



# 2023

## Annual Report



# 2023

## Annual Report



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## 2023 NYPI Annual Report

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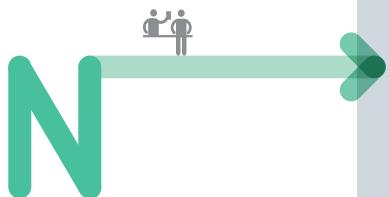
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함

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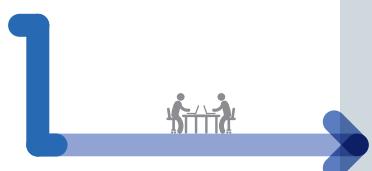
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# Message from the President |





President, National Youth Policy Institute

July 2024

**Paek, Il-Hyun**

Youth are the present and future of our society. Supporting youth to grow into healthy citizens is a crucial task that secures the future of our society.

The National Youth Policy Institute has been laying the foundation for this. We have been conducting research in various fields such as policies to enhance the capabilities of individual youths, policies to support youth in crisis and disadvantaged youth, and policies to create a protective environment for youths.

We will read the changes in the environment surrounding youth and the demand for policies more rapidly, and proactively propose preemptive response directions. We will strengthen research on youth policies that respond to the era of localism and digitalization, and actively respond to the demand for research on youth policies.

We will broaden communication with youths, professionals in related fields, local communities, and citizens. We will also expand cooperation with relevant ministries and research institutions to play a guiding role in the direction youth policies should take.

We hope for your continued interest and support.

Thank you.

# Overview |



## **Vision: To become a policy research institute that leads the healthy development and happiness of future generations**

- Conduct policy research and derive policy measures to support the healthy development and successful transition to adulthood of future generations, including youth and young adults
- Identify current challenges to and longitudinal changes for the happy life of future generations and present effective policy alternatives
- ⇒ Lead policy research that contributes to the healthy development and happiness of future generations

### **Mid-to-long-term goals**

- (Policy Research) Lead policy development and support for future generations
- (Research Management) Disseminate research achievements and enhance social contribution through systematic research management
- (Management Innovation) Uphold our responsibility as a research institution through socially responsible management and management innovation

### **Mid-to-long-term strategies**

- Conduct policy research considering diverse youth characteristics
  - Focus on specialized policy research to address the increasing diversity of youth in Korean society, including varied family structures and the rise of out-of-home, out-of-school, and multicultural youth
- Conduct policy research in response to future social changes
  - Support the healthy development of youth by working to prevent risk factors associated with social changes, such as the rise of digital threats, isolated and reclusive youth, and substance abuse
  - Develop policy measures to resolve youth issues based on the increased social interest in youth
- Conduct effective policy research through enhancing cooperation and practicality
  - Enhance policy effectiveness and efficiency through cooperation between youth-related organizations and improve the practicality and adaptability of policies through data-based research
- Enhance research management and disseminate policy recipient-friendly research outcomes
  - Enhance our research management system to expand the policy implementation and social contribution of research and promote the dissemination of research achievements through two-way communication with policy recipients
- Establish a communication-based management culture to fulfill our social responsibilities as a research institution
  - Fulfill social responsibilities through ethics and human rights management, eco-friendly practices, and cooperation with local communities

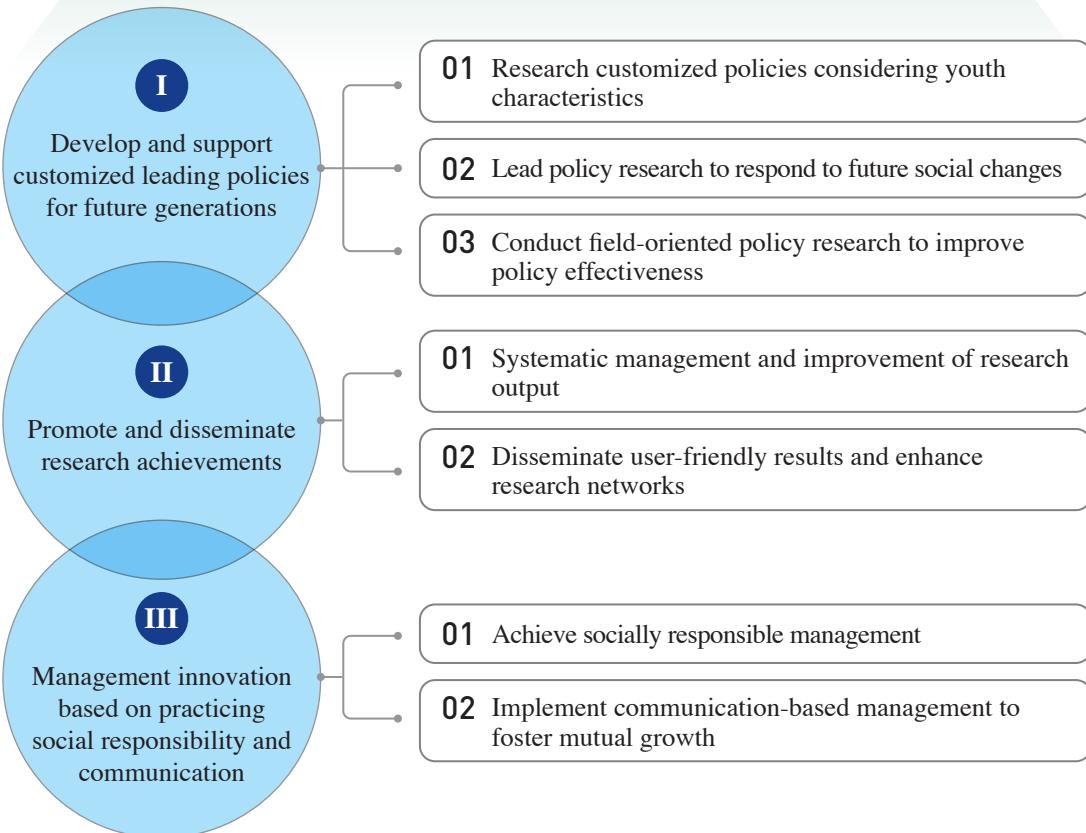
## Vision Statement

To become a policy research institute that leads the healthy development and happiness of future generations

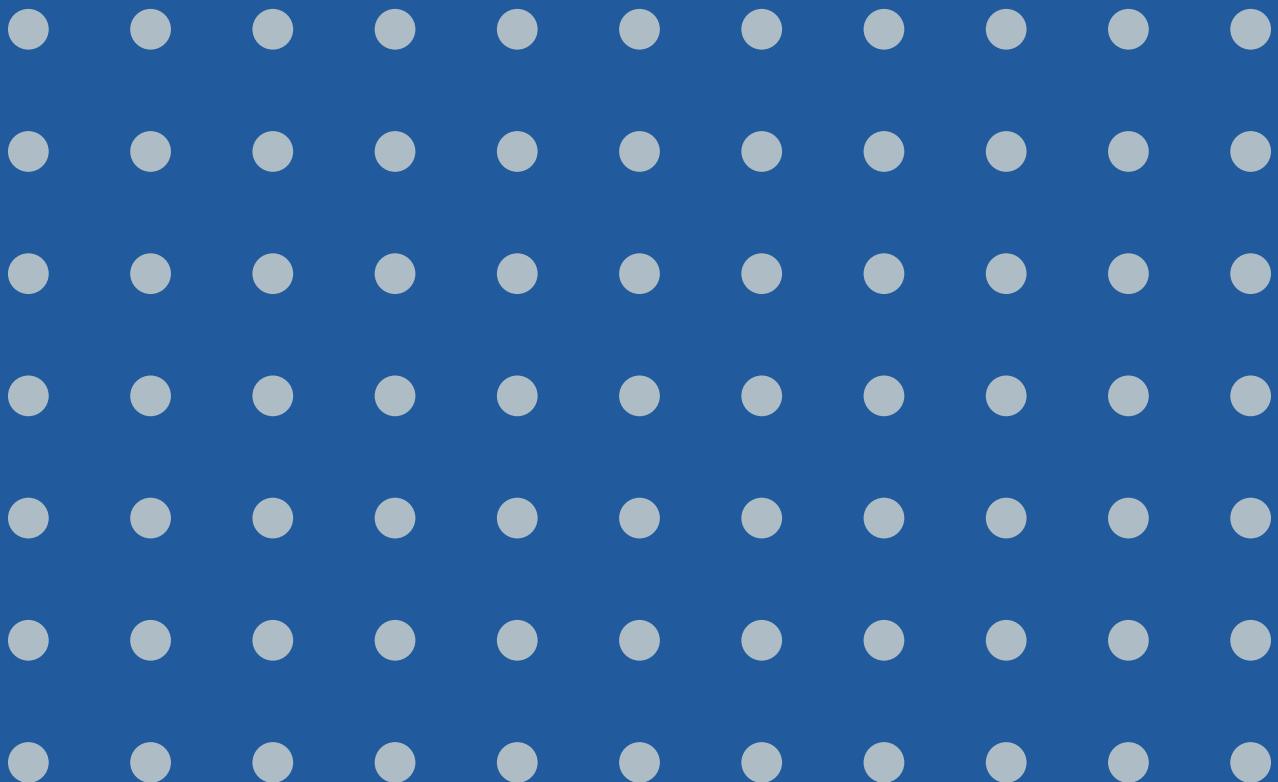
## Purpose of Establishment

To contribute to the creation of our nation's new growth engine for a healthy future society by supporting future generations' smooth transition to adulthood

## Management Goals & Strategies



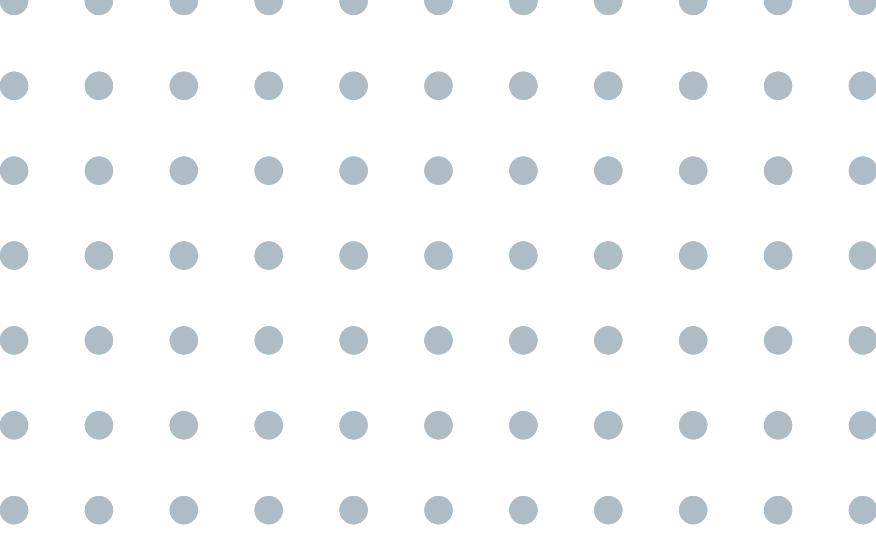




# Research Projects in 2023

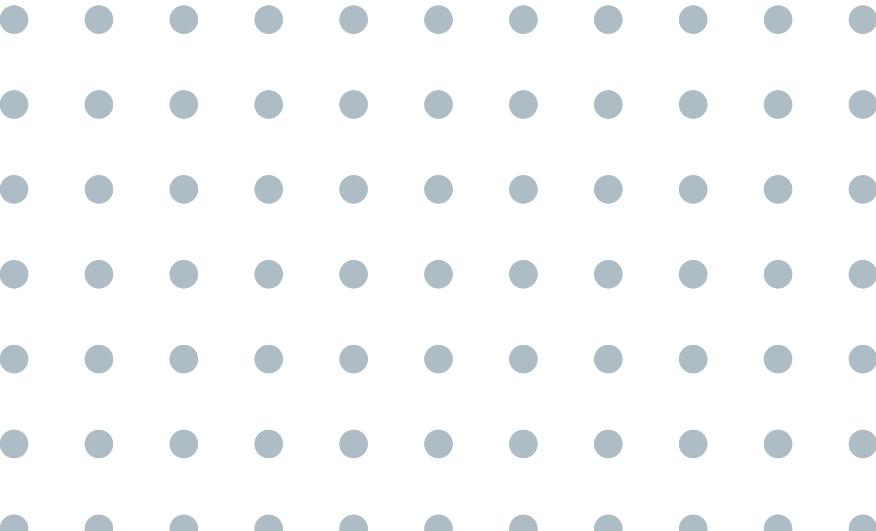
- 1 Future & Ecology Lab for Youth
2. Media & Culture Lab for Youth
3. Quality of Life Lab for Youth
4. Youth Policy Lab

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# 01

**Future & Ecology Lab  
for Youth**



# 2023 Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

## Senior Researcher

Hwang, Jin-ku(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Yunhee(Associate Research Fellow)  
Jung, Yoon-mi(Researcher)



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

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

The original panel of KCYPS 2018 consisted of two cohorts, elementary school grade 4 and middle school year 1, with around 2,500 individuals in each cohort (total 5,197) in 2018. Some 5,000 guardians of the original panel were also included as survey participants since the first year of survey. Furthermore, since the second year of KCYPS 2018(in 2019), approximately 2,000 siblings of the original panel(1,000 for each cohort) were included. The survey area and questions of KCYPS 2018 was founded on the ecological perspective that people grow through interactions through the complex

environmental system surrounding them. Some survey items and questions from KCYPS 2010 were used in KCYPS 2018 to draw comparisons between the two surveys. Additionally, new questions were developed and previous questions were revised to reflect changes in survey participant’s age and development environment.

In the sixth year of KCYPS 2018 carried out in 2023, in addition to basic modules covering children and youths’ individual development and environment, questions on ‘school violence and community awareness’ were included as a special module.

The year of 2022, the fifth year of KCYPS 2018, the panel retention rate was 87.5%. The draft data that include weighted survey outcomes of the fifth year of KCYPS 2018 was first opened to researchers who submitted research plans to the Conference on Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey in May 2023. The final data was published in December 2023 on the website of Youth and Children Data Archive (<http://www.nypi.re.kr/archive>) by confirming the weighted values and including a codebook and user’s guide.

The 12th Conference on KCYPS was held on November 17, 2023 in the format of an online

conference in the metaverse(Gather Town) co-sponsored by 17 academic societies in the field of children and youths. A total of 34 papers were presented (31 in general division and 3 from graduate student competition winners).

We have performed the task of reviewing a list of

graduate theses and academic papers employing data from KCYPS 2003, KCYPS 2010 and KCYPS 2018 annually. From 2004 to October 2023, KCYPS data were used in a total of 4,026 papers and reports, and the number is expected to increase continuously in the future.

# A study on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2023 Review of Korean Children's and Youth Rights

## Senior Researcher

Yoo, Min Sang(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Kyeong-sang(Senior Research Fellow)



The purpose of this study is to examine Korea's implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child through quantitative and qualitative methods and to derive improvement measures. To this end, this study analyzes previous studies and policy changes related to human rights of children and adolescents, establishes a framework for human rights indicators for children and adolescents, inspects the implementation status through administrative data and survey data, and establishes a framework for child rights indicators. For indicators that require direct investigation, we provide direct empirical data by conducting the National Survey on the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Korea (National Approved Statistics No. 402001), which is a nationally representative statistics, and provide in-depth analysis using quantitative and qualitative methods.

As a result of this study, research on children and adolescent rights is expanding and diversifying, but the reflection of new social and environmental changes is insufficient. General Comments No. 25 and No. 26 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child call for national response to the impact of macro changes such as digital environment and climate change on the rights of

children and adolescents. Researches on these issues need to be conducted and policy changes also need to follow based on the results.

In an in-depth analysis of children's and adolescents' rights, the rights level of children and adolescents is improving over time, but this is not associated with children's subjective well-being. Consideration is needed as human rights indicators may reflect only part of the impact on life or may not reflect aspects that are important for happiness.

It has been shown that the vulnerabilities and human rights violations of children and adolescents can lead to lines rather than dots, and that vulnerabilities create other vulnerabilities. If human rights violations resulting from the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents are not prevented and corrected in a timely manner, vulnerabilities can have a cumulative effect and have a negative impact on the trajectory of growth.

The labor rights of children and adolescents have been raised as a problem area that appears repeatedly in our society, but legal and policy responses to this issue have been insufficient. To this end, the framework for responding to child and youth labor rights changes from a market-oriented and regulation-oriented approach of providing

jobs for children and youth - a passive/minimizing negative impact approach - to a public-oriented approach of providing opportunities for children and youth by providing jobs and work experience - centered on providing opportunities for children and youth. There is a need to move to an approach of maximizing positive impact.

The conclusion of this study is that it is necessary not only to guarantee human rights of children and adolescents centered on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, but also to guarantee

human rights of children and adolescents centered on the ecological system surrounding children and adolescents. To achieve this, we must continue to consider violations of the rights of children and adolescents and their guarantee in new environments, and set higher goals of guaranteeing basic human rights and improving well-being in the ecological system surrounding children and adolescents. For this purpose, this study established 13 policy areas and 20 detailed policy tasks.

Keyword : UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNCRC, children's rights, human rights, well-being

# A Study on the 2023 Youth Value Survey

## Senior Researcher

Lim, Heejin(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Hwang, Yeo-jung(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aimed to understand the characteristics of the young generation by broadly investigating the values of adolescents and to provide foundational data that will contribute to establishing policies targeting youths in the future. To achieve this purpose, the contents of the 2023 Youth Value Survey were designed after reviewing previous studies and consulting with experts. A survey was conducted among about 8,000 adolescents from the fifth year of elementary school to the third year of high school across the country, and the data were analyzed. In addition, using secondary data analysis, we conducted a time series comparison of adolescent values as well as a comparison of values between the adolescents and the adult generation.

The major findings are as follows. The value teenagers consider important in life has consistently been that of the family since 2008. Compared to 10 years ago, the importance of friends is decreasing, and the importance of leisure and money is increasing. Only about 3 in 10 agreed that marriage is essential; 6 in 10 thought it was possible to have children without marriage, and only 2 in 10 thought that they must have children

after getting married. Adolescents were less likely than adults to believe that marriage was mandatory or that marriage should lead to children, and they were much more receptive to living together and having children without being legally married. More than 9 in 10 youth believed that all jobs should be treated with equal respect and that living and working abroad is possible. Regarding education, 7 in 10 value equity, and 3 in 10 support excellence. Responses suggesting pride in their Korean identity and multicultural acceptance have steadily increased since 2008.

Based on the findings, this study proposed (1) actively reflecting the results of the Youth Value Survey when establishing mid- to long-term policy plans, (2) policy responses reflecting changes in family values, (3) improving the education system to reflect the characteristics of future generations, (4) promoting policies that respond to youths' flexible work outlook, (5) promoting policies that reflect the characteristics of youths with values as global citizens, (6) promoting policies to expand the social capital of youths, and (7) improving the Youth Value Survey for future implementation.

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

Senior Researcher

Choi, In-jae(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lim, Jee-youn(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aims to monitor the pilot projects of local community networks designed to support youth development and analyze similar initiatives conducted by relevant government departments, with the aim of establishing strategies for the successful establishment, expansion, and activation of local community network projects designed to support the growth of youth.

The main components of the study are: i) Theoretical review of the concept and framework of local community networks, as well as their operational principles, ii) Analysis of similar initiatives currently being implemented in local communities to identify activation factors and key insights, iii) Monitoring of pilot project areas to analyze both the limitations and success factors encountered during project implementation. To achieve these objectives, we conducted literature review, expert consultations, surveys, focus group interviews (FGI), and field case studies. Additionally, seminars, case presentations, colloquium, and policy research working group meetings were conducted.

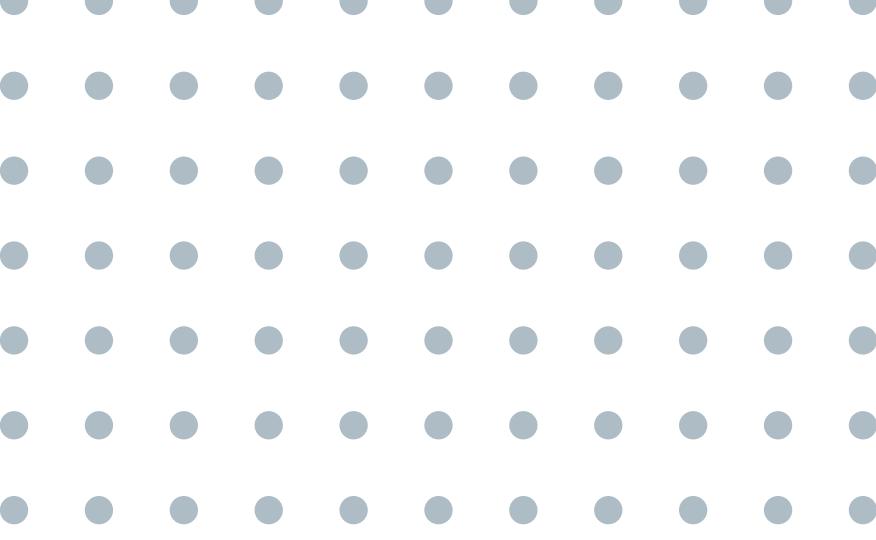
The study identified key factors necessary for

building and operating local community networks. Furthermore, by analyzing case studies in pilot project areas, we developed a model for local community networks at the administrative level, incorporating principles of public-private cooperation. We also have derived recommendations for the establishment and operation of intermediary support organizations, the enhancement of local self-sufficiency, and the formulation of relevant legislation and local regulations. We gathered opinions on various issues raised during the operation of network projects through surveys and the FGI.

Based on the afore-mentioned research process, three main policy objectives and ten specific implementation tasks were proposed. The specific policy tasks include: 1: Establishment of the framework for promoting the development of youth in the local community, 2: Establishment of the operational system for the development of youth in the local community, 3: Creation of an ecosystem for the development of youth in the local community.

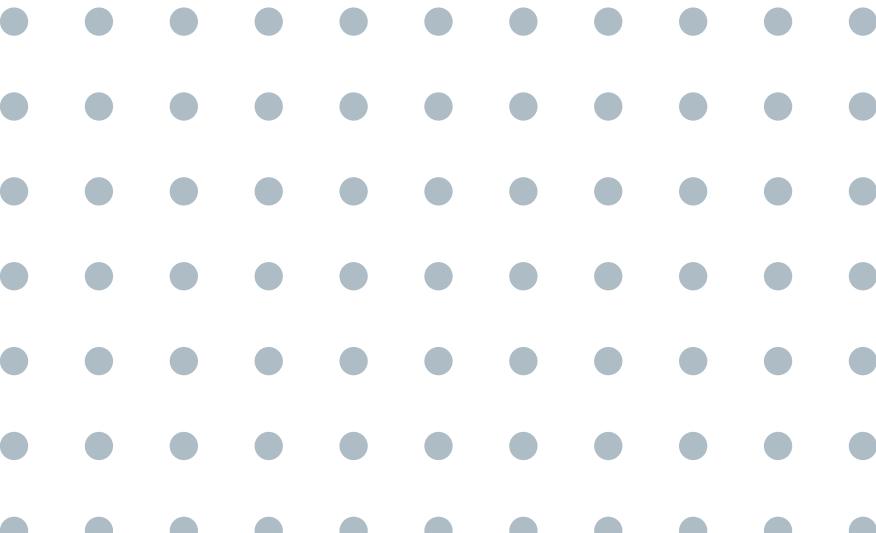
Keyword : local community networks, inter-departmental policy coordination, public-private collaborative governance

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# 02

**Media & Culture Lab  
for Youth**



# How Can Youth Digital Talent Be Nurtured?

Senior Researcher

Lee, Chang-ho(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Mo, Sang-hyun(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aimed to analyze the competencies that digital talent should possess in the era of digital transformation and artificial intelligence. It also aimed to propose policy measures for nurturing young people, who are the future workforce, into digital talents.

To achieve this, an analysis of digital talent development policies in advanced countries such as the European Union, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States was conducted. Quantitative and qualitative research was carried out targeting youth, and expert surveys were conducted in parallel. As a result, it was found that the government's digital talent development policy primarily focused on technical education, including AI and software education, and placed a significant emphasis on enhancing digital competencies and fostering creativity among youth. This contrasted with foreign cases where active corporate involvement

and strengthening digital education for digitally marginalized youth, especially in the United States, were notable. Efforts to increase the participation of female youth in the digital field were also highlighted. In the future, it is essential for the government to clearly define the digital talent profile and provide detailed insights into the competencies that digital talents should possess.

Specifically, this study, in line with the growing trend of the importance of literacy skills, emphasized competencies that youth should possess in the AI era. These competencies notably included data literacy, AI ethics, and the ability to interact with AI.

Furthermore, to nurture youth into digital talents, this study underscored the need for policy measures such as the establishment of educational infrastructure, an expansion of information education hours, and the enhancement of teacher training.

# A Study on Harmful Digital Environments and Youth Risk Behavior

## Senior Researcher

Bai, Sang Y(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Young-han(Senior Research Fellow)



The primary objectives of this study are to comprehensively identify harmful digital environments and risk behaviors with a potential negative impact on youths, and to propose effective policies for addressing them based on an analysis of their characteristics. Various types of behaviors involving the use of the Internet or digital devices can pose risks to users or others. Based on their prevalence, seriousness, and novelty, this study identified and focused on five types of risk behaviors: cyberbullying, digital sexual harassment, digital self-harm, online gambling, and online illegal drug dealings. The study involved a survey of 2,177 middle or high school students, an in-depth interview survey with 13 youths, and an opinion survey of 43 experts.

The study found that 30% of survey respondents engaged in vulgar jokes or talk online over the last six months, while 48% reported being on the receiving end of such jokes or discussions. Additionally, 7.4% reported being invited to chat rooms for sexual jokes or vulgar talk, and 7% experienced unauthorized sharing of photos or videos featuring their bodies online or in a chat room. Respondents perceived that digital sex crimes were occurring frequently (86.3%) and that digital

sex offenders were not adequately punished (79.0%). Regarding online behavior, 14.5% admitted to ostracizing others, calling them names, or hurting their feelings over the last six months, while 13% reported being victims of such behavior.

The study revealed that 0.3% of all respondents admitted to using narcotics or drugs for non-therapeutic purposes in online spaces over the last six months, while 7.8% reported conducting online searches for information on illegal drugs or narcotics. Furthermore, 8.6% expressed willingness to use illegal drugs for the sake of achieving a more attractive appearance. Notably, this inclination was more prevalent among respondents from higher economic status groups. Additionally, 20.4% of respondents admitted to playing Internet games of chance, including gacha games, while 6.3% reported participating in games of chance, including online card games and hwatugames, 4.7% in Internet betting broadcasts, and 2.8% in Internet lottery or sports betting. These online gambling activities were more common among respondents from high-income households. One in ten respondents admitted to attempting self-harm, while 6.1% reported searching social media or online portals for terms like 'self-harm account' or 'self-harm method.'

Additionally, 2.4% admitted to entering self-harm or suicide-related Internet communities or open chat rooms, while 1.9% reported engaging in self-harm activities and uploaded related photos or posts.

Interview survey participants expressed concern about the current online environments where various harmful content is easily visible and accessible by youth with impunity. They unanimously agreed that risk behaviors in digital environments should face stiffer punishments, emphasizing the need to raise awareness through media publicity or strengthened school systems. Participants reported that underage youths are easily exposed to harmful digital environments, but safety measures intended to protect them against such exposure were working properly. They also indicated the accessibility of harmful digital environments and the absence of proper coping methods for victims of sexual harassment, sexual crime, or bullying. An even more worrisome finding was that many respondents with experience in online gambling, self-harm, or illegal drug use indicated that they would still choose the

same experience if they could go back in time. One possible interpretation of this finding is that, while respondents may not fully comprehend the extent of harm these risk behaviors can cause to their mental and physical health, each of these risk behaviors appealed to them as an instant stress reliever, fostering a sense of connection and comfort through shared experiences in online spaces.

To develop policy measures, a comprehensive analysis was conducted on the results of a literature survey, quantitative/qualitative surveys targeting youths, and the opinion survey of experts. Improving harmful digital environments for the healthy life of youths and reinforcing policies to prevent and cope with online risk behaviors were established as policy objectives. From these objectives, four key initiatives were determined: (1) strengthening legal and institutional actions, (2) enhancing digital environment monitoring and filtering, (3) cultivating digital citizenship and improving literacy skills, and (4) managing perpetrators and supporting victims. Sixteen action plans were also derived.

Keywords : youth, digital, Internet, risky behavior, cyberbullying, sexual crime, online gamble, self-harm, drug

# Empowering Youth Citizenship: A Study on Strategies to Foster Political Participation among Adolescents

Senior Researcher

Choi, Jeong-won(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Inyoung(Associate Research Fellow)



This research aimed to identify essential support measures for fostering responsible citizenship among youth and promoting their active engagement in daily politics. Recent societal initiatives have concentrated on refining the system to encourage political involvement among young individuals. Amendments to the Public Official Election Act in 2019 lowered the voting age from 19 to 18, while in 2021, the candidacy age was reduced from 25 to 18. The 2022 revision of the Political Party Act also lowered the age for party membership from 18 to 16. These legal adjustments represent significant milestones, offering opportunities to enhance youth political participation to a more sophisticated level. However, the activation of youth political participation is not achieved solely through the amendment of laws. Numerous obstacles hinder the quantitative and qualitative activation of youth political participation, including constraints within political and civic education in schools, limitations within existing laws, negative societal perceptions towards youth political involvement, and prevailing youth indifference. Recognizing these challenges, this study aims to explore diverse resources that can reinvigorate youth political participation in their daily lives, fostering their growth into responsible

citizens through hands-on political experiences. To fulfill its research objectives, this study delved into the concepts of citizenship and political participation, exploring the dynamic relationship between the two. Through this exploration, citizenship was conceptualized as a set of normative values expected from the role of a good citizen, with corresponding value norms identified, including participation, autonomy, solidarity, equality, social order, and patriotism. Furthermore, the study adopts a comprehensive approach to political participation, encompassing both conventional and unconventional forms. In this context, youth political participation is defined as a spectrum of activities aimed at 1) participating in decision-making regarding the operating rules and policies of various levels of communities (such as schools, local communities, and the nation) to which one belongs and 2) forming, expressing, and reflecting opinions for addressing and effecting change in the community.

Drawing insights from previous research and the established conceptual framework, this study aimed to comprehend the current state of citizenship and political participation among youth. A survey was conducted using 8,654 elementary, middle, and

high school students nationwide (comprising 2,848 4th to 6th-grade elementary school students, 2,821 1st to 3rd-grade middle school students, and 2,985 1st to 3rd-grade high school students). The survey covered various dimensions, including 1) assessing the accepting attitude toward essential value norms of a good citizen, such as participation, autonomy, solidarity, equality, social order, and patriotism; 2) exploring a sense of efficacy regarding diverse experiences and participation in political engagement both within and outside the school setting; and 3) evaluating awareness of political participation and citizenship-related education within and outside the school, considering activation levels, perceived helpfulness, and identified issues. Moreover, the study sought to examine the relationship between students' experiences in political participation and citizenship development, considering not only individual students' contexts but also the school context. To this end, a parallel survey on school characteristics was carried out across all sample schools included in the student surveys. The school characteristics survey aimed to collect information about the overall operational environment of citizenship education within each sample school, with a designated representative teacher (varying by school, including principals, vice principals, and senior-level educators) responding on behalf of their respective schools. Beyond the quantitative survey, Focus Group Interviews (FGI) were conducted to qualitatively understand the impact of political participation experiences within and outside the school on shaping youth's citizenship. Another objective of the FGI was to derive effective measures supporting political engagement to enhance youth citizenship. The FGI involved two distinct groups: youth and teachers. The youth group comprised a

total of 22 participants, including 14 students from elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as eight college students with hands-on experience in identifying youth policy tasks and formulating policies at various levels, including the national (central government), local government, or community, through youth participation committees in South Korea, such as the Presidential Youth Congress, Youth Administration Committee, and Youth Participation Committee. Simultaneously, the teacher group comprised ten educators with extensive expertise and professional insight into political and civic education at the elementary and middle school levels. In-depth interviews with both groups covered the meaning, interest, experiences, efficacy, and support measures of political participation and citizenship.

Finally, the study sought guidance from a panel of 20 on-site education experts, comprising primary and secondary school teachers, educational administrators, and operators of participatory organizations who play a pivotal role in fostering youth political participation and citizenship through education and guidance within and outside the school, to gain insights into the awareness of issues and alternatives concerning the educational, institutional, and legal environments that impede the development of youth citizenship and hinder the activation of political participation. Moreover, a Policy Consultative Council was convened with relevant government departments to enrich the discussion further.

Through the above research process, this study proposed policy tasks and related alternatives in education, law, and organization that need to be addressed to implement political participation effectively in everyday life to cultivate youth citizenship.

# Research on the Current Status of Youth Activities and Policy Recommendations

Senior Researcher

Moon, Ho-young(Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Suh, Go-woon(Research Fellow)



This study aims to assess the current status of youth activities and explore timely, effective policy plans for their revitalization. To accomplish this, this study first analyzed the evolving landscape of youth activities through an extensive literature review, examination of recent trends in youth activity-related policies and research, and review of status-check surveys carried out so far in the field. A nationwide survey was then administered to students: those in grades 4-6 in elementary school and those in grades 1-3 in middle and high school. The purpose of this survey was to gauge their current involvement in youth activities and identify their specific needs. Furthermore, focus group interviews (FGIs) were conducted with both youth workers and youths, encompassing those

both in and out of school. The outcomes of these research efforts led to the formulation of four core strategies to revitalize youth activities: increasing public interest in youth activities, fostering the government's accountability for youth activities, optimizing the framework for policy delivery system and implementation and overhauling its functions, and strengthening the intended outcomes of youth activities. Guided by these overarching strategies, this research paper proposes six policy objectives and 16 detailed action plans across the three policy domains of evidence-based youth activity policies, an enriched youth activity ecosystem, and a robust foundation for increased youth activity participation.

# How Well do young people know about 'Finance'? : The Level of Financial Understanding and the Actual Condition of Financial Life in Youth

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ji-kyung(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Seo, Jeong-a(Senior Research Fellow)



This study aimed to collect fundamental data to comprehend the level of financial literacy and financial conditions of youth. Additionally, it aimed to provide empirical evidence required for formulating youth financial education policies through systematic analysis.

In this study, the 'sequential mixed method design' was used as the basic framework to measure the financial literacy of elementary, middle, and high school youth and provide information on their daily financial life, aiming to create fundamental data for systematic policy establishment. A measurement tool was prepared to gauge the actual situation, and the factors influencing the level of financial literacy were examined empirically by analyzing data collected through a representative sample survey.

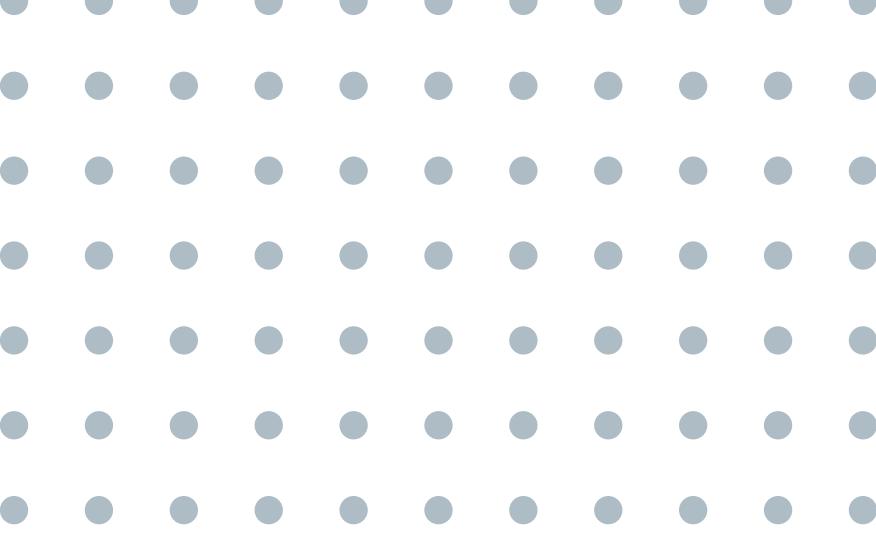
Through empirical analysis, an examination of the factors affecting the level of financial literacy among youth resulted in the finding that promoting awareness and developing sound lifestyle habits are crucial for enhancing financial literacy across

elementary, middle, and high school students. It was discovered that the key mechanism in the process was the parents' level of financial education.

Starting from middle school, the influence of parents' level of financial education decreases. Instead, the activities of exploring and learning financial information on one's own have a highly significant influence. Meanwhile, it was also confirmed that there was significant disparity within the same school level, depending on various factors such as parents' educational background, family type, residential area, and type of high school.

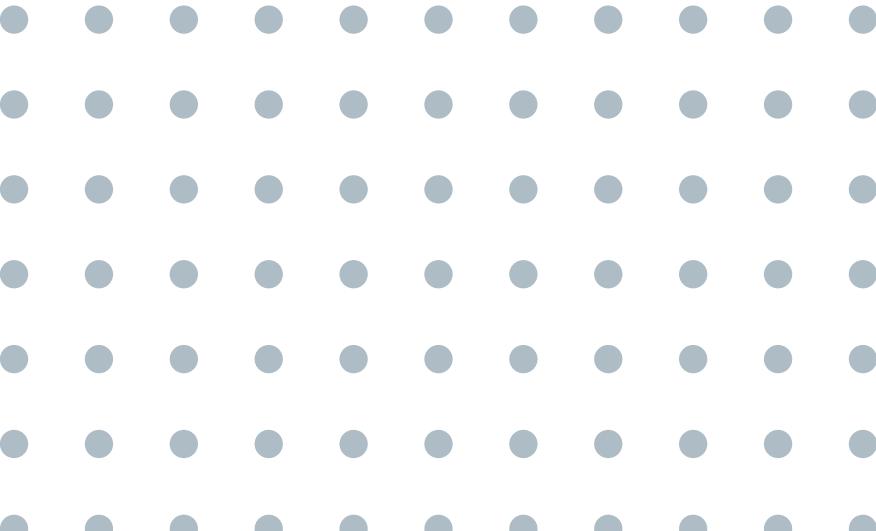
This study aims to enhance youth financial literacy in order to strengthen their basic capabilities for achieving lifelong financial well-being, based on the findings of this empirical analysis. In addition, policy suggestions were proposed, including three policy implementation directions, promotion strategies for each direction, and a total of nine implementation tasks.

Keywords : Teenager, Financial Literacy, Life Conditions, Financial Education, Policy



# 03

**Quality of Life Lab  
for Youth**



# Study II on Diagnosing the Support Policy Needs of Children and Adolescents in Vulnerable Groups to Complement the Scheme

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Kyung-jun(Senior Research Fellow)



## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Young-gi(Senior Research Fellow)

This study aimed to prepare effective policy measures based on a comprehensive and systematic policy diagnosis to improve the quality of life of children and adolescents in vulnerable groups. The study was conducted over a period of 2 years, during which policies targeting children and adolescents in vulnerable groups regarding their education and welfare were developed in 2022 and 2023, respectively. In 2023, based on expert opinions, including those gathered via the expert Delphi survey, four types of children and adolescents in policy blind spots were selected to examine welfare policies and develop related policy tasks, namely children and adolescents under facility protection, in family care, or with borderline intellectual functioning, and socially withdrawn children and adolescents.

To develop policy tasks based on the diverse opinions of various academics and field experts, this study referred to the Delphi survey in combination with expert working groups, a questionnaire survey, and focus group interview (FGIs). The referenced iteration of the Delphi survey was administered between March 8, 2023 and April 17, 2023, to 20 professors in the welfare field as well as welfare researchers affiliated with the Department of Child and Adolescent Studies and the Department of Social Welfare Studies

to collect these experts' opinions on welfare policy targets and content, key issues, and policy tasks for children and adolescents in vulnerable groups. Expert working groups comprising three to four academics and field experts each were organized and operated for each of the four aforementioned types of children and adolescents to identify problems in existing policies, prepare questionnaire survey items, and develop policy tasks. An online questionnaire survey was conducted with a total of 511 respondents from July 24, 2023 to August 18, 2023, including about 100 facility workers in jobs related to each of the four types of vulnerable child/adolescent groups. Responses helped the researchers understand the status of these children and adolescents and their policy support needs. FGIs were conducted with 20 interviewees in the period August 8–21, 2023. Interviewees comprised employees of welfare-related organizations related to the four groups of vulnerable children and adolescents, parents of socially withdrawn children and adolescents, and vulnerable children and adolescents themselves. The interview content helped the researchers deeply ascertain the actual situations and welfare support policy needs of children and adolescents in vulnerable groups.

Based on the results obtained from applying the

above methodologies, this paper suggests the following seven common tasks for supporting the welfare of children and adolescents in vulnerable groups by type: providing customized support tailored to each type of child and adolescent belonging to a vulnerable group, providing comprehensive support for all children and adolescents in vulnerable groups, identifying children and adolescents in vulnerable groups who currently exist in blind spots, expanding and characterizing organizations for children and adolescents in vulnerable groups, strengthening the deployment and training of professionals designated to assist children and adolescents in vulnerable

groups, establishing a social care system for children and adolescents in vulnerable groups, and promoting the enactment or amendment of applicable laws or ordinances to support children and adolescents in vulnerable groups. Furthermore, to support the welfare of each of the four types of vulnerable children and adolescents, this paper suggests the following policy tasks: enacting and amending applicable laws and ordinances related to the support of each type of child or adolescent, establishing a delivery system, recruiting a sufficient number of professionals, developing projects and programs, and securing the necessary budget.

**Keywords:** Vulnerable groups, Children and adolescents in vulnerable groups, Children and adolescents under facility protection, Children and adolescents in family care, Children and adolescents with borderline intellectual functioning, Socially withdrawn children and adolescents, Welfare, Welfare support, Policies, Policy support, Scheme, Policy tasks

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

## Senior Researcher

Shin, Dong-Hoon(Associate Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Lee, Jungmin(Associate Research Fellow)

Hong, Myeong-Gi(Associate Research Fellow)

Lee, Young-hae(Researcher)



In Korean society, multiculturalism is gradually taking root across various sectors. Over the past two decades, the multicultural population has steadily increased, and diversity has expanded. Multicultural youth, in particular, undergo even greater changes alongside shifts in demographic structures. In response to these changes and societal demands, the National Youth Policy Institute in Korea (NYPI) initiated a longitudinal survey targeting multicultural adolescents, starting with the first panel of fourth-grade elementary school students in 2011 and extending to the second panel established in 2019. NYPI has also conducted research to address these societal changes.

This research is an extension of such studies, progressing along two axes of data collection and data analysis regarding multicultural youth. The primary objective was to establish foundational data to understand the developmental processes of multicultural youth (maintaining the first panel and conducting the fifth-year follow-up survey for the second panel). The goal was to provide a basis for evidence-based policy formulation and implementation. To achieve this goal, longitudinal surveys were conducted with the first and second panels, and efforts were made in managing and

publicizing the existing data. Additionally, activities such as data explanation sessions and youth policy forums were organized to enhance the utilization of the data.

Furthermore, the study aims to outline policy directions to alleviate the challenges faced by multicultural youth during the transition from elementary to middle school through the analysis of various forms of data. By conducting a literature review and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data, we strive to understand their challenges and difficulties. The results reveal that multicultural youth encounter difficulties in various areas, including academic performance, career development, psychological and emotional well-being, and social relationships during the transition from elementary to middle school in Korea. These challenges are often closely linked to language (Korean) proficiency. Additionally, a noteworthy decrease in mothers' involvement in school activities was observed, suggesting an increased risk of challenges for multicultural youth during the transition, particularly in terms of family and peer relationships, academic pursuits, and the decision-making process regarding their future careers.

In conclusion, the study envisions establishing

a support system for the smooth transition of multicultural youth during the childhood to adolescence period, grounded in four principles: ① Proactive Support, ② Multidimensional Support, ③ Non-discriminatory Support, ④ Sustainable

Support. Additionally, the study proposes a total of five specific tasks, categorized into improvements to existing policies and the utilization of newly introduced policies.

# A Study on the Vulnerability of Out-of-School Youths and Their Self-Reliance Support Measures

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Heui-jin(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Han, Ji-hyoung(Researcher)



This research aims to devise strategies supporting the independence of out-of-school youth by identifying the vulnerabilities that they experience after leaving the school, such as various disadvantages and difficulties that impede their healthy growth and independence. Due to the significant amount of time that has passed since the initiation of out-of-school youth support programs, more attention is required to the changing patterns of out-of-school youth in order to respect their rights as youth and derive plans to help their healthy growth and independence.

To achieve these goals, the study employed multiple qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. First, we reviewed administrative statistics and data related to the size of out-of-school youth, and examined theories related to vulnerability, rights-based approaches, and resilience. To collect empirical data, we conducted interviews with 30 youth and young adults who had previously dropped out school in three groups (groups A, B, and C). Group A consisted of young adults in their mid-to-late twenties, Group B of youth transitioning to adulthood, and Group C of youth who recently left school. We explored their out-of-school experiences and needs for support depending on the time they

left school. Additionally, the interview results for Group A, for which we have accumulated qualitative data over several years through previous longitudinal qualitative studies, were utilized for more in-depth longitudinal qualitative data analysis. As part of the quantitative research, we conducted a secondary data analysis using the most recent national results from the '2021 Out-of-School Youth Survey'. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were carried out by selecting variables including vulnerabilities, disadvantages, and difficulties of out-of-school youth. Furthermore, we conducted the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis and Borich needs assessment with 21 academics and field experts in the out-of-school youth sector to find out current issues (vulnerabilities) and determine the importance and priorities for policy tasks and directions. Interviews with out-of-school youth, expert opinion surveys, field practitioner FGI interviews as well as survey execution process and content were performed after obtaining the approval from the Institutional Bioethics Review board (IBR). Furthermore, advisory meetings and workshops with relevant experts, and out-of-school youth policy forums were held, and the results were reflected in formulating policy measures to support

the independence of out-of-school youth.

Based on the results from these analyses, we established a policy vision of 'Healthy growth and independence of out-of-school youth' and the following five strategic directions: ① priority in supporting the holistic health and growth of out-of-school youth; ② customized support based on the characteristics and needs of each youth; ③ priority in strengthening career development capabilities ahead of enhancing vocational competencies; ④ consideration on the nature and direction of out-of-school youth support projects; and ⑤ ensuring equal rights for all youth in and out of school and strengthening the accountability of the national and

local governments. Under these policy directions, we first proposed specific implementation tasks including psychological and emotional support at each level of psychological vulnerability, strengthening social competencies, improving the level of career support, and expanding economic support for out-of-school youth. In terms of delivery of independence support and the environments, we suggest tasks of making consensus on the direction of out-of-school youth support, re-evaluation of the identity and role of out-of-school youth support centers, increasing the capacity and improving the environment of these centers, and ensuring the right to equal support for all youth in and out of school.

Keywords: out-of-school youths, qualitative research, out-of-school youth support centers, strategies supporting the independence of out-of-school youth.

# A Study on the Youth's Participation and Supports in Alternative Education

## Senior Researcher

Oh, Hae-sub(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Hong-il(Researcher)



The research on “Participation Status and Support Measures for Alternative Education for Youth” in the current year was conducted with a view to objectively analyzing the societal demands for diversity in our education system and seeking evidence-based policy support. Its goal was to examine the current issues and on-site demands in the field of alternative education, formulate policy-supported approaches accordingly, and explore strategies to ensure alignment between alternative education and youth policy domains.

The major research topics are as follows:

1. Exploration of the institutional basis and related policies of alternative education, both domestically and internationally;
2. Development of quantitative and qualitative survey items to understand the participation status of youth in alternative education;
3. Comparative analysis across different domains such as youths' learning experiences, levels of change, satisfaction, and proposed improvements in alternative education; and
4. Derivation of policy-supported approaches in the field of alternative education based on a diagnosis of current issues, including ensuring alignment with youth policy.

The research methodology encompassed literature reviews from domestic and international sources, quantitative surveys, focus group interviews (FGIs), expert advisory meetings, expert colloquia, alternative education forums, and policy research workshops.

The policy tasks developed from the research results in the field of alternative education include five common challenges:

1. Establishment and operation of a “Youth-Led Learning Activity Planning Team” for participation in alternative education;
2. Establishment and operation of an “Alternative Education Support Center” responsible for teacher training and administrative frameworks;
3. Establishment of “Public–Private–Academia Partnership Governance” to support on-site alternative education by municipal education offices and local governments;
4. Construction of a cooperative system between on-site alternative education and youth policy; and
5. Expansion of designated operating institutions for alternative education to accommodate various reasons for youth participation and demands for diversity.

Additionally, the five current issues identified within

the four selected areas of alternative education are as follows:

1. Expansion of spaces, facilities, and equipment for various educational activities (alternative schools, alternative education–specialized schools, alternative education institutions);
2. Granting schools the authority to adjust subject hours within the total hours of the entire curriculum (alternative education–specialized schools);
3. Operation of student–teacher–parent communication channels between delegated alternative education institutions and original schools (delegated alternative education institutions);
4. Capacity building and training support for staff at delegated alternative education institutions (delegated alternative education institutions); and
5. Assurance of independence and autonomy of

alternative education institutions to realize the educational philosophy and components of their curriculum (alternative education institutions).

Finally, the future research directions in alternative education involve the following:

1. Analyzing the social progression pathways of graduates from alternative schools and institutions;
2. Urgent research into establishing systems for growth support, through caregiving and therapy for youths increasingly facing psychological and emotional crises in the alternative education environment; and
3. Investigating support and coordination methods for alternative education institutions and alignment with local governments catering to “adolescent single parents” or “unmarried student parents” across different regions.

# A Study on Juvenile Crime Trends and Policy Recommendations: Focus on Juvenile Protection Trials and the Protective Disposition of Juvenile Offenders

Senior Researcher

Park, Jisu(Associate Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

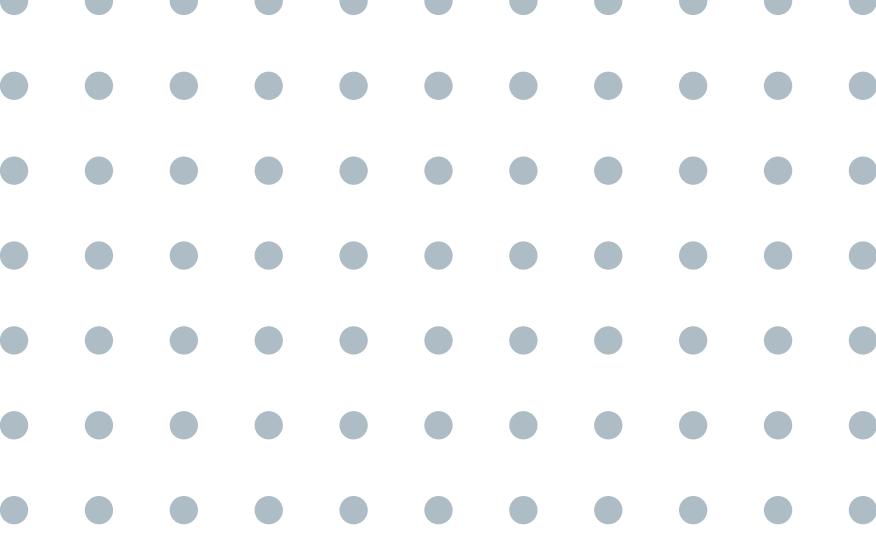
Lee, Jiyeon(Associate Research Fellow)



Each occurrence of juvenile delinquency has swiftly given rise to public opinions seeking stricter measures, including the abolishment of juvenile law and heightened punishment, based on the decreasing age in juveniles' involvement in crime and severity of crimes. However, there is a dearth of objective data to support these claims. Under these circumstances, the purpose of this study was to identify the current status of crimes committed by juveniles under juvenile protection from a variety of angles and suggest policies that can help juveniles grow up healthily within the system, as intended by the Juvenile Act. To achieve this objective, the study employs a range of systematic methods, including literature review and secondary data analysis, collection and analysis of memos prepared for juvenile protection trials, focus group interviews conducted with those in charge at a predisposition survey and protective disposition enforcement agencies, and a case study of juvenile crime abroad.

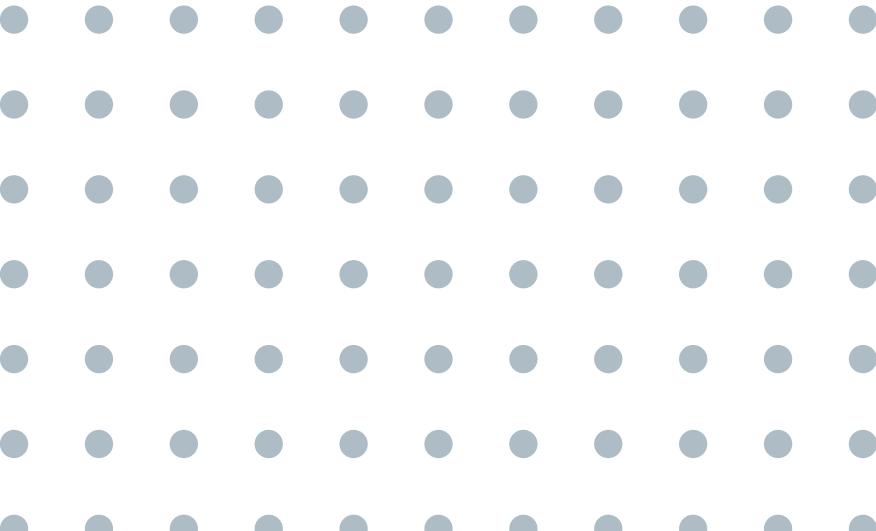
The study identified policy tasks from problems and policy implications derived based on key

findings. The main policy tasks were as follows: first, promoting evidence-based integrated juvenile protection policies based on verifiable empirical statistical data; second, establishing; third, improving efficiency and effectiveness in the predisposition phase, which can demonstrate the effectiveness of early intervention; fourth, developing and disseminating programs to elevate the standard quality of protective disposition so that its effectiveness does not vary depending on the competence of the enforcement agency or person in charge; fifth, segmenting and ensuring resources for medical rehabilitation care as the number of juveniles with mental diseases continues to increase; and sixth, improving the expertise of protective disposition enforcement for juveniles in centers, as these agencies play a critical role in the juvenile protection system. Finally, this study suggests expanding the number of protective disposition enforcement agencies and facilities as a necessary task to address overcrowding and enhance the quality of protective disposition.



# 04

## Youth Policy Lab



# A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures III : Civic Right and Engagement - Comprehensive Report

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki-hun(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Chang, Geun-young(Senior Research Fellow)



This research was conducted with the aim of assessing the state of youth in three areas: employment, independence, and civic rights and participation, and proposing policy directions and challenges based on this assessment.

This research was based on a survey of the state of youth's social start, in-depth interviews, secondary analysis, and an analysis of youth policies at home and abroad. It was found that there was a tendency for young people to perceive the transition to adulthood negatively. In in-depth interviews, the importance of economic independence was confirmed, and it was noted that psychological independence is needed to support this. Efforts are

required to activate youth participation. Through secondary analysis, it was observed that there has been an increasing interest in youth participation and rights recently, with attention shifting from central government to local government. It was also noted that South Korea's level of youth participation is lower than that of other advanced countries, and there is a lack of official and public participation. Policy analysis revealed the need to revise laws and regulations and prioritize policies that consider youth participation and rights. Based on these research findings, policy directions and challenges for youth were proposed.

# A Study on the First Step of Youth in Society and Policy Measures III : Civic Right and Engagement - In-depth Report

Senior Researcher

Kim, Ki-hun(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Chang, Geun-young(Senior Research Fellow)



This research was conducted with a focus on civic rights and participation during the transition to adulthood, using secondary data to analyze the state of youth social starting points and propose policy implications. Three types of analysis were conducted here, including big data analysis of newspaper articles (1990-2022), international comparative analysis using the World Values Survey, and in-depth interviews on leisure rights. Firstly, through big data analysis, it was observed that there has been a growing interest in youth participation and rights recently, with attention

shifting from central government to local government. In the international comparative analysis, it was found that South Korea's level of youth participation is lower than that of other advanced countries, and there is a lack of official and public participation. In the analysis of leisure rights, it was noted that support for cultural and leisure activities among young people is needed, and promotion and accessibility improvements for youth policies are necessary. Simultaneously, it was recognized that proactive intervention at the local level is necessary to improve living conditions.

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

## Senior Researcher

Kim, Hyung-joo(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Jung-sook(Senior Research Fellow)



In its third and final year of a three-year research that began in 2021, this study aimed to prepare policy measures to establish a self-reliance safety net for young people's steady entry into society. For that, this study approached youth poverty in a multidimensional manner rather than limiting it to a lack of financial income, and conducts an in-depth analysis of the reality of youth life.

This year, the study primarily focused on the following: First, to examine previous research, policies and laws and programs on key areas of youth poverty (health, social and cultural capital); second, to analyze policies related to youth poverty in major countries, including the United States, Japan and China, and present implications; third, to conduct an in-depth analysis through a multidimensional analysis of the reality of poverty among Korean youth and set research problems

related to key topics; fourth, to conduct a survey on the awareness and policy needs of health and social and cultural capital among youth in poverty; fifth, to conduct in-depth interviews with young people on key areas of youth poverty to derive implications; and sixth, to present tasks and policy implications for establishing a self-reliance safety net.

In conclusion, this study, based on various analysis results on youth poverty, proposed policy recommendations to establish a policy-based self-reliance safety net. In its third year, this study drew a total of 12 policy tasks across three youth poverty areas of health, social capital and cultural capital, and presented a comprehensive vision and policy tasks to establish a self-reliance safety net, while encompassing the policy tasks identified in the preceding two years as the concluding year of the three-year research.

Keywords: Youth, Multidimensional Poverty, Health, Social and Cultural Capital, Self-Reliance Safety Net

# Comprehensive Study on Youth II: Policy Development and the Status of Youth in Marginalized Classes in Terms of Policy

## Senior Researcher

Baek, Hye-jeong(Senior Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Kim, Jiyon(Senior Research Fellow)

Kim, Seung-kyoung(Senior Research Fellow)



This study is designed as a three-year cooperative study to observe and gain insight into politically marginalized young adults among vulnerable young adults involuntarily excluded due to blind spots in social policy, and aims to improve systems and develop policy promotion tasks for social integration by identifying their actual conditions and the gap between them and ordinary young adults.

This year's second year study empirically confirmed the status of alienation and disparity compared to the lives of ordinary young adults through analysis of 1) young adults leaving welfare facilities and preparing for independent living, 2) financially vulnerable young adults , and 3) young adults with developmental disabilities. Based on these results, the basic directions and core tasks of policy promotion for easing gaps and preventing alienation in various areas were proposed.

The vision, goals, and strategies for developing policies to support young people in the underprivileged remained the same as they were derived from the previous year's study, however 12 additional tasks

of policy promotion were developed based on the results of the second year's study. The tasks can be divided into three main areas: 1) The tasks for social integration include strengthening the right to participate in vulnerable young adults, strengthening social safety nets, establishing a foundation to respond to financial vulnerabilities, and strengthening support to prevent isolation, 2) Target-specific tasks include raising awareness through education and training of youth personnel, finding blind spots and strengthening customized support, expanding education and training from a lifelong education perspective, establishing a cooperative network among vulnerable youth organizations at the metropolitan city and province units, and finally 3) as a task for system adjustment, strengthening the use of public data on the basis of establishment of information systems, strengthening the link between youth policies and welfare projects by target, establishing a regional-based support system for vulnerable young adults, and establishing a function to support vulnerable youth at the local youth support center were proposed.

# A study on policy measures for the social integration of late-adolescent youths with immigrant backgrounds

Senior Researcher

Yang, Kye-min(Senior Research Fellow)

Cooperation Researcher

Kwon, Ohyoung(Associate Research Fellow)  
Lee, Young Sin(Associate Research Fellow)



This research was carried out to support the development of policies aimed at assisting youth of immigrant origin, aged between 19 and 24. To achieve this goal, the study was conducted in four areas: 1) document analyses, advisory panel meetings, surveys, and interviews to establish the grounds for the stance, objectives, and provision of funding for policy on immigrant-origin youths; 2) analysis of the status of immigrant-origin youths' career paths, employment, and financial independence; 3) analysis of existing immigrant-origin youths-related policies in Korea and other countries; and 4) proposal of a directionality and agenda items for policies on the career paths, employment, and financial independence of immigrant-origin youths. The study produced the following outcomes. First, an analysis of prior literature revealed that the vast majority of immigrant-origin youths, regardless of type, are concerned about their career path and experiencing difficulty due to perceived career barriers and a lack of relevant information. Immigrant-origin youths born outside of Korea are particularly disadvantaged because, due to the precariousness of their sojourn status, their employment options are limited, resulting in the inability to consider

a stable, long-term career path. This suggests that obtaining secure legal status for immigrant-origin youths who were born overseas but spent their formative years in Korea is an urgent priority. Second, an analysis of secondary sources revealed that immigrant-origin youths' desire to graduate from a four-year university is relatively low compared to their Korean counterparts. The analysis also revealed that the average monthly income of immigrant-origin youths is (as of 2021, reported by Statistics Korea) lower than the national average for individuals between the ages of 20 and 24 and that the factor most heavily influencing such youths' careers/employment and discrimination against them is a lack of fluency in Korean. Third, interviews revealed that home environment, parents' characteristics, access to information, and proficiency in Korean are the main factors affecting immigrant-origin youths' career prospects. For foreign-born immigrant-origin youths, according to the outcomes of the prior literature review, precarious sojourn status was the biggest impediment to establishing a long-term career in Korea. Fourth, the results of a national perception survey revealed a high proportion of answers in favor of immigrant-

origin youths addressing the needs produced by Korea's rapid aging and plummeting birth rates (e.g., having a positive influence on Korean society, serving as vital workers in industries experiencing a labor shortage). However, some respondents held a pessimistic view of immigrant-origin youths, believing that an increase in such youths could generate social conflict/chaos and increase the government's financial burden. Fifth, an analysis of policies for immigrant-origin youths revealed that, although they are incorporated into the central government's basic

plan, it is only sporadically in a minimal number of areas and/or in existing initiatives for the purpose of appearances. An analysis of foreign policies revealed that most countries that began to allow immigration much earlier than Korea (e.g., Germany, Canada, Sweden, and Australia) actively encourage immigrants to settle down by granting long-term stays to those in the country legally or with advanced academic degrees. Based on the aforementioned outcomes, this study suggests three primary initiatives, each encompassing a total of six specific tasks.

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

## Senior Researcher

Lee, Yoon-joo(Research Fellow)

## Cooperation Researcher

Choi, Yong-hwan(Research Fellow)



This research focuses on the government's youth policies to understand the meaning of 'fairness' as discussed in these policies and examines what young people, experts, and public officials perceive and aim for in these policies. The concept of 'fairness' carries various meanings in itself and is subject to different interpretations depending on the characteristics of the stakeholders. In particular, when this concept is combined with youth policies, it becomes difficult to reach a consensus in the process of establishing, implementing, and evaluating these policies. Through this study, the differences in the concept of 'fairness' in youth policy were analyzed, and the perceptions of fairness among young people, experts, and public officials were examined. This provided a basis for policy measures to realize the concept of 'fairness' in youth policies centered on national tasks.

First, the concept and meaning of social fairness were analyzed by examining how the discourse of fairness in youth policy is formed through secondary data and big data analysis. To establish empirical evidence, a survey and in-depth

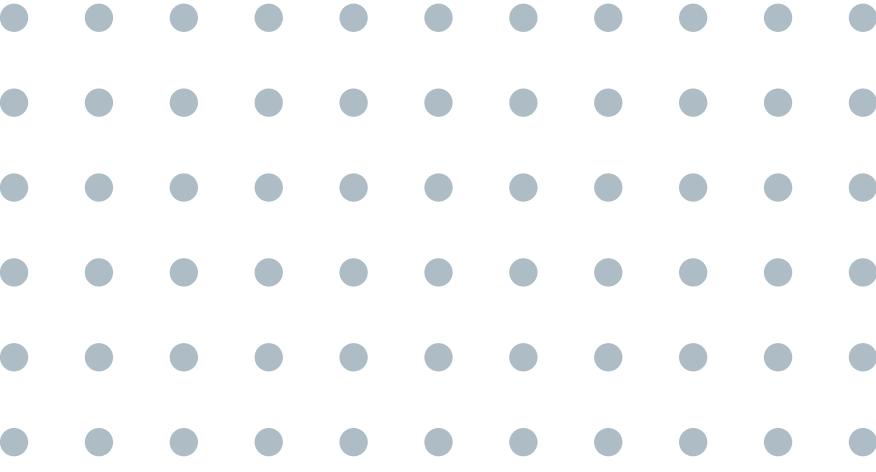
interviews were conducted with young people (aged 19-34) to analyze their perception of fairness. The direction of fairness in youth policy was also addressed based on the opinions of academics and policy experts. Finally, three seminars were held targeting young people, experts, and public officials, the main stakeholders in youth policy. Through these seminars, the thoughts and evaluations of fairness in youth policy among the stakeholders were analyzed, focusing on the concept of fairness as it appears in youth policies across various sectors.

Such analysis revealed that within the youth demographic, there are differences in the perception of fairness based on gender, age, and income. The meaning of fairness was also perceived differently among stakeholders in terms of the direction and objectives of youth policies in different sectors. Based on this, five policy tasks and fifteen detailed action tasks were established, focusing on education, employment, and housing, as measures for fair social entry for the youth.

# Appendix

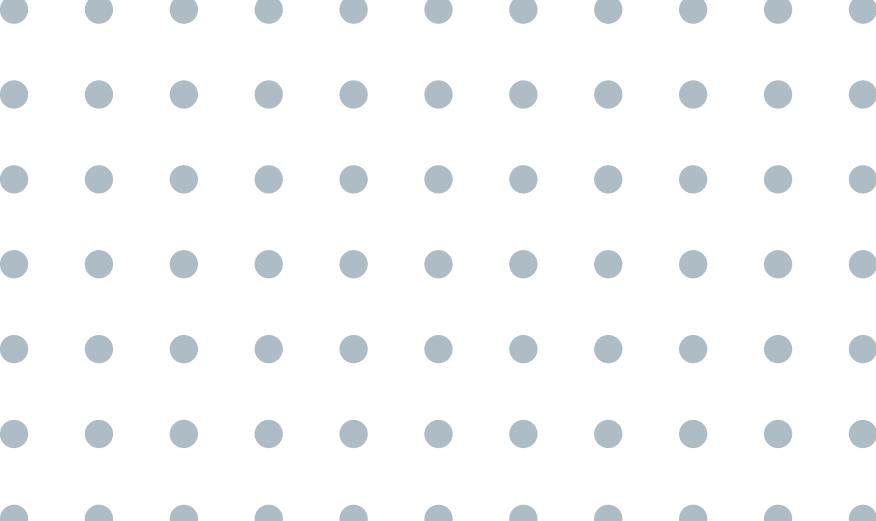
1. Organization
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2023)
5. List of Research Projects (2010-2022)

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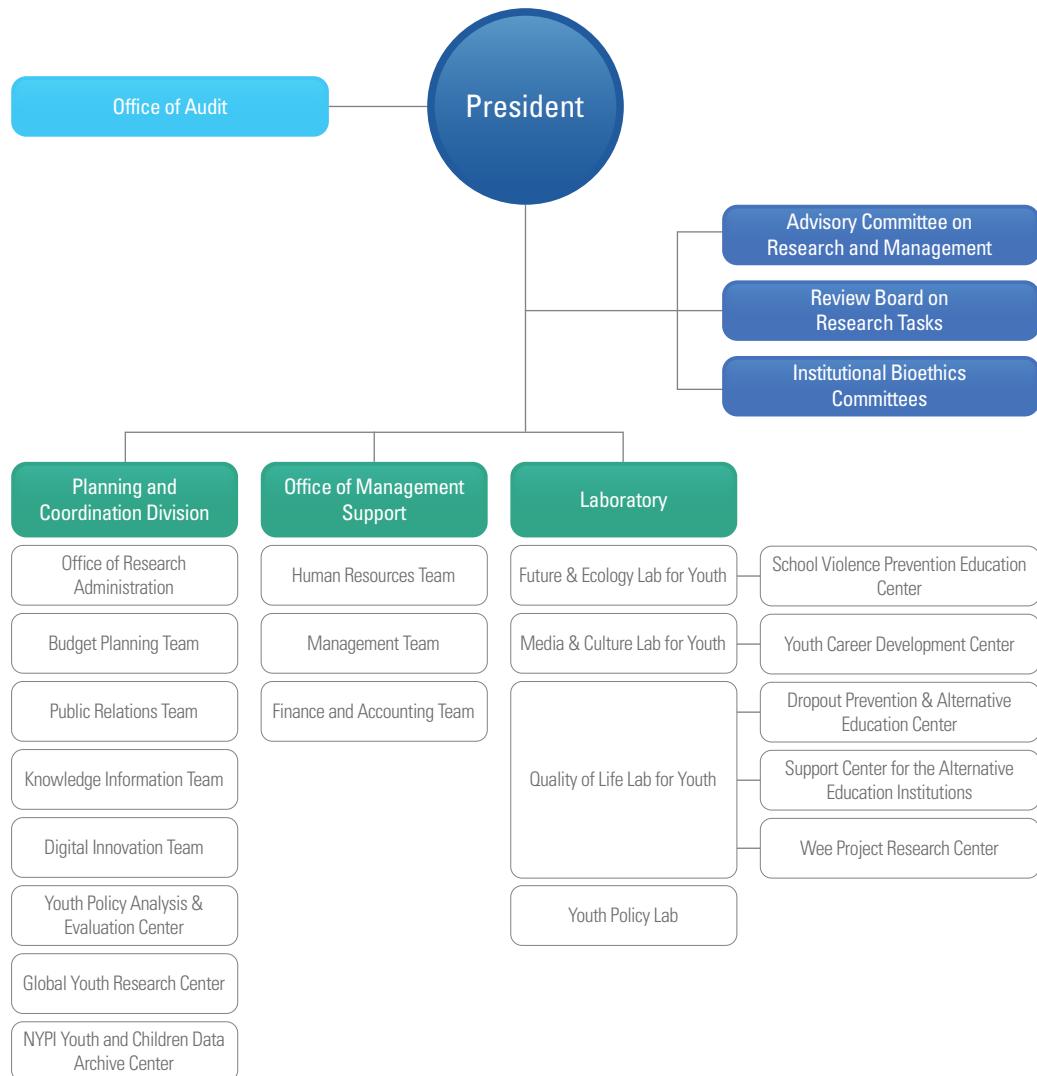
# 01

## Organization



## ◆ Organization

(As of. 2024)



## ◆ Personnel

(As of Aug. 2024, person)

Classification		Number of Persons
Research Personnel	Senior Research Fellow	32
	Research Fellow	7
	Associate Research Fellow	7
	Researcher	5
Administrative Personnel		23
Research Assistant / Operations Assistant		16
Total		90

## ◆ Future & Ecology Lab for Youth

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

## ◆ Media & Culture Lab for Youth

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

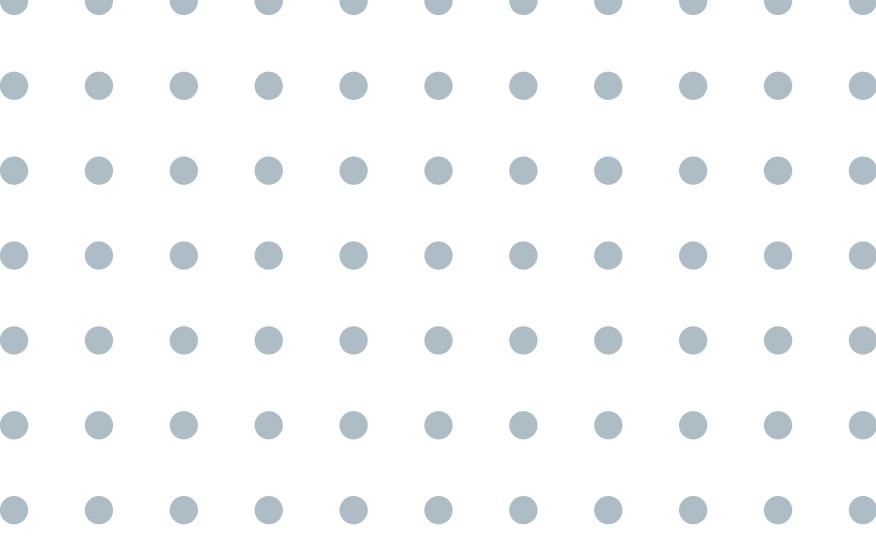
## ◆ Quality of Life Lab for Youth

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

## ◆ Youth Policy Lab

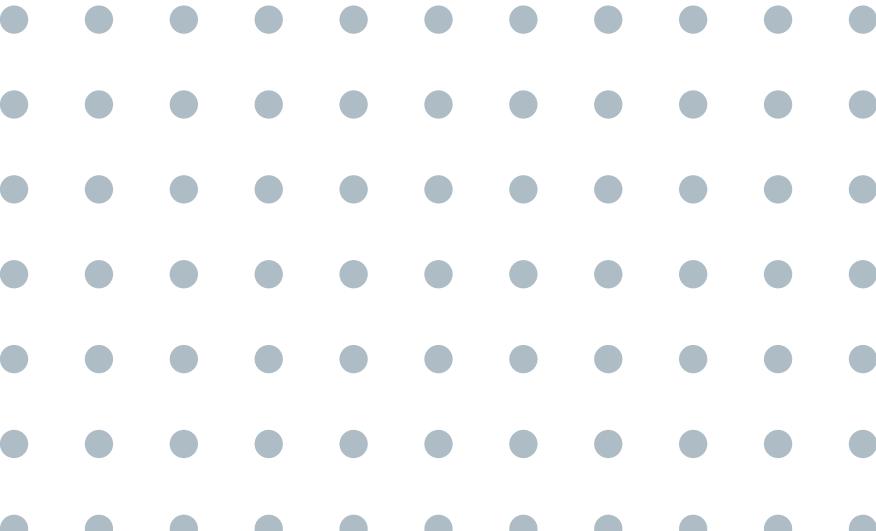
- Improve job and residential environments for youths
- Laws and policies for youths
- Youth welfare and culture

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# 02

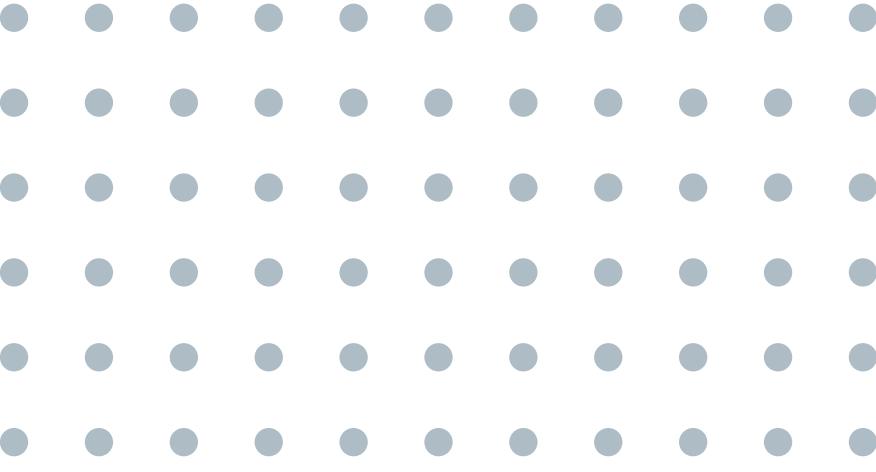
## List of Research Staff



Title	Name	Degree	Major	E-mail
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Planning and Coordination Division Chief/ Senior Research Fellow	Choi, Chang-wook	Ph.D. in Youth Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Future & Ecology Lab for Youth	Senior Research Fellow	Choi, In-jae	Ph.D. in Psychology	Mental health of youth, out of school youth, youth statistics and index research
	Senior Research Fellow	Ha, Hyeong-seok	Ph.D. in Economics	Applied Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics
	Senior Research Fellow	Hwang, Se-yeong	Ph.D. in Education	Environmental education, sustainable development and youth policy, qualitative research method
	Senior Research Fellow	Kim, Gi-heon	Ph.D. in Sociology	Youth competency, career education, youth transition to adulthood, educational sociology, occupational sociology, panel survey method research
	Senior Research Fellow	Kim, Jeong-suk	Ph.D. in Education	School to work, youth policy, qualitative research
	Senior Research Fellow	Kim, Ji-Gyeong	Ph.D. in Home Economics	Design and analysis of Youth Policy, Longitudinal study
	Senior Research Fellow	Lee, Gyeong-sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, leisure, culture, social issue, welfare
	Research Fellow	Choi, Jeong-won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes, Mental Health
	Research Fellow	Seo, Go-un	Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology	Child and youth development, Family dynamics, Fathering, Emerging adulthood
	Research Fellow	Yu, Min-sang	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Children's well-being and happiness, social service
Media & Culture Lab for Youth	Associate Research Fellow	Kim, Yun-hui	Ph.D. in Child and Family Studies	youth & young adult development/adjustment, development of problem behavior, early adversity, protective factors, longitudinal study
	Associate Research Fellow	Lee, In-yeong	Ph.D. in Education	Social Justice and Education, Education and Development
	Senior Research Fellow	Bae, Sang-ryul	Ph.D. in Journalism	Research Interest: media effects, media education, online communication, global communication, migrant youth
	Senior Research Fellow	Hwang, Jin-gu	ABD. in Politics	Research on after school youth policy and system
	Senior Research Fellow	Jwa, Dong-hun	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, educational welfare

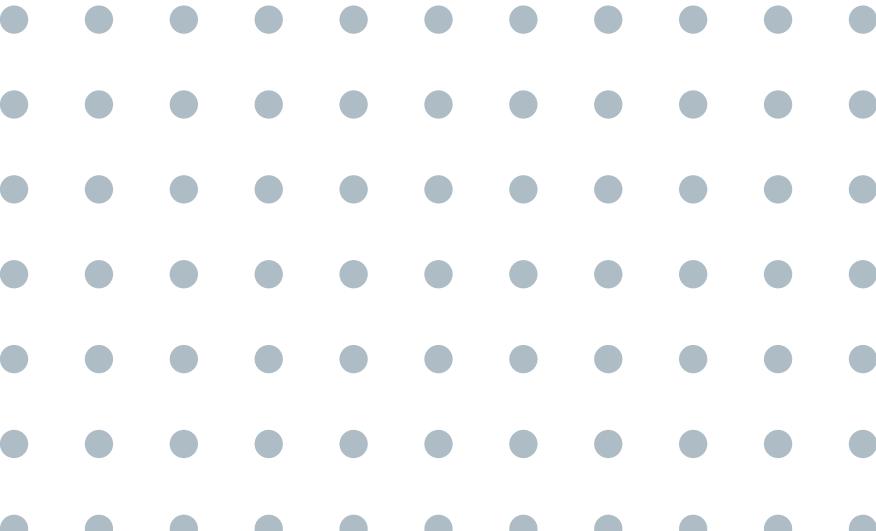
Title		Name	Degree	Major	E-mail
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	Research Fellow	Shin, Dong-hun	Ph.D. In Education	Educational policy : Transition from school to jobs	dhshin@nypi.re.kr
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Title		Name	Degree	Major	E-mail
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	Senior Research Fellow	Kim, Hyeong-ju	Ph.D. in Education	Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies	andrea@nypi.re.kr
	Senior Research Fellow	Kim, Ji-yeon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	okness@nypi.re.kr
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	Senior Research Fellow	Oh, Hae-seop	Ph.D. in Education	Youth's global capability development	ohs@nypi.re.kr
	Senior Research Fellow	Yang, Gye-min	Ph.D. in Psychology	Social and cultural psychology, multi-cultural background youth, Social integration of North Korean defectors	yangkm@nypi.re.kr
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## Publications



# Publications in 2023



## ◆ 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.



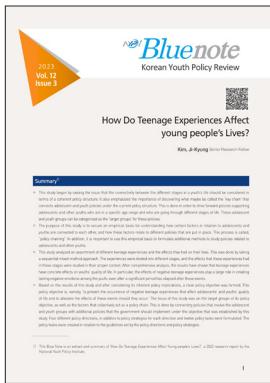
### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Issue&Policy

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



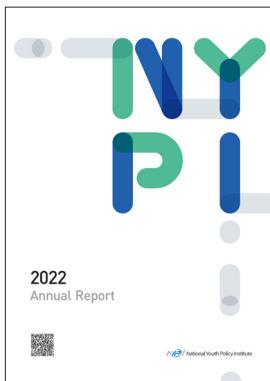
### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Statistics

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



### ◆ NYPI Bluenote : Korean Youth Policy Review

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



### ◆ NYPI Annual Report

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



### ◆ NYPI Newsletter

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

NYPI Research Projects

- A Study on Support Systems for Out-of School Youths in Local Communities V - Focusing on a Qualitative Panel Survey
- Qualitative Panel Survey Results of Out-of-School Youths
- How are teenagers in the middle and late teens spending their time outside of school?
- How are teenagers in the middle and late teens spending their time in school spending free time?
- Ways to Improve Social Support for Out-of-School Youths
- What are the results of the interview survey with on-site practitioners from support organizations for out-of-school youths?
- What are the survey results of on-site practitioners at Dream Centers?
- Policy Suggestions for the Healthy Growth and Independence of Out-of-School Youths

NYPI Publication

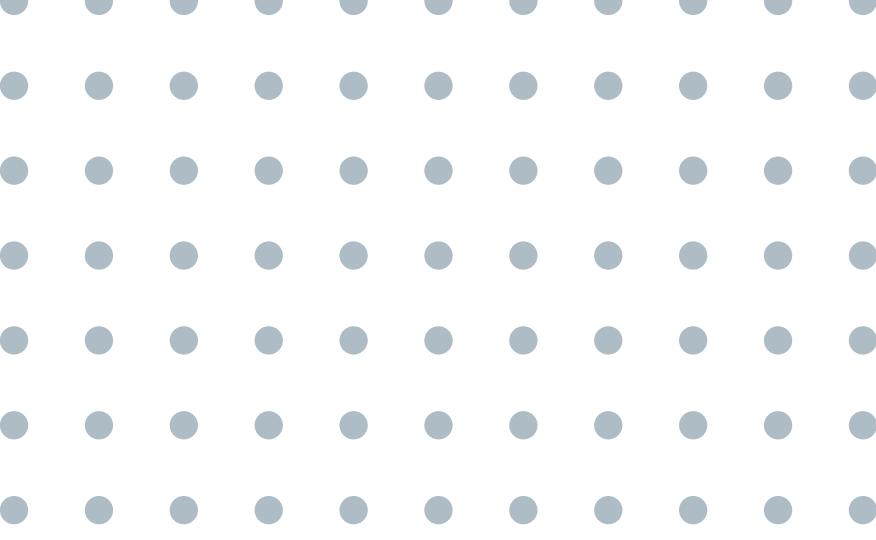
- Studies on Korean Youth
- Studies on Korean Youth
- Longitudinal relationships between origins and self-control amongst Korean school dropouts and their effects on risk behaviors during adolescence
- An analysis of contemporaneous and lagged effect of parental, peer and teacher support on the changing trajectory of happiness among Korean school dropouts
- The associations between daily life and a perceived sense of autonomy and control among Korean school dropouts during the COVID-19 pandemic

PDF Download

## ◆ NYPI English Newsletter

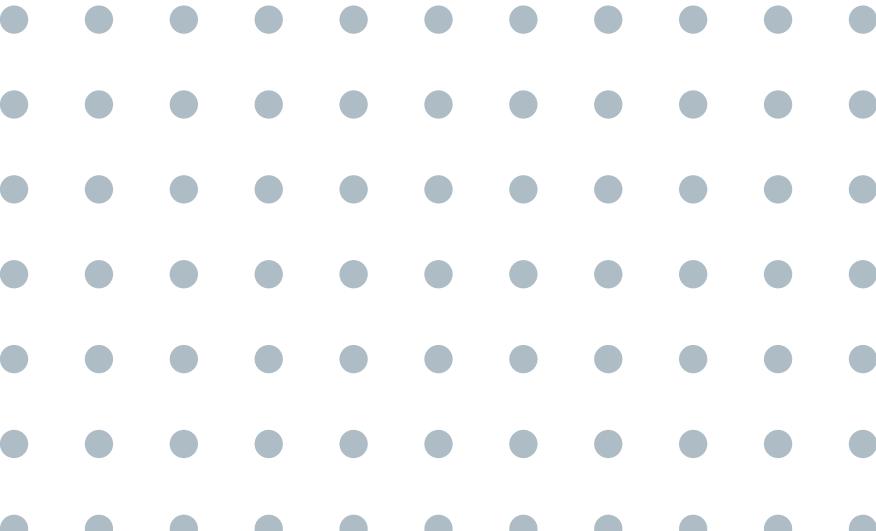
This monthly online newsletter features youth-related reports and issues as well as NYPI news.

nyri



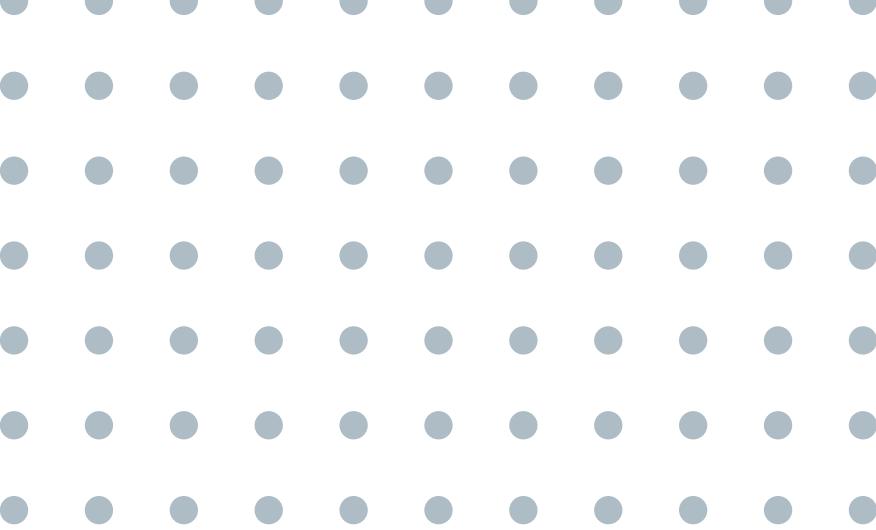
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## List of Conferences (2023)



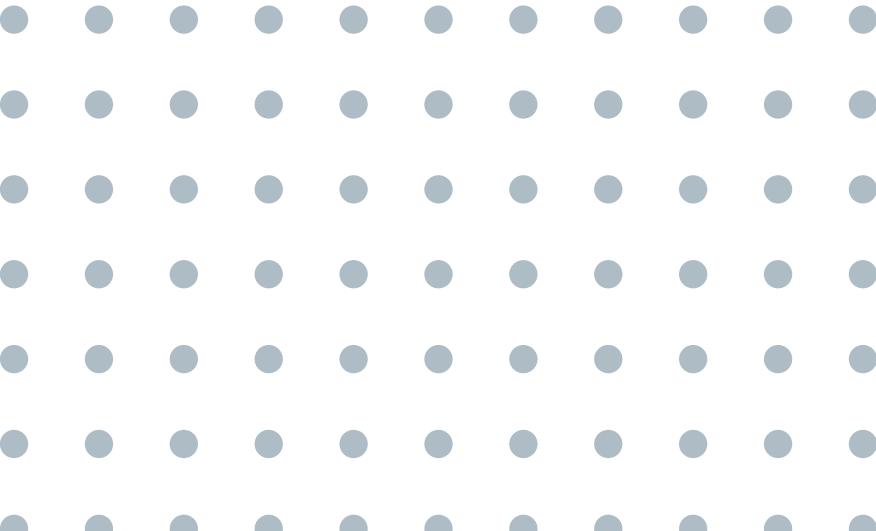
## List of Conferences (2023)

Date	Subject and Details
Apr. 25. 2023	The 49th Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 19. 2023	The 1st Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Jul. 04. 2023	The 50th Youth Policy Forum
Jul. 20. 2023	The 2nd Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Jul. 31. 2023	The 1st Online Talk Forum
Aug. 07. 2023	The 2nd Online Talk Forum
Aug. 18. 2023	The 3rd Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Aug. 24. 2023	The 51st Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 25. 2023	The 52nd Youth Policy Forum
Sep. 04. 2023	The 3rd Online Talk Forum
Nov. 13. 2023	The 5th Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Nov. 17. 2023	The 12nd Korean Children and Youth Panel Conference
Nov. 21. 2023	The 53rd Youth Policy Forum
Nov. 23. 2023	The 8th Korea-Russia Youth Expert seminar
Nov. 24-27. 2023	The 6th Korea-Japan Education Forum
Dec. 04. 2023	The 6th Global Youth Research Center colloquium
Dec. 07. 2023	The Youth Policy Forum



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## List of Research Projects (2010~2022)



# List of Research Projects (2010~2022)

## [2010]

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

## [2011]

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

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

## [2012]

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

## [2013]

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

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

## [2014]

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

## [2015]

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

## [2016]

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

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

## [2017]

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

## [2018]

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

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

## [2019]

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

## [2020]

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

## [2021]

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

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

## [2022]

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



