

- This survey targeted at adolescents who may be involved as victims or perpetrators of aggressive, sexual, and value risk behaviors in digital environments aims to identify the current status of such harmful digital environments and risk behaviors and to develop action plans to address these issues.
- To propose evidence-based responses to reduce risk factors in digital environments and improve children's right to life, survival, and development.

## ◆ A Study on Methods to Support Youth Political Participation to Nurture Citizenship

- This study aims to develop methods to encourage youth political participation in order to foster citizenship. In order to accomplish this, the study focuses on the following five points:
  1. What is citizenship?
  2. Why is political participation important?
  3. What are the patterns of citizenship in Korean youth?
  4. What are the patterns of youth's political participation interest, understanding, and experience, and what are the differences in the development of youth citizenship?
  5. What is the current status and limitations of support systems (education, laws and regulations, and organizations) to encourage youth political participation?
  6. What changes need to be made to the current education, laws and regulations, and organizations to foster youth citizenship through political participation?

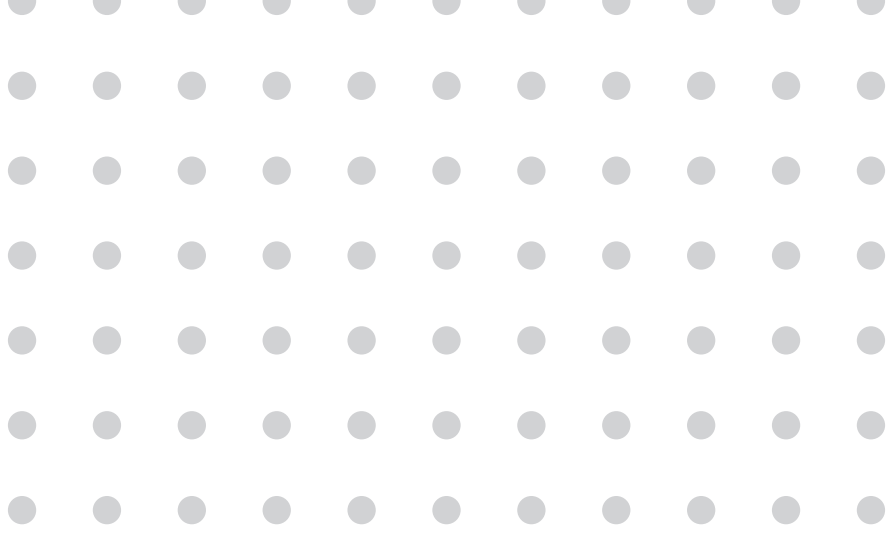
## ◆ A Study on Current Youth Activities and Policy Measures

- It is necessary to systematically identify the status of youth activities in response to environmental changes and to develop activity policies based on this information, but there have been few status surveys to date. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the current status and new demands of youth activities in light of environmental changes, and then to develop policies for the timely and consistent support of youth activities.
- The purpose of this study is to precisely diagnose the current state of youth activities in light of the numerous environmental changes surrounding youth activities, as well as to identify appropriate policy measures to stimulate youth activities.

## ◆ How Much Do the Youth Know about 'Finance'? : A Study on the Youth's Financial Literacy and their Financial Life

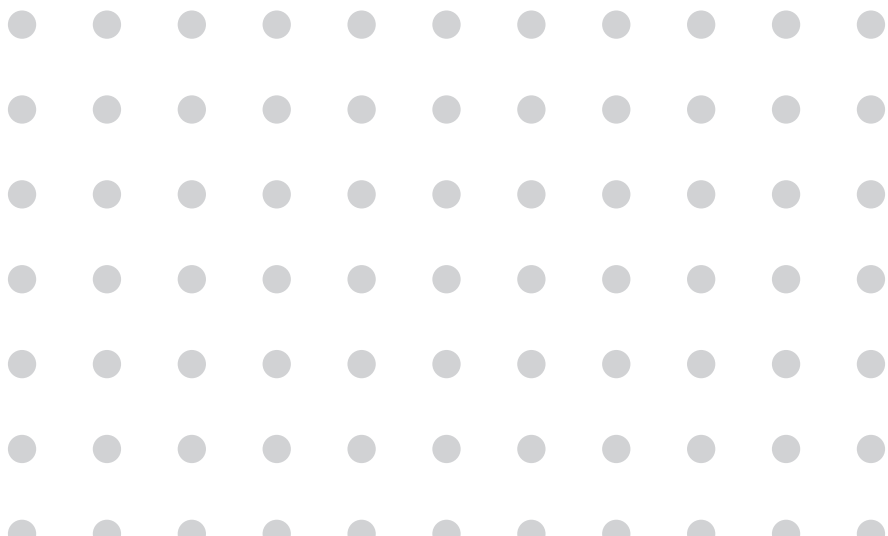
- Regarding the field of youth policy, there are no basic data available to identify the actual financial circumstances of Korean youth. In light of this, it is necessary to examine not only the financial literacy of today's youth, but also the hidden facts associated with their daily financial lives.
- This study aims to produce and provide the fundamental data necessary to set the policy direction of financial education for youth. It will measure the levels of financial literacy among Korean youth and identify the status of their daily financial lives. Furthermore, it will provide empirical data that can be used to explore related policies by analyzing financial literacy and the status of financial life.





# 03

## Quality of Life Lab for Youth





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

- The purpose of this study is to assess the implementation status of existing policies by the government, which aim to ensure a “fair start” for vulnerable youth in society. Based on the diagnosis results, the study will derive measures for improving the current system, ultimately enhancing policy effectiveness and contributing to the elimination of social polarization and the narrowing of the gap between classes.
- To achieve these study objectives, this study aims to differentiate itself from pre-existing studies by focusing on the following aspects:
  - First, this study pursues a policy target-centered approach. Most of the existing studies on vulnerable youth have been conducted in a segmented manner, focusing on individual policy sectors such as education, welfare, employment, etc. To supplement these limitations, this research project aims to adopt a comprehensive approach that considers the life development cycles of the policy target, and create necessary policies at each stage and develop improvement measures to ensure a “fair start” for vulnerable youth in society.
  - Secondly, this study aims to propose practical measures for policy improvement by identifying policy leaks and blind spots, based on the clear objectives of “diagnosing existing policies” and “discovering new policy needs.” To achieve this goal, the study results are presented as specific methods for improving laws, regulations, and systems.

## ◆ 2023 Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background

- Establishment of data related to multicultural youth panel survey
  - This survey aims to establish the foundation for academic research on multicultural youth and families, as well as for creating and implementing evidence-based policies. It intends to achieve this by establishing Korea’s only longitudinal survey (panel survey) data on youth from multicultural families, and analyzing their developmental trends.
- Proposal of alternative policies to support multicultural youth
  - The study aims to establish the direction of supporting policies for multicultural youth and suggest specific supporting policies, based on the results of the longitudinal survey on multicultural youth and their mothers, as well as an analysis of the policy status.

## ◆ An Analysis of the Vulnerability of Out-of-School Youths and a Study on Measures to Support Self-Reliance

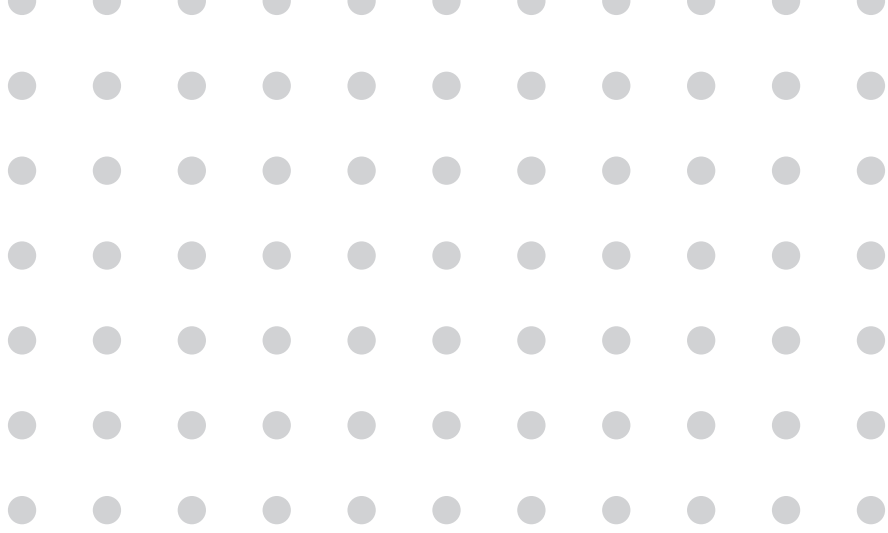
- The purpose of this study is to empirically analyze the vulnerabilities and disadvantages that may discourage out-of-school youth from achieving healthy adulthood and self-reliance after dropping out of formal education. Furthermore, this study aims to provide evidence-based and effective measures to support self-reliance, by focusing on more severe vulnerabilities such as indecision over career and social isolation.
  - Examining the vulnerabilities and disadvantages that out-of-school youth may face, including those who are more vulnerable, and analyze the situations and conditions that contribute to their vulnerability.
  - Analyzing secondary data utilizing the data of quantitative and qualitative surveys targeting out-of-school youth and conducting additional in-depth interviews.
  - Deriving ways to support the self-reliance of out-of-school youth through a survey of experts and workers in the field.

## ◆ A Study on the Youth's Participation in Alternative Education and Support Methods

- Since its enactment in 2010, the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education (SMOE) has implemented the “Regulations on the Foundation and Operation of Alternative Schools.” These regulations provide specific criteria for authorizing the establishment of alternative schools and offering commissioned education for students in other schools. Furthermore, some local governments and education offices are currently engaging in preliminary discussions to enact special laws on the establishment of alternative schools and reviewing the validity of such laws. Given these circumstances, this study aims to analyze the operation types of various alternative schools currently in operation, diagnose the current situations, and suggest directions for further improvement.
- The primary objectives of alternative education are to prevent youth from dropping out of school and to foster the development of individual students’ aptitudes and talents. This is achieved through a variety of educational contents and teaching methods that are tailored to individual characteristics and needs, ultimately pursuing a learner-centered education approach. This study involves analyzing the operation types of alternative education and assessing whether Korea’s alternative education has been provided in full compliance with essential commitments. Based on this analysis, the study aims to derive improvement measures for any pending issues.
- With the legal status and operation forms of alternative education, alternative schools, and alternative educational institutions having been systematized, and the needs of youth for learning and activities being displayed in various ways, this study aims to analyze the status of youth participation in alternative education. Furthermore, the study intends to explore mid- to long-term policy support measures to promote such participation.

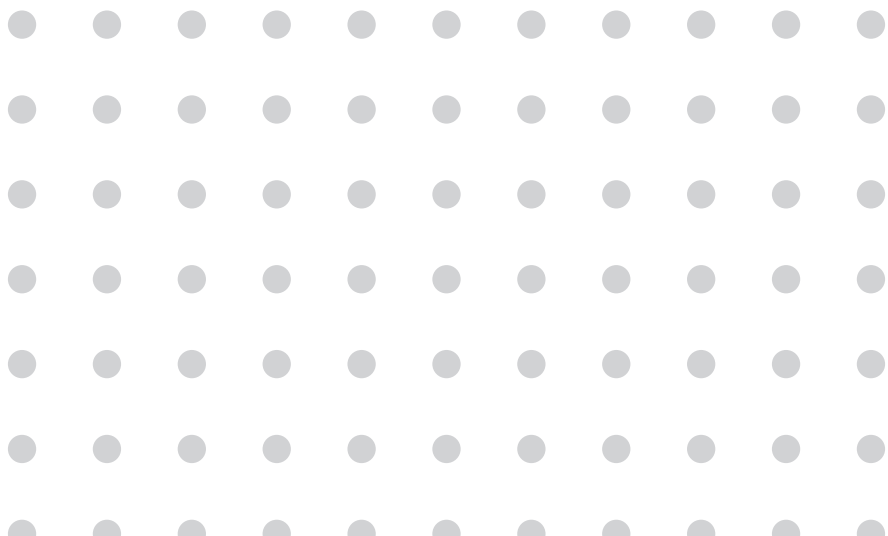
## ◆ A Study on Youth Crimes and Policy Measures: Focused on the Records of Juvenile Protection Trials

- The primary aim of this study is to identify the characteristics and causes of youth crimes, based on the data on juvenile protection trials and trends in youth crimes. Additionally, the study aims to derive implications for preventive and responsive measures.
- The purpose of this study is to identify the existing system that supports the social rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, analyze the current problems within the system, and derive improvement measures to help them undergo a smooth transition to adulthood and rehabilitation to society.



# 04

## Youth Policy Lab



### ◆ A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures III: Citizenship and Social Participation

- The primary objective of this study is to analyze the status of youth's first step in society, with a specific focus on youth citizenship and social participation, and to propose policy directions and projects to enhance such participation.
  - Examining adolescents' transition to adulthood, with a specific focus on civic engagement and empowerment, and analyzing the current status of such transition to suggest policy directions and projects to help them undergo a smooth transition to adulthood.
- The second objective of this study is to integrate the study results from three different viewpoints, namely, the first career in the first year, independence from parents in the second year, and citizenship and participation in the third year. The study aims to suggest comprehensive policy directions and projects that support youth's first start in society.

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

- The purpose of this study is to build a safety net for the social independence of adolescents, by identifying the pathways of youth poverty and influencing factors through continuous research on the multi-dimensional and in-depth status of youth poverty. The study aims to explore measures to prevent and support youth poverty, with a specific focus on policy support.
  - During the first year, the study focused on building a foundation for a safety net to promote self-reliance, by developing a classification framework and indicators for youth poverty. The study estimated the indicator-specific realities and scales, analyzed the types of poverty groups, and identified policy needs related to income and labor poverty. During the second year, the study aims to establish methods for building a self-reliant safety net, focusing on education and housing poverty. This will be done based on analyses of the multi-dimensional reality of youth poverty and pathways of youth poverty.
  - In 2023, the third year of the study aims to provide policy measures centered on the multi-dimensional reality of youth poverty, including poverty related to physical and mental health, social and cultural capitals. The study will derive and propose ways to build national and regional safety nets for youth self-reliance, by integrating the study results from the first, second, and third years.

## ◆ Comprehensive Study on Youth II

### : The Current Status of the Youth Alienated in Terms of Government Policies and Policy Development

- This study was conducted as a three-year cooperative research project to (1) track the independence process of adolescents preparing for self-reliance after being discharged from a childcare institution for three years. The study aimed to identify the factors affecting social independence, analyze the effectiveness of support, and propose youth policy projects. In the second year of the study, the focus is on securing evidence data for policy development. The study aims to analyze the living conditions of youth in various backgrounds and situations, including (2) those who are financially disadvantaged and (3) those with developmental disabilities.
- (1) [National Youth Policy Institute] For adolescents preparing for self-reliance after being discharged from a childcare institution, the study utilizes a cohort survey method to track their living conditions and status of independence preparation during the period of receiving the self-reliance (support) allowance, which is currently for three years.
  - In the second year of the study (2023), the second year's cohort is built by adding new recipients of self-reliance allowance to the existing cohort from the first year. This is done based on a secondary survey of the first year's cohort. The study aims to analyze the process of youth independence related to housing, livelihood, etc., and will assess the factors that affect successful self-reliance and the effects of support in a multifaceted manner.
  - In the third year of the study (2024), the study aims to conduct a tertiary survey on the first year's cohort and a secondary survey on the second year's cohort. Based on these surveys, the third year's cohort will be built, focusing on new recipients of the self-reliance allowance. The study will dynamically compare and analyze the independence process and support effects among the first, second, and third years of independence. Additionally, the study aims to prepare the minimum standards (draft) for supporting the independence of youth preparing for self-reliance after leaving a childcare institution, and propose policy directions and tasks.

## ◆ A Study on Policy Measures for Late Adolescents with Migratory Background toward Social Integration I

- The objectives of the first year's research are to explore the directions and principles of policies for migrant youth in late adolescence. Additionally, the study aims to derive policy projects for issues related to career, labor, and employment, which are the most pressing tasks for late adolescents among migrant youth. The main contents of this study include:
  - Exploring the directions and principles of policies for migrant youth in late adolescence
  - Identifying the current status of career, labor, and employment of migrant youth in late adolescence
  - Research on overseas cases

- Research on policy plans
  - Analyzing existing supporting policies for late adolescents and deriving implications of policies for migrant youth
  - Exploring support measures related to career, labor, and employment, based on the analysis of secondary data, surveys and interviews, and the research outcomes from overseas cases

## ◆ A Study on the Youth's Fair Entry into Society

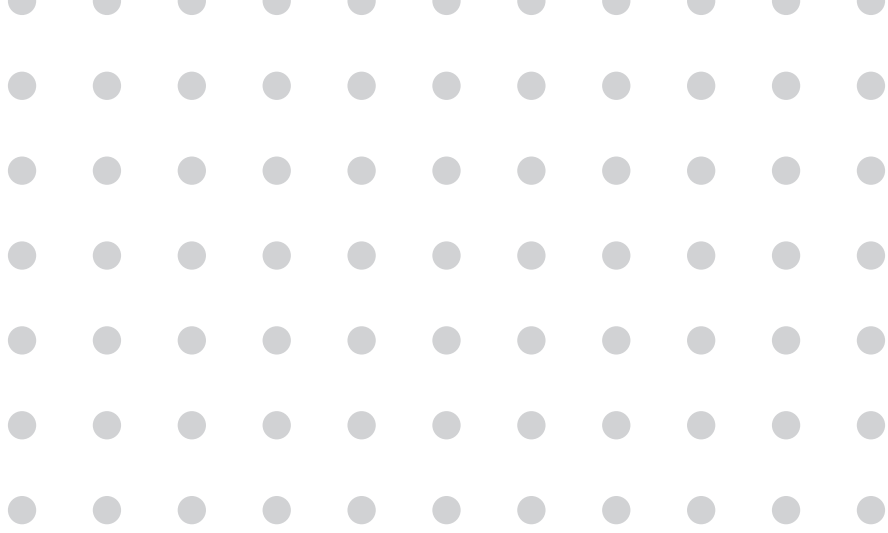
- This youth policy-related study examines how “fairness” is defined in the context of policy and identifies generational differences in how this concept is understood and evaluated.
  - How each age group perceives and evaluates the criteria for fairness is analyzed based on the policies implemented by the current government, focusing on the life cycle (child-adolescent-young adult).

# Appendix

1. Organization
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2022)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2022)

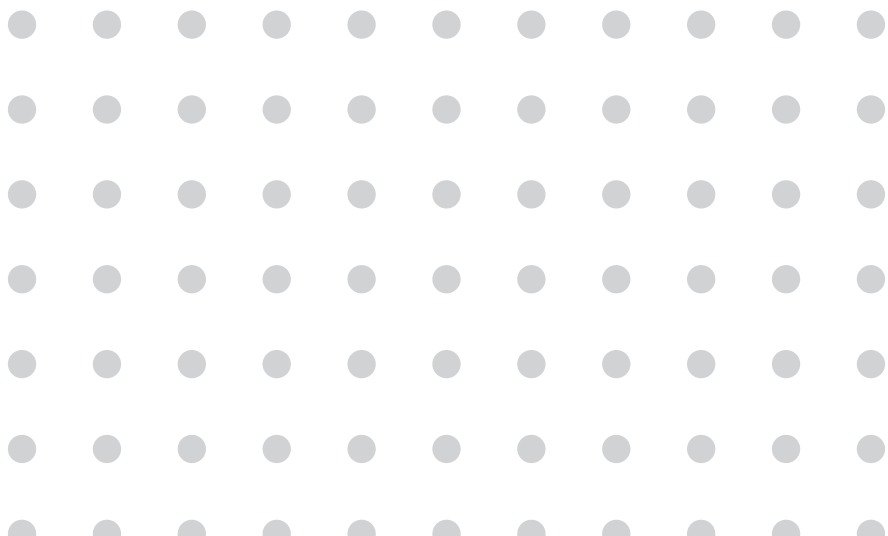






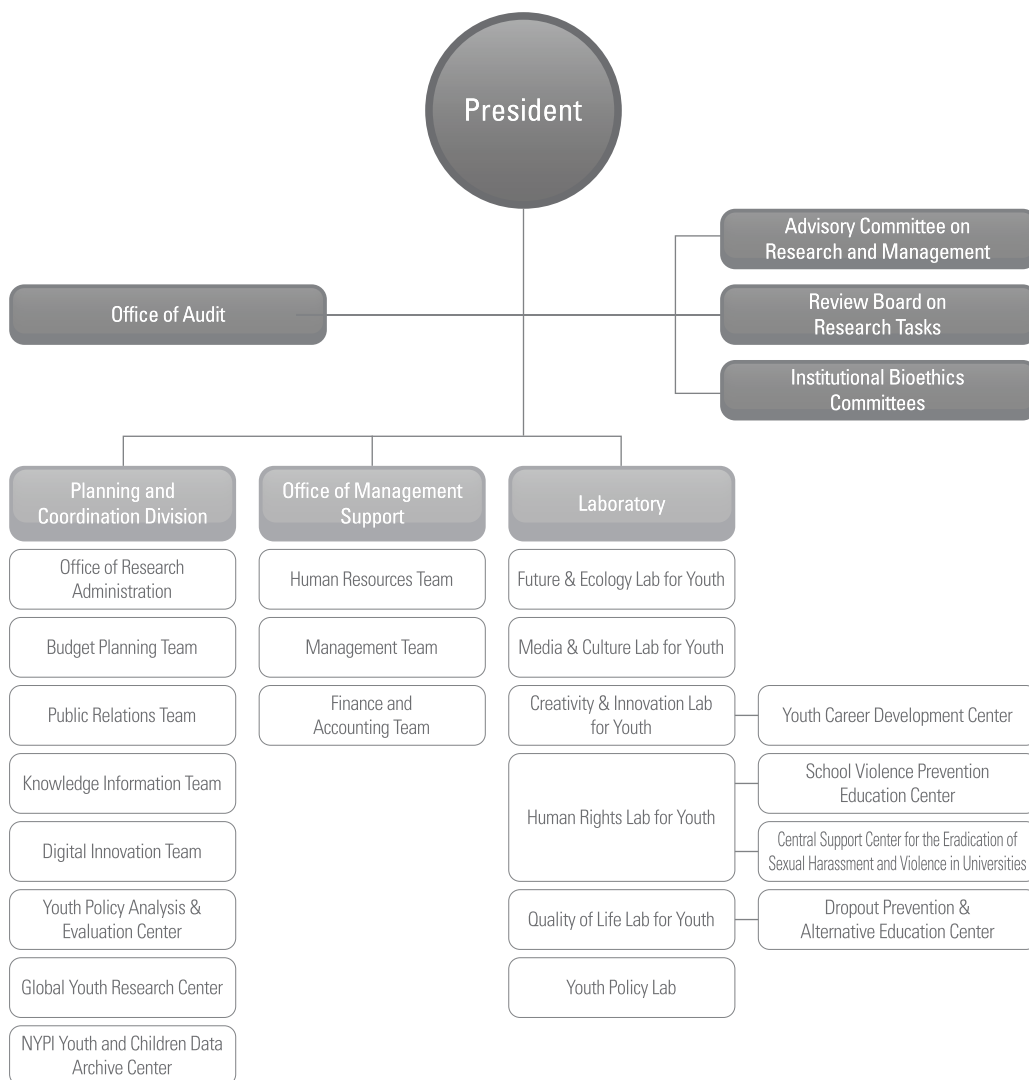
# 01

## Organization



## ◆ Organization

(As of Nov. 2022)



## ◆ Personnel

(As of Nov. 2022, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Research Personnel	Senior Research Fellow	26
	Research Fellow	14
	Associate Research Fellow	7
	Researcher	5
Administrative Personnel		22
Research Assistant / Operations Assistant		16
Total		91

#### ◆ 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

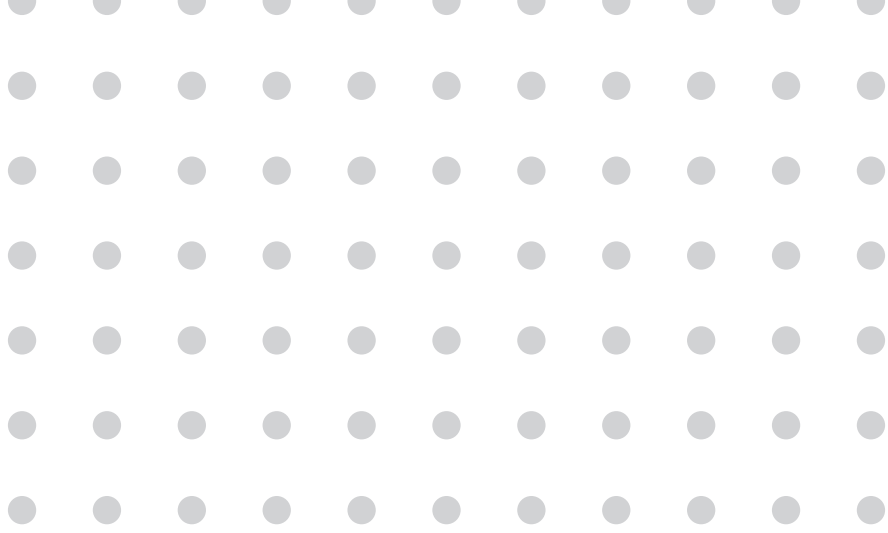
#### ◆ Quality of Life Lab for Youth

- 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

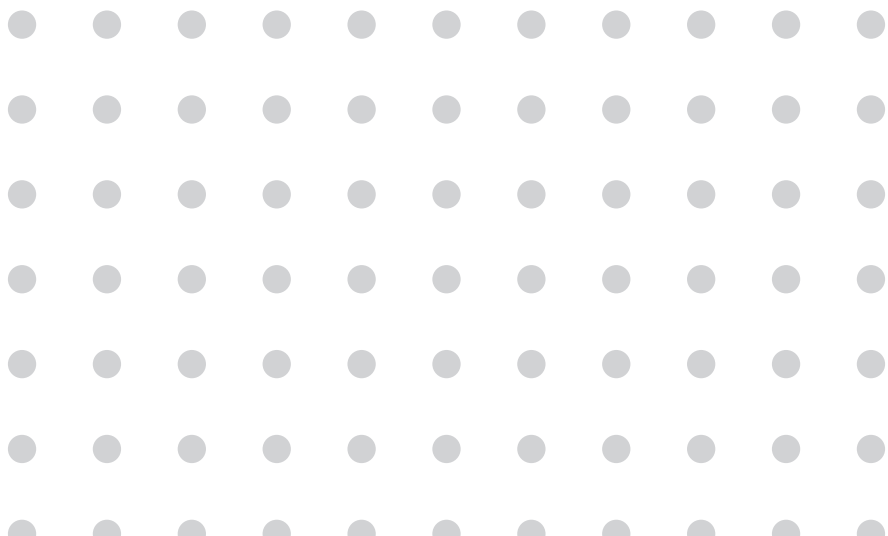
- Improve job and residential environments for youths
- Laws and policies for youths
- Youth welfare and culture





# 02

## List of Research Staff

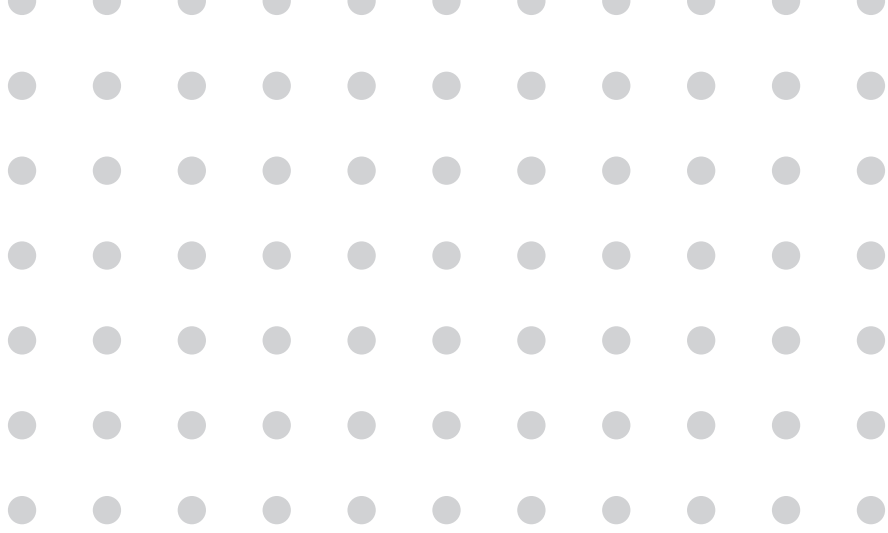


President	Kim, Hyun-cheol	Ph.D. in Education	-	heram@nypi.re.kr
Division Chief, Planning and Coordination Division	Choi, Chang-wook	Ph.D. in Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Department Head, Research Planning Office	Jwa, Dong-hoon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, educational welfare	quelpart@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Research Planning Office	Kim, Sung-eun	Ph. D. Educational Measurement and Evaluation	Applied Measurement in Education, psychometrics	miilli@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Kang, Kyung-kuen	Ph.D. in Education	Entrepreneurship Education, Career Education	kang@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Kim, Kyung-jun	Ph.D. in Education	Youth and local community, youth in rural areas	jun@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Kim, Ki-hun	Ph.D. in Sociology	Youth competency, career education, youth transition to adulthood, educational sociology, occupational sociology, panel survey method research	kihuns@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Kim, Seung-kyoung	Ph.D. in Child Psychology	Child psychology (Development and counseling)	skkim0822@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Kim, Young-gi	Ph.D. in Education	Children's and youth's right, participation, civil rights, human right education, youth policies of international organizations	yjkim@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture 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
Associate Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Kim, Yunhee	Ph.D. in Child and Family Studies	youth & young adult development/ adjustment, development of problem behavior, early adversity, protective factors, longitudinal study	bboddc@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Kim, Jung-sook	Ph.D. in Education	School to work, youth policy, qualitative research	jskim@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Kim, Ji-kyung	Ph.D. in Home Economics	Design and analysis of Youth Policy, Longitudinal study	jkkim@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Kim, Jiyon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	okness@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Kim, Hyung-joo	Ph.D. in Education	Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies	andrea@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Kim, Heui-jin	Ph.D. in Social Work	Social Policy and Services for Child and Youth Well-being	heui529@nypi.re.kr

Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Mo, Sang-hyun	Ph.D. in Psychology	Youth policy evaluation and research methods, Youth and media psychology	saarmo@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Moon, Ho-young	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Youth activity	hymoon@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Park, Jisu	Ph.D. in Child Psychology and Education	Youth at risk, Multicultural adolescent, cross-cultural studies, quantitative method	jpark@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
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Suh, Go-woon	Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology	Child and youth development, Family dynamics, Fathering, Emerging adulthood	gowoonsuh2@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture 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, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Shin, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. In Education	Educational policy : Transition from school to jobs	dhshin@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	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, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Oh, Hae-sub	Ph.D. in Education	Youth's global capability development	ohs@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Yoo, Min sang	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Children's well-being and happiness, social service	msyoo@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Lee, Kyeong-sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, leisure, culture, social issue, welfare	lks1428@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology 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, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Lee, Inyoung	Ph.D. in Education	Social Justice and Education, Education and Development	ilyee417@nypi.re.kr

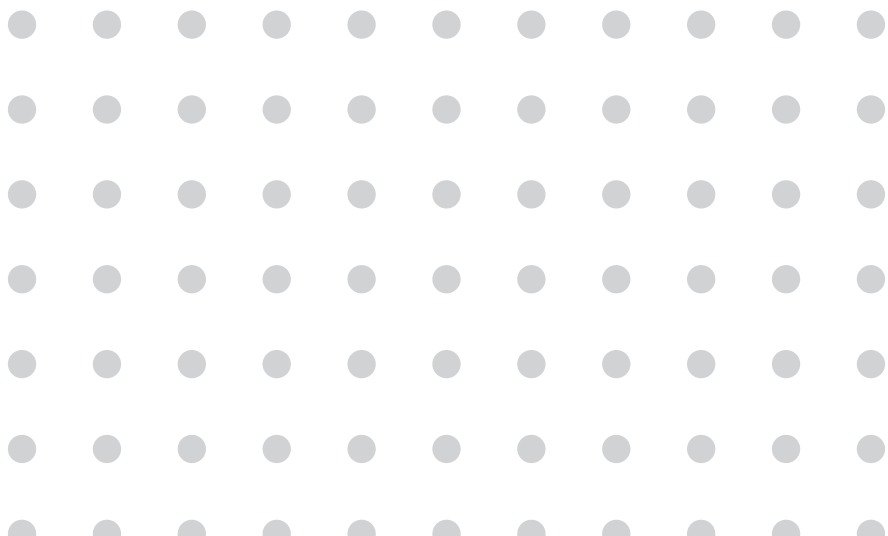


Associate Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Lee, Jungmin	Ph.D. in Education	Longitudinal study, mixture model analysis	ljm99@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Lee, Jiyeon	Ph.D. in Child Development and Family Studies	Multicultural family, Identity development, 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, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Lim, Jee-youn	Ph.D. in Education	Program development and evaluation, youth activities, corporate social contribution activities	lgy522@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Lim, Heejin	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health promotion	hylim@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, Youth Policy Lab	Jeon, Hyeon-jeong	Ph.D. in Education	Youth participation and activities, Longitudinal study, Causal effect analysis	jeonhj@nypi.re.kr
Department Head, Senior Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Jung, Eun-ju	Ph.D. in Family Studies	Health and mental health in vulnerable populations, Multicultural youth policy	eunjujung@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Policy Lab	Choi, Yong-hwan	Ph.D. in Public Administration	Youth policy, Policy Analysis with Econometric Models	cyh77@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Choi, In-jae	Ph.D. in Psychology	Mental health of youth, out of school youth, youth statistics and index research	jae713@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Choi, Jeong-won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes, Mental Health	doccjw@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
Research Fellow, Quality of Life Lab for Youth	Ha, Hyung-serk	Ph.D. in Economics	Applied Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics	hsha@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

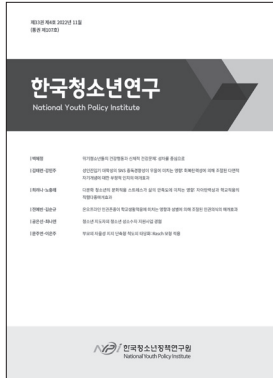


# 03

## Publications



# Publication in 2022



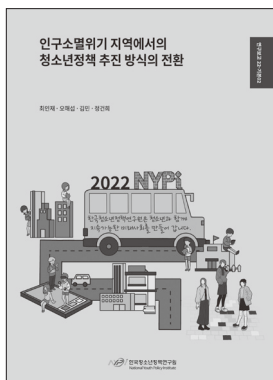
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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.



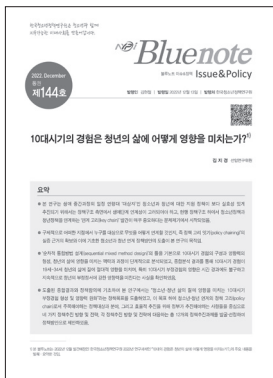
#### ◆ Occasional Research Report

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



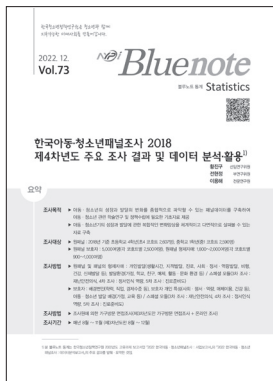
#### ◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



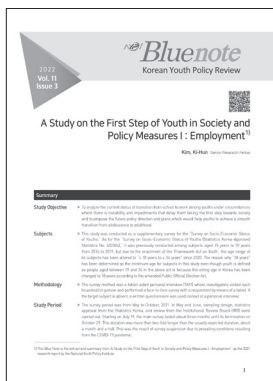
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Issue&Policy

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.



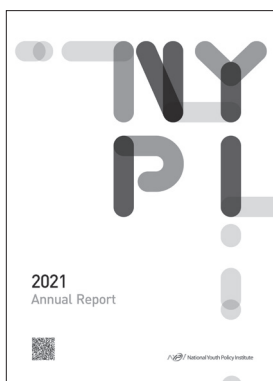
#### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Statistics

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.



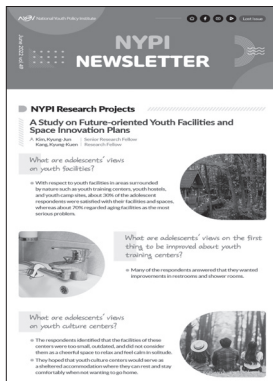
#### ◆ NYPI Annual Report

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

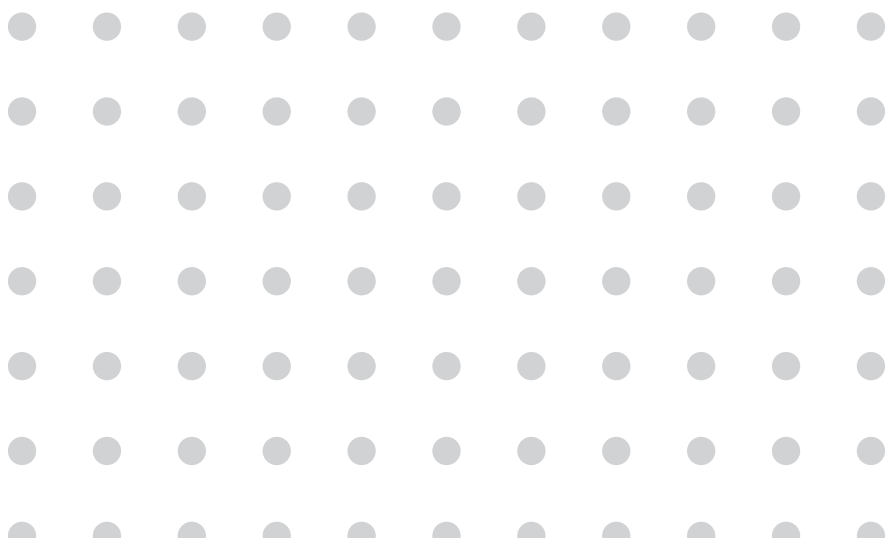
This monthly online newsletter features youth-related reports and issues as well as NYPI news.





# 04

## List of Conferences (2022)





## List of Conferences (2022)

Date	Subject and Details
Jan. 17~21. 2022	2022 School Media Education Week
Apr. 15. 2022	The 2nd NYPI Online Talk Forum
Apr. 20. 2022	The 1st Youth Policy Discussion
Apr. 26. 2022	The 3rd NYPI Online Talk Forum
Apr. 26. 2022	The 43rd Youth Policy Forum
Apr. 27. 2022	The 4th NYPI Online Talk Forum
Apr. 28. 2022	The 5th NYPI Online Talk Forum
Mar. 11. 2022	The 44th Youth Policy Forum
Mar. 17. 2022	The 2nd Youth Policy Discussion
Mar. 27. 2022	The 45th Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 08. 2022	The 1st Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Jun. 14. 2022	The 2nd Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Jun. 24. 2022	The 3rd Youth Policy Discussion
Jul. 12. 2022	The 4th Youth Policy Discussion
Aug. 11. 2022	The 1st Migrant Background Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 12. 2022	The 2nd Migrant Background Youth Policy Forum
Sep. 15. 2022	2022 Migrant Background Youth policy proposal contest
Sep. 23. 2022	The 45th Youth Policy Forum
Oct. 13. 2022	The 5th Youth Policy Discussion
Nov. 18. 2022	The 11st Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference
Nov. 28. 2022	Global Careers Month; GCM
Nov. 30. 2022	Korea-Russia Youth Expert seminar
Dec. 06~08 2022	IAEVG 2022 International Conference



# 05

## List of Research Project (2010~2022)



# 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

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- 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



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- 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

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- 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

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- A Study of Strategic Approaches for National Youth Policy During a Transition Period
- Developing Youth-led Strategy for achieving 2050 carbon neutrality
- 2022 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey
- A Study on the Establishment of a Youth Policy Innovation Model Using Metaverse
- Reorganization of youth support method according to diversification of family environment
- A Study on Youth's Media Usage and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Target Groups III
- The transition of the implementation of youth policies in regions at risk of population extinction
- Social Development of MZ Generation in the COVID-19 Era: What Is at Stake and What to Expect
- A Study on Strengthening the Foundation for Local Government Youth Policy Promotion: Focusing on Finance and Infrastructure
- A Study on the Analysis of North Korean Youth Policy
- How do teenage experiences affect young people's lives?
- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2022 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights
- Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources V
- A Study on the Diagnosis of Vulnerable Youth Support Policy and the Measures to Supplement the System
- 2022 A Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background
- Study of Youth Poverty Reality and Establishment of the Self-Reliance Safety Net System II
- A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures II
- Comprehensive Study on Youth I Policy Development and the Status of Youth in Alienated Classes in Terms of Policy



