



2019

Annual Report





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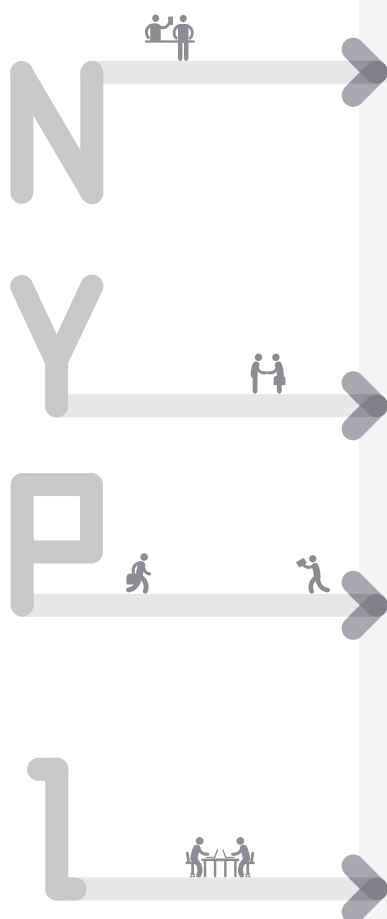
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

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Message from the President





National Youth Policy Institute
President
Song Byeongkug

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

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

NYPI will clearly recognize our given responsibility and role, and become the leading research institute in youth policy, through the qualitative improvement of research and innovative efforts. As of 2019, our research teams are composed of four teams: Youth Activities & Participations Research Office, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office and Statistics & Panel Research Office. To promote various opportunities for youth policy research and international cooperation, we operate various agencies, such as the Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center, National Center for Dropout Prevention & Alternative Education Center, Young Adult Research Center, Youth Statistics Archive Center, School Violence Prevention Education Support Center, Youth Career Development Center, and the Youth Media Research Center.

These reports contain the summary of research projects and research activities conducted in 2019. We are always open for communication and we hope to hear your valuable opinions.

Thank you.

Overview





Mission

Specialized research institution that leads convergence youth policy studies

Vision

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

Business Goal

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

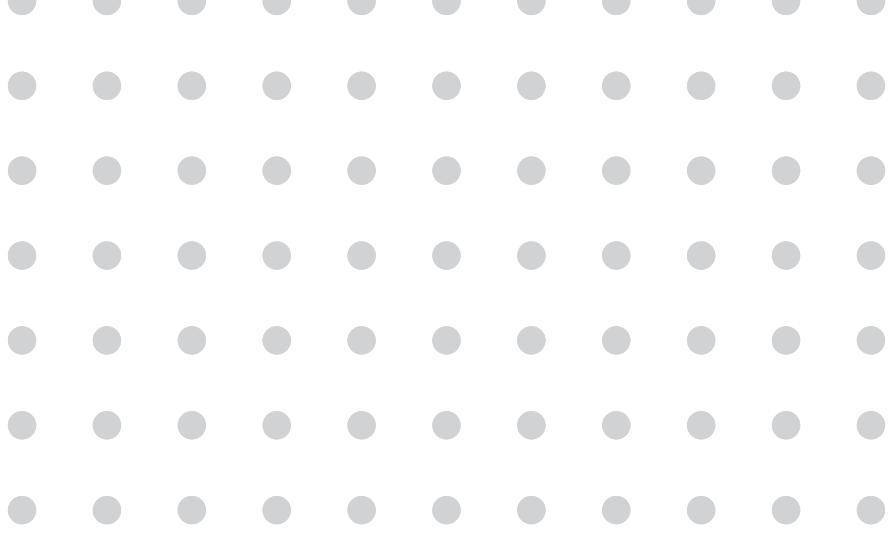
Strategy

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



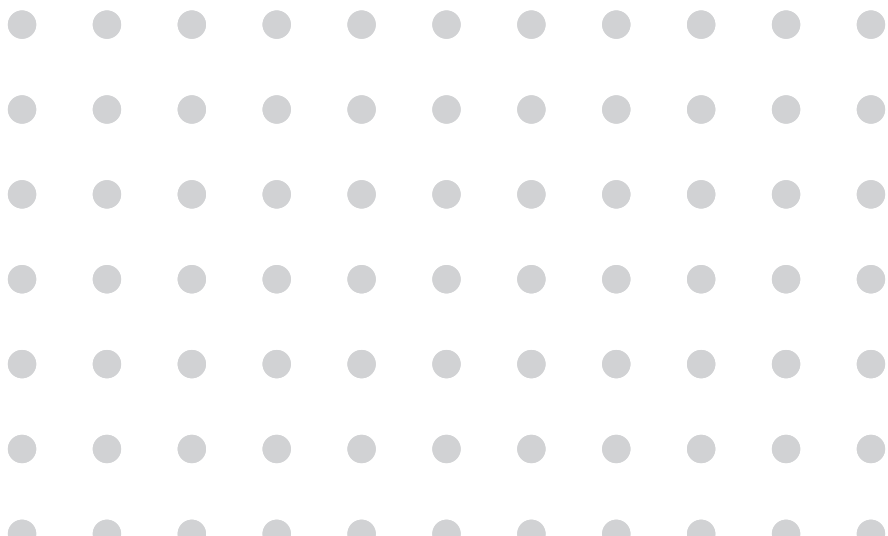
Research Projects in 2019

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



01

Youth Activities & Participations Research



Plans for Restructuring Youth Workers Training System I

Senior Researcher

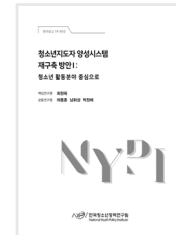
Choi Changwook (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Jwa Donghoon (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Nam Hwaseong

Park Jeongbae



This study aims to propose measures to reconstruct Korea's youth guide cultivation system and will proceed for two years. The first year of this study will be dedicated to proposing measures to reconstruct the cultivation system for the youth guides (youth instructors) in the youth activity sector. The second year of this study (2020) will be dedicated to proposing measures to reconstruct the cultivation system for youth counselors.

In order to achieve the goals of this study, research of the relevant literature, analysis of domestic and overseas cases, collection of questionnaires, and consultation with experts were conducted. Based on the research of the literature in the field, discussions were carried out on ways to readjust the rating system for youth instructor qualification, to restructure and reorganize the relevant curricula at colleges, and to unify the credit system, while implications for on-site training were also found. Through overseas case studies centered on Europe and Japan, central and local government bodies' policies and universities' educational courses for cultivating youth instructors were analyzed. Through the questionnaires targeting youth instructors on the

ground, the feasibility of youth instruction National Competency Standards (NCS) was reviewed, the key capabilities required of a youth instructor were identified, and improvement ideas for the existing youth instructor qualifying examination system were deduced through consulting with experts.

Based on these findings, short-to-long-term policy measures were offered for the reconstruction of the youth instructor cultivation system. Short-term measures to reform the existing youth instructor qualifying examination system were proposed, along with long-term measures to divide the youth instructor cultivation system into the dual system of youth instructor qualifying examination and youth instructor cultivating institution certification.

Lastly, policy tasks to realize these policy measures were proposed. The policy tasks include 1) the improvement of laws and institutions concerning the cultivation of youth instructors, 2) the reformation of infrastructure concerning the cultivation of youth instructors, and 3) the reinforcement of R&D concerning youth instructors. Ten detailed policy tasks are specified under these three areas.

Keywords: youth worker, youth instructor, cultivation system, qualifying examination

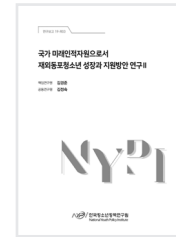
Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country's Future Human Resources II

Senior Researcher

Kim Kyungjun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Kim Jungsook (Research Fellow, NYPI)



This study aimed to determine ways to support overseas Korean youths as important human resources of Global Korean. Studies have been conducted on a continent basis since 2015, and Oceania was targeted in 2019. Considering the number of overseas Koreans and the importance of their relations with Korea, we conducted a study on young Koreans living in Australia and New Zealand.

To analyze the effects of the environment surrounding the aforementioned Korean Youth, the current study was based on the ecological systems theory. Surveys and interviews were used as the main research methods. The surveys were conducted on a total of 400 primary and secondary school students (200 from each of the two countries). Survey details were organized based on the ecological systems theory according to the framework of the microsystem, mesosystem,

exosystem, macrosystem, and chronosystem. Interviews focused on the characteristics of overseas Korean adolescents by country and the ecological systemic environment. A total of 40 participants were interviewed, consisting of ten overseas Korean teenagers and adults (experts) in each country.

We examined the results of the surveys and interviews using the analytical framework of the microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, among others, and deduced implications based on which we derived policy tasks. In addition, through expert suitability diagnostics and reviews, we developed and proposed policy objectives and a total of 35 policy tasks in seven areas.

Key words: Overseas Koreans, Overseas Korean Youth, Future Human Resources, Korean ethnicity, Ecology, Ecological Systems Theory, Microsystem, Mesosystem, Exosystem, Macrosystem, Chronosystem, Australia, New Zealand, Korean-Australian Adolescents, Korean-New Zealander Adolescents.

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

Senior Researcher

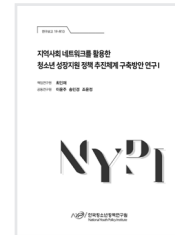
Choi Injae (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee Yoonjoo (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Song Mingyeong

Jo Yunjeong



The purpose of this study is to develop policy implementation systems for youth support using local community networks with a view to ensure efficient interconnections among resources, policies, and services in the community to support the healthy growth of youth. The key findings and outcomes from this study are as follows.

First, the authors reviewed literature on the concept of the local community network, the necessity and importance of local community networks, cooperative governance, and youth growth. The authors also analyzed the central government's youth growth support projects using local community networks and examined potential interconnections among the projects. This was followed by analysis of local and international cases where different human and physical resources in the community were networked.

Pilot projects were operated as a way to build policy implementation systems for youth support in the community. Three pilot projects were chosen based on the size of the subject areas, the level of understanding of the projects, potential cooperation between resources in the community, and potential cooperation with municipalities. An expert panel survey was conducted with the aim to understand

the perspectives of the managers and members of the Youth Growth Support Council, municipal and central government officials, scholars, and working-level professionals on measures to build policy implementation systems for youth support in the community. For the survey, both written and in-person interviews were conducted.

Our findings are as follows: In Korea, the Seongnam Youth Foundation took the initiative in building a cooperative relationship with the Seongnam Educational Support Group as an intermediary between the youth facilities run by the foundation and community education networks. Asan City was an example of cooperation between the community and the municipality where the Asan Smart Youth Center played a central role. Nowon District in Seoul was an example of private-led networking initiated by spontaneous voluntary participation of the private sector. An example of cooperation between the municipality and the education office centering on the community education groups was found in Siheung City. Many implications were drawn from these domestic cases, which was followed by case studies in the USA, Japan, Singapore, and Finland to identify implications for the necessity

of community youth growth support councils and considerations for their operation.

The pilot projects were intended to identify community resources, organize councils, and build cooperative systems between municipalities and education offices. The projects also involved a range of cooperative activities within the community. The authors presented policy tasks based on the problems and implications found from these pilot projects.

Lastly, with a goal of building policy implementation systems for youth growth support in the community and developing concrete policy measures, the authors consulted experts on the concept and scope of the community network, the players involved in the operation of the growth support council, the council's roles and operations,

and methods to build systems to support youth growth. The experts shared the common view of the importance and necessity of the council to take the overall responsibility for youth growth in the community and highlighted the necessity of cooperative governance among the municipality, the education office, and the council. They also suggested assigning exclusive staff, enacting municipal ordinances, fostering professional human resources, and substantializing the operation of local youth growth committees.

Based on these findings and outcomes, the authors presented the policy vision of "a future society where communities grow with youths," three policy goals, four policy tasks, and 13 detailed tasks.

Key words: Community network, youth growth support, cooperative governance, youth growth support council.

A Study on Promoting Collaboration on Corporate Social Responsibility Projects for the Activation of Experience Activities for Youth

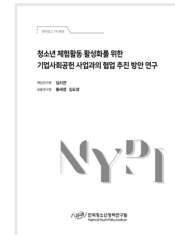
Senior Researcher

Lim Jeeyoun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Hwang Seyoung (Research Fellow, NYPI)

Kim Doyeong



The purpose of this study is to suggest measures to facilitate collaborations between adolescent projects and corporate social responsibility projects for the growth and future success of next-generation . The existing corporate social responsibility projects mostly focus on the protection and welfare of children and teenagers, instead of activities and education for young people. Against this backdrop, this study aims to develop measures to promote collaboration for the activation of adolescent projects including education, protection, and welfare, centering on experience activities for youth and policies to support them. To that end, domestic and international literature reviews, an overseas case analysis, interviews, surveys, roundtable discussions, and adolescent policy forums were carried out. It was revealed that one of the essential requirements for collaborations between non-profit organizations and corporate social responsibility projects for young men and women was developing collaboration guidelines and establishing and operating a backbone support organization for corporate social responsibility for youth. The results of this study are as follows: First, we developed collaboration guidelines; second, we

established and operated a backbone support organization for corporate social responsibility projects; and third, we conducted political tasks to support field application. In addition, this study developed checklist templates for “the guidelines for collaboration” and “the functions and tasks of the backbone support organization.”

First, the development of collaboration guidelines includes the process of planning, implementation, and performance management and consists of 18 activities across a total of 10 steps: 1) The reason for the partnership and requirements for success; 2) self-evaluation and competency diagnosis; 3) the criteria for selecting proper partners; 4) identifying social issues and agendas for youth; 5) exploring potential partners and pilot testing; 6) preliminary working-level meetings; 7) practical working-level meetings; 8) process management; 9) tracking effects and sharing interim evaluations; and 10) reporting performance and evaluating. Second, “the functions and tasks of the backbone support organization for corporate social responsibility for youth” developed in this study were composed of a total of 6 functions and 15 tasks: proposing visions and strategies (drawing up agendas), suggesting policies,

attracting resources and support, promoting participation by local communities, alignment, and developing a performance management framework. As for the utilization of the checklist template for the backbone support organization, although the functions of the organization were suggested focusing on the common activities in principle, the actual status and characteristics of the pivotal organization vary significantly depending on the circumstances and situations on the ground within the collective impact collaboration system. Therefore, the functions and tasks described in the checklist template can be utilized according to the actual on-the-ground cases, and it is also possible for multiple backbone organizations to share responsibilities. Third, this study made a suggestion on the development of the status and legal and institutional grounds under the framework for promoting policies for teenagers by proposing the establishment of the Social Responsibility Development Center for Youth (tentative name) as a backbone support organization from the perspective of collective impact. Fourth, it suggested attracting resources and support, drawing up visions and strategies, and

expanding projects toward policy dimensions to support on-the-ground implementations.

When it comes to the collective impact approach, while small organizations can also become a driving force for collaboration, companies can serve double duty as funders and partners, and central and local governments and the private sector can take part in the collaboration. Based on the research results, it is expected that projects for youth' education, protection, and welfare will be vitalized, centering on the adolescent activity area, and companies, non-profit organizations for youth, schools, the central government, and local governments will cooperate in a range of areas to contribute to the growth of and support for the future resources of the country. For the first time, this study developed guidelines for collaboration and made suggestions for establishing a backbone support organization, which will promote on-the-ground implementation. It is hoped that follow-up studies will further advance this topic and that this study will help domestic and overseas companies to communicate with and learn from the regional-national-global platform related to corporate social responsibility activity learning alliances.

Keywords: youth, corporate social responsibility, development of collaboration guidelines, backbone support organization, collective impact

Study on the Current Status of 'Work Experience' Programs for Youth and Proposal for Policy Improvement

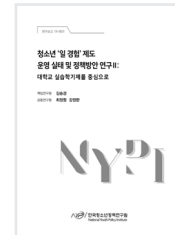
- Focusing on the Co-operative Education Program at Universities

Senior Researcher

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Cooperation Researcher

Choi Jeongwon (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)
Kang Jeonghan



The co-operative education (co-op, hereafter), one of the most-widely adopted work experience programs for university students, has been rapidly expanded as a result of government policy initiatives to develop students into talented individuals with practical skills through industry-university partnership. In this process, however, criticism has been made on various issues. Nonetheless, no systematic study has been conducted to identify and solve the issues. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the current status of co-op, generating data for policy-making, and identify policy initiatives to improve co-op so that students will have a more positive experience with co-op.

To this end, we analyzed relevant laws and the current status of co-op, and conducted field surveys and in-depth interviews. In doing so, we examined the concept, operational status, and relevant laws related to co-op for university students. We also analyzed diverse government-funded Work Experience programs that sponsor students' co-op opportunities, from which we identified the following key issues: a vague distinction between work integrated learning and co-op; a conflict between students' right to learn

and universities' financial drive to expand co-op; an unclear boundary between learning and work; blurry criteria for the payment of co-op allowance; the absence of standardized criteria among government-funded Work Experience programs; and ill-defined criteria for the payment of government funds to sponsor co-op opportunities.

With respect to the field survey and in-depth interview, we surveyed a total of 1,514 university students nation-wide who had participated into co-op from Mar. 1, 2018 to Feb. 28, 2019, from which we gathered information on, including but not limited to, their motivations for participating into co-op, experiences as they go through the program, and the evaluation of and suggestion for the program. In addition, we carried out in-depth interviews with students with co-op experiences and staff members from the universities and companies in charge of co-op, from which we collected their opinions on the motivation for running co-op and its benefits, their experiences as they run the programs, and their ideas on how to improve the program.

Based on our research, we proposed a four-party partnership structure, where an area-specific co-op intermediary center, which serves as a hub for

individual co-op support centers in universities, is added to the existing three-party structure of the government, universities, and hosting companies. In addition, with the vision of ‘Building a co-op friendly ecosystem’, we proposed four policy objectives for each party, i.e., the establishment of institutional basis for co-op, the establishment

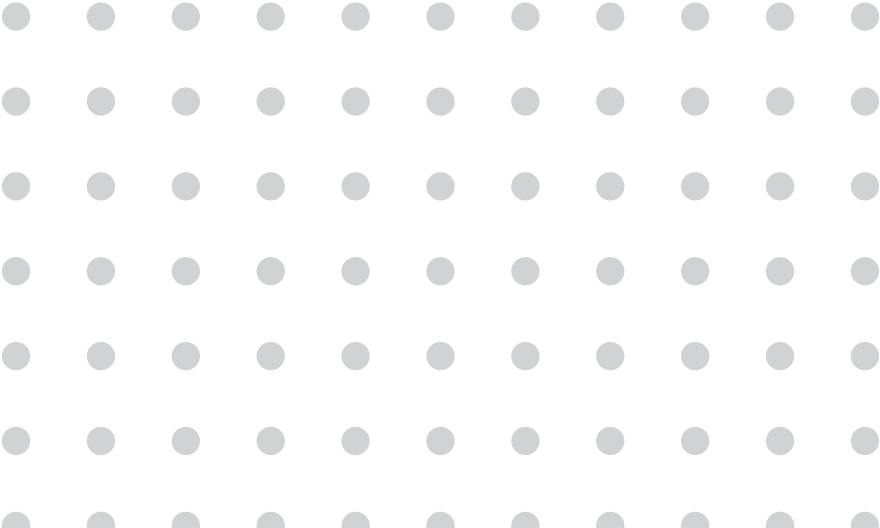
of an area-specific administrative foundation for co-op, the development of a system to manage and protect students, and the establishment of curricular basis for quality co-op education, and discussed directions and specific action plans to improve the university co-op.

Keywords: Work Experience, Co-op, Co-op Support Center, Government-funded programs, and Co-op Intermediary Center



02

Youth Protection & Welfare Research



Measures for At-Risk Youths Social Service Expansion Using the Information Technology (IT)

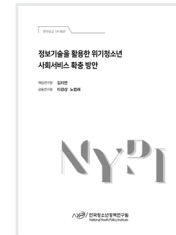
Senior Researcher

Kim Jiyon (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee Kyeongsang (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Roh Beoprae



The study investigated the direction and feasibility of the IT (Information Technology) usage under the premise of ‘expanding the social services provided for at-risk youths.’ The aim, in particular, was to search for measures of welfare supports provided for at-risk youths based on the IT, in line with the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, for the construction of ‘dense social safety net,’ and to deduce medium to long-term policy projects for expanded social services for youth in crisis.

To achieve these aims, first, literature review was conducted to study present status and issues of at-risk youth social services, the IT and social service supports for the youths in crisis, and legal and ethical issues related to data linkage and usage. Second, surveys for teenagers, AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process), and FGI (Focus Group Interview) were conducted to gather opinions relevant to data linkage and usage and protection of personal information. Third, pilot analyses were conducted for public big data, social big data, and data collected from –si(city), –gun(county), and –gu(district) units to review pending issues and trends of youths. Lastly, a measure for supporting at-risk youths based on the IT was investigated.

Based on the research results, 4 policy projects

and 9 specific project tasks have been proposed for the expansion of at-risk youth social service using the IT. First, 4 policy projects are as follows: 1) strengthening legal evidence for data linkage and usage; 2) strengthening the development and usage of safety protection measures for youths based on the IT; 3) improving at-risk youth information system; and 4) establishing AI (Artificial Intelligence)-based welfare support systems for youth counseling.

In addition to four major policy projects, specific project tasks have been suggested for each. For the first policy project, 1) strengthening legal evidence for data linkage and usage, two specific tasks were suggested as follows: 1-1) revision of 「Youth Welfare Support Act」 : provision of evidence for data linkage and usage; 1-2) provision of management regulation of public records of youths.

For the second policy project, 2) strengthening the development and usage of safety protection measures for youths based on the IT, two specific tasks were suggested as follows: 2-1) extended development and supply of youth safety protection applications; 2-2) management of performance index for the cases of youth safety protection

applications installation.

For the third project policy, 3) improving at-risk youth information system, three specific tasks were suggested as follows: 3-1) establishment of an integrated youth information network (tentative name); 3-2) provision of personal information protection management system; 3-3) linkage of integrated social service information system.

For the fourth policy project, 4) establishing AI (Artificial Intelligence)-based welfare support systems for youth counseling, two specific project tasks were suggested as follows: 4-1) provision of foundation for accumulating raw data for big data analysis; 4-2) construction of youth big data platform and centers.

Keywords: Information Technology (IT), at-risk youths, social service, personal information, information linkage, information system, youth safety protection applications

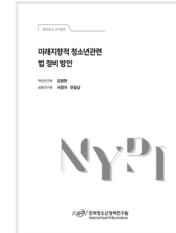
Plans for Future-Oriented Youth Laws

Senior Researcher

Kim Younghan (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Seo Jeonga (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)
Kwon Ilnam



This study intends to suggest directions in which the Framework Act on Juveniles, the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act, and the Juvenile Welfare Support Act can be revised, as well as the revision details, with the aim to respond to changes in the external environment and improve the limitations of current youth laws.

To this end, this study analyzed the content of youth laws, the legal and institutional environment in responding to the changes presented in the 6th Youth Basic Plan, and cases of youth laws of other countries.

To achieve the research aims, this study first conducted a literature review and discussed materials necessary for the revision of youth laws—such as previous studies and law materials, the constitutional system, the history of law revision and reasons, principles of law constitution, materials about new youth environments and policies, and foreign legal systems and policies. Second, this study consulted experts and conducted in-depth interviews to collect opinions about the Framework Act on Juveniles, the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act, and the Juvenile Welfare Support Act. The interviews specifically pertained to the legislation purposes of the respective acts, revised content,

content necessary in the future, as well as the roles and functions. Third, to secure the validity of the revision of those acts, the researchers tried to reflect opinions of interested parties by preparing drafts of youth laws and holding a forum on youth laws, which was attended by outsiders.

This study suggests the following youth law revision (draft) through the above research process.

First, this study recommends that the Framework Act on Juveniles be revised to:

- ① make a judgment about whether any pertinent content is omitted in the Framework Act on Juveniles based on respect for all humans, which is the spirit embodied in the Constitution;
- ② explain that the key task of the Framework Act on Juveniles is to develop methods to maximize individual youths' competencies as they will be the future talents of the Republic of Korea in the era of low birth rates and an aging population;
- ③ attribute a strong significance to the basic human rights of youths, pursued by the Framework Act on Juveniles;
- ④ readjust the rhetorical meanings addressed in the current Framework Act on Juveniles;
- ⑤ revise the meanings of youth fostering and activities, etc. at the field level, due to their

conceptual ambiguity;

⑥ clarify the relationships between higher and lower explanatory factors in the legislative system;

⑦ re-examine responsible entities (home, society, country, local government, etc.) and key competencies according to the Framework Act on Juveniles;

⑧ specify and strengthen the central governments' roles and support in improving the human rights and participation rights of youths;

⑨ stress the institutionalization of guaranteed compensation for social contributions made by juvenile leaders;

⑩ solve the imbalance in operation instructions for juvenile leaders;

⑪ establish a system of expert guidance committees to guarantee youth human rights; and

⑫ enhance support for youths, such as those who are working, and those in farming and fishing villages, who may experience difficulties due to the lack of attention and support.

Second, this study recommends that the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act be revised to:

① examine transferring matters regarding juvenile leaders to the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act;

② supplement the definitions of 'training activities,' 'cultural activities,' and 'exchange activities' in the article of definitions of the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act;

③ ensure clarification of where responsibilities lie between state and local affairs and introduce new systems, such as a policy real-name system;

④ include the complete revision or supplement of the youth training activity report system and the

prior youth training activity certification system;

⑤ ensure the establishment of stable state and local government financial structures to seek methods to increase funds for youth fostering;

⑥ clarify relationships of similar youth projects that are carried out by different departments; and

⑦ reflect the system of training and deploying juvenile leaders suitable for the field.

Third, this study recommends that the Juvenile Welfare Support Act be revised to:

① ensure that the youth welfare delivery system will include the duties of different departments for cooperation, and suggest the connection between central and local youth welfare;

② expand the range of youths benefiting from youth welfare to include late adolescents and suggest methods to identify youths in the blind spot;

③ present the grounds for developing cooperative projects to be carried out by different departments and specify support in the area of mental health;

④ set standards for the youth welfare facility installation to enforce legal regulations about the installation;

⑤ strengthen obligatory and enforcement qualities in the provisions;

⑥ specify the content of youth welfare support; and

⑦ develop an area specific to runaway youths and prepare shelters exclusively for them.

The directions in which the Framework Act on Juveniles, the Juvenile Activity Promotion Act, and the Juvenile Welfare Support Act can be revised, along with the revision details will provide important cases in revising youth laws.

Keywords: ramework Act on Juveniles, Juvenile Activity Promotion Act, Juvenile Welfare Support Act

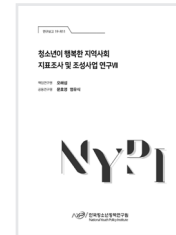
The study on Youth Happiness indicators and establishment of communities where the Youth are Happy VII

Senior Researcher

Oh Haesub (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Moon Hoyoung (Research Fellow, NYPI)
Yeom Yusik



「The study on Youth Happiness indicators and establishment of communities where the Youth are Happy VII」 aims to accumulate basic statistical data and suggest policy agendas for enhancing the grounds to promote local community-based youth policies.

The study mainly covers ① youth happiness indicator survey analysis and international comparison, ② analysis of operation and performance of a pilot project, “Youth Club Activities based on their own communities (four local communities), ③ analysis of main factors and implications running throughout “Child Friendly Cities initiatives” certified local authorities and ④ identification of policy tasks in each area.

The methodology included: literature review, pilot project, questionnaire survey, on-site interview, colloquium, policy forum, and working-level consultative meetings on policy research, among

others. The following policy challenges were identified from the study findings:

First, it is necessary to establish a foundational strategy and phased strategy for each area such as legal system, personnel, projects and programs to create a community where the youth is happy.

Second, it is required to establish a youth-happiness indicator survey system and build a sustainable system to promote evidence-based community & youth policies.

Third, there is a necessity to develop a mid and long-term development plan for local and national youth facilities and activity spaces.

Additionally, it is necessary to develop youth activity programs which can enhance connectivity between school and local community.

Lastly, it is required to further expand local youth activity organizations and support systems.



03

Youth Independence & Competencies Research



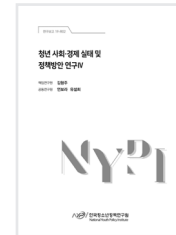
A Study of Youth Socio-Economic Reality and Policy Direction IV

Senior Researcher

Kim Hyungjoo (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

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The purpose of this study is to study the key indicators for understanding the work and life of Korean youth and to derive policy directions and tasks from a mid and long-term perspective. In addition, this year's additional survey identified the social participation and political participation of young people through in-depth interviews and suggested implications.

The major categories of youth indicators for socio-economic reality in 2019 maintained the core indicators of the annual research, which included seven groups: population and family, education and training, economy and employment, housing, health, culture and values, relationships and participation. It was divided into the areas, and the actual reality of each key indicator was identified through the secondary data analysis on the statistical data published in addition to the main survey results. In addition, this year's additional survey analyzed the current situation and implications of the social and political participation of young people in an in-depth interview.

In addition, in order to analyze youth social and economic fact-finding data on a variety of youth issues and issues, we conducted an in-depth analysis of the 2018 public data approved by the

National Statistical Office. The data on the survey on the current reality of youth social and economic were analyzed by analyzing three factors: the study of factors affecting the economic activity of the youth, the study of social participation of the youth, and the study of factors affecting the happiness of the youth generation. The academic and policy utilization was also improved.

Based on the social and economic status of young people this year, under the vision of 'The Future of Korea with Youth', policy suggestions were presented based on 16 policy tasks in five areas. First, housing and financial support to increase marriage rate in population, family and education sectors, survey of Korea's youth happiness index to improve quality of life, reinforcement of socially connected university employment support system that does not require postponement, and high school curriculum introduction and expansion, second, the adjustment of priorities for the resolution of employment crisis in the economic, employment and housing sectors, strengthening the support system for turnover and change of employment, the expansion and evaluation of the benefits of successful employment package projects, the shift of the housing policy paradigm

for young people, third, strengthen psychological treatment and psychological emotional support for youth mental health in the fields of health, culture, and values, expand the screening rate for youth health checkups, build infrastructure for vulnerable youth culture and leisure, and expand support for cultural and leisure activities for low-income youth. To build an online platform to promote youth participation in relations and participation, strengthen public relations to raise youth's interest in political and social issues, and fifth, enact basic laws to establish a legal foundation for youth policy and building an evaluation center for analysis.

How young people live in Korea is a concern for future generations and an important debate on the sustainability of our society. The issue of fertility rate and population decline, which is an issue dealing with the future prospects of our society, is also a matter of current youth. Youth problem and youth policy from the perspective of the population and family, education and training, economy and employment, housing, health, culture and values, relations and participation of young people in this study are the issues of youth and the future tasks of our society. It is necessary to approach.

Keywords: Youth, Core Indicators, Social and Economic Reality Survey, Social and Political Participation, Youth Policy

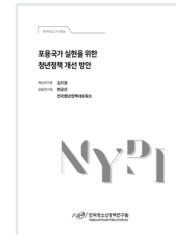
A Study on the Improvement of Youth Policy for the Realization of Inclusive Nation

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Cooperation Researcher

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Youth Policy Network



At this point in the run-up to the enactment of the Basic Youth Act, this study was carried out to provide the basic information necessary to play a role in achieving the national vision of ‘realizing the inclusive nation’ by helping to systematize the law further after its enactment as a social policy and enhance the effects based on the individual laws so far on practical level for the youth.

Specifically, this study began with the recognition that the youth policies to be established after the enactment of the Basic Youth Act need to be set under systematic analysis of limitations and achievements of the past youth policies in order for them to be established as the comprehensive youth policy encompassing all areas of youth’s life. Based on such recognition, over the past decade or so, youth issues have been raised and formulated into social policies, achieving successes in some areas and revealing limitations in others during the process. On such threshold, the need to establish the correct direction for youth policies is being recognized. To come up with some answers, the study was conducted, structured and its methodology set in the frame of past, present and future of youth policy.

The major empirical research in this study was

based on a study of literature linking the youth policies to the vision of ‘inclusive nation’. Through interviews with 14 people who participated in the process of making youth issues a policy agenda for the past decade or so, the successes and limitations of youth policies have been identified. The study also conducted an online survey of young people aged 19-34 on current major youth policies to identify possible improvements. In addition, through a policy delphi survey of 39 current Youth Policy Governance participants, the study drew up the direction of improvement for current youth policies as well as the direction for establishing future ones.

Through interview, the study identified the following three achievements and four limitations in the course of policy making concerning the youth issues:

Achievement

- ① Institutionalization of raising youth issues
- ② Fast spread of youth policy making among municipal governments
- ③ Discovery of participants for Youth Policy Governance

Limitation

- ① Limitations in setting the direction of policy and ignorance about youth
- ② Exhaustion and policy tooling of young activists
- ③ Wealth disparity and exclusion within the youth generation
- ④ Promotion of impractical policies

The limitations revealed by the interview were found to have more specific empirical evidence than the survey which was the interested party's assessment of the current youth policy. For example, the assessment of the importance and level of help for a youth policy is heavily dependant upon awareness of that policy. The level of policy awareness was high among young women with college degrees or higher, and for those who have participated in Youth Policy Governance. In particular, it was analyzed that participation in Youth Policy Governance was highly influential in the assessment of policies with low overall recognition or low benefit rates. It was also revealed that among the young people, there exists a gap between the economic classes and their corresponding thinking. Young people in relatively poor economic conditions had a high desire for student aid, recovery of credit rating, and employment safety net policies with high rates of benefits. On the other hand, young people in relatively fair economic conditions were found to have a high desire for policies focused on youth activities, services or self-development. But despite the existence of multiple economic classes among the young people, the policies that all young people perceive as basically the most important are as follows:

- ① Income support for working youth
- ② Housing support
- ③ Safety from 'job hazards'

The concept of 'job hazards' goes beyond mere safety issues at work to include harrassment or unfair treatment young people might receive at work or school from people in the position of greater power and authorities.

As for the three-tier policy delphi conducted to identify the improvement points of current youth policies and to set the direction of future ones, the result showed that the most important points to be taken into consideration at this time when the Basic Youth Act is about to be enacted are 'disparity' and the concept of 'youth as a principal being'. It was concluded that youth policies after the enactment should be pursued in terms of 'future social policy to design a new society'.

Based on these empirical analyses, this study found that policy intervention could be supplemented to the improvement of the current youth policy implementation, and based on that, the goals and basic direction of implementation of policies that should be followed after the enactment of the "Basic Youth Act" were established. The goal of youth policy set out in this study is the "improvement of current youth policies to realize inclusive nation and infusing them into future social policies," and the four policy directions to achieve this goal are as follows:

- ① Future society policy to design a new society
- ② Universal policy that supports the basic life of youth generation
- ③ Social unification policy to close various social gaps and disparities
- ④ Democratic citizen policy based on participation of the interested parties

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In addition, this study proposed a total of 12

initiatives under the following four strategic goals of policy implementation:

- ① Reestablishment and restructuring of youth policy as future society policy
- ② Enhancement of the universality of policy based on characteristics and needs of current youth generation
- ③ Strengthening of social unification efforts to ease various social gaps and disparities
- ④ Strengthening of self-initiative of the interested parties as democratic citizen policy

Keywords: Inclusive nation, Social policy, Youth policy, Basic Youth Act, Improvement plan

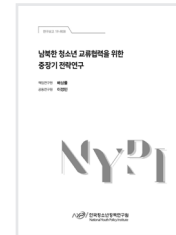
Study of Mid-to-Long-term Strategy on Inter-Korean Youth Exchange and Cooperation

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Cooperation Researcher

Lee Jungmin (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)



The Moon Jaein administration has set Peace and Prosperity on the Korean Peninsula as one of the five key President's policy goals, and has been promoting the expansion of inter-Korean relations and the development of a consensus on unification by activating inter-Korean exchanges as a part of the presidential agenda. Ideally, unification should be based on social integration, not just on political integration between countries. Physically imposed unification could lead to conflict among groups and social confusion if it is done without advance exchange and sufficient preparation to enable mutual understanding among the people, who are accustomed to different political, economic, and cultural systems due to an extended period of division and confrontation. In this sense, exchange and cooperation between the young people of South and North Korea who will eventually lead a unified Korea is an important task that our society and government should actively pursue in order to resolve differences and expand the scope of mutual understanding based on shared experiences. In line with the needs of the times, the need is emerging for mutual understanding, exchange and cooperation between the young people of the two Koreas who will be the leaders of a future

unified Korea. Based on this recognition, this study derived principles and standards for inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation and suggested promotion strategies for mid-to-long-term implementation measures in order to activate exchanges and cooperation between the youth from North and South Korea, enhance mutual understanding between them, and expand the consensus regarding unification.

In planning approaches to inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation, it is necessary to avoid short-term and event-oriented programs, and instead to prepare an effective and sustainable mid-to-long-term plan. To this end, this study conducted empirical surveys as follows: (1) Analysis of preceding studies on inter-Korean youth exchanges; (2) Questionnaire surveys for teenagers of elementary, middle, and high school age nationwide; (3) Case studies on teenagers from high school A in Gyeonggi-do who have experience with North Korean youth refugees; (4) Opinion survey on experts related to inter-Korean relations and inter-Korean youth exchange.

A number of preceding studies have indicated that inter-Korean youth exchanges required mutual efforts to expand mutual understanding, build

trust, and establish national homogeneity and a social and cultural community that can foster the development of young citizens in a future unified country through complementary exchange and cooperation, and as such this should be a key goal. In addition, many experts agree that inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation, which will be carried out in various areas, must remain non-political, aim for mutually complementary relations between the two Koreas, and pursue quantitative expansion in phases in accordance with international norms.

This study was conducted through a survey on a total of 3,228 elementary, middle and high school students across the nation, selected through quota-based sampling by region and school level. The results revealed a perception of the youth from South Korea toward North Korea/Unification and Youth Exchanges. That is, the results showed that the older youth tend to report the more negative thoughts and attitudes toward North Korea, the youth of them, and Korean unification, whereas the younger youth tend to present the more positive thoughts and attitudes toward them. Moreover, the youth who perceived by the more differences between North Korea and South Korea presented that the unification of Korea is not necessary.

Two surveys were conducted before and after the exchange activity held in September 2019 for students from high school A in Gyeonggi-do who participated in the exchange activity with North Korean youth defectors. The researchers conducted a focus group interview with five students from high school A and participated in an exchange activity with North Korean youth defectors. As we have seen before, while teenagers as a whole had strongly negative perceptions of North Korea, the students of high school A who had the exchange experience with North Korean youth defectors had a relatively positive image of North Korea,

and were more active in their support for the inter-Korean youth exchange. The study found that the exchange experience with North Korean youth defectors significantly changed students' perceptions of North Korea, reunification, and youth exchanges between North and South Korea through a quantitative and qualitative survey. The survey showed that the students from high school A were more aware of the structural and fundamental causes of the stalled situation in the area of inter-Korean youth exchange activity, such as the educational environment that imposes a heavy academic burden, the lack of cooperation from neighboring superpowers, and the attitude of the North Korean government. On the other hand, the percentage of subjects who considered the lack of human and physical infrastructure as the cause of the situation was found to decrease after the exchange event.

This study also surveyed 69 experts from various fields in inter-Korean exchanges, inter-Korean relations, and youth exchange activities in order to develop an effective mid-to-long-term policy plan for inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation. The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) was used to identify the importance of each item in the detailed policies related to youth exchange and cooperation and the relative importance of the ways in which the South-North Korea youth exchange and cooperation project would be implemented. In addition, an importance-performance analysis (IPA) was conducted to comprehensively identify the importance of each exchange type and the level of ease/possibility of implementation. In calculating the final importance of detailed policies for establishing conditions for activating the inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation, 'smooth communication between North and South Korea's summit/government' was ranked much higher than other detailed policies, followed by 'Inter-

Korean economic cooperation’, ‘activating human exchange’ and North Korea’s denuclearization measures in second, third and fourth place, respectively. Through the IPA analysis on the major areas of youth exchange and cooperation between the two Koreas, it was found to be desirable to make human and material investment and support for athletic/sports exchanges and cultural and arts exchanges. For the long term, the study concluded that continuous efforts were required to achieve daily communication & exchange through ICT such as SNS, and the exchange student system. In an IPA analysis of each field by item in order to promote inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation, the item on the level of the importance for ‘reorganization of law and system to activate the exchange’ and ‘establishment and internalization of public-private governance’ was high; however, the level of the achievement/implementation of current implementation on the two items was somewhat low. This suggested that resolving these two issues could substantially contribute to the activation of inter-Korean youth exchanges.

The researchers set four policy directions for inter-Korean youth exchange and cooperation on the basis of the findings described above. First, a tailored approach according to the level of perception of North Korea/unification; second, social and cultural exchanges that are non-political, third, a communication-based approach between South and North. and fourth, a youth needs-centered approach. To prepare a mid-to-long-term strategy for exchange and cooperation between youth of the two Koreas based on the above policies, five stages of policy tasks were presented: system construction, preparation, implementation, intensification, and settlement. The first stage is the system construction stage; in this stage, a social debate must be undertaken on how to reorganize

laws and systems, build an implementation system, raise and administer exchange support funds and implement related measures. In the second stage, a two-track approach is required, which deals with both internal and external areas as a preparatory step for promoting and sustaining exchange and cooperation between youth of the two Koreas. In the third stage, the implementation stage, it is important to initiate inter-Korean youth exchange activities by considering the possibility of implementation. To this end, it is most effective to first support non-political areas of exchange, and exchange activities that are easily implementable. The fourth stage is the intensification stage, in which the youth need to act as the operators of the exchange activities, while expanding the areas of exchange between the youth of the two Koreas. In terms of expanding the exchanges into daily life areas, it is necessary to promote cyber exchanges using information and communication technology (ICT). Conditions should be created to enable E-sports exchanges among youth of the two Koreas through online games and social learning using social networking services (SNS), which also can have great ripple effects as everyday life exchanges. Finally, the fifth stage is the settlement stage, which is exchange activity at the level of unification of South and North Korea. It is necessary to allow the general public to easily come and go by issuing mutual visas under the premise of one country and two systems, and enable talented people in North Korea to contribute to individual and national development by providing North Korean teenagers and young people with opportunities for vocational education, employment, and business startup.

A Study on the Establishment Measure for Career Experience Support System of Youth Institutions

Senior Researcher

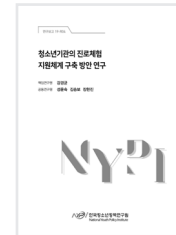
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Kim Seungbo

Jang Hyeonjin



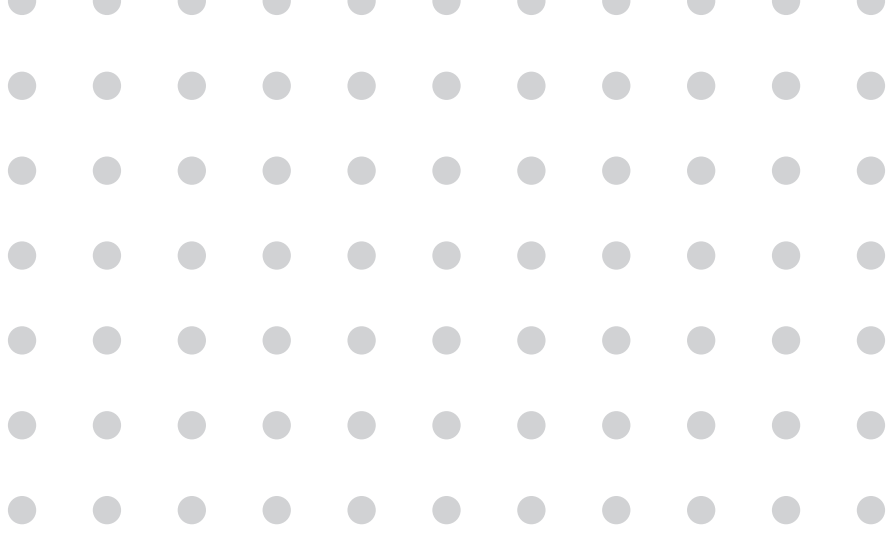
The purposes of the study is to establish a system model for career experience supports for youth institutions and to induce policy projects that could effectively operate and support the system on actual site of youth centers with the cooperation of the community to ensure that career experiences for youths could be provided effectively and systematically through youth centers in the community. To achieve these purposes, varying research methods including literature review, case analysis, surveys, a multi-case study, Delphi method, and etc., were incorporated in the present study. First, literature relevant to career experience support system for youth institutions were reviewed to induce the direction for and points to consider in establishing the youth career experience supports system model for youth centers. In addition, excelling cases of career experiences of varying types of youth centers in Korea in addition to legislation, support systems, and programs of foreign countries (USA, Germany, UK, and Japan) regarding youth career experience had been studied and analyzed to induce implications

for policies relevant to development of career experience support system for youths. Also, in order to understand current status and demands for career experience support for youths, surveys were conducted on those in charge of career experience in youth centers, local governments and Office of Education (Support office), teachers with experiences in guiding youth career experiences to study their experiences operating such programs and measures to stimulate career experience supports. Surveys were conducted on youths to investigate their perception and effects of career experiences to induce current status and demands for career experience supports. Also, a system model for career experience supports was developed considering the direction of supports for career experience activities, provision of spaces for career experience activities, operation of career experience activity programs, and strategies to stimulate career experience supports and through diverse activities and cases supporting youth career experiences provided in youth centers. Lastly, policy measures were proposed for the

strengthening of legislative evidence for stimulated youth career experience supports, development of a foundation for youth career experience supports, enhancing the expertise of people in charge of such

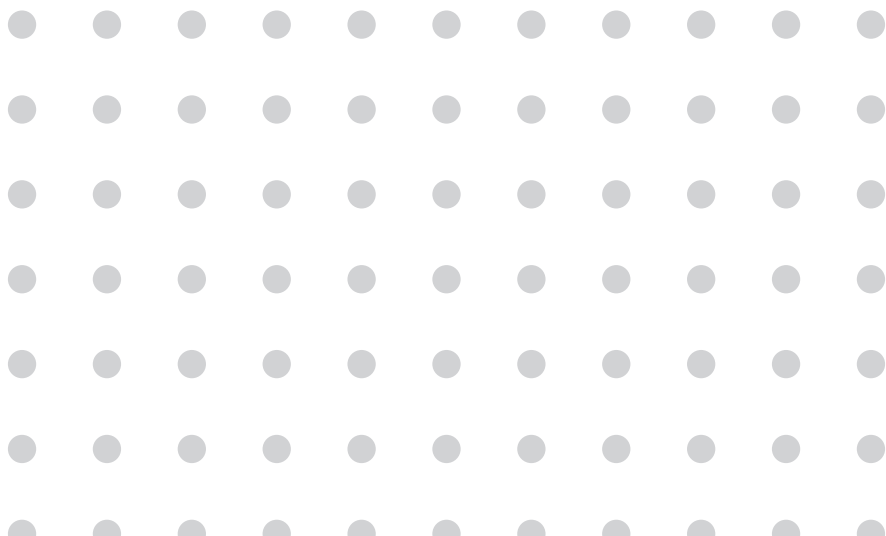
programs in youth centers to provide reliable career experience supports and provision of conditions for the effective operation of youth career experience activities.

Keywords: youth institution(youth center), youth career paths, career experience, career experience supports, stimulation of career experiences



04

Statistics & Panel Research



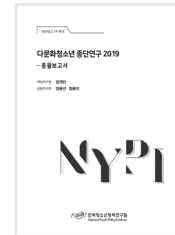
A Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-Cultural Background 2019

Senior Researcher

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Cooperation Researcher

Jang Yoonsun (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)



The purpose of this study is to provide scientific evidence for the direction of policies and policy tasks to support multicultural youth by constructing the basic data on the development of multicultural youth and analyzing trends in their development. To achieve these research purposes, the study has conducted two main areas of research. At first, we conducted the 9th follow-up survey of the first panel established in 2011 and analyzed the accumulated data. The in-depth interview was also conducted to derive effective supporting policies for the psychological and social adaptation of multicultural youth. Second, the second panel with the fourth grade multicultural youths was established in trying to consider and reflect the changed multicultural environment. The key findings of the study are summarized as follows. First, the positive factors affecting psychological and social adaptation of multicultural youth were

the degree of social supporting from their family and school, and the negative factors were the experience of bullying victimization, respectively. Second, when it comes to needs for psychological adaptation programs, teachers are found to have higher needs for such program compared to multicultural youths and parents. Third, both multicultural youths and mothers are found to have low awareness of community psychological counseling center with somewhat negative perceptions of the role of school counseling center. Fourth, field experts highly demanded the customized psychological counseling services and crisis support system for multicultural youth. Lastly, the study has come up with three different strategies and eight policy tasks designed to facilitate the psychological and social adaptation and to provide crisis support for multicultural youth based on the research findings above.

A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2019 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights

Senior Researcher

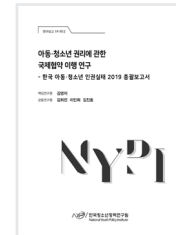
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Cooperation Researcher

Kim Heuijin (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Lee Minhui

Kim Jinho



This is a third-year study for the third phase of the Research on the Rights of Children and Youths, which aims to identify necessary tasks for improving the rights of children and youth by conducting reviews of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and analyses of the current status of the rights of children and youth. In continuation of the first and second phases of the research, we have accumulated time series data to study the status and progress of human rights for children and youth and provide basic information necessary for establishing relevant policies and submitting the fifth and sixth periodic reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

In September 2019, the UN CRC deliberated on the fifth and sixth periodic reports submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. We examined the issues in the report filed by civil society and the National Human Rights Commission of Korea as well the final

recommendations of the UN to address the tasks to be implemented going forward. In addition, according to the system of child and youth rights indicators, we conducted the Survey on the Rights of Children and the Youth (National Approval Statistics No. 402001) for children and youth in grades 4 to 12 and comprehensively analyzed the status of human rights using major administrative statistics and supplementary statistics from other areas. Lastly, we proposed 18 policy tasks related to child and youth rights after analyzing the implementation of the Convention, status of human rights, expert opinions, and recommendations of the UN.

The UN recommendations serve as a guideline for the policy direction and tasks of the contracting parties to the UN CRC. It is thus imperative to make active efforts to comply with the recommendations by the time of the deliberation of the seventh periodic report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2024.

Keywords: children's rights, youth rights, human rights indicators, status of human rights, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), monitoring

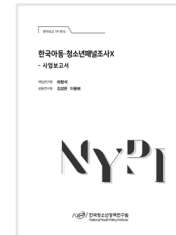
Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey X

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Cooperation Researcher

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The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) aims to generate panel data for a comprehensive assessment of the growth and development of children and youth, which provides basic information for children and youth-related academic research and policymaking.

The KCYPs was launched in 2018 with the goal of collecting data that can be used to conduct a systematic, multifaceted examination of the complex changes related to the growth and development of children and youth. The panel for KCYPs 2018 consisted of 2,607 fourth-grade elementary school students and 2,590 first-year middle school students in 2018. In the first year, the study was conducted on the panel and their guardians. Unlike the previous studies (KYPS 2003 and KCYPs 2010), for which only simple surveys of guardians were conducted by phone regarding background variables of children and youth, KCYPs 2018 included more questions about the guardians themselves and conducted individual interviews with the guardians as well. The purpose of this effort was to collect data on parental factors from the perspective of intergenerational transmission, reflecting the idea conveyed in the saying that children are mirrors of their parents.

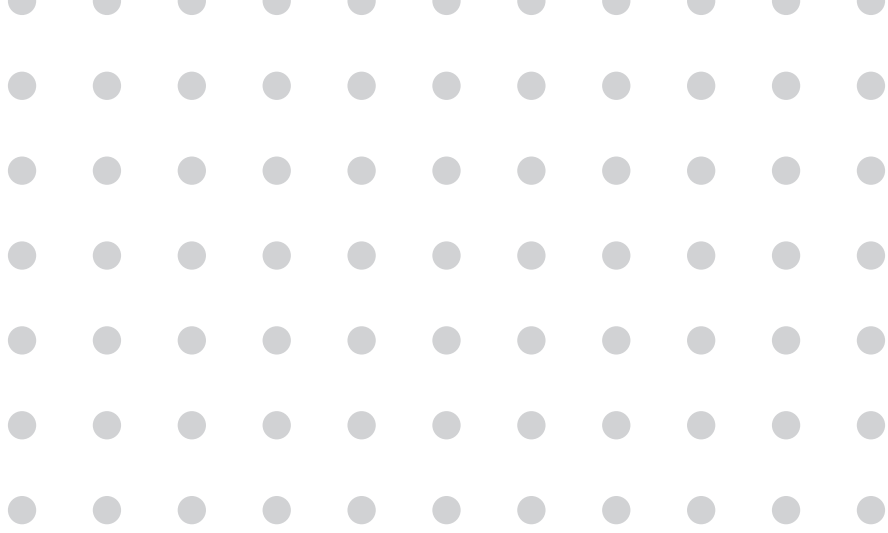
In addition, from 2019, the second-year study of KCYPs 2018 was conducted from the perspective of the sibling effect/fraternal birth order effect, including over 1,000 siblings of each cohort to collect data on the multifaceted relationships that impact the growth and development of children and youth. KCYPs 2018 will consist of panel data collected through panel surveys, helping us examine the growth and development of children and youth, as well as surveys of the panel's guardians and siblings to enable examination of the multifaceted relationships that impact the growth and development of children and youth.

The data from the first-year research of KCYPs 2018 in 2018 was prepared through data cleaning and weighted value calculation and provided to the participants of the 8th Korean Children and Youth Panel Academic Forum, along with user guides, questionnaires, and code books. The forum opened successfully on November 15 with the presentation of 33 studies under nine themes using the data from KCYPs 2010 and KCYPs 2018. In December 2019, the final data of the first-year surveys of KCYPs 2018 was made public via the National Youth Policy Institute's Youth and Children Data Archive website (www.nypi).

re.kr/archive). The disclosed panel data can be easily accessed and used by researchers, experts, students, and other users working in fields related to children and youth for academic research, policy making, and other purposes.

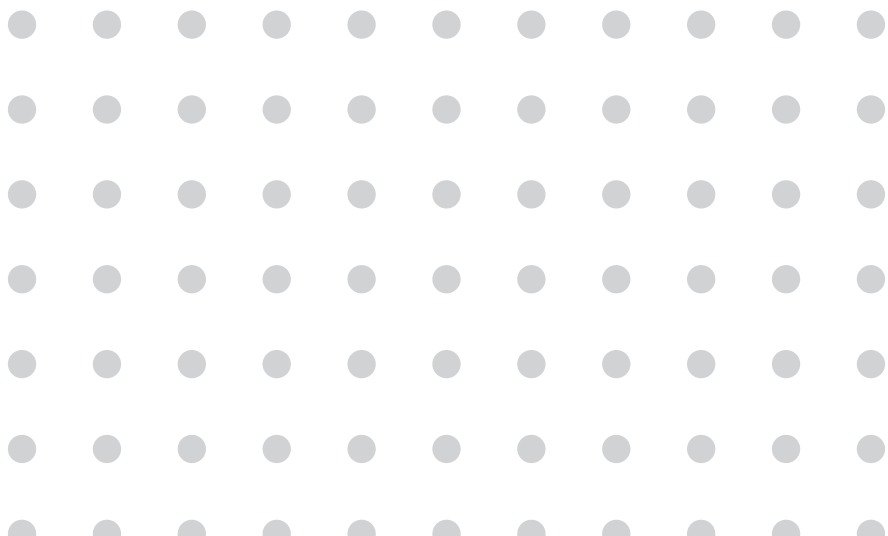
The data from the KCYPS has been widely used in academic research, with over 2,800 published

academic papers using data from KYPs2003 and KCYPS 2010. It is also commonly used as basic data for the establishment of children and youth-related policies. We expect that the utilization rate of the KCYPS 2018 data, which was disclosed this year, will continue increasing in the future.



05

Cooperative Research



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

Senior Researcher

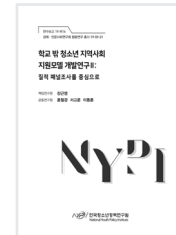
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Cooperation Researcher

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Lee Donghun



In this study, the life cycle of young people outside the school is followed up to adulthood over the long term. It has the purpose of exploring these inner and outer world depths by accumulating materials on various adult transitions and growth processes of young people who interrupted their studies by irradiation. At the same time, by grasping the current status and support system of resources and opportunities held by facilities and institutions currently operated for young people outside schools in local units in South Korea, Trying to find out the direction of youth support system development. We hope that the materials and insights gathered through this study can contribute to building a community-based support system of policy goals and success that fits the reality of young people outside the school.

For this purpose, researchers first have a general theory of adult transition process. We looked at the results of the empirical study and reanalyzed the results of the type classification and primary qualitative panel surveys for youth in the first year. As a result, we set an important variable of the 2-year qualitative survey in psychological and social separation with parents (or caregivers) and individual processes in the transition to adulthood. In addition, joint research for seeking out-of-school youth support models conducted a

comprehensive survey of the current state of local community facilities and institutions in the first year. The research was advanced with a focus.

In the qualitative panel survey of youth outside the school, as in the first year, through a deep interview with 29 panelists, the changes in the world of life compared to the first year, ego. family. Around the same year, the process of changing relations with schools and local communities was reconstructed in three steps up to the present day, before and after the interruption, and important factors and intervention requests centered on major incidents and responses to them. Searched for points. In collaborative research, SMEs vary in terms of economic conditions, access to infrastructure, and the level of cooperation with other regions. Due to their diversity, it is not possible to propose a collective support model for SMEs. It was. Therefore, we endeavor to select the small and medium cities that have the most local specialities as research subjects, and see what resources and opportunities are distributed among the small and medium cities selected in this way. After understanding the support system, he proposed an effective community-level collaboration model required for off-school youth in small and medium-sized cities.

As a result of qualitative research, it was found that

young people outside the school experienced many difficulties in parts related to interpersonal guanwa. Adolescents who had already experienced difficulties at the same age and suspended their studies were growing in an environment where their relationship with their existing friends was further disrupted by the disruption of study. In other words, it was found that the interruption of academic work induces the lack of related skills at the same age as the lack of culture of the same age. Narrow human relations network, difficulty of social adaptation in adulthood, early marriage compared to peers, attention to heterosexual relationships, formation of passive relationships also reduced adolescent peer relationships. It was related to the disconnection. Young people outside the school thought they were chapters of human relations, where they could form and maintain school relationships, share cultures of the same age, and learn interpersonal skills. In other words, young people outside the school felt not only the employment and career path due to barriers to educational background, but also the lack of culture of the same age as the relationship of the same age. Therefore, not only physical support such as support for educational expenses, shelter support, provision of experience opportunities, and specific support, but also the importance of interventions focused on restoring the relationship and sharing culture around the same year did. The biggest difficulty in the adult approach process for young people outside the school was still increasing at the job site. Respondents stated that they had a negative experience in the job-seeking process, including part-time jobs, where they could get a low-level job, or failed to find a job due to a lack of interpersonal skills, or did not suit their job with a Hayotod colleague. After entering the adults, respondents who complained of living difficulties and financial difficulties also experienced

a poor working environment and limited working conditions that were less than the minimum hourly wage.

There are nine directions for the development of support models for out-of-school youth SME communities derived through collaborative research. First, the development of a community support model that takes into account regional characteristics. Second, a dedicated space for off-school youth support centers has been secured. Third, business for adolescents out of school for all youth ages. Fourth, securing professional human resources at the youth support center outside the school. Fifth, the expansion of the off-school youth support center. Sixth, we secured a budget. Seventh, cooperative relationships with local governments. Eighth, building human and material resource infrastructure. Ninth, the capacity building of the outside youth support center of the school. In addition, based on the research results, we can present three support models for youth small and medium city communities outside of school. The first type is the government and private sector invitation type. The second type is self-supporting through excavation of local area networks. The third type is a regional network diffusion type through the attraction of government and private businesses.

Based on these research results, 18 detailed tasks were presented in both of the five areas. Five areas are strengthening sideline youth support measures, strengthening vocational training and employment support measures, dream dream center services, and operating improvements, securing various communication systems and building local ecosystems for off-school youth. The reorganization of the educational system and the sharing and utilization of development water, and presented detailed issues for each area.

Keywords: Out-of-School Youth, Out-of-School Youth Qualitative Panel Survey, Out-of-School Youth Community Support Model

A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group II : Prospective Graduates

Senior Researcher

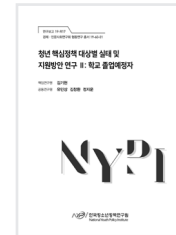
Kim Kihun (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Yoo Minsang (Associate Research Fellow, NYPI)

Kim Changhwan

Jung Jiun



This study aims to select recipients of key youth policies and present policy directions and tasks based on the analysis of their actual state and related policies. In this second-year research, prospective graduates have been selected, following the Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) youths in the first-year research. The investigation into prospective graduates in different education stages found that in the secondary education stage, schools are inadequate at connecting students to workplaces. Moreover, students have difficulty changing their career once it is chosen, even if they do not enjoy it or find it does not match their aptitude. In the higher education stage, university students tend to postpone graduation and invest much time and money in accumulating professional experience and certifications as they face difficulties finding employment. University students residing in the Seoul metropolitan area tend to consider their housing problem as serious, and both high school and university students depend on their parents for more than 90% of their living expenses.

The investigation into prospective graduates' career and transition courses after graduation found that graduates whose employment or further

education was unknown accounted for a large proportion. In the case of university graduates, there were large differences in employment results between major fields. And the employment rates of those who majored in humanities and social sciences or arts and physical education responded sensitively to external changes. The data analysis from the Korean Education & Employment Panel (KEEP) shows that a long transition to work or further education after graduation from high school or university can have a negative effect on labor market results.

The analysis of the interviews found that prospective graduates of vocational high schools and vocational classes at general high schools are not provided with adequate information on career selection. There are also significant differences in vocational education courses between schools and majors. They felt regretful about successive hardships that occurred during work experience programs and felt dissatisfied that they were losing opportunities to secure employment through work experience. The analysis of interviews with prospective university graduates found that they were provided with insufficient prior information when choosing colleges and majors, and that work

experience programs tended to be operated without relation to their career search or development.

Based on the results of the survey and policy analyses, this study suggests four directions of prospective graduate support policies: ① a recipient-oriented approach; ② a preventive approach; ③ an integrated approach; and ④ a connection/cooperation approach. For prospective graduates from all schools, this study suggested policy tasks, such as systemizing the school-company connection for employment; fair hiring and active disclosure of employment information; expanding beneficiary groups to include lower grade level students and prospective graduates (including students postponing graduation); creating a condition for economic independence after graduation; and activating lower grade level students' participation in the management of youth

policies.

Policy tasks for prospective graduates from secondary education schools include: systemizing the support for career education and career change; reshuffling field experience programs provided at vocational high schools; and improving the effectiveness of vocational courses provided at general high schools. Policy tasks for prospective graduates from higher education schools include enhancing field experience and internship programs at universities and expanding student-oriented R&D support at graduate schools. In relation to policy tasks, this study presented policy areas and priority, information about whether the policies are new or existing, information about whether or not related laws have been enacted/revised, and budget-related considerations for task management.

Keywords: youth policies, prospective graduates, school-company connection, field experience, Education Statistical Yearbook, Factual Survey on Youths' Social and Economic Status, Korean Education & Employment Panel (KEEP)

A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights I

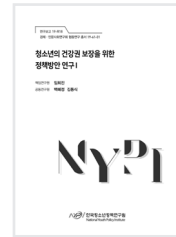
Senior Researcher

Lim Heejin (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Cooperation Researcher

Back Hyejeong (Senior Research Fellow, NYPI)

Kim Dongsikn



This study was conducted to provide policy measures to guarantee youth health rights. To this end, we analyzed related policies and conducted secondary source analysis, survey analysis, health advocacy/ participation case study analysis, etc., and then comprehensively investigated whether adolescents are guaranteed health as a basic right, and whether or not inequalities exist related to health based on gender, the economic situation of the family, place of residence, etc.

The results of the study showed that adolescents were not guaranteed the basic rights related to the basic elements of health including exercise, nutrition, and rest due to the heavy focus on academics in their living environment. In addition, differences were revealed in the level of guaranteed health rights based on socioeconomic positions as well as the individual's environment. However, most of the adolescents and teachers

who participated in the study responded that they believed that the health rights of students were being guaranteed in real life, which implies that they have narrow interpretations of the definition of health rights or that they have a low awareness of health rights.

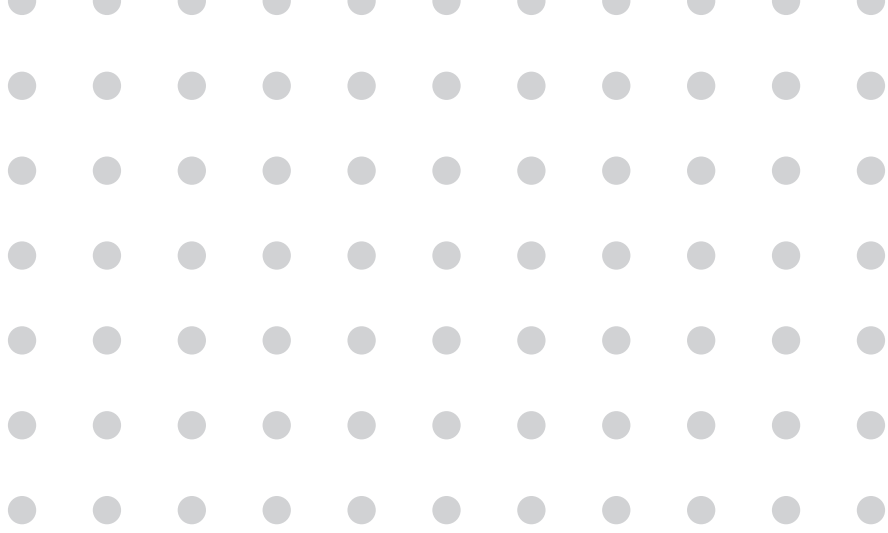
Health rights are not merely related to preventing diseases or having the right to treatment, but include the right to have the highest levels of health possible, and adolescents should be able to enjoy these rights to the utmost in a situation in which there are minimal health disparities based on their socioeconomic position. Therefore, in this study, we derived 20 detailed policy plans in the following five areas: strengthening health abilities, establishing a healthy environment, improving health services, improving health equity, and strengthening health promotion support systems.

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



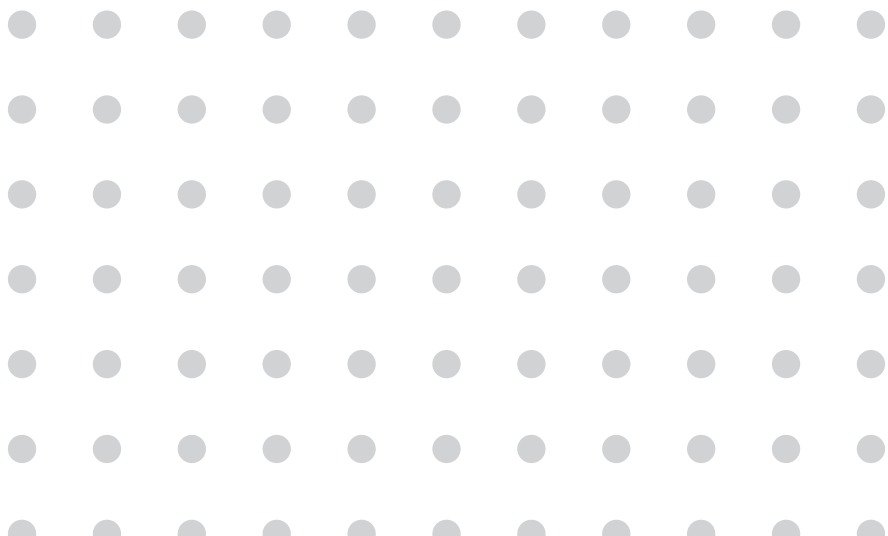
Research Related Activities in 2019

1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activities



01

WARDY Activities

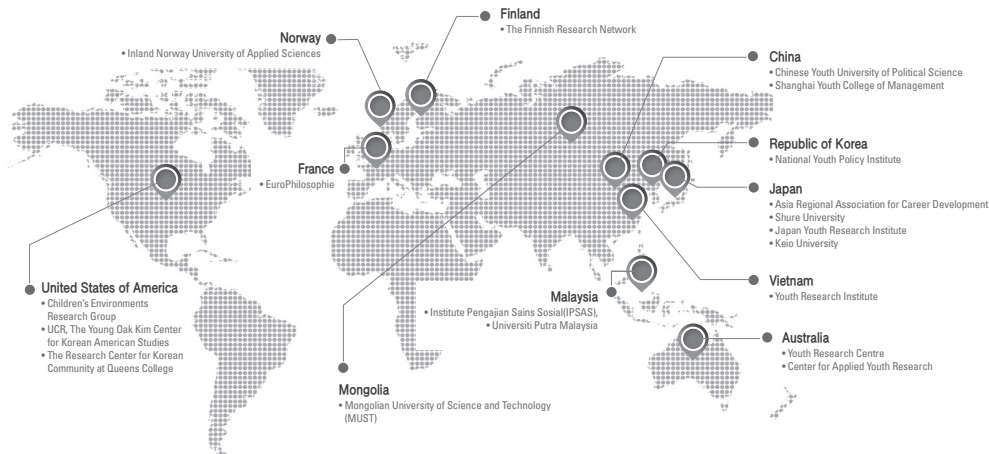


WARDY

[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** [1 Association, 18 Institutes from 11 Countries]

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

◆ **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 1 Association, 18 institutes from 11 countries.

[International Symposium]

• **1997**

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

• **1998**

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

• **1999**

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

- **2000**
 - The 3rd WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea. "Social Changes in the New Millennium and Challenges of Youth Promotion Policies - Centering on the Promotion of Youth's Rights and Social Participation"
- **2002**
 - Living Standards of Youth in the Global Era and Future Prospects, Seoul, Korea
- **2004**
 - The Future of Northeast Asia and Youth's Roles, Seoul, Korea
- **2005**
 - Establishment of Social Safety Network for Vulnerable Youths, Seoul, Korea
- **2006**
 - Youth Protection in Cyberspace and Competence Strengthening, Seoul, Korea
- **2007**
 - Youth's Socialization Process within Family - Comparison among Korea, Japan, the USA, Germany and Sweden
 - Forum on Korean Youth and Global Network
 - Forum on Socialization Process of Youth in Japan
- **2008**
 - Korea-Japan Comparison of Socialization during Youth
- **2009**
 - Korea-Japan Youth Research Forum: Comparison of Labor, Education and Family
 - International Seminar on Germany's Disabled Children and Youth Support Policies
 - Korea's Multiculturalism and Racial Experience of Asian-Americans
 - Children with Disabilities in Developed Countries, and Youth Support Policies 2010
 - International Conference on Youth's Core Competency Development as Future Citizens and Education
- **2011**
 - Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
 - Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum
 - Korea-China International Seminar on Youth Policy
- **2012**
 - 2012 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2013**
 - 2013 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2014**
 - 2014 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2015**
 - 2015 Korea-China International Seminar
 - 2015 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar

- **2016**
 - 2016 Korea-China International Seminar
 - 2016 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar
 - 2016 International Conference on Youth(ICYOUTH 2016)
- **2017**
 - 2017 NYPI & ARACD International Conference on Career Education
 - 2017 Korea-China International Seminar on Young Adult Issue
 - 2017 A Seminar on Youth Political Participation with Mongolian University of Science and Technology
- **2018**
 - 1st to 6th WARDY Seminar
 - 2018 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2019**
 - NYPI 30th Anniversary International Conference

[Co-Research]

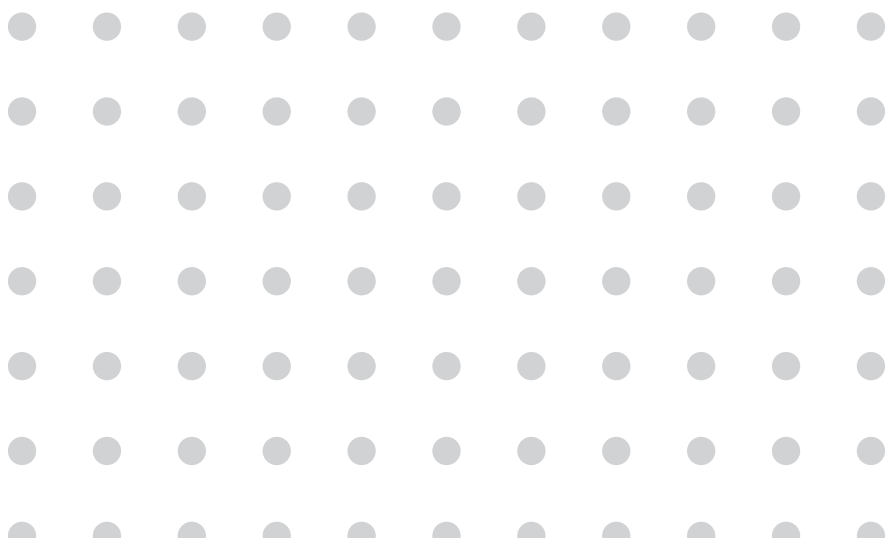
- **1997**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness in Korea, China and Japan
- **1999**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness of Success-Centering on Youths in Korea, China and Japan
- **2000**
 - International Comparative Study on Youth's Living and Awareness in the New Millennium - Centering on Youths in Korea, Japan, France, and USA.
- **2001**
 - Study on Youth Policy Trends in Major Foreign Countries
- **2006**
 - International Comparative Survey on High School Students' Living and Relationship with Friends
- **2007**
 - International Study on High School Students' Consumption Behavior and Awareness
 - International Comparative Study on High School Students' Living
 - International Comparative Study on Elementary School Students' Living Habits
- **2006~2008**
 - International Comparative Study on Socialization Process in Youth
- **2009**
 - Study on Psychological and Social Development of Parachute Youths and Policy

- **2006~2010**
 - Study on the Level of Korean Children's and Youth's Right Compared to International Standards
- **2009~2010**
 - Study on the Adaptation of Parachute Youths
- **2010**
 - International Comparative Survey of Youth's Values
- **2010~2011**
 - Study on Transition from Youth to Adult
- **2012**
 - International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I : Korea, China, Japan and the USA.
- **2014**
 - Studies on the use of online games and policies of the Korea-China Youth
- **2016**
 - International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I
- **2017**
 - International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth II
 - A Study on the parent-child relationship in the net age in Korea, China, Japan, and USA
 - A Study on the Youth health problems in Korea, China, Japan and USA
- **2018**
 - A Study on the Future of Youth and Consciousness to Study Abroad in Korea, China, Japan and U.S.A.



02

Academic Exchange & Activities



13th Youth Policy Forum

» March 6, 2019



On March 6th, the NYPI held the 13th Youth Policy Forum entitled “Korea’s Upcoming 100 Years. Again, Youths 2019” at the meeting hall of the National Assembly.

The forum was held after the inauguration ceremony of the inclusive youth committee, which was formed in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the March 1st Movement and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. At the forum, Kim Hyuncheol, General Manager of the NYPI’s Planning and Coordination Office, gave a presentation entitled “Reflection on the Youth Circles of the Past 100 Years and Future Vision.” Experts and youths had the opportunity to discuss how youths would take the initiative in designing their future in the next 100 years of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The discussion was chaired by Choi Changwook, Director of the NYPI’s Youth Activities & Participations Research Office.

The 9th Young Adult Policy Forum

» April 30, 2019



The 9th Youth Policy Forum, organized by the NYPI's Young Adult Research Center, was held with the title "Introduction of a Pension System for Small and Medium Businesses to Solve the Youth Employment Problem," at Tmark Grand Hotel on April 30th. Two presentations were given: one entitled "Why Are Youths Hesitant to Launch Their First Jobs at Small and Medium Businesses? (Findings of a study on youths' economic, cultural, and psychological difficulties)," by Kang Sunhee, Professor of Professions at the Graduate School of Public Administration, Kyonggi University; and the other entitled "Concept of a Pension System for Small and Medium Businesses and the Need to Introduce the Pension System," by Park Youngseok, President of the Korea Capital Market Institute. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Kim Kihun, Director of the NYPI's Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office) by a panel consisting of youth policy experts. Beginning in 2016, the Youth Policy Forum has been held with various themes, such as "job seeker support policies" and "youth policy promotion system," for the systematic discovery of major youth issues and policy recommendations.

A National Briefing Session on Research Results

» May 8, 2019



On May 8th, the NYPI held the “National Briefing Session on Research Results 2019,” which was organized jointly with the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRC) under the Prime Minister’s Office and 26 state-run research institutes. Entitled “State-Run Research Asks Questions to the People and Finds New Ways,” the briefing session consisted of a keynote speech entitled “Engagement, Innovation, and Peace to Open the Future of the Republic of Korea” and eight sessions of different themes.

The NYPI participated in Session 5 with the theme “Future of Education.” Yoon Chulkyung, a senior researcher at the NYPI gave a presentation entitled “Diagnosis of Out-Of-School Youth Support Policies and Alternatives,” and experts from various fields participated in a discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Song Byeongkug, President of the NYPI). Finally, a Q&A session was held to collect various opinions from the people.

1st Social Security Forum

» May 30, 2019



On May 30th, the NYPI held the 1st Social Security Forum, entitled “The Present and Future of Youth Social Security” at the Crystal Hall of the LW Convention. Two presentations were given at the forum, which was jointly organized with the Social Security Committee. One presentation, entitled “Status of Youth Income Guarantee Policies and Their Relationship with the Existing Social Security,” was given by Paik Seungho, a professor at the Catholic University of Korea. The other, entitled “Examination of Psychological and Emotional Support Services for Youths and Exploration of Increasing the Services,” was given by Kim Jikyung, a senior researcher at the NYPI. After the presentations, there was a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Kim Kihun, Director of the NYPI’s Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office) by a panel consisting of experts from academia and the related field.

National Youth Policy Institute 30th Anniversary International Conference » July 4, 2019





In celebration of its 30th anniversary, the NYPI held the 30th Anniversary Ceremony & International Conference with the theme “Youth Development Support and Realization of Inclusive Society” at The K-Hotel Seoul, on July 4th. The conference was a venue for experts from Korea and other countries to discuss important policies affecting youths’ development and related cases, the importance of neighboring community networks, and to share information and knowledge. The discussions were targeted with respect to the climate in Korea, where the youth environment is affected by social and economic conditions, as well as the low birth rate problem. It was a meaningful venue to share the message of hope to disadvantaged youths.

The conference was held to suggest new youth policy measures under the NYPI’s new motto “The Youth Is Hope.” There were a total of four sessions with the theme “Youth Development Support and Realization of Inclusive Society.”

The keynote speech was made by Vladimir Tikhonov, a professor at the University of Oslo, Norway, with the title “From the Society of Inherited Statuses and Competition to the Inclusive Society: Can We Build a Country Where Adolescents Feel Themselves Happy?” He said that in this unfortunate reality, Korean adolescents are forced to “develop the academic ability to succeed” regardless of their interest or individuality, with “academic grades” functioning as an absolute standard, and that social anomie and the nightmare of the far right can be avoided only when broad social equalization occurs in an individual-oriented inclusive society, which is horizontal and autonomous.

The keynote speech was followed by four sessions.

In Session 1, two presentations were given with the topic “Policies and Cases on Youth Development Support through Community-Based Network.” One presentation was given by Ayşenur Benevento, Assistant Professor of Humanities and Social Sciences at Abdullah Gul University, Turkey; and the

other by Lee Jungup Assistant Professor of Social Work at the National University of Singapore. Prof. Benevento stressed a high-level partnership between local institutions for the growth of children's initiative; and Prof. Lee explained the Singaporean government's public departments and support programs aiming to support the youths' growth.

Session 2 was run concurrently with Session 1. Two presentations were given in Session 2 with the topic "Directions of Career Education to Support the Development of Disadvantaged Youth." One presentation was given by Peter Tatham, Director of the Peter Tatham & Associates, Australia; and the other by Yoon Hyungjoon Assistant Professor of Learning and Performance Systems at Pennsylvania State University, USA. Director Tatham explained policy experimentation in Australia to support career transitions of disadvantaged youths, which is managed based on sufficient funds, as well as career experts' mentoring and a career exploration game. Prof. Yoon suggested a hope-instilling mechanism for disadvantaged youths, that values their independence, based on the Hope-Action Theory (HAT).

In Session 3, with the topic "Solutions to the Problem of Low Fertility through the Improvement of Education and Employment Environment," a joint presentation was given by Matsuda Shigeki, Professor of Contemporary Sociology at Chukyo University, Japan; Bae Jihey an associate professor at J. F. Oberlin University, Japan; Takenoshita Hirohisa, Professor of Political Science at Keio University, Japan; and Liu, Yu-Fei, an associate professor at the Center of Teacher Education (College of Education), Chinese Culture University, Taiwan. The presenters said that the youth employment problem and highly educated youth are the main causes of low birth rates in Asia. Another presentation, entitled "Causes and Effects of Low Fertility in Singapore," was given by Koh Engchuan Deputy Chief Statistician at the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore. Koh explained various causes of low fertility in Singapore.

In Session 4, a presentation entitled "Toward A New Paradigm for Korean American Youth Education" was given by Chang Edward Tea, Professor of Ethnic Studies at UC Riverside, USA. Prof. Chang stressed that a change in Korean language schools is important for the establishment of Korean Americans' identity. Another presentation on "youth support status and tasks in the Australian Korean society" was given by Shin Gihyun Senior Professor of the Korean Studies Program at the University of New South Wales, Australia. The discussion was wrapped up with alternatives presented by experts from different fields.

National Youth Policy Institute signs MOU with Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute » September 27, 2019



The NYPI signed an MOU with the Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute on September 27th. The MOU includes the following commitments: the sharing of information and content about youth counseling and welfare for academic, research, and manpower exchange; academic exchange such as a joint hosting of forums on youth counseling and welfare; discovery of joint research tasks related to youth counseling and welfare and the sharing of related data; and cooperation in terms of personnel and materials for the discovery and management of youth counseling and welfare policy tasks. As a result, both institutes will seek to establish a cooperative network for the development of practical and effective youth policies.

20th Youth Policy Forum

» September 27, 2019



On September 27th, the NYPI held the 20th Youth Policy Forum, entitled “Exploring a New Change in the Youth Safety Net” at the International Conference Room of Busan Metropolitan City Hall. The forum was organized jointly by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute. Kim Dongil, a professor at Seoul National University and the president of the Korean Child and Adolescent Counseling Association (KCACA), made a keynote speech entitled “Introspective Prospect of Youth Policies and Support Services: An Introduction to the Integration and Engagement for At-Risk Youths.” Then, Yang Mijin, General Manager of the Department of Integrated Support, KCACA, gave a presentation entitled “Youth Safety Net—A New Beginning and Its Expected Developmental Role in Communities.” The presentation was followed by a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Kim Jiyon, Director of the NYPI’s Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office) by a panel consisting of experts from academia and the related field.

A Joint Seminar of Seoul City-Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education-National Youth Policy Institute » October 8, 2019



On October 8th, the NYPI held a seminar entitled “Reality of the Out-Of-School Youth, Diagnosis of Related Policies and the Future” at the Courtyard by Marriott Seoul Namdaemun. The seminar was organized by the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education and hosted by the NYPI. Song Byeongkug, President of the NYPI, gave the opening address, which was followed by welcoming addresses by Cho Hee-yeon, Superintendent of the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education, and Eom Yeon-suk, Director of the Lifelong Education Office of the Seoul Metropolitan Government. A congratulatory address was given by Moon Youngmin, Chairperson of the Administration & Autonomy Committee of the Seoul Metropolitan Council. Two presentations were given at the seminar. One entitled “Reality of the Out-Of-School Youth in Seoul and Analysis of Support for Them” was given by Yoon Chulkyung and Kim Seungkyoung, both senior researchers at the NYPI. The other presentation entitled “Analysis of the Results of the Out-Of-School Youth Support Policies of the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education” was given jointly by Kang Myeongsuk, a professor at Pai Chai University and Hwang Jiwon, a professor at Bucheon University. Afterward, there was a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Choi Injae, a senior researcher at the NYPI) by experts from academia and government officials.

22nd Youth Policy Forum

» October 25, 2019



On October 25th, the NYPI held the 22nd Youth Policy Forum entitled “School Education and How to Lessen Students’ Lethargy” at Hall 6A, Exhibition Center II at KINTEX, Ilsan. The forum was organized by the Ministry of Education and hosted by the NYPI’s National Center for Dropout Prevention & Alternative Education. The forum aimed to examine the phenomenon of students’ lethargy toward Korean education and share efforts to lessen students’ lethargy at home and abroad, thus bringing attention to how this problem can be reduced at school. The first presentation, entitled “Social and International Examination of the Phenomenon of Students’ Lethargy,” was given jointly by Yoon Chulkyung, a senior researcher at the NYPI and Park Mija, a teacher at Cheongcheon Middle School. The second presentation, entitled “How to Lesson Students’ Lethargy: A Sense of Belonging in the Digital Era,” was given by Kelly-Ann Allen, Honorary Senior Fellow at the Centre for Positive Psychology, the Melbourne Graduate School of Education. The third presentation on “cases of lessening students’ lethargy in school education” was given by Hong Kipyoo, a teacher at Daewon High School, Seoul. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Oh Haesub, a senior researcher at the NYPI) by experts from academia and government officials.

The 8th Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference

» November 15, 2019



The 8th Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference, hosted by the NYPI, was held at Sportime, EL TOWER in Yangjae on November 15th. The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) is a statistical survey certified by the government, which aims to comprehensively examine the growth and development of children and youths. The KCYPs not only provides basic data for developing children and youth policies, but it is also used extensively as a source of academic data. The KCYPs 2010 was conducted on about 7,000 children and adolescents from 2010 to 2016. The KCYPs 2018 is underway after its launch in 2018, and it is conducted on about 5,000 children and adolescents and 5,000 parents.

The conference was hosted by the NYPI and organized jointly by 14 related academic societies, including the Korean Home Economics Association, and sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. It was a venue to share the results of studies that used the KCYPs 2010 data that had been accumulated for seven years, and the KCYPs 2018 data as it is underway after its launch in 2018. Participants presented the results of their studies on various themes, such as school/study, psychology/emotion, parents, delinquency/behavioral problems, activity/physical education, and smart phones.

The 5th S. Korea-Russia Next-Generation Expert Seminar » December 2, 2019



On December 2nd, the NYPI held the 5th S. Korea-Russia Next-Generation Expert Seminar, entitled “S. Korea-Russia SDGs: Management Status and Methods of S. Korea-Russia Cooperation” at the KU International Studies Hall at Korea University. The seminar was organized jointly with the Secretariat of Korea-Russia Dialogue. In Session 1, Hwang Seyoung, a senior researcher at the NYPI, gave a presentation entitled “K-SDGs and Youth Policy Tasks.” Another presentation was given jointly by Tangalycheva Limma Camilievna, a professor of sociology at Saint Petersburg State University and Yatina Ryudmila Ivanovna, a professor of next-generation sociology at Saint Petersburg State University. In Session 2, there was a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Kim Hyungjoo, a senior researcher at the NYPI) by a panel consisting of experts from academia and the related field.

The 8th Sejong City Youth Activity Forum

» December 13, 2019



The NYPI held the 8th Sejong City Youth Activity Forum at Jochiwon Youth Center on December 13th. Song Byeongkug, President of the NYPI, made a keynote speech on “Sejong City’s juvenile leaders as professionals.” Sung Eunmo, a professor at Andong National University, gave a presentation entitled “Sejong City’s Safety Measures for Youth Activities and Education Directions in the Field.” The presentation was followed by a discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Choi Changwook, Director of the NYPI’s Youth Activities & Participations Research Office) by experts from academia and the related field. There was a Q&A session in which various opinions were exchanged between experts and the audience. Beginning in 2016, the semi-annual Sejong City Youth Activity Forum has been organized jointly by the NYPI and Sejong City to address youth issues in the communities.

A Forum on How to Link High School Credit System to Community Experience Activities

» December 16, 2019



On December 16th, the NYPI held the Forum on How to Link High School Credit System to Community Experience Activities at the AW Convention Center, to discuss “how to link the high school credit system to community resources for the youth’s experience activities.” The forum was organized jointly by the NYPI, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation, the Korea Youth Work Agency, and the Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute. A presentation entitled “Directions in Which Out-Of-School Learning Experiences Are Recognized as a Result of the Introduction of the High School Credit System” was given by Lim Yuna, an associate senior researcher at the High School Credit Support Center of the Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation. Another presentation, entitled “How to Link the High School Credit System to Youth Policies and the Implications” was given by Kim Hyungjoo, Director of the NYPI’s Young Adult Research Center. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion (Discussion Chairperson: Kim Hyuncheol, General Manager of the NYPI’s Planning and Coordination Office) by a panel consisting of experts from academia and the related field as well as youths.



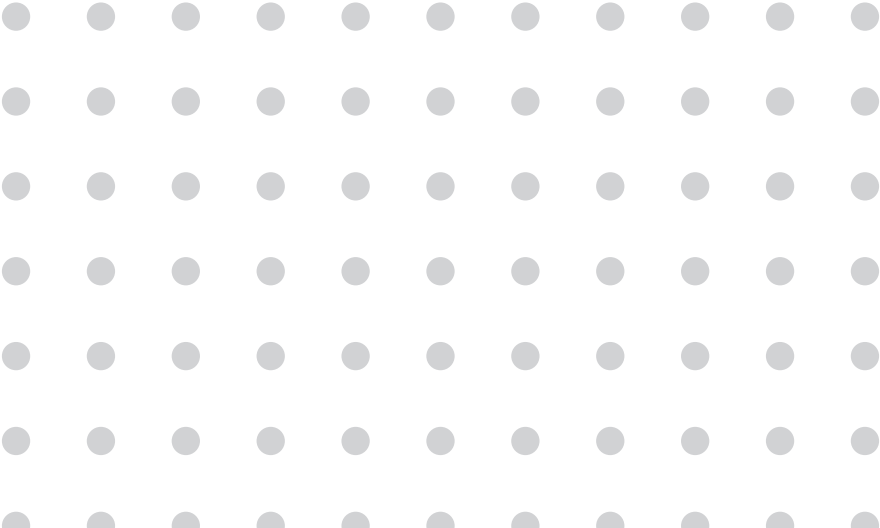
2020 Research Plan

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



01

Youth Activities & Participations Research



◆ Plans for Restructuring Youth Workers Training System II : Focused on Youth Counselors

- Given the fast-changing society and youths' needs, improving youth counselors' expertise and competencies must be addressed as an important task. Youth counselors are responsible for helping the youth grow up to become members of society who have the core competencies that are necessary to lead changes and progress in the future society.
- To secure youth counselors' expertise, we need to make efforts to reflect current and future societies. We must also prepare for the future society by changing related national qualification systems in staying up-to-date with social change as well as the curriculums of youth-related departments in universities. In a bid to foster youth counselors with the expertise to prepare for the future society, this study aims to inspect curriculums, national qualification systems, and training and continuing education, while recommending methods to improve youth counselors' competencies.
- Furthermore, in addition to youth counselors, it is necessary to prepare methods to train juvenile leaders working at youth protection, welfare, and counseling facilities and improve their competencies.

◆ A Study on the Measures to Increase the Social Value of Youth Activities

- This study intends to analyze the effect of youth activity policies on the youth's "quality of life," community-level social resources and national competitiveness, and explore strategies to improve the social value of youth activity policies from the perspective of lifelong education.
- This study intends to analyze youth activities on youth individuals' achievement ("quality of life"), community-level achievement ("social resources and community spirit"), and national achievement ("national competitiveness"), and explore the social value of youth activities based on the analysis.

◆ A Study on Development and Utilization of Youth Big System

- This study intends to examine a wide range of big data that can be used for research related to the youth (aged 9-24) and explore from different angles the establishment of youth big data and its potential for use.
- Based on this objective, this study will suggest methods to establish a youth big data system that is suitable for the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
- Ultimately, this study intends to provide basic data in an opportune manner by using youth big data and improve its usability in the youth field, thus contributing to the development of scientific and sensible youth policies.

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

- Youth policies are distributed among and managed by about 20 central administrative agencies. As a result, it is important to direct, coordinate, and connect those youth policies. However, there are limitations when the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, which is the competent authority, tries to direct and coordinate youth policies, managed by different central administrative agencies.
- Consequently, it is positively necessary to conduct policy research in order to suggest measures to improve their effectiveness by linking policy projects that are managed at a community level (local governments and autonomous education districts), rather than to direct and coordinate youth policies at the central government level.

◆ A Study on the Reality of the Youth's Media Use and Policy Measures Aimed at Different Subjects I : Elementary School Students

- In the changing media environment, the youth are not mere consumers of the media but they play a role as prosumers, participating in various activities and communications. In this process, there occur not only positive effects but also side effects, which undermine the youth's healthy growth and the cultivation of sound youth culture.
- In the first year of this study, the aim is to prepare methods to help elementary school students effectively develop desirable media use habits and digital literacy, based on the qualitative and quantitative survey conducted on them, who start to use the media in earnest.



02

Youth Protection & Welfare Research



◆ A Study on the Reality of the Youth's Housing Rights and Measures to Guarantee their Housing Rights: Focused on the Perspective of Social Exclusion

- This study aims to build the social exclusion index with the focus on the housing rights of children and the youth, produce basic data to promote engaging housing welfare policies, and lay out measures to enhance tailored housing support by empirically analyzing the reality of exclusion.
- Particularly in relation to the related ministries' execution of follow-up measures of "Measures to Enhance Housing Support, including Guaranteed Housing Rights of Children, Etc. (October 24, 2019)," this study suggests a roadmap for promoting policies including the development of the minimum housing standards for children and youths living in structures other than dwellings, and children whose protection has terminated.

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

- To provide the social definitions and concepts of expressions of contempt and hate speech
- To examine the phenomenon of exposure to expressions of contempt and hate toward the minority and the weak, such as racial discrimination and prejudice, gender discrimination and prejudice, sexism, and ableism
- To examine the youth's use of and exposure to expressions of contempt
- To suggest legal and institutional directions and policy tasks regarding levels of expressions of contempt that are used by the youth or to which they are exposed

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

- There is an opinion that future human resources should be observed and developed from various perspectives at the beginning of a new industrial era. In particular, Korea's declining and aging population requires discussion on how to foster and support the human resources who will lead the country in the future with new strategies and perspectives.
- For the strategic development of future human resources, it is necessary to view overseas Korean youths around the world as the country's future human resources and conduct research on the support and policies to put them in this future role.
- Policies for overseas Korean youths will be considerably effective when there are both general policies applicable to all countries and policies tailored to each country or continent.

◆ A Study on Policy Plans for Youth Health Rights II : At-Risk Youths

- As there is a growing social interest in and an increased awareness of health, various health policies have been implemented. However, their effectiveness is not guaranteed and their effects on the youth's health have not been systematically analyzed.
- This study intends to lay out methods to support the youth's health by examining the health status of in-school, out-of-school, and late youths for three years and analyzing related policies.

◆ A Study on the Reality of At-Risk Youths, Factual Survey, and Basic Research

- Despite the growing needs of policies for at-risk youths, there is an ongoing dispute over the concept and range of at-risk youths.
- Preparing scientific and evidenced policies for at-risk youths requires basic data, which allows the appropriate and correct identification of the reality of at-risk youths. However, there is insufficient data.
- Consequently, this study intends to clarify the concept and range of at-risk youths and suggest survey design methods for a systematic factual survey of this target group.



03

Youth Independence & Competencies Research



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

- Although approaches to the core subjects of policies have been made in promoting youth policies, there are no policies with effectiveness that are tailored to them.
- For this reason, this study has selected prospective graduates as the core subjects of policies, following the NEET youth in the first-year study, and will conduct a factual survey on them. This study also aims to diagnose the characteristics of prospective graduates based on in-depth interviews with them and experts' advice. The study will then suggest measures and tasks in relation to youth policies according to each policy subject group based on the analysis of the core youth subjects.

◆ A Study on the Reality of Adolescents'/Youths' Digital Platform Labor and Measures to Respond to Their Digital Platform Labor

- At a time when digital platform labor spreads and the inflow of adolescents and youths into the digital platform labor increases, this study intends to examine the reality of their digital platform labor and explore measures to protect adolescents and youths doing digital platform labor.
- This study aims to lay out measures to protect adolescents and youths who are doing digital platform labor by examining the reality of and empirically analyzing this issue.

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

- This study intends to examine the values of Generation Z teenagers, who are growing in a fast-changing social environment by identifying their interests, value consciousness, living consciousness, and social participation consciousness. A comparative analysis was conducted using the results of previous studies on the youth's values (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, NYPI) to draw out the meanings and implications.
- Based on the survey of the youth's social and political awareness and participation, this study intends to suggest measures to help the youth develop democratic civic consciousness and facilitate the youth's participation in society and policies in various areas, such as communities and schools.

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

- Although youth policies have been developed to tackle the serious youth employment problem, employment indices are worsening. Furthermore, the youth are burdened with housing and living expenses and postponing marriage and childbirth. This urgently requires the setting of the directions and tasks of short-, mid-, and long-term youth policies.
- This study intends to develop core indices for identifying the youth's general living conditions, and conduct inclusive surveys to identify their satisfaction with life and happiness, in addition to employment and economic life, as well as their overall practical aspects of life, including education, housing, marriage, child-rearing, child-birth, and cultural life. Based on the survey, the results will suggest the directions and tasks of youth policies.



04

Statistics & Panel Research



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

- This study intends to examine and analyze various needs of out-of-school youths according to age, gender, home background, and living conditions. It will suggest measures for out-of-school youth support centers, which play an essential role in supporting out-of-school youths, to cooperate with community institutions in actively developing and providing services necessary to identify out-of-school youths and support their growth. Accordingly, out-of-school youth support centers can function as agencies supporting the youth's actual independence.
- Models to support out-of-school youths can be developed and provided according to the types of youths and characteristics of community institutions by examining and evaluating support measures at the central-government and local-government levels.

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

- In Korean society, the multicultural phenomenon is gradually gaining ground and the landscape of youths with multicultural backgrounds is increasingly diversified.
- Against this backdrop, the NYPI collected longitudinal data about the growth of youths with multicultural backgrounds from the “Longitudinal Study on the Youths with Multi-cultural Background,” which was conducted from 2011 to 2017. Based on the data, the NYPI has studied policy measures to support their healthy growth and needs to analyze the effectiveness of multicultural policies that have been implemented to date, as well as generational differences.
- This study intends to establish the foundation of academic research on multicultural youths and families, the grounds for establishing and promoting scientific policies, and the policy directions to support multicultural youths and developing specific support measures by building the longitudinal survey (panel survey) data of multicultural youths and analyzing their growth trends.

◆ A Study on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2020 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights

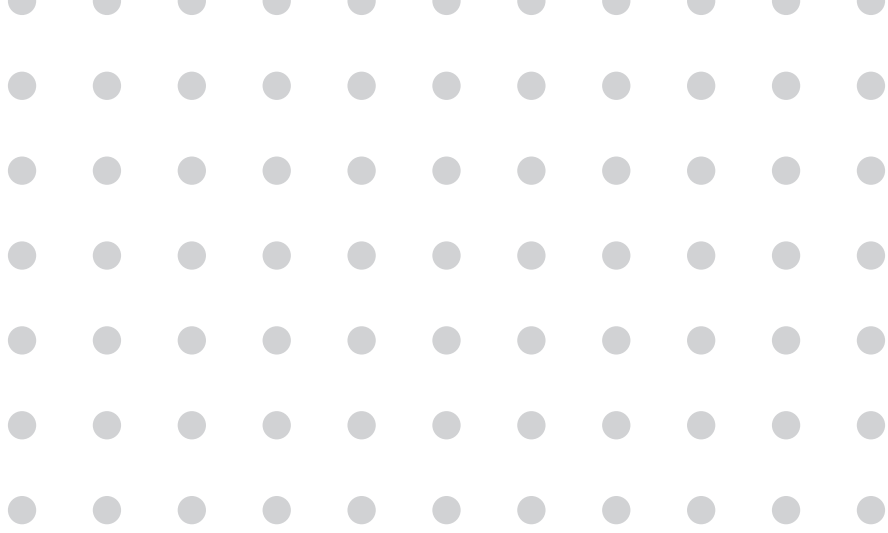
- The Republic of Korea has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and has the duty to regularly examine the rights of children and youths and monitor the progress of their human rights in a bid to improve them.
- This study intends to examine the progress of the human rights conditions of children and youths in the Republic of Korea. This is to be achieved by monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and regularly surveying the reality of their rights, thus providing basic data for establishing respective policies.

◆ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2020

- During childhood and adolescence in the human life cycle, people experience many physical, psychological, and social changes. Recently, various social and economic environments surrounding children and youths are rapidly changing.
- An important purpose of this study conducted on children and youths is to help them grow healthy in the fast-changing environment and develop good character and competencies to gain independence.

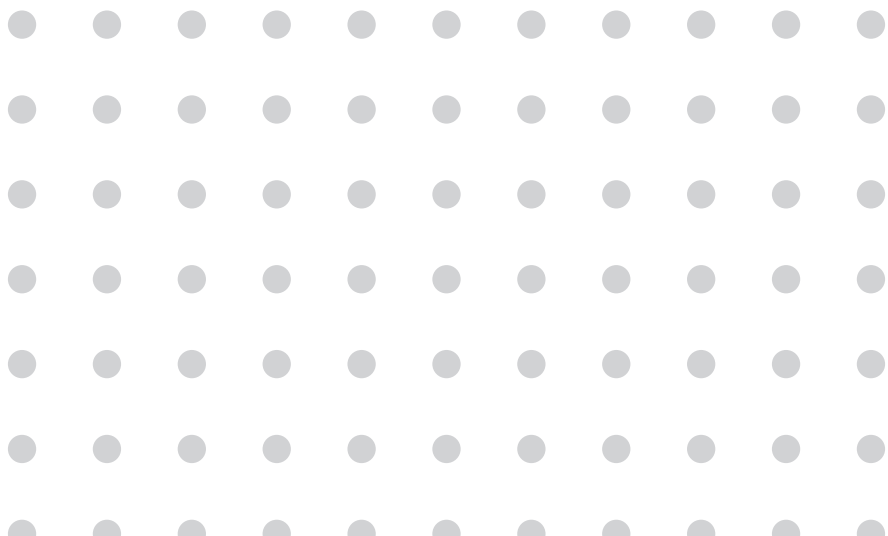
Appendix

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2019)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2019)



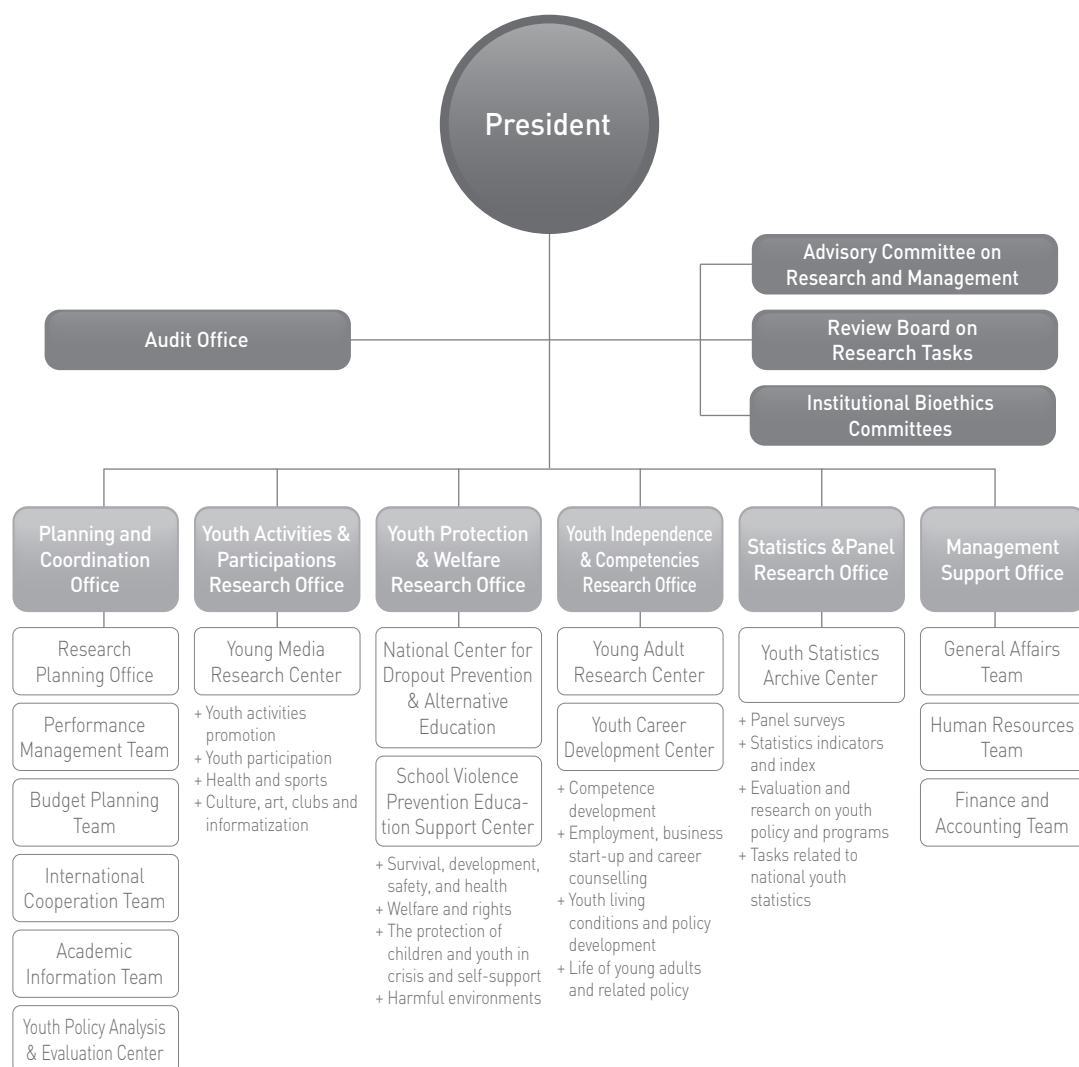
01

Organization Chart



◆ Organization

(As of Feb. 2020)



◆ Personnel

(As of Feb. 2020, person)

| Classification | | Number of Persons |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Executive | President | 1 |
| | Senior Research Fellow | 25 |
| Research Personnel | Research Fellow | 11 |
| | Associate Research Fellow | 8 |
| | Researcher | 5 |
| | Administrative Personnel | 20 |
| Research & Business Operations | | 15 |
| 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

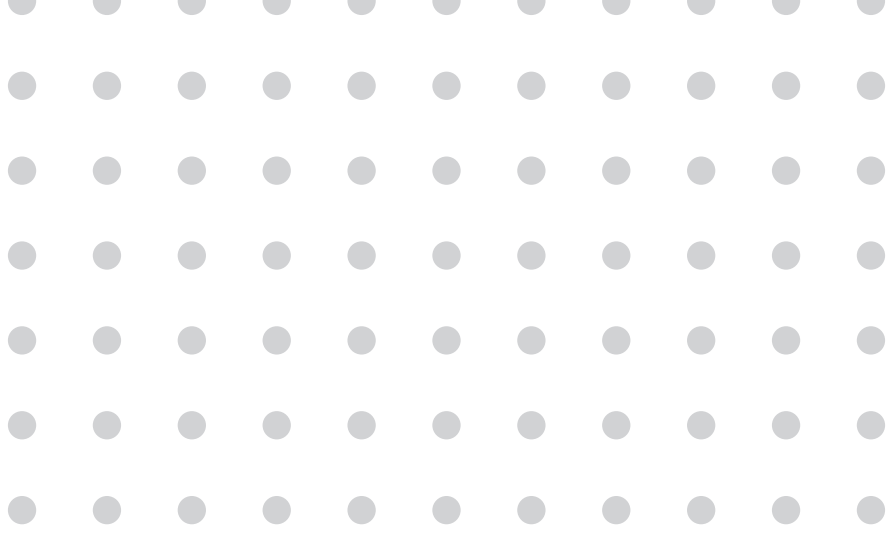
1. Survival, development, safety and health related research
2. Abused, missing and violence etc. protection related research
3. Welfare and rights related research
4. Poverty and family in crisis etc. establishment social safety net related research
5. Foster care, family protection and adoption related 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

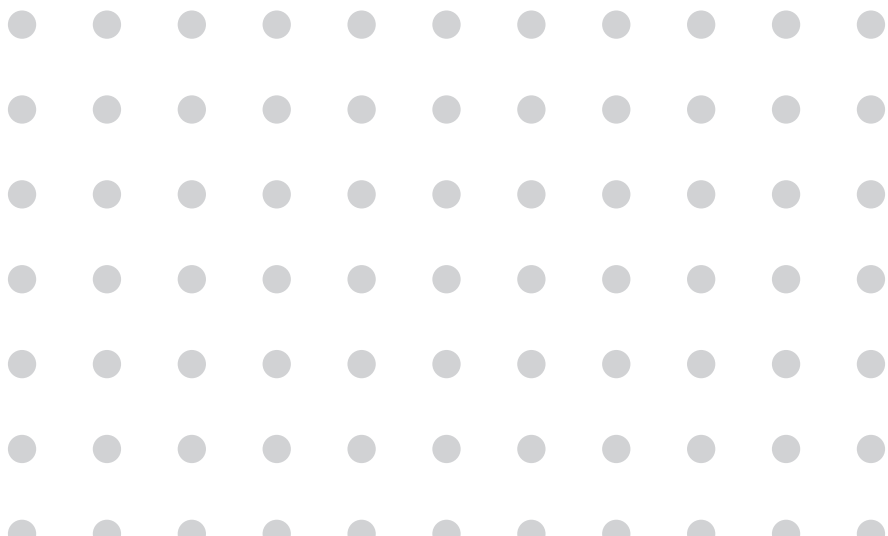
◆ Statistics & Basics Research Office

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



02

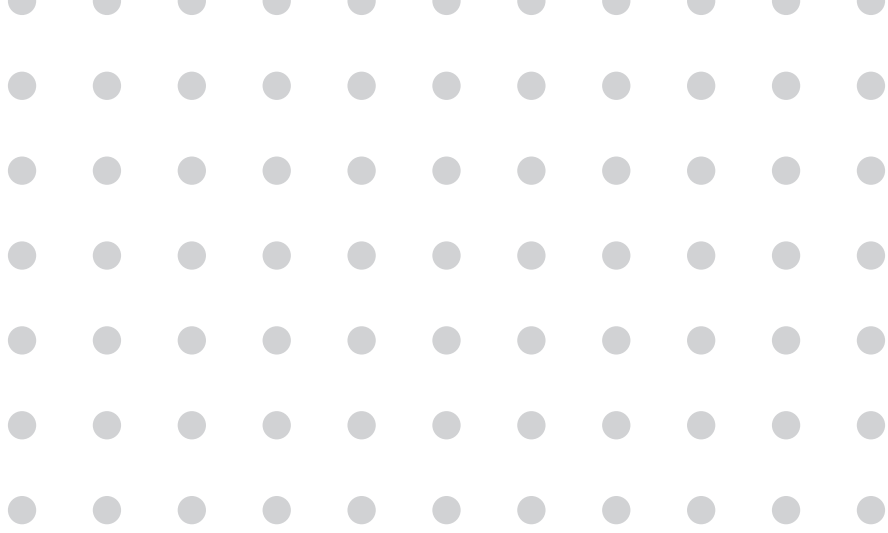
List of Research Staff



| | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| President | Song Byeongkug | Ph.D. in Education | | bksong1145@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Planning & Coordination Office | Kim Hyuncheol | Ph.D. in Education | Youth policy, youth activity, career education related research | heram@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office | Choi Changwook | Ph.D. in Education | Study on youth's social capability | ccwook@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office | Kim Kyungjun | Ph.D. in Education | Youth and local community, youth in rural areas | jun@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office | Kim Hyungjoo | Ph.D. in Education | Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies | andrea@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Statistics & Panel Research Office | Kim Younggi | 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 |
| Director, Research Planning Office | Mo Sanghyun | Ph.D. in Psychology | Child policy | saarmo@nypi.re.kr |
| Director, Performance Management Team | Lee Yoonjoo | Ph.D. in Education | Political Education, Citizenship Education, Youth Participation | yjlee@nypi.re.kr |
| Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office | Choi Injae | 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 | Lee Changho | Ph.D. in Journalism | Academic information archive, informationsociety, multi- cultural communication, internet communication | ifsc334@nypi.re.kr |
| Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office | Sung Yunsook | Ph.D. in Child Adolescent Welfare | Youth's cyber-culture, youth welfare, minus environment for youth, information welfare | first1004@nypi.re.kr |
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| Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office | Kim Youngghan | Ph.D. in Administration | Youth facility and organization, minus environment for youth | mindhill@nypi.re.kr |
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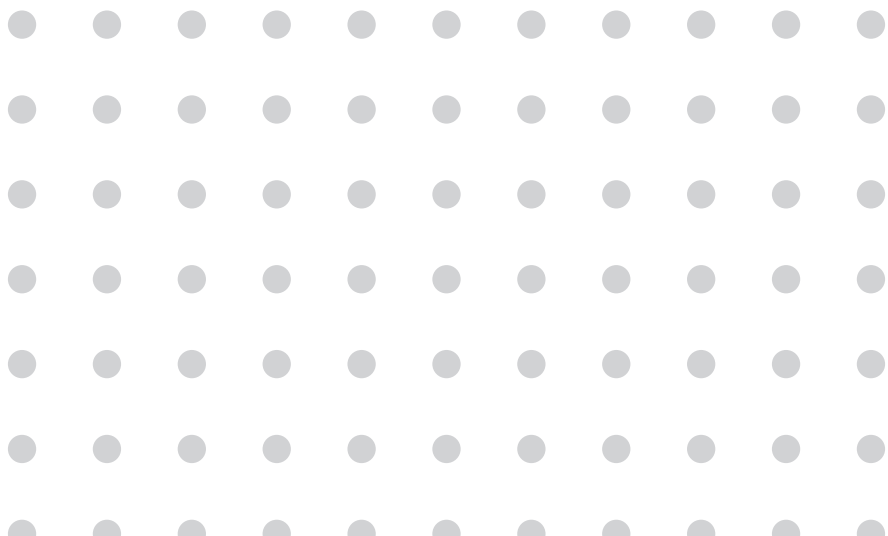
| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office | Lim Heejin | Ph.D. in Education | Child and youth health improvement | hylim@nypi.re.kr |
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| Senior Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office | Chang Geunyoung | Ph.D. in Psychology | Youth culture research, children and youth developmental psychology research, new media and digital culture research | jjanga@nypi.re.kr |
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| | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|-----------------------|
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| Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office | Kim Jungsook | Ph.D. in Education | School to work, youth policy, qualitative research | jskim@nypi.re.kr |
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| Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office | Youn Bora | Ph.D. in Education | Multi-cultural youth, North Korean migrant youth, career education, quantitative research | ybora0326@nypi.re.kr |
| Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office | Byun Geumsun | Ph.D. in Social Welfare (Social policy) | Youth poverty, labor, longitudinal study, policy evaluation | gsbyun@nypi.re.kr |
| Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office | Bae Junghee | Ph.D. in Social Work | Social policy for early adulthood; Social enterprise | bjh@nypi.re.kr |
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| Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Panel Research Office | Jang Yoonsun | Ph.D. in Education | Educational measurement and evaluation | ysjang@nypi.re.kr |



03

Publications



Publications in 2019



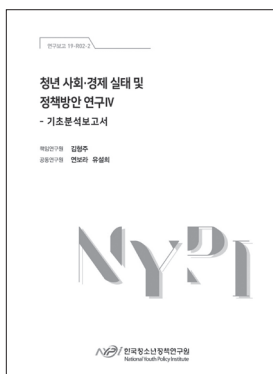
◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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



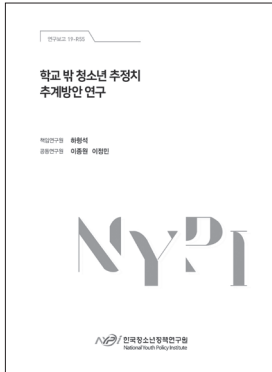
◆ Studies on Korean Youth

A collection of research abstracts on Korean youth written in English



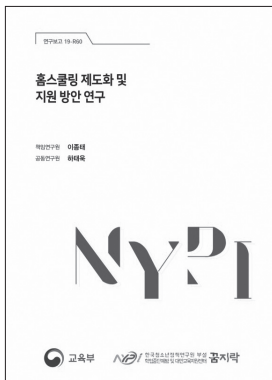
◆ Basic Research Report

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



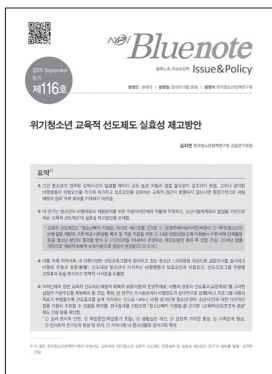
◆ Occasional Research Report

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



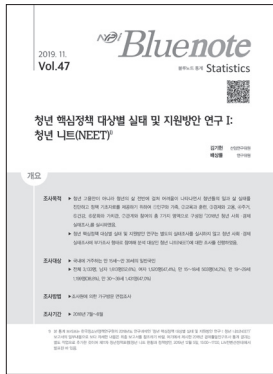
◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



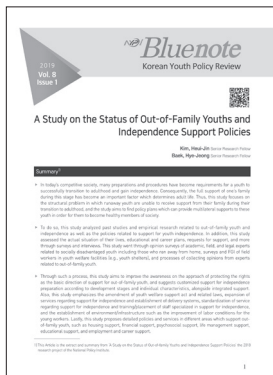
◆ NYPI Bluenote: Issue & Policy

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



◆ NYPI Bluenote: Statistics

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



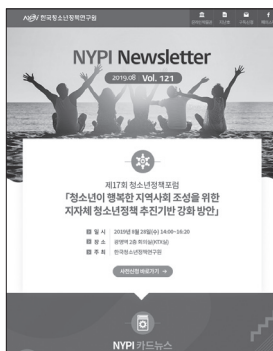
◆ NYPI Bluenote: Korean Youth Policy Review

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



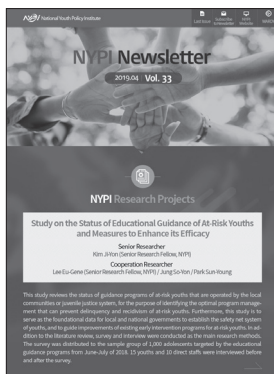
◆ NYPI Annual Report

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



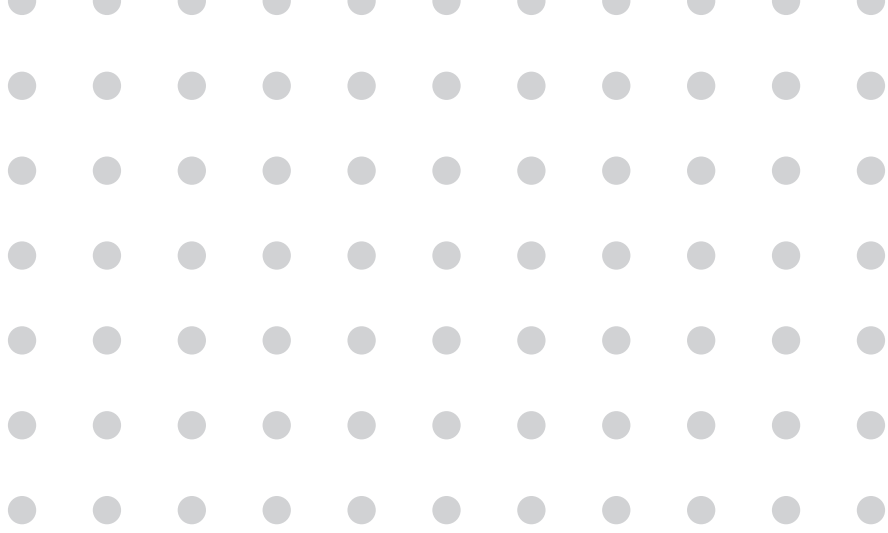
◆ NYPI Newsletter

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



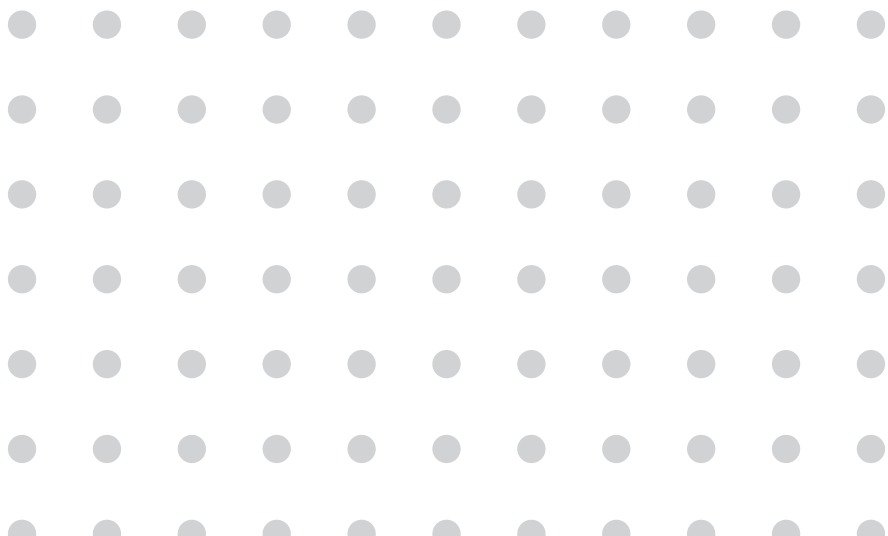
◆ NYPI English Newsletter

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



04

List of Conferences (2019)



List of Conferences (2019)

| Date | Subject and Details |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Jan. 24, 2019 | The 2 nd Special Symposium with Citizens, Universities and Research Institutes |
| Feb. 12 2019 ~ Feb. 13, 2019 | 2019 Korea National Vision Conference II |
| Mar. 6, 2019 | 13 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Apr. 29, 2019 | 14 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Apr. 30, 2019 | The 9 th Young Adult Policy Forum |
| May. 8, 2019 | A National Briefing Session on Research Results |
| May. 30, 2019 | 1 st Social Security Forum |
| Jun. 14, 2019 | 15 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Jun. 20, 2019 | The 7 th Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum |
| Jul. 4, 2019 | National Youth Policy Institute 30 th Anniversary International Conference |
| Jul. 26, 2019 | 16 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Aug. 28, 2019 | 17 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Sep. 19, 2019 | 18 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Sep. 26, 2019 | 19 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Sep. 27, 2019 | 20 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Oct. 1, 2019 | 21 st Youth Policy Forum |
| Oct. 8, 2019 | A Joint Seminar of Seoul City-Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education-National Youth Policy Institute |
| Oct. 25, 2019 | 22 nd Youth Policy Forum |
| Nov. 7, 2019 | 23 rd Youth Policy Forum |
| Nov. 15, 2019 | The 8 th Korean Children's Youth Panel Conference |
| Nov. 19, 2019 | 24 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Dec. 2, 2019 | The 5 th S.Korea-Russia Next-Generation Expert Seminar |
| Dec. 5, 2019 | The 11 th Young Adult Policy Forum |
| Dec. 6, 2019 | 25 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Dec. 12, 2019 | 26 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Dec. 12, 2019 | 27 th Youth Policy Forum |
| Dec. 13, 2019 | The 8 th Sejong City Youth Activity Forum |
| Dec. 16, 2019 | A Forum on How to Link High School Credit System to Community Experience Activities |



05

List of Research Projects (2010~2019)



List of Research Projects (2010~2019)

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

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

- An International Comparative Study of Youth Competency I: IEA ICCS 2016.
- A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts II

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- 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

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

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

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- A study on the operational conditions of the Youth “Work Experience” system and relevant policy plans II
- A Study of Youth Socio-Economic Reality and Policy Direction IV
- Research on the Policy Initiative for Support and Development of Overseas Youths as Country’s Future Human Resources II
- A Study on construction Strategies for Career Experience Support System on Youth Institute
- A Study on Collaboration with Corporate Social Contribution Project for Activating Youth Experience Activity
- Plans of improving youth policy for realization of an inclusive nation
- Plans for welfare support system for at-risk youth in preparation for future social changes
- Plans for restructuring youth workers training system
- Plans for future-oriented youth law
- A study on mid-and long-term strategies for cooperative exchange between South and North Korean youth
- A study on the Youth Happiness Community’s Index and Community Setting Project VII

- A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child : 2018 Review of Korean Children's and Youth rights
- A Study on the Policy Implementation System of Youth Development Utilizing the Cooperative Network of Local Communities
- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey X
- A longitudinal study on the youths with multi-cultural background
- A study on developing modes for supporting out-of-school youths in community : focusing on a qualitative panel survey II
- A Study on the Conditions of Young People and Support Plans by Core Policy Target Group II
- A study on policy plans for youth health rights I

