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NYPI  
Annual Report

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## 2014 NYPI Annual Report

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# Message from the President



National Youth Policy Institute  
President  
Roh, Hyouk

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

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

NYPI will clearly recognize our given responsibility and role, and become the leading research institute in youth policy, through the qualitative improvement of research and innovative efforts.

We heartily welcome everyone visiting the NYPI homepage and promise to provide diverse and helpful information. We are always open for communication and we will listen to your valuable opinions.

Please visit our homepage often. We ask for your continued interest and support.

Thank you.



# Overview

## Mission

- Contribute to the creation of new driving force for national development in future society through basic and policy studies related to the youth

## Management Goals

- Strengthen pre-emptive and converged research capabilities
- Establish rational and efficient research system
- Improve management of the institute and vitalize promotional activities

## Mid to Long Term Goals

- Establish research system by the life cycle
- Strengthen system for scientific policy study
- Establish creative organizational culture

## Principal Functions

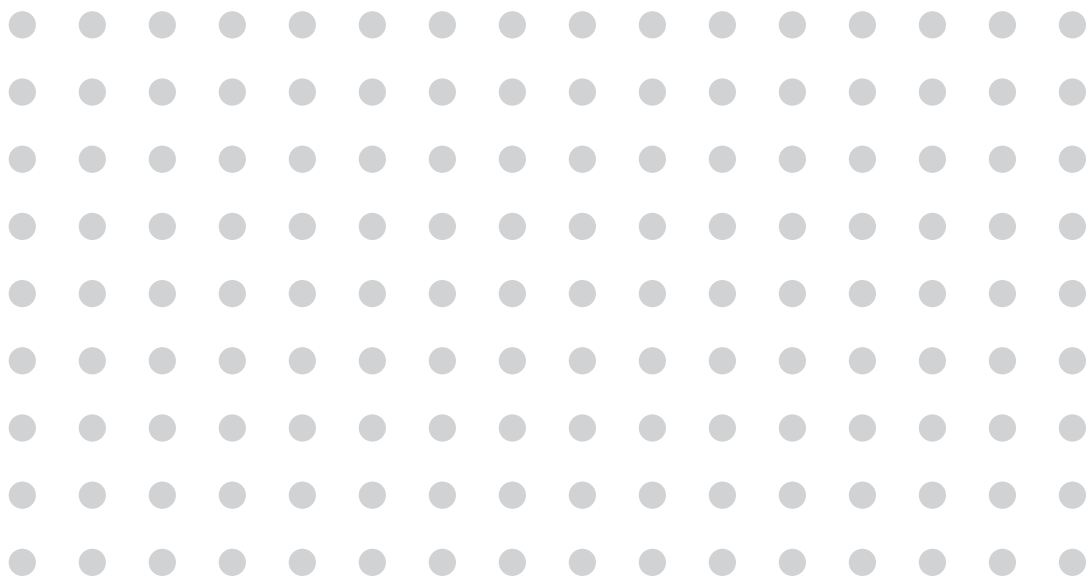
- Researching, consulting, analyzing and evaluating youth-related policies
- Supporting and consulting non-government youth-related organizations
- Promoting cooperation for youth development between civil and governmental sectors and among corporate, academic and research fields

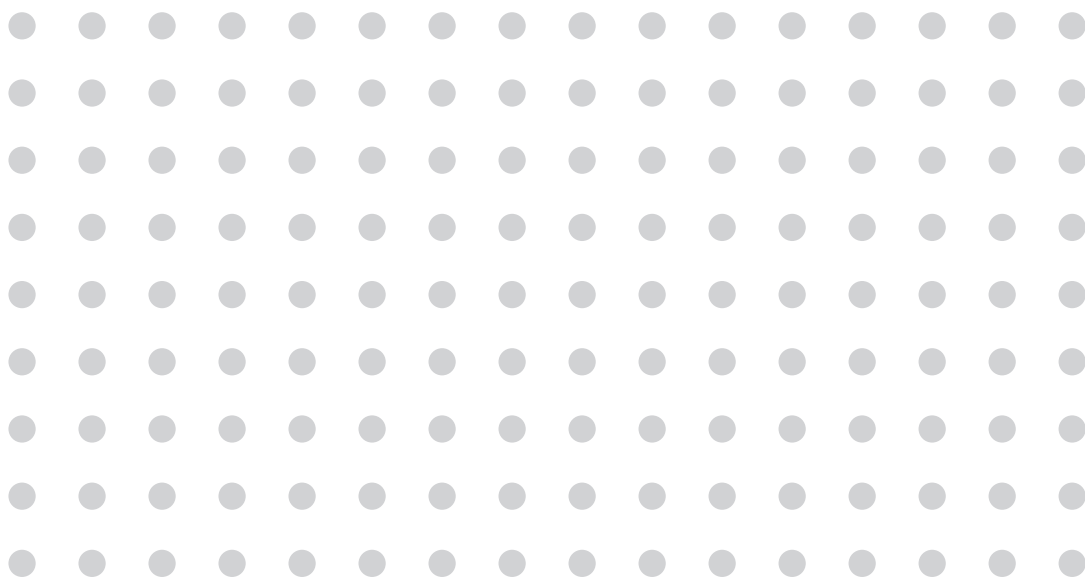


# Research Projects in 2014

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







01

## Youth Activities & Competencies Research



# Research on Youth Exchanges and Mutual Understanding Between South and North Korea



Kim, Hyung-Joo

This study has its purpose to enable the exchange of youth of South and North Korea are the future leaders of our society is to contribute to the social integration of the future and provide a unified Korea policy, future-oriented and effective policy alternatives to promote mutual understanding.

For this study, literature, expert advisory council, expert workshops, survey on youth of South and North Korea exchange, mutual understanding, awareness of the unification-related, policy council, etc. were carried out. In particular survey was carried out by a multistage stratified sampling a total of 2000 people targeting high school students from 3rd grade 4th grade elementary schools across the country.

The main findings are presented largely divided into five areas. First, access path and think about North Korea. Second, the need for unity and understanding relationship, think about unification, third, think about the future such as youth fellowship, the fifth, was proposed by analyzing the emotional empathy with youth of North Korea. Finally, this study suggested the policy alternatives in four areas, that is policy purpose, policy issues, propulsion system, budget, expected effects. And it present conclusions about the overall implications of this research.



# A Study on Measures to Nurture Young Entrepreneurs and Promote Business Startups



Oh, Hae-Sub & Maeng Young-Im

This study aimed to explore measures to nurture young entrepreneurs and promote business startups, and a three-year project spanning from 2014 to 2016. In its first year, the project included discussions on youth entrepreneurship and business startups in connection with the creative economy, case studies on domestic and international practices, and perception studies among elementary, junior high, and high school students. The findings served as the basis for the presentation on the implications, directions and strategies for domestic policy to promote youth entrepreneurship and encourage business startups. In the second year, a concrete roadmap will be created through the analysis of domestic and international institutions and relevant legislation with a particular focus on the applicability of policy proposals and the practicality of the procedures to implement policy measures. The final year will see the development of specific education models and programs and the presentation of measures to build support systems on such topics as talent nurturing, new growth engines, social issues, and utilization of practical technology in each sector of the creative economy.

The study presented the following policy directions and sectorial strategies for the promotion of entrepreneurship and business startups among the youth. First, as for the policy directions, the youth should be provided with opportunities to nurture a

can-do attitude and an entrepreneurial mindset as part of the efforts to support the creative economy at the national level. To this end, efforts need to be made to change the overall perception of society in order for young entrepreneurs to be sought after as a key growth engine driving the national economy. A main strategic point is to establish a life-cycle entrepreneurship education system and develop education models reflecting objectives and education content corresponding to each stage of development starting from elementary schools all the way to universities. The efficient implementation of the process requires consensus and cooperation among students, parents, teachers, educational institutions, and related government ministries and agencies. At the same time, companies and educational institutions need to work closely at the local level, especially with regard to training professionals and places for apprenticeship.

Meanwhile, there is limit to what education and training can do to promote entrepreneurial spirit and capacity. Legislative and institutional devices need to be introduced to assist community youth organizations to mobilize local resources and contribute to the process of promoting youth entrepreneurship. Central and local control towers need to be established and operated for the overall management of the entire process in order to facilitate efficient implementation.

# The Prospect for the Future of Youth Environment Change and Youth Policy



Lee, Kyeong-Sang

The purpose of this study is to forecast the environmental changes of the youth up to 2040 and further to suggest the vision and directions of youth policies. In 2013's first-year study, youth environmental trends for coming years were presented and in this 2014 study, prospects of future youth environmental changes, status of domestic youth policies and other countries's youth policies will be looked into and based on the analysis of study findings, the visions and prospects of future youth policies will be suggested.

In this 2014 second year study, 29 variables on environmental trends were selected; correlations

among these 29 variables were analyzed and a single scenario from the analysis was induced. Analyzing the resources related to the nation's youth policies categorized to youth welfare, health, safety, protection, crimes, education, career development and social activities, each topic was examined in detail. Next, the youth policy cases found in EU, the Council of Europe, New Zealand and Japan were studied and analyzed. Based on the analysis, visions and problems of future youth policy were set forth.

## Encouraging youth activities through Free Semester System: Focusing on activities of school-local community cooperation



Lim, Jee-Youn

The purpose of this study was to understand current status and requirements of youth activities for 'Free Semester System' and suggest appropriate policy agenda about it. For this purpose, the study investigated the amount of importance and current practice of support systems for encouraging youth activities through 'Free Semester System'. The methods of this study were literature review, expert advice, surveys, interviews, and observation. This study suggested eleven most important policy agenda and these policy agenda were revised and complemented by review meetings in order to enhance actuality and efficiency of agenda.

First, in order to explore theoretical backgrounds for youth activities through 'Free Semester System', this study reviewed the importance of youth activities and 'Free Semester System', the meaning of liaison between youth activities and school, and the meaning of 'creative experience activities' through liaison between youth activities and school. Second, this study investigated current status and policy issues of 'Free Semester System' in schools and local youth organizations. Third, by using Ground Theory research method, this study found the process and structure of 'Free Semester System' among local schools, youth organizations, and related institutions.

Fourth, this study conducted surveys of teachers and youth activity experts in order to explore current status, difficulties, and requirements of 'Free Semester System'. Fifth, this study suggested policy agenda for encouraging youth activities through liaison between local society and schools in 'Free Semester System'.

In particular, eleven policy agenda, which have priority were found by conducting surveys of teachers and youth activities experts: providing convenient transportation, insuring enough budget, building support system, enacting laws and ordinances, educating work forces, price cutting of youth activities, increasing securities of youth activities, developing efficient programs, training mentors, deducting tax for local experience-institutions, and building more youth activities institutions. In addition, youth activity institutions demanded three more policy agenda: training staffs, investigating current status and fostering administrative council. This study proposed short-term and long-term roadmaps for developing enhanced youth activities in 'Free Semester System'.

# The Survey of Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities I



Lim, Hee-Jin

In this study, we investigated the current situation of youth's participation in hands-on activities in order to provide a rationale for an evidence-based policy and to explore adequate measures for promoting youth's participation in hands-on activities. To do this, we carried out a literature review, expert consultation, a survey of expert opinions, expert workshops, a questionnaire survey, and suggested alternative policies for promoting youth participation in hands-on activities.

We found that most youth were participating in one or more domains of hands-on activities: about half of them in four domains of hands-on activities and most youth in hands-on activities in a group organized by schools. Some factors including two parent households, high academic performance, and high economic status increased youth's participation rates, also when they were participating in art and cultural activities. With regard to career experience, more youth participated in indirect career experience than work-based activities, even though most youth responded that the latter is more helpful. Youth

from socio-economically advantaged family background are more likely to participate in diverse activities; they also performed their activities with greater enthusiasm and used the relevant facilities more frequently. Moreover, we verified that participation in diverse hands-on activities contributes to the positive development of youth. Specifically, by analyzing the relationship between the range of hands-on activities youth participated and their emotional characteristics, we determined that they need to participate in more than four hands-on activities, with at least two, for positive development.

Finally, we suggested several alternative policies: implementing an integrated and systematic youth activity policy, managing quality of hands-on activities, coordinating with other departments' policies, connecting communities and schools, supporting deprived youth, promoting youth participation in hands-on activities, and exploring evidence-based policy-making system for promoting youth activities.

# A Study of Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Construction Project II -Focusing on the diagnosis and analysis of the community



Kim, Young-han & Kim, Jikyung

This study attempted to diagnose the level of youth-friendly environment in a local community, which is needed to improve the quality of adolescents' lives and their healthy growth and suggest a policy plan to have the diagnosis results reflected on local community development policies. To measure youth-friendly environment conditions in 17 cities and provinces, special indexes were developed, and composite indexes which would be easy in promoting policies were estimated and analyzed. To overcome the limitations of this kind of quantitative approach, in addition, there was qualitative approach to the analysis of youth policies in 17 cities and provinces and subjective assessment on policy monitoring and indexes against adolescents from the said regions.

In particular, this study encouraged adolescents to actively participate and diagnose the local community's level of youth-friendly environment on their own, satisfying the basic premise of the youth-friendly environment policy. Based on the results of the composite diagnosis, central government and 16 municipal & provincial authorities proposed a basic direction for a policy aimed to build local community environment where adolescents are happy. The index analysis and spatial analysis found the followings: First, according to analysis on Youth Happiness Community's Index (YHCI) in 16 cities and

provinces, 'average or higher' was found in seven (7) regions only. In general, provinces were higher than metropolitan cities in terms of the index level. Second, in terms of an area with the 'average or lower' index, 'subjective wellness' was the highest, followed by 'safety-education relation.' Third, when the regions were classified and compared based on the average and standard deviation of the index, the areas with a certain level of the standard deviation or higher were Jeju and Gyeongnam. In contrast, the regions with relatively low composite indexes were Gyeongbuk and Seoul. Fourth, according to spatial autocorrelation analysis, Daejeon was a hot spot in economy and participation while Gangwon was a cold spot in education, which requires reinforcement and improvement through regional approach. Fifth, Daegu and Gyeongnam revealed a relatively high index in safety and participation respectively. In Gwangju, Gyeongbuk and Jeju, on the contrary, negative autocorrelations having relatively lower indexes were observed, which in turn requires reinforcement and improvement through regional approach as well. Sixth, according to spatially weighted regression analysis, the regions with high influence between education and relation indexes were Jeju, Jeonnam and Gwangju while the regions with high influence in participation were Jeju, Gwangju and Jeonbuk. In terms of influence

among subjective wellness indexes, Jeju, Jeonnam and Gwangju were high. In terms of the regions which should be improved by making up for weakness, on the contrary, Seoul and Incheon were found in participation while Seoul, Gyeonggi and Gangwon were observed in subjective wellness. In education, Seoul, Incheon, Gyeonggi and Gangwon were detected. Based on the said results, the basic directions which should be observed along with principles in using the results of the diagnosis and assumed in promoting the Youth Happiness

Community Policy were set as follows: i) youth-centric policy, ii) evidence-based policy, iii) integrated policy, vi) community-facilitated policy and v) regionally strategic policy. Under these policy directions, in addition, three basic principles were suggested. In terms of ‘improvement in the establishment of policy analysis & evaluation-based evidence-based policy’ and ‘utilization for the promotion of the Youth Happiness Community Policy,’ furthermore, specific use plan of the results and related policy plan were proposed.

# A Study on the Institutionalization of Media Education for Youth in the Digital Age



Bai, Sang Youl

The primary purpose of this study is to develop an ideal Korean media education model which is suited to today's Korean educational condition. In consideration of the omnipresence of, as well as the power of the media, media education should be institutionalized in school in order for adolescents to engage in critical thinking and actively participate in social activities. This paper's author points out that the time has come for Korean society to move beyond the conceptual discussions of the need of media education and to pay attention to the realistic ways to effectively provide youth with media education.

The author surveyed approximately 3,800 students and 190 teachers from elementary schools to high schools. In addition, 152 media education specialists were surveyed. The author also examined the ways in which advanced countries in terms of media education such as England, Australia, and Finland develop and maintain their own media education systems. Lastly, the author conducted in-depth interviews with experienced personnel involved in media education.

The major findings of this research are as follows: First, the results of this study show that the concept of digital natives is likely to lead to a misunderstanding of youth. They are not born media savvy people. A considerable number of the surveyed students were not qualified to be critical and analytical media consumers. While most of the

students frequently used digital media and heavily consumed media contents, many of them were concerned about negative effects (e.g., overuse or addiction, violence or sexual contents, etc.) of media. Second, many of the surveyed school teachers, as well as students chose "netiquette" and "abilities to select right information" as the most important goals of media education, whereas media education specialists picked up "abilities to analyze and criticize information or media content" and "abilities to communicate with others or effectively express themselves" as the most critical goals of media education. Third, all of the surveyed three groups agreed on the need for institutionalized media education in schools. However, they did not support the ideas that media education as an independent subject should be included in school curriculum or be reflected in college admissions tests. Lastly, most of the advanced countries in terms of media education operate the media coaching system consisting of school teachers, which plays an important role in support of other unskilled or inexperienced school teachers and to bridge between the government and a local school. Based on this study's findings, the author proposes the PICK-ME-UP, which stands for the phased and integrated curriculum of Korean media education to reach the ultimate principle. With the reconceptualization of media education, school teachers and the department of education should

serve as the major agents of media education in school, partnering with other media education-related groups or institutions such as civic organizations and media industries. According to the PICK-ME-UP, elementary students in higher grades would be taught media education as an

independent subject and middle and high school students would be taught media education as part of other subjects. Universities should establish or offer the division of media education and train future media education teachers.



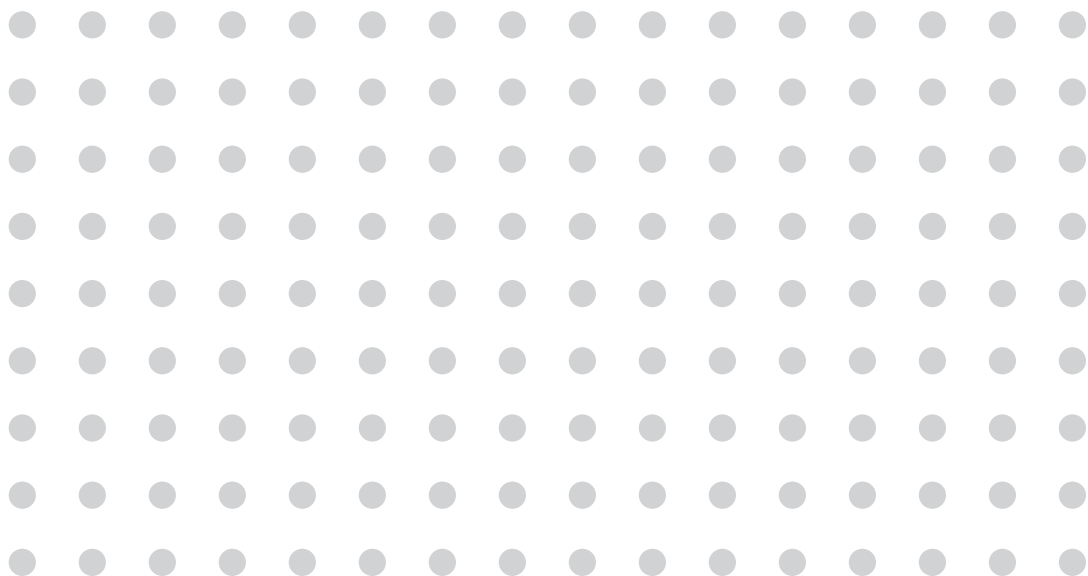
# A Study on the Activation Plans for Youth Participation in International Development Cooperation

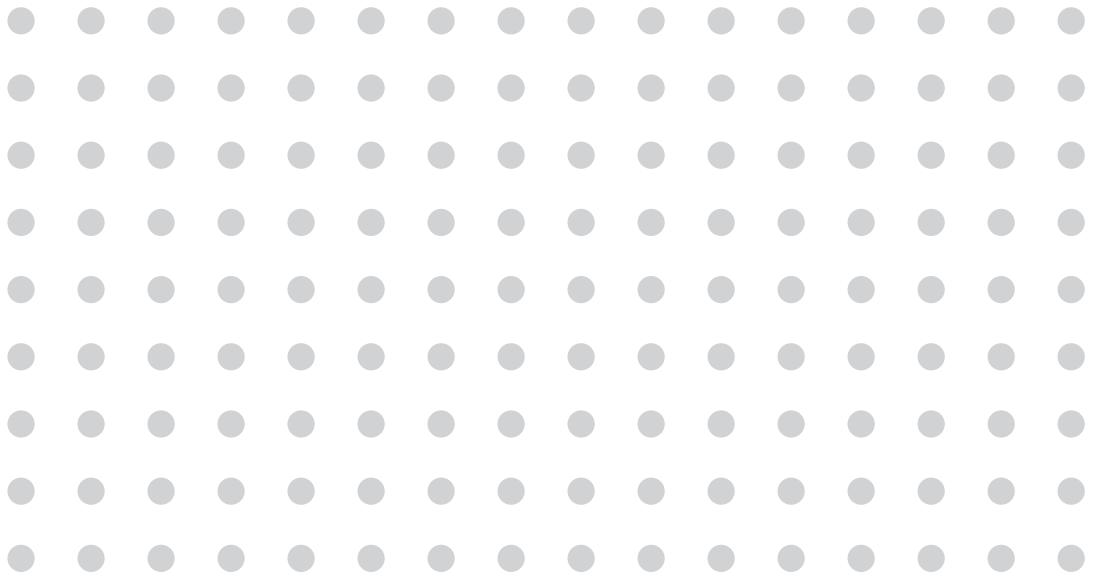
Kim, Jung-Sook

The objective of this research is to propose specific policies to expand and promote the role of youth in Korea's international development cooperation and in official development assistance (ODA) programs. To this end, the following three research topics have been investigated. First, the current status of youth international development cooperation and relevant legal framework in Korea and abroad were reviewed. Second, the youth's perception of international development cooperation and the current status of overseas volunteering programs - which is the most common form of international development cooperation for youth - were analyzed. Third, the current issues and the ideas for improvement for overseas volunteering were surveyed from the youth and youth leaders who have participated in the programs. Based on the results from the aforementioned research and expert interviews, specific policies to promote youth participation in international development cooperation and relevant policy issues have been proposed. This research employed various research methodologies, including a comprehensive review of Korean and international literature and relevant laws and regulations, survey of the youth, in-depth interviews of the youth and youth leaders, advisory inquiry for expert, and consultative meeting on related policy.

The key research results are as follows. In youth policies, international youth exchange and overseas

volunteering are the most dominant international development cooperation programs. However, there are shortcomings in efforts to connect these programs to the spirit and objectives of international development cooperation. Next, the legal basis for participation of the youth in international development cooperation - "Framework Act on International Development Cooperation," "Korea International Cooperation Agency Act" and "Juvenile Activity Promotion Act"- fall short in clearly defining details in promoting international development cooperation activities for the youth and the training of relevant professionals. Finally, the survey of the youth and in-depth interviews with the youth and youth leaders have revealed the demands to promote more actively to improve awareness of international development cooperation, to provide more education to improve perception, to expand overseas volunteering opportunities, and to build a system providing easy access to information on international development cooperation including overseas volunteering. Based on these research results, four major policy issues -establishing support for youth international development cooperation, improving the youth's perception of international development cooperation, increasing the youth's participation in international development cooperation, and training professionals in youth international development cooperation - and eleven detailed policies have been proposed.





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## Youth Protection & Welfare Research



# Research on Runaway Youth Protective Support Status and Policy Project



Kim, Ji Yon

The primary purpose of the research is to examine runaway youth protective support and to produce the promotion work for policy improvement for an issue of runaway youth. In order to accomplish the purpose, there are four contents of the researches. First content is to analyze the types and characteristics of runaway youth, and the second one is to provide the support for runaway youth. To analyze the actual condition and demand of the protective support for runaway youth is the third content, and the last content is to draw the policy project for the protective support of the runaway youth. For fulfilling the four contents, numerous research methods were practiced. The comprehension of a recent trend of research by closely examining the preceding researches in both domestic and foreign institution was conducted. In addition, the classification and characteristics on groups of runaway youth through the analysis based on secondary source were also a part of the research method. The depths interview on homeless youth, management of field expert forum, expert's counsel, council of policy, seminar on policy were the followed methods.

The followings are the major research results. For pushing the policy related to the range of applied objects and methods of approach, a situation of a person is 'out of home' should be more focused and concerned than the delinquency prevention. Furthermore, the approach should be done by the

prevention on discrimination and stereotype on runaway youth for the purpose of protecting their human and social rights.

By analyzing the present condition on the policy, the governmental budge is exclusively limited within the management of youth shelter, even though it has been spent on the policy of protective support for runaway youth for ten years. The present condition clearly demonstrates that there is the need of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of policy propulsion through the enlargement of the aid to management in youth shelter and the reorganization of delivering method. There are also additional requirement to improve the degree of aids and policy; the expansion of youth shelter and arrangement of proper workforce, establishment of a central support organization and independent support system, and reinforcement of outreach function are included.

In the consideration of the international tendency related to the protective support for runaway youth, the provisions of extended support, guarantee on education, housing assistance, self-sufficiency assistance, and management of the related cases should be practiced until the age of 24 in order for youth to overcome the danger and poverty.

Especially, the homeless youth still suffer in places where there are no rights to live due to the lack of proper policy to protect them and their rights. Therefore, the youth shelter should be more

enhanced in order to protect them and provide a safe place to stay. The intervention strategies like outreach, consolidation of advertising, aid for recover in the entry, and consideration for different gender are the major demands. The protective support and construction of infrastructure for runaway youth prevent the social disparity that were formed by polarization and inequality. It affects the youth to not have social burdens in future and strengthens the competitiveness for the future society. It will eventually contribute to the gain for the entire community.

Based on the research and its results, several suggestions are given. The foundation for pushing policy, through the reform of related laws and regulations, is to exercise. The maintenance on the delivery system for the protective support for runaway youth, enlargement of youth shelter, improvement on aids for the management, systematic support for the youth who are out of home, and expansion on related services are also the suggestions for the wellness of runaway and homeless youth.

# The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights IV



Kim Kyung-Jun & Kim, Heui-Jin

This study aims to produce relevant data for preparing the next periodic reports by the Korean government on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the improvement of the child and youth rights in Korea. By conducting repeated cross sectional surveys of the child and youth rights based on child and youth right indicators, this study builds up time-series data, and publishes every year as National Statistics No. 40201.

The child and youth right indicators of this study were originated from the 2013 study on the current status of Korean children's and youth's rights III, which developed the indicators according to the framework of the periodic reports submitted to the UN Committee of the Rights of the Child, and were revised to respond the current issues of child and youth rights. This study utilizes 148 indicators in six categories: Overall Human Rights and General Principles (12); Civil Rights and Freedom (29); Family Environment and Alternative Care (22); Disability, Basic Health and Welfare (33); Education, Leisure, and Cultural Activities (20); and Special Protection Measures (32).

The subjects of this study included 10,484 children and youths from the 4th grade in elementary school to the 3rd grade in high school. To have a holistic understanding of the current status and conditions of the child and youth rights, this study analyzes and uses administrative statistics from government

agencies and relevant statistics from different fields to complement the result of the survey.

This study consists of four reports: (1) a main report, (2) data analysis report, (3) a statistics, and (4) a report on the implementation of the Convention. The main report, the study on the current status of Korean children's and youth's rights IV, has analyzed the current status of the child and youth rights according to the human rights indicator system. The data analysis report analyzes the structural relations of the related variables on the consciousness of human rights using structural equation modeling. The statistics, the 2014 Statistics of the Survey on Rights of Children and Youths, contains the statistic tables to be registered to the national statistics portal, KOSIS for the users of national statistics. Finally, the report on the implementation of the Convention is to examine the extent of the implementation of the Convention by duty-bears including governments, and further contribute to preparing the next periodic reports of States parties that should be submitted to the UN Committee of the Rights of the Child in 2017.

In conclusion, this study suggests policy recommendations in each of the six categories according to the results of the analysis of the child and youth rights, selected twenty(20) priority areas for policy improvement for child and youth rights, and presented detailed action plans.

# Study on the Introduction of a Restorative Justice Model as a Means to Resolve of School Violence



Lee, Eugene

This study looks at the introduction of a restorative justice model designed to help students who are victims of violence at school to recover by inducing students who have assaulted other students to reconsider their actions, giving opportunities for the parties involved to seek and accept apologies, and facilitating the full recovery of victimized students through the engagement of the local community. This study suggests how such a model can be introduced to school, the related legal systems, and how schemes can be put in place to support it. As a means of performing research, the Delphi Method was adopted when carrying out surveys to collect the opinions of experts (primary survey with 28 interviewees, secondary survey with 26 interviewees) plus in-depth discussions (with 8 interviewees).

The major findings of this study are as follows: based on the results of survey conducted by professionals, the current systems which are considered to be restorative measures include, in descending order of its effectiveness, peer reconciliation, counseled reconciliation, criminal reconciliation, and conflict reconciliation. Among the measures taken for students who commit assault, making them offer a written apology, leading them to provide services to the school and the community and offering special education programs were identified as the most effective. Of all the institutionalized systems, recommendation

for reconciliation was revealed to be the most restorative scheme, so its application should be expanded. In terms of taking judicial measures against juveniles, it was recommended that prerequisite conditions must first improve, such as the home environment of the students who bully other students. Of the school systems, the autonomous committee against school violence has been highlighted by the experts as one that has the most room for improvement.

It was also suggested that the current system of requiring all incidents of school violence to be reported to the autonomous committee interferes with resolving the cases in a constructive way. As such, an independent organization should be in charge of resolving school violence issues, and its rulings should be executed in conjunction with the decision made by the autonomous committee. It is also suggested that community-based reconciliation centers be established in order to realize the restorative justice model, professional coordinators to reconcile conflict be trained, and provisions on budgeting be included in the Act on the Prevention of School Violence.

In-depth interviews found that in those cases where reconciliation was reached, it was mainly accomplished through the counseling teachers who intervened between the students involved in school violence. In cases where teachers got involved for intervention immediately after an incident took

place, students tended to come to reconciliation rather quickly without engaging their parents. In addition, the involvement of counseling teachers seemed to be the main factor enabling those students to recover and maintain their relationship with each other following the resolution of conflict. On the other hand, the autonomous committee did not seem to fulfill its goals. Those cases submitted to the autonomous committee were found to take a turn for the worse while they went through all the procedures led by the committee, including those cases that had seemed to be approaching reconciliation during the previous sessions. In conclusion, the reconciliation approach taken by the counseling teachers was found to be much more restorative than the one taken by the autonomous committee.

The following suggestions are made based on the findings of the research. First, the goal of introducing a restorative justice model, which is presented as the model to solve school violence, should include, among other things, the requirement of recovering the damage or injury caused by school violence and rehabilitating the broken relationships among those parties involved. To be more specific, the goal of the offending students and their parents is to induce a reflection on and acknowledgement of one's conduct, and to implement remediation plans that get to the root cause.

On the other hand, the goal of victimized students and their parents is to forgive, heal and make an effort to recover self-confidence. The goal of the teachers and other peer students is to live in a peaceful school environment, while the goal of the community is to create a safe environment for residents. Achieving the objectives of those involved will lead to the realization of the ultimate

aim of the restorative justice model: resolution of conflict and restoration of relationships. Second, as part of the preventive measures for the schools to introduce, education programs with a focus on the prevention of school violence need to be expanded and offered more frequently, and the basic curriculum for self-governing activities of the students should include a program on how to resolve conflict. In the meantime, teachers should be empowered to conclude those cases in which an amicable resolution has been achieved through the peer reconciliation process, so that they need not be submitted to the autonomous committee. In addition, a 'peer reconciliation support center' should be established so that a peer reconciliation system can be implemented on a full scale across the country.

Once settlement is reached between the parties concerned through conflict reconciliation, the school should be empowered to conclude those cases without having to hand them over to the autonomous committee in charge of preventing and tackling school violence. Guidelines on student records need to be revised, as the current guidelines run counter to the philosophy of restorative justice. In parallel, continued education needs to be provided to the assaulting students so that they can recognize and correct their behavior and wrongdoing. The teachers in charge need to take care of the students who were assaulted by providing counseling services and psychological support on a long-term basis.

Third, the Juvenile Act needs to be amended in order to introduce a "restorative admonition system," and the restorative guidance program ought to be offered to the students who committed assault.



# Research on the Ways to Adopt Children and Youth Impact Assessment System

Park, Young Keun

Currently there are diverse legislations, policies, work projects, and programs for children and youth in effect in Korea. However, the perception of the quality of life among the majority of children and youth largely appeared very low. Therefore, current numbers of the related legislations, policies, works and programs for children and youth need to be investigated thoroughly to figure out whether they are effective for the development of children and youth with guaranteed validity and effectiveness. The result of this research is expected to contribute to the enhancement of children's rights as well as to the improvement of public awareness for children and youth in Korea. The ultimate goal of this report is to provide consideration of susceptibility, contribution of mainstream of child and youth policy, and elevation of efficacy with the government officials to strengthen their services of human rights for children and youth in Korea.

Thus the study has three main subjects.

- (1) Making a clear definition about "child and youth impact assessment" based on the review of fundamental research.
- (2) Presenting implicative suggestions through the study of previous literature and research findings about the impact assessment in other areas.
- (3) Demonstrating the contents and efficient implementation methods of "child and youth impact assessment".

As a result of this research, there are a few key

findings as follows :

(1) "Child and youth impact assessment" can be an institutional measure which is a very powerful tool of preventing harm effects before implementing specific systems, regulations, legislations, works, and projects, etc.

(2) There may be two methods of evaluation :

A. Initial screening assessment (moderate/short-version)

B. Full impact assessment (integrative/deeper-level)

According to recent researches and practices in Scotland, UK, it is founded that utilizing initial screening assessment more actively than full impact assessment due to the difficulties of practical administration.

"Child and youth impact assessment", which is already prepared in the 5th Basic Plan of Youth Policy, needs to be introduced at a proper time. Thus, it will greatly contribute to the enhancement of human rights for children and youth, and also to the improvement of the public awareness about them in Korea.

It is anticipated that further studies to authorize and enrich the impact assessment system for children and youth will be intensely continued over the next few years, so an outstanding system of the "child and youth impact assessment" will be organized in Korea.

# Research on the Ways to Respond to Commercialization of Sex among Youth Through Mass Media in the Smart Era

Sung, Yun-Sook

This study analyzes the impact that the commercialization of sex through mass media and smart phones has on the sexual consciousness and sexual behavior of youth by examining idol stars' suggestive videos. The purpose of this research is to propose a policy to solve the problems that occur when sex is commercialized and targeted at youth through mass media and smart phones by analyzing detailed information and the scope of the negative impact on youth. By doing so, this research intends to make mass media contribute to the future-oriented development of youth with broadcasting that is based on responsibility and trust and to increase the ability of youth to use their smart phones in sound and productive ways. Methodologically, surveys, including surveys on experts' opinions and on policy cases, were used in addition to in-depth interviews. The surveys found that idol stars' suggestive videos that are delivered through mass media have a negative impact on the sexual consciousness and sexual behavior of youth. It was also found that smart phones spread and promote the sexual consciousness and sexual behavior of youth and is distorted by the sexual commercialization through mass media; it also induces reproduction and expansion of the distorted sexual consciousness and behavior. Therefore, this study identified the need for appropriate policies to respond to sexual commercialization through mass media and

confirmed the need for reasonable and productive responses to secure the integrity of a smart phone. Based on these results, this study presents policy directions to solve the problems of using mass media and smart phones to commercialize sex among youth. Basically, there are two directions. The first direction is by stage (production, logistics, and consumption), and the second is by policy area (prevention, protection, and execution). The directions are intended to respond actively to the problems of mass media and smart phones. The representative policies presented in this report are as follows. (i) the Blessing-Family Project is an education and promotion project to make a happy family free from sexual commercialization and harmful media. (ii) Integrate a youth harmful-event review body. (iii) Establish a dedicated sexual protection group for youth, i.e., a "ruled self-regulation" (Regulierte Selbstregulierung) organization. (iv) Adopt a system for cyber stakeouts and guidance. (v) Adopt a mandatory system to explain and install PC and smart phone seller filtering software. (vi) Establish guidelines on suggestive articles about idol stars and strengthen their monitoring. (vii) Strengthen media and area-specific monitoring. (viii) Strengthen the regulation of idol stars' videos that commercialize sex. (ix) Unify the reporting system and strengthen cooperation between the cyber investigation group and the Korea Communications Standards

Commission. (x) Strengthen crackdowns on filthy chatting companies and strengthen international cooperation to prevent the online sexual abuse of children and youth.

# Research on the Part-time Work of the Youth and Policy Direction I



Ahn, Sun-Young & Hwang, Yeo-Jung

The percentage of Korean youth experiencing part-time employment is increasing and the average age that youth starting their first part-time job is dropping. This implies that the responsibility of the government and society as a whole to create safe working environment for youth is becoming more important. Unfortunately, the level of legal protection for working youth is far less than desirable in our society and even the most basic laws are often violated. With the acute awareness of the need to improve the working environment for youth, this study aims to develop and propose policy plans based on the thorough understanding of their part-time working experiences and the current labor laws and policy for youth. This research is a 2-year project. The subjects of the first year research are minors under 18. In the second year, part-time employment issues of the youth

aged 19 to 24 will be investigated. For the first year research, 2-types of surveys and face-to-face interviews were conducted to grasp the working conditions for minors. Also, laws relating to youth employment are summed-up and suggestions about relating legislative improvement are proposed. In addition, we review policies advocating youth labor rights and regional efforts to improve youth's workplace experiences.

Based on these results, numerous policy suggestions are made to help youth in the process of finding part-time jobs, to improve working conditions for youth and to strengthen legal protection of working youth. Also, the need of more intensive education of labor rights education for youth, teachers and employers and efforts to improve the public awareness of youth's labor rights are suggested.

# A Study on the Situation of Youth Cyberbullying and Measures to Prevent It

Lee, Chang-Ho

Recently there have been many studies related to cyberbullying but there are few studies dealing with the cause and effect of cyberbullying compared with foreign countries. Therefore this study conducted survey of 4,000 young people and interviewed 8 young people to prepare for measures to protect youths from the danger of cyberbullying.

As a result, the percentage of those who had cyberbullying and cyberbullied experience was high. That is, 14.6% had only cyberbullied experience while 6.3% had only cyberbullying experience. Surprisingly 13.1% had both experience. In addition, school violence was strongly related to cyberbullying. That is, school violence which occurred offline world was connected to cyberbullying online. The main cyberbullying types were cyberbullying through game, rejection of making friend or excluding someone from chatting room on Kakaotalk, and

cyberbullying by chatting or social network service. Few people announced police or parent when they were cyberbullied. Half of respondents did not take any action when they observed cyberbullying situation. Cyberbullying experience had a big influence on cyberbullied experience while satisfaction with school had negative effect and cyberconfidence had positive effect. Cyber-ethics and cognitive empathy affected cyberbullying experience. That is, students who had a higher cyberethic and cognitive empathy tended to engage in cyberbullying less. This result suggests that cyberbullying can be lessened by enhancing satisfaction with school life, cyberethics and cognitive sympathy. Qualitative study showed that cyberbullying which was made by joke had a serious effect on victims. Interviewees suggested making many opportunities to play together and understand each other as a measure to prevent cyberbullying.

# Survey on Children and Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence and Measure to Respond



Kim Seung-Kyoung

The purpose of the study is to identify the actual condition of children and youth exposed to domestic violence and explore ways to solve the issue. Various types of domestic violence experienced by children and youth have significant negative impact on the development of individual children and youth and would lead to misdeed and crime. Therefore, the ways to support them to grow as a healthy member of our society is desperately required beyond measures to support victims. To this end, literatures and documents on the condition of domestic violence were analyzed and in-depth interview with mothers, children and youth exposed to domestic violence was conducted to identify the following policy proposals.

The ways to revise relevant acts are as follows.

First, the protection and support provided only to the direct victims of domestic violence crime under the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, Etc. of Victims Thereof shall be expanded to the victims of domestic violence act and domestic violence act shall be blocked by making involvement in domestic violence act possible through order to take class, treatment and counseling even though some act is not classified as domestic violence crime.

Second, counseling to improve relationship and adoption of the restorative justice in settlement is required to improve relationship in case where reunion with members of original home is possible

and to improve relationship to the extent that relationship is good enough to support the growth of children and youth.

Direction for policy improvement is as follows.

First, the system to link the optimized service depending on the victims' age, sex and condition is required by establishing "One-stop Support Center for Domestic Violence (temporary name)" that is responsible for overall management of domestic violence issues because current support works for domestic violence are scattered depending on the group to be supported.

Second, it is necessary to establish the center that provides program to promote the restoration of victims and nurture a healthy household by resolving conflicts and improving relationship from the perspective of "restorative justice" moving away from the system that provides individual program including correction of assailant's behavior, counseling and psychological therapy for victims. In addition, offering mentoring program to provide the role model of good family and good parents, that are lacking in children and youth exposed to domestic violence, would be helpful.

Third, it is necessary to assign experts who can deal with trauma not only from domestic violence but also from school violence and other incidents and accidents to existing mental health centers, public health clinics and counseling centers to support victims who are not restored due to

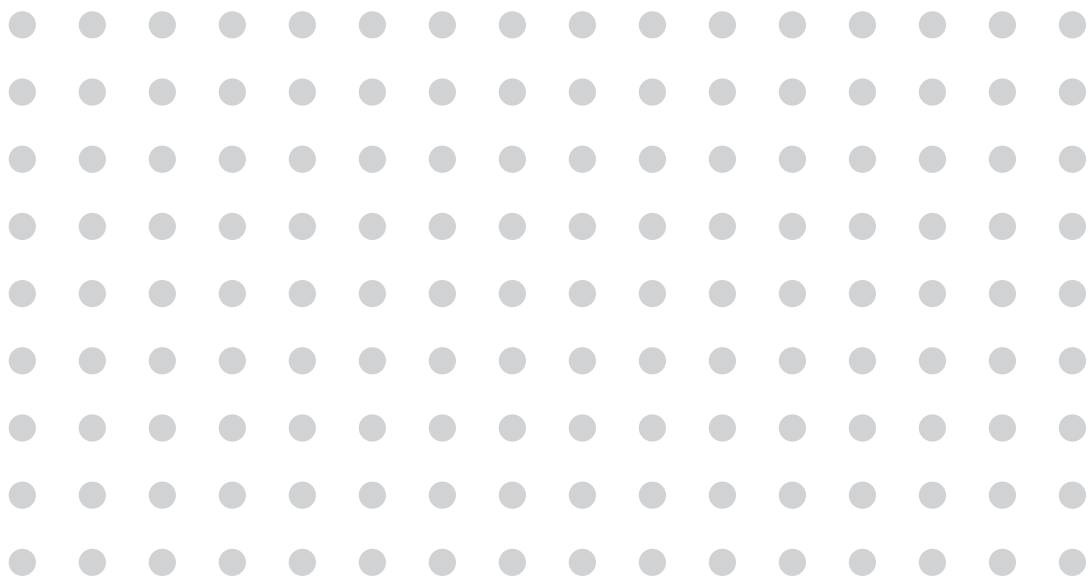
limitations to the number of times to receive support and cost.

Fourth, children and youth exposed to domestic violence have to return to home with possibility of violence or home with parents whom they do not want to live with against their will. Therefore, field experts need to provide exact and various information to make children and youth make the best decision and to make this possible, it is necessary to include the sentence “(when decision should be made, the opinion of children and youth can be reflected” in the relevant act. In addition, the experience (experience of witnessing violence) of children and youth have very fetal impact on individual’s development and the possibility of restoration may be different significantly depending on one’s condition and resources. Therefore, the support for children and youth shall be provided meeting the needs of the affected children reflecting the extent and condition of the case and opinion of experts on children and youth.

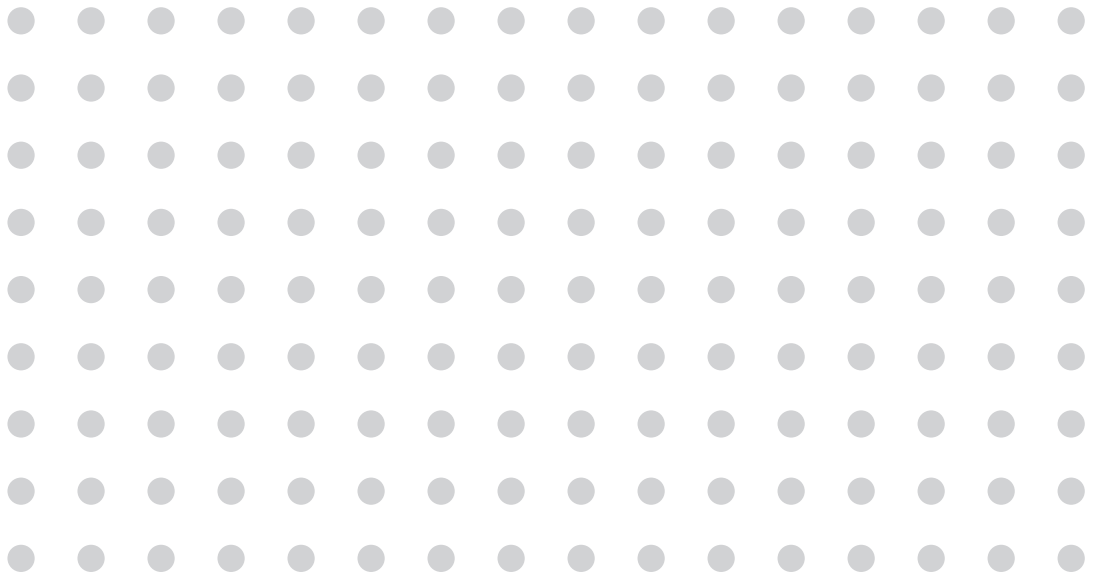
Fifth, as part of efforts to prevent various types of violence and cut the cycle of violence, education on anti—violence should be provided to teach that violence cannot be justified in any case and they can move away from violence based on various inter-personal problem solving skills, and protection of human rights of themselves and others.

Sixth, continuous training and promotion to raise awareness of the public and relevant workers on the domestic violence are necessary to make them recognize that domestic violence is not the private matters of family but the criminal act that cannot be justified in any case.

Seventh, it is necessary to provide professional service by diversifying the types of shelter including shelter for women (men), shelter for affected family and shelter for victims who require more professional psychiatric treatment and offering the service that meets the demand of victims.







# 03

## Statistics & Basics Research



# The 2014 Annual Report of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey



Yi, Chong Won & Hwang, Jin-Ku & Mo, Sang-Hyun & Jung, Eun Ju

The objective of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) is to have a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of children's and youth's growth and development for seven years from 2010 to 2016 and provide basic information for academic research and policy development. The subjects of the survey include 7,071 children and youths in the first and fourth years in elementary school and in the first year in middle school, which were selected by stratified multi-stage cluster sampling in 2010. Follow-up surveys of these subjects are conducted every year, and the summaries of the results are published to the public.

Below is the progress in the fourth year of the study, 2014.

Construction and disclosure of data: The sample retention rates in the fourth year survey, 2013, were: 89.4% for elementary school year 1 panels, 90.5% for elementary school year 4 panels, and 89.7% for middle school year 1 panels. The survey data of the fourth year study went through data

cleaning and weight assignment and is published to the public in December 2013 on the data archive of the NYPI website.

Use of data: The fourth conference of the KCYPs was held in October 2014, where 35 papers using the KCYPs data were presented in 9 sessions. In addition to the conference, a paper contest for graduate students in youth-related fields was organized.

Data analysis: 4 research briefs and 3 data analysis reports, which analyzed the key results of the KCYPs, have been published.

Fifth year survey: The questionnaire was confirmed by incorporating expert advices and preliminary studies, with which the fifth year survey was conducted. The survey was consigned to a professional surveyor, which had interviews with the individual students and on-the-wire interviews with the parents between October to December 2014. After data cleaning and weight assignment, the data of the fourth year survey will be revealed in 2015.

# A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families and Policy Measures I

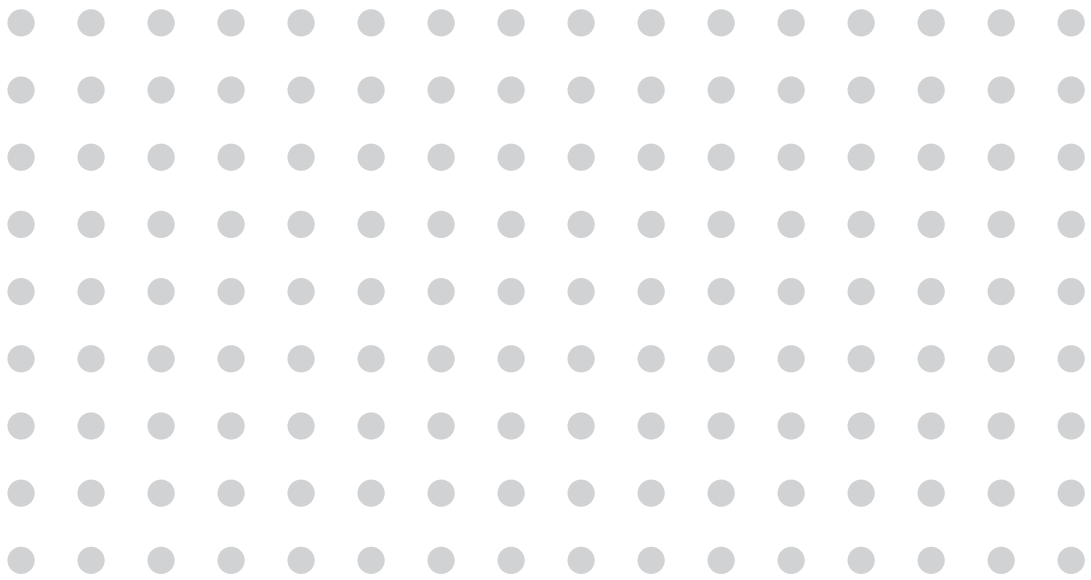
Yang, Kye-Min

This study has been carried out for findings factors influencing the differences between multicultural and non-multicultural adolescents' developmental processes, and for generating adequate support policies for multicultural adolescents. In order to do this, we explored the development processes of multicultural adolescents and found similarities and differences between multicultural and non-multicultural adolescents' developmental processes, by analysing longitudinal data. The purpose of the 2014 study are 1) to trace developmental changes of multicultural adolescents during 4 years, 2) to understand the influences of education transition, their entering middle schools, on psychosocial adaptive behaviors and behavioral problems, and 3) to analyse the impacts of school, home, and policies on the psycho-social adaptive behaviors and behavioral problems of multicultural adolescents'. adaptation and to propose support policies more efficient and adequate to the need of multicultural adolescents. The results of the study follows. First, the trend of longitudinal changes about multicultural adolescents' school life adaptation for 4 years showed that their relationship with teachers and schoolmates, teachers' and friends' social support, physical satisfaction, self-resilience, self-esteem, and achievement motivation were improved, as they were getting older. On the other hand, their levels of depression and social withdrawal were

increased, while their academic achievement related areas such as learning activities, their academic performance, and satisfaction with their academic performance withered. Second, their developmental/adaptive level in the elementary school period led to similar levels of development/adaptation after entering middle schools, which suggests the importance of proper developmental supports in the elementary school period : The high-high(HA) group that had a continuously high level of school adaptation in various areas in elementary school period showed positive development in almost every area measured after entering middle schools, while the low-low(LA) group were vulnerable in almost every area. Third, the comparison between our data and those of Korean Council of Youth Panel revealed that the academic achievement and school life related factors of the both of multicultural and non-multicultural adolescents' decreased rapidly in middle school, and that the discrepancy of development between multicultural and non-multicultural adolescents decreased more and more as they became older. Fourth, the most important factors among familial factors influencing on multicultural adolescents' psychosocial adaptation were parents' support and their attitudes, which implicate the important parental education. Finally, the school environment factors influencing on multicultural adolescents' psychosocial adaptation

were schoolmate relationship, learning activities, academic performance. The important factors were different depending on income level : Schoolmate relationship was very important for psychosocial adaptation in the low income group, whereas learning activities were more important in the high income group.

Based on these results, this study proposed 10 core tasks and policy solutions for preventing isolation and discrimination of multicultural adolescents, improving capabilities of support groups, and establishing multiculture friendly environments.



# 04

## Cooperative Research



# Measurement of Youth Competency Index and International Comparison Study I : IEA ICCS 2016



Sung Eun Mo & Baek, Hye-Jung

The purpose of this research was to develop and validate of the Korean Youth Competency Questionnaire (KYCQ) for IEA 2016 ICCS to make an international comparative study. To address this goal, there were reviewed and analyzed previous research and study for youth competencies such as DeCeCo project, Learning Matrix of UNESCO, Competency-based learning system of advanced countries, 2013 adult competencies, report of National Youth Policy Institute and etc. Based on literature review, KYCQs were developed the 5 competency clusters, 16 sub-competency ; life-long learning competency(thinking, intellectual tool use, learning adaptability), life management competency(health management, task management, situation management, emotional management), carrier development competency(carrier design, leisure use, profiteer sprit), inter-personal relationship competency(relationship, leadership, collaboration), and social participant

competency(personal citizenship, community citizenship, global citizenship). The beginning KYCQ in 5 competency clusters, 16 sub-competency were 332. In order to validate 332 items of the KYCQ, 6,758 youths were participated a validation survey. There were 1,248 elementary school students, 2,558 muddle school students, and 2,952 high school students. As a result, there were developed and validated 232 items of the KYCQ, reliability coefficient were over 0.7 37 items of life-long learning competency, 48 items of life management competency, 40 items of carrier development competency, 46 items of inter-personal relationship competency, and 63 items of social participant competency. Also, to validate the structure of KYCQ as goodness-of-it fit statistics, the overall fit of model had a good model fit.

Based on the results, some youth policies were suggested to increase the youth competency

# A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts II



Yoon, Chul-Kyung & Seo, Jung-Ah

This study aimed to collect longitudinal data on school dropouts with a goal of finding out their lifestyles and experiences, changes in their values and consciousness and career paths after dropout. In 2014, the second survey was conducted against a panel of school dropouts (control group), who were formed in the 1st year. After comparatively analyzing the results of the 1st and 2nd surveys, the size of school dropouts was re-estimated.

Then, school dropout-related policies in Korea and abroad were analyzed, and implications were derived. According to the 2014 survey based on analysis on 559 general dropouts and 186 dropouts on probation, the rate of general dropouts returning back to school was even lower in the 2nd year. About half of the dropouts took a qualification exam to earn their diploma. The dropouts from a general high school mostly returned to a vocational high school. In terms of post-dropout lifestyles, many dropouts had a part-time/full-time job. The frequency of other experiences decreased. When asked if there were any adults who gave them help in getting a job or returning back to school, many of them responded 'NO.' More than a half of dropouts who couldn't make a decision on their future career in the 1st year revealed their plan to return back to school or continue their study in other ways. Their negative view on school dropout has increased while positive expectation on their future diminished. They found it hard to forming

a good relationship with friends and mostly had a negative view on a local community. In terms of post-dropout paths, 'studying' was over 30% while 'working' and 'juvenile delinquency' were 13% and 6% respectively. However, 47% stayed indecisive. In terms of a rate of return back to school, the dropouts on probation were far lower than general dropouts. The former was also very lower than the latter in terms of the percentage of earning a diploma through a qualification exam. In terms of the percentage of making no decision on their future career and having a plan to get a job, the dropouts on probation was greater than general dropouts. The experience of juvenile delinquency has been on the rise among general dropouts. Specifically, 'drinking' increased among general dropouts while 'smoking' increased among the dropouts on probation. As of 2012, the number of dropouts is nearly as many as 400,000. When a type of their future career was estimated based on analysis on current status, 'studying' was 140,000 while 'working,' 'juvenile delinquency' and 'not decided yet' were 60,000, 20,000 and 100,000 respectively. When projected using administrative statistics, the number of dropouts going abroad was 80,000. According to analysis on dropouts' age considering the rate of return to school, 'high school' was the highest with 71.7%, followed by 'middle school (16.9%)' and 'elementary school (11.4%).' Therefore, it appears that there should

be a particular plan for high school dropouts. According to analysis on the government's youth support policy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Gender Equality & Family and Ministry of Health & Welfare need to allocate their human resources to provide psychological and emotional supports to school dropouts. In addition, it seems urgent to develop a decent plan such as alternative education considering dropouts' high desire

to continue their study. In addition, Ministry of Employment and Labor needs to remove obstacles in its job support policy for a systematic connection with school dropouts.

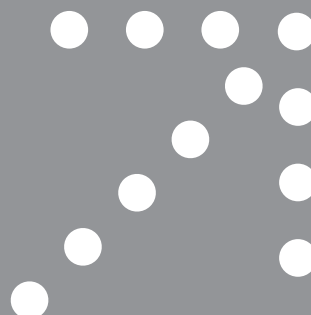


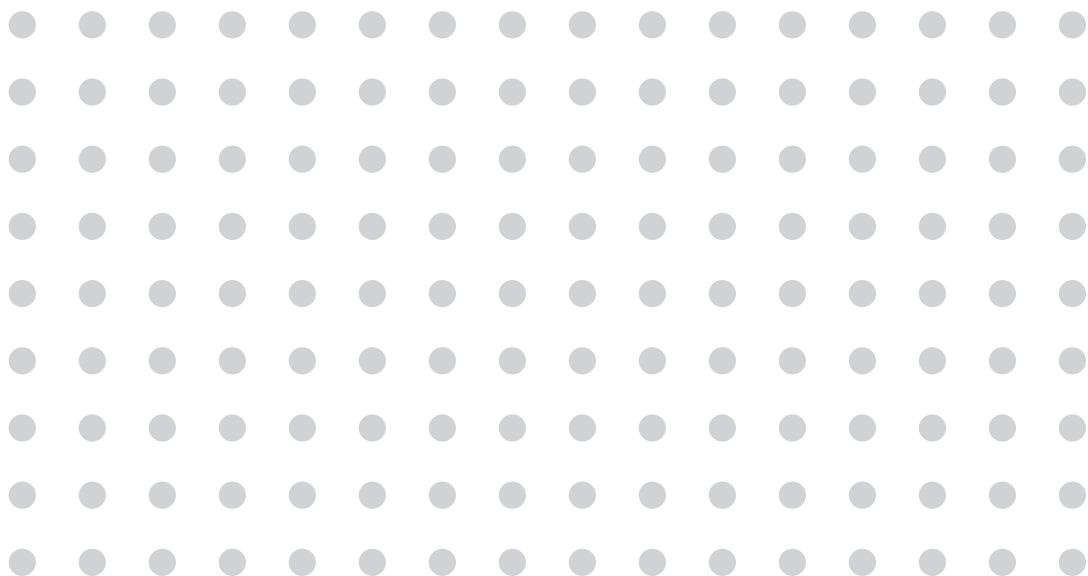


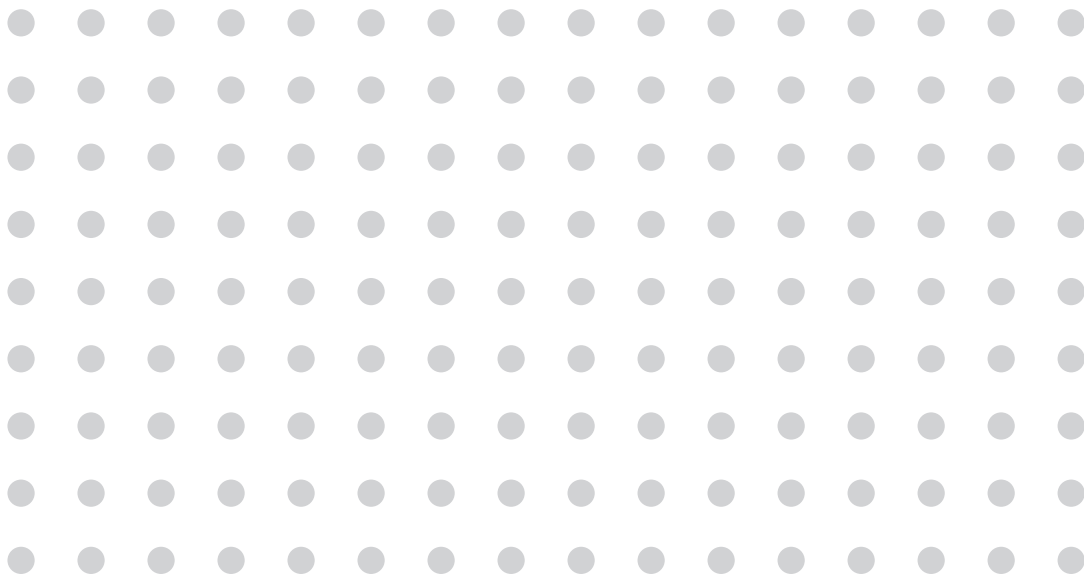


# Research Related Activities in 2014

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







01

WARDY



# WARDY

[The World Association of Research and Development for Youth]

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



## ► Objective

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

## ► Major Activities

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

## ► Member Institutes [14 Institutes from 11 Countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
Germany	Potsdam University Family-Children Research Center
China	China Youth University for Political Sciences
China	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	Finnish Youth Research Society
United Kingdom	National Youth Agency
Japan	Japan Youth Research Institute
Japan	Keio University 21COE-CCC
USA	National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice at the University of Iowa
USA	Children's Environments Research Group
Saudi Arabia	National Center for Youth Studies
Singapore	National Youth Council
Australia	Youth Research Centre
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial(IPSAS)

## ► 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 Symposium]

#### • 1997

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

#### • 1998

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

#### • 1999

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

#### • 2000

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

#### • 2002

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

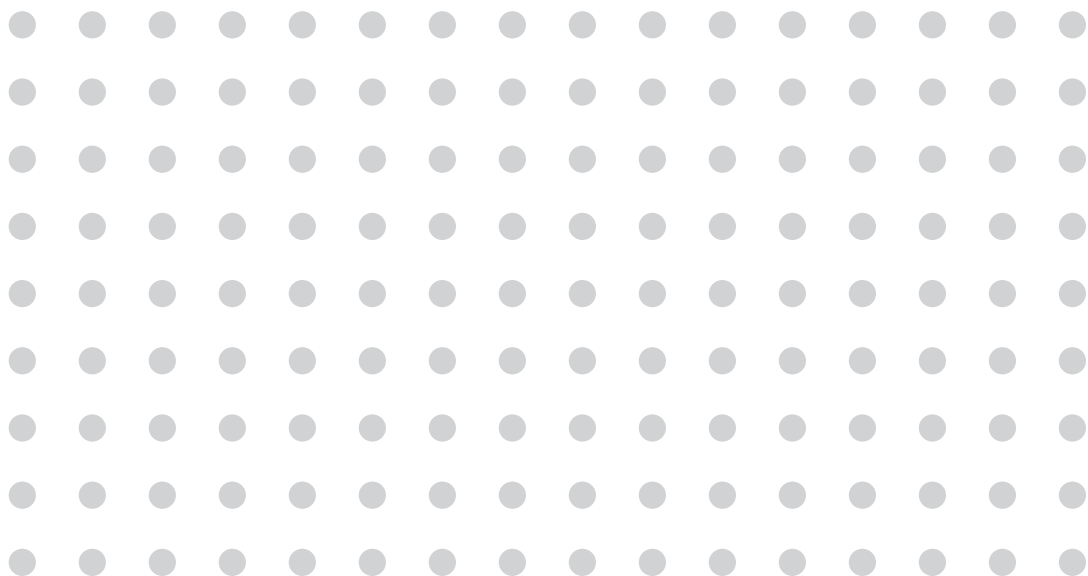
- **2004**
  - The Future of Northeast Asia and Youth's Roles, Seoul, Korea
- **2005**
  - Establishment of Social Safety Network for Vulnerable Youths, Seoul, Korea
- **2006**
  - Youth Protection in Cyberspace and Competence Strengthening, Seoul, Korea
- **2007**
  - Youth's Socialization Process within Family - Comparison among Korea, Japan, the USA, Germany and Sweden
  - Forum on Korean Youth and Global Network
  - Forum on Socialization Process of Youth in Japan
- **2008**
  - Korea-Japan Comparison of Socialization during Youth
- **2009**
  - Korea-Japan Youth Research Forum: Comparison of Labor, Education and Family
  - International Seminar on Germany's Disabled Children and Youth Support Policies
  - Korea's Multiculturalism and Racial Experience of Asian-Americans
  - Children with Disabilities in Developed Countries, and Youth Support Policies
- **2010**
  - International Conference on Youth's Core Competency Development as Future Citizens and Education
- **2011**
  - Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
  - Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum
- **2011~2014**
  - Korea-China International Seminar

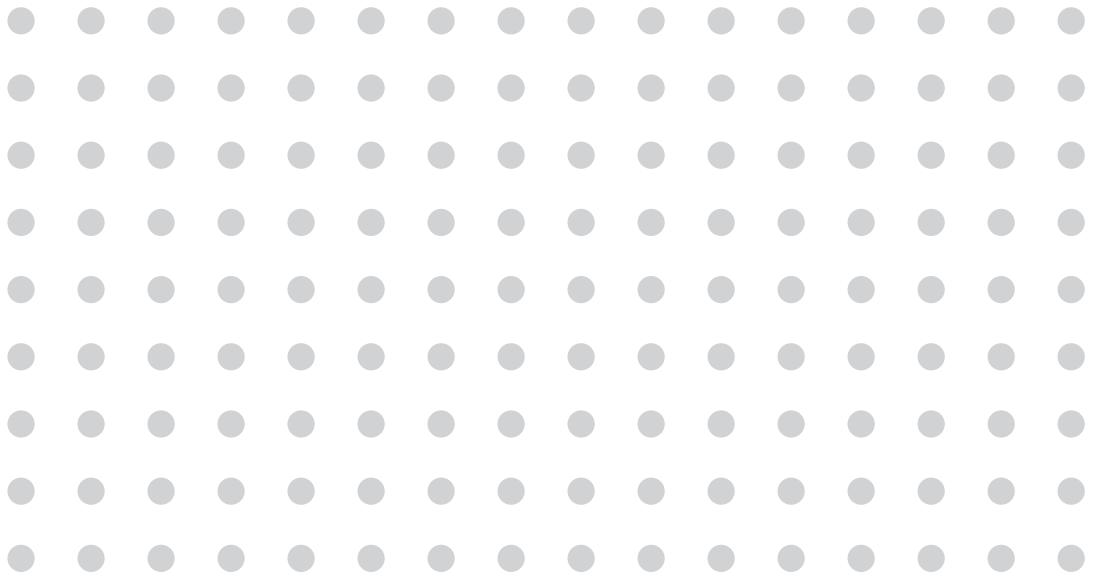
#### [Co-Research]

- **1997**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness in Korea, China and Japan
- **1999**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness of Success-Centering on Youths in Korea, China and Japan
- **2000**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Living and Awareness in the New Millennium
  - Centering on Youths in Korea, Japan, France, and USA.
- **2001**
  - Study on Youth Policy Trends in Major Foreign Countries



- **2006**
  - International Comparative Survey on High School Students' Living and Relationship with Friends
- **2007**
  - International Study on High School Students' Consumption Behavior and Awareness
  - International Comparative Study on High School Students' Living
  - International Comparative Study on Elementary School Students' Living Habits
- **2006~2008**
  - International Comparative Study on Socialization Process in Youth
- **2009**
  - Study on Psychological and Social Development of Parachute Youths and Policy
- **2006~2010**
  - Study on the Level of Korean Children's and Youth's Right Compared to International Standards
- **2009~2010**
  - Study on the Adaptation of Parachute Youths
- **2010**
  - International Comparative Survey of Youth's Values
- **2010~2011**
  - Study on Transition from Youth to Adult
- **2012**
  - International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I : South Korea, China, Japan and the USA.
- **2014**
  - Youth Attitude Study on Science in South Korea, China, Japan and the USA : Main Research Results
  - Studies on the use of online games and policies of the Korea-China Youth





02

Academic Exchange



## Public Hearing Regarding the Development of Youth Competency Index



The National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI, President Lee Jae-yeon) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (Minister Cho yoon-seon) jointly held the public hearing on the development of youth competency index at the Dynamic Hall of Seoul Metropolitan Boramae Youth Center at 3:00 pm on Jan. 21. At the public hearing, the discussion focused on the direction to improve youth competency index system.

NYPI has conducted study on the development of youth competency index that can include and encompass the concept and period of “youth” NYPI plans to develop more realistic youth competency index by reflecting opinions of experts on youth and youths themselves.

## Seminar I on the Outcome of Research Projects in 2013



The National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI, President Lee Jae-yeon) held the seminar on the outcome of research projects in 2013 under the theme of support for healthy growth of vulnerable youths at the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association at 3:00 pm on Mar. 4, 2014.

The seminar was intended to look at issues related to the support for healthy growth of vulnerable youths and share opinion among experts aiming to explore ways to develop relevant youth policies. At the presentation research fellow Kim Ji-yeon presented major outcomes of “Panel Survey on Dropout Youth and Ways to Support I” and research fellow Yang Gye-min presented outcome on “Longitudinal Survey on Multicultural Youths and Policy Direction I” and research fellow Ahn Sun-young presented “Survey on the Current State of Part-time Jobs among Youths”. Experts and participants from Sookmyung Women’s University, Hyupsung University, the Institute of Globalization and Multicultural Studies at Hanyang University and the Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training had a discussion on the presentation.

## Seminar II on the Outcome of Research Projects in 2013



The National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI, President Lee Jae-yeon) held the 2nd seminar on the outcome of research projects in 2013 under the theme of development and prospect of youth policies at the 2nd floor of Dasan Hall of the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association at 3:00 pm on Mar. 11 (Tues.).

The seminar was organized to look at policy tasks for late-adolescents (high school graduates who decided not to go on to colleges) (Kim Ji-kyung), ways to protect youth with the spread of smart phones (Lee Chang-ho), ways to develop and establish index regarding village where youths are happy (Associate Research Fellow Sung Eun mo) and future environmental change and prospect of youth policy (Lee Kyeong-sang). Experts and participants from Chung-Ang University, the National Information Society Agency, the Korean Committee for UNICEF and the Korea Youth Work Agency had a discussion.

## Student guidance to prevent drop-out and school violence : Korea-Japan Joint Forum



The National Youth Policy Institute invited a professor Kurihara from Education Practice Center at Hiroshima University and held Korea-Japan Joint Seminar at its seminar room on Mar. 13, 2014.

Professor Kurihara presented the latest trend of Japan under the theme of “student life guidance to prevent drop-out and school violence”. In addition, Dr. Yoon Chul-kyung and Dr. Seo Jeong-ah of NYPI discussed school drop-out and Director Park Hyo-jeong of Special Center to Support Research on School Violence Prevention of KEDI and Professor Lee Hee-hyun discussed school violence.

During the forum, experts from Korea and Japan had a meaningful time to discuss each country’s cases of school drop-out and school violence.

## MOU between NYPI – Sangmyung University



The National Youth Policy Institute (Acting President Choi Chang-wook) signed an MOU on academic exchange with Sangmyung University (President Koo Ki-hun) at Sangmyung University President's Office on Apr. 22, 2014. Both parties agreed to cooperate to nurture excellent education professionals for youth education and professional knowledge on teaching and guiding youths.



## International Seminar on the 25th Anniversary of NYPI Opening



The National Youth Policy Institute held international seminar under the theme of Children and Youth Rights & Democratic Citizenship Education in the Multicultural Era at the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association on May 12, 2014.

The international seminar was organized to look back whether social efforts made under the name of human rights education, citizenship education and multi-cultural education is on the right track and explore future tasks.

At the first session, Professor Hugh Starkey of London University in Britain made a presentation on “Learning the life of living together: rights of children, identity and citizenship” and Professor Audrey Osler of Buskerud and Vestfold University in Norway made a presentation under the theme of “Narrative study on teaching method for the justice and equality of multi-cultural society”. Professor Kim Young-in of Korea National Open University and Professor Yoo Seong-ryul of Baekseok University discussed regarding the presentations.

At the second session, Researcher Kim Youngji of the National Youth Policy Institute made a presentation on “Current human rights status of Korean children and youths” and Manager Kim Chul-hong of the Human Rights Education Division of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea talked about “The trend of human rights education home and abroad and tasks for further development.” Professor Park Seon-young of Korea National Sport University and Director Jeong Byung-soo of InCRC had a discussion.

- MOU between NYPI and Headquarters for Community Child Center



The National Youth Policy Institute (Acting President Choi Chang-wook) signed an MOU with Headquarters for Community Child Center (Director Park Young-sook) on June 20, 2014. Both parties plan to increase mutual cooperation including sharing knowledge and data related to “community child center child panel survey”.

## School Dropout Youth Panel Survey I



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) held school Dropout Youth Panel Survey I Data Analysis Seminar on July 11, 2014. The seminar was organized to analyze and discuss the outcome of the first year of the “Dropout youth panel survey and research on policy direction” which has been conducted jointly by NYPI and Korean Institute of Criminology since 2013.

The seminar was composed of “Characteristics of dropout youths (session 1)”, “Paths after school dropout youths (session 2)”, “Characteristics of runaway youths and lives after school dropout (session 3)” and discussion under the theme of characteristics of school dropout youths and their path after dropout.

## Policy Research Council between the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the National Youth Policy Institute



The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the National Youth Policy Institute held 2014 policy research council on Aug. 29. 2014.

Vice Minister Kwon Yong-hyun, Director and division head from the Ministry and President Roh Hyouk and 5 relevant experts from the National Youth Policy Institute participated in the council.

The policy research council was organized to improve the contribution of research report to policy through official communication and organic linkage related to policy research.

At the council, the National Youth Policy Institute introduced the research schedule for 2015 and discussed the policy tasks requirements by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. In addition, the ways to vitalize youth policy research council through cooperation between the two parties were discussed.

The two parties agreed to strengthen official and unofficial cooperation including the promotion of working-level policy research council.

## Policy Seminar on the ways to promote youth activities through free semester system



The National Youth Policy Institute held “Policy seminar on the ways to promote youth activities through free semester system” at the Korean Federation of Teachers’ Association on Aug. 29, 2014.

The seminar was the forum for common understanding and discussion on youth activities and free semester system among schools, regional youth agencies, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Ministry of Education, National Youth Policy Institute, Korean Educational Development Institute, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Education, and Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training.

Professor Kim Young-seok of Dong-Eui University and Research Fellow Lim Jee-youn of the National Youth Policy Institute made a presentation on the implication on the youth activity interview survey result and Director Choi Sang-deok of Free Semester System Support Center of the Korean Educational Development Institute made a presentation on the ways to cooperate between schools and regional youth agencies to vitalize experience program. The seminar served as an opportunity for domestic experts and government officials to improve broaden their understanding by sharing their opinion and position from the perspective of field and government policy.

## Seminar on the Current Status and policy tasks for out-of-school and Runaway Youth Tasks



The National Youth Policy Institute held “Seminar on the current status and policy tasks for out-of-school and runaway youth” jointly with the Gender Equality Policy Research Forum and National Assembly Research Service at the National Assembly Research Service Conference Room at 9:30 am on Sept. 19. 2014.

The seminar was organized to lay the foundation for the legalization to identify the current status of youths at crisis and multilateral support. Researcher Yoon Chul-kyung of the National Youth Policy Institute made a presentation on “Current state of school drop-out youths and policy tasks” and Research Fellow Kim Ji-yon made a presentation on “Policy direction and legislative task to protect and support runaway youths”.



## International Forum on Alternative Education: International Trend and Direction of Alternative Education



The National Youth Policy Institute held “2014 International Forum for Alternative Education” jointly with the Ministry of Education. Eleven experts on alternative education from the academia and the field in Britain, US, Germany and Denmark visited Korea and had a presentation and discussion session from Sept. 25 (Thur.) to 26, 2014. At the forum, trend of alternative education in other countries and excellent alternative education cases were presented in front of 400 people related to alternative education.

The international forum was organized aiming to help teachers, researchers and policy makers who are exploring ways to change in school. In particular, active discussion was made among people in the alternative education sector which is exploring various alternatives to restore the essential value of education and life moving away from education focusing on entrance exam and competition.

## Seminar on Finding Ways to Vitalize Free Semester System



National Youth Policy Institute, Korean Educational Development Institute, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Education, and Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training jointly held “Seminar on Finding Ways to Vitalize Free Semester System” at the conference room of the Korea Institute for Curriculum and Education at 1:00 pm on Sept. 25, 2014. with the participation of the Ministry of Education, officials from municipal and provincial office of education, teachers and people working for the youth facilities.

The joint seminar on free semester where four relevant education institutes participate was organized to make interim summary on the research outcome of each institute regarding the support to make free semester system take root smoothly and explore ways for future development.

For the successful implementation and settlement of free semester system, Korean Educational Development Institute has conducted “Research on the ways to make free semester system in the middle school take root”, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Education has conducted “Research on the ways to design middle school curriculum with the adoption of free semester system, Korea



Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training has conducted the “Research on success factors in free semester system focusing on career exploration and ways to support” and National Youth Policy Institute has performed “Research on the ways to vitalize youth activities through free semester system” respectively. Research Fellow Lim Jee-youn of the National Youth Policy Institute presented the implications and ways to deal with requirements on top priority by surveying and analyzing the current state of school-region linked experience program through free semester system.

## The Fourth Symposium on the Korea Youth and Children Panel Survey



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) held “the 4th Korean Children and Youth Panel Research” at the Hoam Faculty House Convention Center at the Seoul National University on Oct. 30, 2014.

The Korean Children and Youth Panel Seminar which has been held by the National Youth Policy Institute every year is the venue to share academic research in various areas related to children and youth based on the longitudinal data collected by tracing and surveying the process of development and changes of children and youth and has contributed to the establishment of general youth policy direction and system.

The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey which runs from 2010 to 2016 for 7 years is designed to survey 70,171 youths composed of three age cohorts of 1st and 4th year of elementary school and 1st year of middle school and their parents. About 31 papers were presented and discussed by using the 1st~3rd year data of the study. In particular, there was an award ceremony and presentation for the graduate school thesis. Major themes of the papers include adaptation of children and youth to school, school violence, delinquency, youth activity, parent and family relationship, emotional development, use of mobile phone/internet and health/social development.

The seminar was led by the National Youth Policy Institute, sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and jointly held by Future Oriented Youth Society, the Korean Family Welfare Association, the Korean Society for the Study of Sociology of Education, Korean Educational Psychology Association, the Korean Council for Children's Rights, the Korean Society of Child Welfare, Korean Association of Child Studies, the Korean Association for Survey Research, Korean Association of Youth Welfare and Korea Youth Research Association.

About 300 people including experts on children and youth and students participated to share their academic and practical interest in children and youth and share their opinion.

## Discussion on the Current State of School Cyberbullying and Policy Tasks



Congressman Yoon Jae-ok of Saenuri Party and the National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) jointly held “Discussion on the current state of school cyberbullying and policy tasks” on Nov. 3, 2014.

The discussion was organized to identify the current state of school cyberbullying and establish countermeasures after the Congressman Yoon proposed the “Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, Etc.” revision which makes getting consent from the other party mandatory to invite a person to social network service (SNS) chatting room on the 9th.

At the discussion, Research Fellow Lee Chang-Ho of the National Youth Policy Institute announced that according to survey 1 out of 3 youths has the experience of being bullied on a cyber space through channels like SNS and the ways of cyberbullying are being diversified.

## National Assembly Multicultural Society Forum: Policy Direction and Tasks on Multicultural Youths for Social Cohesion



Congressman Lee Jasmine of Saenuri Party and the National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) jointly held “Policy direction and tasks on multicultural youth for social cohesion” at the seminar room 1 of Government Building at 10:00 am on Nov. 7 (Fri.).

The forum was organized to analyze the current state of multicultural youth based on the multicultural youth panel survey being conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute and explore policy direction and future tasks on multicultural youth policy with the National Assembly, government ministries, academia, schools and parents.

Research Fellow Yang Gye-min of the National Youth Policy Institute made a presentation on “The current state and policy of multicultural youth in Korea” and Research Fellow Shin Hyeon-ok of the Institute of Globalization and Multicultural Studies at Hanyang University made a presentation on “The direction and tasks of multicultural youth policy” and discussion was followed on the issue.

Government official from the Ministry of Education Park Seong-soo, government official from the Multicultural Family Policy Bureau Choi Seong-ji, Professor Oh Seong-bae of Dong-A University, Director Kang Eun-i of Ansan Migrant Children and Youth Center, teacher of Icheon Bubal Middle School Chae Yong-ki and instructor Park Ailin at the Department of Education at Yonsei University participated in the discussion.

## 2014 Presentation on the Result of Local Community Youth Policy Monitoring Group



The National Youth Policy Institute (President Roh Hyouk) held the 2014 presentation on the result of local community youth policy monitoring group at the auditorium at the Catholic Youth Center at 2:00 pm on Nov. 8, 2014.

The presentation was intended to comply with the basic ethics of research targeting youths and remind the importance of “participation of youth” to the monitoring group members, who were beneficiary as well as participant of the policy research, by sharing the research results with youths who participated in the local community policy monitoring group an

At the presentation session, award was given to the excellent member at the regional level. The event was an opportunity to commemorate the successful completion of the 2014 youth policy monitoring group activities. In addition, Research Fellow Kim Ji-kyung of the National Youth Policy Institute provided an opportunity for communication with monitoring groups nationwide by sharing the result of research on the development and establishment of index regarding local community were youths are happy.

## The 5<sup>th</sup> Interim Evaluation and Policy Discussion on the Master Plan of Youth Policy



The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (Minister Kim Hee-jung) held the policy discussion to explore ways to spread social awareness of the meaning and importance of youth activities and ways to promote youth activities. The discussion was held at Seoul Central Post Office (Jung-gu, Seoul) on Nov. 12, 2014 and the National Youth Policy Institute, Future Oriented Youth Society, Korea Youth Work Agency, and the Korean Association of Youth Center participated.

At the discussion, field experts including academia, policy makers and youths participated and in-depth discussion was held after the presentation of policy tasks for the promotion of youth activities after the university entrance exam and for winter vacation.

With the start of the keynote speech on the periodical meaning of youth activities, the policy alternatives and securing safety of youth activities and ways to link school and local community resources were presented. Professor Kim Min (Soonchunhyang University) proposed the Act on the Prevention and Compensation of Accident of Youth focusing on preventive measures including guidance and check saying safety and value of youth activity promotion should be harmonized and balanced. In addition, Director Choi Sang-deok (Free Semester System Support Center of the Korean Educational Development Institute) proposed the ways to share and spread outcomes



including presentation day to continue the cooperation saying that cooperation from schools and local communities is required to provide various experience programs.

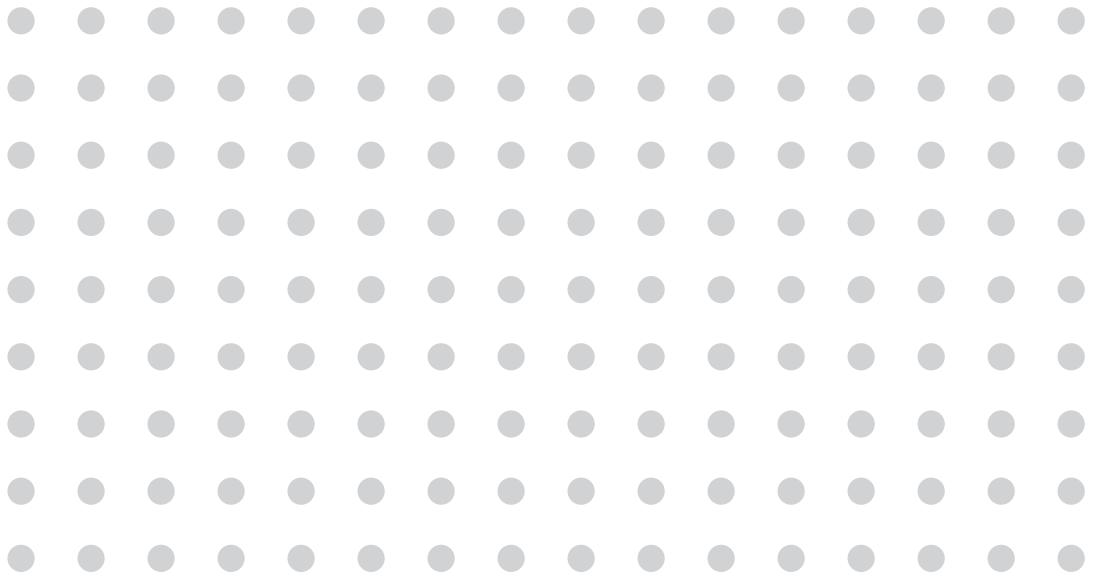
After that, discussion among government officials, people from academia and field experts followed and representative of youths also participated in the discussion to reflect the youths, who are the demand group of the policy. Lee Jung-woo (a student in Chung-Ang University), a member of the Youth Special Conference said “I expect that safer and more meaningful youth experience programs will be expanded to make youths have their dream for the future and grow into a healthy citizen through various experience programs during the adolescent period”.

- MOU with National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, Relevant Research Institutes and Universities in Chuncheong Area



National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences and relevant research institutes including the National Youth Policy Institute signed an MOU on the establishment of mutual network through people-to-people exchange, cooperation on research and education and sharing of knowledge and information at the state research complex at Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City on Dec. 16 . 2014. with 5 universities located in Chungcheong area (Kongju University, Woosong University, Cheongju University, Chungnam National University and Chungbuk National University).

The MOU was intended to strengthen mutual cooperation in the field of economics and humanities including vitalization of education and recruitment to develop local talents, exchange of credit among graduate schools, running and supporting MA and PhD linked course, people-to-people exchange and support for joint studies and support for training program to improve job skills of employees.



# 03

## Other Research Related Activities





## Focused Training for Teachers to Prevent School Drop-out

Focused training for teachers to prevent school drop-out was held for three days from Feb. 4 to 7, 2014 at Daegu. The event was hosted by the Ministry of Education and organized by the National Youth Policy Institute . Experts and teachers related to drop-out issue discussed the significance and responses to the drop-out of school.

In addition, participants also shared their opinion on the effective support for adolescents out of school and ways to link existing support systems.

- President Lee Jae-Yeon visited to UNICEF Innocenti Research Institute



President Lee Jae-yeon of the National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) visited UNICEF Innocenti research institute located in Italy to discuss the signing of MOU between the institutes on Feb. 18~24. 2014. The major purpose of the UNICEF Innocenti research institute is to improve the international understanding of major issues related to human rights of children and it provides knowledge and research base to support various programs and policies of UNICEF. The joining of UNICEF Innocenti research institute to WARDY which is managed by NYPI was discussed and as a result it was agreed that NYPI will participate in the international conference to be held in Oct. 2014.



## Workshop for Managers of the Youth Police School

The National Youth Policy Institute jointly led the “Workshop for managers in charge of pilot run of the youth police school” which was hosted by the Ministry of Education and National Police Agency on April 3, 2014. The workshop, which was conducted in Haevichi Resort, allocated time to talk about the current state of school violence and reasons for it. Research Fellow Ahn Sun-young of NYPI introduced the case-specific counseling technique necessary for youth guidance. In addition, Research Fellow Sung Yun-sook introduced the direction of pilot run of youth police school to participants.



## Training for Managers in Charge of Mentor Group for a Bigger Dream

The National Youth Policy Institute discussed the support for Mentor Group for a Bigger Dream which is designed for drop-out students at Daejeon Convention Center on May 27, 2014. Research Fellow Oh Hae-sub of NYPI made a presentation on the current state of drop-out students and measures to deal with it and shared the opinion on the management of Mentor Group for a Bigger Dream at the training which was led by the Ministry of Education. Participants reaffirm their will to push ahead with planning and implementing the mentor project of Mentor Group for a Bigger Dream,

## 2013 Award for Excellent Research Institute



National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences held the event to give award to excellent research institutes and researchers based on evaluation result in 2013 at the Diplomatic Center on May 20, 2014.

The National Youth Policy Institute received the “excellent research institute award in research area by receiving ”excellent“ mark in 2013 evaluation on research institutes. Researcher Kim Youngji received excellent researcher award with her ”Study on the human rights of Korean children and youth III“ and Research Fellow Kim Ki-hun received excellent national policy task research award with his ”Study on the ways to develop core competency of youth and implementation III“.



## ● ● ● Visit from Government Officials in Jenin, Palestine



As part of the invitation training for managers for 2 weeks starting from June 8 to establish Youth Center in Jenin, Palestine, relevant officials visited the National Youth Policy Institute. During the training period, government officials from Palestine had a time to improve the understanding of youth education and gender equality and learn major education policies of Korea and youth facility management through theory, practice and field experience. Choi Chang-wook, Director of the Planning and Coordination Division introduced the goals of the institute, policy researches underway and youth policies in front of government officials from Palestine.

## ● ● ● Visit to Japanese Youth Education Promotion Agency



Seminar was held to determine the framework of the research on science consciousness in Korea, China, Japan and US, which is jointly conducted by Japanese Youth Education Promotion Agency, Chinese Youth Research Center and National Youth Policy Institute of Korea on June 10~13, 2014. Research Fellow Lee Chang-ho and Associate Research Fellow Bae Sang-youll participated in the seminar to discuss survey target, sampling method and questionnaires. It is agreed that the questionnaires prepared by NYPI will be used and international comparative study on youth in four countries of Korea, China, Japan and US, which has been conducted for the past 10 years, will continue.



## Visit to Chinese Youth Research Center



Research Fellow Lee Chang-ho and Associate Research Fellow Kim Ok-tae of the National Youth Policy Institute visited Chinese Youth Research Center for 3 days starting from July 8, 2014 to discuss the “Study on the use of online game by youths in Korea and China and policy”, which is underway as part of China Comprehensive Research. Chinese Youth Research Center conducted survey targeting middle and high school students in 5 cities in China at the request of NYPI. The discussion was intended to identify the progress of survey currently being conducted and appropriate coding method. It was very meaningful in that participants could discuss the ways to analyze and utilize research results.

- Inauguration of President Roh Hyouk as the 11<sup>th</sup> President



National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences under Prime Minister held the 177<sup>th</sup> board meeting on July 4 to select and designate Professor Roh Hyouk of Korea Nazarene University as 11<sup>th</sup> President of the National Youth Policy Institute.

President Roh Hyouk served as research fellow of the National Youth Policy Institute, Chairman of the Korean Association of Youth Welfare and self-evaluation member of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. The term of the new president is from July 2014 to July, 2016.



## Characteristics of the School Drop-out Youths and Their Paths after the Drop-out

The National Youth Policy Institute held a seminar under the theme of characteristics of drop-out students and their path after drop-out on July 11, 2014. In the first session, the reasons individual and environmental condition of drop-out youths, reasons for drop-out and characteristics of drop-out students returning to school were presented.

In the second session, the characteristics and career path of drop-out students who get a job or study by themselves were presented and discussed.

In the third session, presentation was made on the route to delinquency, in which drop-out students are easily engaged and relevant problems. Research Fellow Yoon Chul-kyung of NYPI made a presentation on the current state of policy and direction for drop-out youth (or youth at risk) and shared relevant data and information.

## • • • Visit to National Youth Agency in Britain



Research Fellow Park Young-keun of the National Youth Policy Institute visited National Youth Agency (NYA) in Britain as part of the data collection for the child and youth impact analysis project and research cooperation. NYA is the member of WARDY with academic exchange agreement with NYPI and plays the role of supporting youth activity instructors. The visit was a good opportunity to judge youth activities in Britain comprehensively and head of the NYA Jon Boagey agreed to write the paper on the youth rights protection in Britain to support the child and youth impact analysis project.

Both parties shared their opinion for the development of WARDY and agreed to be more active in people-to-people exchange in the future.

## Job Experience Program for Youth Provided by Gangnam-gu Career and Job Center



As part of the job experience programs led by the Gangnam-gu Career and Job Center, students from Dogok middle school located in Gangnam-gu visited the National Youth Policy Institute on Sept. 17, 2014. Director Kim Younggi of the Research Planning and External Affairs Coordination, Researcher Oh Hae-sub, Research Fellow Lim Jee-youn, and Associate Research Fellow Jung Eun-ju participated to explain the purpose and work of government research institutes and introduce the National Youth Policy Institute.



## Seminar on Identification of Area-specific Policy Proposal to Foster Entrepreneurship among the Youth

The National Youth Policy Institute held a seminar under the theme of “Identification of area-specific policy proposal to foster entrepreneurship among the youth” on Sept. 19, 2014. At the seminar, domestic experts related to the subject made a presentation on the current state of education that is aimed to foster entrepreneurship among the youth in Korea, the concept of entrepreneurship among the youth that was required by the era of the Creative Economy and the development of education model to increase entrepreneurship. Research Fellow Oh Hae-sub of the National Youth Policy Institute made a presentation under the theme of “Policy proposal to foster entrepreneurship among the youth.” The seminar was helpful to conduct the research task related to entrepreneurship, which is conducted by the institute as of now and opinion of experts is reflected.



- Visit from Students of Department of Youth Studies at Baekseok University



Students of Department of Youth Studies at Baekseok University visited the National Youth Policy Institute on Sept. 26, 2014. Research Fellow Lee Chang-ho and Director of the Youth Policy Analysis Evaluation Center welcomed the students and introduced NYPI and work performed by the Youth Policy Analysis Evaluation Center. Students could also ask questions related to youth development system and obtained useful information.



## Participation in 2014 UNICEF INOCENTTI International Symposium

Associate Research Fellow Jung Eun-ju of the National Youth Policy Institute participated in the 1st International Symposium hosted by UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti for 5 days from Oct. 12 to 15 in 2014. The theme of the symposium was cohort and longitudinal studies in developing contexts and Associate Research Fellow Jung Eun-ju made a presentation on NYPI, ways to reflect longitudinal study performed by the institute in government policies and activities together with academia, field, and local community.

## Participation in the 10<sup>th</sup> Youth Fair in 2014



The National Youth Policy Institute participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> Youth Fair held in KINTEX, Ilsan for 3 days starting from Oct. 23, 2014. NYPI dedicated its efforts to introduce the institute and explain how the research performed by the institute is reflected in the national youth policy. In addition, it provided publications of the institute to deliver the latest issues to the leaders in the field related to youth. NYPI also cooperated with Korea Youth Work Agency and the Korea Association of Youth Center during the fair.

## 2014 Korea-China International Seminar



NYPI visited Youth Management Executives Academy located in Shanghai, China for 5 days starting from Nov. 19, 2014 to conduct joint international seminar on youth activities. Research Fellow Mo Sang-hyun and Research Fellow Sung Yun-sook of NYPI made a presentation on the research. Research Fellow Mo Sang-hyun talked about the research on the social participation of youth in Korea and Research Fellow Sung Yun-sook talked about sexual commercialization of youth. After that participants exchanged and shared their opinion on the social condition and youth issues in Korea and China.

## Follow-up Meeting of MOU between NYPI and Department of Education at Sangmyung University



The National Youth Policy Institute and the Department of Education at Sangmyung University held the working-level meeting for research exchange in accordance with MOU on NOV. 26, 2014. Professor Lee Won-seok and Full-time Researcher Kim Hyo-seon of Sangmyung University introduced Sangmyung University Professional Development Program Group for Youth's Happy Education. Research Fellow Yoon Chul-kyung, Director Kim Young-gi of Research Planning and External Affairs Coordination Division, Associate Research Fellow Kim Mi-seon and researcher Choi Hong-il of NYPI participated in the meeting to introduce "Dropout prevention and alternative education support center" and explain research projects currently underway. During the working-level meeting, NYPI and Sangmyung University agreed to exchange researchers more actively.

- Workshop on the Trend and Task of Youth Policy Research



The National Youth Policy Institute held workshop on Nov. 27, 2014 to share the trend of youth policy research, sub-task research progress of the main task and ask for expert advice. At the workshop, Associate Research Fellows of NYPI and experts on youth studies in Korea participated to share their opinion on the ways to utilize the time series analysis result and identify direction of future policy research.



## Advisory Committee on Research and Management of the National Youth Policy Institute



National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) held the Research and Management Advisory Committee of the National Youth Policy Institute at COEX Intercontinental on Nov. 28, 2014.

The research and management advisory committee of NYPI was composed of members from various background including welfare, youth and media. Members saved no effort in providing evaluation and advice on research tasks performed by NYPI in 2014. In addition, they advised notions to be taken by NYPI for the future research tasks.

The advice given by the committee members would be reflected in selection and implementation of 2015 research tasks of NYPI.

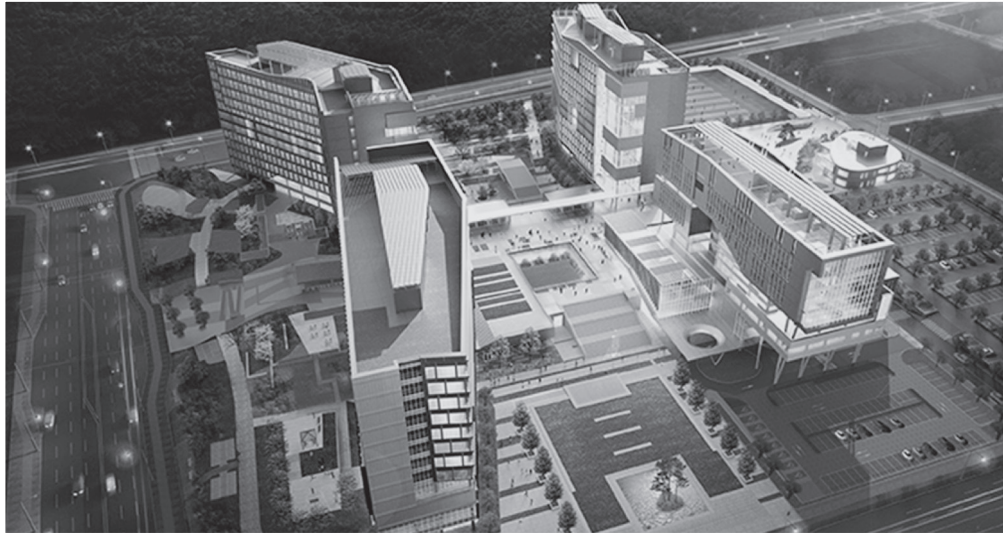
- Visit from Students of Youth Education & Counseling Department of Soonchunhyang University to NYPI.



On Nov. 28, 2014, students of Youth Education & Counseling Department of Soonchunhyang University visited NYPI. Research Fellow Oh Hae-sup explained the youth policy research, purpose of NYPI and researches currently being conducted by NYPI. Students who were actively involved and asked questions with interest in the latest issue and career in the youth sector could obtain significant information.



## Movement of NYPI to Sejong National Research Complex



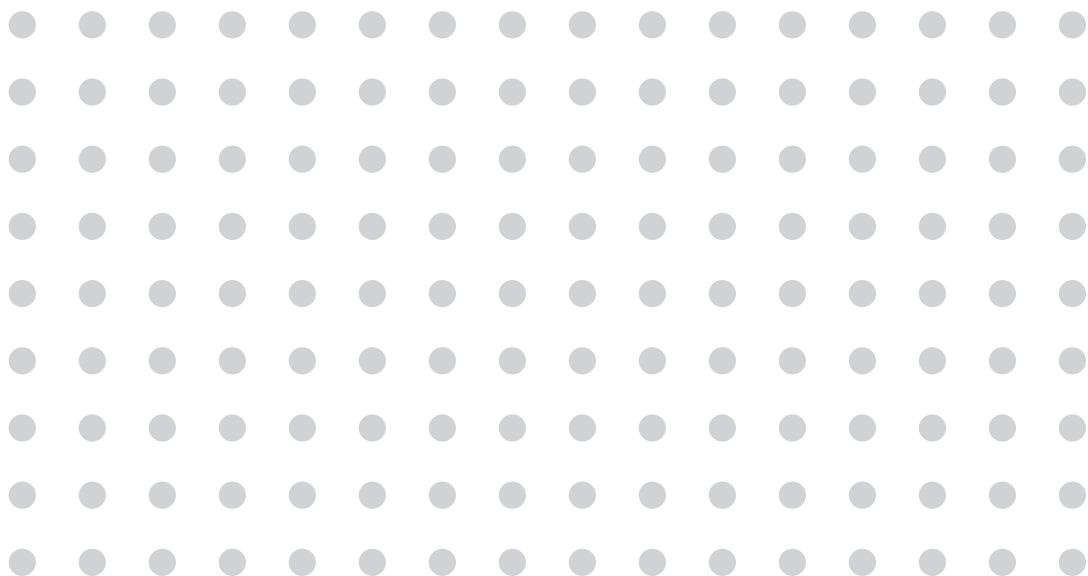
In accordance with the government's plan to establish Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City, the National Youth Plan Institute moved to Sejong National Research Complex as of Dec. 8. Employees and executives of NYPI reconfirm their commitment to providing a quality service to the public with renewed atmosphere at the Sejong National Research Complex where a total of 11 organizations are located. Here is the new address of NYPI at Sejong National Research Complex. "Social Policy Building (D) 6-7 F, 370, Sicheong-daero, Sejong, Korea"

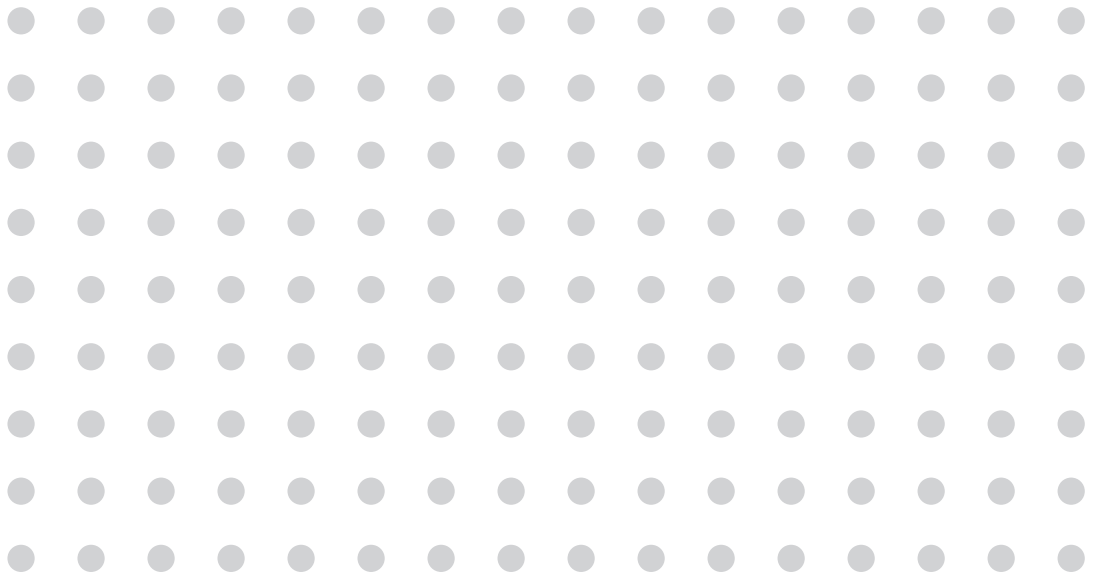


# 2015 Research Plan

1. Research and Budget Planning Office
2. Youth Activities & Competencies Research Office
3. Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office
4. Statistics & Basics Research Office
5. Policy Issues Strategy Office







01

Research and Budget  
Planning Office



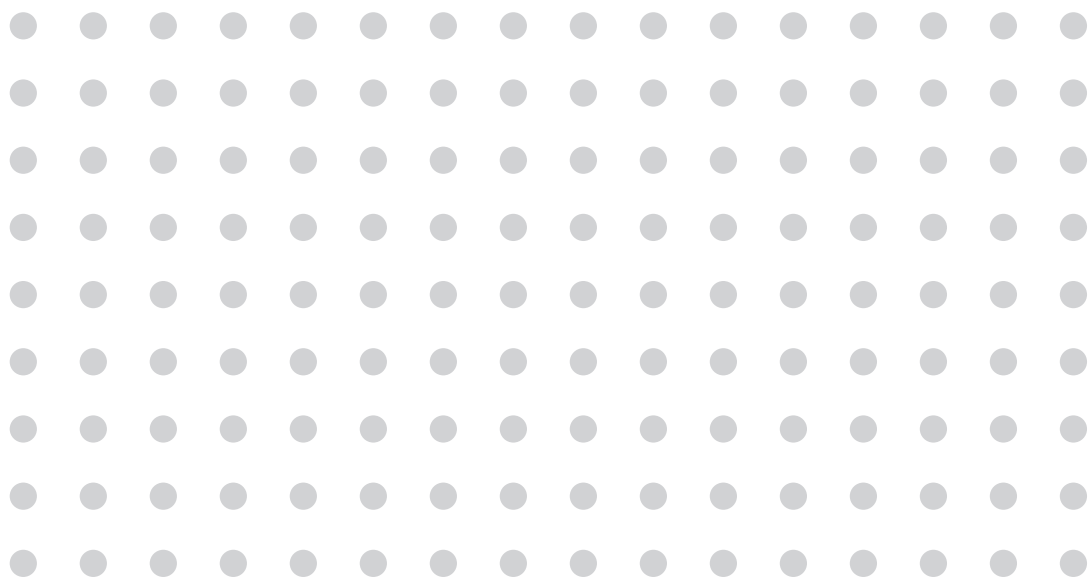
## ► Means for international exchanges among youth to establish peaceful communities in this area of Northeast Asia

- With the recent reformation of security environment among Northeast Asian countries surrounding the Korean Peninsula, the Park Geun-hye government emphasizes policy of peaceful cooperation in Northeast Asia through trust process policy. Amid difficulties in building trust due to conflicts in diplomacy and security among Northeast Asian countries, it is necessary to pay attention to the ways to build trust through cooperation and exchanges in non-political and non-security areas including energy, environment and culture.
- In this context, international exchanges among youth are expected to play a positive role in laying the foundation for Northeast Asia peaceful cooperation by improving mutual understanding and cooperation among youths in Northeast Asia.
- Despite changes in security environment in Northeast Asia and diplomacy and security policy of the Korean government, international youth exchange policy has not moved away from the intention designed at the initial stage of development showing its limitation.
- Therefore, the current state of existing international youth exchange is to be identified for the adoption and development of international youth exchange policy and program that satisfy the demand of our times and ways to establish macro policy direction and micro project details and management method are to be explored.

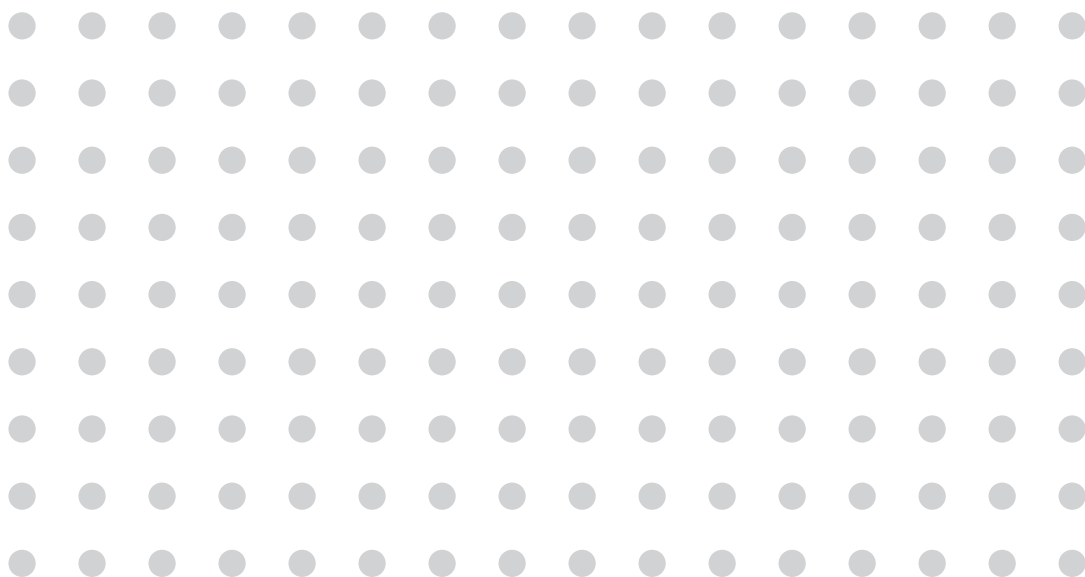
## ► Research on the part-time work of the youth and policy direction II

- The current Labor Standard Act applies a more strengthened protective rules for the work of youth under the age of 18 than the rules for the work of adults. Therefore, there are some issues and disputes over the part-time work of youth based on age (18 year-old).
- The study intends to identify the current state of part-time work by youth at later adolescent stage aged more than 18, which requires the protection including working environment improvement even though strengthened rules for protection are not applied under the current act.









02

Youth Activities & Competencies  
Research Office



## ► Research on the participation of youth activities II

- Recently various experience programs including creative experience and career experience is being emphasized and free semester system will be introduced in all middle schools starting from 2016. Under the circumstance, the opportunity for the youth to have job experience is increasing.
- The study is intended to collect base data to support youth activities policy by identifying the current state of and demand for experience and cultural activities of the youth to make sure that the youth can experience various activities and grow healthy.

## ► Ways to improve the current state of sharing by the youth

- Even though sharing activities by the youth (volunteer work, donation, etc.) are important activities that can strengthen the social citizenship and sense of community, volunteer activities are being conducted for the purpose of entering higher level school and the state of non-financial donation is not identified.
- The study is intended to present ways to make policy improvement that can help the health growth and strengthen the sense of community among the youth by identifying the current state of sharing activities and foreign and domestic support based on policy.

## ► Study on the utilization of social media to vitalize youth culture

- Recently various experience programs including creative experience and career experience is being emphasized and free semester system will be introduced in all middle schools starting from 2016. Under the circumstance, the opportunity for the youth to have job experience is increasing.
- The study is intended to identify the current state of the social media use by the youth and conduct survey and identify implication on the composition of self identity and youth culture using social media.
- In addition, the study is also intended to identify contents and policy regarding social media literacy education in advanced countries and find social media literacy education system that is suitable for the reality of Korea.

## ► Study on the current state of character development of youth and ways to implement character education

- At the National Assembly Character Education Practice Forum in Feb. 2014, Act on the Promotion of Character Education was proposed and passed in the National Assembly.

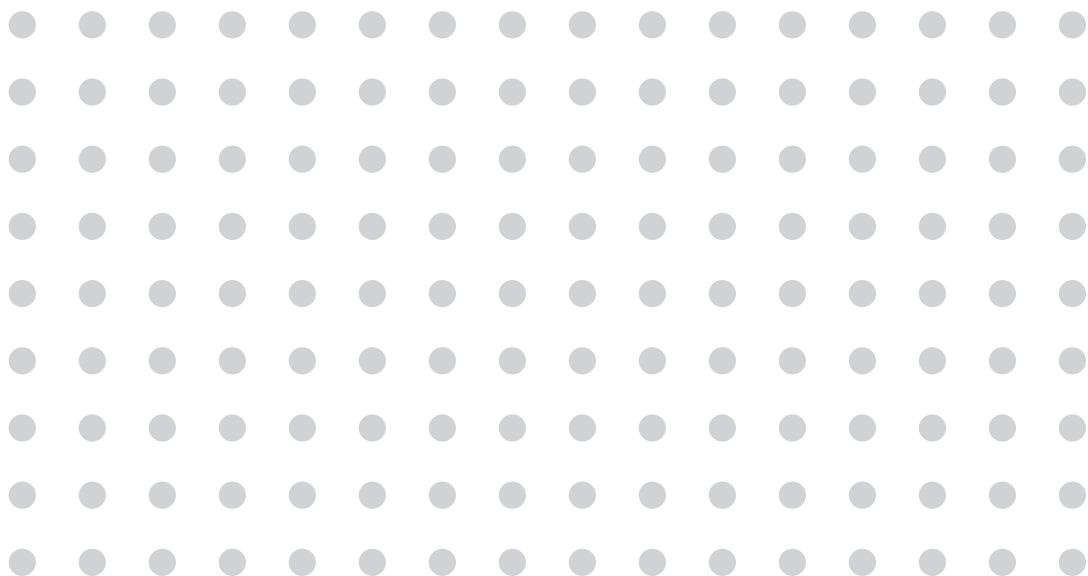
- The study is intended to explore ways to implement character education by conducting the survey on character education to identify character education for youth and integrate, modify and supplement existing character education accordingly solidifying the basis for systematic character education and establishing linkage among school, home and local community.

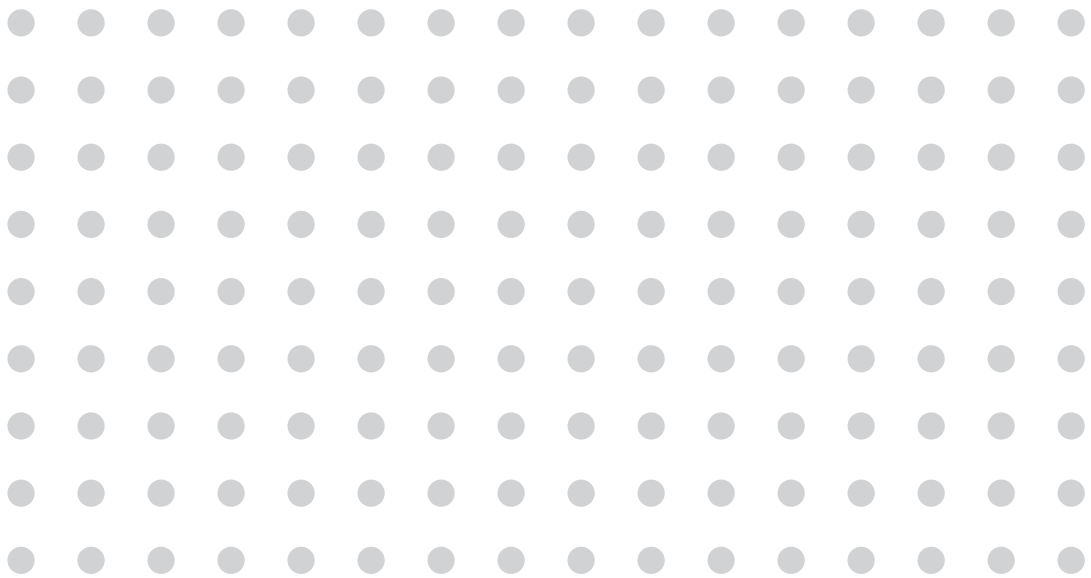
#### ► Study on the redefinition of youth activity facilities and establishment of the identity of the facilities

- With the recent linkage between youth activities and school education, the need for coordinating resources in local community has been emerged. Accordingly it is necessary to redefine the role of youth activity facilities resulting from the social changes regarding youth activity facility including the strengthening of career exploration opportunity for youth through job experience.
- It is necessary to identify the requirements and demand for youth activity facility from the our time and society focusing on workers at the facilities and major stake holders .
- The study is intended to identify specific policy measures regarding the redefinition of role and identity of youth activity facilities reflecting the requirement and demand for youth activity facilities.

#### ► Research on the development and establishment of index regarding villages where youths are happy III

- Subjective happiness index of Korean youth was recorded at the lowest bottom among OECD countries for 5 consecutive years since 2009. In 2011 World Value Survey, only 9.4% of respondents among Korean youth (aged between 15 and 29) said “I am very happy”.
- The low quality of life and sense of happiness of the youth, who are the member of the future society, would cause serious crisis in the stability and soundness of overall society. Therefore, the importance of establishing environment to increase the quality of life and sense of happiness of the youth is growing.
- The study is intended to establish the “village where the youth are happy”, which was selected as the key tasks under the 5th Youth Policy Mater Plan (2013 to 2017) to implement the policy on establishing youth-friendly environment in a systematic and efficient way. To conduct the study, the development of index regarding local community where the youth are happy, strategy to establish city where the youth are happy and pilot project for it were carried out.





03

Youth Protection & Welfare  
Research Office



## ► A study on measures to nurture young entrepreneurs and promote business startupsII

- In the future paradigm will change so that creativity and intellectual property right move the economy rather than tangible assets. Under the situation, the strategy to identify national growth engine and improve national competitiveness by creating value-added and innovative jobs is urgently required through encouragement of youth entrepreneurship and expanded support for start-up.
- This study intends to identify a model to encourage entrepreneurship and increase business start-up capabilities based on the analysis on the youth's perception on entrepreneurship and business start-up suitable to Korean context. In addition, the study's main purpose is to identify the ways to establish support infrastructure at the central and local level for entrepreneurship and business start-up capabilities through school curriculum and youth activity policies.

## ► Study on the mid to long term development strategy for youths at the later stage of adolescents

- Even though it has been 25 years since the implementation of youth policies based on the master plan on youth policy and enactment of the Framework Act on Juveniles, most youth policies focus on youths in middle and high schools and youths aged between 19 and 24 have been marginalized in the youth policy.
- So far, overall diagnosis and ways to provide integrated support for youths at the later stage of adolescents have not been made from the policy perspective.
- This study intends to confirm the need for policies for youths at the later stage of adolescents which have been largely marginalized by policies and establish mid to long term strategy through overall identification of policy demand and discussion on policy area, policy tasks and policy implementation framework.

## ► Ways to provide efficient support for youths out of school

- Youths out of school are susceptible to crisis as they are not in the boundary of school protection and put in the dead zone of the social supports. Therefore, it is necessary to establish comprehensive supports for them.
- The support and project by relevant ministries, organization and groups increase with expanded interest in growing number of youths out of school. But it is necessary to explore ways to make the support efficiently by identifying current state and demand of the policy target and analyzing current policy.

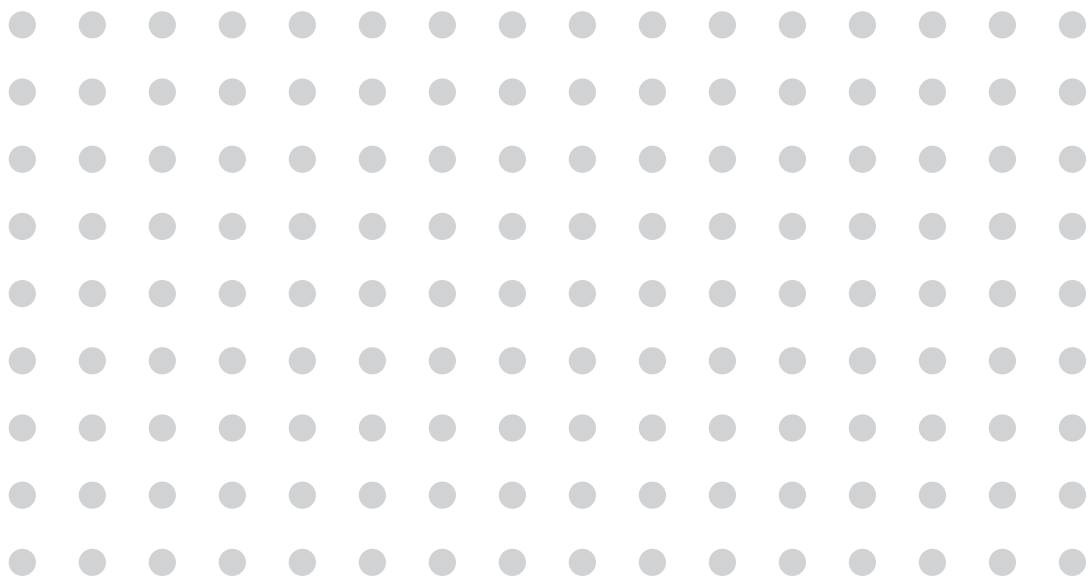
- In particular, this study intends to contribute to the identification of more comprehensive and efficient ways to support by checking the current state of the youths out of school at the specific level (daily life, health, career and social relationship) and the impact of the state on their competencies.

### ► Study on the support for overseas youths as part of future talent development strategy I

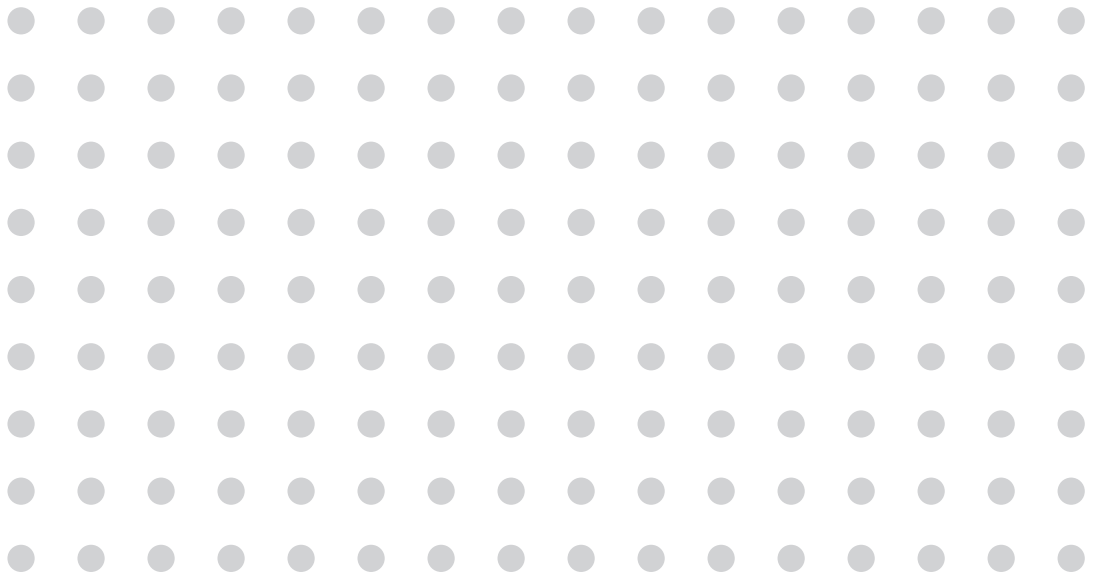
- As the Korean government decided to give the right to vote to overseas Koreans (2009), the demand for education support and local activities including the view on the nation, Korea and Korean studies for 1.5 generation of immigrants and children of overseas Koreans is increasing. With more engagement of the Korean economy in the global economy, the need for utilizing excellent overseas Koreans is increasing. This emphasizes the need for utilization and ways to support overseas youths who will be the human resources in the future.
- The purpose of the study is to provide the basis for education and support for overseas youths to maintain national identity, strategic support to nurture talents and establishment of policy direction.

### ► A Longitudinal Survey and Support Plan for Dropouts III

- The study on the path of drop-out students is not sufficient. In the public sector, their traces of life cannot be identified until they are found in correctional institution. Their lives after drop-out remain not decoded like black box of an airplane. The drop-out students are minor in our society requiring social support disparately. To make social interference and support for them, it is necessary to identify and diagnosis their life paths after drop-out of the school.
- This study is an longitudinal study that traces the survey target from the period of school drop-out to identify the current state of school drop-out students which cannot be explained in a formal framework. The study traces the life, experience and changes in value of drop-out student and classify their experiences for analysis. In addition, the study intends to analyze the influential factors of success and failure of adaptation to society of the drop-out students for the purpose of identifying policy support for them.







# 04

Statistics & Basics  
Research Office



## ► Korean children and youth panel survey VI

- Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey is intended to provide basic data for academic research and policy development by identifying overall growth and development of Korean children and youth based on 7-year (2010 to 2016) longitudinal survey targeting 3 panels (1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grade of elementary school, 1<sup>st</sup> grade of middle school) selected in 2010.
- In 2015, the establishment of the 5<sup>th</sup> data completed in 2014 will be completed and released to the public and project for utilizing and analyzing data including symposium, paper presentation by graduate school students and the publication of research brief, basic analysis report and project report. In addition, the longitudinal survey for the 6<sup>th</sup> year will be conducted based on original samples selected in 2010.

## ► The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Young People's Rights V

- It is necessary to supplement index related to children and youth human rights in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and conduct continuous longitudinal study using survey method to accumulate statistics to identify the state of children and youth rights as recommended by Committee on the Rights of the Child and identify the trend of children and youth rights in Korea (National Statistics No. 40201).
- In addition, the study intends to lay the foundation for the identification of rights of drop-out and youth in the future by identifying issues related to children and youth who dropped out of school and conducting a preliminary survey on the state of human rights.
- Therefore, this study intends to identify policies for the improvement of Korean children and youth human rights condition and environment by accumulating and analyzing time series data regarding children and youth who are students or dropped out of school as well as analyzing secondary data including administrative statistics and data from Statistics Korea.

## ► A Longitudinal Study of Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families and Policy Measures III

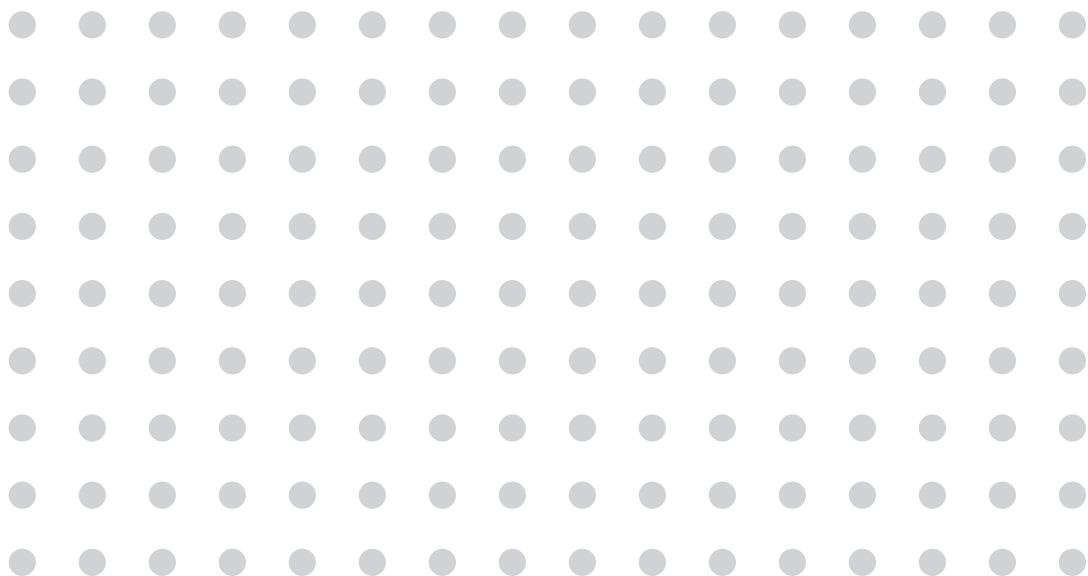
- The Korean society is becoming more and more multicultural as the number of long-term stay foreigners, naturalized foreigners, children from foreigners accounts for 2.5% of registered population. Accordingly, the issue of social cohesion emerged.
- If the number of foreigners from various cultures and migration background is increasing in the Korean society with stereotype and prejudice against people from multicultural background, the Korean society would face social division and conflicts in the future. Therefore, it is very important

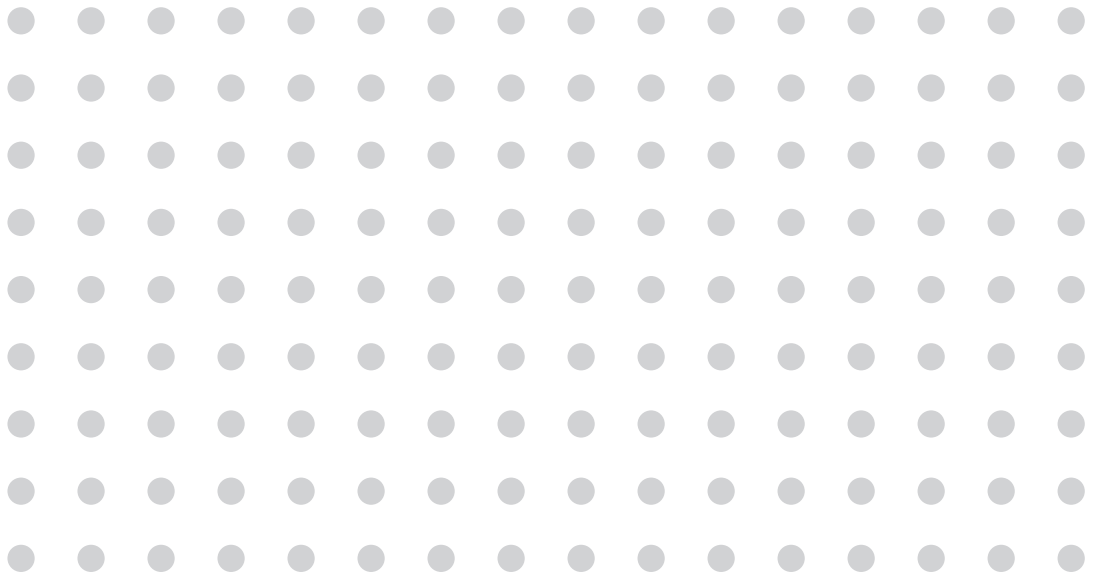
and urgent to establish efficient policy measures based on objective research on people from various cultures and migration background.

- The support for youths from various cultures and migration background in Korea does not consider the variety focusing only vulnerabilities based on negative stereotype. As a result, the social stereotype is becoming strengthened. If the object data is not presented the social stereotype will take root deeply undermining the social cohesion.
- This study intends to present objective data on youths from various cultural background and provide specific ways to support them based on solid basis for the support. It intends to promote healthy growth and competency development of multicultural youths and improve awareness of the public on multicultural youths. It is considered that the study would contribute to social cohesion in Korea.

### ► An International Comparative Study of Youth Competency II: IEA ICCS 2016

- The study is a part of the 5-year project on “development of tools to measure youth competency index and international comparative study”. This study intends to conduct international comparison on competency targeting middle and high school students by conducting youth competency survey in Korea in 2016 and ICCS 2016 survey together based on the youth competency index measurement tool developed in 2014.
- The international comparison of youth competency is to diagnose the current state of competency of Korean youths and analyze and compare the state with that of youths in other countries. The final goal is to identify the areas for improvement and propose policy tasks to be pursued by the nation and society to increase youth competency.





05

Policy Issues  
Strategy Office



## ► Study on the ways to improve protection system for children, youth and family

- The protection system for children, youth and family has been adopted and expanded at the individual project level without well coordination among central and local government and private sector. It has limitation due to multilateral delivery system in terms of efficiency and effect.
- The study intends to check the current state of protection system for children, youth and family and identify strategy to strengthen customized service linked to the direction of public welfare delivery system improvement and policy tasks to improve the protection system for children, youth and family.

## ► Short-term research project

- Conduct in-depth research and provide relevant data systematically on issues which has social and policy relevance.
- Conduct short-term research on urgent issues and provide policy alternatives.

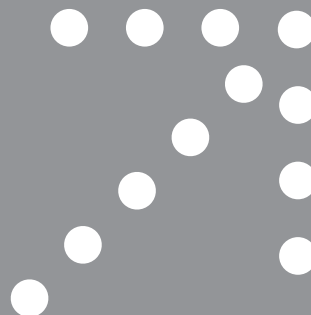


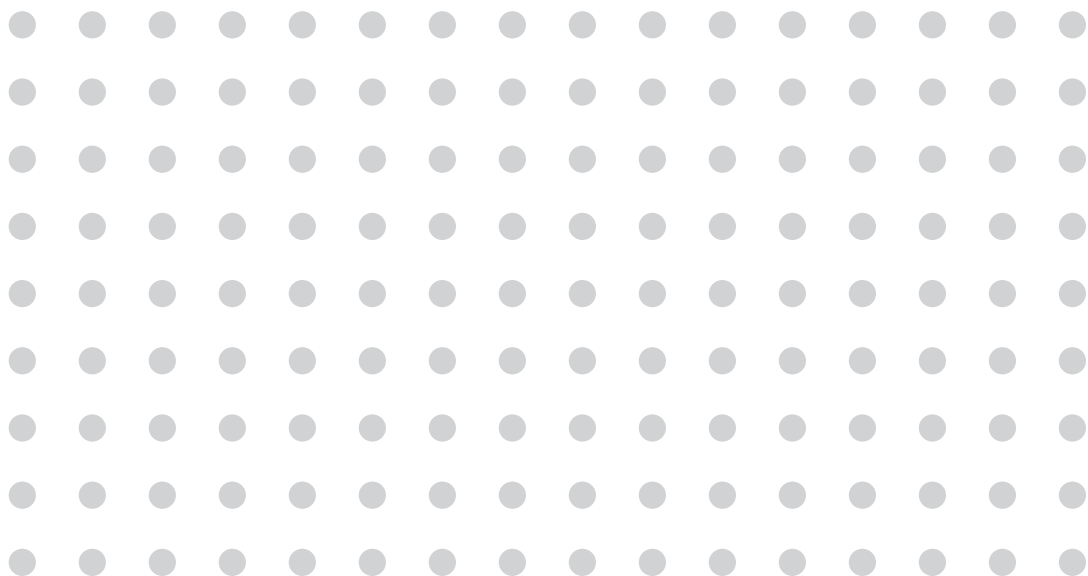


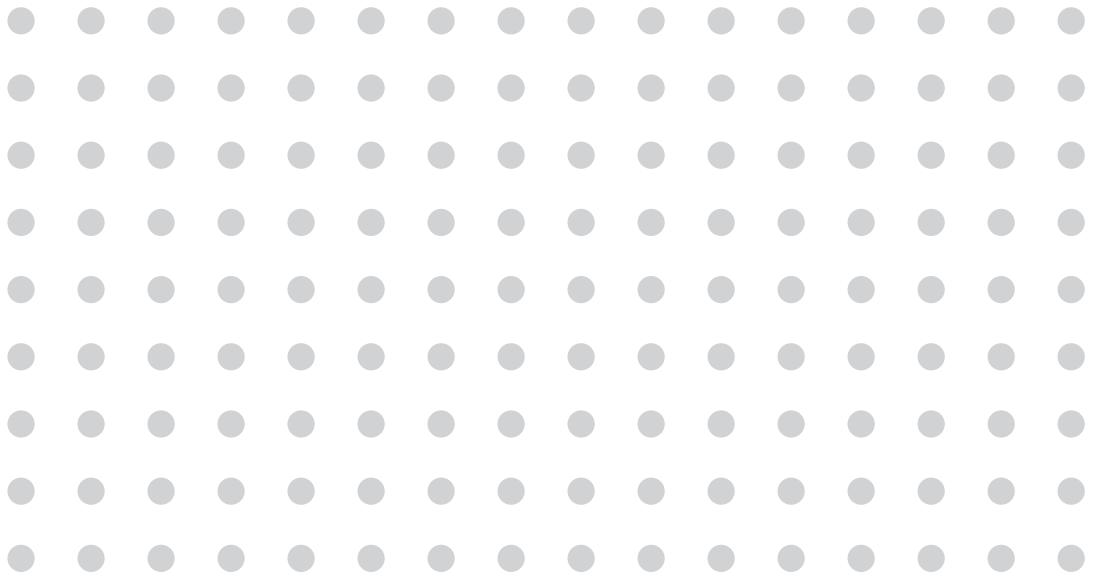


# Appendices

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2014)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2014)



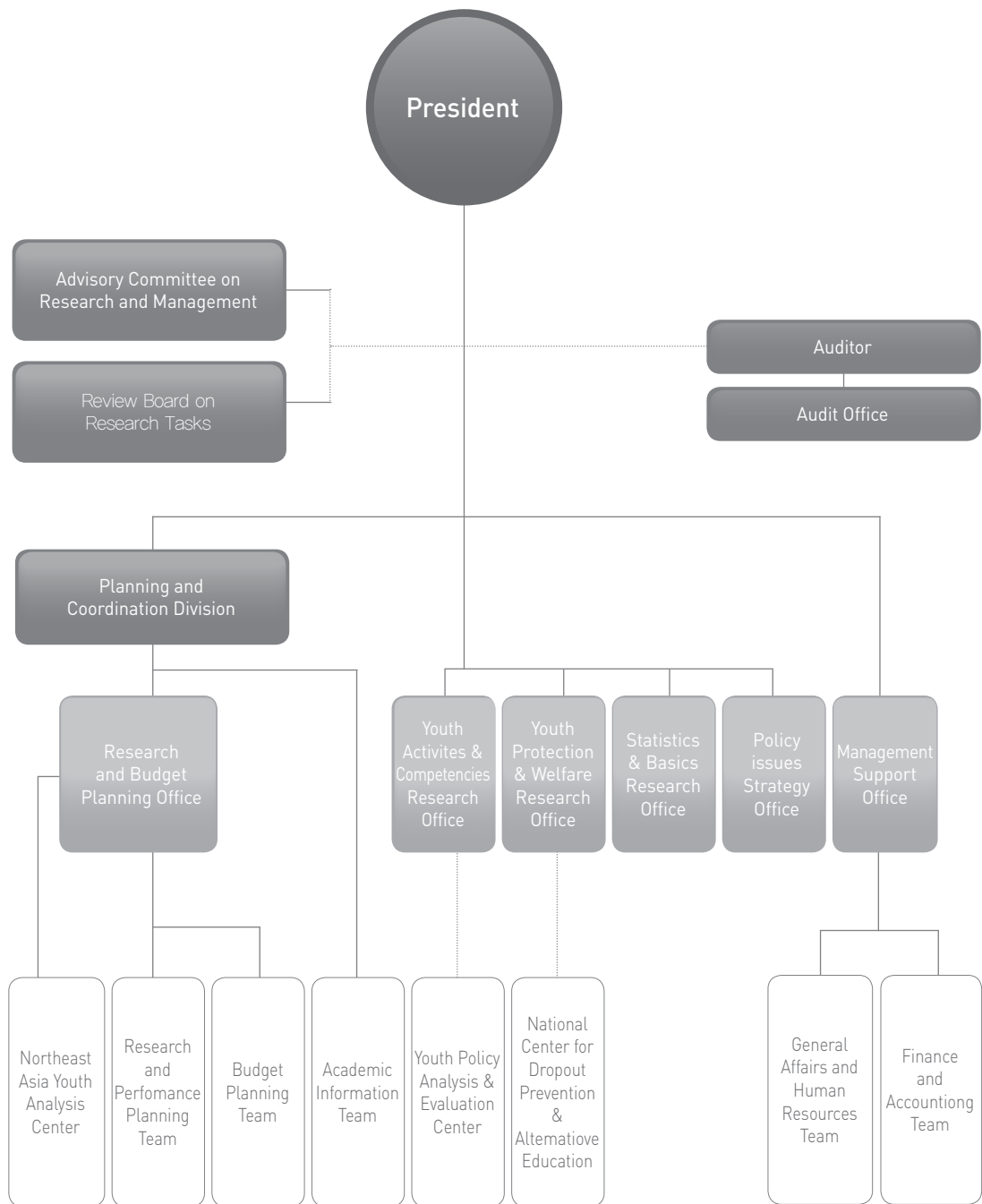




01

## Organization Chart





## ► Youth Activities & Competencies Research Office

1. Research on competency development and participation
2. Research on the promotion of activities
3. Research on employment, starting up a business and advice on career path
4. Research on matters related to global (international exchange, etc.) and multi-culture
5. Research on the vitalizations of training facilities and group activity
6. Research on health and sports
7. Research on culture, art, club activities and informatization
8. Research on other activity and competency

## ► Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office

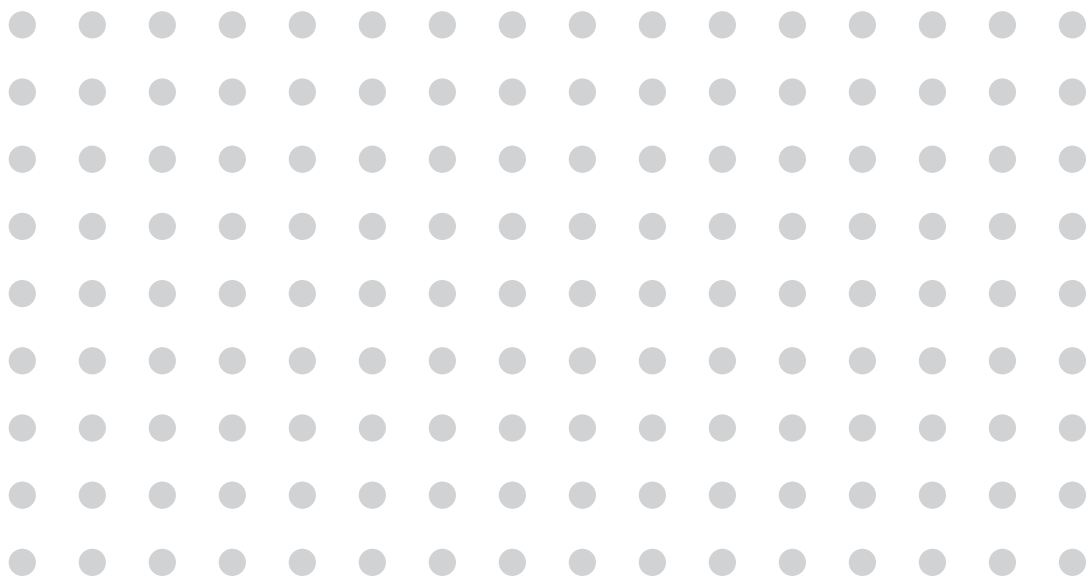
1. Research on survival, development, safety and health
2. Research on protection related to abuse, missing, and violence
3. Research on welfare and rights
4. Research on the establishment of social safety net for the poor and families at crisis
5. Research on foster home, family protection and adoption
6. Research on the protection of children and youth at crisis and self-support
7. Research on groups and facilities related to protection and welfare
8. Research on social environment (beneficial environment, harmful environment)
9. Research on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
10. Research on other protection and welfare issues

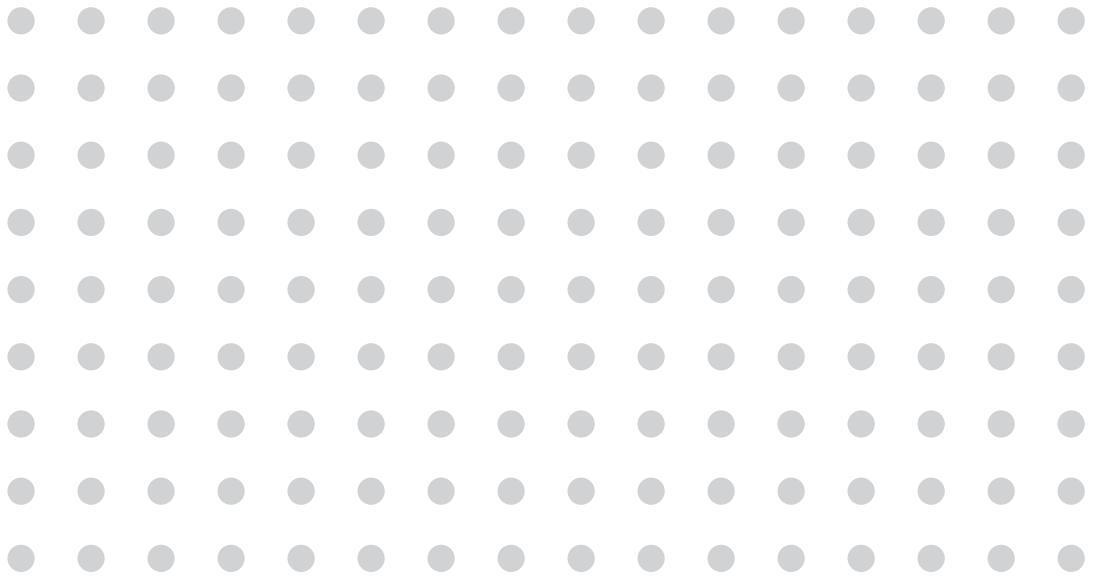
## ► Statistics & Basics Research Office

1. Research on panel survey
2. Research on youth statistics
3. Evaluation and research on youth policy
4. Evaluation and research on youth program
5. Evaluation and research on youth facilities and institutions
6. Survey on cross-national comparison
7. Support for social survey
8. Tasks related to national youth statistics
9. Tasks related to other statistics and basic survey

## ► Policy Issues Strategy Office

1. Research on policy issues and ways to respond to issues
2. Tasks to turn research outcome into policies and provide policy proposal
3. Overall management of internal and external exchanges and cooperative projects
4. Promotion of institute
5. Overall management of business trip of employees
6. Tasks related to strategy to deal with other policy issues





# 02

## List of Research Staff

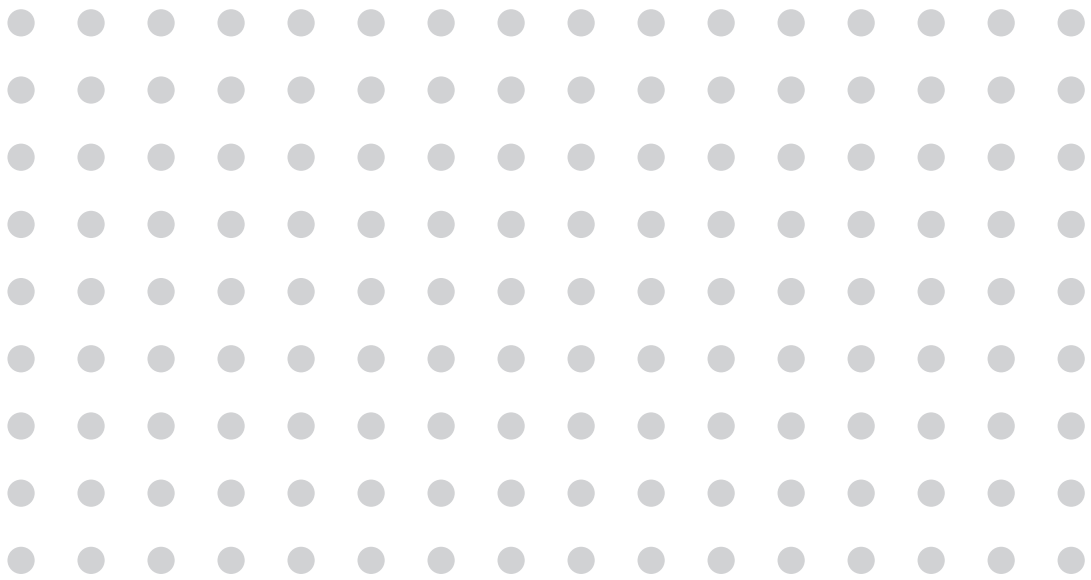


President	Roh, Hyouk	Ph.D. in Youth Welfare		hno@nypi.re.kr
Director, Planning & Coordination Division	Choi, Chang Wook	Ph.D. in Education	Study on youth's social capability	ccwook@nypi.re.kr
Director, Research Planning & External Affairs Coordination	Younggi Kim	Ph.D. in Education	Children's and youth's right, participation, civil rights, human right education, youth policies of international organizations	yjkim@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Kim, Hyung-Joo	Ph.D. in Education	Policy evaluation, facility evaluation, evaluation model studies	andrea@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Protection and Welfare Research	Kim, Ji Yon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	Child and youth welfare study	okness@nypi.re.kr
Director, Statistics and Basics Research	Yi, Chong Won	ABD in Economics	Youth living and attitude, youth delinquency	yiwon@nypi.re.kr
Director, Youth Policy Analysis and Evaluation Center	Lee, Chang-Ho	Ph.D. in Journalism	Academic information archive, informationsociety, multi-cultural communication,internet communication	ifscs334@nypi.re.kr
Director, National Center for Dropout Prevention & Alternative Education	Yoon, Chul-Kyung	Ph.D. in Education	Youth Policy, Youth activity(volunteering, international exchange)	chyoon@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Kim, Young-han	Ph.D. in Administration	Youth facility and organization, minus environment for youth	mindhill@nypi.re.kr
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Senior Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Lee, Kyeong-Sang	Ph.D. in Sociology	Vocation, Leisure, culture, social issue, welfare	LKS1428@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection and Welfare Research	Lee, Eugene	Ph.D. in Law	Legislation for youth, youth delinquency, youth protection	eugene@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Youth Protection and Welfare Research	Kim, Kyung-Jun	Ph.D. in Education	Youth and local community, youth in rural areas	jun@nypi.re.kr
Senior Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Yoon, Chul-Kyung	Ph.D. in Education	Youth policy, youth activity(volunteering, international exchange)	chyoon@nypi.re.kr



Senior Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Hwang, Jin-Ku	ABD. in Politics	Youth information, youth politicization and socialization, legislation and administration for youth	hwangjku@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Lim, Jee-Youn	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	LJY522@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Lim, Hee-Jin	Ph.D. in Education	Child and youth health improvement	hylim@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Kim, Jikyung	Ph.D. in Home Economics	Design and analysis of longitudinal study	jkkim@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Protection and Welfare Research	Sung, Yun-Sook	Ph.D. in Child Adolescent Welfare	Youth's cyber-culture, youth welfare, minus environment for youth, information welfare	first1004@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Youth Protection and Welfare Research	Ahn, Sun-Young	Ph.D. in Education	Industrial human resource development, career development, education program evaluation	ahn182@nypi.re.kr
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Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Baek, Hye-Jeong	Ph.D. in Philosophy	Development and Counseling Psychology	hbaek@nypi.re.kr
Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Yang, Kye-Min	Ph.D. in Psychology	Social and cultural psychology, multi-cultural youth, youth delinquency	yangkm@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities and Competencies Research	Bai, Sang Y.	Ph.D. in Journalism	Media framing, online and global communication, immigrated youth, multi-cultural family	drbai@nypi.re.kr
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Associate Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Sung, Eun Mo	Ph.D. in Education Technology	Educational technology, design of educational programs	emsung@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics and Basics Research	Jung, Eun Ju	Ph.D. in Family Studies	Health and mental health in vulnerable populations, Family strengths and resilience	eunjujung@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Planning & Coordination Division	Jwa, Dong-Hoon	Ph.D. in Social Welfare	School social welfare, Educational welfare	quelpart@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Planning & Coordination Division	Kang, Kyung Kuen	Ph.D. in Education	Work oriented education, Vocational education	kang@nypi.re.kr

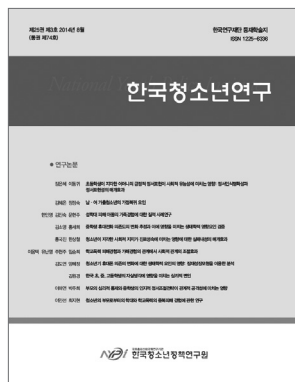


03

Publications

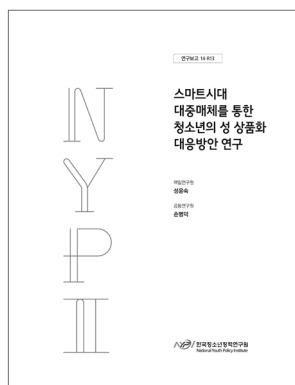


# Publications in 2014



## ► Studies on Korean Youth

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

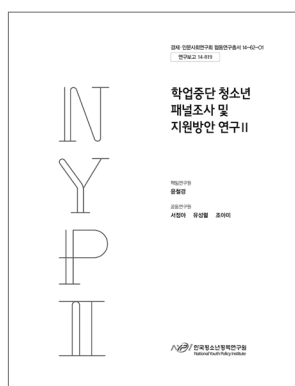


## ► Basic Research Report

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

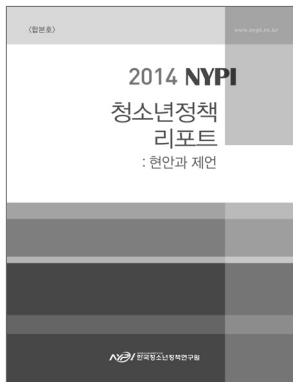
## ► Occasional Research Report

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



## ► Commissioned Research Report

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



### ► NYPI Youth Policy 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.



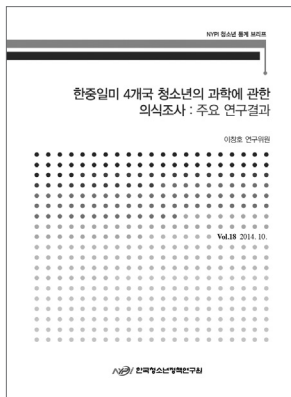
### ► Seminar Source Books

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

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

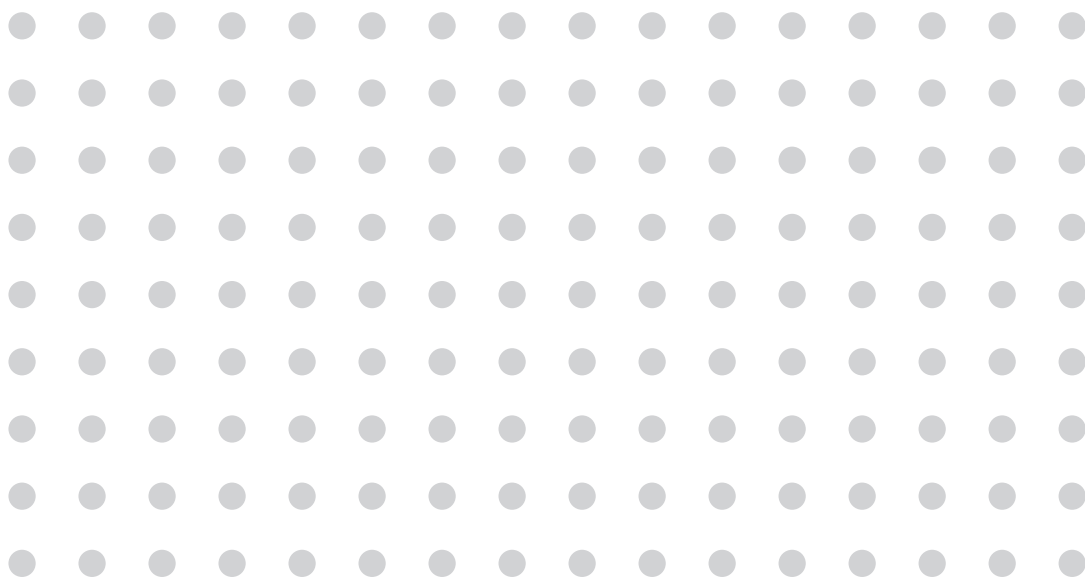


### ▶ NYPI English Newsletter

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.

### ▶ NYPI International Youth Trend Report

This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following five countries : U.K, Finland, Sweden, Germany, U.S.A



# 04

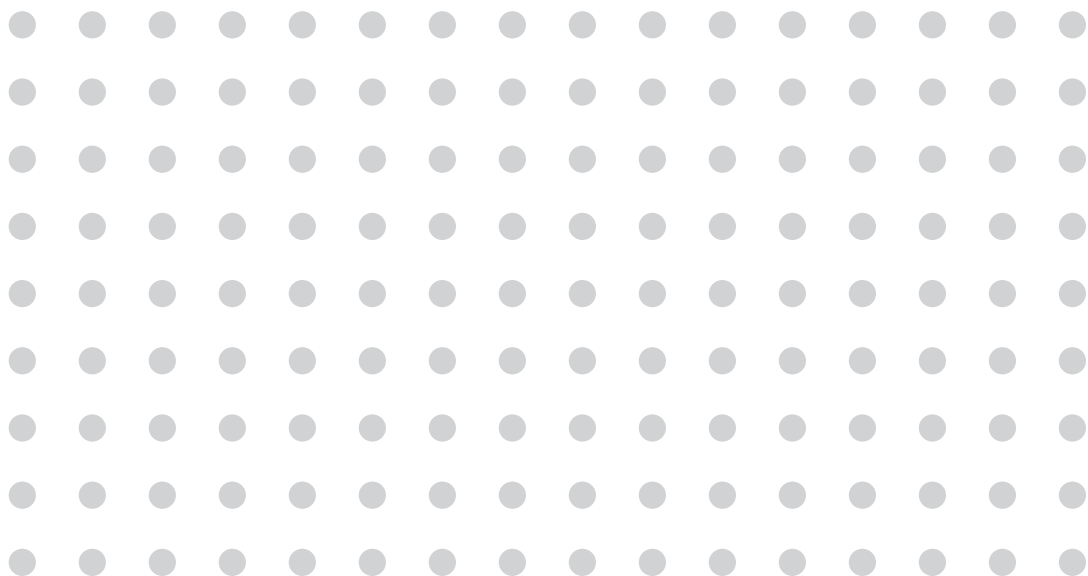
## List of Conferences in 2014

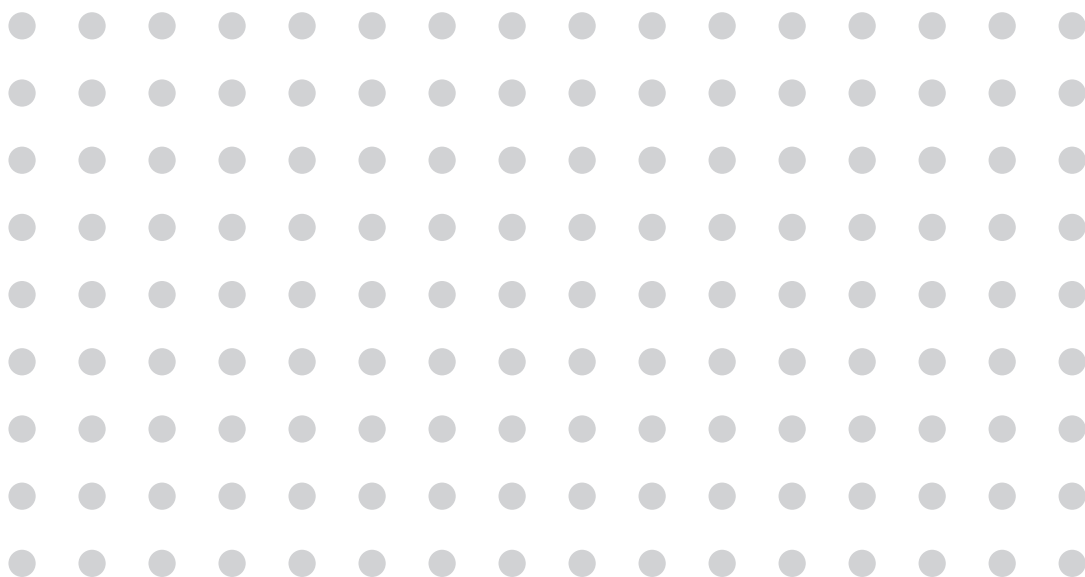


Date	Subject and Details
14.01.21	Public hearing regarding the development of youth competency index
14.02.04 - 07	Focused training for teachers to prevent drop-out
14.02.18 - 24	President Lee Jae-yeon visited UNICEF Innocenti research institute
14.03.04	Seminar I on the outcome of Research Projects in 2013
14.03.11	Seminar II on the outcome of Research Projects in 2013
14.03.13	Student guidance to prevent dropout and school violence: Korea-Japan Joint Forum
14.04.03	Workshop for managers of youth policy school
14.04.22	MOU between NYPI – Sangmyung University
14.05.12	International Seminar on the 25th Anniversary of NYPI
14.05.20	2013 award for excellent research institute
14.05.27	Training for managers in charge of mentor group for a bigger dream
14.06.08	Visit from government officials in Jenin, Palestine
14.06.10-13	Visit to Japanese Youth Education Promotion Agency
14.06.20	MOU between NYPI and Headquarters for Community Child Center
14.07.04	Inauguration of President Roh Hyouk as the 11th President
14.07.08 - 10	Visit to Chinese Youth Research Center: Lee Chang-ho, Kim Ok-tae
14.07.11	Drop-out Youth Panel Survey I : Data Analysis Seminar
14.08.20	Visit to National Youth Agency in Britain
14.08.29	Policy Research Council between the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the National Youth Policy Institute
14.08.29	Policy Seminar on the ways to promote youth activities through free semester system
14.09.17	Job experience program for youth provided by Gangnam-gu Career and Job Center
14.09.19	Seminar on the current status and policy tasks for out-of-school and runaway youth
14.09.19	Seminar on Identification of area-specific policy proposal to foster entrepreneurship among the youth
14.09.25 - 26	International forum on alternative education : International Trend and Direction of Alternative Education
14.09.25	Seminar on Finding ways to vitalize free semester system
14.09.26	Visit from students of Department of Youth Studies at Baekseok University
14.10.08	Participation in 2014 UNICEF Innocenti international symposium
14.10.23 - 25	Participation in the 10th Korean Youth Fair in 2014



Date	Subject and Details
14.10.30	The 4th Symposium on the Korea Youth and Children Panel Survey
14.11.03	Discussion on the current state of school cyberbullying and policy tasks
14.11.07	National Assembly Multicultural Society Forum: policy direction and tasks on multicultural youths for social cohesion
14.11.08	2014 Presentation on the result of local community youth policy monitoring group
14.11.12	Youth activities, a crisis or an opportunity?: 5th interim evaluation and policy discussion on the master plan of youth policy
14.11.19-23	2014 Korea-China International Joint Seminar
14.11.26	Follow-up Meeting of MOU between NYPI and Department of Education at Sangmyung University
14.11.27	Workshop on the trend and task of youth policy research
14.11.28	Management Advisory Committee of the National Youth Policy Institute in 2014
14.11.28	Visit from Students of Youth Education & Counseling Department of Soonchunhyang University to NYPI
14.12.08	Movement of NYPI to Sejong National Research Complex
14.12.16	MOU with National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, Relevant Research Institutes and Universities in Chuncheon Area





# 05

## List of Research Projects (2010~2014)



# List of Research Projects [2010 ~ 2014]

## [2010]

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

## [2011]

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

Focusing on the Community Child Centers, After-School-Academies and Residential Care Facilities

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

## [2012]

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

## [2013]

- The Tasks of Youth Policy According to Prospect on Future Environmental ChangesI
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study II
- A Study on the Systemization of Policy Concerning Youth Activities
- A Study for Adolescent's Suicide Prevention Policy
- A Study on Social Cohesion Policy for North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea

- Youth Part-time Employment and Work-related Experience Survey I
- An Age-related Decrease in Youth Deviant Behavior: Prevalence and Political Suggestions
- A Study on the Youth Protection Policy with the Spread of Smart Phones
- A Study on the Activation of Youth Policy Participation Committees
- Studies on Youth Happiness Community's Index Development and Policies I
- Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection II
- A Longitudinal Study of Multicultural Adolescent and Policy Development
- Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents III
- Study on How Society Supports Young Singles and Families II
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