

2011 NYPI ANNUAL REPORT



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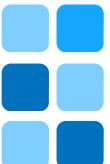
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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함.



Message from the President

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Message from the President

The National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) was founded to conduct research and scientific analysis that would empower the government with the information it needs to better develop governmental policies for youth and children and act as a dynamic force for the future development of Korea.



Since its foundation two decades ago, the NYPI has grown to become one of the most trusted centers for national policy research that specializes in youth and children.

More specifically, we have conducted studies in various areas in order to extend the boundaries of youth policy and provide reasonable alternatives to conventional policies.

At NYPI, we are committed to consistently improving the quality of our research and serving a vital role in preparing relevant national programs enabling youths and children to enjoy happy and healthy lives.

We are open to partnering with other institutions at home or abroad to exchange valuable information and achieve possible solutions.

Thank you for your interest in the National Youth Policy Institute. Your support enables us to continue to be a driving force in the advancement of our youth in the 21st century.

이재연

Jae Yeon Lee
President

Overview

Basis of Foundation

- **In July 1989**, the Korea Institute for Youth and Children (KIYC) was founded as a government-funded institute according to Article 19 of the “Youth Development Law.”
- **In January 1993**, KIYC was extended and reorganized as the Korea Institute for Youth Development (KIYD) by Article 50 of “Youth Basic Law.”
- **In January 1999**, KIYD was reorganized as a government-funded research institute under the office of the Prime Minister according to the “Act on the Establishment, Management and Promotion of Government-Funded Research Institute.”
- **In May 2007**, KIYD was renamed the National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI).

Objectives

- To conduct research and develop programs that improve youth's potentiality and enhance their social environment
- To contribute to the advancement of youth in taking proactive and autonomous roles in life

Principal Functions

- Researching, consulting, analyzing and evaluating youth-related policies
- Supporting and consulting non-government youth-related organizations
- Promoting cooperation for youth development between civil and governmental sectors and among corporate, academic and research fields



I . Research Projects in 2011

1. Youth Policy Research

2. Child Policy Research

3. Statistical Research

Youth Policy Research

1



Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers Ⅱ

Hyung-Joo Kim* & Jee-Youn Lim**

The purpose of this research is to construct the best quality management system by developing a model for evaluation of youth centers. It aims to contribute to healthy development of the youth as one of the national policy priorities by facilitating the youth center operations as well as by optimizing the center utilization by clients.

First, this study reviews theoretical literatures on the conceptual grounds for institutional evaluation, identifies current conditions and problems of the youth centers, presents the condition and history of the youth center evaluation, and finds implications from the first year research. Second, this study designs a basic evaluation system, an evaluation domain, and evaluation indicators of youth centers. This evaluation model is founded on Stufflebeam's CIPP model, which modifies the IPP model to accommodate the unique background and the purpose of youth centers. This evaluation model is constructed in 3 steps, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation, to which an additional step of specialized program evaluation is added. Third, it investigates and analyzes validity and weight values of the evaluation model to verify its propriety and evaluative capability. Fourth, a field evaluation manual was developed and applied to pilot tests. Pilot tests were implemented in 8 youth centers. The final evaluation indicators were determined through an analysis of the outcomes from pilot tests.

Finally, policy implications are proposed for quality management of youth centers, effective application of evaluation results, and enhancement of the administrative accountability of central and local governments.

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Development of a Community – Based Operational Model for Experience – Based Creative Activity I

Kibong Lee* & Hyun-Cheol Kim**

The purpose of this research project is to develop an operational model for experience-based creative activity program that takes advantage of regional and community resources.

Theoretical reviews and discussions drew some preliminary conclusions that need to be applied to the experiment: (a) it is essential to get participants motivated at the initial stage of experiment in order to achieve the ultimate goals of having them cultivate their creativity, capability, and positive personality on their own, (b) participants should be provided with needs-based activities in order to get motivated, and (c) regional resources should be fully and organically interrelated with the operation of activity program.

Based on these theoretical assumptions, we designed both a short-term and a long-term operational program and experience-based creative activities.

Some successful examples from Japan and Ireland such as [Try やる(yaru) Week] and [Period for Integrated Study] (Japan) or [Transition Year] (Ireland) heighten the possibility of success of the operational program model prepared for this research project. These examples also suggest that the future policy should be more focused on the development of needs-based, community-connected, long-term, and experience-based activity programs.

The results from a nation-wide survey that involved 1st graders, 7th graders, and

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10th graders from various regions and teachers who have experiences with experience-based creative activity program demonstrate that there is a high demand for needs-based activity programs and connection between school and community.

We applied a pilot operational program to coordinating agents and schools selected for this project in two regions of the metropolitan area, and developed a model that facilitates connection between experience-based creative activities and community resources at the beginning stage of the operation. The schools' support for the activity program has increased, and the community's recognition of the coordinating agents has been enhanced during the pilot intervention.

From the application of the designed model were made the following conclusions: First, a master plan should be developed by both the central government and the community government in order to promote community-based creative activity program. Second, developing community-based coordinating agents is important. Third, supervising authority and experts consulting system for the community coordinating agents is required. Fourth, diverse methods of operating experience-based creative activity program should be developed. Fifth, funds for promoting community-based activity programs are needed. Sixth, personal support system for the participating coordinators and teachers should be developed.

A Study on Introducing Accreditation System for Youth Facilities: Focusing on Youth Centers and Youth Cultural Centers

Young Im Maeng* & Hye-Young Jo**

This study was conducted to prepare policy plans for introducing accreditation system on youth facilities, which aim to secure public reliability and quality control. In order to pursue the goal of this study, major examples of domestic and foreign accreditation systems and related literature were reviewed. In addition, survey and in-depth interview data were collected from youth leaders who worked in the youth facilities including youth centers and youth cultural centers, youth participants who used the facilities, and local government officers who were in charge of the local youth policy.

The results from the research are as follows. First, the proper type of accreditation system needs to be institution based. Second, while objects that have to be accredited should cover all of the youth facilities, it is recommended that mandatory system should be gradually developed from their voluntary participation. Third, the scope of accreditation needs to be comprehensive. Fourth, the way of accrediting should be inclusive. Fifth, the operating body of this system should be the government and executive agency. Sixth, it is appropriate that accreditation procedure is run through 5 stages and 2 processes: application for certification, improving facility to be certified, visitation the center and a series of objection, deliberation for certificating, and consulting process after being certified as well as accreditation. Seventh, accreditation standards should be separated in common criteria (which are applied to all the

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facilities) and specific criteria (which are varying with each facility's properties). Additionally, we need several prerequisite tasks to be solved prior to introducing accreditation system. First, we need social consensus on necessity and validity of the accreditation system for youth facilities. Second, legal basis and budget are required. Third, operating system and reliable standards should be prepared. Fourth, rational procedure of certification should be established. Fifth, we need to constitute the operating body. Sixth, post consulting system should be planned. Seventh, trial period and continuous appeal to the public are needed. Eighth, new accreditation system needs to be related with current evaluation system on youth facilities and certification system on youth activities.

A Study on the Analysis and Development of the International Youth Exchange Policy

Chul-Kyung Yoon* & In-Soon Shin**

This study aims to analyze the current status, performance, and problems of the international youth exchange policy, and provide strategies for future advancement.

The international youth exchange policy and its implementation system remained unstable for the last 20 years largely because of frequent reorganizations and administrative transitions. A youth exchange center was commissioned but its understaffing and meager budget have hindered it from fully functioning as a control tower to manage and coordinate youth exchange policies.

According to the survey of participants of the 2010 International Exchange, the most frequently recognized effect of participation was 'broadened cultural perspectives,' followed by 'the chance for communication and networking,' and 'opportunities for sincere reflection on life.' Participants differed in improvements in their knowledge of international exchange and the global competence depending on the types of programs they participated in and what their motives were.

Advancement of the youth exchange policy requires systematic management of the program outcomes. However, the Government has delegated the operation and dispersed the resources to small organizations that deemed to be able to carry out an exchange program, which makes it difficult for the outcomes to be optimized.

Evaluation of the current state of international youth exchange programs revealed poor selection of participants, which resulted in overrepresentation of students of universities and high schools, and participants from the capital city or metropolitan

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areas. Participation of the socially under-privileged population was also inadequate.

Exchange services in Germany the UK, and other countries in the EU promote social integration as program priority, extending the support for the disadvantaged population such as immigrants or multicultural families. We need to develop programs particularly for underrepresented age and socioeconomic groups.

At the outset, establishing a unit exclusively commissioned for youth exchange, refined vision and the master plan, systematic evaluation plan and PR solution, specialist training, revision of existing programs and development of new programs are imperative.

A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test (KYMT)

Chang Wook Choi*

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Research Projects in 2011

This study aims to develop standardized Korea Youth Morality Test (KYMT) that systematically measures the levels of Korean youth's morality. In the first year study for this goal, subcomponents of the youth's morality and its constituents were set up and primary feasibility study was conducted to validate the first draft of the test. In this research, literature reviews, collaborative studies, and preliminary studies were conducted. A policy council and expert's cooperative approaches were also operated.

The results of the first year study are as follows.

First, the subcomponents of morality and its constituents were constructed. The study was conducted based on Rest's Four Components. The Rest's model is consisted of moral sensitivity, moral judgment, moral motivation, and moral character and each factor has its own elements. Therefore KYMT is developed to measure youth morality based on the four components of the model: moral sensitivity, moral judgment, moral motivation, and moral character.

Second, a framework for development of the Youth Morality Test was created, using Rest's Four Components as its core. Because most existing tests were mainly centered on moral judgment, this study utilized established tools such as K-DIT standardized by Yong Lin Moon (2011) who modified the test to suit for Korean conditions. In addition, tests for measuring moral sensitivity, moral motivation, and

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moral character were newly created in this study. Dilemmas of each component are made of situations that can be experienced by Korean youths.

Third, a test for youth morality was developed. Directions for devising of the test and the first draft were suggested, which were revised after being reviewed by the research council and the expert committee. Especially school teachers and students participated in examining the first draft. While DIT was used in moral judgment measures, three new dilemmas needed to be created for each of other component measures. Newly created dilemmas for moral sensitivity measures included: an errand for his (her) friend, an urgent performance assessment, and lunch hour. Dilemmas created for moral motivation measures included: Sangjae's choice, broken art work, and a happening on a bus. Dilemmas created for moral character measures included: going to a concert, mother's errand, in PC room. Each dilemmas was followed by two questions. In particular respondents' false answers were verified by fake items.

Fourth, the first pilot test was conducted. Although the reliability of moral character was so higher than .08, the items regarding a errand for his (her) friend are inappropriate. The dilemma of friend's errand is needed to change in second year study. In moral judgment, the reliability (.62) was higher than the reliability measure of K-DIT (.52) which was carried out by Prof. Yong Lin Moon in 1994 and similar with K-DIT (.61) in 2011. Moral motivation's reliability was .858. The factor analysis results, however, did not support moral motivation's three component models. The second year study would need to be performed based on the fact that Rest's disciples have measured moral motivation with one-factor model. The case of moral character was higher than .70. According to the results of factor analysis, items concerning mother's errand were proved to be not proper, so it is needed to be changed in second year research.

Fifth, directions of study and tasks to be solved were proposed for next year's study. Past studies should include recent research trends such as presentations in the world Commission on Ethics. Reliability and validity of research tools need to be improved. It is also required that dilemma in the test are refined and the number of questions have to be adjusted. The correlation among Rest's four components and criterion for evaluation of the test's results are also requested.

The completed test tools will be utilized as follows.

First, central government agencies such as Ministry of Education, Science and Technology can use this test. They can make use of the test to set the directions of

policy, monitor and assess their program, suggest needs to conduct longitudinal study, compare Korean youth's morality and those of advanced countries, support the policy for improvement of youth morality and so on.

Second, academic world can participate subsequent study for standardizing youth morality test tools, develop and revise curricula and program for achieving improvement of youth morality, and identify policy issues.

Third, schools, institutions and organizations specializing in youth could utilize the test. It could provide database for improving school curricula, assessing the outcomes for moral education, verifying programs that are related to increase youth's personality and creative activity. And finally it would be useful in raising financial assistance for youth's program and designing plan concerning youth's activity.

Transition from Youth to Adulthood II

Sun-Young Ahn* & Heui Jin Kim**

This study is a 2-year project and in the first year, we examined the demographic changes in the transition to adulthood and the social and economic factors that are related to its changing patterns. We found that over the last few decades, there have been significant changes in the density and complexity of transition to adulthood in South Korea. Economic and social factors that are causing these changes include the expansion of secondary and higher education, the decline in the youth labor market, and the increase in the labor participation of women. Major shifts including weaker normative controls on behavior and greater individualization are also related to the new patterns of transition to adulthood. The purpose of this year's study is to examine how Korean youth perceive their current status, the criteria that they have for adulthood and age norms for transition markers such as completion of schooling, entrance into the labor force, formation of partnerships, the onset of childbearing and parenting, and movement from parental household. In addition, the primary interest in the study is the generation comparisons in the criteria of adulthood and the age norms for the adult roles mentioned above. Through this effort, we intend to identify the values and beliefs regarding transition to adulthood and its changing patterns in South Korea.

One of the main concepts of this study is Arnett's 'emerging adulthood.' Emerging adulthood refers to a time period between adolescence and adulthood. According to Arnett, emerging adulthood is a period that exists only in cultures that postpone the entry into adult roles and responsibilities until well past the late teens. We explored

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whether the characteristics of emerging adulthood are relevant to applied for Korean youth and compared its findings with those of other countries.

In addition, factor analysis was conducted to examine the relevance of the Arnett's battery for Koreans regarding the characteristics of emerging adulthood and the criteria for adulthood.

Policy recommendations are articulated in various areas including education, employment, housing, family, and socal welfare that would help facilitate the transition to adulthood of Korean youth.

Child Policy Research

2



A Study on a Plan to Vitalize Management of Community-Based Youth Study Rooms

Eugene Lee* & Young-Gi Kim**

This study starts with the recognition of a need to review the potential for the youth study room project, which has been supported by the government since 1989 but has been transferred to local governments and thus has not been reflected in the government's budget since 2011, to become a sustainable community-based youth project. Accordingly, a plan to vitalize the management of community-based youth study rooms is to be offered by identifying the problems with the actual management status of the youth study rooms, analyzing the duplication and differentiation among youth support projects that are similar to the youth study room project, and conducting a diagnosis and evaluation of the value and limitations of the youth study room project.

As approaches to achieve this objective of the study, a survey was conducted of actual youth study rooms (302 rooms), a case study was conducted on exemplary youth study rooms (5 rooms), and a survey was conducted targeting the employees of youth study rooms (302 persons) and the youth using youth study room (1,264 persons).

The main results of this study are as follows. The research on actual youth study rooms found that many are in poor condition. In farm/mountain/fishing villages or lower income areas, the youth study room frequently functions as the only space for learning·culture·information. Most of the people in charge of youth study rooms want them to maintain their current status, providing a learning space and focusing on learning support, and the necessity of establishing an ordinance to prepare a legal basis

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was suggested.

The case study showed an overriding opinion among youth study room employees that the youth study rooms are really necessary in society, and should continue to exist because they have been very significant for youth living in less favored areas and vulnerable youth, and unconditional stop of national treasury or planned budget cuts should be withdrawn.

A survey of youth study room workers showed that 76% of youth study rooms have been run 'for at least five years,' and that 91.7% of workers thought there was a high necessity for youth study rooms. The main function of a youth study room was shown as 'offering a self-regulating learning space,' and the currently operating programs are mainly focusing on 'Support for Learning.' Only 9.2% wanted to change facilities, and 71.1% wanted to maintain the current condition. In response to a question about switching facilities, the preference by facility was as follows: After-school Youth Academy (30.7%), House for Youth Culture (25.2%), and Local Children's Center (24.9%).

Through a survey targeting the youth users of the youth study rooms, it was found that the average use period was about 26 months and 25 days. It was shown that youth used it for about 3 hours and 20 minutes each time. In response to a question regarding the motive for using a study room, motives related to learning (help for learning: 33.2%, space for study: 19.9%, information·data: 6.6%) accounted for the majority of respondents. The satisfaction in use was shown that 74.5% of respondents were satisfied. As for the satisfaction by area, offering a self-regulating learning space (82.0%) had the highest satisfaction. Approximately 90% of respondents answered a question on the necessity of a youth study room, and were looking forward to improvements in the diversity of activities, the facilities and environment.

As these results indicate, the youth study room workers and the youth using the study rooms have a high level of interest, but it is difficult to maintain the current status of youth study rooms with no national treasury support. As a realistic plan to vitalize youth study rooms, a switch to similar facilities that can be provided with national support or the reestablishment of youth study rooms by characterizing their functions can be considered. To switch to Local Children's Centers, After-school Academies for Youth, or a small library; or, to reestablish the youth study room into a 'youth self-access center or local youth center (tentatively named),' the following prompt political judgments and drastic support should be considered.

First, within this year every city and province in the country should go through necessary administrative procedures, such as reporting facilities, through cooperation with city·district(gun)·borough(gu) if possible by conducting a survey regarding a switch to similar facilities, i.e., switching existing youth study rooms into local children's centers, after-school academies for youth, or small libraries, or by deriving a plan to keep the youth study rooms.

Second, when youth study rooms are switched to local children's centers, the Ministry of Gender Equality & Family should promptly report the fact to local governments in cooperation with the Ministry of Health & Welfare so that the local children's centers can be supported in the same manner as existing ones. If the national funding is not sufficient to meet the operating expenses for local children's centers in 2012, both ministries should cooperate to reflect it in the 2012 revised supplementary national treasury.

Third, the Ministry of Gender Equality & Family should initiate a project with a new identity that offers the opportunity of cultural experience activities for youth as well as learning support, such as 'Youth Self-access Center' or 'Local Youth Center,' which can become part of policy when a youth study room is run by a local government's own budget like the Seoul Metropolis, while leading local governments to switch youth study rooms into other facilities with similar functions.

Analysis of Children and Youth Living Status by Family Type and Research on Countermeasures

Yun-Sook Sung* & Young Han Kim**

This study aims to seek measures for the children and youth to grow as stable and healthy people in the society by understanding the living status of children/youth by various family types, investigating problems in their living, and seeking social support measures for children/youth by family types. Major methods of research include document research, surveys, case studies, consultation meetings with specialists and workshops.

Major results of the study are as follows. A total of 9,396 elementary, middle and high school students were surveyed for the analysis of children and youth living status by the family types. First of all, the cases of families with both parents showed more positive results compared with other family types in most of surveyed areas such as lives in a family and a school. Therefore, in the cases of both parents family, preventive welfare is necessary such as measures to prevent family problems caused by working parents and to prevent divorces, separate living or violence in family. The most problematic family type is one-parent family. Children in such a family type are confirmed to need more concerns and considerations in all surveyed areas compared with children in other types of families as they showed lower satisfaction in the family and school and lower participation in the local community events and also form negative relationship with their neighbors. An interesting result is that children and youth in families raised by grandparents show remarkably positive results compared with the families with one parents. Of course, it is inevitable to show

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less satisfaction in the family relationship compared with the families with both parents.

It is because they are separated from the direct love from parents. However, children in families raised by grandparents don't generally show serious deviation phenomena, and in most of human relationship, they are confirmed to show similar to or even more positive than families with both parents. Especially, the human relationship in the local community shows more positive results than the children in families with both parents. Most of all, it is noteworthy that the participation rate of children raised by grandparents showed the lowest in terms of anti-social behaviors such as violence, threat, extortion, and curse related with criminal behaviors. Furthermore, it is also confirmed that in terms of serious criminal behaviors such as violence or extortion, children with grandparents show 2~3 times lower rate than children in families with one parent. Such results show important implication that the role of grandparents is not really small in the education of children and youth. Based on the research results, suggestions have been presented tailored to family types to conform to the characteristics of family types.

A Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents

In Jae Choi* & Sang-Hyun Mo**

The study understands mental health of children and adolescents in our nation and has the purpose to prepare improvement policy by analyzing support policy and situation of laws and regulations to enhance mental health of children.

The study method conducted the research with literature research, consultation meeting of experts, nationwide survey, and cooperation research and other study promotion method induced policy implications through experts workshop for the policy improvement of children and adolescents' mental health, and the efficiency of the proposed policy plan was considered through policy meeting with government department promoting the policy.

The study was performed by dividing to three areas. First, nationwide survey was conducted to understand children and adolescents' mental health. Through this, the objective materials were acquired to understand the main problems and change degree in our children and adolescents' mental health. Second, by analyzing the existing policy and problems in the policy area of children and adolescents' mental health, improvement task and policy alternatives were prepared. Finally, by systematically analyzing diverse laws relating to children and adolescents' mental health, it induced issues and considered problems on the policy promotion by laws relating to children and adolescents' mental health. To prepare improvement plan of law and regulation, and current enhancement policy of children and adolescents' mental health, it investigated overseas policy and legislation cases relating to law and regulation and

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prepared actual improvement plan of relating law and regulation, and policy enhancing children and adolescents' mental health through Delphi investigation reflecting field experts' opinions and interview of FGI group.

The study was conducted with the above research contents as the center and suggested results understanding and analyzing current policy, law and regulation relating to children and adolescents' mental health promotion and national and international cases.

Based on the results, improvement plans in the aspect of future necessary policy, law and regulation were suggested.

Statistical Research

3



A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-Cultural Families Ⅱ

Kye-Min Yang* & Seung-Kyoung Kim**

As Korean society is becoming more multi-national, multi-racial, and multi-cultural, more people have diverse background. Therefore, it is very important for adolescents from multi-cultural families to grow up as healthy individuals to naturally adapt and integrate into Korean mainstream society. Nevertheless, our society has developed negative stereotypes and prejudices toward the adolescents from multi-cultural families in terms of child development such as delay development or inadequate development to function in the society. This is due to many research in the past that have not thoroughly consider the various factors involving in the development of children and adolescents from multi-cultural families and simply compare the children and adolescents from multi-cultural families to non multi-cultural families. Thus, we start this research from the limitations of past studies.

The aim of this research is (a) to analyze the similarities and differences of children and adolescents development in multi-cultural families versus non multi-cultural families, (b) to examine and analyze the factors that influence the children and adolescents developmental behaviors in both groups, and (c) to draw up proper policy measures to support children and adolescents from multi-cultural families.

For the purpose, we have collected data from 4th grade of elementary school students and their mothers (N=1,600 pair). The results are as follow. First, there were different developmental characteristics depending on their mother's home country, mother's educational level, and the family's income. Second, the children from multi-cultural

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families were greatly influenced by their parent's psychological and behavioral condition. Third, children and adolescent from multi-cultural families were more positive in several developmental factors than children and adolescent from low income families. As a result, the development of children may be different by their background factors. Therefore, it is vital to seriously consider the background factors such as parents' educational level and social class when providing support for children and adolescent from multi-cultural families instead of labeling or grouping them into one category.

A Panel Survey on Children & Youth in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities Ⅱ: Focusing on the Community Child Centers, After-School Academies and Residential Care Facilities

Jin-Ku Hwang* & Hae-Yeon Lee**

The purpose of this study is to conduct a longitudinal survey on the developmental process among the children and youths in socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities and to collect and analyse the data on the developmental characteristics and life changes in their growth process and the effectiveness of the policies and programs for them.

For this purpose, 1,000 children and youths from the Community Child Centers, After-School Academies, and Residential Care Facilities nationwide were selected to establish the study panel in 2011, and the data on their everyday lives and attitudes were collected and analyzed. Especially, these data were compared with those from the Korean Children and Youth Panel Study (KCYPS) in order to explore the differences in these two samples. The comparative analyses with the participants from the low income families in the Korean Children and Youth Panel Study were also conducted. In addition, the survey on 517 workers in these facilities was conducted to find out the overall features on facility managements.

The main results from the comparison of this panel with that of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Study are as follows:

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First, compared to those in the KCYPS panel, the proportion of those living with parents in the socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities was lower, and the educational attainments of their parents were found to be lower. Second, the percentage of those who did not attend any private educational facilities in the socially disadvantaged panel was 76.8%, while the percentage in the low income families in KCYPS was 24.2%, and that in the general KCYPS was 11.5%. Third, the subjective evaluation of their own health status did not show any difference across those comparison groups, which implies the positive influence of meals and activity-managements provided in the facilities on the health of children and youths. Fourth, in relation to the media use, the percentage of those who did not use computers at all was 10.4 in the socially disadvantaged panel, while they were 2.9% in the low income families in KCYPS, and 3.5% in the general KCYPS. This shows the information divide across the socioeconomic status of families. Fifth, those in the socially disadvantaged panel were found to have higher tendency to observe school rules compared to those in other panels. Sixth, those in KCYPS have higher levels of resilience than those in the socially disadvantaged panel. In addition, the Community Child Centers and After-School-Academies were found to have the trusting environments in which parents could leave their children after school, and those in the socially disadvantaged panel had more active attitudes towards participating in volunteer activities.

In order to provide effective cares and services to the children and youths from the socially disadvantaged backgrounds, it is imperative to conduct a systematic longitudinal study on their growth and development, through which the national policies on them should be established from the long-term perspective and the evaluation of the effectiveness of these policies should be continued.

Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift

Kyung-Jun Kim* & Hae-Sub Oh**

This study was conducted to develop actual policy alternatives for activating youth mentoring. The youth mentoring specialist group consisting of 10 specialists from various fields was formed to proceed more effectively. The research team first shared the consciousness of the problem with youth mentoring and policy alternatives - which were based on the policy alternatives developed in 2010. Policy alternatives in 8 areas, were finally proposed and developed through exploring the concreting processes of new policy alternatives.

Although Korea has been pushing forward with various kinds of mentoring projects for multi-cultural youth, north-defecting youth, youth from low-income families, and delinquent youth - initiated by various government organizations including the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Gender Equality & Family, the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Employment and Labor, those projects are sporadic and not systematic at this moment.

In the U.S., the mentoring support system is systematically established, and innovative programs regarding youth mentoring have been experimentally operated. Some of them include e-mentoring, peer mentoring, group mentoring, team mentoring, alternative delivery type and structure, tailored service for specific population and cultural group such as children of lawbreakers, etc.

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The state government of Victoria, Australia supported 2.5 million U.S. dollars. for the plan of establishing mentoring capabilities to support youth mentoring for 3 years from 2005 and for 4 years from 2008~2009 to 2011~2012, the state government plans to provide 3.9 million U.S. dollars for education, employment and training.

For the activation of a Korean youth mentoring program, the following policy tasks must be performed:

- the establishment and operation of an integrated, cooperative youth mentoring support center,
- establishment of superior mentors and specialized manpower fostering,
- introduction of a creative youth mentoring incentive system,
- support in establishing the youth mentoring area and program system,
- execution of a youth mentoring participation registration system to enhance social credibility,
- the establishment of an e-monitoring system of youth mentoring,
- the development of an evaluation index,
- the establishment of a social support network in the areas of study, career path, leisure activities, emotions, psychology, administration, and financial systems,
- the improvement of laws and regulations related to youth mentoring.

A Study of the New System for Statistics on Youth and Children in Korea

Ki-Hun Kim*

This study aims to investigate the currents status and problems of youth and children-related statistical data in Korea and propose the new system for statistics on youth and children to support the evidence-based policy.

According to a review on the designated statistics on youth and children, a total of 27 different statistics are available, which account for 0.3% of total designated statistics. The designated statistics mean that the Commissioner of the National Statistical Office publicly designates and announces.

Administrative statistics on youth and children didn't yet introduce the online system for gathering the information. Survey statistics on youth and children was limited to establish a scientific ground for establishment of youth and children-related policies due to too many non-periodic surveys and a lack of periodic surveys on youth and children.

This study suggests on the classification of statistics on youth and children through a Delphi survey as follows; (a) population and family, (b) education and competencies, (c) health and psychology, (d) care and safety, (e) activities and culture, (f) welfare and right, (g) delinquency and crime, (h) career and job, (i) policy and infrastructure.

In this study, in addition, a youth and children statistics system establishment plan has been proposed. Moreover, it offers information analysis services through which statistical information users can process the information as they want to use statistical table analysis functions after configuring data based on the OLAP (online analytical processing).

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The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010

Kyeong-Sang Lee*, Chong Won Yi**,
Hye-Jeong Baek*** & Ji Young Kim****

This study aims firstly to establish the primary results of 2010 as a final statistical data together with data guides using the methods of punching, setting concluding samples, data cleaning, weighing and to hold colloquiums, seminars on the methodology of data analysis, and the first panel symposium applying the established data. This study also aims to implement a second follow-up survey followed by the first survey in 2010 to the identical adolescents surveyed in 2010 and their guardians.

The first-year survey results in 2010 showed that 82.0% of elementary school first-grade panel, 85.0% of elementary school fourth-grade panel, and 87.0% of middle school first-grade panel were successful with this survey. Data cleaning and weighting were carried out to those successful survey data. Users of the data were given user guides and code books that were prepared and the concluding data were made in three types using SPSS, SAS, and STATA, respectively, and were presented to the users.

Colloquiums on using the first-year data were held two times and a seminar on the methodology of panel data analysis focusing on latent growth models took place. The first panel symposium using the first-year data under the joint auspices of related academies and the symposium results was published in the form of a symposium sourcebook. And, research brief was prepared and published along with a

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basic analysis report. Lastly, data guides and concluding data were rendered accessible to pertinent researchers for their thesis preparation use.

Those selected elementary school first-grade, elementary school fourth-grade, middle school second-grade panels were subject to the second-year follow-up survey from the mid September to the end of November. The inquiry contents were modified to become the second-year research. Data were collected by visiting schools for elementary school first-grade students and by interviewing individually for elementary school fourth-grade and middle school first-grade students. Telephone contact, gift-giving events, newsletters distribution, panel survey homepage establishment, and special management for potential aberrant panel were implemented as ways to manage samples.

A Study on the Current Status of Korean Child and Youth Rights I

Hee-Jin Lim* & Hyun-Shin Kim**

The purposes of this study are to provide objective data that can show the status of children's and youth's rights in Korea and to contribute to the provision of an integrated and systematic monitoring mechanism of children's and youth's rights conditions.

First of all, we modified the indicator system based on the clusters system of UNCRC. Among the 8 clusters, this study defined 5 clusters for "Civil Rights and Freedoms," "Family Environment and Alternative Care," "Disability, Basic Health and Welfare," "Education, Leisure, and Cultural Activities," and "Special Protection Measures" as the scope of the new indicator system. We analyzed the current status of children's and adolescents' human rights by the new indicator system and we suggested policy recommendations to improve the children's and youth's rights policy.

This study consists of 2 reports: "A Study on the Current Status of Korean Child and Youth Rights I" and "A Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth Rights I : 2011 Statistics of the Survey on Rights of Children and Youth." The first report analyzed the indicators and the second report presented result tables of "The Survey on Rights of Children and Youth" (National Statistics, No. 40201).

We articulated policy recommendation on how to implement future monitoring to promote children's and youth rights. They are dealing with children's and youth rights monitoring system, including central government's role of directing and coordinating the policy.

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** Ph.D. Candidate in Children Education

International Comparison and Support System Study on Civic Competencies of Children and Youth in Korea

Geun Young Chang* & Sueuk Park**

This study aims to investigate civic competency of children and youth in Korea and do international comparison as of 2011 based on the IEA ICCS 2009 as well as propose policies for nurturing of civic competencies. For this, a total of 9,398 students (4th-12th graders) are surveyed in cooperation with KEDI, and an white paper on education systems of Korean civic competencies are made.

As a result, domestic experts on civic education underestimated multi-cultural sensitivity, check and balance, monopoly and citizens' participation in the outside of the school. In Korean adolescents' civic competency profile, in addition, the ratio of 'generally dissatisfied citizen' and democratic citizenship were high. However, the ratio of 'feudal participants' was high. In addition, (a) participation in local community, nation and the world, (b) awareness on gender equality and responsibility, (c) trust on public organizations, (d) willingness to participate in illegal politics, (e) joining a political party or labor union and (f) running for election have increased. On the contrary, their willingness to (a) vote, (b) collect election-related information, (c) participate in legal protest, (d) belief in democratic values, (e) resist against violent protest and (f) become a good citizen has decreased. The students in the vocational high schools have shown lower values in almost all categories than the students in the general high schools. They were even lower than middle- school students in certain areas.

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This shows that main problem of the Korean youth civic competency is disparity by school type and imbalance between theory and practice. A policy to strengthen civic competencies and a policy to improve actual participation and practice in school environment and educational programs. It is proposed the establishment of the link between the schools, the youth organizations, and communities. Lowering the voting age for adolescents to 18 and promotion of adolescents' engagement in political party activities were also proposed.



II. Research-Related Activities in 2011

1. WARDY

2. Academic Exchange

3. Other Research-Related Activities

WARDY

1



WARDY

(The World Association Research and Development for Youth)

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



□ Objective

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

□ Major Activities

- Exchanging youth-related information and data
- Operating youth and scholars' exchange programs
- Participating in joint projects on youth development and research
- Holding conferences to build international relations on youth-related issues

□ Member Institutes (12 Institutes from 10 Countries)

- Australia: Youth Research Centre
- China: China Youth University for Political Sciences
Shanghai Youth Administration Official College
- Finland: Finnish Youth Research Society
- Germany: Potsdam University Family-Children Research Center
- Japan: Japan Youth Research Institute
Keio University 21CEO-CCC
- Korea: National Youth Policy Institute
- Saudi Arabia: National Center for Youth Studies
- Singapore: National Youth Council
- United Kingdom: National Youth Agency
- United States of America: National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice
at the University of Iowa

■ History

WARDY was established by the representatives of eight institutes in six countries including Britain, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States in Seoul, Korea in October 1997. Now, it is comprised of 12 institutes in 10 countries.

International Conference

- 1997
 - The 1st International Conference of WARDY in Seoul, Korea
“Youth Violence, Cross Cultural Comparisons and International Cooperation”
- 1998
 - Korea, China, Japan in Seoul, Korea
“The New Direction of Youth Policy for the 21st Century”
- 1999
 - The 2nd International WARDY Conference in Beijing, China
- 2000
 - The 3rd International WARDY Conference in Seoul, Korea
“Social Change and Youth Development Policies in the New Millennium: Promoting Youth Rights and Adolescents’ Social Participation”
- 2002
 - The Life and Future of Youth in a Global Age, Seoul, Korea
- 2004
 - The Future of Youth in Northeast Asia, Seoul, Korea
- 2005
 - Construction of a Community Safety Net for Youths at Risk, Seoul, Korea
- 2006
 - Youth Protection in Cyber Space and Strengthen Capacity, Seoul
 - International Conference for the Comparative Study of the Socialization of Youth in a Family: Targeting Five Nations Including Korea, Japan, the United States, Germany and Sweden
- 2007
 - Forum for the Process of Socializing Japanese Adolescents in Society
 - Korean-Origin Youth and a Global Network

- 2008
 - The Comparative Study of the Socialization of Adolescents in Korea and Japan
- 2009
 - International Conference on the Support Plan for Disabled Children and the Youth of Developed Countries
 - The Multiculturalism of Korea and the Racial Experience Faced by Asian American
 - Support Plan for Disabled Children and Youth of Germany
 - Korean-Japanese Youth Forum: The Comparison of Labor, Education and Family between Korea and Japan
- 2010
 - International Conference on Civic Competencies for the Future Generation

Joint Research

- 1997
 - “A Comparative Study on Adolescents’ Consciousness in Korea, China, and Japan”
- 1999
 - “A Comparative Study on How Adolescents View Success in Korea, China, Japan, and the U.S.A.”
- 2000
 - “A Comparative Study on Adolescents’ Life and Consciousness in the New Millennium in Korea, Japan, France, and the U.S.A.”
- 2001
 - Proposal of Youth Policy Reforms in Korea Based on the Experience of Five Well-Developed Countries
- 2006
 - Study on the International Comparison of Life Trend and Social Network of High School Student
 - Study on the International Comparison of the Socialization Process during Adolescence (2006~2008)
 - Status Report of Korean Youth’s Human Rights: Comparison to International Standards (2006~2010)
- 2007
 - Study on International Comparison of Consumption Behavior and Consumer Awareness of High School Students

- Study on International Comparison of High School Students
- Study on International Comparison of Life Habits of Schoolchildren
- 2009
 - Study on the Psychosocial Development and Political Measures of Children and Youth Studying Abroad (2009)
 - Study on the Adjustment of Children and Youth Studying Abroad (2009~2010)
- 2010
 - Study on the International Comparison of Values among Youth (2010)
 - Study on the Transition from Youth to Adulthood (2010~2011)

□ Major Activities in 2011

- Restructuring of the organization
 - Confirmation of member organizations: 12 organizations in 10 countries
 - Formulation of operation guidance
- Recruitment of new members: National Center for Youth Studies in Saudi Arabia
 - Hosting of a joint forum on youth policy in Korea and Saudi Arabia (Seoul, Korea, September 16, 2011)

□ 2012 Activity Plan

- The international seminar will be held in Saudi Arabia (mid-November)
- Six countries will conduct a joint research project (Korea, China, Japan, the U.S., Finland and Saudi Arabia)
- NYPI Youth Research Brief is will be published bimonthly

Academic Exchange

2



▣ Conferences and Seminars

● Colloquium on the Transition from Youth to Adulthood II



The NYPI held the “Colloquium on Transition from Youth to Adulthood” on Monday, March 7, 2011 in the NYPI seminar room. In this colloquium, Hyun-jun Park, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, presented his comparative study on the transition from youth to adulthood in Korea, Mexico and Brazil, which once had similar economic and social environments in 1970s but afterwards have pursued different models in terms of economy and education.

Attendants had intensive discussions over the way in which social conditions and characteristics influence youths' transition to adulthood and supporting measures to help Korean youths grow up as well-arounded adults and active members of society.

Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth's International Exchanges



The NYPI held the “Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth’s International Exchanges” jointly with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family on Friday, March 18, 2011 in a conference room in the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The workshop attracted 150 participants including Jae Yeon Lee, NYPI President, Bok-sil Lee, head of the Office for Youth and Family Policies under the Ministry, Hye-kyung Kim, secretary of the Ministry, scholars, organizations and institutions in the field of youth. They discussed the present conditions, benefits and weak points of the current international youth exchange projects promoted by the Ministry.

The workshop, mastered by Chul-kyung Yoon, senior researcher at the NYPI, consisted of two parts: in the first session, field experts introduced the current status of the Ministry’s international youth exchange activities, followed by discussion among professionals from academia and civil organizations. The second session included presentations on recent examples of international youth exchange activities in foreign countries, plans and novel ideas to further develop international youth exchange projects, and the current status of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects in Korea related to youth. Ami Cho, Professor at Myungji University, Woo-jin Jo, team head from the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, and Hae-sub Oh, research fellow at the NYPI, gave in-depth discussion over such subjects.

The NYPI and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family are planning to take advantage of the suggestions from the workshop to further develop international youth exchange projects.

● The First Workshop on School of Campus Culture Leadership



The NYPI held the “Workshop on School of Campus Culture Leadership” jointly with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology on Thursday, April 28 and Friday, April 29 2011 in the Ramada Hotel, Cheongju.

The participants included principals of 309 schools that are designated as campus culture leaders and school supervisors of 16 cities and provinces, who shared policies and good practices on the advancement of school culture and discussed how to develop future plans for each region and school.

The NYPI and the Ministry are planning to continuously promote projects to support the schools through developing and distributing manuals and offering localized consulting services.

● Korea-Finland Joint Seminar



The NYPI held the Korea-Finland Joint Seminar on Thursday, May 12, 2011 in the NYPI seminar room.

The topic of the seminar was the “Study on Youth’s Awareness of Business, Entrepreneurship and Companies’ Social Responsibility.” It is a joint project between the NYPI and the Finnish Youth Research Network.

Participants presented the results of comparative studies of Korea and Finland and discussed how to improve youths’ interests in and awareness of business, entrepreneurship, as well as companies’ social responsibility to help them and ways in which to vitalize youths’ business startups.

● Presentation of Internal Project Research Outcomes in 2010



The NYPI held a presentation session to reveal the research outcomes of its 2010 internal projects, with the presence of experts in relevant fields and relative organizations' staffs, on Friday, May 13, 2011 in Danjae Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building.

That day, the NYPI presented the outcomes of 13 research projects conducted in 2010, and a discussion panel consisting of government officers and experts shared and suggested a series of ideas.

The presentations of six panel, longitudinal and multi-annual research projects were followed by statements of and discussion over seven medium- and long-term policy studies that included: Study on Plans to Develop and Promote Youths' Core Competencies; Study on Plans to Associate Creative Experiences in Elementary, Middle and High Schools With Youth Activity Policies; and Study on Plans to Reform Emergency Aid Systems for Children and Youths and Develop Safety Monitoring Systems.

“The day’s event was meaningful in that the presentations showcased the NYPI’s research outcomes to those engaged in youth policies and the public and their opinions were heard. We will aim to qualitatively improve our research by sharing the research outcomes,” said NYPI President Jae Yeon Lee.

● Colloquium on International Assessment Trends



The NYPI held the “Colloquium on International Assessment Trends” on Monday, June 20, 2011 in Dasan Hall of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building, regarding “Development of Youth Activity Facility Assessment Model II”.

In this colloquium, Ho-sun Bae, professor at Seoul Women’s University, presented research results on international assessment trends, including temporalities, sociality, changes in the background of assessment, evolution of assessment models, and establishment of foundations for customized assessment. Through in-depth discussion sessions, participants talked about how to apply implications obtained from overseas assessment cases to Korean environments as well as scholastic and policy support measures that offer valid and useful assessment.

● 2011 Workshop on Consulting Members of the School of Campus Culture Leadership



The NYPI held the 2011 Workshop on Consulting Members of the School of Campus Culture Leadership, jointly with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Chungcheongbuk-do Educational Office, on Friday, June 24, 2011 in Dasan 1 Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building.

The workshop's participants included consultants from 16 cities and provinces that offer advice to the school's culture leaders and 40 officers from the Ministry. They shared information on how to direct the consultation of the schools of campus culture leadership, the timeline for future consultations and presented reviews of the schools' business plans.

The NYPI, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Chungcheongbuk-do Educational Office are planning to continuously promote projects to support the schools through the development and distribution of manuals and by offering localized consulting services.

Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth International Exchanges II



The NYPI held the Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth International Exchanges II on Friday, June 24, 2011 in Haegeum B Hall of the Seoul Culture and Education Center.

Fifty participants attended the workshop from academia, organizations and institutions in the field of youth exchanges. Following the first workshop, they investigated development plans for the international youth exchange projects of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and discussed foreign policy trends.

The workshop, mastered by Chul-kyung Yoon, senior research fellow at the NYPI, consisted of two parts: in the first session, participants investigated and discussed how to further develop the Ministry's international youth exchange projects from the viewpoint of field experts and scholars.

The second session included presentations on policy trends for international youth exchanges in the US, Japan, the UK and Germany, followed by an in-depth discussion.

The NYPI is planning to take advantage of the suggestions from the workshop to further develop international youth exchange projects.

● Seminar on Policy of Amendment of Youth Basic Law



The NYPI held the Seminar on Policy of Amendment of Youth Basic Law on Thursday, June 30, in Danjae Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building.

Inviting government officers in relevant ministries, scholars and field experts, this seminar included a presentation on how to amend the Youth Basic Law, presented by Chang Wook Choi, research fellow at the NYPI.

His suggestion for the amendment included: designation of organizations to evaluate cities' and provinces' implementation plans; and development of legal grounds for general surveys of youths.

The seminar's other topics included the amendment of the law in connection with other laws and regulations and other legal reforms related to fostering, dispatching and training youth leaders.

● Theory and Practice of AHP for Making Weighted Assessments



The NYPI held the colloquium on the “Theory and Practice of AHP for Making Weighted Assessments: Rational Decision Making” on Monday, August 1, 2011 in Dasan Hall in the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building. It was part of its 2011 project entitled the “Study on the Development of Youth Activity Facility Assessment Models II.”

In this colloquium, Hyeon-su Kang, CEO of Decision Science, introduced theoretical background for rational decision making and principles of AHP for Making Weighted Assessments and demonstrated the cases of the AHP analysis.

Participants had an in-depth discussion over rational decision making and how rational processes organize priorities among many indicators in various areas and lead to a valid conclusion.

● Colloquium on Creative Activities



The NYPI held the “Colloquium on Plans for the Interconnection Between Schools and Local Communities to Vitalize Creative Activities” on Friday, August 5, 2011 in the NYPI seminar room.

In this colloquium, Dr. Kyeong-ae Kim from the Korea Education Development Institute talked about the necessity of cooperation between schools and local communities for the vitalization of creative education, relevant policies, actual implementations and limitations and suggested plans to promote cooperation. Seong-sook Park, director of the Bucheon Youth Center, presented the center's experience in cooperating with schools in the Bucheon region for the activation of youth's creative activities, while Eun-hee Boo, president of the Nowon Children and Youth Network gave a presentation on examples of stable children and youth networks for educational welfare in the Nowon region.

Participants discussed how youth organizations should cooperate with schools to vitalize creative experiences that are a driving power for the activation of youths' activities.

Workshop on Pilot Projects for Creative Activities



The NYPI held a workshop and training program regarding pilot projects for creative activities on Thursday, August 18 and Friday, August 19, 2011 in the Seminar Room on the third floor of the Seoul Culture and Education Center.

With 40 participants from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, organizations conducting the pilot projects and schools, the program included presentations of interim reports of pilot projects, which are part of studies to develop models to manage creative activities in local communities.

On the first day, organizations conducting the pilot projects reported the progress of the projects conducted during the first semester while NYPI research staffs talked about the significance of the pilot projects and overseas cases. Cheongdam Middle School and Shinsang Middle School gave presentations as outstanding schools and as pilot schools, respectively. Also, organizations and schools that engaged in the pilot projects discussed orientations for the second semester. The following day's program included comprehensive discussion over the future orientations of the pilot projects.

● 2011 Korean Children and Youth Panel



The NYPI held the “2011 Seminar on Data Analysis Methodology for the 2010 Korea Child and Youth Panel Survey” on Tuesday, August 30, 2011 in Dasan Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building.

The seminar consisted of a lecture on the ‘Potential Growth Model’ by Gi-jong Lee, professor at Kookmin University, and question and answer discussions.

The seminar served as momentum for researchers to improve their interests in and understanding of the potential growth model that is one of the panel data longitudinal analysis methods.

● Seminar on the Future of the Korea-China Relationship



The NYPI held the “Seminar on the Future of the Korea-China Relationship” at 2 p.m. on Thursday, September 22, 2011 in Bipa Hall on the third floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building.

The seminar was intended to provide a better understanding of Korean and Chinese youths’ awareness of and attitude to each other and find ways for the development of youth exchanges between the two countries.

Chul-kyung Yoon, senior research fellow at the NYPI, gave a presentation on a comparative study on Korean and Chinese youths’ awareness of and attitude to each other, followed by presentations entitled “Chinese Youths’ Prospect for the Reunification of the Korean Peninsula and Awareness of the Korea-China Relationship” by Gye-yeong Jung, professor at Fudan University, Shanghai, “Chinese University Students’ Attitude to Korea and Plans for the Improvement of Friendship” by Hae-gyeol Yoon, professor at the Harbin University of Science and Technology and “Plans to Enhance Youths’ Role in the Development of the Korea-China Relationship” by Seung-jun Park, professor at Incheon University.

The panel consisted of Hee-ok Lee, professor at Sungkyunkwan University, Mun-yeong Cho, professor at Yonsei University and Jin-ho Song, head of the planning department of YMCA Korea gave insightful opinions.

● Workshop on the Human Rights of Children and Youths



The NYPI held a workshop to identify policy tasks regarding the human rights of children and youths on Wednesday, September 28 and Thursday, September 29, 2011 in Mokryeon Hall of the Seoul Culture and Education Center.

Policies and solutions discussed in this workshop included: children's and youths' health improvement; prevention of safety failure; security of basic living; prevention of school violence; protection against harmful environments; prevention of drug abuse; prevention of delinquency and youth crimes; children and youths with alternative or multi-cultural backgrounds or disabilities, in poverty or in need of public assistance.

Debate Forum on Immigrated Youths of Multi-Cultural Families



The NYPI held a debate forum, jointly with Korean Women's Development Institute, on Thursday, September 29, 2011 in Danjae Hall of the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building with an aim to develop plans to support immigrated youths of multi-cultural families.

The forum, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, was designed to share information on the adaptation of the immigrated youths to Korean society and to develop future support plans.

In the debate, Kye-min Yang, NYPI associate research fellow, gave a presentation on "The Actual Status of the Adaptation of Immigrated Youths of Multi-Cultural Families to Korean Society," while Hye-young Jo, NYPI research fellow, talked about "Future Support Plans for Immigrated Youths of Multi-Cultural Families."

Experts including Bang-ran Ryu, research fellow at the Korea Education Development Institute, Hyeon-ok Shin, director of Rainbow Youth Center, Jeong-mi Hwang, professor at Korea University, Gi-seon Jung, research fellow at IOM Migration and Research and Training Center, Cheol-wung Park, professor at Baekseok University and Yi-seon Kim, research fellow at Korean Women's Development Institute, discussed support policies for immigrated youths.

NYPI President Jae Yeon Lee remarked, "I hope that specific and effective support policies will be developed through this forum."

● Debate Forum on Youth Worker Protection Policies



The NYPI held a debate forum on “Policy Orientations and Future Challenges for the Protection of Working Youths” on Wednesday, October 12, 2011 in Danjae Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building.

The forum, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, was designed to understand the actual status of working youth and to develop support policies.

The forum consisted of presentations on the status of working youths and political tasks given by researchers including Kyeong-sang Lee, Ki-hun Kim and Ga-ram Kim, followed by discussion among panel members that included Young-bae Kang (professor at Daegu Haany University), In-ho Ha (teacher at Incheon Women’s Commercial High School), Su-jeong Lee (certified labor attorney at Youth Labor Rights Network) and Deuk-gu Lee (head of service planning team at Albain). It served to provide momentum to improve interests in and understanding of the actual conditions of working youths.

● Policy Seminar to Reestablish the Concept of Youth Activity



The NYPI held the “Policy Seminar to Reestablish the Concept of Youth Activity” on Wednesday, October 26, 2011 in Danjae Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building.

The seminar was intended to investigate a novel concept of youth activity according to social changes and demands. In this seminar, Il-nam Kwon, professor at Myungji University, gave a presentation on the “Plans and Challenges for Reestablishing the Concept of Youth Activity,” followed by an in-depth discussion among Seong-ryeol Yoo, professor at Baekseok University, Do-hee Han, expert panel at youth activity promotion office of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and Myeong-ki Jeon, director of Korea Youth Work Agency.

The NYPI plans to conduct research on this matter in earnest in 2012, based on the results obtained from the seminar.

Joint Seminar between the NYPI and the JDI



The NYPI signed a research exchange agreement with the Jeonbuk Development Institute (JDI) on Thursday, October 27, 2011 in Danjae Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building and held a joint seminar with the theme “Environmental Changes Regarding Youths and Policy Orientations.”

While Ki-hun Kim, research fellow at the NYPI, made a keynote presentation, discussion panel members including Hye-young Jo, research fellow at the NYPI, Shin-gyu Park, associate research fellow at the JDI, Myeong-ki Jeon, director of Korea Youth Work Agency, had in-depth discussions.

Workshop on the School of Campus Culture Leadership



The NYPI, jointly with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Chuncheongbuk-do Educational Office, held the “Workshop on School of Campus Culture Leadership” on Tuesday November 1 and Wednesday, November 2, 2011 in Geomungo Hall on the third floor of the Seoul Culture and Education Center.

The participants included staffs from 16 educational offices in charge of the vitalization of this project and 340 teachers. They shared good practices of the development of school culture and discussed how to develop school culture and activate students’ autonomy activities.

The NYPI, the Ministry and the Chuncheongbuk-do Educational Office are planning to select and announce ‘100 Outstanding Schools in Campus Culture Leadership’ that take the initiative in promoting tasks drawn from this workshop and publicize good practices.

● Seminar on the Amendment of Youth Protection Policies



The NYPI held the “Seminar on Amendment of Youth Protection Policies” on Thursday, November 3, 2011 in Oesol Hall on the second floor of the Korea Federation of Teacher’s Associations Building.

In this seminar, Tae-shin Kang, former associate research fellow at the NYPI gave a presentation on “The History of Youth Protection Policies and Orientations for Improvement,” while Won-sang Lee, associate research fellow at the Korean Institute of Criminology spoke on the theme of the “Actual Status and Problems of Environments Harmful to Youths.” Also, Sang-cheol Han, professor at Daegu Haany University, and Ami Cho, professor at Myungji University, gave presentations on “Plans to Improve Youths’ Self-Purification Capacity Against Harmful Environments” and “Case Analysis of Laws and Institutions Regarding Youth Protection at Home and Abroad”, respectively.

The discussion panel, which consisted of Ji-myeong Kang, senior researcher at the Institute of Legal Studies at Sungkyunkwan University, Bok-geun Lee, secretary-general of the Youth Anti-smoking and Drinking Association, and Seong-deok Noh, head of the integrated support management team at the Korea Youth Counseling Institute suggested orientations for the improvement of youth protection policies such as mutual-supplementation with other youth policies and securing budgets for youth protection.

Other topics discussed in this seminar included the establishment of cooperative systems with various institutions and organizations, the improvement of youths’ self-conformity and cultivating experts in the field of youth protection.

● The First Conference on Korea Children and Youth Panel Survey



The NYPI, under the joint auspice with the Korea Youth Research Association, the Korean Association of Youth Welfare, the Korean Association of Child Studies, the Korean Society of Child Welfare, the Korean Psychological Association, the Korean Sociological Association, the Korean Association of Educational Sociology, the Future Oriented Youth Society and the Korean Criminological Association, held the first “Korea Children and Youth Panel Survey Conference” on Friday, November 4, 2011 in the convention center of the Hoam Faculty House at Seoul National University.

This conference was designed to share the results of studies using data from the 2010 survey and consisted of seven subjects: happiness and life satisfaction; adaptation to school; mentality and ego; parenting; extramural and after-school activities; poverty, adaptation to school and multi-culturalism; and presentations of award-winning papers by graduate students.

The Korea Children and Youth Panel Survey is designed as a longitudinal survey to follow-up elementary school students in the first and fourth grades and middle school students in the first grade as of 2010 for seven years by 2016 in terms of overall growth and developmental progress of the research subjects.

● The First Chaillot Human Right Forum



The NYPI, jointly with the Korea Institute for National Unification and Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI), held the first "Chaillot Human Right Forum" with the theme of "Actual Conditions of Human Rights in North Korea and Efficient Intervention Plans" on Wednesday, November 9, 2011 in the Grand Hilton Hotel. This forum was intended to further enhance people's interests in North Korean people's human rights and identify effective improvement plans.

In this forum, Sun-hee Lim, senior research fellow at the Korea Institute for National Unification, Hye-gyeong Jang, head of the division of family and social unification policy studies at the KWDI, and Hye-Jeong Baek, NYPI research fellow gave multi-faceted insights on the actual conditions of the human right of women, children and youths in North Korea and youths escaping from the country.

Also, Hyo-jong Park, professor at Seoul National University, suggested plans for South Korea and international society to make effective interventions for the improvement of North Koreans' human right based on the North Korean Human Right Act that is being discussed in the National Assembly.

The NYPI, the Korea Institute for National Unification and Korean Women's Development Institute are planning to continue holding this forum until the human rights environment in North Korea shows visible improvements.

● The Second Policy Research Council



The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the NYPI and Korean Women's Development Institute held the second policy research council on Friday, November 18, 2011 in the Grand Conference Room of the Ministry.

The attendants included 15 members from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family including Minister Geum-rae Kim, Vice Minister Tae-seok Kim and directors of divisions and offices; six from the NYPI including President Jae Yeon Lee and executives; and five from Korean Women's Development Institute including President Geum-suk Choi and executives.

They discussed major policy issues regarding youths and women, identified mutual cooperative plans, presented the progress of projects initiated by the Ministry and heard each other's opinions. Deciding to regularize the meeting, the three organizations discussed the methodology and substances. Also, they are planning to strengthen formal and informal cooperation including vitalizing working-level policy research meetings.

● Korea-China Seminar on Youth Policies



Inviting Vice President Chu Min and the staff of the Shanghai Institute For Youth Management in China, the NYPI held an international seminar on youth policies on Tuesday, December 6, 2011 in the NYPI Seminar Room located on the 10th floor of the building.

In this seminar, Kyung-Jun Kim, NYPI senior research fellow, introduced various countries' systems that give special treatments to youths and suggested how to improve the Korean system. Chu Min, vice president of the Shanghai Institute For Youth Management, gave a presentation on "Concepts and Practices of Youth-Preferred Development."

This seminar offered a significant forum for researchers of the two institutes to share each other's experiences and discuss how to improve preferential treatment systems for youths.

● Briefing Session on the Development of Community-Based Operation Models for Youth Experience Activities



The NYPI held the “Briefing Session on the Development of Community-Based Operation Models for Youth Experience Activities” and the “Information Session for the 2012 Pilot Projects” on Friday, December 9, 2011 in the Rainbow Theatre of Seongdong Youth Center, Seoul. As connections and cooperation with resources in local communities, especially with youth activity infrastructures have had importance since the introduction of the ‘creative experience activity education’ curriculum in 2011, this session was designed to review the outcomes of research and projects.

In this session, Hyun-cheol Kim, NYPI research fellow, presented the outcomes of studies on the development of community-based operation models for youth experience activities conducted during 2011. Also, the 2011 pilot project promoting organizations, Nowon Youth Center, Suwon Youth Cultural Center and Shinsang Middle School, reported the progress and results of their projects.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology gave a presentation on the progress of creative experience activities in 2011 and orientations for 2012, followed by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family’s briefing on pilot projects for community-based operation models for youth experience activities that are scheduled to be promoted in 2012.

The programs were organized by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and managed by the NYPI and the Korean Youth Work Agency.

Workshop for the Development of Medium- and Long-term Research Project Plans



On Friday, December 16, 2011, the entire staff of the NYPI gathered in Gayageum A Hall of the Seoul Culture and Education Center to attend its “Workshop for the Development of Medium- and Long-term Research Project Plans.”

They looked back into research projects conducted in 2011, communicated with each other and discussed various issues. Engaging in-depth discussion over the 2012 research plans, they further strengthened their will to achieve objectives.

“This workshop was significant in that every single staff of the NYPI gathered and shared each other’s view. We will do our utmost to achieve the 2012 goals based on insights obtained through this workshop,” said President Jae Yeon Lee.

● Seminar on the Economics of Parenting in the Times of Low Fertility



The NYPI held the “Seminar on Economics of Parenting in the Times of Low Fertility” on Wednesday, December 21, 2011 in the NYPI Seminar Room.

This seminar was designed to investigate the society’s mega trends such as rapid decreases in the number of children and youths due to the low birth rate and to identify ideas for policy development.

In this seminar, Yoon-hee Jang, professor at the University of Mississippi, gave a presentation on the topic of “Economics of Parenting in the Times of Low Fertility: Implications for Children and Adolescents’ Well-Being” and participants actively discussed their ideas for improving and developing policies.

□ Agreements for Academic Exchange and Business

May

● Korea Institute of Sport Science

The NYPI concluded a cooperative agreement with the Korea Institute of Sport Science on May 6, 2011 with the purpose to increase youths' sports activities and strengthen mutual ties. As part of the Development of Youth through Sport Activities, the main objectives of this agreement are to identify positive roles of sports in youth education, suggest practical solutions, and establish academic networks in Asia and all over the world sharing the theme "Youth Development through Sports Activities."

October

● Jeonbuk Development Institute



The NYPI held a signing ceremony for a research cooperation agreement with the Jeonbuk Development Institute (JDI) on Thursday, October 27, 2011 in the Korea Federation of Teacher's Associations Building.

With the conclusion of the agreement, the NYPI and the JDI agreed to conduct joint research activities, share academic information and strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

November

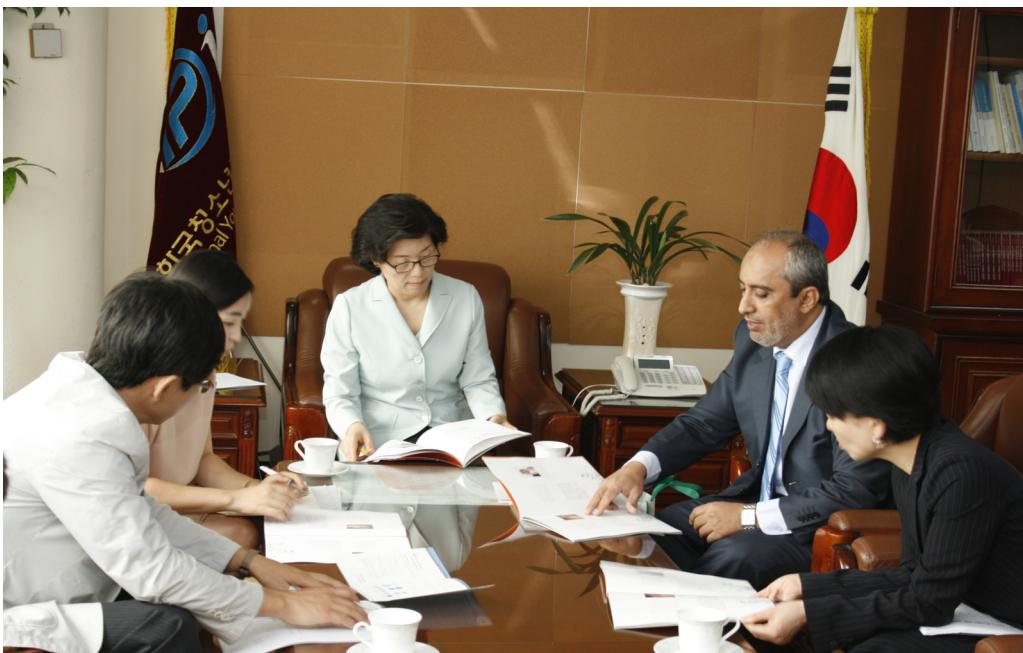
● Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Other Six Organizations



The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and six specialized organizations – the NYPI (President: Jae Yeon Lee), Korean Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (President: Young-bum Park), Korean Council for University Education (Chairman: Yeong-gil Kim), the Educational Broadcasting System (CEO: Deok-hoon Kwak), Korea Education and Research Information Service (President: Chul-kyun Kim) and the Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Creativity (President: Hye-ryun Kang) – signed a memorandum of understanding for ‘The Activation of Career Education and Experiences’ on Wednesday, November 23, 2011. The signing parties agreed to cooperate to help students find their talents and aptitude, and to create and realize their own dream and future.

December

● National Center for Youth Studies of Saudi Arabia



The NYPI signed a memorandum of understanding on joint research and cooperation with the National Center for Youth Studies of Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, December 20, 2011.

The signing followed after the visit of Nizar Al-Salih, director of the center, to the NYPI on Friday, September 16, 2011 when the two institutes held a joint forum to understand the countries' youth policies and environments.

Beginning with this memorandum, the two are planning to further expand joint research and exchange including annual international joint seminars. The first seminar will be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in mid-November with the theme, "the Global Impact of Social Networking on Youth."

● Game Culture Foundation



The NYPI concluded a memorandum of understanding for "Creating Sound Game Culture for Children and Youths" with the Game Culture Foundation on Thursday, December 22, 2011 in the NYPI's seminar room. The agreement will lead to cooperation between the two organizations in promoting research and relevant projects.

Upon signing the agreement, the two organizations demonstrated strong intentions to share their expertise, human and material resources including facilities and manage research activities and projects more effectively, thereby creating sound game culture for students.

In the signing ceremony, NYPI President Jae Yeon Lee remarked: “The society has heavy concerns about youths’ game addiction. With this agreement, we will conduct research to help them be free from game addiction and enjoy games in a sound manner.”

Other Research-Related Activities

3



□ The Fes Forum in Morocco



Jae Yeon Lee, NYPI president, attended the Fes Forum held in Morocco on Friday, December 9 to Monday, December 12 as a representative of Korea and gave a keynote presentation with a topic of youth unemployment, which is a global issue.

This half-annual forum has earned strong reputation since its establishment in 2008, covering various topics including the Union for the Mediterranean, inter-civilization connections and cultural diversity.

The theme of the second forum in 2011 was “Youths and Challenges to Globalization: Environment, Education, Vocational Training and Creativity.” Participants actively discussed issues such as anti-poverty, conservation of the environment, achievement of the millennium development goals, sustainable development and the roles of youth. Such topics were selected in consideration of the fact that the “Arab Spring” triggered by the Jasmine Revolution in Tunisia in December 2010 has been led by youths. The forum had significance in that Korea, which has accomplished economic growth and democracy in a short time, participated in the forum and shared its experiences with others.

■ The Seventh Youth Expo Korea



The NYPI participated in the Seventh Youth Expo Korea that was held between Thursday May 26 to Saturday, May 28, 2011 in the Daejeon Convention Center and KOTRA Exhibition Center, in celebration of the Month of Youth and the Week of Youth (May 23~29).

The expo, under the joint auspice of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the City of Daejeon, attracted 106 exhibitors that opened 238 booths in three pavilions (health, growth and challenge) with the theme “Youths’ Sound Growth.”

The NYPI opened a booth in KOTRA Exhibition Center in Daejeon, which serves as a forum to communicate with youths, parents and teachers and share research outcomes and other information.

On Thursday, May 26, NYPI President Jae Yeon Lee attended the opening ceremony, while Chang Wook Choi, NYPI research fellow, gave a keynote presentation during a discussion session held on Friday, May 27. On the following day, Geun Young Chang, NYPI research fellow, gave a keynote speech “A Study on the Effectiveness of Rewarding Systems” in the international conference on successful strategies for rewarding systems for youth.

□ Visit of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, Youth and Science



On Thursday, November 10, 2011, a delegation from the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, Youth and Science that included Vice Minister Petya Evtimova visited the NYPI. They heard about Korea's youth policy research and discussed key issues regarding the country's youth policies with the NYPI's researchers.



III. 2012 Research Plan

**1. Youth Activities and
Competencies Research**

**2. Youth Protection and Welfare
Research**

3. Statistics and Basic Research

Youth Activities and Competencies Research

1



■ **Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers III**

- Purpose: Assess models and operation methods of validity and objectivity in line with purposes of what youth activity facilities pursue
- Study: Set up the patterns and characteristics of youth activity facilities, and analyze the 'House of Youth Culture' among neighborhood youth facilities

■ **Development of a Community-Based Operational Model for Experience-Based Creative Activity II**

- Purpose: Expand the 'operation model of creative experience activity in community' developed in the first study in 2011 propagates.
- Study: Improvement through operation model verification and pilot projects in various communities such as small cities and rural areas help develop community-specific operation models and manuals.

■ **Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study**

- Purpose: Comprehensive and in-depth study outcomes are presented on the categorization, life patterns and the way of thinking for the late adolescents between the ages of 20 and 24 when their secondary school education is finished.
- Study: Categorization of late adolescence helps present the policy agenda after surveying life and awareness patterns on category basis.

■ **A Study on How to Link Five-Day School Days to Youth Activity Programs**

- Purpose: In the wake of implementing five-day school days, ways of promoting youth activity programs at youth facilities needs to be in place in preparation for changes in youth activity environment.

- Study: Policy related to the implementation of five-day school days will be put forward after making analysis and predictions of changes in the youth activity environment, and looking at case studies in other countries.

▣ **A Study on How to Make Sweeping Coordination of Youth Policy in General**

- Policy and budget of ministry in charge of youth policy (Ministry of Gender Equality and Family) and other related ministries are analyzed and policy geared up for streamlining and coordinating several youth-related projects and policy in other ministries will be recommended

▣ **A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test (KYMT) II**

- Purpose: Develop assessment tool of standardized Korean-specific youth ethics development
- Study: After validity test of ethics assessment tool developed in the first year, standardization and improved use of assessment tool of ethical judgment, ethical sensitivity, ethical motivation and ethical personality will be presented.

Youth Protection and Welfare Research

2



□ A Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection I

- Purpose: Effective policy and support schemes will be presented with the view of preventing sex crimes targeting juveniles and adolescents
- Study: Analyze the current regulations in relation to juvenile and adolescent- related sex crimes and support systems. Evaluate the prevention and support systems. Present improved policy alternatives.

□ A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-Cultural Families III

- Purpose: Present basic information for formulating policy aimed at narrowing the gap between mainstream youth and youth from multi-cultural families.
- Study: Make horizontal studies on the development and growth of youth from multi-cultural families. Seek the factors contributing to the narrowed gap between youth in mainstream groups and youth from multi-cultural families. Present the basic information needed to narrowing the development disparity in youth.

□ A Panel Survey on Children and Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities III

- Purpose: Present the appropriate support system for juveniles and adolescents in less privileged classes (families of low-income brackets) and institutions (foster care)
- Study: Make horizontal studies on juveniles and adolescents in the less privileged families. Analyze how support policies for children in low-income families and foster care have long-term and developmental impacts, and problems related to this issue. Present the alternatives.

▣ **Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift III**

- Purpose: Suggest a systematic and permanent method of running youth mentor services, and seek a way of how to maximize the caring effects of children in low-income families.
- Study: Develop education study programs and manuals for piloted youth mentor services, which is youth volunteer activity.

▣ **A Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families I**

- Purpose: Suggest how society can support young singles and families
- Study: Identify how and why the teenage singles are produced. Analyze the current status of how families of original families, schools, communities, support facilities and regulations help teen singles. At present, 12,000 households have young singles below age 24, and teens give birth to 3.5 babies a year. They experience hardships such as poverty, raising babies, interrupted education and social isolation.

▣ **A Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents II**

- Purpose: Policy to support enhanced mental health of juveniles and adolescents
- Study: Review literature related to enhancing youth mental health in Korea and abroad. Conduct survey (second) on the current status of mental health of youth in Korea and abroad. Investigate infrastructure build-up related to enhancing youth mental health in Korea and abroad. Develop programs meant to enhance mental health (targeting elementary and middle schools).

Statistics and Basic Research

3



▣ **A Study on the Current Status of How the Young Use Social Media**

- Purpose: Analyze the youth use of SNS
- Study: Identify how youths use social media, measure how the social media impact on youths, and seek concrete ways of using social media in positive ways.

▣ **An International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I**

- Purpose: Youth policy will be developed after making comparative study on youth life patterns in 6 countries including Korea, Japan, China, Finland, the U.S. and Saudi Arabia.
- Study: Make comparative analysis of youth life patterns in 6 countries, including Korea, Japan, China, Finland, the United States and Saudi Arabia, before basic document on the issue and policy agenda is produced.

▣ **A Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth Rights II**

- Purpose: Find policy of improving human rights and related environments for juveniles and adolescents in Korea.
- Study: By developing an index equivalent of the U.N. Convention on child human rights and systematically utilizing standardized questionnaires, current status of human rights (e.g., the right to development and the right to participation) of youth in Korea will be identified. Based on the survey outcomes, policy agenda will be presented for enhancing human rights and related environment of youth in Korea.

▣ International Comparison and Support System Study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea II

- Purpose: Make international comparative analysis of the level of citizenship among juveniles and adolescents in Korea, and bring up the issue of policy necessity.
- Study: Make meta analysis of international comparative survey such as ICCS, and of the education environment of Korean citizenship. Provide analysis of relationships between various factors related to citizenship and citizen capacity among juveniles and adolescents. Provide an in-depth analysis of the survey on the current status of democratic citizenship done in the first year. Make case studies in Korea and abroad before proposing concrete policy. Propose pilot projects aimed at validating the effects of policy.

▣ The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey III

- Purpose: Long-term horizontal panel study on juveniles and adolescents in Korea
- Study: By tracking panel study subjects developed in 2010, the third horizontal document of juveniles and adolescents in Korea will be built up. Data collected in 2011 will go through 'cleaning process' to be analyzed and made public. The data will be analyzed for basic information for policy making related to juveniles and adolescents in Korea.

▣ Project of Building up Archives of Statistics and Content Related to Juveniles and Adolescents in Korea

- Purpose: Build up the system of providing integrated statistical data with the view of enhancing the quality of juvenile and adolescent policy and study
- Study: Design and build the integrated system for collecting, producing, distributing and managing statistical data. Provide digital information to the public to ensure objective data can be available on the juveniles and adolescents in Korea.



Appendices

- 1. Organization Chart**
- 2. List of Research Staff**
- 3. Publications**
- 4. List of Conferences (2011)**
- 5. List of Research Projects
(2000~2011)**

Organization Chart

1





□ Division of functions by organization

Youth Activities and Competencies Research Office

Offer the direction of youth activity-related policy and take the lead in youth policy

● Major Areas of Research

- Support juveniles and adolescents' activities and develop their competencies
 - Values and effectiveness of experiencing activity
 - Promotion of youth participation in society
 - Expansion of the opportunity of enjoying experiences
 - International exchanges and global leadership
 - (core) capacity-building, volunteering service activity, club activity
 - Linking community to school

- Whole personality education
- Research on rights of participation and development
- Education on careers and on-the-job experience
 - Policy to help find career and develop career
 - Part-time job, work, business start-up, hiring
 - Research on community-based youth career experience
- Research on related laws and infrastructure
 - Related laws including youth basic law and law on promotion of youth activity
 - Research on delivery system of youth activity policy
 - Nurture youth trainer
 - Research on promotion of facilities and organizations

Youth Protection and Welfare Research Office

Offer guidance for youth protection and welfare-related policy

❶ Major Areas of Research

- Support vulnerable youth and youth at risk
 - Support of learning (education), finance (career), psychology (counselling)
 - Support the families of single parents, grandparents, adoption and foster care
 - Support youth from multi-cultural families and North Korean defectors
 - Support the disabled youth
 - Support young singles with children
 - Mentor services
 - Career training for vulnerable youth and youth at risk
 - Runaway, delinquent youth and former inmates of Youth Detention Center
 - Youth in institutions
 - Help youth with disrupted education gain independent
 - Support system for vulnerable youth and youth at risk
 - Research on rights to life and protection

- Support for safety and health of youth
 - Safety of home, transportation, facilities (improved life environment is included)
 - Factors harmful to health, disease
 - Internet addiction and media
 - Create the youth-friendly environment (neighborhood)
 - Protect youth from harmful substances (action)
 - Child abuse and missing children
 - Measure against youth sex protection
 - School violence including bullying and suicide
 - Comprehensive measures for youth protection
- Research on related laws and infrastructure
 - Research on related laws including youth welfare support law, youth welfare law, youth sex protection law and youth law
 - Research on delivery system of youth protection welfare
 - Research on linking community to school
 - Nurture youth counselor

Statistics and Basic Research Office

Reinforce a systematic and scientific survey system

● Major Areas of Research

- Survey on basic statistics (panel) and index study
 - Panel document of juveniles and adolescents
 - Youth-related index development and research on survey of youth
 - Research on future generations (prediction)
 - Research on youth values
 - Research on youth friendliness index
- Research on assessment
 - Basic research on various assessment index and assessment models
 - Basic research on programs, projects, facilities and policy
 - Research on youth impact assessment
- Research on related laws and policy base
 - Research on amendment of laws including youth basic law
 - Basic research on the rights of youth
 - Finance in youth fields

List of Research Staff

2



President	Jae Yeon Lee	Ph.D. in Human Development	Child development	leejy@nypi.re.kr
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Publications

3



■ Publications in 2011

The NYPI actively publishes journals, research reports and policy magazines to ensure its studies in various areas can make substantial contributions to the development of Korean government policies for youth and children.



Studies on Korean Youth

Launched in 1990, Studies on Korean Youth is a refereed 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.



Basic Research Report

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



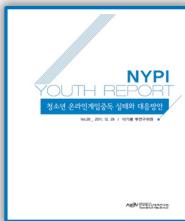
Occasional Research Report

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



Commissioned Research Report

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



NYPI Youth Report

As a magazine specializing in youth policies, it analyzes current problems and issues on youth-related policies and suggests possible solutions to the problems facing today's children and adolescents in a timely, proactive manner.



Seminar Source Books

The NYPI publishes source books of various academic gatherings it holds, such as seminars, conferences and colloquiums. In 2011, the NYPI published approximately 50 source books.



NYPI Newsletter

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

□ New Publications in 2012



NYPI Youth Research Brief

NYPI Youth Research Brief is a bimonthly publication that presents statistical data on the current status of Korean children and youth based on 2011 NYPI studies.

NYPI International Youth Trend Report

This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following seven countries: Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Finland and Japan.

List of Conferences (2011)

4



Category	Date	Major Activity
Discussion	1	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Daejeon)
	2	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Cheongnam)
	3	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Gyeonggi)
	4	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Jeonbuk)
	5	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Gyeongnam)
	6	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Daegu)
	7	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Jeju)
	8	2011 Regional Discussion on Youth Policy (Incheon)
	9	Debate Forum on Immigrated Youths of Multi-cultural Families
	10	Debate Forum on Youth Worker Protection Policies
	11	The Fifth Discussion on Youth Policy-Making
Workshop	1	Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth's International Exchanges
	2	Workshop on Pilot Project of Creative Experience
	3	Professional Workshop on Research on Certification of Youth Club Activity
	4	The First Workshop on School of Campus Culture Leadership
	5	Workshop on How to Operate, Assess and Improve Youth Facilities
	6	Research Ream Workshop on Horizontal Study II on Vulnerable Youth
	7	Professional Workshop on Concept Development of Human Rights Index and Assessment of Index Systems
	8	Professional workshop on horizontal study on tracking development of youth from multi-cultural families
	9	The Second Workshop on Study of Assessment Models of Youth Facilities II
	10	2011 Workshop on General Assessment of Youth Facilities
	11	Workshop on Members of Due Diligence for Youth Study Rooms
	12	2011 Workshop on Consulting Members of the School of Campus Culture Leadership
	13	The Third Workshop on Study on Standardization of Assessment Tools for Youth Ethics Development
	14	Workshop on Trainers for Youth Mentor Education Program
	15	The Third Workshop on People Concerned in General Assessment of Youth Facilities

Category	Date	Major Activity
	16	Aug. 18~19
	17	Aug. 19~20
	18	Sep. 01~02
	19	Sep. 08
	20	Sep. 22
	21	Sep. 28
	22	Sep. 30
	23	Oct. 06
	24	Oct. 20
	25	Nov. 01~02
	26	Nov. 04
	27	Nov. 23
	28	Nov. 28
	29	Dec. 01
	30	Dec. 09
	31	Dec. 13
	32	Dec. 16
Forum	1	Sep. 16
Seminar & Conference	1	Jan. 04
	2	Feb. 17
	3	Apr. 25
	4	May 12
	5	Jun. 24
	6	Jun. 30
	7	Aug. 30
		Korea-Saudi Arabia Joint Forum
		2010 Seminar on Assessment and Development of Piloted Mentoring Programs for Delinquent Youth
		Seminar on Study on Comprehensive Policy for Fair Society
		Seminar on Policy of How to Finance Youth Nurturing Fund
		Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
		Workshop on the Ways of Developing Youth International Exchanges II
		Seminar on Policy of Amendment of Youth Basic Law
		2011 Korea Child and Youth Panel

Category	Date	Major Activity
Policy Consulting Meeting	8	Seminar on the Future of the Korea-China Relationship
	9	Policy Seminar to Reestablish the Concept of Youth Activity
	10	Joint Seminar between the NYPI and the JDI
	11	Seminar on the Amendment of Youth Protection Policies
	12	The First Conference on Korea Children and Youth Panel Survey
	13	The First Chaillot Human Right Forum
	14	Joint Seminar on Human Rights in North Korea
	15	Seminar in Celebration of Exchanging with Ministry of Education, Youth and Science in Bulgaria
	16	Korea-China Seminar on Youth Policies
	17	Seminar on Development of Manuals and Education Materials for Mentoring
	18	Seminar on the Economics of Parenting in the Times of Low Fertility
Colloquium	1	The First Policy Research Council of Ministry of Gender Equality-Korea Research Institute of Youth Policy
	2	The First Policy Research Council of Ministry of Justice-Korea Research Institute of Youth Policy
	3	The First Policy Research Council of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology-Korea Research Institute of Youth Policy
	4	The Second Policy Research Council
	5	Working-Level Meeting of Ministry of Gender Equality-Korea Research Institute of Youth Policy
Colloquium	1	Colloquium on the Transition from Youth to Adulthood II
	2	Recent Trend of Motivation Theory
	3	Methodology of Treatment of Non-Response
	4	Project of How to Introduce Certifications in Youth Facilities
	5	Precondition of Introduction of Certification in Youth Facilities
	6	Policy and Communication
	7	Research Design and Progress of Seoul Education Horizontal Study (draft)
	8	Direction of Progress of Certification in Social Welfare Facilities
	9	Theory and Reality of Local Networking
	10	Research Design and Progress of Welfare Panel in Seoul(draft)

Category	Date	Major Activity
11	Jun. 15	Panel Study Methodology: Key Pending Issues in Design and Strategy of Panel Survey
12	Jun. 20	Colloquium on International Assessment Trends
13	Jun. 29	Panel Study Methodology(2): Measure of Maintaining the Success Rates in the Early Stage of Panel Build-Up
14	Jul. 13	Panel Study Methodology(3): Data Errors of Panel Survey and Data Management
15	Aug. 01	Theory and Practice of AHP for Making Weighted Assessments
16	Aug. 05	Colloquium on Creative Activities
17	Aug. 09	Progress and Current Status of Certification of Child Care Facilities
18	Nov. 02	Importance and Solutions of Sports Activity for Youth in Low-Incomes Brackets
19	Dec. 05	Colloquium on Improvement of Research Ethics and Amendment of Ethical Code

List of Research Projects (2000~2011)

5



▣ 2000

- A Policy Study for Improving Youth Activities for Solving Regional Conflict
- National Survey on the Lifestyles of Youth
- A Survey of Youth Consciousness on Youth Rights and Civil Rights
- A Study on Building the Community-Based Network for Effective Career Exploration of Youth
- The Characteristics of Korean Youth Organization and Building Collaboration among Them
- A Policy Study for Cultivating Youth Cultural Sensitivity
- A Study on the Evaluation and Management of International Youth Exchange Projects
- A Study for Developing Problem-Solving Programs for Young People in Rural Area
- A Study on Institutional Support for Part-Time Employed Youth
- A Study on the Body Image of Young People
- The Reality of Entertainment-Oriented Establishments and Its Effects on Juveniles
- A Study on the Current Youth Issues
- A Study for Developing Operating Model of Study Room for Disadvantaged Youth
- A Study for Developing Educational Programs to Understand the Handicapped Youth
- National Survey on Youth Volunteer Activities
- A Study for Developing Youth Development Policy
- A Study for Developing Youth Welfare Policy

▣ 2001

- A Study on Youth Development Strategies focused on Human Resource Development
- A Study of Youth Exchange and the Comparison of Youth Policy between South and North Korea
- A Study on the Direction of Enacting of Laws and System Revising for Promoting Youth Rights
- A Study on Management Pattern of Public Youth Facilities
- A Study of Cultural Industry Associated with Youth
- A Study for Activating Youth Cultural Experience Trips

- ❶ National Survey on Current Youth Problems
- ❷ A Research on the Dating Pattern of the Young through Cyber Space
- ❸ Panel Survey on Unenrolled Youth Development Path
- ❹ A Research on the Welfare Needs of the Disadvantaged Youth
- ❺ A Study on Digital Divided of Youth
- ❻ A Study for Supporting Cyber Youth Community
- ❼ A Study for Developing Management Model of Youth Information Volunteer Group
- ❽ A Study for Developing Youth Development Policy
- ❾ A Study for Developing Youth Welfare Policy

□ 2002

- ❶ A Study on Youth Training Activities as a Preparation for Five-Working Days System
- ❷ A Study on the Support to Youth Cultural Activity by Civil Groups
- ❸ Social Changes in North Korea and Their Impact on the Youth Life
- ❹ A Study on Youth Participation in Conservation of Natural Environment
- ❺ A Study on the Youth Acceptance of Idol Stars
- ❻ A Study on Youth Attitude toward Other Cultures and Peoples
- ❼ A Study on the Community Service Model for Positive Youth Development
- ❽ A Study on the Youth Policies and Programs of International Organizations
- ❾ A Study on the “Korean Wave” Perceived by Chinese Youths
- ❿ A Study on Expanding Paid-Volunteering for the Unemployed Youth
- ❻ The Policies for Alienated Youth in Foreign Countries
- ❻ A International Comparison in Causes and Prevention of Youth Suicide
- ❽ A Model of Mid-Accommodation for Helping Young Criminals’ Settlement after Serving the Sentences
- ❻ Alternatives for Developing Beneficial Information Contents
- ❽ A Study on the Computer and Internet Usage of the Youth
- ❽ Korean Youth Panel Survey I - Report on the First Year Research Design and Preparation
- ❻ A Study on the Prevention Programs of 'Dangerous Sex' for Male Youth I
- ❽ A Study on the Prevention Programs of 'Dangerous Sex' for Male Youth II

▣ 2003

- A Study on Youth Daily Culture and Consumption I: Clothes Culture and Consumption
- A Study on Youth Daily Culture and Consumption II: Food Culture and Consumption
- A Study on Youth Daily Culture and Consumption III: The Consumption Problems and the Action Plans
- Youth Daily Culture and Consumption: Summary of Policy Suggestions
- A Study on the Online Games of Youth
- A Study on the Youth Club Activities in Local Communities
- A Study on the Cyber Community Participation of Youth
- A Study on the Citizenship of Youth
- A Study on Countermeasure against Juvenile Violence through Community Network
- A Study on Social Adjustment of North Korean Youths in South Korea
- A Model of Volunteering Training Programs for Developing Youth Leadership
- A Study on the Present and Future of Youth Human Rights Center
- Youth Alienation from Cyber Space: Physical, Psychological and Social Alienation
- Korean Youth Panel Survey I - Report on the First Year Research Process
- A Study on Youths as Cosmopolitans
- A Guide to Parenting Youths
- A Comparative Study on Youth Policies among Korea, China, and Japan
- A Study on Computer Usage and Vocational Decision Trend between Korean and U.S. Youths

▣ 2004

- Korean Youth Panel Survey II - Report on the Second Year Research Process
- Korean Youth Panel Survey II - A Collection of Academic Papers Using the Panel Data
- Developing Youth Development Indicators
- A Study on Youth Exchange Strategies for Organizing Eastern Asian Community
- A Study on the Youth Participation Policies in the Globalization Era
- A Study on Youth Exchange and Cooperation through the Humanitarian Aids Between South and North Korea

- A Study on the Mobile Phone & Wireless Internet Usage of Youth
- A Study on the Youth Acceptance of Information Culture
- Strategies of Teaching Ethics in Information and Computer for Youth
- Effective Supports for Activities of Youth with Disabilities
- The Policy Trend in Youth Rights in Foreign Countries
- National Youth Life Trend: Report on the Second Survey
- A Model of Mid-Accommodation for Helping Young Criminals' Settlement after Serving the Sentences
- A Study on the Youth Festivals in Local Communities
- Strategies for Strengthening Administration System and Activating Undertakings for Youth in Local Governments
- A Survey on the Present Trend and Policy Issues in Youth Cultural Environment
- A Study on the Resolving Strategies of Interpersonal Conflicts among Youth
- The Prevention and Treatment Programs for Adolescents with Problem Behaviors in Foreign Countries
- A Study on the Prevention and Treatment Programs for Juvenile Prostitution Tracking
- The Prevention and Treatment Programs of Smoking for Female Adolescents based on their Smoking Trends
- The Prevention and Treatment Programs of Drug Addiction for Adolescents
- The Prevention Programs of Online Games Addiction for Adolescents Based on Their Addicted Trend
- A Study of the Socialization of Children and Adolescents
- The Environment and Policies for Youth in the Philippines

□ 2005

- A Study on Promotion Plans for Art and Culture Activity of the Youth
- The Actual Condition and the Policy Development for Youth Mania Culture
- A Study on Improving the Youth Leader Working Environment and Professionalism
- A Study on Youth Activity Programs Evaluation Model Development
- A Study of Connection and Cooperation between Education Policy and Youth Policy
- International Youth Exchange Activity Evaluation System and Model Development

- A Study of the Youth Conflict Resolution Program Model Development
- A Study on the Actual Condition of Youth Welfare Policy and the Countermeasures
- A Study on the Mentor Program Development for the Government-Supported Youth and the Management Guide
- A Study on the Actual Condition of Youth Protection Policy and the Countermeasures
- A Study on the Role Assignment of Youth Protection Centers and Organizations
- A Study of Comprehensive Plans for Youth's Deviant Behavior III
- A Study on Policy and Program Development Related to Current Issues of Youth Welfare
- A Study on Policy and Program Development Related to Current Issues of Youth Nourishment
- Korea Youth Panel Study (KYPS) III
- Youth Development Indicators Study
- A Study on the Actual Condition of Youth Informatization Policy and the Comprehensive plans

▣ 2006

- Korea Youth Panel Study (KYPS) IV
- Korea Youth Development Indicators Survey I
- A Study on the Current Status and Development of Acting Plans for After School Activity Programs
- A Study on the North Korean Adolescent Refugees in South Korea I: Focused on the Process of Adaptation to South Korea.
- International Comparative Study of Adolescent Socialization Process I
- Status Report of Korean Youth's Human Rights I: Comparison to International Standards
- A Comparative Study on the Youth's Values and Attitudes Toward History and the State Among China, Japan, and South Korea.
- A Study on the Usage and Problems of the New Media and the Development of Counter-Measures for the Youths
- A Study on the Current Status of Youth Informationization and Counter-Plans II

- ❸ A Study of the Development of Comprehensive Plans for Youth's Deviant Behavior IV
- ❸ A Study on the Current Status and Future Plans of Safety Net in the Local Communities for the Youth at Risk
- ❸ A Study on the Various Demands of Youth Welfare Needs and Support Plans
- ❸ A Study on the Current Conditions of "Youths Outside the School" and Policy Measures

□ 2007

- ❸ Korea Youth Panel Survey (KYPS) V
- ❸ A Study on Comprehensive Measures for the North Korean Adolescent Refugees II
- ❸ A Study on Building the Global Network in Utilizing World Korean Youth as Human Resources I
- ❸ A Study on International Comparison of the Socialization Process During Adolescence II
- ❸ International Trend and Future Direction of Youth Preferential System
- ❸ A Study on the Life of Youth Minority Group and Plans to Support Them
- ❸ A Study on the Actual Status of Child Welfare Institutions and Their Adaptation Process
- ❸ Establishing the Model of Operating the Youth Administration System Through the New Governance
- ❸ Investigation and Research on the Actual Status of Youth Human Rights Compared with International Standards II
- ❸ A Study on Maintenance of the Legislation System Related Juvenile Sex Protection
- ❸ Actual Status of New Types of Harmful Environment for the Youth and Their Countermeasures
- ❸ Actual Status of Information Utilization of Youth and Its Countermeasure III: Actual Status of Over-consumption of Digital System by the Youth and Its Countermeasure
- ❸ Actual Status on Information Utilization of Youth and its Countermeasure III -1: Actual Status of Youth Digital Consumption Gap and Its Countermeasure

▣ 2008

- Korea Youth Panel Survey VI - A Study on the Effect of Poverty on Development of Youth
- Prospective Changes in the Future Society: a Comparative Study on the Self-Awareness of Elementary, Middle, High School and College Students.
- Korea Youth Development Indicators Survey III
- A Study on the Current Status of Youth Facilities Usage in the Local Communities and Plans for Promoting Youth Participation: A case study on the 'Youth Culture Center'
- A Study on the Policy Plan for Strengthening Global Capability of Youth
- A Study on the Encouragement of Youth Multicultural Education for Social Integration
- A Study on the Current Status of Sexual Awareness of the Youth, and a Remedial Plan
- Comparative Research on the Actual Status of Youth Human Rights in the Context of International Standards III
- A Comparative Study on the Youth Welfare Policy of Local Governments and Development of Comprehensive Plans
- A Study on the Welfare Service Delivery System for the Minority Youth Group
- The Actual Status of Youth's Information Utilization and the Countermeasures IV: the Actual Status of Human Rights Violations in Cyberspace and a Remedial Plan
- A Study on the North Korean adolescent Refugees in South Korea: a Closer Look at the Future Direction and Policy Plans

▣ 2009

- Korea Youth Indicator Survey IV: Activities and Culture of Youth and Children
- Korea Youth Indicator Survey IV: Career and Occupation of Youth
- Human Rights Condition of Korean Youth and Children In Comparison to International Standards IV: Right of Survival and Protection

- ❸ Development of Lifetime Core Competence of Youth II
- ❸ The Prospect for the Future Society through the Comparison of Intergenerational Consciousness II: Focusing on the Social, Political Consciousness and Participation
- ❸ Plan for the Revitalization of Family-Based Leisure Program to Prevent Game Addiction among Adolescents
- ❸ A Study on the Obesity Situation of Youth and Children and Policy Measures
- ❸ A Study on the Current Issues and Countermeasures of Runaway Youth

▣ 2010

- ❸ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 I
- ❸ Korean Youth Indicator Survey V: Health and Safety (Protection)
- ❸ 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
- ❸ Customized Community-Based Services for Vulnerable Children and Families
- ❸ Counter Strategy Against a Harmful Digital Media Environment: A User-Based Approach
- ❸ A Longitudinal Study on Vulnerable Families and Children in Welfare Facilities I
- ❸ Educational Assistance Services for Children of Low-Income Families Through the Social Participation of Youth I
- ❸ Emergency-Aid and Safety-Monitoring Systems for Children and Youth at Risk
- ❸ Improving the Quality of Life of Disabled Children and Youth II
- ❸ The Development of Life Core Competence of Youth III
- ❸ The Integration of Experiential Learning in School and Youth-Activity Policies: Focusing on the 8th National Curriculum
- ❸ The Development of an Evaluation Model for Youth Activity Facilities I: Focusing on Youth Centers
- ❸ Competence Development and Welfare Improvement for Youth Workers
- ❸ Transition from Youth to Adulthood I
- ❸ 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
- A Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Rights I
- 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