

2012 Annual Report



2012 NYPI Annual Report



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사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재 · 복제를 금함

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Message from the President



The National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) is a government-funded research institute under the office of the Korean Prime Minister. The NYPI has consistently served as a leading national think tank specializing in youth and children in Korea.

Over 40 staff researchers from a wide range of academic fields including education, psychology, sociology and media, strive to maintain their expertise in the imperative and emerging youth-related issues of the 21st century. The research and scientific analysis conducted at NYPI empowers the Korean government with the information it needs to better develop governmental policies for youth.

The youth population is a valuable asset of our society and we are obligated to provide a supportive environment, for a better future for the next generation. At NYPI, we are committed to consistently improving the quality of our research and serving a vital role in preparing relevant national programs that enable youth to enjoy happy and healthy lives.

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

Thank you for your interest in the National Youth Policy Institute. Your interest and 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 improves youth’s potentiality and enhances 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 2012

1. Youth Policy Research
2. Child Policy Research
3. Statistical Research

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1

Youth Policy Research

Study on How to Link Five-Day School Days to Youth Activity Program

Young Im Maeng

This study was conducted to prepare policy plans for vitalizing youth activities as overall implementation of the five-day schooling system. The five-day schooling system made youths have two-day holidays a week and it became more important to support out-of-school activities. This research aims to provide plans to vitalize youth activities in response to these changing circumstances. In order to pursue the goal of this study, domestic and foreign cases and literature related to the five-day schooling system and youth activities were reviewed. In addition, survey and in-depth interview data were collected from youths, parents and teachers.

The results from the research are the following; First, youth activity information should be easily accessible anytime and anywhere (Information). Second, related infrastructure allowing youths to participate in activities whenever and wherever they choose needs

to be constructed (Infrastructure). Third, the system which accumulates and checks activity records regardless of time and place should be provided (Incentive). Fourth, it is necessary to promote activities supported by parents, school and society (Interconnection). 4Is named after the first letter of four policy directions was proposed as a way to pursue reconstruction of youth activity policy. Suggested plans to guarantee various activity opportunity and participation are focused on school facilities, youth facilities, and local communities. Policy supporting youths from dual-income families and low-income families and female youths was also provided as common assignments. Finally, to implement the policies suggested by this research, legal basis related to vitalizing youth activity is required and the central government and local governments should organize and reinforce youth activity system and functions.

Development of a Community-Based Operational Model for Creative Hands-On Activities of Youth II

Hyun-cheol Kim & Yeo-jeong Hwang

The purpose of this study is to build a community-based operational model for creative hands-on activity for young people and thereby to provide a policy alternative that can help various community resources including school to make an organic network with one another in which creative hands-on activities as well as regular youth activities in the community are stimulated.

Literature research, operation and evaluation of pilot projects, surveys, and case studies of both domestic and foreign attempts on the same theme were employed as the methods of study. Expert councils, policy consultations, and seminars were also held to secure the validity of the research.

The reviewing of preceding studies revealed that young people get better motivated and experience a higher degree of flow when creative hands-on activities take place in the community context. Also, it was confirmed that the higher their engagement is, the more positive outcomes they are likely to achieve. The survey showed that schools, as having great expectations of creative hands-on activities, are aware that they are strongly in need of coordinators who can link schools to

community resources because they find it to be a lot pressure to operate the project on their own without proper expertise. Students were generally positive about hands-on activities. The positive attitude towards the activities was proved to lead them to have more self-respect and a higher degree of flow. Case studies demonstrated that in order to have a successful outcome from the project, priorities should be given to creating a more open and transparent organizational culture in which rational allocation of work and flexibility in operation counts although personal factors like principals' determination and teachers' passion, expectations and trust of all the parties involved, instructors, parents, and students, in the project still play a key role. Youth institutions in the community could build up trust as a coordinator for creative hands-on activities in the pilot projects designed for the institutions to function not so much as a program provider than as a community networker.

Through the research mentioned above were drawn four different operational models for creative hands-on activities depending upon who takes the initiative and the degree of youth's engagement in the project. The matrix

shows a school-and-adultbased, a community-and-adult-based, a school-and-youth-based, and a community-and-youth-based model, among which a community-and-youth-based one was proved to be the most desirable.

We suggest that some policy alternatives should be considered to get this model invigorated. First, organic cooperation between government agencies such as the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the

Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and the restructuring of communication system among youth policy groups are very crucial in setting a unified direction for the project. A larger number of capable coordinators, means to relieve their workload, as well as that of teachers, sufficient budget, and the building of the network in the rural areas are the ones required for the actual scenes of implementation.

Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test II

Young Han Kim

This study aimed to develop an instrument to examine Korean youth morality, based on James Rest's four components model; questionnaire was developed across three components, moral sensitivity, moral motivation, and moral character. For moral reasoning, DIT developed by James Rest was applied.

This was the second year of the project, which aimed to finalize the instrument based on the results of the pilot test conducted last year.

Methodologically, this study reviewed recent literature related to James Rest's model, was conducted through collaborative work among research teams, and held colloquiums for statistical process about standardization of the instrument.

Several elements of the instrument were changed in comparison with the test from last year. First, to measure youth morality, common dilemmas were used across moral sensitivity, moral motivation and moral character while each different dilemma was applied across the three components last year. Next, sub-components, which consist of each component (sensitivity, motivation, character), were

reviewed and revised because some items did not properly belong to their sub-components. Finally, the instrument for main research consisted of 141 items (36 for moral sensitivity, 42 for moral judgment, 30 for moral motivation, 30 for moral character, 3 for asking responder's decision about the dilemma situation).

The data were gathered from 200 middle schools nationally and providing 6,216 responses from 2nd middle school students, which were analyzed. As a result, the instrument showed high reliability across four components: Cronbach's alpha of moral sensitivity .925; moral judgment .753; moral motivation .907; moral character .949. The numbers of items finalized were 27 for moral sensitivity, 28 for moral motivation, and 29 for moral character.

Particularly, the study established a standard, which shows an individual's moral level, thus an individual can be informed of their weakness and strength of morality.

Related to demographic variables, gender differences were showed: girls showed higher scores in moral sensitivity, judgment and motivation. The students who evaluated

oneself as very moral showed low scores across the four components, so they tended to overestimate their moral ability than their actual one. Also, external variables such as economic status, parents' education level, parents' jobs and familial type were unrelated to students' morality. Rather, experience to moral behaviors were related, which showed that providing opportunity for experience of moral behaviors were important in improving students' moral thinking.

The Korean Youth Morality Test would be practically implemented in educational areas. First, the instrument can be used to establish a system supporting youth's moral improvement. Central government can use the youth morality data resulted from this instrument as a basic

data to revise educational curriculum. Also, it can be used when developing teaching-learning materials of the curriculum of ethic in schools.

Second, institutions and organizations related to youth education can refer the instrument to develop moral educational programs.

Third, the instrument would be helpful to set the direction for character education. For example, it can be used to develop contents for instruction in managing bullying in schools.

Last, in individual level, a student can examine one's morality and it can be helpful in understanding one's weakness and strength of morality, which motivates self-directed learning.

A Study on Measures for General Revision of Youth Policy

Chul-kyung Yoon

This study aims to find solutions for problems related to youth policy driven by various governmental departments of education, welfare, culture and employment without coherent purpose and direction. This study also aims to seek measures for a general revision of the youth policy to improve the synergy effect for the youth.

First of all, this study classifies different areas of youth policy according to the international criteria, such as the UN's, and establishes the category for the general revision of youth policy. The present state of management and policy handling is investigated through the analysis of the organizational laws of the government, other organizational regulations, and the policy references on central administrative organizations. Also, a survey on the demand for youth policy has been conducted for 3,000 candidates, including parents and students. The implications for the general revisions to the youth policy are explained through the analysis of related policy examples in and out of Korea.

When an investigation was made on youth policy of each relevant Ministry, it turned out that the budget for the youth-related policy was the greatest in the Ministry of Education

according to the budget size, followed by the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. From the main policy's point of view, the Ministries, including Gender Equality and Family, Education, Reunification, Agriculture and Forestry, and Health and Welfare, concentrate on the support for youth at risk. On the other hand, other Ministries, including Defense, Public Administration and Security, Knowledge and Economy, and Environment, focus on youth education. The Ministry of Justice and Korean Communications Commission on noxious environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on international activities, the Ministry of Culture on leisure activities, and the Ministry of Employment put a majority of its budget into the support of youth employment. Taking into consideration the number of departments and budget size involved, the areas where the general policy revision is urgently required turned out to be social reintegration, support for youth at risk, youth education and the control of obnoxious environment for youth. It turned out that the department in charge of youth policy needs to cooperate with several Ministries: the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare for the most part, the

Ministry of Culture for leisure activities, the Ministry of Employment and the Ministry of Knowledge and Economy for employment, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for international activities.

When the comparison between the application of budget and the policy demand from the survey done by youth and their parents was made, the areas which had less priorities in budget compared to how important they are turned out to include the control over obnoxious environment, family support, health, and support for youth at risk. From the more detailed policies' point of view, the areas of improving mental health, educating parents, consulting families, prohibiting the sale of alcohol and cigarettes, and supervising and controlling of harmful businesses turned

out to have the lowest budget application in comparison to the policy demand. Therefore, it is essential to have a policy revision that supports the above policy areas and the related projects.

In order to strengthen the function of a general revision for youth policy, evaluation for youth policy effects should be introduced, and standards for youth budget need to be established. Also, information management competence, such as calculation and application of youth index and statistics, should be secured. In addition, it is essential to establish a road map to plan for a general revision, such as prioritizing projects and setting the order of general revision through regularly conducting research on demands for youth policy.

Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers III

Hyung-joo Kim & Jin-ku Hwang

The purpose of this research is to construct the best quality management system by developing an evaluation model of youth culture centers.

First, this study reviews theoretical literatures on the conceptual grounds for institutional evaluation and evaluation models, identifies current conditions and problems of the youth culture centers, presents the condition and history of the youth culture center evaluation, and implications from the first year research. Second, this study designs a basic evaluation frame, an evaluation domain, and evaluation indicators of youth culture centers. This evaluation model is founded on client-oriented approach and systematic approach in evaluation, which modifies the combined model to accommodate the purpose of the establishment of youth culture centers. This

evaluation model is constructed in 6 domains, management plan, using of youth, activity program, organization and cooperation, staff and infrastructure, effort of improvement. Third, it investigates and analyzes validity and weight values of the evaluation model. Fourth, a field evaluation manual was developed and applied to pilot tests. Pilot tests were implemented in 5 youth culture centers. The final evaluation indicators were determined through an analysis of the results from pilot tests.

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

A Study on the Situation of Life and Consciousness of Post-Adolescents and Policy

Hye-young Jo & Jikyung Kim

The purpose of this study is to grasp the life and consciousness of post adolescents (age 19–24) who are the targets of the Youth Basic Law and to develop policy measures. While the existing youth policy has focused mainly on middle and high school students (age 13–18), there has been a lack of emphasis on the generation after this age group. Although it has been 20 years since the youth policy was established after the enactment of the Youth Basic Law and the Basic Plan for Youth Act in 1991, there are only a few framework acts for juveniles (age 19–24), with no comprehensive or in-depth policy research conducted. In particular, the problems and social environment changes in life and consciousness that were recently observed in people in their 20s bring about the need for comprehensive in-depth policy research on post adolescence.

After completing a single standardized secondary education, people in their early 20s start a new chapter in their lives and choose their paths in various ways. However, they may face many personal and social problems during this process of finding their way into the future after being told that higher education solves everything. These problems are emerging from within the macro socio-cultural environment

that this generation of youth is facing, thus causing problems that we need to solve.

This study conducted quantitative and qualitative research on current issues to determine the life and consciousness of post-adolescent youth in universities and colleges. The major issues were tuition, student housing, labor, academic and career preparation, leisure and shopping, as well as life time, recognition for social position, identity, and future outlook. Based on the basic materials and analysis, this study attempted to provide the foundation for the development of future policy challenges. First, the survey was conducted on 2,417 post-adolescent university and college students, and the qualitative research was conducted on 30 university and college students in the Seoul metropolitan area and in other areas of Korea.

According to the major research results, expenses such as tuition and housing were paid by the parents, thus causing low independence. While mostly showing negative recognition on the amount of the tuition, the students were not satisfied with the scholarship and tuition policy. In addition, in cases where the students had to live apart from their parents, finding a place to live was a huge economic challenge

to them. On the other hand, the students were not enjoying leisure or cultural activities due to economic burdens and time limitations. Further, the experience of a trip abroad was very limited because the mental and economic problems of post-adolescents attending universities or colleges became their families' problems as well, and the expenses incurred while attending a university or college were beyond their reach.

Post-adolescents who still had to rely on their parents for private tutoring, tuition and housing costs were in a situation where they were no longer eager to be independent. With this, they continued their studies while working side by side with their parents, hindering their self-

development and making it hard to perform academically while being pressured to break through the job market with a high English score and other qualifications. On the other hand, it was hardly possible to carry out a long-term plan to achieve their dreams or pursue what they were really interested in. If this continues, it will become a problem not only for these individuals but also for our society's potential growth.

If the government thinks post adolescents are crucial, then there should be comprehensive support policy to help this generation develop their competencies. Thus, this study suggests several policy measures.

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Child Policy Research

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

Kye-min Yang & Seung-Kyoung Kim

The current study was carried out in order to explore the developmental process of multicultural children and adolescents, investigate similarities and differences between multicultural versus non-multicultural children and adolescents, examine the factors influencing the differences between multicultural versus non-multicultural children and adolescents, and draw appropriate support policies for multicultural children and adolescents through a longitudinal study. In order to achieve the research goals, four different parts of a study were executed. First, we administered longitudinal and quantitative panel surveys, and traced down the developmental path of multicultural children and adolescents. Through this, we investigated various factors that influence the developmental properties and development itself. Second, a qualitative study was also carried out and analyzed deep psychosocial experiences of multicultural children and adolescents, which the quantitative survey was not able to grasp. Third, the study examined needs of policies for multicultural family, children, and adolescents, by the administration of structured questionnaires, open-ended survey, and focused group interviews to multicultural children and adolescents, their parents,

public service personnel responsible for multiculturalism, education officers, and field specialists. Fourth, we analyzed current law and policies related to multicultural children and adolescents and derived improvements of those laws and policies. The results showed that the problems supposedly of multicultural children and adolescents were not appeared invariably in all of multicultural children and adolescents. Those problems implied the matters of 'class' rather than the characteristics of 'multicultural' groups. In the path by which multicultural children and adolescents are growing up with their identification as Koreans, classified supports based on group stereotypes 'multicultural families' may produce negative results such as discomfort and unpleasantness in their growth and development. Finally, we found that the supports unfulfilling the need could waste the related funds and inefficiently use administrative forces. Therefore, the current study proposed that the support policies for multicultural children and adolescents should pursue the direction of integration rather than segregation of multicultural children and adolescents, be administered efficiently with a unified implementation system, and be restructured as support policies that meet the need and create effects.

Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection I

Eugene Lee

The purpose of this study is to propose measures to protect children and youths from sexual violence and support victims by seeking methods to strengthen support for victims through distinctive infrastructures in supporting child and youth victims of sexual violence, implement community restoration with regional solidarity for the prevention of sexual violence, and introduce the idea of restorative justice as a measure for sex offenders of children and youths, as well as the victims. To achieve such purpose of the study, specialist opinion investigation (7 persons for preliminary investigation and 484 persons for questionnaire survey), an interview survey (14 persons) and case research (6 regions) were performed.

The main results of this study were as follows: Specialist investigation on opinions showed that the most important in preventive policies against sexual violence on children and youths was education and promotion for the prevention of sexual violence, while placement and operation of facilities intended to protect and support victims was also the most important in victim support policies. The most effective measure for agencies against sexual violence was provision of counseling and psychotherapy

to victims. They positively agreed that sexual violence prevention agencies for children under 13 years and ones for children between 13 and 18 year old groups are needed, and that regional solidarity for the protection of female children should be extended to villages in smaller administrative units of village.

Interview survey showed that not a few victims among children and youths were investigated at schools or transferred to agencies not associated with sexual violence prevention and later to Sunflower Centers, which resulted in inflicting secondary damage.

Child and youth victims as well as sex offenders expressed high demand for confidentiality. They also expressed high demand for economic support, especially those from single-parent families because their fathers or mothers had to stop working because of the uneasiness they felt with their children.

Case research showed that safety maps developed by the regional solidarity for the protection of female children were not used often enough within the regions. For more effective progress of the projects operated by various regional solidarities to protect children

and youths from sexual violence, they should be extended to smaller administrative units of villages.

Based on such results, the following policies were proposed: First, a plan to strengthen support for child and youth victims should be made. There should be a close observation on the long-term aftermath of child and youth victims of sexual violence as well as treatment and counseling, an economic support for their families, prevention of secondary damage by protecting their personal information, and preparation of detailed case-by-case guidelines as to how those with legal obligation to report should act. If the victims of sexual violence are male children and youths, an expansion of concern for male child and youth victims of sexual violence is needed. In addition, since it is necessary to provide differentiated services to the children and youths and build infrastructures dedicated to them, it is very important to increase the number of child sexual violence prevention agencies for children under 13 year olds or those for youths between 13 to 19 year olds, newly set up such agencies, and secure experts with an understanding of the difference between child and youth victims.

Second, there should be a community recovery plan for the prevention of sexual violence. Safety maps, which were developed in regional solidarity for the protection of female children, should be actively distributed by schools. For more active progress of the child and youth sexual violence prevention projects, regional solidarity in administrative units of village is needed. If existing facilities currently operational in the community are to be used, sexual violence prevention projects with regional solidarity can be easily extended to administrative units of the villages. A close partnership between national crime prevention agencies and communities should be formed, activities for bringing a change in actual sexual crimes and their victims should be embodied and operated by local residents themselves in stages, and major specific activities with regional solidarity should be evaluated every year to improve any existing problem.

Third, a restorative justice model for child and youth sex offenders and victims should be introduced. A fitting model for the restorative justice program against sexual violence is Family Group Conferencing. If the victim and offender do not want to meet face to face, a psychotherapy talk based on the victim/offender-oriented panel can be held.

Study on the Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents II

In Jae Choi & Sang-hyun Mo

The study understands mental health of children and adolescents in Korea and the purpose is to prepare policy improvement by analyzing the current status of a mental health infrastructure and service delivery system for youth and regional-based support systems.

The study method was conducted through literature research, consultation meeting of experts, nationwide survey and cooperative research. Experts' workshops for the policy improvement of children and adolescents' mental health and the efficiency of the proposed policy plan were considered through policy meeting with government departments promoting the policy.

Dividing into three areas performed the study's contents. First, a nationwide survey was conducted to understand children and adolescents' mental health. Second, it

analyzed the current status of mental health infrastructure and service delivery system for adolescents' mental health and to give recommendation on improving policy for mental health service infrastructure and service delivery system for youths. Last, appropriate supports and interventions models for crisis adolescents were investigated. To prepare improvement plans of infrastructure and service delivery system for adolescents' mental health, overseas policy and cases and policy enhancing children and adolescents' mental health through Delphi investigation reflecting field experts' opinions and interview of FGI group were investigated.

Based on this, the improvement plan in the aspect of future necessary policy, mental health infrastructure and service delivery system for youth and regional-based support systems was suggested.

Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families I

Hye-jeong Baek & JiYon Kim

This research is a cooperative undertaking by the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences and by the National Youth Policy Institute, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Korean Women's Development Institute. The first year of the research analyzed living conditions of the youth single parents including the youth's pregnancy, childbirth, adoption and child custody. The detailed study was conducted in three different areas according to the purpose of this study. First, it grasped the current status of the youth single parents who have experienced pregnancy, childbirth, adoption and parenting, analyzing the various political issues and needs. Second, based on the developmental processes of youth single parents, the prevention of unwanted pregnancy and support policy were suggested. Third, it reviewed the childbirth status of the youth of the OECD countries and derived implications by classifying the types of single-parent policy. For this, a variety of research methods was utilized such as quantitative and qualitative research on the youth single parents, statistical analysis on the OECD and EU countries, officials FGI, seminars and etc.

This research is consisted of total four volumes; a general report, 「Research on Comprehensive Countermeasures for Youth Single Parent Family I」 and three detailed reports, 「Research

on the Different Youth Single Parent Support Policy Within Countries」, 「Prevention and Support for Policy Studies According to the Developmental Process of Youth Single Parents」, and 「Handbook of Support Project for Youth Single Parent Families」.

As the findings, the background of female adolescents' pregnancy and childbirth results from vulnerable family environment, dropout situation and low contraceptive practice. In addition, the youth single parents who sent the child up for adoption tend to have more psychological difficulties than those who raise their own, and the latter was shown that they are not able to work or study effectively due to the burden of child raising. Lastly, in the case where adolescents are under the age of 19, their parents assume the support obligation for their children, putting themselves in the blind spot of institutional support or not guaranteed the self-determination on pregnancy-childbirth-nurture.

Policy suggestions say that support policies for the youth single parents need to be developed as a whole in education policy to prevent unwanted pregnancy, adoption policy, and family policy for the youth single parents who raise a child, and yield the needs of step-by-step policy development considering the situation and needs of the adolescents.

Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Shift III

Kyung-jun Kim & Young-gi Kim

This study intends to activate youth mentoring through the survey on the domestic and foreign youth mentoring status, survey on experts and operation of youth mentoring pilot project. It analyzed the operating status on youth mentoring of 833 organizations out of 1,419 youth-related facilities and organizations, and suggested implications for future by analyzing cases of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia's youth mentoring. In addition, Delphi surveys were conducted twice for 22 mentoring experts to analyze and study the status, problems and challenges of youth mentoring. From February 2011 to August 2012, the youth peer mentoring pilot project was operated to conduct quantitative and qualitative research effectiveness and impact factors of youth mentoring by selecting 105 people over three times.

Youth mentoring is operated in 41.1% of domestic 833 organizations but it is hardly

effective because of the lack of experts, mentors, mentee education and monitoring. In case of other countries, systems are highly developed to support mentoring in each organization while it depends on the abilities of each organization in Korea. The effectiveness of the youth mentoring contains mentors, mentee education, contents of mentoring activities, participation, intervention of coordinators, supervision, management system, personnel evaluation system and others so it is needed to approach in many aspects rather than to focus on one single factor. For the activation of youth mentoring in Korea, it is necessary that spread of awareness on youth mentoring, improvement of operation and support system for youth mentoring, mentors and experts, development of new programs, quantitative and qualitative improvement of youth mentoring, and of related laws for youth mentoring should be accompanied.

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

Hae-yeon Lee & Young-kyoon Park

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

To that end, a panel survey was conducted on 1,000 children and youths at community child centers, after-school academies and child care facilities nationwide in 2012 so as to analyze their everyday lives and attitudes for a comparison with the survey result from 2011. In addition, the survey result was compared with that of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Study (KCYPs) for the purpose of exploring differences between these two samples, including a specific comparison with their peers in low income families.

The following is the result of the longitudinal analysis on the children and youths in socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities (the 1st and 2nd rounds of surveys) and the cross comparison with KCYPs including their peers in low income families; First, 10.2% of the children and youths in socially disadvantaged

families and welfare facilities responded they had experienced violence during the first semester at the frequency of 5.57 times on average. This ratio was similar to that of those who responded that they had committed delinquency (12.2%), but the frequency was much higher than that of delinquency (1.92 times).

Second, the school achievement of the children and youths in socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities as measured by their average score across subjects declined from 3.39 to 3.30 points compared with 2011. Except for social studies, their performances declined across all the other subjects. Third, both the Meta cognition (3.26) and the problem solving skill (3.41) of the children and youths in socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities deteriorated compared to the year before. Fourth, the ratio of the children and youths who attended neither cram schools nor private tutoring was 77% of those at community children centers and 85.9% of those at after-school academies. By contrast, the ratio fell to 50% for the children and youths at child care facilities, 25.7% in low income families and 9.4% in ordinary families.

Fifth, the self elasticity of the children and youths in socially disadvantaged families and welfare facilities improved to 2.96 on average compared to 2011, which was lower than that of their peers in ordinary families by higher than those in low income families. Sixth, satisfaction rate with the activities at welfare facilities increased by 0.5 to 3.96 compared to 2011. On the question of whether the welfare facilities had positive impact on their lives, the average score declined to 3.86 compared with 2011.

Seventh, in terms of subjective evaluation on academic performance, children and youths

in ordinary families showed relatively higher academic performance than their peers in the other four groups. Eighth, an in-depth interview was conducted regarding the use of the welfare facilities and it was found that the children and youths evaluated the welfare facilities by the following standards; a “place to hang out with friends (including siblings)” in the friend category, a “place to get assistance for study” in the study category, a “place which provides help and assures freedom” in the ordinary life (help) category and a “place where I can get kind guidance from teachers with expertise” in the teacher category.

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Statistical Research

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

Chong Won Yi & Jun-hong Kim

This study aimed to understand the current statues and problems of youth's civic competency and suggest policy orientations and tasks in national and civic society levels. As part of the three-year-long project commenced in 2011, this year's activities included the publication of reports that presented the results of a civic competency survey of middle and high school students in Korea (Volume 1) and the results of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) for youths (second grade middle school students) in 38 countries (Volume 2 and 3).

The results of the domestic survey can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, age had significant influence on youth's civic knowledge and attitudes. The older, the more civic knowledge they had. However, at the same time they showed an increasingly negative attitude against other ethnic groups' and immigrants' rights to equality, lower trust in social systems and decreasing pride for the nation.

Secondly, in terms of civic self-recognition and behavior, the traditional concept of gender roles still had strong influence on youth. Ideologically, both males and females supported gender

equality: however, there were diametrical differences between males and females for their interests in political and social issues and expected adult participation in political activities. Thirdly, there were wide differences between vocational high school students and ones in non-vocational schools (general high school and middle school). Among the three groups, vocational high school students showed the lowest level of civic knowledge, political efficacy and citizenship self-efficacy and experience in civic engagement. They also showed the most negative attitude to democratic values, civic roles and social equality.

Fourthly, family background significantly influenced youth's civic consciousness and competency. Youths whose parents had higher academic background and stronger financial power marked constantly higher scores in terms of civic knowledge, political and civic efficacy, consciousness of social quality, civic engagement and expected adult participation in political activities than others.

Lastly, based on the abovementioned results, the study suggested policy tasks to improve youth's civic competency.

International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I

Sun-young Ahn & Heui Jin Kim

The purpose of this study is to examine and compare the current conditions of the youths of Korea, China, Japan and the United States in terms of career preparation.

The main research topics include career guidance experiences, career-related values, work-related attitudes, career development competencies, employment experiences and future employment prospects. An online survey was conducted for 19~24 year-old youths of the four countries.

The main findings of this study are as follow. The types of career guidance services youths received while they were in high school tended to differ among the four countries.

The most common types of career guidance services are career tests for Korean youths and career counseling for Japanese counterparts. Chinese and American youths are more likely to participate in college and college major information sessions. About the career guidance experience at home, the higher the SES (educational level, job status and income level), the more frequent the career conversations occurred between parents and children, except in Japan. In all four countries, the higher the SES, the more active youths are

in preparing for their future career.

Korean youths are least likely to experience part-time jobs and youths who have had part-time jobs tend to be better off with their career preparation. About the future employment prospect, Chinese youths are most optimistic while American and Japanese youths tend to be least optimistic.

Some of the findings that need to be considered in career education policy are as follows. First, Korean youths aged 19-24 do not show much progress in their career preparation compared to middle- or high school students. Second, the rate of Korean youths who have participated in job experience programs is lower than those in other three countries. Third, the career guidance at home turns out to play an important role in youths' career preparation levels. However, Korean parents do not seem to engage actively in the conversation with their children about career preparation. Fourth, academic achievement level shows correlations with various socio-psychological traits and the level of career preparation. Fifth, family economic status has consistent correlations with youths' perspectives on themselves and the level of career preparation. Based on

these findings, policy recommendations are articulated regarding strengthening career education for youths, developing parents' competency to promote children's career development, providing customized career

guidance for youths with low academic achievement or those from low-income families and expanding entrepreneurship education for youths.

Study on the Current Statues of How the Young Use Social Media

Changho Lee & Yun-sook Sung

There have been many studies on the influence of social media according to their diffusion, but there were few studies which dealt with the use of social media by young people called information generation. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the social media use of high school students and college students through nationwide survey and in-depth interview.

Based on previous studies, this paper investigated not only time spent on social media and its motive but also social capital, political participation, and cyberbullying. In addition, it tried to prove how much political participation or social capital was influenced by the extent of social media use or motive.

According to the result, young people used Kakaotalk and Facebook a lot. The motives for social media use were information/communication and pleasure seeking/memory sharing. The positive results caused by social media use were obtaining information, getting rid of stress, tightening ties with friends,

reinforcing bridging/bonding social capital, and promoting social, political participation. That is, students whose main motive is information/communication have higher social capital. Furthermore, students who depend on social media for social, political issues are more likely to participate through social media.

On the contrary, the disclosure of personal information and cyberbullying were serious, which called for policy suggestions to overcome them. Especially, 45.5% of respondents said that their personal information was disclosed. This result shows that damage caused by the disclosure of information in social media can be serious.

Policy suggestions against the dysfunctions of social media are promoting social media literacy, preparing guidelines for social media use, urging service providers to make youth protection conventions, and legalization of media education.

The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Rights II

Hee-jin Lim

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.

This study produced a total of 136 indicators including 34 indicators in 「Civil Rights and Freedoms」, 18 indicators in 「Family Environment and Alternative Care」, 42 indicators in 「Disability, Basic Health and Welfare」, 34 indicators in 「Education, Leisure, and Cultural Activities」, and 8 indicators in 「Special Protection Measures」 field over two-year period from 2011 to 2012. 136 indicators for children's and youth's rights consist of administrative statistics and actual condition survey of children's and youth's rights.

This study consists of 3 reports: 「The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Rights II」, 「The Study on the Current

Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Rights II: 2012 Statistics of the Survey on Rights of Children and Youths」 and 「Right of Play to Children and Youths: Current Conditions and Alternatives」.

The first report analyzed the indicators and second report presented result tables of 「The Survey on rights for the children & youths」(National Statistics, No. 40201). The third report proposed roles of the national authorities and the local community to provide more opportunities to children and youths to play and creating an environment to play.

The study suggested that policy makers establish a legislative basis that supports production of indicators for children's and youth's rights, to review timelines to produce and disclose indicators for children's and youth's rights, to develop index for children and adolescent's rights.

The 2012 Annual Report of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010

Kyeong-sang Lee

In this study, the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 III, the following has been performed. First, the statistical data have been constructed after going through the processes of punching, data cleaning and weighting on the second year investigation results investigated at the end of previous year. Second, the research brief and data analysis report were published using the data of first and second year and the second panel symposium was opened up. Third, the third follow-up research was performed targeting the youths and guardians constructed with the panel sample followed by performance of the second research of the previous year.

As a result of second year's investigation, the sample maintenance rate of youth (96.7%) and guardian (96.0%) was shown in case of first grade panel, the sample maintenance rate of youth (95.2%) and guardian (94.2%) was shown in case of fourth grade panel while the sample maintenance rate of youth (97.0%) and guardian (94.4%) was shown in case of seventh grade panel. Data cleaning was performed targeting the punched data after the investigation while the horizontal and vertical weights have been assigned. The user's guide and code book have

been prepared to be distributed to strive for convenience of using data while the final data have been provided to the related academic circles after being produced as three types of files of SPSS, SAS and STATA, etc.

The colloquium was held twice in relation to using the data while the panel data analysis methodology seminar was held under the theme of HLM and LGM. The second panel symposium was held by joint sponsorship with the related societies. The research brief was published four times and four volumes of data analysis report were published. The final data was made public to be freely used in writing thesis by users.

The inquiry contents were modified to become the third year investigation. The third year investigation was performed from the end of September to the end of November targeting the definite samples of first year in first grade, fourth grade and seventh grade panels. The sample management method and data gathering method were performed in the same way as the second year investigation which was in the previous year.

The background is a solid blue color with a pattern of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes, primarily triangles and squares, in various shades of blue. Scattered throughout the background are several small, white squares of varying sizes.

II

Research-Related Activities in 2012

1. WARDY
2. Academic Exchange
3. Other Research-Related Activities

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1

WARDY

WARDY

The World Association of 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 (14 Institutes from 11 Countries)

- Australia: Youth Research Centre, University of Melbourne
- China: China Youth University for Political Sciences
Shanghai Youth College of Management
- Finland: Finnish Youth Research Society
- Germany: Family-Children Research Center, Potsdam University
- Japan: Japan Youth Research Institute
Keio University 21COE-CCC
- Korea: National Youth Policy Institute
- Malaysia: Institute for Social Science Studies, University Putra Malaysia
- 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, University of Iowa
Children's Environments Research Group, City University of New York

► History

WARDY was established by the representatives of eight institutes in six countries including Britain, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States in Seoul, Korea in October 1997. Currently, it is comprised of 14 institutes from 11 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
- 2011
 - Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
 - Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum
 - Korea-China International Seminar on Youth Policy
- 2012
 - 2012 Korea-China International Seminar

【 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)
- 2012
 - 2012 International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns

► Major Activities in 2012

- Restructuring of the organization
 - Confirmation of member organizations: 14 organizations in 11 countries
- Recruitment of new members: Children’s Environments Research Center (USA), Institute for Social Science Studies (Malaysia)

► 2013 Activity Plan

- The Korea-China international seminar will be held at NYPI (mid-November)
- NYPI Youth Research Brief will be published bimonthly
- NYPI Newsletter will be sent to WARDY members and youth organizations worldwide.

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2

Academic Exchange

Conference on Community and the Youth: Living Together

The National Youth Policy Institute held a conference to present the results of the research on the theme of 〈Community and the Youth: Living Together〉 in the Danjae Hall on 2F of the Korea Federation of the Teachers' Association at 10 am on February 28 (Tuesday).

The conference was held to seek for the methods to identify and improve the capability of the future generation to become the model citizens in the community in the democratic society.

In the conference, the major results of the "Research on the Capability of the Youth to Become the Democratic Citizens" were announced by the Researcher Geun Young Chang and Deputy Researcher Soo-uk Park. Then, Senior researcher Kyung-jun Kim delivered a presentation on "Research on the Activation of the Social Participation of the Youth through Mentoring" and discussion among the participants and experts of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.



First Colloquium on ‘Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 III’

The National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium regarding Korean Education Cross-Section Research 2005 Design, Results and Personal Information Protection Act in the seminar room in the institute on March 21, 2012 (Wednesday).



In the colloquium, Senior researcher Yang-boon Kim of Korean Education Development Institute introduced the Personal Information Protection Act that should be handled carefully in the process of the research after mentioning general matters of the research such as research results, research purpose, research planning, sample planning, research target, research area of the Korea Education Research 2005.

Later, participants had an in-depth discussion about the overall panel research such as panel research designing, penal maintenance of the Korean Education Research 2005 through Q&A session with the presenters.

Second Colloquium on ‘Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 III’

The National Youth Policy Institute held the 2nd Colloquium of the Children and Youth Panel in the seminar room of the institute on April 4, 2012 (Wednesday).

In the colloquium, Dr. Jong-gak Shin of the Korea Employment Information Service introduced overall matters of the research such as the background, purpose, research subject, research content, research method, research cycle, research results, procedures, etc. Later, participants had a time to discuss the general panel research such as the Aging Research Panel Study through Q&A session with presenters.



2012 Colloquium on Research Method of Unique Research Project

National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium regarding Korean Children and Youth Civil Right Status Research II in the seminar room of the institute on April 5, 2012 (Thursday).

In the colloquium, Professor Ki-jae Lee of the Information and Statistics Department of Korea National Open University delivered a lecture on the research data analysis method and the design effect to be considered for the comprehensive sample design and characteristics and concept of the comprehensive sample design under the title of "Sample Design and Research Data Analysis of the Research Targeting Students."

Participants had intensive discussion about the matters to be considered for the sample design, as well as comprehensive research related sample design and analysis methods conducted in the National Youth Policy Institute.



The Fifth Discussion on Establishment of the Basic Youth Policy Plan

The National Youth Policy Institute held “The 5th Discussion Session for the Establishment of the Youth Policy Basic Plan” organized by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family at the Ferrum Tower in Joong-gu, Seoul on April 5 (Thursday).

The 5th Youth Policy Basic Plan will be the basic framework for the youth policy to be promoted from 2013 to 2017 as it is established in 2012 since the 4th basic plan is over this year.

The discussion session is prepared to collect opinions of the various sectors to establish the 5th Youth Policy Basic Plan, which is future oriented and effective fitting the environmental changes of the society.



Minister Kum-rae Kim of the Gender Equality and Family delivered a speech and the Researcher Ki-Hun Kim of National Youth Policy Institute presented the results of “Research on the 5th Youth Policy Basic Plan Establishment” conducted by the institute in 2011. In addition, there were active discussions among the major figures of the academic and other circles as well as the suggestions for the policy by the representatives of the youth.

In particular, suggestions for the policy by the representatives of the youth were established for the purpose of the policy establishment with the intention to have sympathy from the youth and student Sang-min Lee made policy suggestions who are working as the Special Task Force for the Youth at the moment.

Planning Seminar on Youth and SNS Communication

The National Youth Policy Institute held NYPI Planning Seminar in the Danjae Hall on 2F of the Korea Teachers' Association at 2 pm on April 6 (Friday) with Korea Communication Association. The seminar was held to discuss the impact of social media on the youth under the theme of "The Youth and SNS Communication."



In the seminar, Researcher Changho Lee of National Youth Policy Institute delivered his presentation on "SNS Usage Status and Prospect of the Youth." In addition, Professor Hyo-seong Lee of Chongju University delivered presentation under the theme of "The Youth's SNS Usage and Political Participation" and Professor Seong-jin Ryu of Daegu University released a presentation on "The Negative Impact of the freshmen's SNS Usage on Sentiment and Behavior." Later, Researcher Yun-Sook Sung of National Youth Policy Institute delivered presentation on "Countermeasures against Cyber Outcast through SNS."

Regarding the issues, Professor Il-kwon Jung of Kwangwoon University, Associate Researcher Sang-hyun Mo of National Youth Policy Institute, Researcher Geun Young Chang of National Youth Policy Institute, and Professor Ul-chul Jung of Sangji University took a part in the discussions to discuss the impact of social media on the youth.

Workshop on Good Schools for Moral Education

The National Youth Policy Institute held a workshop of the principals of excellent schools for personality education to share the business objectives of excellent schools for personality education in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Incheon Metropolitan City of Education.

In the opening ceremony, Minister Ju-ho Lee of the Education, Head of Ministry of Legislation Seon-tae Jung, President of National Youth Policy Institute Jae Yeon Lee and other officials participated to encourage and support principals and Minister Ju-ho Lee asked principals of excellent schools for the personality education should play a leading role to nurture the excellent human resources with creativity and personality who are in demand in our society through his special lecture.

The National Youth Policy Institute, Ministry of Education, and Incheon Metropolitan City of Education plans to seek for the basic solutions to remove the school violence by enhancing the personality education in schools while promoting the campaign for the enactment and revision of the school lives agreement and distributing producing school principles and school lives agreement operation manuals this month, selected and operated excellent schools for personality education.



2012 Conference on Second Research Performance

The National Youth Policy Institute held the 2nd tasks research results under the theme of 'Children and Youth Healthy Growth' in the Danjae Hall on 2F of the Korea Federation of the Teachers' Association at 2 pm on April 19 (Thursday).

The presentation of the research results was held to seek for the methods to improve the capability necessary for the children and the youth to grow healthy.

Researcher In Jae Choi delivered the presentation on the Children and the Youth Health Improvement Support Measures Research I. Senior researcher Jin-ku Hwang delivered a presentation on "Comprehensive Research II for the Children and the Youth in the Marginalized Classes" and Researcher Kye-Min Yang delivered presentation on the "Comprehensive Research II to Trace Development of the Children and the Youth in the Multicultural Families" and active discussions are held among academic and education experts.



2012 First Policy Research Committee

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and National Youth Policy Institute held the 1st Policy Research Committee in 2012 in the Main Conference Room of the Ministry on April 20 (Friday).



Deputy Minister Tae-seok Kim of Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and department heads and division heads and President Jae Yeon Lee of the National Youth Policy Institute and 4 officials participated in the occasion.

The Policy Research Committee is established to uncover measures for mutual cooperation and discuss the current issues of the policy regarding the major issues.

The National Youth Policy Institute agreed on the major policy issues of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. In addition, measures to stimulate the Youth Policy Research Committee for the organic cooperation between the two organizations were discussed. Both institutes agreed to strengthen official and unofficial cooperation such as stimulating the working level policy research committee, etc.

Colloquium on Research Methodology of Unique Research Projects

The National Youth Policy Institute held the first research method colloquium for Comprehensive Research III for the Children and the Youth in the Marginalized Classes in the seminar room of the institute on April 25, 2012 (Wednesday).

Professor Jin-woo Kim of the Social Welfare Department of Duksung Women's University delivered a lecture under the title of "Understanding about the Quality Research and Data Collection Methods." The colloquium became an opportunity to enhance the understanding about the quality research data collection methods through the Q&A and discussion sessions of young researchers from internal and external organizations.

In specific, there was in-depth discussion about the issues of data collection methods based on the quality research paradigm.



Seminar on Seeking New Ways for the Korean Capitalism

The National Youth Policy Institute participated in the national policy seminar which was held under the theme of “Seeking New Ways for the Korean Capitalism” held in the main conference room of Post Tower in Myeongdong Seoul for two days from April 24 (Tuesday) to 25 (Wednesday).



The seminar, which was co-sponsored by the JoongAng Ilbo (i.e., daily newspaper) and Economic and Humanity Society Research Committee, was held to find out the measures for the balanced development of the Korean capitalism by collecting various opinions of the society and present the methods for the balanced development of the economy and society.

On the second day of the seminar, the 4th session was held, as the President of National Youth Policy Institute became the moderator under the theme of “Resolving Polarization.” In addition, the Associate researcher JiYon Kim delivered a presentation under the theme of the practical methods for establishing a society based on the mutual relationship with children and youth.

This seminar was held based on the participation of the national policy institutes that study and research the national policies and the academic circles that establish the social trend based on academic and theoretical research and suggest the policy direction to resolve the current issues of the country. In addition, discussions were held to seek the strategies for the sustainable growth of the Korean economy.

Workshop for the Consulting Committee Members for the Excellent Schools for Personality Education

The National Youth Policy Institute held a “Workshop for the Consulting Committee Members for the Excellent Schools for Personality Education in 2012” in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in the Danjae Hall on 2F of the Korea Federation of the Teachers’ Association on April 30 (Monday).



The workshop was prepared for the education of the consulting members to support the active operation of the excellent school for the personality education system in 2012. There were 39 consulting committee members designated by 16 provinces and cities across the country and shared the consulting methods and operation objectives.

Manager Seung-gul Oh of School Culture Department of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology distributed the School Principles Operation Manual, which is jointly produced with the National Youth Policy Institute and delivered a lecture on the methods for the school principles operation, which is the key issue of the excellent school for the personality education system.

Colloquium on Policy Analysis and Performance Evaluation Methods

The National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium for the “Policy Analysis and Performance Evaluation Methods” in the seminar room of the institute on May 11 (Friday).

Researcher Soo-jae Yoon of the Korea Administration Institute introduced the objective of policy analysis, policy analysis stages, performance evaluation methods, etc.

Participants had an opportunity to have an in-depth discussion about the general performance evaluation methods and policy analysis through Q&A session with presenters.



Agreement for Academic Exchange with the Provincial Education Offices

The National Youth Policy Institute signed “MOU for the Model School for the Peer Mediation” with the National Youth Policy Institute and Provincial Education Offices in the business room (5F) on May 23.

The Model School for Peer Mediation Project is conducted to support financial and administrative measures for the operation of the peer group model school and Jeonnam Education Office is a representative of education offices in 16 cities and provinces. The National Youth Policy Institute will conduct various projects to extend the support for the operation of the model schools and establish the activities foundation for peer mediation.

The Peer Mediation Model School Project is conducted based on the special support from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and four schools in 16 cities and provinces operating as model schools. The National Youth Policy Institute will promote the model school operation workshop, seminars, establishment of the activity foundation and operation evaluation.

Peer Mediation refers to the process helping students overcome and handle the issues by themselves through the conversation with peer group who are trained for the mediation for the conflicts caused by the conflicts of the opinion or difference in the opinion at schools.

With the conclusion of the MOU, it is highly expected that school violence shall be identified at the early stage and be prevented and problems among the students can be resolved as the project is actively operated in the model school for peer mediation.



Planning Seminar on Five Day School System and Youth Activity

The National Youth Policy Institute held an NYPI Planning Seminar in the 2F Conference Room in the Exhibition I of the Seoul Trade Exhibition Convention at 10 am on May 25 (Friday) along with the National Youth Activities Promotion Institute.

The seminar was held to discuss the direction of the policy for the youth activities according to the full implementation of the five day school week system under the theme of the five day school week system and youth activities.

In the seminar, the Senior researcher Young Im Maeng of the National Youth Policy Institute delivered a presentation on the full implementation of the five day school week system and weekend activities status and demands. In addition, the Chief Official of the Seoul Education Office Young-sam Kim delivered presentation on the operation status for the weekend activities according the five day school system. Ji-soo Kim, Manager of the Gunpo City Dangdong Youth Culture announced the direction for the activation of youth activities for the local society based on the five day school week system.

Regarding the issue, the directions for the youth activities according to the five day school week system were discussed by the Director Eun-sik Jung of Jeonrabukdo Youth Activity Promotion Center and Director Jun-keun Kwon of Boramae Youth Institute.



Agreement for Academic Exchange with Korea Social Science Data Center

The National Youth Policy Institute signed an MOU for “Establishment of the Creative Knowledge Foundation for the Youth Research” in the seminar room of the institute with Korea Social Science Data Center on May 29 (Tuesday) and agreed on the joint collaboration for the data system establishment and sharing research results.

The MOU was signed to share the knowledge and information and academic issues for the joint purpose to establish creative knowledge based foundation. The National Youth Policy Institute shall consign the quality open data for the existing research to KSDC and KSDC shall preserve and manage other data by applying the advanced digital archive procedures.



Seminar on the Research Case for the Local Society Operation based on Creative Activities

The National Youth Policy Institute held “Seminar on the Research Case for the Local Society Operation based on Creative Activities” in the seminar room at 2 pm on May 29 (Tuesday).



The seminar was held under the theme of the Case for the Local Society Operation based on Creative Activities for the smooth promotion of the creative experience activities and local society operation model development and research II which is the main task for 2012.

In the seminar, Bucheon Youth Center, Yeosoo Youth Center, Gangnam Youth Center, and Yeoksam Youth Center delivered presentation regarding the cases and discussed the methods for the collaboration and cooperation with the local society resources.

Second Colloquium on Research Methodology of Unique Research Project

The National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium for the 2nd research methods regarding the comprehensive research III for the children and the youth in the marginalized classes which is the research task for the 2012 in the seminar room of the institute from 10:30 on May 30 (Wednesday) 2012.

Professor Jin-woo Kim of the Social Welfare Department of Duksung Women's University delivered a lecture in the 2nd colloquium following the first colloquium under the theme of "Understanding the Diversity for the Research Analysis Methods for Quality Research." In specific, various analysis methods and issues of the collected data following the data collection method based on the quality research paradigm were discussed effectively.



Seminar on the Policy Trend Analysis and Comprehensive Coordination of the Youth Policy

The National Youth Policy Institute held a seminar for the policy trend analysis and comprehensive coordination of the youth policy in the Sokuem Hall of the Seoul Education Culture Center on June 8, 2012 (Friday).

The seminar is designed to identify the successful cases for the comprehensive coordination and promotion status of the youth policy as a part of "Research on the Comprehensive Coordination for the Youth Policy." In addition, it was designed to identify the insights through the policy examples for the comprehensive coordination at home and abroad by searching the new methods for the classification of the policy for the youth from the comprehensive viewpoint.



Third Research Performance Conference

The National Youth Policy Institute held a presentation for the research outcome for the 3rd task under the theme of the “Asking the Way for the Youth” at the Seoul National University of Education on June 29 (Friday).

The presentation for the research outcome was held through the institutional sessions for the annual academic convention for the Korean Education Association to strengthen the academic exchange.

The results of the Research Case for the Local Society Operation based on Creative Activities were released by Researcher Hyun-cheol Kim. Then, Associate researcher Sun-young Ahn presented major outcome of the Research on the Execution Procedures from the Youth to Adults and discussions among academics and the field were held.



Seminar on the 2010 Data Analysis Methodology for the Korea Children and Youth Panel

The National Youth Policy Institute held the “Korea Children and Youth Panel 2010 Data Analysis Method Seminar in the 2F of Dasan Hall for the Federation of the Korea Teachers’ Association on July 5, 2012 (Thursday).

Professor Sang-jin Kang (Yonsei University) and Professor Ki-jong Lee (Kookmin University) delivered a special lecture under the theme of HLM and LGM. The seminar contributed to the enhancement of the understanding of the researchers regarding the HLM and LGM, which is the panel data cross sectional analysis methods.



The NYPI 23rd Anniversary International Conference

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held this special seminar under the theme of the “Questioning the Youth Policy to the 19th National Congress” in the conference room (located in the Namdaemoonro, Joonggu, Seoul) in B2 of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the foundation of the institute at 3pm on July 6 (Friday).

The seminar was prepared to suggest that the major tasks for the youth policy should be promoted by the next government while researching the opinions of the lawmakers for the direction and tasks for the youth policy before the next legislation and government inauguration.

In the seminar, Geun Young Chang, Head of the Research and Planning and External Affairs Coordination Team and Ki-Hun Kim, Head of Planning and Coordination Division delivered presentation on “the results of the research on the opinions for the youth policy among lawmakers” and “future youth policy direction and major tasks.” Later, Kwang-jin Kim, lawmaker of the youth representative of the Democratic Party and Won-ki Choi of Saenuri Party Yeouido Research Institute, Professor Byeong-kik Song of Soonchunhyang University and Professor Kwang-ho Lee of Kyonggi University had discussions.



Seminar on the Method of Changing School Culture to Resolve School Violence

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held a seminar under the theme of “Methods for the Changes in the School Culture to Resolve the School Violence” in the 10F seminar room (located in the Taebongro, Seochogu, Seoul) on 2 pm on August 10 (Friday).

In the seminar the results of the “Research on the Recognition of the Parents and Teachers Regarding the School Violence and School Culture” conducted targeting 538 teachers in the elementary, middle and high schools residing in 16 cities and provinces across the country and 500 parents whose children are in the elementary, middle and high schools in 16 cities and provinces from June 14th to 25th in 2012. In addition, the discussions to create the school culture without violence were held among the policy makers and experts and school community members.



Convention for the Education Policy Suggestions from Student Monitoring Group

The “Convention for the Education Policy Suggestions from Student Monitoring Group” which was held by Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (Minister Joo-ho Lee) and led by the Korea Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) took place over the course of two days, from August 30 through August 31.

The convention is promoted based on offline activities of the education policy student monitoring group operated for the enhancement of the attention of students for the education policy and support the education field.

The next convention is scheduled in a metropolitan city on September 21 (Friday) and the Daejeon Metropolitan City Team and Busan Metropolitan City Team received the best awards.

- The student monitoring group for the education policy was established in 2011 and the scope was expanded to the middle school as a part of “Comprehensive Measures to Root Out School Violence” in 2012 and offline activities were also conducted.

※ Student Monitoring Group ('11) 1,030 High school students ÷ ('12) 2,923 middle school and high school students.



The Academic Exchange Agreement with the Seoul Youth Center for Cultural Exchange

The National Youth Policy Institute signed an MOU for the “Global Capabilities Development Project” with the Seoul Youth Center for Cultural Exchange on September 10 (Monday) in the seminar room of the institute and agreed on cooperation for the relevant projects.

By signing the MOU, the two organizations agree to discuss the countermeasures for current issues related to the Youth Global Capability Development Policy and plan to promote the global capability development project effectively by holding the academic seminars.



Conference on School Discipline and Student Self-Governing Activities to Realize the Personality Education

The academic convention and case study conference for the “School Discipline and Student Self-Governing Activities to Realize the Personality Education” organized by the National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) and the Korea Education Administration Academic Association (Chairman Byeong-ki Huh) and sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (Minister Joo-ho Lee) and the Legislative Office (President Jae-won Lee) Incheon Metropolitan Education Office (President Keun-hyeong Na) was held in the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry on September 26 (Wednesday).



The convention is promoted to identify more success cases and review the policies for the operation of school discipline promoted as part of the Comprehensive Measures to Root Out School Violence (Feb.6, 2012) and academic thesis and unit school success cases covering the student self governing activities were presented and discussions were held to find out the meaning of the school regulations. In addition, the future direction of the policy was reviewed and discussed.

Professor Jae-young Jung of Ewha Womans University delivered the keynote speech (Head of School Violence Prevention Policy Institute) and mentioned that the school culture that emphasize the participation and anatomy of students are required to resolve the school violence and education problems. To this end, she suggested the voluntary activities such as self-governing activities and participation of students for the school regulation enactment and revision and structuring club activities.

The presentation of thesis and excellent cases were held in classification of three sub-committees as follows:

〈The Sub-subcommittee: School Discipline Revision and Enactment Process〉

- (Thesis : School Discipline Revision and Enactment Procedures and Democratic Citizen Education) Professor Jae-young Jung of Ewha Womans University mentioned that the participation of students which is evaluated by students in the process of the enactment and revision of the school discipline is relatively high (84.6%) however, it is critical to pay consistent attention, with sustained efforts from the government and metropolitan cities to provide a lasting impact rather than remaining as the temporary effect.
- **(Case 1: DongAh Meister High School)** Gun-yong Lee who is a teacher at the school (Head of the Student Discipline Part) said the level of satisfaction among students for the school lift improved dramatically as they participated in the discipline revision process as a result of the survey. Jae-yook Yook (2nd grade, President of Student Council) said it is important to remove the authoritarianism of the schools to share the school disciplines and set the disciplines based on the participation of the students.
- **(Case 2: Seokok Middle School)** Sun-hwa Kim, a teacher (Head of Research Department) said it is important to consider the specific matters such as the ratio of the student committee members, teacher council ratio, etc. to guarantee the participation of students practically.

〈The 2nd Sub-Committee: Campaign to Observe and Abide the School Disciplines〉

- (Thesis: Student Autonomy and School Community) Professor Sung-ki Kim of Hyupsung University said that the conditions of the student self-governing activities of Korea and

resources are significantly poor and he suggested measures of improvement, such as the establishment of an official organization of student council and school operation council participation guarantee, the establishment of the student council room and budget expansion, granting deliberation and voting right for the budget in the student meetings, etc.

* Establishment of a student meeting room (31.8%), participation of student representative in the school operation committee (48.2%), grading the budget request right correctly (31.8%)

- **(Case 1: Guam High School)** Jin-han Song (Head of Student Council) and Hyo-jeong Jeon (Judge of the Student Autonomy Court introduced cases related to various activities such as sports club, executive committee member between the school principal and student meeting, school discipline observance campaign, etc. Young-il Park, a teacher (Head of Personality Development Part) said, it is important to give them sufficient time to address the issues by themselves along with various activities to establish the right habit.
- **Case 2 : Ohsan Wonil Middle School)** Soo-hyun Kong (Vice Chairman of the Student Council) analyzed that it is possible to establish the school culture oriented to the students only when the teachers expand active supports and make great efforts.

〈The 3rd Sub-committee: Operation of the Youth Legislative Office and School Disciplines〉

- (Thesis: Education for the legislation on behalf of students through the operation of the youth legislative office) Sang-hoon Song of the Legislative Office said that the success of the policy is dependent on the provision of the information to the unit school by identifying the success cases continuously.
- **(Case 1: Poongnap Middle School)** Teacher Jung-ki Cho (Head of Research Part) introduced the cases dealing with the operation of the student legislative office and parents legislative offices and Jae-hyung Jung (Head of Student Council) said it was useful because various activities were conducted regarding the rules and laws while working as the youth legislative office.
- **(Case 2: Whabu Middle School)** Hwa-jin Lee (Head of Student Humanity Department) introduced the cases in which the concept of the youth legislative office is improved by establishing a practical selection process based on resume and interviews. Yoo-young Son (Legislative office for 2nd grade) said the concept of the observance of the disciplines is enhanced through various activities.

Discussion on the Policy to Root Out the Social Crimes Against the Social Safety

“Discussion for the Policy to Root Out the Social Crimes Against the Social Safety” was held in the main conference room of Korea Health Social Research Institute on September 27 (Thursday), which was organized by the National Youth Policy Institute, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Korea Institute of Criminology, Korea Women’s Development Institute and sponsored by the National Research Council for the Economics Humanities and Social Sciences.



The presenters pointed out that there is a limitation offering the ability to root out the crimes against social safety by enhancing the level of the punishment on the criminal. In addition, it is agreed that a diversified long-term approach such as follow-up efforts, sound social culture establishment and the prevention of reoccurrence of the crimes, and preventative measures such as social safety net establishment are needed.

Associate researcher Ji-myeong Kang of the NYPO said, “It is highly likely that the people who were punished for their crimes during childhood and adolescence commit the crimes again when they become adults.” Therefore, it is necessary to conduct countermeasures based on the local society and give them opportunity to reconsider and review the impact of their behavior while making them feel the sense of responsibility.

Meanwhile, the Office of the Prime Minister is going to establish the foundation to handle the crimes against social safety jointly with the officials in the various sectors based on measures established based on their opinions.

Policy Seminar on the Promotion of Social Media Literacy

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held the “Policy Seminar for the Promotion of Social Media Literacy” in the second seminar room in 2F of the National Congress Center at 9:20 on November 12 (Monday) with Lawmaker Kyeong-min Shin (Democratic Party).

The seminar sought to find out the policy measures for the sound usage of social media based on the gathering of experts in various sectors and the research results for the social media usage status, which conducted on the high school students and university students were released.

“The Status of the Youth Social Media Usage” was released by Researcher Yun-Sook Sung and Changho Lee of the NYPI. Then, Professor Kyeong-jae Song of Kyung Hee University announced the measures for the improvement of social media literacy, Sung-tae Kim of Korea University, Bong-seop Kim of the Korea Information Promotion Institute, Ki-hong Lee of Hallym University, Eueng-jae Lee of the Korea Internet Promotion Institute, Ho-young Lee of the Information and Communication Policy Research Institute, Ul-chul Jung of Sangji University, Hee-jung Cho of the National Assembly Research Service and Woo-seok Seo of the Seoul National University had discussions.



2012 Youth Activities Open Discussion

The NYPI (President Jae Yeon Lee) held the “2012 Youth Activities Open Discussion” in the UNESCO Hall in 11F of the UNESCO Center with the Korea Youth Work Agency (Director Jae-hun Ahn).

About 100 officials in the youth activities sectors, city and provincial committee members, parents, and youth participated in the discussion.



The seminar entitled “Talking about the Future of the Youth Policy” was prepared as a sequence for the special seminar “Asking the Youth Policy to the 19th National Congress,” which was held to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the foundation of the NYPI in July.

In the seminar, Ki-Hun Kim, the Head of the Planning and Coordination Division of NYPI, released the results of the research on the youth policy among city and province committee members. In addition, Soo-bo Kim, Kyeonggi Province lawmaker (Saenuri Party) and Myeong-shin Kim (Democratic Party) took part in the discussion session where they shared their experience and talked about the youth policy direction based on their experience in the participatory politics in regions.

2012 UNESCO Chair International Symposium

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) and Korea Institute of Sports Science (Chairman Jang-hoon Seo) held the '2012 UNESCO Chair International Symposium' on 1F of Seoul Olympic Parktel at 1 p.m. on November 14 (Wednesday).

In the seminar, Fabian C.L. Lim (Chairman, the Singapore Sports Research Institute) Trisha Leahy (Chairman, Hong Kong Sports Research Institute) Vijit Kanungsukkasem (Chairman, the Thailand Sports Association) Hyun-Cheol Kim (Researcher, National Youth Policy Institute) Byeong-sam Kim (Director, Korea Olympic Parktel) and Richard Daenos (Philippine Angeles University) participated in the discussion and presentation.



The Second Symposium on the Korea Youth and Children Panel Research

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held “The 2nd Korea Youth and Children Panel Research Academic Convention” at the Hoam Professor Center in Seoul National University at 9 am on November 16 (Friday).

The event was organized by the NYPI and sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and jointly promoted by the Korea Home Economics Association, Youth Association to Open the Future, Korea Family Management Association, Korea Education Social Affairs Association, Korea Educational Psychology Association, Korea Society for Correction Service, Korea Society Affair Association, Korea Juvenile Policy Association, Korea Psychology Association, Korea Children Welfare Association, Korea Children Association, Korea Association for Survey Research, Korea Youth Welfare Association, and the Korea Youth Research Association.

About 40 theses were presented and discussed by using the 1st and 2nd year data of the children and youth panel research. In particular, there was an award ceremony and presentation for the graduate school thesis. Major issues were sentiment of the children and youth, development, health, activities, school adaptation, juvenile delinquent, school violence multiculturalism and community sentiment, etc.



Colloquium on Analysis of the Social Issues Using the Social Text

The National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium with the invitation of Professor Sung-tae Kim of the Korea University Media & Communication Department in the seminar room on November 29 (Thursday).

In the colloquium, Professor Sung-tae Kim delivered a lecture under the theme of “Analysis of the Social Issues Using Social Text” and participants actively discussed the measures to resolve the social issues by using the big data.



Workshop of the Presentation of Research Results

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held the “Workshop for the Presentation for the Research Results Regarding the Prevention of Sexual Abuse against Children and the Youth and Supportive Measures for Victims” in the 2F room of Ouisol Hall in the Korea Federation of Teachers’ Association at 3 p.m. on December 18. (Tuesday).

In the workshop, results of the research conducted by the NYPI were released to suggest measures to support the victims and sexual abuse prevention for the children and the youth. President Young-keun Oh of Hanyang University led a comprehensive discussion about the children and youth sexual violence prevention and countermeasures for victims. Various opinions were presented for establishing enhanced policies in the future.



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3

Other Research-Related Activities

The 2012 Youth Month Ceremony

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family held the “2012 Youth Month Ceremony” with an attendance of approximately 600 people, including ordinary citizens, youth and youth activity group officials, etc. in the convention hall of the Baekbum Kim Gu Memorial Hall around 1:30 on May 2 under the slogan of “Creating Happy World Together with the Youth Nurturing and Realizing Their Dreams”

There was an awards ceremony for officials who were dedicated to nurturing the youth and men of merit in 2012. Researcher Hye-young Jo of the National Youth Policy Institute received the Prime Minister Award as she was recognized for the merit of the research related to the youth culture, activities, youth in multicultural family, ethnic Korean youth, youth capability development, etc.



Award Ceremony, Excellent National Youth Policy Researcher

The National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences held an award ceremony for the excellent research institutes, heads, researchers based on the performance evaluation results of the 2012 research (based on the performance in 2011) on 12F of Forever Leaders of Diplomatic Center on May 14 (Monday).



53 excellent researchers were selected, 25 officials in charge of excellent research report and 28 officials in charge of the research and national policy tasks. Researcher Ki-Hun Kim of the National Youth Policy Institute received an award for the excellent national policy task researcher as his “Research Based on Comprehensive Statistical System Establishment for Children and the Youth.”

Training of Officials of Cities and Provinces for the Operational Manual for the School Discipline

In 2012, the National Youth Policy Institute held sessions for officials in the cities and provinces to train them on the new operational manual, which will serve to help maintain school discipline, along with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology at the conference room of Yongsan Station on May 16 (Wednesday).

The training was designed to enhance understanding of the operational manual for school discipline amongst officials in charge of education in 16 cities and provinces. It was jointly developed by the institute and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and distributed to elementary, middle and high schools across the countries. The training consisted of the lecture and Q&A session for the school discipline operation by Seong-gul Oh of the School Culture Department of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and consultation on the training plan for the teachers and officials in the schools in 16 cities and provinces.



8th Korean Youth Fair

The National Youth Policy Institute participated in the 8th Korean Youth Fair held at the Seoul Trade Exhibition Convention for three days from May 24 (Thursday) to 26 (Saturday) in the Month of the Youth.

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family operated approximately 240 booths under the theme of “Creating a Happy World with the Youth” as 116 organizations participated in the occasion, which was held jointly with Seoul City.

The Institute shared various information including research outcomes and had communication with the officials related to the Youth issues as well as the youth, parents, teachers, etc. while operating the booth for future career zone at the Seoul Trade Exhibition Convention.

Meanwhile, President Jae Yeon Lee of the National Youth Policy Institute participated in the opening ceremony and there was a special seminar under the theme of “Five Day School System and Activities of the Youth” on May 25.



Azerbaijan Delegates Visit NYPI

High-ranking delegates including the Director of the President's Office in Azerbaijan and Vice Minister Itigam Babayef of Youth Sports Ministry visited the institute, listened to the youth policy research cases of Korea, and shared opinions with the President and researchers for the further exchange on September 20 (Thursday).

Meanwhile, the two organizations plan to expand the exchanges through joint research and youth leader exchanges in the future.



Special Lecture on Brain Science

The National Youth Policy Institute invited Doctor Chang-hee Cho of Gachon Medical University, a brain science expert, for a special lecture held in the 2F of Danjae Hall of the Korea Federation of Teachers' Association on October 8 (Monday).

He emphasized in his lecture under the theme of the Modern Brain Science saying "Brain research will open a new chapter for the recognition of neuroscience and identify brain diseases in their early stages through future high technology medical instruments."

He also introduced the latest neuro-imaging technology through PET and MRI, etc.



Colloquium on Career Education Policy in Japan

National Youth Policy Institute held a colloquium by inviting Professor Hwa Kazhiko who serves as professor of Shokeikaguin University and honorary professor of Tohoku University in the seminar room on October 19 (Friday).

He introduced the background of the career education policy in Japan and performance and future procedures. In addition, active discussions were held regarding the insight of the Japan's career education policy on the Korean policies.



Food Sharing Campaign

The National Youth Policy Institute (President Jae Yeon Lee) held the voluntary service of sharing food with people in need by visiting the Food Sharing Campaign Center located in Jeonnongdong, Dongdaemoongu, Seoul on December 10 (Monday).

The NYPI researchers and officials visited Food Sharing Campaign Center this year following the previous year and conducted voluntary activities such as cooking, cutting, serving, and washing dishes, etc. The volunteers served food to 700 people in need, shared love, and donated money to the campaign center.

Jae Yeon Lee, President of NYPI, said, "I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone who took part in the campaign. We will continue our efforts in sharing and love in the future."



III

Research Plan

1. Youth Activities and Competencies Research
2. Youth Protection and Welfare Research
3. Statistics and Basics Research



1

Youth Activities and Competencies Research

■ Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study II

- ▶ Despite the emergence of various social issues related to the youth generation who are in their 20s (the youth under 24) who completed secondary education, there is no in-depth and comprehensive study of their life styles, mindset and mentalities. Therefore, this study aims at identifying policy assignments for late adolescents by categorizing them through research based on their lives and awareness..
- ▶ Following the 1st year's study that has a purpose of surveying life and awareness of late adolescents who are enrolling in schools and developing policy assignments, the 2nd year's study looked into the working youth who are not enrolling in schools and the NEET youth.

■ Youth Part-time Employment and Work-related Experience Survey I

- ▶ To provide practical rationale when policies are established, to provide opportunities for good work-related experiences for the youth and create a safe working environment for them from the perspective of youth career development and employment protection, the study intends to survey the youth's work-related experiences and their part-time employment.

■ A Study on the Systemization of Policy Concerning Youth Activities

- ▶ Basic study to systemize policies for youth activities with a purpose of encouraging activities for youth experiences.
- ▶ Despite the importance of activities for youth experiences, policies to support them were not systematic enough. Reflecting on this, the study intends to analyze the current status and problems of the policies for youth activities and suggest direction for policies, as well as a mid- and long-term goal.

■ A Study on the Activation of Youth Policy Participation Committees

- ▶ There is a great increase in the desire of youth engagement in youth policies and local communities' policies and it is urgent to reflect their voice in the policies. Currently, multiple bodies including the National Youth Congress, the Youth Participation Committee and the

Youth Steering Committee are available but there are not enough research results on the effectiveness of the bodies and whether they represent the youth well.

- ▶ Therefore, this study researches how youth participation bodies are run and evaluates their effectiveness and representativeness to identify policies to activate youth participation committees in the future.

■ Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Policies I

- ▶ International comparison surveys such as the World Value Survey shows Korean youth are at the bottom of the ranking in terms of happiness. Overall deterioration of youth's living environment threatens the right to pursue one's happiness and unstable transition into and delay into adulthood increases psychological and real tension and pressure among the youth.
- ▶ In that sense, the youth friendly community project is proposed to increase studies and monitoring for proactive policies to ensure the youth's quality of life and healthy environments they grow in.



2

Youth Protection and Welfare Research

■ A Study for Adolescent's Suicide Prevention Policy

- ▶ Suicide has emerged as the leading cause of death among the youth and it is on a steady rise. Therefore, the study researches matters related to youth suicide, analyzes cases of suicide prevention and suggests policy measures to address youth suicide.

■ A Study on a Social Cohesion Policy for North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea

- ▶ By analyzing attitudes and values that North Korean youth defector and the youth of South Korea have about each other, the study identifies differences in values and awareness that can undermine social unity and intends to develop measures for mutual understanding and unity based on the differences.

■ An Age-related Decrease in Youth Deviant Behavior: Prevalence and Political Suggestions

- ▶ To understand early onset of youth deviant behaviors, there is a need to understand the way the behaviors occur by focusing on the early adolescent period (elementary school period) when the youth problems start to take place, as well as do a comprehensive research of various living environments.
- ▶ Therefore, the study intends to develop measures to prevent and cope with future deviant behaviors by researching youth deviant behaviors and living environments that cause the problematic behaviors.

■ A Study on the Youth Protection Policy with the Spread of Smart Phones

- ▶ This study analyzes how the increasing use of smart phones affect youth and how we can protect them from obscene materials and harmful applications from technical, educational and legal point of views. Based on the analysis, the study intends to develop policies to protect the youth from the spread of smart phones such as a measure to disable obscene and harmful applications.

■ Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection II

- ▶ The study evaluates and verifies youth support systems for youth sexual victims and punishment for prostitution solicitation based on sex protection of juvenile and adolescents from prostitution. Based on the verification, the study aims at suggesting prostitution prevention and a measure to support victims for juveniles and adolescents.

■ A Longitudinal Study of Multicultural Adolescent and Policy Development

- ▶ The number of marriage-based immigrants is increasing every year and so is the number of children in multicultural families. The families experience challenges in family unity, social isolation, children's linguistic and learning abilities and social unity due to differences in languages and cultures, as well as low income. At the same time, it is concerned that racial and cultural prejudices and sympathetic attitudes might intensify discrimination against them.
- ▶ Therefore, the study intends to set a right policy direction for the youth with multicultural and immigration backgrounds, identify policies and support from more comprehensive and various point of views and enhance the Korean society's willingness to accept multi-cultures.

■ Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families II

- ▶ This study is a 2-year-long study. The 2nd year study aims at developing policy measures and support for local communities according to types and life cycles of single parent families with the youth based on the 1st year's study results.

■ Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents III

- ▶ The study aims at suggesting policy support by identifying the mental health of Korean children and adolescents, related current policies as well as laws, institutions and infrastructure in and outside Korea and reviewing problems so that ultimately the mental health of children and adolescents improves.
- ▶ To serve this purpose, the study intends to suggest a more effective support measure by combining research organizations' research capabilities through a 3-year-long joint research venture with related organizations.



3

Statistics and Basics Research

■ The Tasks of Youth Policy According to the Prospect of Future Environmental Changes I

- ▶ Development of a youth policy vision and assignments that work best for the future society through practical forecast and outlook about ever changing future environment and analysis of youth policies for the past 20 years.
- ▶ The study intends to analyze the youth's future by conducting the Delphi survey of about 50 experts and studying future research methods as well as using the scenario analysis method.

■ Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Rights III

- ▶ The study intends to systematically identify human rights (the right to develop and the right to vote) by developing indexes commensurate to UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and standardized survey tools, and seek policy measures to enhance Korean children's and youth's rights and human rights environment based on the research results of human rights.

■ Longitudinal Survey of Dropout Youth in Secondary School I

- ▶ The study aims at collecting important basic information at the national level to identify the process the dropout youth go through from 'potential dropping-out to dropping-out and adjustment after dropping-out', situational and contextual factors that affect the dropouts, trajectory after the dropout and practical policy demands for each period by establishing a longitudinal survey panel for 3 years.
- ▶ In addition, the survey intends to identify in-depth measures to support potential dropouts and the youth dropout through a cooperative study with specialized organizations and quantitative and qualitative studies, as well as analysis during the process.

■ International Comparison and Support Systems Study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea III

- ▶ The study identifies civic competencies of Korean children and youth and looks into related problems through results of international comparison researches and survey into Korean situations in order to develop policy viewpoints and measures for improvement so that civic competencies can be enhanced.

■ The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey IV

- ▶ By tracking participants of the panel survey established in 2010, the study intends to establish a 4th longitudinal data, define and make public the data completed after researches in 2012 through a cleaning process and provide basic data related to children and youth policies by analyzing the data.

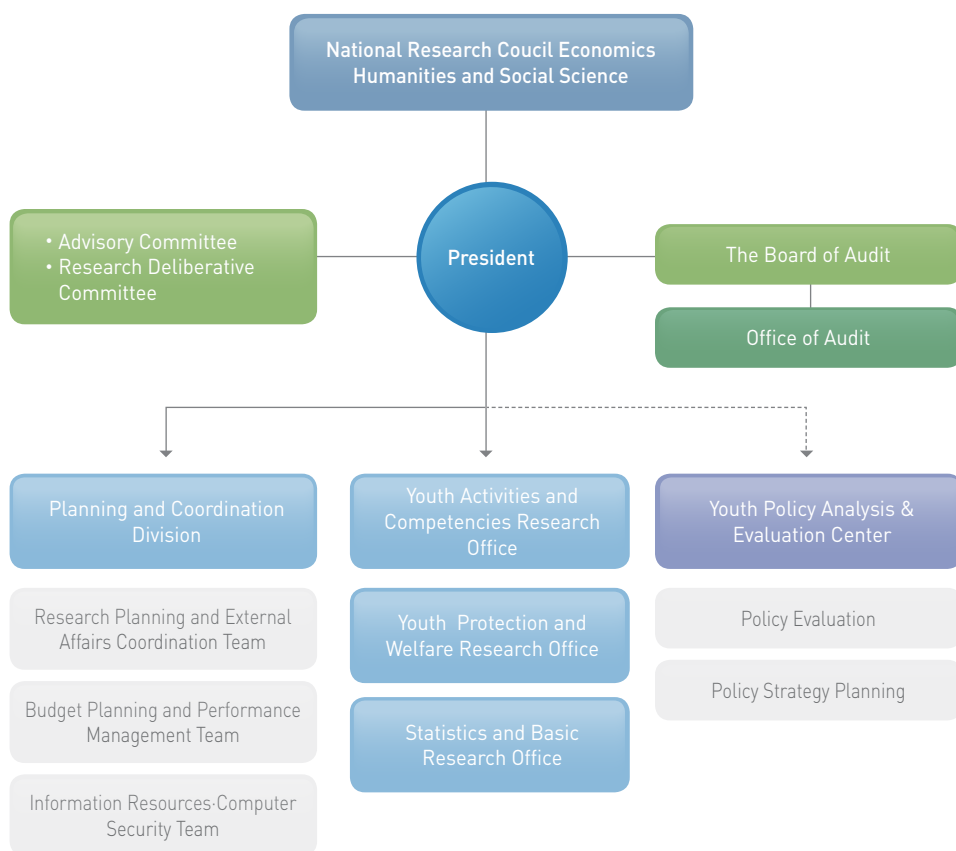
Appendices

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2012)
5. List of Research Projects (2000~2012)



1

Organization Chart



■ 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
 - Promote youth participation in society
 - Expand 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

▶ Major Areas of Research

- Support vulnerable youth and youth at risk
 - Support of learning(education), finance(career), psychology(counseling)
 - 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, 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



2

List of Research Staff

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Publications

■ Publications in 2012

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 governmental 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.

► **NYPI Youth Research Brief**

The 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.

■ **New Publications in 2013**

► **NYPI International Youth Trend Report**

This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following six countries: Korea, Canada, Finland, France, Germany and Japan.

► **NYPI English Newsletter**

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



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List of Conferences 2012

Category		Date	Major Activity
Colloquium	1	Feb. 10	Colloquium of Research on Post Adolescent Generation Life and Consciousness Status
	2	Mar. 16	First Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	3	Mar. 20	Colloquium of Research I on Social Support Method for Youth Single Mother / Father and Family in 2012
	4	Mar. 21	First Colloquium of 'Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 Đ' in 2012
	5	Apr. 4	Second Colloquium of 'Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 Đ' in 2012
	6	Apr. 5	Colloquium of Research Method of Unique Research Project in 2012
	7	Apr. 10	Second Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	8	Apr. 12	Colloquium on Unique Projects in 2012
	9	Apr. 24	Longitudinal Study III on Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth - Colloquium
	10	Apr. 25	Colloquium of Research Methodology of Unique Research Project in 2012
	11	May 11	Colloquium of 'Longitudinal Study III on Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth'
	12	May 24	Colloquium of 'Research III on the Evaluation Model Development of Youth Activity Facilities'
	13	May 30	Second Colloquium of Research Methodology of Unique Research Projects in 2012
	14	Jun. 8	Colloquium of 'Longitudinal Study III on Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth'
	15	Jun. 8	Colloquium of Analysis Methodology for Research II on Standardization of Morality Examination Tool of Youth in 2012
	16	Jun. 11	Second Colloquium of 'Research III on the Evaluation Model Development of Youth Activity Facilities'
	17	Jul. 12	Third Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	18	Jul. 16	Fourth Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	19	Aug. 14	Fifth Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	20	Aug. 16	Sixth Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	21	Sept. 6	Second Colloquium of Analysis Methodology for Research II on Standardization of Morality Examination Tool of Youth in 2012
	22	Sept. 18	Seventh Colloquium of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
	23	Sep. 27	Second Colloquium of 'Research on Method of Activating Youth Activities with Five Day Work Week System'
	24	Oct.16	Colloquium of the Single Parent and Right for Learning of Youth
	25	Oct.19	Colloquium with Foreign Scholars
	26	Nov. 29	Colloquium with Social Media Professionals
Discussion	1	Apr. 5	Fifth Discussion on the Formulation of a Basic Plan for Youth Policy
	2	Nov. 8	Guide on Evaluation of a Youth Cultural House (Plan) and Discussion (In Jejudo)
Forum	1	Mar. 28	First Policy Forum for Securing a Method of Systematizing Youth Activity Policy

Category		Date	Major Activity
	1	Feb. 28	First Research Performance Conference in 2012
	2	Mar. 8~9	Unique Project Execution Plan Conference in 2012
	3	Apr. 19	Second Research Performance Conference in 2012
	4	Jun. 29	Third Research Performance Conference in 2012
	1	Apr. 27	Held Spring Conference of F-Youth and Supported Expense for Conference
	2	May 18	Held Spring Conference of Korea Youth Research Association and Supported Expense for Conference
	3	Jun. 2	Held Spring Conference of The Korean Association of Civic Youth and Supported Expense for Conference
	4	Jun. 9	Held Spring Conference of Korean Social and Personality Psychological Association and Supported Expense for Conference
	5	Nov. 15	International Conference of The Korean Ethics Education Association
	6	Nov. 16	Second Symposium of Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey
Symposium	1	Nov. 14	International Symposium on Youth Development through UNESCO Chair Sports Activity
Workshop	1	Mar. 29	Workshop for the 8Research on Method of Improving the Operation of Youth Training FacilitiesD
	2	Apr. 9	Workshop on Good Schools for Moral Education
	3	Apr. 24	Workshop for Research on Facility Evaluation of Youth Cultural House [First]
	4	Apr. 30	Workshop for Consulting Members of Good Schools for Moral Education in 2012
	5	May 2	Workshop for 'Research on Political Method for Building Youth Protection System'
	6	Jun. 5	Workshop for 'Longitudinal Study on Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth'
	7	Jun. 5	Workshop for Experts of Unique Research Project in 2012
	8	Jun. 8	Workshop for 'Research on Method of Adjusting Youth Policy'
	9	Jun. 8	Workshop for Experts of Youth Mentoring
	10	Jun. 13	Workshop for Operation Committee of Student Monitoring Team Across the Nation
	11	Jun. 18	Second Workshop for Good Schools for Moral Education
	12	Jun. 22	Workshop for People In Charge of Facilities for Youth Training Activity Certification System
	13	Jun. 29~30	Workshop for 'Longitudinal Study III on the Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth'
	14	Jul. 14	First Workshop for the Eighth Research on Issues of Special Meetings for Youths
	15	Jul. 17	Workshop for People in Charge of Youth Mentoring Pilot Project
	16	Jul. 18	Workshop for 'Pilot Operation of Youth Club Activity Certification'
	17	Aug. 8~10	Workshop for Youth Representatives of National Youth Operation Committee in 2012
	18	Aug. 18	Second Workshop for the Eighth Research on Issues of Special Meeting for Youth

Category		Date	Major Activity
Workshop	19	Aug. 23	Workshop for Experts for 'Research on Method of Activating Youth Activities with Five Day Work Week System'
	20	Sept. 6	Workshop for Experts of Youth Mentoring
	21	Sept. 7	Workshop for 'Longitudinal Study on Trace of Growth Process of Multicultural Family Children and Youth'
	22	Sept. 17	Workshop for Confirmation of the Evaluation of Youth Cultural House (Plan)
	23	Oct. 4	Workshop for the Pilot Application Result Review of Evaluation of Youth Cultural House (Plan)
	24	Oct. 4-5	Workshop for Political Project (Plan) of 'Research on Method of Activating Youth Activities with Five Day Work Week System'
	25	Oct. 11-12	Workshop for Evaluation Confirmation of 'Research on Evaluation Model Development of Youth Activity Facilities'
	26	Oct. 18-19	Workshop for Pilot Operation Evaluation of Youth Club Activity Certification'
	27	Nov. 9	Workshop for Officials for Comparison and Analysis for Preparing for Career of Youth
	28	Dec. 14	Research I on General Measure for Sex Protection of Children Youth: Workshop for Research on Prevention from Sexual Violence and Support Victims of Children Youth
	29	Dec. 20	Workshop on Project Report and Development Direction in 2012 of Youth Policy Analysis & Evaluation Center
Seminar	1	Apr. 6	'Youth and SNS Communication' of the NYPI Planning Seminar
	2	May 4	Political Seminar for Securing a Systematization Method of Youth Activity Policy
	3	May 9	Seminar of the Operation Method of Youth Experience Activity in Rural Area
	4	May 18	Seminar for Experts for Finding Mid- and Long-Term Vision of Youth Policy
	5	May 25	NYPI Planning Seminar 'Five Day Work Week System and Youth Activity'
	6	May 29	Seminar on Local Society Operation Case Research for Creative Experience Activity
	7	Jul. 5	Seminar on Data Analysis Methodology for Korean Children Youth Panel in 2012
	8	Jul. 6	Special Planning Seminar for Celebrating the 23rd Anniversary of Opening This Organization
	9	Jul. 13	Interim Report Deliberation and Seminar for "Research on General Measure for Youth & Single Parent," Joint Research Project
	10	Aug. 10	Seminar on Method of Changing School Culture to Resolve School Violence
	11	Sept. 3	Seminar on Local Society Operation Case Research for Youth Experience Activity
	12	Sept. 19-20	Seminar on School Case Research for Youth Experience Activity
	13	Sept. 21	Seminar for Experts on Method of Adjusting Youth Policy
	14	Nov. 12	'Seminar on Policy for Increasing Social Media Literacy of Youth'
	15	Dec. 18	Seminar on the Method of Constructing a Cooperation Network between Professional Organizations to Build Infrastructure for Experience Based Career Education



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List of Research Projects (2000~2012)

■ 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 Right and Civil Right
- 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
- National Survey on Current Youth Problems
- Research on the Dating Pattern of the Young through Cyber Space
- Panel Survey on Un-enrolled Youth Development Path
- A Research on the Welfare Needs of the Disadvantaged Youth
- A Study on Digital Divided of Youth
- A Study for Supporting Cyber Youth Community
- A Study for Developing Management Model of Youth Information Volunteer Group
- A Study for Developing Youth Development Policy
- A Study for Developing Youth Welfare Policy

■ 2002

- A Study on Youth Training Activities as a Preparation for 5-Working Days System
- A Study on the Support to Youth Cultural Activity by Civil Groups
- Social Changes in North Korea and Their Impact on the Youth Life
- A Study on Youth Participation in Conservation of Natural Environment
- A Study on the Youth Acceptation of Idol Stars
- A Study on Youth Attitude toward Other Cultures and Peoples
- A Study on the Community Service Model for Positive Youth Development
- A Study on the Youth Policies and Programs of International Organizations
- A Study on the "Korean Wave" Perceived by Chinese Youths
- A Study on Expanding Paid-Volunteering for the Unemployed Youth
- The Policies for Alienated Youth in Foreign Countries
- An International Comparison in Causes and Prevention of Youth Suicide
- A Model of Mid-Accommodation for Helping Young Criminals' Settlement after Serving the Sentences
- Alternatives for Developing Beneficial Information Contents
- A Study on the Computer and Internet Usage of the Youth
- Korean Youth Panel Survey I - Report on the First Year Research Design and Preparation
- A Study on the Prevention Programs of 'Dangerous Sex' for Male Youth I
- 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 US 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
- A Study of the Development of Comprehensive Plans for Youth's Deviant Behavior IV

- A Study on the Current Status and Future Plans of Safety Net in the Local Communities for the Youth at Risk
- A Study on the Various Demands of Youth Welfare Needs and Support Plans
- A Study on the Current Conditions of “Youths Outside the School” and Policy Measures

■ 2007

- Korea Youth Panel Survey (KYPS) V
- Study on Comprehensive Measures for the North Korean Adolescent Refugees II
- Study on Building the Global Network in Utilizing World Korean Youth as Human Resources I
- Study on International Comparison of the Socialization Process during Adolescence II
- International Trend and Future Direction of Youth Preferential System
- Study on the Life of Youth Minority Group and Plans to Support Them
- Study on the Actual Status of Child Welfare Institutions and their Adaptation Process
- Establishing the Model of Operating the Youth Administration System Through the New Governance
- Investigation and Research on the Actual Status of Youth Human Rights Compared with International Standards II
- Study on Maintenance of the Legislation System related Juvenile Sex Protection
- Actual Status of New Types of Harmful Environment for the Youth and Their Countermeasures
- 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
- 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
- Development of Lifetime Core Competence of Youth II
- The Prospect for the Future Society through the Comparison of Intergenerational Consciousness II: Focusing on the Social, Political Consciousness and Participation
- Plan for the Revitalization of Family-based Leisure Program to Prevent Game Addiction among Adolescents
- A Study on the Obesity Situation of Youth and Children and Policy Measures
- A Study on the Current Issues and Countermeasures of Runaway Youth

■ 2010

- Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010 I
- Korean Youth Indicator Survey V: Health and Safety (Protection)
- The Prospect for Future Social Changes through Intergenerational Comparisons of the Perceptions of Family III: Focusing on Perception and Values on the Life of Family
- Customized Community-Based Services for Vulnerable Children and Families
- Counter Strategy against a Harmful Digital Media Environment: A User-Based Approach
- A Longitudinal Study on Vulnerable Families and Children in Welfare Facilities I
- Educational Assistance Services for Children of Low-income Families through the Social Participation of Youth I
- Emergency-Aid and Safety-Monitoring Systems for Children and Youth at Risk

- Improving the Quality of Life of Disabled Children and Youth II
- The Development of Life Core Competence of Youth III
- The Integration of Experiential Learning in School and Youth-Activity Policies: Focusing on the 8th National Curriculum
- The Development of an Evaluation Model for Youth Activity Facilities I: Focusing on Youth Centers
- Competence Development and Welfare Improvement for Youth Workers
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood I
- A Study on Strengthening the Global Citizenship of Korean Youth: Focusing on Related Program
- A Study on the Adjustment of Children and Youth Studying Abroad II
- The Human Rights Conditions of Korean Youth in Comparison to International Standards V: Development and Participation Rights
- A Longitudinal Study on the Development of Multicultural Children and Youth in Korea I

■ 2011

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers II
- Development of a Community-based Operational Model for Experience-based Creative Activity I
- A Study on Introducing Accreditation System for Youth Facilities: Focusing on Youth Centers and Youth Cultural Centers
- A Study on a Plan to Vitalize Management of Community-based Youth Study Rooms
- Analysis of Children-Youth Living Status by Family Type and Research on Countermeasures
- A Study of the New System for Statistics on Youth and Children in Korea
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families II
- A Panel Survey on Children & Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities II : Focusing on the Community Child Centers, After-School- Academies and Residential Care Facilities
- Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010
- The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's 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

■ 2012

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

