

# 2017 NYPI

## Annual Report



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## 2017 NYPI Annual Report

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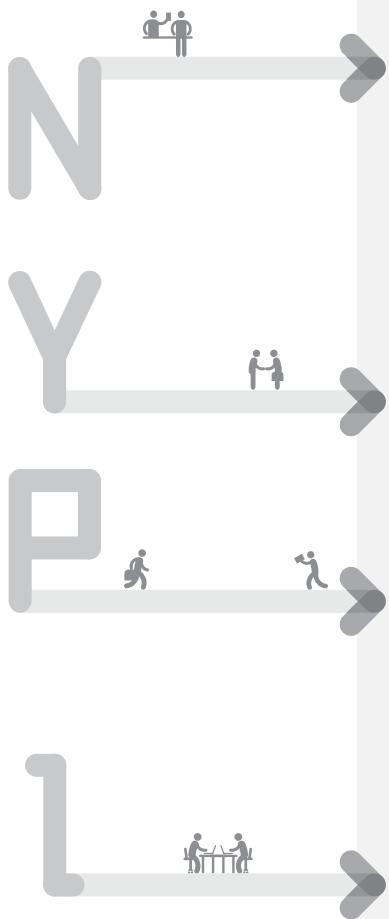
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

# Contents



Message from the President\_5

Overview\_7

## I Research Projects in 2017

1. Youth Activities & Participations Research\_11
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research\_19
3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research\_31
4. Statistics & Basics Research\_35
5. Cooperative Research\_41

## II Research Related Activities in 2017

1. WARDY Activities\_49
2. Academic Exchange & Activities\_55

## III 2018 Research Plan

1. Youth Activities & Participations Research\_73
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research\_77
3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research\_81
4. Statistics & Panel Research\_85

## Appendices

1. Organization Chart\_91
2. List of Research Staff\_95
3. Publications\_99
4. List of Conferences (2017)\_105
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2017)\_107

# Message from the President





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

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

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

NYPI will clearly recognize our given responsibility and role, and become the leading research institute in youth policy, through the qualitative improvement of research and innovative efforts. As of 2018, our research teams are composed of four teams: Youth Activities & Participations Research Office, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office and Statistics & Panel Research Office. We also set up Young Adult Research Center in 2015 in order to promote international cooperations for policy and research on youth.

This report contains the summary of the research projects and research activities conducted over a year in 2017. We are always open for communication and we will listen to your valuable opinions.

Thank you.

# Overview

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## **Mission**

Specialized research institution that leads convergence youth policy studies

## **Vision**

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

## **Business Goal**

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

## **Strategy**

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



## **Research Projects in 2017**

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



# 01

## Youth Activities & Participations Research

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

## Senior Researcher

Lim, Hee-Jin (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Moon, Ho-Young (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Cho, Nam-Eok



This study seeks to explore the current state of youth participation in extracurricular activities and provide the evidence-based data needed for policy development. Literary research, expert consultation, a survey, workshop, seminar, and policy councils were conducted for the purpose of this study, and used to devise a policy-making plan to promote extracurricular activities among the youth.

We obtained the necessary baseline data by means of a survey. It was found that in the past year, 97.5% of youth participated in at least one extracurricular activity. The most prevalent extracurricular activities were those provided by schools and conducted in groups, and a teacher's recommendation was the most common motivator for participating in an activity. Respondents chose time as the most influential factor in their ability to participate in extracurricular activities. Collaborative efforts between schools and youth-related organizations were also highlighted as important in promoting extracurricular activities. Variables of participation

in extracurricular activities had a positive influence on affective characteristics, suggesting the need for a comprehensive plan to manage participants' level of satisfaction, extent of engagement, program development that reflects the needs of youths, leadership training, facilities and equipment, provision of information and resources, and preliminary education. The results of our survey can serve as a performance index for extracurricular development efforts, facilitate academic discussion on the positive development of the youth through its public disclosure, and provide practical guidelines for the governance of related policies.

Based on our findings, we identified 9 projects and 27 tasks that need to be performed in 3 target areas, namely "enhancement of youth extracurricular programs," "improvement of extracurricular facilities and organizations," and "establishment of a resource and information center." Furthermore, we constructed a road map for each task with step-by-step procedures.

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

: Analysis of the Index Survey Related to the Youth Happiness Community, Operation of the Community Setting Project, and Development of Specialized Models for the Community

## Senior Researcher

Oh, Hae-Sub (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, In-Jae (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Yeom, Yu-Sik / Kim, Se-Gwang



“A study on the Youth Happiness Community's Index and Community Setting Project V” aims to examine the happiness level of the youth and its trends based on the nationwide study of youth happiness indicators. Another purpose is to explore the current status and propose a future model for organizing and operating “village communities” driven by youth activities.

The main areas of study include ① analyzing the study on youth happiness level in 17 cities of Korea, ② examining the data related to domestic examples of “village communities,” ③ understanding implications and effects of running pilot projects for Happy Villages for the Youth (2 communities) and ④ identifying characterizing elements and developing a logic model for communities where the youth are happy.

The research methodology included literature study, nationwide indicator study, field interview, colloquium, forum, pilot project, expert advisory meeting, and working level meeting on policy study. Based on the research findings, the following policy proposals are made for establishing Happy Villages for the Youth and creating the right policy environment.

First, there needs to be policies and programs

customized for each sub-group's characteristics in order to implement evidence-based policies to promote the happiness level in the youth. Furthermore, local governments should develop their own policies based on the analysis and evaluation of empirical data.

Second, realistic contents should be developed to establish communities where the youth are happy. This must then be supported with the right institutions and venues.

Third, there should be expanded training opportunities at home and abroad for stronger leadership of local government heads in order to establish and expand “children and youth-friendly cities.”

Fourth, a collaborative system of residents and the youth should be introduced in order to develop and expand projects to characterize each community, which will add vigor to the “village communities” driven by youth activities.

Fifth, policy efforts to establish communities where the youth are happy should include setting up a “participatory platform for the youth,” creating a village career experience learning zone, and introducing “Support Center of Happy Villages for the Youth” among others.

# A Study on Supporting Operation Activation through Enhancing the Publicness of Youth Facilities

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung-Joo (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Jung-Ju / Kim, Hyeok-Jin



The purpose of this study was to examine the youth facility, which is a public facility. The purpose of this study is to prepare a policy plan to support the revitalization of the youth facilities by improving the publicness of the youth facilities, reflecting the recent social and policy needs for youth activities. In this study, the following analyzes were conducted using research methods such as literature research, expert consultation and workshop, survey, and policy councils. First, as a review of trends in the role and operation of youth facilities, we examined the evaluation of youth facilities in terms of publicness of youth facilities. Second, we analyze the case related to cultural publicness. Third, the concept of pending issues and publicness of youth facilities were analyzed. Fourth, AHP analysis was carried out to investigate the publicness of the youth facilities and their perceptions about the revitalization of the public facilities, and the relative importance of the publicness indicators proposed in this study.

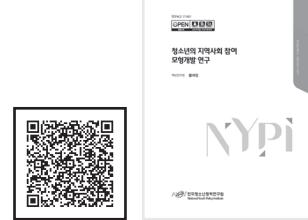
Based on the results of this analysis, this study presented 5 major areas and 10 policy tasks. The ten policy tasks include assessment of local government budgets and manpower preparation at the establishment of youth facilities, conducting preliminary feasibility analysis at the establishment of youth facilities, setting guideline for selection of youth facilities, analysis of the youth actual condition and prospect according to the region, analysis of the background and characteristics of the youth using the youth facility, examination of diversity of the youth facility operation program, analysis of the youth inclusion in the youth facility, and provision of detailed budget guidelines for the size of youth facilities.

In order for youth facilities to fulfill their responsibilities as public facilities in our community, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the governments to support the operation of youth facility in addition to the quality management of the facilities themselves.

# A Study on the Development of Youth Participation Model in Local Community

Senior Researcher

Hwang, Yeo-Jung (Research Fellow, NYPI)



This research is for suggesting the direction of local community participation for vitalizing youths' participation, and, based on it, is for developing and supplying practical operation model which can be applied on the field. Moreover, by deducting political domain and task supporting the operation of the developed model, it is for constructing the environment where community participation model can be operated effectively.

To achieve the object effectively, this research used various research method including consideration of advanced research, analysis of legislations and policies, analysis of examples and survey to conduct the research. First of all, it examined theoretical model of youths' participation through consideration of advanced research on youths' community participation; checked the realm and types of the participation; and deducted issues that should be considered when planning the community participation model. Also, it examined legal basis and system of policy enforcement through analysis of legislations and policies, and it analyzed the result and limitation of youths' community participation policies that have been enforced. Next, it selected representative examples among examples of youths' community

participation enforced internally and externally and conducted case analysis. As a result, the examples selected as excellent ones were activities led by youths, provided various devices for youths' participation to be continued to the real change and constructed system where youths can lead the participation and make decision. On the other hand, this research conducted survey of youths who have participated and onsite specialists to grasp the reality of youths' community participation. Main contents included basic information such as types and forms of participation activity, route of participation and motivation of participation; operation methods of participation activity; level of decision making sharing; assessment on the experience of participation; and desire for local community participation. Also, by putting all results of advanced research examination, analysis of legislations and policies, analysis of excellent examples internal and external and the reality investigation that were written above together, youths' community participation model was developed. For developing the model, general major participation, actual participation and daily participation were set as the basic direction of model development, and youth initiative decision

making, project-based participation activity, development of general model, social participation in comprehensive meaning and deduction of model that can be applied by stage were set as rules of model development. Also, based on these direction and rules, youths' participation model was developed. Finally, to construct the environment where the deducted model is effectively operated and to vitalize youths' participation, it suggested to

reinforce the basis of policy enforcement, converse paradigm of youths' participation by modifying and supplementing existing policy, reinforce connection with school education for expanding youths' community participation chances, secure the actual influence of youths' participation and reinforce the infra for vitalizing youths' community participation.

# A Study on the Revitalization of Youth Activities for the Nurture of World Citizenship

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Se-Young (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Jeong-Won (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)



The purpose of this study is to present measures to activate youth work to cultivate global citizenship, which has been emphasized as one of the major agenda items of the international society and the educational policy in Korea. To this end, this study proposed the necessity of global youth work aiming at cultivating global citizenship among the youth, as a concept expanded from the existing youth work centered on international exchange activities. The details of the study include, first, the observation on the discussions of the international society and the academia on the concept of global citizenship as well as on the relevance with other adjacent educational fields, and the deliberation on global citizenship from the perspective of citizenship which the entire youth population can pursue and internalize. Moreover, an agreement was drawn on the definition and the components of global citizenship through the expert Delphi survey. It also examines the policy projects such as domestic educational programs on global citizenship, international exchange activities, multicultural education and international development cooperation and the current status of private youth organizations and development NGOs. As a result, it was shown that

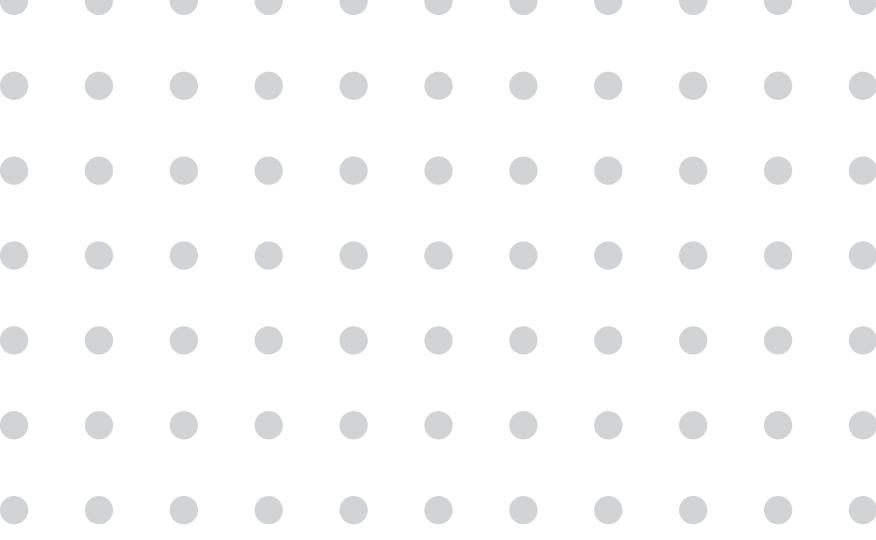
a comprehensive policy system is still insufficient for the cultivation of global citizenship of the youth, and the support and cooperation in the field of youth work is at a low level although the public-private cooperation is being emphasized. With regard to this, the history of global youth activity in the UK and the youth policy cases in Ireland were studied, from which the approach of international development cooperation was pursued in the youth field and the necessity to establish the definition and model for the Korean-style global youth work was raised.

Meanwhile, a survey of 3,000 Korean teenagers was conducted, and it was revealed that the identity as a global citizen and related educational experience is a major variable influencing the forging of global citizenship while it was suggested as necessary to diversify related programs and to provide quality experience. Moreover, this study drew implications on the development of youth work program implementation strategy for the future by analyzing five youth program cases and participants' experience. Finally, by using the expert Delphi survey, 10 essential capacities for teachers and youth leaders required for the cultivation of global citizenship of the youth were

suggested so that they can be used in the expert training programs later.

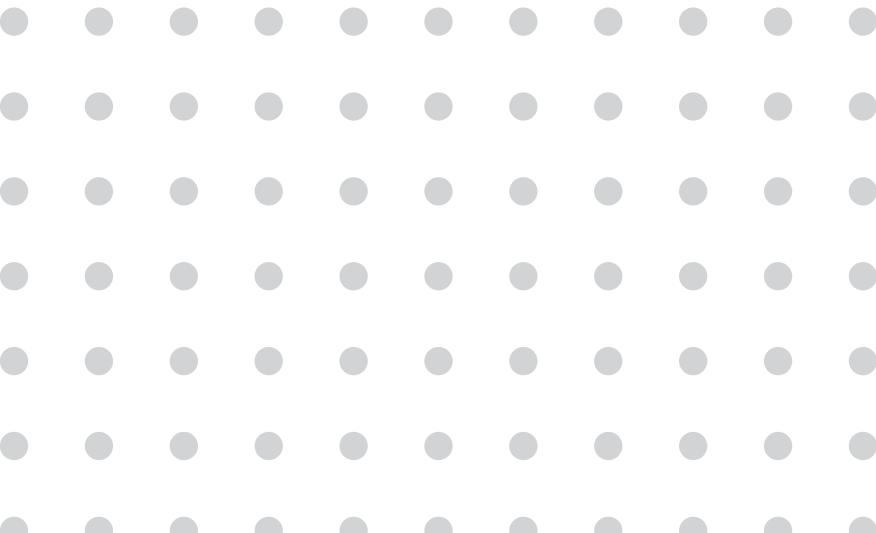
According to the study result as in the above, this study pointed out that the momentum to promote youth activity policy is lagging behind the high demand for the activities led by the youth for the cultivation of global citizenship, and emphasized that the network among the implementing parties is more important rather than merely depending on the capacity of the youth society. Moreover, it was proposed to establish the concept of the

Korean-style global youth work and the policy sphere aiming at cultivating global citizenship of the youth. To this end, the “cultivation of global citizenship of the youth through global youth work” was presented as the policy vision, and policy goals including 1) establishment of foundation for global youth work, 2) promotion of global youth work project, and 3) establishment of global cooperative network as well as 17 sub-goals were proposed.



# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research



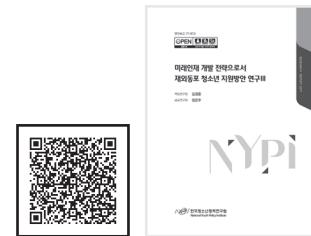
# A Study on the Support for Overseas Youths as Part of a Future Talent Development Strategy III

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Kyung-Jun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Jung, Eun-Ju (Research Fellow, NYPI)



This research aims to recognize the overseas Korean youths as important members of Korean ethnic community and contributors for its development, as a consequence to prepare supporting policy measures in order to reinforce national competitiveness in the global society. The research is a project of 3 years from 2015 to 2017, taking specific agenda per year. In 2015, policy directions and initiatives which can be commonly applied to the overseas youths all around the world were set and offered. In 2016, the range was narrowed down to focus on the policy initiatives for the youths in the United States and China, while in 2017, for the ones in Latin America(Brazil and Argentina) and Central Asia(Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan).

Research methodology for the study in 2017 weighed heavily on surveying the youths and interviewing field experts on the Overseas youths in Latin America and Koryein youths. The survey was taken for 436 Korean Overseas youths residing in Latin America(221 in Brazil and 215 in Argentina) and 465 Koryein(208 in Uzbekistan, 174 in Kazakhstan, and 83 Koryein living in Korea) on capacity for future talent, awareness and desire to communicate with Koreans, and

willingness to contribute to the development of Korean ethnic community. On the other hand, the experts were interviewed regarding the actual conditions and concerns the overseas youths are going through, and to determine which support initiatives enable them to contribute to the development of the Korean community.

Based on the research taken, following policy tasks are suggested. For the overseas Korean youths living in Brazil and Argentina, diversifying and distributing TOPIK workbooks while revising the test itself, developing training programs for teachers, operating parents education programs, improving various experiential and exchange programs for the overseas youths, establishing youth activity and career support centers, and founding network for youth education and culture exchange were offered. As of characterized policy tasks for the ones in Brazil, fostering the organizations which can lead the Korean community in next generation, supporting normalization of Korean schools in the region, providing aid for rural residing youths when taking TOPIK, holding training sessions for teachers in provinces, and establishing information centers specialized for working and studying in Korea

were recommended. Furthermore, for the ones in Argentina, running programs to develop future talent capacity and understand cultural diversity and the concept of community belonging, developing programs to help them achieve vision as members of Korean community, assisting exchange invigoration between Korean schools in Argentina and equivalent schools in Korea, building institutes for local teachers to acquire teaching training and license, and prepare interaction programs between Korean and Argentinean governments could be advocated.

Common policy tasks directed for the overseas youths in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and Koryein in Korea include providing Korean language and history lectures, nurturing qualified teachers, boosting activities among the youths, equipping youth activity institutes, establishing youth exchange and network system, and managing programs to assist for those who wish to work and study in Korea. Characterized policy initiatives designed especially for the Overseas youths in Uzbekistan are expanding career education and programs, assisting children whose parents

migrated to Korea, and filing petition for Korean language course to be formally taught in regular schools. Additionally, for the ones in Kazakhstan, sharing information for working and studying in Korea, offering the children of expatriates the opportunities to visit Korea, opening Korean language classes targeting the Koryein, and developing curriculums to learn language and culture together are advocated. Lastly for the Koryein youths residing in Korea, revising and distributing Korean study books according to several ages and levels, diversifying the forms of Korean culture and history lecture materials, strengthening student management system through liaison between regular schools and consigned alternative schools, providing counselling sessions by Russian speaking counsellors, developing historical and cultural exposure programs by visits to local provinces, aiding after-school programs in the public schools the Koryein are enrolled to, and offering educational counselling to pursue higher education in Korea are taken as policy initiative recommendations.

# A Study on the Customized Measures According to the Transition Paths of Out-of-School Youths II

## Senior Researcher

Yoon, Chul-Kyung (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Yun-Sook (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Choi, Hong-Il (Researcher, NYPI)

Yoo, Sung-Ryul / Kim, Gang-Ho



The study searches targeting strategies for out-of-school youth by analyzing the types of changes across the trajectory they have experienced after dropout, transitory pathways and sizes of residential area. Additionally, we aim to analyze the service referral status, usage, and participation effect of K-dream center for dropout youth. To do this, we conduct in-depth interviews to case managers and youth panels, in addition to youth panel survey. With the panel survey, we analyze the distinctive characteristics of youth transitory pathways and their demands in association with sizes of a residential area and service effects of K-dream center. We analyzed the usage status of K-dream center based on the case management of youth panels referred to K-dream center over the last year. With interviews, we analyze any significant difference between the previous and new panels, as well as between case managers and youth, in terms of a motivation of visiting K-dream center, service usage and satisfaction. We research policy trends in advanced societies by organizing an international symposium and an overseas field trip.

Research outcomes are as follows: first, 80% of out-of-school youth maintain living in one's

residential area, presenting little mobility. Second, urban youths are likely to go to college after taking the high school qualification exam, whereas rural youths tend to stay inactive. They are less motivated and undetermined in career planning than urban youths. Urban youths need career guidance as they tend to be unrealistic by overrating one's capacity and they don't work as suitable opportunities are unavailable or simply they are unmotivated. Rural youths tend to be socially withdrawn and less motivated. Urban youths appeal their needs, yet rural youths rarely do. Third, classified by transitory pathways, youths in unemployment tend to make a transition to education or employment, whereas youths in employment to unemployment. Fourth, younger youths in education are less likely to participate in K-dream center.

Youths with high levels of impulsiveness tend to drop out from the service. According to the clients' response, K-dream center most commonly provides academic programs (e. g., high school qualification exam preparation). Although we find high demands for vocational training and employment support service, the service proportion is low. Referral to vocational training

service represents a low proportion in the external organization referral. Service hour mismatch with youth is the major cause of not providing the requested service. Fifth, the size of youth out-of-school is estimated as 40 millions of 7- to 18-year-old individuals and 37 millions of 19- to 24- year-old ones. The approximate size of unemployed youth out-of-school is 51,000 aged from 15 to 19. Sixth, compared to the overseas, we find a lack of domestic policy support for unemployed youths.

Policy support for this group must be strengthened in future.

Based on the study outcomes, we suggest five areas for policy improvement with 22 projects. The five areas are a. policy support for NEET youth, b. vocational training and employment support measures, c. support measures for socially withdrawn unemployed youth, d. strengthening community policy, and e. service delivery system, strengthening out-of-school youth support center.

# A Study on the Model on the Operation of Integration Gateways of Children, Youth, and Family

Senior Researcher

Seo, Jeong-A (Research Fellow, NYPI)



The purpose of this study is to propose a means to examine the possibility of a integration gateway for the protection of children, youth, and families and to improve a model thereof, in order to prepare a system that can provide a high quality protection and welfare service irrelevant to the point of approaching children, youth, and families.

As the method of study, local and foreign literatures were firstly reviewed in order to ascertain the current status and trends of children, youth, and family protection gateway studies. Secondly, a survey was conducted on children and youth, along with a survey on parents to ascertain the current status and demands for a children, youth, and family protection gateway. Thirdly, an intensive interview was conducted on site professionals to ascertain the details of children, youth, and family gateways.

The key results of the study are as follows.

Firstly, the most common response to the question as to the location of conveniently receiving all services required for an individual and the individual's family irrelevant to use targeting children and youth was social welfare centers, followed by the Office of Education (educational

support offices), police station, resident centers (eup, myeon, dong offices), schools, health family support centers, schools, youth training centers, and other.

Secondly, the most common response to the question as to the location of conveniently receiving all services required for an individual and the individual's family irrelevant to use targeting the parents was resident centers (eup, meyon, dong offices) accounting for 70.0% of all responses, followed by schools, health and family support centers, social welfare centers, youth training centers, police station, Office of Education (educational support centers), and other.

Thirdly, as a result of the intensive interview with the site professionals, it was indicated that although it is evaluated that suitable services are provided irrelevant to the gateway, through active connection on-site, there is a need for various means, such as the construction of gateway models on a high level of system in order to adapt to continued changes. A children, youth, and family protection integration gateway construction model and an improvement means were proposed based on the study results.

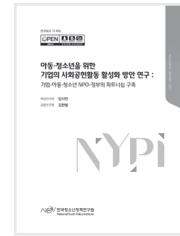
# Current status and issue of CSR activities for youths: establishment of CSR partnership among corporate, youth NPOs & government

Senior Researcher

Lim, Jee-Youn (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Kim Han-Byeol



This study aims to provide policies that can boost CSR (corporate social responsibility) activities for youths. Research was done on mutual interests and demands as well as process of partnership between businesses that actively participate in CSR and youth NPO organizations. In the process of research, it was found that establishment of the partnership among corporate, youth NPOs and government is critical in initiating CSR activities. It is expected that CSR activities will contribute to competency development and healthy growth of youths.

This study analyzed the current status of CSR activities from both sides of corporate and youth NPOs and conducted FGI as well as case studies on mutual corporate partnership. Survey was done to corporate/NPOs on their perception and current status of mutual partnership and their answers were prioritized based on the needs urgency. In addition, several activities were done to better communicate with stakeholders, which include co-hosted CSR forum, working group conference for policy study and workshops.

As a result of this study, a CSR partnership model for youths was developed and policy measures are followed to establish the partnership among corporate, youth NPOs and government.

First, participants in the CSR partnership model for

youths can be divided into ‘cooperating partners’ and ‘backbone support organizations’ based on their roles and they are also emphasized as taking the role of both incubators & accelerators. While corporations and youth NPOs work as direct partners, research institutes, universities, consulting organizations, government and local authorities do as indirect ones. The backbone support organizations should work as a local consultative body of each field to supply infrastructures.

Second, for the policy measures in the establishment of partnership, 7 policy issues and 14 initiatives in 3 policy criteria were suggested. They are 1) to strengthen partnership competencies: development of common agenda, setting clear purpose, sharing evaluation criteria and strengthening social impact on outcomes 2) to educate professionals: providing educational training for youth CSR professionals and field consultation and discovering domestic & foreign case studies to benchmark 3) to train backbone support organizations: establishment of platform to share the information of persons in charge from both corporate and youth NPOs and development of domestic and foreign network to reinforce their collective impact, 4) to improve related law & policies, and 5) to provide initiative roadmap.

# A Study of Status Analysis and Improvement Alternatives of Current Juvenile Protection Policies

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ji-Yon (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Jung, So-Yeon



The purpose of this study is to analyze the overall status of current juvenile protection policies and discover the improvement alternatives in the 20th year of the enactment of the Juvenile Protection Act. The main contents of this research according to the research purpose are as follows. The first was the review of the constitutional principles to analyze issues related to the basic rights of juveniles which are needed to promote juvenile protection policies. The second was the multilateral analysis about the current status of major systems and promotion conditions of juvenile protection policies. The third was the survey on juveniles' status of the contact with noxious environments and verifications of the operating status of major protection systems and the protection impact of environmental system related to the contact with noxious environments. The fourth was the deduction of the improvement alternatives of the current juvenile protection policies. For the study, research trends were examined through the research on precedent studies conducted domestically and internationally. Furthermore, a variety of research methods were used which include the investigations on the enforcement plans of central administration

organizations and local governments on the Formulation, etc. of Comprehensive Measure for Protection of Juveniles, the secondary data analysis on the original data of status survey on the juveniles' media use and noxious environments of 2016, survey for the youth, interview survey for unenrolled youth and parents, AHP, policy councils, etc.

The major research conclusions are as follows. Concerning the constant emergence of new and mutant noxious environments, it is necessary to promote the protection policies in regards of the juveniles' participation and autonomy, as well as to approach delicately centered on the ordinances of local governments. As the result of the analysis on the overall current policy status, it has been discovered that strengthening the function of the control tower to prevent similar juvenile protection projects in central government and reduce blind spots. Also, in response to the changing policy keynotes, expansion of counteracting projects for preventing the noxious environments by general account budget and enlargement in subsidy for the protection projects conducted by private organizations were found to be necessary. In particular, the influences of risk factors and

protection factors in an environmental system such as families, peers, school, local community, etc. surrounding the juveniles were examined to deduct the intervention fields and points for the juvenile protection projects. These include legislative amendments for arranging legal rounds and anticipative counteracts to secure and protect the juveniles' mental health, and circumfluence alternatives of policies through the analysis and evaluation of the juvenile protection projects. In addition to this, I proposed solutions for raising the effectiveness of regulations for the noxious environments, activating recovery support, discovering victim juveniles, improving

the response competence of the juveniles in the noxious environment, and construction of the regulated autonomous regulation system.

Based on the conclusions, the deducted tasks are strengthening the basis of promoting the related policies through enactment and amendment of legislation to improve the juvenile protection policies, enhancement in policy effectiveness and modification of the related policy system, the three policies and fifteen detailed projects such as reinforcement of the administration of the juvenile protection projects, measures to secure the rights of the juveniles to be protected, etc.

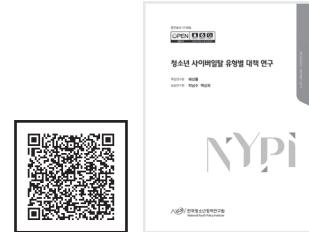
# A Study on the Customized Measures of Cyber Deviation Types

## Senior Researcher

Bai, Sang-Youl (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Park, Nam-Su/Baek, Gang-Hui



The purpose of this study is to establish effective policies on juvenile cyber deviance which has emerged as a social issue. To do so, a literature review and a focus group interview (FGI) with juveniles were carried out, and a questionnaire survey using the Delphi method was also conducted on a group of experts. Cyber deviant behaviors were divided into a total of 6 categories (addiction/excessive use; cyber bullying; sexually deviant behaviors; online gambling; cyber scams; infringement of the individual rights and defamation), and the policy priority of each category was examined based on 5 factors (characteristics of the media; individual characteristics of juveniles; home environment; school environment; systems and infrastructure).

The results of this study showed that the more juveniles used the Internet, the more likely they had experience of cyber deviance. Anonymous and non-face-to-face online environments tended to encourage deviant behaviors in juveniles. In terms of the individual characteristics of juveniles, those with negative self-esteem and low self-control were more likely to have cyber deviant behaviors. Those who had a weak attachment to and little communication with their parents in their

home environment were relatively more likely to have experience of cyber deviance. Support from teachers and peers in school was found to reduce the occurrence of juvenile cyber deviance. In addition, social connectedness and support were also likely to suppress juvenile cyber deviance.

A survey was conducted on a cyber committee of 60 experts. The majority of the experts agreed that the cyber deviant behaviors of juveniles are increasing, and that their age is becoming younger, and over two thirds of the 60 experts negatively evaluated the overall policies of the government on juvenile cyber deviance. They pointed out that addiction/excessive use is the most widespread form of juvenile cyber deviance, followed by cyber bulling, and access to obscene materials. They answered that cyber bullying has the most negative influence on juveniles, followed by addiction/excessive use, sexually deviant behaviors, and online gambling. Improving cyber ethics and digital literacy ability through media education was included in the top 3 measures in all the 6 categories. In terms of the category of addiction/excessive use, parent education was suggested as the most important measure. The experts answered that it is a top priority to more strictly hold relevant

industries responsible for the sexually deviant and online gambling behaviors of juveniles. In this regard, they suggested policies such as institutionalizing media education, establishing an

integrated support and management framework, starting a digital detox camp, and strengthening legal and administrative regulations.



# 03

## Youth Independence & Competencies Research

# A Study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans II

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki-Hun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Yoon-Joo (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Yoo, Seul-Heui (Researcher, NYPI)



The purpose of this study is to understand the exact realities of youth unemployment, not just the youth unemployment problem, but the lives of young people, based on this, it aims to create a comprehensive youth policy direction and task. The purpose of preparing for basic data analysis for the analysis of youth situation, a survey of 2,700 people aged 15 to 39 was conducted on the survey of youth and economy in 2016.

Starting this year, it was surveyed by the national statistics (Approval No. 402004) of Statistic Korea. The study conducted a survey of key indicators in seven areas; ① Population and Family, ② Education and training, ③ Economy and employment, ④ Dwelling, ⑤ Health, ⑥ Culture and values, ⑦ Relationship and Additional Survey of Participation, and a survey was conducted simultaneously with the youth NEET and the social adaptation. The survey results were published by National Youth Policy Institute's website (<http://www.nypi.re.kr/youth/>)

and monthly newsletter 'Youth Focus' has been published online every month.

To propose the direction and challenge of youth policy, we analyzed the current status of youth policies and problems that are currently under way while identifying the youth situation. In particular, this study focuses on the policies of the entire youth, in addition, we examined the policies and diagnose problems about of youth NEET, Young Single-Person Household, Reclusive Loner. The group prepared measures to support youths through in-depth interviews with collective interviews (FGI). The youth policy assignment was divided into mid - and long-term assignments, and policy direction and task direction were presented in relation to youth policy promotion foundation, such as law enforcement system, policy implementation system and delivery system.

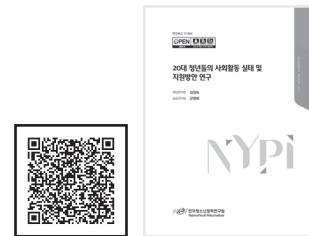
# A Study on the status of social activity by youth in their 20s and support methods

Senior Researcher

Kim, Jung-Sook (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Kang, Yeong-Bae



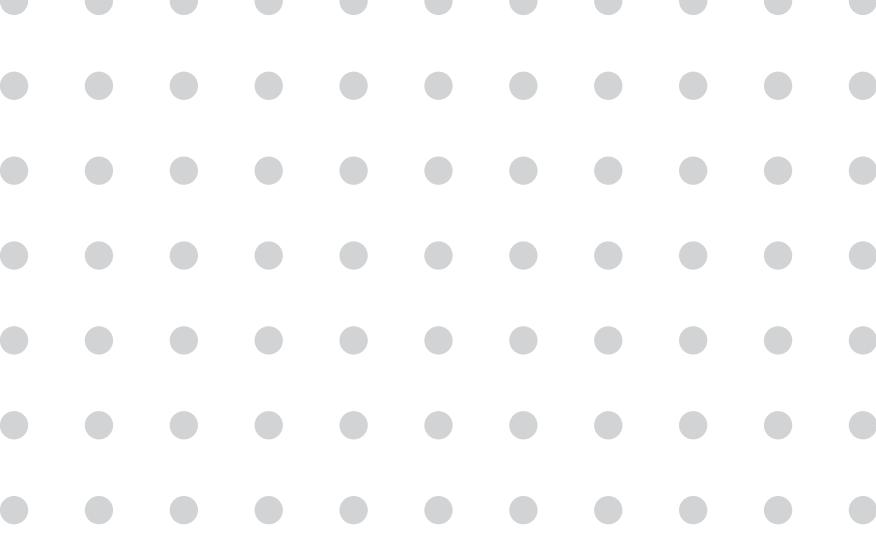
This study focuses on the problem that youth policies to date have focused on jobs, in terms of seeking employment or entrepreneurship, identifies the present state of social activities by youth by focusing on changing sociocultural environments and resulting changes to such activities, and strives to extract policy methods to vitalize social activities by youth.

To achieve these research purposes, this study has analyzed the laws and policies relating to social activities of youth, and has reviewed foreign policy cases. Moreover, this study has identified the present state of social activities for youth in their 20s. Then, this study has classified youth groups participating in social activities, analyzing their experience of social activities in an in-depth manner, followed by FGIs with officials in charge of youth policies in regional governments on the present state of support projects for youth social activities, their opinions on supporting youth social activities and future improvements for vitalizing social activities. The results of the surveys, interviews and FGIs analyses indicated that while the youth have had strong desires to participate in the society but perceived the support from the central and regional governments to be

insufficient, and the policy desires in the form of social participation were different between youth. The relevant officials emphasized the need to enact “Basic Act on Youth” at the central government level to vitalize the social participation by youth. Based on such study results, this study has set 4 dimensions for policy strategies for vitalizing youth participation in the society, and presented detailed tasks. First, policy tasks relating to the laws and policies relating to youth included ‘Enactment of the Basic Act on Youth and addition of content relating to youth participation in the society’, and ‘Addition of contents relating to youth participation in the society in Basic Ordinance on Youth for regional governments and Basic Plan for Youth Policy’. Second, as an overarching support mechanism for vitalizing youth participation in the society, this study has proposed supports for programs, space, human resources and administration relating to youth social activities infrastructure, named ‘Financial Support for Individual Youth for Social Activity’. Third, this study proposed customized support mechanisms by type, including ‘Customized support for non-participants and youth not attending post-secondary education’, ‘Reform of

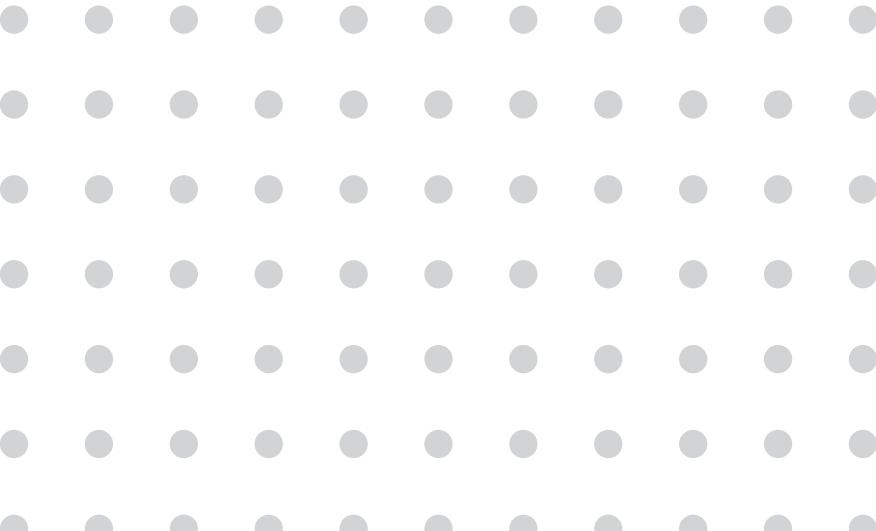
external activities for public institutions', 'Methods for vitalizing policy participation activity', and 'Increased support programs for regional youth organizations to reduce the regional gap in youth social activity. Fourth, this study has proposed the 'construction of a social system for vitalizing

youth activity in the society', 'constructing a support system for vitalizing youth activity in the society', and 'constructing a connection system with youth activity support projects' as policy tasks relating to the building of support systems for youth participation in society.



# 04

## Statistics & Basics Research



# Study on the Implementation of International Conventions on the Rights of Children and Youths

## - The Status of the Rights of Children and Youths in Korea in 2017

### Senior Researcher

Kim, Young-Gi (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

### Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Heui-Jin (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Lee, Min-Hui/Kim, Jin-Ho



This is the first year study of the third phase study on the rights of children and youth with the aim to understand the current status of the rights of children and youths by carrying out organized review of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to identify tasks to improve human rights by diagnosing the nation's and society's efforts for human rights promotion. The third phase study features further strengthened monitoring of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by, for example, examining legal, institutional, and policy improvements following recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and under the Convention.

The Korean government ratified the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1991 and has the obligation to report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the status of the rights of children and youths and its efforts to promote human rights on a regular basis. This study contributes to the preparation of the national reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by producing basic insights on the status and progress of the rights of children and youth in Korea and the nation's policy efforts to improve

human rights.

The year 2017 marked the submission due for the fifth and sixth consolidated report. The authors, the working group on the report, and government ministries have cooperated to check the implementation of the Convention and analyze accomplishments. To systematically monitor the status of the rights of children and youth, the research team has developed 'the children's and youth's rights indicator system' and survey tools with which it has been conducting surveys to about 10,000 students from fourth grades in elementary schools to third grades in high schools (National Statistics No. 402001). The authors also comprehensively analyzes the current status of the human rights using major administrative statistics and statistical material from other fields as complementary data.

This study consists of three reports: the basic report shows the result of analysis on the current status of the rights of children and youths and the implementation of the Convention and proposes policy recommendations to promote their human rights. 'The advanced analysis report' selected specific human rights-related issues and conducted an advanced analysis with an aim to investigate

the relationship between children's and youth's awareness of human rights and their accessibility to human rights-related information. The statistics' contains the statistic tables to be registered to

the national statistics portal site(KOSIS: Korean statistical information service) for the users of statistics.

# Longitudinal Survey of Multicultural Youth and Study on Policy Measures V

## Senior Researcher

Yang, Kye-Min (Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kang, Kyung-Kuen (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)



This study attempted to analyze the factors affecting the development of adolescents from multicultural families by tracing their development process and provide basic data which can help them strengthen their competency and accelerate social integration with a goal of bringing policy alternatives. For this, a longitudinal study was performed on multicultural youth groups from 2011 (4th graders at that time) to 2016. In 2017 as well, data were collected. The purposes of the 2017 study are as follows: i) to summarize the past multicultural youth longitudinal study processes and results, ii) to investigate multicultural youth development processes by analyzing longitudinal changes in the data accumulated for the past six years and examine the factors and policies affecting their development, iii) to improve researchers' interest in multicultural youth and derive diverse studies through academic conferences, iv) to set general multicultural youth policy directions and missions after analyzing the past results and current related policies by government bureau. For a continued study, furthermore, the organization of the 2017 panel data was also included in this study. The study results found the followings: First, according to

the longitudinal changes of panel data, there was a difference in the trajectory of change between general and multicultural adolescents. Second, in terms of the factors affecting the development of multicultural youth, gender, parents' educational background and monthly income were obtained. Third, regarding the influence of policy support, while learning support didn't have a significant effect on the development of multicultural youth, cultural and physical supports had a positive effect on their psychological adaptation. In terms of policy analysis, laws, basic plans and each bureau's policies were analyzed. In addition, SWOT was conducted on Korean multicultural youth policy. After analyzing whether or not the suggested policies were actually implemented, this study proposed multicultural youth policy promotion strategies and projects. In terms of promotion, the following four strategies were suggested: improvement of multicultural youth competency, strengthening support group competency, formation of multicore-friendly environments, establishment of multicultural youth promotion system. Under such strategies, in addition, a total of 11 projects were mentioned. Then, the roadmap for each project was introduced.

# Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey VIII

## Senior Researcher

Ha, Hyung-Serk (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Yong-Hwan (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jung, Eun-Jin (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jung, Yun-Mi (Researcher, NYPI)

Han, Ji-Hyoung (Researcher, NYPI)



The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPS) VIII, conducted for seven years from 2010 to 2016, is aimed at building an integrated database, analyzing the accumulated data, studying the findings from the survey, and proceeding with fundamental research for the subsequent survey. For KCYPS, a total of seven rounds of follow-up surveys were conducted through 2016, targeting 7,071 original samples determined in 2010. The number of samples retained to the final stage of the survey reached 5,862, recording an 82.9% retention rate of the original sample.

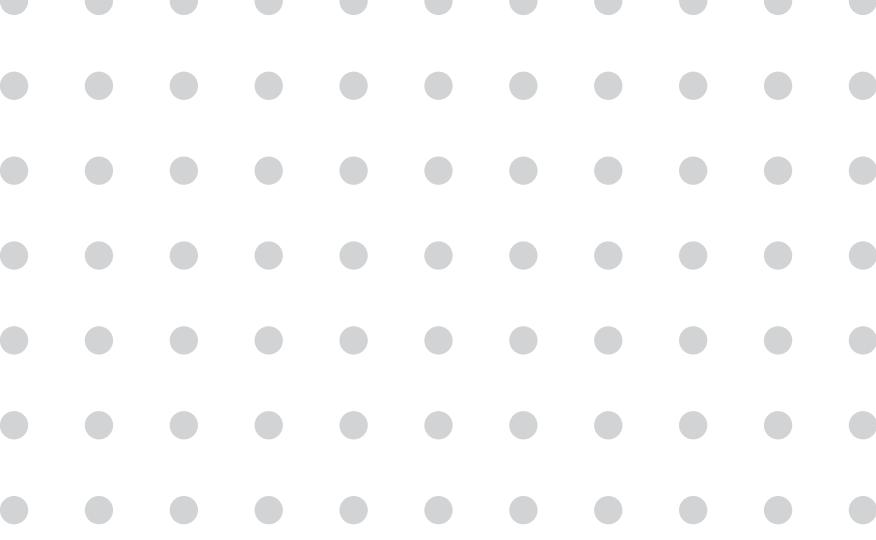
Data cleaning and data weighted value calculation were completed regarding the final integrated database (attained from the first round through the seventh round), and this database was opened to the public along with a codebook and user's guide at the end of September 2017 through the Korean Children and Youth Data Archive to help facilitate its application to academic research, policy development, etc.

To promote the use of the database, the 7th Korean Children and Youth Panel Symposium and Research Paper Contest for Graduate Students, capitalizing on data attained from the first round

through the seventh round of the survey, were held on September 14, 2017 at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In addition, a data analysis report that classifies and analyzes the results of KCYPS by subject and proposes policy alternatives accordingly was published as a supplement to this report, while NYPI's Bluenote Statistics, which summarizes and analyzes the findings from NYPI's Bluenote research, was published in October, November, and December 2017.

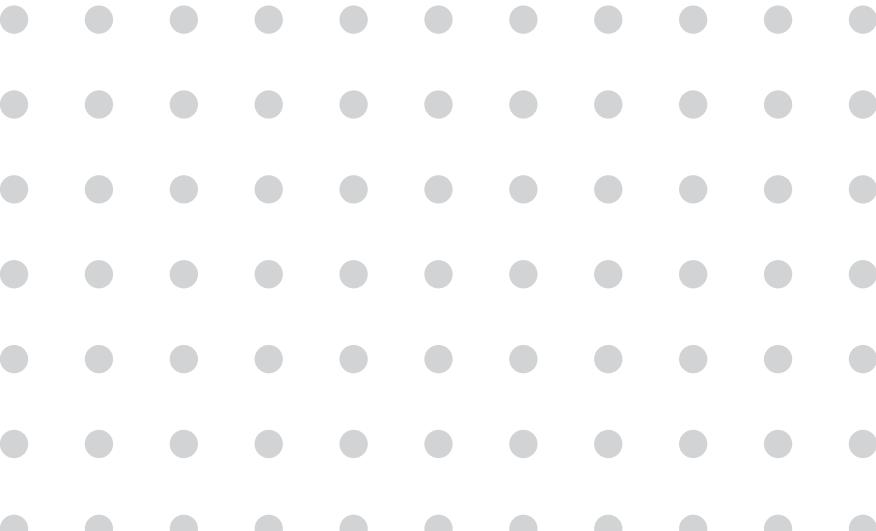
The number of papers and reports created based on the data from this survey is found to have reached 1,090 as of December 2017, and thus the social dispersion of the outcomes of the survey is evaluated to be substantial. In order to more accurately analyze the outcomes of KCYPS (both academic computation and academic results), a survey outcome analysis report was published as a supplement to this report. Furthermore, a report on fundamental research on the target group and details of the National Youth Panel Survey (NYPS) 2018, scheduled to be initiated next year, was published as a supplement to this report.





05

## Cooperative Research



# A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competencies and International Comparative Study IV : ICCS 2016

## Senior Researcher

Chang, Geun-Young (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Sung, Eun-Mo (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Lee, Kyeong-Sang (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Jin, Seong-Hui/Choi, Hyo-Seon/Kim, Gyun-Hui



The conversion from 'knowledge and skill'-centered to 'competencies'-centered education system is one of the core keywords of policy for future generation in international organizations such as OECD and UNESCO. This trend is reflected in the development and promotion of this research.

This is the fourth year of "A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study : IEA ICCS 2016". This year's research analyzed the characteristics and problems of Korean youth competencies measured through past research and explained the outline of IEA ICCS 2016 findings for international comparison of democratic competencies.

2016 Survey on youth competencies index consists of 2,836 elementary school students, 2,710 junior high school students, 2,510 high school students (total 9,046 people) and 1,041 college students, from the students of elementary, middle and high schools and university students in Korea as a population. For a total of 10,087 specimens. The summary of the survey results is summarized as follows.

First of all, we reconfirmed the consistency of youth competencies abbreviations for compressed measurement tool, along with the normality

and reliability of the questions of measurement results of life-long learning competencies, life management competencies, career development competencies, interpersonal relationship competencies.

As a result of comparative analysis by year for the youth's competencies index measurements from 2015 to 2017, the same pattern was confirmed overall. However, in the competencies of adolescents in 2017, the overall average score rose slightly compared to 2015 and 2016, whereas the youth's lifelong learning competencies decreased. We also confirmed differences in youth's competencies index measurement results by gender. Especially, gender difference was significant among the competency groups. Life-long learning competencies and career development competencies were higher in males and life - management competencies and interpersonal relationships competencies were higher in females. We confirmed the decline of competencies scores again according to the time of youth's growth and development, but it turned out that the disparity by age decreased compared with the previous year. Especially the score of lifelong learning competencies, living management competencies,

and career development competencies tended to be low, but it was confirmed that interpersonal relationship competencies tended to be high. Regional differences in youth capacities have also been discovered, but the causes can be diversified, so for this, a more careful interpretation is needed. As a result of examining the trends by year for the Youth Competencies Index, the lifelong learning competencies scores are gradually increased from 2014 to 2016, but it decreased in the 2017. As a result of item response theory (IRT) analysis of youth competencies scale, we confirmed that the responses to items of youth competencies measurement by age were different. Since the youth competencies index was measured reflecting the developmental characteristics by the growth period of the youth, it seems that the response to the question of the youth competencies measurement by the time of adolescence development differs. Therefore, rather than merely comparing the average score by school class, it was confirmed the necessity of prioritizing the work to ensure factor identity of the youth's competencies index measurement question by school grade. Especially the items confirmed that the response by school class is different.

As a result of Differential Item Functioning(DIF) analysis by gender of youth competencies index, we confirmed gender discrimination question at youth lifelong learning competencies items. An advantageous question was found for each gender area for elementary school, junior high school, high school time sexes and young people respectively. It seems that it will be necessary to review in consideration of the content validity. Both middle school and high school students and college student groups were commonly confirmed by the discrimination function question.

The international civic and citizenship study in 2016 (ICCS 2016) participating in 25 countries

worldwide In Korea this study was conducted for the second graders 3,004 students and 1,368 teachers, 106 principals 106 junior high schools. In this research, outlining the main contents of the primary analysis result report within the range permitted to publish the result based on the regulation of the IEA. In particular the 2016 ICCS provided a little more suggestion that it included a time series comparison with the same survey conducted in 2009. As a result of the 2016 survey, the "citizen's knowledge score" corresponding to the cognitive domain of Korean youth (junior high school second grader) competence of democratic citizens improved slightly as compared with 2009, but the figure improved more It was less than the recorded countries such as Sweden, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In particular, Taiwan is judged to need Taiwan case analysis in the future as an exceptional case showing the achievement of the knowledge score of a very high level of citizens although HDI is low as Taiwan as a country in Asia. In addition, Belgium has a high knowledge score of citizens, and the sex difference between males and females is extremely small in one point and outside, and it will be noticed as a case of achieving the training equality of citizen education in future research.

As a result of the attitude- behavioral domain analysis of youth democratic citizen competencies, political participation phenomena through young people 's SNS have been discovered in common by the participating countries, and they are intention to become candidates for election and become aggressive as adults The intention of political participation was more pronounced from boys. The level of citizen participation among young people has improved significantly compared to 2009, whereas the experience of citizen participation outside the school was found to be more improved. Overall, as the level of citizen 's knowledge level was lower, the tendency to actively participate

in political participation was discovered, but suggested the results and suggested the necessity of policy response.

Results of analysis of youth policy and activity program situation. In the case of lifelong learning competencies, many policies were biased towards "ability to utilize intellectual tools", and in the case of life management competencies, we found that biased toward the field of "health care" and "ability to deal with situations". In the case of career development capability, policies in the pioneering spirit area were sought, biased towards the "course design" and "leisure utilization" areas. In the case of interpersonal skills abilities, policies on the competencies of 'leadership' and 'collaboration' that are the most deficient are urgent, while policies are biased in the 'formation of relations' area. In the case of social participation abilities, while policies were biased towards "personal citizenship" and "global citizenship", we also demanded policy attention on "community citizenship" which is the

shortage of current young people It was done. As a result of the current situation analysis of the activity program by the competencies area of the youth facility, in the case of lifelong learning competencies, a program of part utilizing thinking power and intellectual tool is needed, and in case of life management competencies, coping with the situation Programs related to emotion regulation commonly lacked. In the case of career development abilities, pioneering spirit-related programs are the shortest. In the case of interpersonal relationship competencies category, it was estimated that development of activity program of leadership area, in particular, can make the greatest effect in youth competencies development. In the case of social participation competencies, it was appreciated that development of community citizenship-related activity program is urgent. After discussion of the survey results, policy suggestions on this were presented.

# International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth II

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyun-Cheol (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

## Cooperation Researcher

Baek, Hye-Jeong (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)  
Lee, Ji-Yeon



The purpose of this study was to identify career education trend of Asian countries and draw an improvement plan for South Korean students' career experience activities by collecting and analyzing the present condition of each Asian country. To this end, the study in year 1 analyzed social environment of major Asian countries in terms of career experience activities and conducted a survey on Korean students' participation in career experience activities. In year 2, the study held an international conference by inviting 10 Asian countries, and collected and analyzed documents related to their career experience programs. Based on that, the study proposed measures to boost career counseling.

As in the 2012 survey result of the PISA, this study found that Asian countries providing many career opportunity options also tend to have high vocational competence. The favorable sociocultural and educational environment of those countries seem to have positively affected the quality and quantity of career experience activities. In contrast, other nations such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Iran that have few public policies for career experience and fail to efficiently implement such policies were found to have a lack of opportunities

to experience career activities and negatively affect developing career competencies as well.

Even if the amount of career experience activities is proportional to career capabilities, it cannot be concluded that the amount always has a positive impact on fostering career capabilities without fail. The findings were just the average tendency. South Korea and Japan offer more career experience activities than Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore, and show higher vocational capabilities subsequently obtained from such opportunities. However, it is difficult to determine which group of the countries have more effective career path education.

The amount of career experience was high in South Korea and Japan, but the career activities were mostly run separately from curricular activities. In contrast, the curriculum and activity programs in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore were more closely interconnected through an integrated academic approach. These five countries with high school enrollment ratio of secondary and tertiary education have two types of education models - one that focuses career experience activities and the other that emphasizes integrated curriculum.

South Korea and Japan with a focus on career

experience activities had relatively low career capabilities compared to their input amount of experience because they might have difficulties in taking an integrated curricular approach. In other words, enhancing the quality of career experience activities is important for high-quality career education, but systematically connecting curriculum and experience is also equally important. If both goals can be met, career experience activities will be able to serve as a better tool of career education.

In conclusion, this study made largely two policy proposals. First, it suggested measures to invigorate and enrich career experience activities

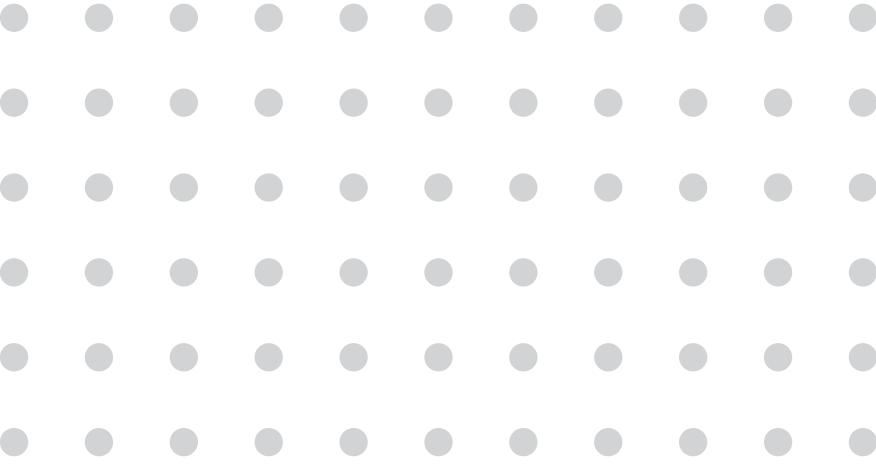
of South Korean youths. To this end, it proposed creating a regional ecosystem for career education, enhancing teachers' career education capability, building learning organization readiness among consultants and experts across the regions, sharing value on the need for forming the regional ecosystem, seeking integrated career education by schools and improving fundamentals of career centers. Second, it suggested establishing a joint research network for Asian countries in a bid to vitalize cross-border exchanges and cooperation, while forging a sustainable research cooperation system based on research outcome of the 2017 international conference.



## **Research Related Activities in 2017**

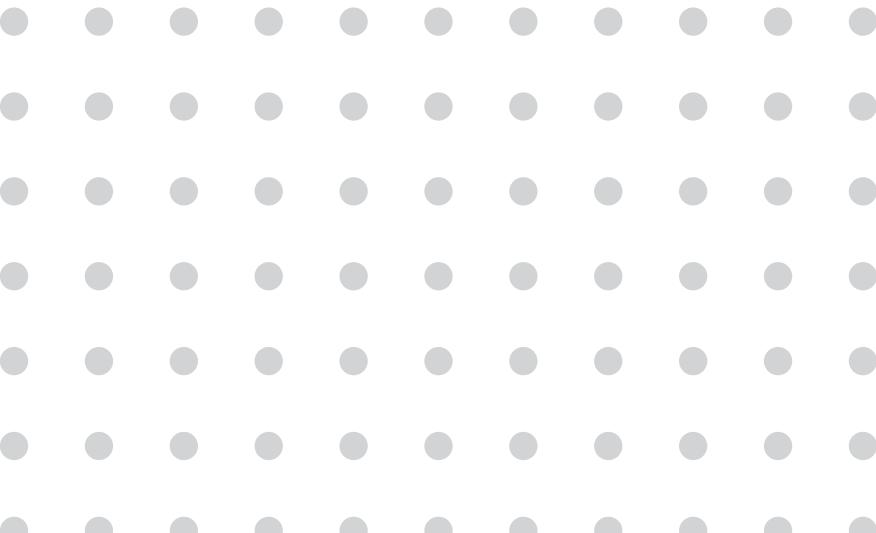
1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities





# 01

## WARDY Activities

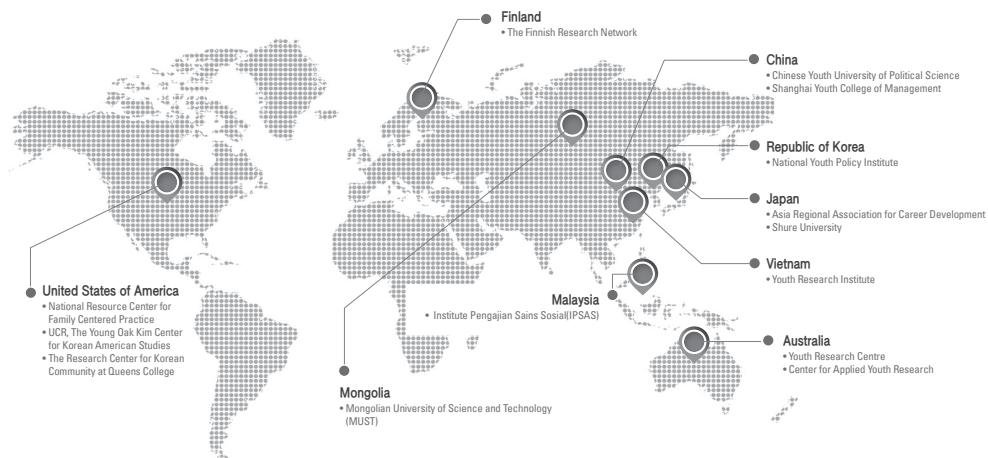


# WARDY

[The World Association of Research and Development for Youth]



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



## ◆ Objective

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

## ◆ Major Activities

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

## ► Member Institutes [14 Institutes from 9 Countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
China	Chinese Youth University of Political Science
	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	The Finnish Research Network
Japan	Asia Regional Association for Career Development
	Shure University
Mongolia	Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
USA	National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice
	UCR, The Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies
	The Research Center for Korean Community at Queens College
Australia	Youth Research Centre
	Center for Applied Youth Research(CAYR)
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial(IPSAS)
Vietnam	Youth Research Institute

## ◆ History

WARDY was established by the representatives of eight institutes in six countries including Britain, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States in Seoul, Korea in October 1997. Currently it is composed of 14 institutes from 9 countries.

### [International Symposium]

#### • 1997

- The 1st WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea "International Comparison of Youth Violence"

#### • 1998

- The Korea-China-Japan International Symposium, Seoul, Korea "New Youth Policy Orientations for the 21st Century"

#### • 1999

- The 2nd WARDY International Conference, Beijing, China "The 21st Century-oriented Youth and Youth Research"

#### • 2000

- The 3rd WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea. "Social Changes in the New Millennium and Challenges of Youth Promotion Policies - Centering on the Promotion of Youth's Rights and Social Participation"

• **2002**

- Living Standards of Youth in the Global Era and Future Prospects, Seoul, Korea

• **2004**

- The Future of Northeast Asia and Youth's Roles, Seoul, Korea

• **2005**

- Establishment of Social Safety Network for Vulnerable Youths, Seoul, Korea

• **2006**

- Youth Protection in Cyberspace and Competence Strengthening, Seoul, Korea

• **2007**

- Youth's Socialization Process within Family - Comparison among Korea, Japan, the USA, Germany and Sweden

- Forum on Korean Youth and Global Network

- Forum on Socialization Process of Youth in Japan

• **2008**

- Korea-Japan Comparison of Socialization during Youth

• **2009**

- Korea-Japan Youth Research Forum: Comparison of Labor, Education and Family

- International Seminar on Germany's Disabled Children and Youth Support Policies

- Korea's Multiculturalism and Racial Experience of Asian-Americans

- Children with Disabilities in Developed Countries, and Youth Support Policies 2010

- International Conference on Youth's Core Competency Development as Future Citizens and Education

• **2011**

- Korea-Finland Joint Seminar

- Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum

- Korea-China International Seminar on Youth Policy

• **2012**

- 2012 Korea-China International Seminar

• **2013**

- 2013 Korea-China International Seminar

• **2014**

- 2014 Korea-China International Seminar

• **2015**

- 2015 Korea-China International Seminar

- 2015 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar

• **2016**

- 2016 Korea-China International Seminar

- 2016 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar

- 2016 International Conference on Youth(ICYOUTH 2016)

• **2017**

- 2017 NYPI & ARACD International Conference on Career Education
- 2017 Korea-China International Seminar on Young Adult Issue
- 2017 A Seminar on Youth Political Participation with Mongolian University of Science and Technology

[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

# 02

## Academic Exchange & Activities

# A Seminar for Addressing the Significance of Lowering the Voting Age to 18 and Relevant Tasks » Feb. 9, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) held a seminar on the subject of the "significance of lowering the voting age to 18 and relevant tasks" along with the office of Shin Bo-ra, a member of the National Assembly on Thursday, February 9, 2017 at the National Assembly Members' Hall. This seminar was designed to examine the significance of lowering the voting age to 18 and to discuss potential issues and tasks raised during the institutionalization process.

In this seminar presided over by Kim Hyun-cheol, a senior research fellow from the National Youth Policy Institute, Lee Chang-ho, a senior research fellow from the National Youth Policy Institute, made a presentation on the "current status and characteristics of youth political participation since 2000"; Professor Heo Young-sik of the Cheongju National University of Education made a presentation on the "current status of Germany political education for youths and its implications"; and Professor Lee Sang-gyeong of the University of Seoul made a presentation on the "significance of lowering the voting age to 18 and ways to stimulate youth political participation". In regard to this, discussions were carried out by Professor Chang Wooyeong of the Daegu Catholic University, Secretary General Han Do-hee of the Korea Association of Youth Center, Director Kim Dong-seok of the policy division under the Korean Federation of Teachers' Associations, and President Song Bo-hee of the Korea Youth Policy Academy.

# The 7th Youth Policy Forum

» Feb. 23, 2017



The Presidential Committee on the Young Generation (Chairperson Park Yong-ho), the National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk), and the Gwangju Metropolitan City (Mayor Yoon Jang Hyeon) held the “7th Youth Policy Forum” on the subject of the “current status and tasks of local governments' youth policies” on February 23, 2017 in Gwangju, Korea.

In this forum, which took place for the first time in 2017, there were presentations and discussions on various issues such as ① the current status and tasks of local governments' youth policies and ② the youth policy in Gwangju (life of young people in which generosity and confidence are guaranteed). “The conditions of youth employment are different according to region, and the outflow of the youth population is a major issue in many regions except for the capital area,” said Cho Jin-woo, a visiting research fellow from the National Youth Policy Institute, who made the first topic presentation, adding “To effectively lead youth policy, it is important to ensure openness by eliminating any division among policy agents and to encourage local governments to carry out youth policy projects with respect to local characteristics.” The policy tasks suggested by him with regard to local youth policy are as follows: ① establishing a system of cooperation among education offices, cities and provinces, and corporations to make sure that career education provides practical help for young people ; ② integrating and operating the new recruitment of successful local small sized companies under the supervision of local governments to provide local

youths with fair job opportunities and information; ③ holding the “national youth forum” hosted by the central government and participated in by local governments from around the nation once a year to announce policy results, discuss future plans and exchange information, with the aim of evaluating and supporting youth policies, which are led by the central government.

The Youth Policy Forum is scheduled to be held six times in 2017, with various subjects being discussed including the support policy for job applicants and the system for youth policy promotion in order to systematically explore major youth issues and propose policy alternatives.

# The 2016 Presentation on Research Results of Specific Tasks » Mar. 31, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) held the "2016 Presentation on Research Results of Specific Tasks" on the subject of "enhancing the capacity of young people in a changing future environment" at 2 p.m. on Friday, March 31, 2017 at the Myongji University. First, Hwang Se-young, a deputy research fellow from the National Youth Policy Institute, made a presentation on the "youth policy directions for achieving the 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'". Then Hwang Yeo-jung, a research fellow, presented on the "ways to improve awareness of generational problems and capacity for generational integration"; Chang Geun-young, a senior research fellow, gave a talk on the "time-series comparison of youth competence indicators"; and Kang Kyung-Kuen, a deputy research fellow, gave a presentation on the "training programs to promote youth entrepreneurship and development of action plans." Furthermore, discussions were carried out by experts and participants from the Goyang City Youth Foundation, the Konkuk University, the Myongji University, and the Baekseok University.

# NYPI & ARACD International Conference

» May. 17 to 18, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute, in cooperation with the Asian Regional Association for Career Development, Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Korea Society for the Study of Career Education, Korea Society for the Study of Vocational Education, and Korean Career Development Counseling Association co-hosted an international conference on youth career education with the theme of "Asian youth career education, vocational education, and vocational training" for two days at Sheraton Seoul Palace Gangnam Hotel from May 17 (Wednesday) to 18 (Thursday). During the event, scholars from 10 Asian countries (Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Iran) gathered to share their research results and present the career education situation of each country.

# Seminar on Ways to Promote Youth Activities in the Era of SDGs

» Jun. 26, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh, Hyouk) held a seminar on how to promote youth activities in the era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in conjunction with the Korea Environment Institute at the main conference room on the 7th floor of the National Youth Policy Institute (in Sejong-si) on Monday June 26, 2017. In part one of the seminar, on the topic of the "Basic research for the development of youth activities in the era of SDGs", Associate Research Fellow Hwang Se-young of the National Youth Policy Institute and Associate Research Fellow Lee Jeong-seok of the Korea Environment Institute gave presentations on the "Analysis of youth activity cases from the perspective of SDGs" and the "Survey of recognition about youth environment education", respectively. This was followed by a case study presentation about the Academy for Creative & Competent Character based on the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Geumcheon-gu. In part two, there were presentations and discussions led by several experts on the topic of "Ways to promote youth activities in the era of SDGs."

# The 13th citizED International Conference

» Jun. 29 to Jul. 1, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute of Korea and the Future Oriented Youth Society jointly hosted the 13th citizED International Conference from June 29 to July 1. The theme of the conference was "Global Citizenship and Youth Work: Focusing on Educational Meanings, Possibility, and Practice". During the conference, scholars from about 10 countries gave their presentations on global citizenship, youth work, civic learning, and civic learning in and out of schools. They also discussed these topics with about 100 youth leaders, teachers, and experts.

# 2017 Korea-Russia Next Generation Expert Seminar

» Jul. 27, 2017



The National Youth Policy Institute of Korea and Korea-Russia Dialogue jointly held the 2017 Korea-Russia Next Generation Expert Seminar on July 27. The theme of the seminar was "Transition to Adulthood in Korea and Russia: Status and Policies of Youth Independence, Marriage, and Childbirth". Three presentations were given at the seminar, including "Current Status of Transition to Adulthood in Korea and Related Policies" by Kim Ki-hun (Senior Research Fellow at NYPI), "Internationalization of Colleges as an Efficient Way of Next-Generation Intercultural Cooperation" by Grevnef R. D. (Head of the International Cooperation Team at the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia), and "Mechanism of Employment Promotion for College Graduates in the Russian Federation" by Sabinov V. A. (Head of Youth Affairs Bureau at Saint Petersburg State University). The presentations were followed by a lively discussion between Korean and Russian panels.

# 2017 Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium

» Sep. 14, 2017



The Korean Children and Youth Panel Symposium, supervised by the National Youth Policy Institute, was held at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Thursday, September 14, 2017.

The Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium has been designed to share the academic achievements in various fields related to children and youth on the basis of the longitudinal data collected by tracing and investigating the development and change process of children and youths. The symposium also aimed to contribute to establishing various youth policies and systems.

This symposium is held annually. This year's symposium specially featured 27 papers: 24 general papers and 3 submissions by winners of the graduate school student theses competition. The papers were completed by utilizing the data from the Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey (KCYPS), which was collected for seven years from 2010 to 2016. The presented papers were divided into nine subjects: adaptation to school, child-parent/family relationship, delinquency/violence A, physical/emotional/cognitive development, delinquency/violence B, academic career, mobile phone/computer use, social consciousness/community spirit, and the winners of the graduate school student theses competition.

The KCYPS is a longitudinal study which was conducted for seven years through 2016. The study targeted 7,071 subjects from three age groups among children. The grade levels included the first

and fourth grade of elementary school and the first grade of middle school, which were selected in 2010.

The Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium was supervised by the National Youth Policy Institute, sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and co-hosted and attended by 12 academies associated with children and youth programs.

# 2017 Multicultural Adolescent Panel Symposium

» Sep. 15, 2017



The Multicultural Adolescent Panel Symposium was hosted by the National Youth Policy Institute (Acting President Yi, Chong-Won) at the Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KCCI) on Friday, September 15, 2017.

The symposium was designed to serve as an academic platform to enhance the objective understanding and healthy progress of multicultural adolescent growth and development by utilizing the multicultural adolescent panel data from the National Youth Policy Institute and then to develop policy plans for multicultural adolescents.

To accumulate the multicultural adolescent panel data, the multicultural adolescent longitudinal study was conducted for a total of seven years. The "Longitudinal study to track the development process of the multicultural children and adolescents" was conducted for three years from 2010 to 2012 in the first stage, and the "Multicultural adolescent longitudinal survey and study on policy directions" was conducted for five years from 2013 to 2017 in the second stage.

At the Multicultural Adolescent Panel Symposium, a total of 32 completed papers using the multicultural adolescent panel data from 2011 to 2015 (29 general papers and 3 superior theses selected at the Graduate School Thesis Award), were released in one of 9 sections. The 9 sections were as follow: adaptation to school and school achievement I, adaptation to school and school achievement II, parent-child relationship, psychosocial adjustment I, psychosocial adjustment II,

career and support policy, cultural adaptation and identity I, cultural adaptation and identity II, and Graduate School Thesis Award-winning thesis.

This symposium was attended by about 300 participants, including field experts associated with multicultural adolescents and multicultural family members as well as academic experts, graduate students, and other researchers.

# 2017 International Symposium [NEET: International Status and Response]

» Sep. 25, 2017



The 2017 International Symposium [Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET): International Status and Response] was held in the annex building of the Government Complex in Seoul on Monday, September 25, 2017. The symposium was hosted by the National Youth Policy Institute and sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. At the event, Senior Research Fellow Massimiliano Mascherini of Eurofound gave a presentation about NEET in Europe. The presentation was followed by Ken Edwards, the head of the program development center at the UK Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training. Edwards gave a presentation about the current status of NEET in the UK and the trend of relevant support policies. Then, Professor Yuji Genda of Tokyo University and Senior Research Fellow Paula Kahan-Strawczynski from the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute gave a presentation about the challenges of NEET in Japan and the current state of NEET in Israel, respectively. Finally, Senior Fellow Yoon Chul-kyung from the National Youth Policy Institute gave a presentation about the current status of NEET in Korea. During this segment, individuals representing the fields of academia and the government and associated with NEET shared active discussions.

# 2017 Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum

» Oct. 31, 2017



The "2017 Northeast Asia Youth Policy Forum" was jointly hosted by National Youth Policy Institute and China-based Shanghai Institute for Youth Management in the convention room of National Youth Policy Institute on Tuesday, October 31, 2017. Shanghai Institute for Youth Management, one of the member institutes of WARDY (The World Association of Research and Development for Youth), has regularly discussed youth policies, research development direction, etc. of Korea and China with National Youth Policy Institute.

In this forum, held on the subject of the "Real Status of Youth in Korea and China and Policy Support Plans," Professor Deng Lei from the Youth Research Center under Shanghai Institute for Youth Management gave a presentation on the "Innovative Development of Nation Youth Policies - Analysis of the Chinese <Mid- and Long-term Youth Development Project (2016~2025)>" and the "Analysis of the Youth Development “13.5” Plan of Shanghai," which was followed by a presentation by Kim Ki-hun, a senior research fellow from National Youth Policy Institute, on the "Korean Youth Employment, Living Conditions, and Policy Plans." Finally, Chang Geun-young, a senior research fellow from National Youth Policy Institute, made a presentation on the "Korean Youth Competency Index Measurement Results and the Significance." Afterward, there was time to exchange opinions about various related issues such as youth NEET, housing and employment issues of both countries, and then a discussion on the establishment and direction of future policy and development."

# 1st Youth Policy Forum

» Dec. 21, 2017



The 1st Youth Policy Forum was hosted by the National Youth Policy Institute (President Song, Byeong-kug) at the Seoul Palace Hotel on Thursday, December 21, 2017. Senior Research Fellow Kim Hyun-cheol of the National Youth Policy Institute gave a presentation on the topic of the "Direction of youth activity policies in the 4th Industrial Revolution", which was followed by the presentations made by Research Fellow Kim Ji-yon and Associate Research Fellow Choi Yong-hwan on the topic of the "Proposal to strengthen the support system for at-risk adolescents" and the "Forum for public debates to evaluate local government's youth policies in 2018". The presentations were followed by active panel debates participated by academic and field experts. The Youth Policy Forum is also scheduled to be held in 2018 and will involve diverse topics to explore youth policy issues systematically and propose alternatives.

## 2018 Research Plan

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



# 01

## Youth Activities & Participations Research

◆ **A study on the youth activity policy strategies in preparation for the 4th Industrial Revolution Age**

- The 4th Industrial Revolution is expected to have a great impact on society as a whole, on technologies, and even on the entire course of each adolescent's life. Despite the response to the 4th Industrial Revolution in the fields of youth activities, there is still much progress to be made before advancing beyond the early stage in the technological aspects.
- In this regard, this study is aimed at proposing long-term strategies of youth activity policies according to technological and social changes brought about by the 4th Industrial Revolution. It is also to propose specific strategies in preparation for the 4th Industrial Revolution centering on youth activity programs, human resources for youth guidance, and youth activity facilities.

◆ **A study on the methods to support overseas Korean youths as the nation's future human resources I**

- As of 2015, 7.20 million overseas Koreans live in 181 different countries with the majority living in China, followed by the U.S. and Japan (Overseas Koreans Foundation, 2016). The population distribution of Koreans living overseas by continent is as follows: 48% in Asia, 34% in North America, 9% in Europe, 7% in South Asia Pacific, and 2% in Central and South America. Although the overall population distribution of overseas Koreans is known, it is difficult to keep track of the population distribution as well as the current status of overseas Korean youths due to the limited data on the subject.
- In order to nurture and support overseas Korean youths as the nation's future human resources, keeping track of their basic status is a high priority. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct studies to explore the specific policy directions for the development of future human resources that contribute to the development of a Korean ethnic community. This includes the educational support for maintaining national identity and the establishment of a network between overseas Korean youths and domestic Korean youths.
- It is also necessary to expand the scope of the target areas for this study from the major countries where overseas Koreans live to the regions in need of the customized policy support for overseas Korean youths. Specific policy support plans according to region and country must then be developed.

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

- In a situation where many teenagers and young adults in their 20s are involved in the "Work Experience" projects and system in diverse forms, the "Work Experience" system, including the

field placement targeted at them, has been steadily operated in the long-term with the extensive size of its policy target. In the process, various problems occurred but failed to grasp the exact status systematically.

- The purpose of this study is to examine the actual participation status of the "Work Experience" system targeting teenagers and young adults in their 20s over a total of two years and to find ways to improve the status.
- The study project for the first years is particularly aimed at systematically examining the adolescents' participation status of the "Work Experience" system, which focuses on the field placement by limiting the target subjects to teenagers and finding policy improvement measures.

#### ◆ A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities\

- In addition to the creative experience activities and the free-semester system, social attention to sports club activities, career experience activities, weekend experience activities, and job experience activities have been growing in recent years. In that sense, it is necessary to grasp what effects youth activities have had on the lives of youths and what respective policy accomplishments have been made.
- The purpose of this study is not only to provide the basic data necessary for the development of youth activity policies through the periodical survey on the actual status of youth activity participation but also to present the policy plans for stimulating the youth activity participation through the analysis of youth activity status and needs.

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

- In order to effectively achieve the goal of creating a "Youth Happiness Community" as a local community where youths can feel happy, the following initial actions are necessary: establish a cooperative network between relevant organizations at the level of local community, maintain a partnership between residents and youths, and create an atmosphere where autonomous, active youth participation and activities are encouraged in the process of devising and implementing various projects.
- Advanced foreign cases related to the creation of a local youth-led community are to be evaluated during visits to Denmark and Sweden in 2018. This will be part of the study for sixth years with the objective of developing the models specialized by region for the creation a "Youth Happiness Community". The program participants would then develop ways to expand the models throughout the country. At the time of implementing the "6th Youth Action Plan in 2018~2022, it is also necessary to create an opportunity to spread the local youth-led activities of the "Youth Happiness Village or Community" on a national scale.



# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research

◆ **A study on the operational conditions of the educational guidance system for youths at risk and the methods to raise its effectiveness**

- Recently, the frequency of juvenile acts of violence inside and outside schools requires the government to take active countermeasures to prevent further delinquencies and recurrences.
- The purpose of this study is to find ways to improve the effectiveness of the educational guidance system targeted at youths at risk, such as prevention of repeat juvenile delinquencies, by analyzing the actual operational conditions and status of the guidance system and drawing policy projects.

◆ **A study on the support for independent living of out-of-home youths**

- It is necessary to grasp the current use status and needs of departmental policies and services related to the comprehensive attention and approach to the diverse living conditions and independence support of out-of-home youths. Thus, it is vital to connect comprehensive independence support policies and services for out-of-home youths' healthy transition to adulthood and independent living and draw improvement plans.
- In this regard, new theoretical and practical approaches must be explored to support the successful transition to adulthood and independent living of out-of-home youths by defining the concept of out-of-home youths (out-of-home care). The factors to be supported with regard to the transition to adulthood and independence support must also be reviewed. Moreover, to grasp the current status of independence support for out-of-home youths, the relevant policies and services by the delivery system must be compared and analyzed. Upon identifying any areas of omission and overlap, those policies and services must be further connected and improvement plans must be developed.

◆ **An international comparative study of juvenile delinquency and crime**

- Currently, there is a growing need for new strategies to qualitatively improve the state of juvenile delinquency and acts of crime.
- Accordingly, this study is intended to note the current status of the juvenile delinquencies and crimes that have not yet improved qualitatively. This is to be achieved by identifying the occurrence trends and characteristics of juvenile illegal acts and finding the causes and solutions focusing on recidivism of juvenile illegal acts, that is, the habitual juvenile delinquencies and crimes. These actions would be followed by an exploration of the overseas cases that can be helpful in resolving the problem of the habitual juvenile delinquencies and crimes through a post-management approach instead of the prior restraint approach, and then drawing the significant implications for our society.

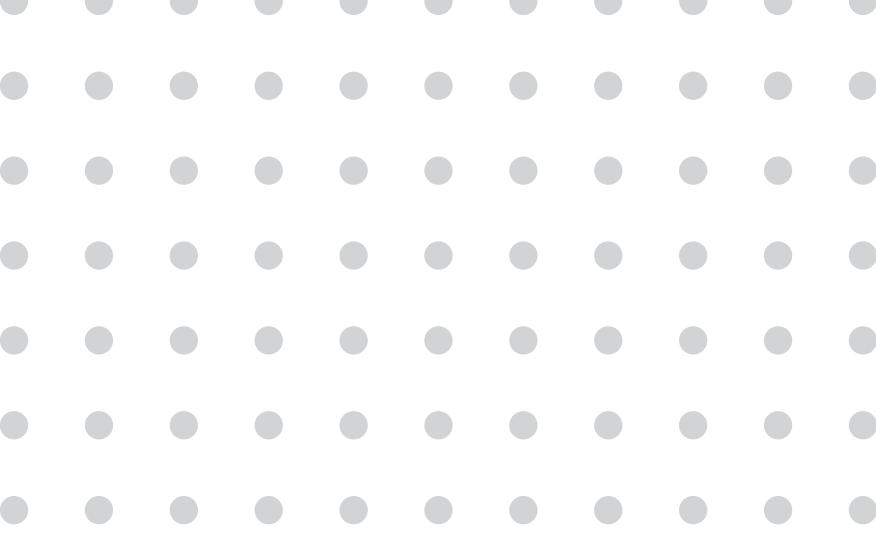
◆ **A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2018 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights**

- The purpose of this study is to grasp the current situation and progress level of human rights of Korean children and youths. This measure is taken by monitoring the current level of implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and conducting a comprehensive and systematic study of the realities of child and youth rights. The basic data required to establish human rights policies for children and youths must also be produced.
- This study is significant in drawing the implications for related policies by grasping the actual status and changing aspects of child and youth rights. It presents the tasks to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by examining the implementation status of international agencies' recommendations as well as changing aspects and progress of human rights. It also contributes to accumulating the basic data to write national reports.
- Consistent monitoring of the changing aspects of human rights of Korean children and youths is planned by continuing to produce data on the actual status of their human rights. Based on the results, policy tasks to improve their human rights will be proposed.

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

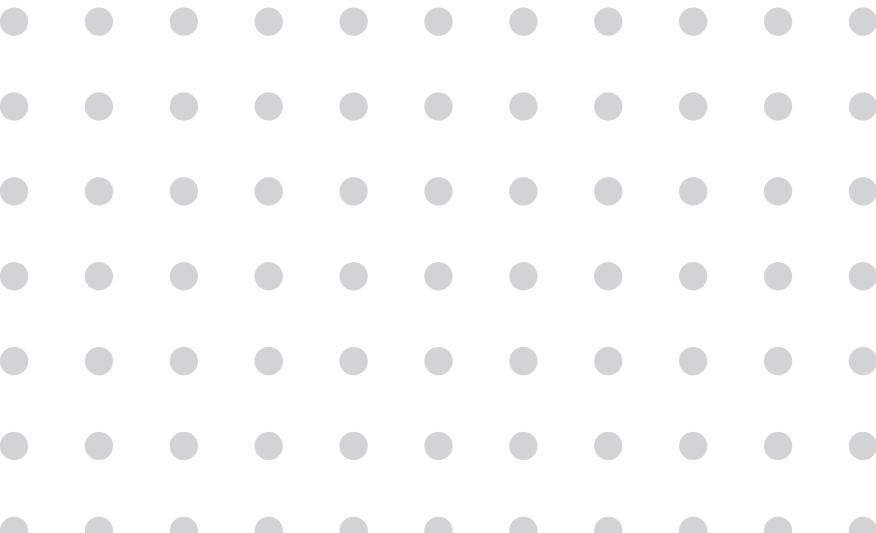
- Although policies to support out-of-school youths are being strengthened, practical support for them in local communities is still insufficient. Above all, it is necessary to develop the policies that first take into consideration their attributes and needs.
- As out-of-school youths have diverse needs depending on age, gender, family background and living condition, this study is centered on analyzing their diverse needs through in-depth interviews and developing a support model that fits each condition.





# 03

## Youth Independence & Competencies Research



◆ A study on the psychological and emotional independence of youths in their 20s

- Korean youths' difficulties in obtaining economic independence have resulted in their exclusion from contact or connection with society and their feeling of isolation from relationships, depression, and a sense of helplessness in daily life.
- Accordingly, this study aims to grasp the levels of the psychological and emotional independence of Korean young adults in their 20s who experience economic difficulties involving employment, housing costs, and tuition, and have difficulty in transition to adulthood. The study then aims to present policy plans to support the psychological and emotional independence of Korean young adults in their 20s, based on the results of the in-depth interviews and survey on the actual conditions.

◆ A Study on the Social, Economic Situations for Youth and Policy Plans III

- Youths have become a policy target group as their low employment and high unemployment rates indicated the seriousness of the youth employment problem. In response, the government has announced countermeasures for youth employment at least once per year in recent consecutive years. However, employment indicators continue to show decline rather than improvement.
- This study is intended to develop key indicators to understand the full living conditions of youths. It aims to conduct a representative survey to understand their employment and economic lives as well as all other life aspects, including life satisfaction or happiness, education, values, physical and mental health, housing, marriage, childbirth and rearing, and cultural life. The study will secure the basic data to prepare comprehensive policies targeted at all youths with the ultimate objective of analyzing the factors causing various social and economic changes that influence youths' lives. Policy directions and tasks from mid- and long-term perspective will then be presented.

◆ A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competencies and International Comparative Study V : ICCS 2016

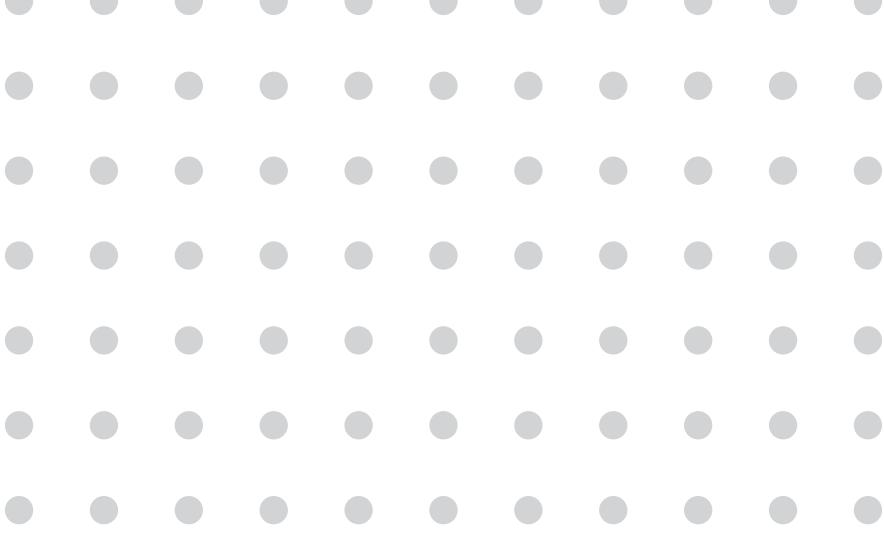
- It is necessary to identify factors of the competencies and abilities with which our society must be equipped to help youths develop and explore the policy and institutional devices necessary to enhance such competencies and abilities. This would be to achieve the purpose of promoting policies for an education system which assures the healthy growth of the youths who will decide the future of our society. This measure would also foster the development of their cognitive and affective abilities to adapt to a fast-changing future society.
- Accordingly, this study is focused on examining and analyzing the levels of Korean youths' multi-layered competencies as of 2018. It performs a comparative analysis between countries using the official documents of ICCS 2016 and a time series analysis using the results of the same survey

conducted in 2009. The ultimate aim of the analysis is to present the scientific grounds for youth policies by providing the results of the multi-dimensional analyses on the levels of Korean youths' competencies.

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

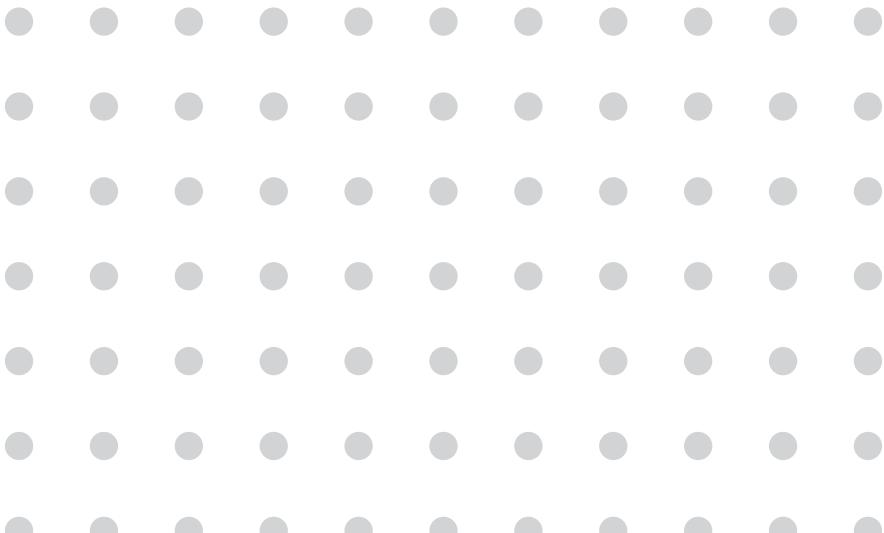
- In order to promote youth policies, the OECD (2014) presented youths “Not in Education, Employment or Training” (NEET) to new graduates and university graduates facing a job mismatch as the priority target group in need of support. Among them, youth NEETs are a core policy target group, along with the jobless, who are a conventional target group in employment policies. These policies have been supported by the EU by implementing the Youth Guarantee schemes.
- This study aims to select youth NEETs, new graduates, and those who accepted downward employment as the core policy target group as preferential in needing customized support. The target group was selected to conduct a survey on their actual conditions and to diagnose the conditions of the core policy target group based on experts' advice and the results of in-depth interviews with youths.





# 04

## Statistics & Panel Research



◆ A study on the methods to systematize the management of statistics related to children, adolescents, and youths

- We have arrived at the crucial, transformative point with regard to youth-related studies as the second panel survey by the National Youth Policy Institute has recently been terminated and the importance of competencies and social capital related to youths has come to the fore. A healthy maturation and transition from adolescence to youth has also been emphasized. In this regard, youth policies are scheduled to be evaluated at a national level in order to secure accountability of youth policies at a regional level.
- Therefore, this study, which extends beyond valuing and systemizing youth statistics as suggested by existing studies, is intended to promote ① detailed strategies to systemize youth data, ② discovery of new youth statistics, ③ material utilization to enhance national accountability of youth policies, and ④ the establishment of data to enhance a connection between adolescent and youth policies. Based on these goals, the study aims to present methods to establish the archives of youth statistics.
- Specifically, this study is aimed at ① developing the strategies to implement independent management methods using balanced scorecards (BSCs) and statistic management methods, ② designing the new youth statistical contents as well as the panel data which are combined with qualitative research materials and experimental research to measure adolescents' practical development and behavioral changes rather than using the existing questionnaire-based panel data, ③ securing the accountability of adolescent policies according to local government and establishing the administrative statistics to measure the capabilities to implement adolescent policies, and ④ building the statistics data that cover not only children and adolescents but also youths at a time when youths are more delayed in entering society as functional adult members than in the past.

◆ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IX

- Survey studies on adolescents' growth and development have continuously been promoted in various academic disciplines. However, most have comprised cross-sectional studies utilizing the survey data at a certain point in time. There were few longitudinal studies utilizing panel data. A continuous establishment of panel data, such as KYPS and KCYPS, is crucial in comprehensively examining various aspects of adolescents' growth and development, setting short-, mid- and long-term visions of adolescent policies and then establishing and implementing systematic policies.
- In this regard, another significant purpose of adolescent studies is to help youths enjoy healthy growth, develop an upright character and competencies, and gain independence in a fast-changing environment. To this end, this study is intended to establish panel data to steadily monitor the growth and development of adolescents and their transition into adulthood.

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

- The multicultural phenomenon of Korean society is increasingly deteriorating, and the topography of multicultural adolescents is increasingly diversifying.
- Therefore, the National Youth Policy Institute collected the longitudinal data on the development process of multicultural adolescents through the multicultural adolescent longitudinal study from 2011 to 2017. Based on the data, the institute has studied the policy plans to support the healthy development of multicultural adolescents.
- In this regard, this study is intended to lay the groundwork for academic research as well as establish the basis for developing and implementing scientific policies by building the multicultural adolescent panel survey data and then analyzing the development process of multicultural adolescents. The study would then help establish the direction of the respective support policies and develop specific support policies.



# Appendices

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2017)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2017)

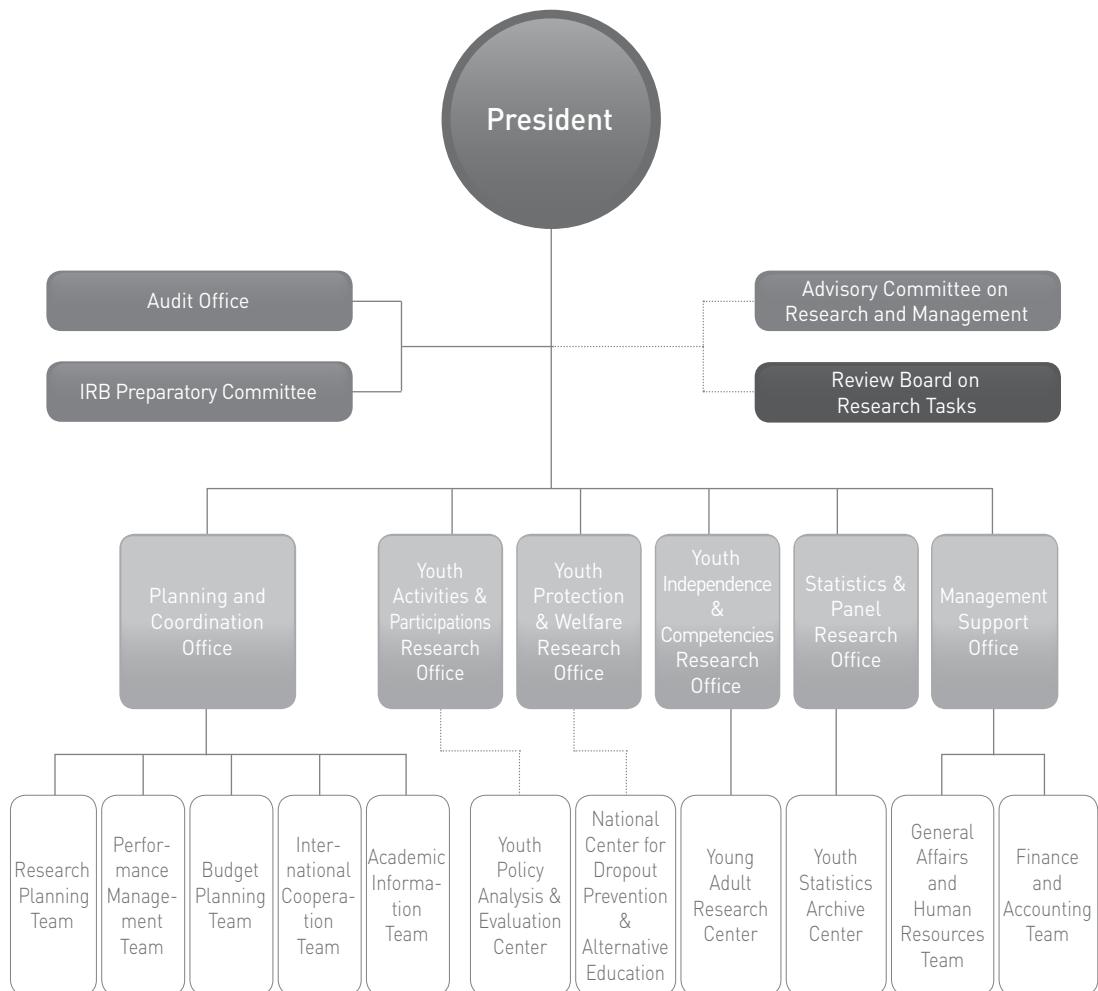


01

## Organization Chart

## ◆ Organization

(As of Feb. 2018, person)



## ◆ Personnel

(As of Feb. 2018, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Executive	President	1
	Senior Research Fellow	18
	Research Fellow	11
	Associate Research Fellow	15
	Researcher	5
Administrative Personnel		19
Research & Business Operations		16
Total		85

## ◆ Youth Activities & Participations Research Office

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

## ◆ Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office

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

## ◆ Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office

1. Independence and competence development related research
2. Employment, business start-up, career counselling related research
3. Youth living conditions and policy development related research
4. Youth-Related Research
5. Operation of the Youth Research Center
6. Independence and competency related policy issue countermeasure related research
7. Other independence and competency related research

## ◆ Statistics & Panel Research Office

1. Panel survey research
2. Index survey research
3. Policy evaluation research
4. Program evaluation research
5. Facility and institution evaluation research
6. International exchange related research
7. Statistical research support
8. National statistics management and other national statistics related task
9. Operation of the Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
10. Operation of the Center of Youth Statistics Archive
11. NYPI total research and other statistics and basic research related task



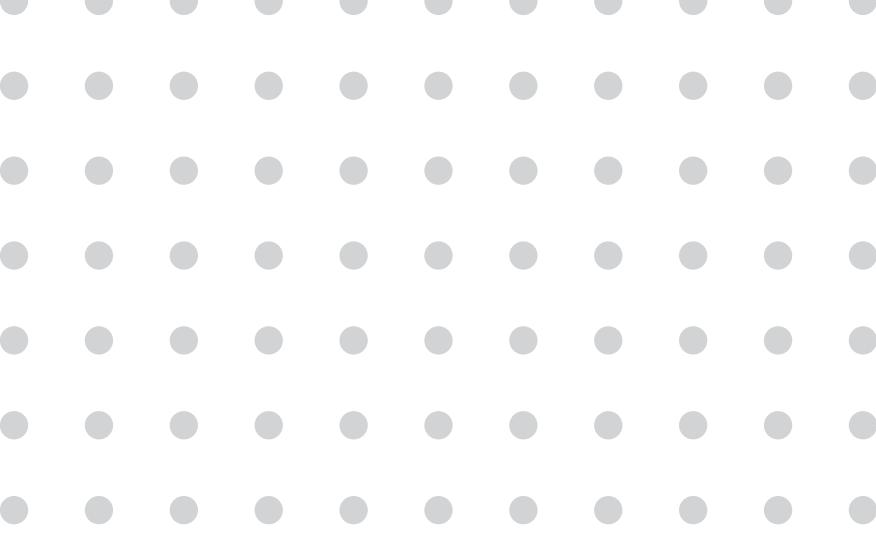
# 02

## List of Research Staff

President	Song, Byeong-kug	Ph.D. in Education		bksong1145@nypi.re.kr
Director, Planning & Coordination Office	Kim, Hyun-Cheol	Ph.D. in Education	Youth policy, youth activity, career education related research	heram@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Oh, Hae-Sub	Ph.D. in Education	Youth's global capability development	ohs@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kim, Ji-Yon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	okness@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Hyung-Joo	Ph.D. in Education	Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies	andrea@nypi.re.kr
Director, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Yang, Kye-Min	Ph.D. in Psychology	Social and cultural psychology, multi-cultural youth, youth delinquency	yangkm@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center	Choi, Yong-Hwan	Ph.D. in Public Administration	Youth policy, Policy Analysis with Econometric Models	cyh77@nypi.re.kr
Director, National Center for Dropout Prevention & Alternative Education	Yoon, Chul-Kyung	Ph.D. in Education	Youth policy, youth activity (volunteering, international exchange)	chyoon@nypi.re.kr
Director, Young Adult Research Center	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
Director, Youth Statistics Archive Center	Ha, Hyung-Serk	Ph.D. in Economics	Applied Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics	hsha@nypi.re.kr
Director, Research Planning Team	Jwa, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, educational welfare	quelpart@nypi.re.kr
Director, International Cooperation Team	Lee, Chang-Ho	Ph.D. in Journalism	Academic information archive, information society, multi-cultural communication, internet communication	ifsc334@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Lee, Kyeong-Sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, leisure, culture, social issue, welfare	lks1428@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Choi, In-Jae	Ph.D. in Psychology	Mental health of youth, out of school youth, youth statistics and index research	jae713@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Lim, Hee-Jin	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	hjlim@nypi.re.kr

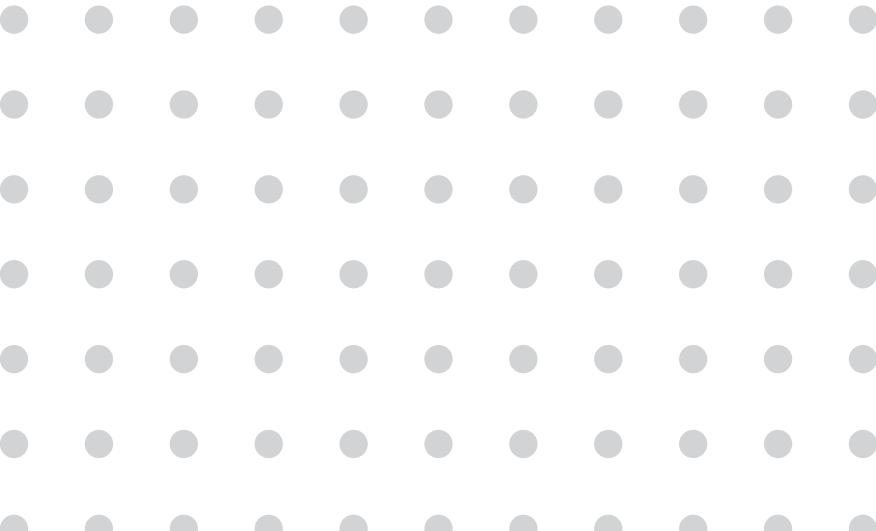
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Young-Han	Ph.D. in Administration	Youth facility and organization, minus environment for youth	mindhill@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kim, Kyung-Jun	Ph.D. in Education	Youth and local community, youth in rural areas	jun@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Lee, Eu-Gene	Ph.D. in Law	Legislation for youth, youth delinquency, youth protection	eugene@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Choi, Chang-Wook	Ph.D. in Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Baek, Hye-Jeong	Ph.D. in Philosophy	Development and counseling psychology	hbaek@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Chang, Geun-Young	Ph.D. in Psychology	Youth culture research, children and youth developmental psychology research, new media and digital culture research	jjang@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Yi, Chong-Won	ABD in Economics	Youth living and attitude, youth delinquency	yiwon@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Hwang, Jin-Ku	ABD. in Politics	Research on after school youth policy and system	hwangjku@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Kim, Young-Gi	Ph.D. in Education	Children's and youth's right, participation, civil rights, human right education, youth policies of international organizations	yjkim@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Seung-Kyoung	Ph.D. in Child Psychology	Child psychology (Development and counseling)	skkim0822@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Hwang, Yeo-Jung	Ph.D. in Sociology of Education	Educational inequality	hyj@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Jung, Eun-Ju	Ph.D. in Family Studies	Health and mental health in vulnerable populations, family strengths and resilience	eurujung@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Seo, Jeong-A	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child, youth and family welfare	jaseo@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kim, Heui-Jin	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	heui529@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Lim, Jee-Youn	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	ljy522@nypi.re.kr

Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Mo, Sang-Hyun	Ph.D. in Psychology	Child policy	saarmo@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Ji-Kyung	Ph.D. in Home Economics	Design and analysis of longitudinal study	jkkim@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Sung, Yun-Sook	Ph.D. in Child Adolescent Welfare	Youth's cyber-culture, youth welfare, minus environment for youth, information welfare	first1004@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Kim, Jung-Sook	Ph.D. in Education	School to work, youth policy, qualitative research	jskim@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Moon, Ho-Young	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Youth activity research	hymoon@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Kang, Kyung-Kuen	Ph.D. in Education	Work oriented education, vocational education	kang@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Hwang, Se-Young	Ph.D. in Education	Competence development and education program research	syh@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Choi, Jeong-Won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Distributive justice, Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes and social psychology	doccjw@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Yoo, Min-Sang	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Children's well-being and happiness, social service	msyoo@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Bai, Sang-Youl	Ph.D. in Journalism	Media framing, online and global communication, immigrated youth, multi-cultural family	drbai@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Sung, Eun-Mo	Ph.D. in Education Technology	Educational technology, design of educational programs	emsung@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Lee, Yoon-Joo	Ph.D. in Education	Political Education, Citizenship Education, Youth Participation	yjlee@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Jung, Eun-Jin	Ph.D. in Business and Technology Management	Youth participation, youth policy, youth creativity and happiness, youth relationship quality and conflict	eunjin@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Youn, Bo-Ra	Ph.D. in Education	Multi-cultural youth, North Korean migrant youth, career education, quantitative research	ybora0326@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office	Kim, Sung-Eun	Ph. D. Educational Measurement and Evaluation	Applied Measurement in Education, psychometrics	miilli@nypi.re.kr

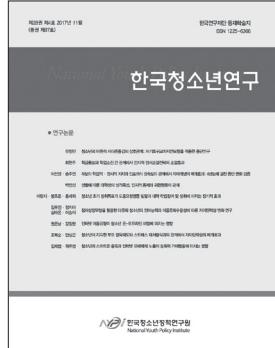


# 03

## Publications



# Publications in 2017



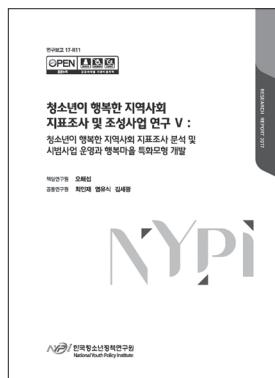
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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



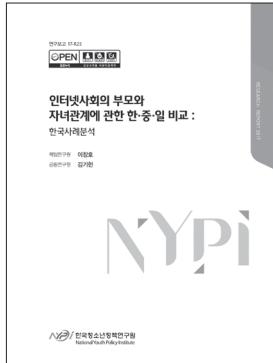
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

A collection of research abstracts on Korean youth written in English



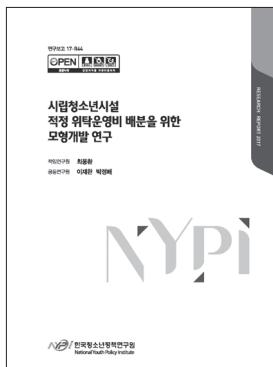
## ◆ Basic Research Report

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



### ◆ Occasional Research Report

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



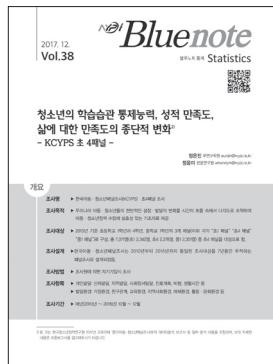
### ◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



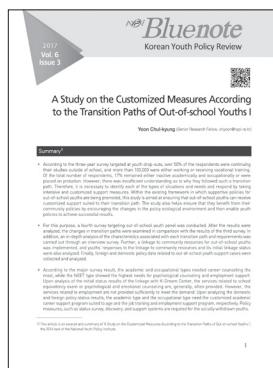
### ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Issue&Policy

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



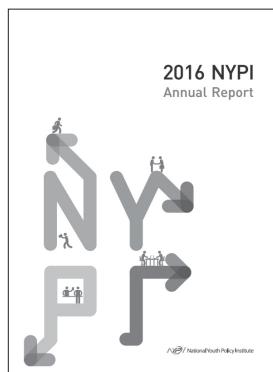
## ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Statistics

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



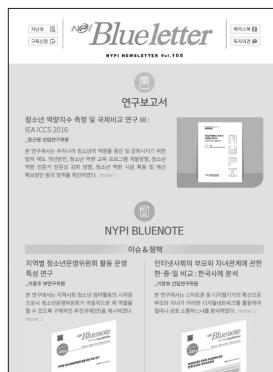
## ◆ NYPI Bluenote: Korean Youth Policy Review

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



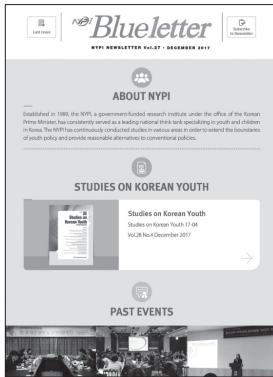
## ◆ NYPI Annual Report

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



## ◆ NYPI Newsletter

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



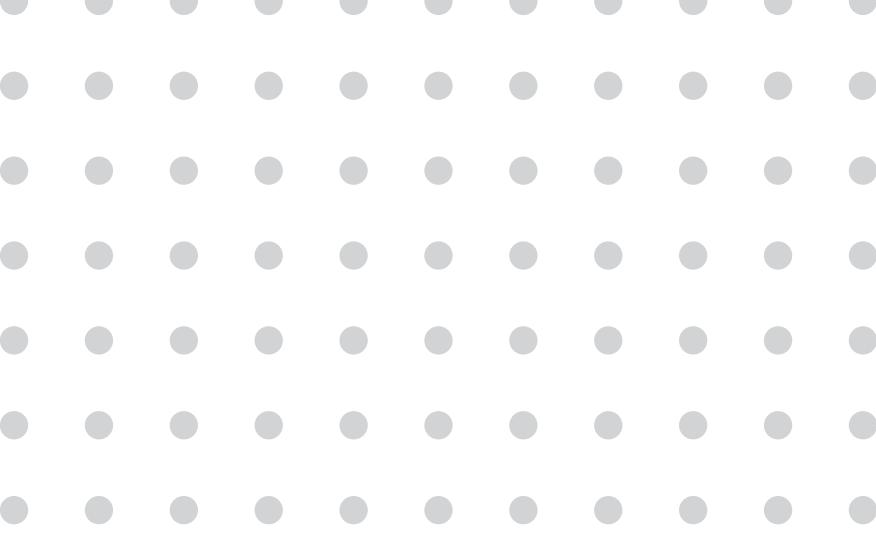
### ◆ NYPI English Newsletter

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

### ◆ NYPI International Youth Trend Report(Online)

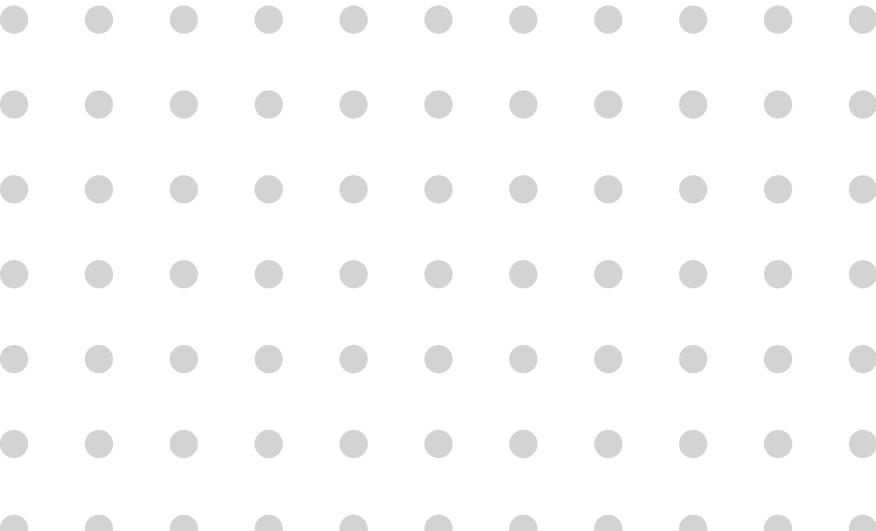
This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following three countries : U.S.A, New Zealand, Japan.





# 04

## List of Conferences (2017)



# List of Conferences (2017)

Date	Subject and Details
Jan. 24, 2017	The 1th Sejong Knowledge Concert 'Contact'
Feb. 9, 2017	A Seminar for Addressing the Significance of Lowering the Voting Age to 18 and Relevant Tasks
Feb. 23, 2017	The 7th Youth Policy Forum
Mar. 31, 2017	The 2016 Presentation on Research Results of Specific Tasks
Apr. 20, 2017	The 8th Youth Policy Forum
May. 17 to 18, 2017	NYPI & ARACD International Conference
May. 31, 2017	A Seminar for the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Future Youth Policy
Jun. 26, 2017	A Seminar for Youth Activities Activating Methods in Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)
Jun. 29 to Jul. 1, 2017	2017 13th citizED International Conference
Jul. 27, 2017	2017 Korea-Russia Next Generation Expert Seminar
Aug. 4, 2017	3rd Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum
Aug. 28, 2017	A Seminar for Youth Political Participation Expansion and Activating Methods
Sep. 13, 2017	The Demographic Cliff and Youth Policy Colloquium
Sep. 14, 2017	2017 Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium
Sep. 15, 2017	2017 Multicultural Youth Panel Symposium
Sep. 22, 2017	Longitudinal Survey of Multicultural Youth and Study on Policy Measures Colloquium
Sep. 25, 2017	2017 International Symposium [NEET: International Status and Response]
Oct. 18, 2017	Colloquium on Current Status of Activity Support and Tasks for Overseas Korean Youths
Oct. 31, 2017	2017 Northeast Asian Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 23, 2017	The 2nd Forum on Education Development and Cooperation Research to Achieve SDGs ( I )
Nov. 30, 2017	HEY STAR Future-Oriented HR Forum
Dec. 21, 2017	The 1st Youth Policy Forum



05

## List of Research Projects (2010~2017)

# List of Research Projects (2010~2017)

## [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

