

# 2016 NYPI

## Annual Report

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## 2016 NYPI Annual Report

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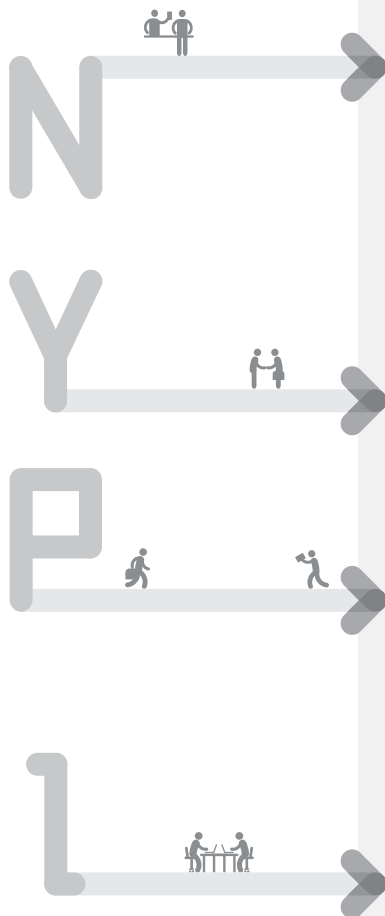
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# Message from the President





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. While 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. As of 2017, our research teams are composed of four teams: Youth Activities & Participations Research Office, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office and Statistics & Basics Research Office. We also set up Northeast Asia Youth Analysis Center in 2015 in order to promote international cooperations for policy and research on youth.

This reports contains the summary of the research projects and research activities conducted over a year in 2016. We are always open for communication and we will listen to your valuable opinions.

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

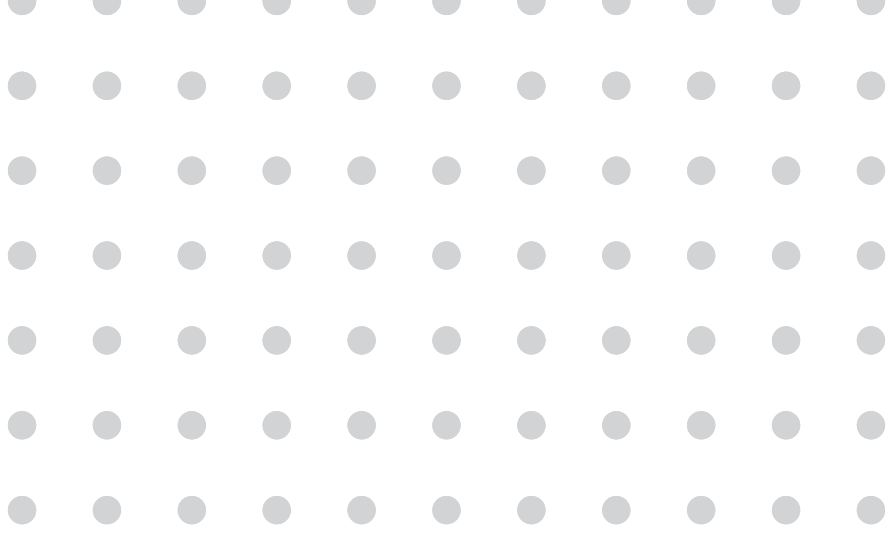




## **Research Projects in 2016**

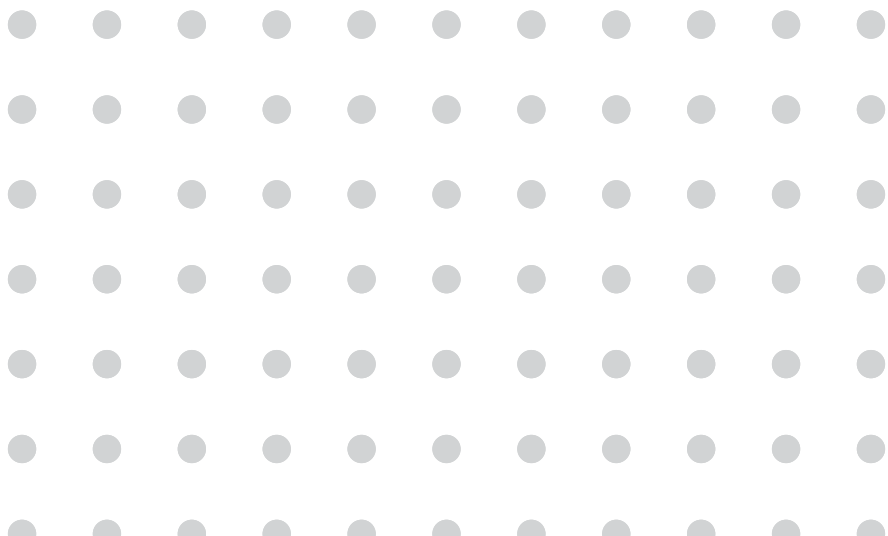
1. Youth Activities & Participations Research
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research
3. Youth Independence & Competencies Research
4. Statistics & Basics Research
5. Cooperative Research





# 01

## Youth Activities & Participations Research



# A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities III

Choi, Chang-Wook / Moon, Ho-Young / Kim, Jung-Ju

This study aimed to investigate current state of adolescents' participation in hands-on activities in Korea and further propose suggestion in policy making to promote their participations. For the study, previous research review and survey on Korean adolescents' participation in the activity were performed. Based on the study results, implications and suggestions of evidence-based policies for promoting participation and activities in Korea are presented.

The results of youth survey indicated 96.1% of Korean adolescents experienced hands-on activities last year. Among various domains of activities, the Health and Hygiene were the highest participation Domain with a rate of 93.6%. Satisfactions in participating activities were above the average level, and the degree of participation and the levels of expected achievement were moderate. The types of participation were 'mainly organized in groups by schools' and frequently 'recommended by teachers.' Also, their difficulty in participation was mainly 'due to lack of time.'

Most desired participation time and place in participation were 'during school hours' and 'outdoors.' Participants preferred activities 'with friends' most. Securing more time and organizing

interesting hand-on activities were emphasized as factors to improve adolescents' participations. For activities for future participation, adolescents preferred activities of 'Art and Popular Culture Domain,' 'Career Exploration and Work Experience Domain,' and 'Adventure Development Domain' in order. Additionally, the result showed that satisfactions in participating activity, degree of participation, and expected levels of achievement were positively associated with influence on their self-esteem, career maturity, perceived well-being, and sense of community.

Twenty implementation policy details/tasks in five domains are proposed to enhance adolescents' participations in hands-on activities with expert consultation out of original 13 policy measures in four domains of A Study on Korean Youth's Participation in Hands-on Activities II. To be specific, five areas include enhancing programs for hands-on activities, empowering capabilities of leaders and improving labor conditions for the staff, strengthening function of institution for youth, promoting hands-on activities and developing information systems, and strengthening a youth activity policy.

# Research on the Development and Establishment of Index Regarding Villages Where Youths are Happy IV

## - Operation of “Demonstration Project of Creating the Community for Happy Youth II” and Policy Measures -

Oh, Hae-Sub / Kim, Se-Kwang

This paper presents a summary of the process, description and conclusions of the study on “Implementation of Youth-Happy Community Pilot Project II and Its Policy-making,” a part of the National Youth Policy Institute’s 2016 study on “Developing Youth-Happy Community Indicators and Community-Building Project VI.” It is an ongoing project initiated in 2013, and to ensure consistency of the outcome, the research objectives and methodology are based on the same framework as the research design used in the past 3 years (2013-2015).

Main research has been divided into different parts so that year-on-year continuity can be maintained while differentiation is obtained. Namely, the research parts are: 1. Literature review and site interview analysis; 2. Development of action programs to promote youth-happy communities; 3. Implementing youth-happy community pilot projects in 2 regions, identifying policy implications and assessing impact; 4. Identifying policy-making for building youth-happy communities.

Methodologies include: literature review, site

interviews, expert colloquium, forums attended by youths, experts, researchers and local civil servants, surveys, pilot projects, expert advisory meetings and policy councils. Based on the research results, the following policy recommendations have been identified.

First, self-governance for youths must be assured to build youth-happy communities. Young people must be able to discover the issues in their community and make attempts to make real improvement through such mechanisms as self-governance committee or learning community.

Second, funding must include self-funding, such as local sponsorships and cooperatives.

Third, youths and local residents must have ownership in the initiative, participating from the start. There must be an ongoing training and education program to build their operational competency.

Last, there must be a diverse set of “local-specific models” rather than standardized central government-led projects, which can be discovered or developed through such means as pilot projects, best practices and competitions.

# A Study on the Systematization of Analysis and Evaluation System of Youth Policy

Lee, Chang-Ho / Choi, Yong-Hwan

The institutional framework was established to evaluate the performance of the master plans on youth policies conducted by the central administrative organ and local governments based on the Framework Act on Juveniles reformed in 2015. Accordingly, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family conducted a pilot evaluation in 2016 in accordance with the self-developed evaluation indicator. In the course of the evaluation, there was not precise examination of the evaluation method, the subjects, whether the evaluation indicator is appropriate or not.

In this context, the study is designed to find the way of prioritizing the indicators, eliciting feedbacks from the evaluation results, formulating the compensation system based on a concrete analysis. In short, this focuses on how to devise the system for analysing and evaluating the youth policies. To achieve the purpose of this study, 405 public servants working for ministries and local governments engaged in the survey. In addition to this, after conducting the survey to the 30 professionals, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was used to deduce the relative importance among the evaluation indicators for youth policies. Furthermore, 10 professionals and 12 public servants were asked to have an interview to give their own opinions about the problems with the evaluation system of youth policies and suggest the improvement plans about the problems. According

to the analysis result, the participants suggested to allocate more marks to “appropriateness of the outcome indicator”; to enhance the evaluation system of the representative projects for the realms and participation of the youth; to improve the compensation system for the higher motivation to the public servants; and to enhance the door-to-door consulting service of the local governments.

As well as this, it is argued to extend the subjects of the evaluation to the low tier of the local government and to enhance the recipient evaluation such as the satisfaction level of the parents and adolescents. As the local government lacks of the understanding about the evaluation indicator of the representative project, it is proposed to clarify and simplify the indicators. The one of the characteristics of the youth policies is to prioritize feasible policies, which results in the high level of the rigidity of budgetary allocations; thus, the performance of policies is highly likely to be dependent on the budget that each local government is given. Considering the prediction above, this study suggests to conduct the evaluation of the performance of each group by controlling the size of the region of the local government.

As the person in charge is frequently changed in the public sector, it is integral to conduct the regular training on how to prepare reports to the public servants.

# Research on the Development and Establishment of Index Regarding Villages Where Youths are Happy IV

## - Indicator Development and Diagnosis for the Community for Happy Youth -

Seo, Jeong-A / Kim, Hee-Ju

This study has been conducted to develop “Youth-Happy Community Indicators” using the factors that are identified as affecting the sense of happiness perceived by young people.

The methodology includes Youth Happiness Indicator Survey, the third wave since 2014 and 2015, and in-depth interviews of experts in the Seongdong District (Seoul) and Wanju County (North Jeolla Province), designated as UNESCO Child Friendly Cities.

The main findings are as follows. The factors that affect young people’s cognitive happiness (life satisfaction) are found in the following categories: demographic characteristics (academic performance); relationships (family, friends, teachers, general inter-personal); subjective well-being (negative psyche, eudemonia, outgoing personality); health (subjective sense of health, stress level, health satisfaction), education (satisfaction with curriculum, school life); safety (school facilities, crisis response capability, living safety); activities (access to playmates, leisure time,

youth activity satisfaction); participation (right to self-explanation in disciplinary event, respect of tolerance to minorities, student participation); environment (awareness of local community hazard, environment satisfaction); economics (family’s economic status). Some factors appeared to be correlational in different ways that normally thought, requiring further in-depth review.

The factors that affect their emotional happiness (positive emotions) are: demographic characteristics (gender, academic performance); relationships (family, friends, trust in other people/government organizations, family dialogue time, general inter-personal); subjective well-being (negative psyche, eudemonia); health (stress level, use of high-caffeine beverages), education (school life, living safety); activities (leisure time, leisure space, spending money for leisure activities, youth activity); participation (tolerance to minorities).

Based on the research findings, preliminary Major Indicators of Youth Happiness and policy recommendations are presented.

# A Study on Implementing Plans on Youth Activities of School-Local Community Collaboration through Free Semester System

Lim, Jee-Youn / Kim, Han-Byul / Han, Do-Hee

It is imperative to link youth activities for the purpose of successful free semester system. The linkage of youth activities with the free semester system means that youth programs that include more than eight sessions are held in terms of the free semester system.

The purpose of this study is to suggest some feasible plans of the free semester system that is linked with youth activities. For this purpose, this study does not only examine some pivotal factors that facilitate interlocking youth activities within the free semester system, but also suggest the system in which youth-related institutions and organizations can play meaningful roles. Youth activities means practices of youth-related organizations and institutions such as Youth Centers, Youth Training Centers, and Youth Cultural Centers. Youth activities in this study are practice at the local community level. This study is different from existing studies in the sense that it suggests policies at the institution level from the youth centers' perspective.

In order to attain this study's goal, a couple of methods for collecting different types of data are used: Literature review, experts' consultations, case study, workshops, survey, and in-depth interviews with practitioners. Particularly, based on four

types of implementation such as implementing by a youth career training center, implementing as youth center's projects, implementing as regular programs, and implementing by schools, eight cases have been gathered and focused group interviews(FGIs) were conducted for four times. In the meantime, survey with 85 experts was conducted to analyze problems and issues.

Findings from FGIs and survey have been used to develop policies that enhance the linkage.

Study findings addressed issues to be improved such as problems, implementation, tips, law, budget, and systems. Nine policies have been categorized as three domains: examining resources and conducting working-level talks at each institution level, developing opportunities for discussion for the free semester program, training people in charge, encouraging students' participation based on needs, expanding government projects, funding for programs of public youth centers, training youth leaders as instructors, developing school teacher's capacity to manage relationship between schools and local communities, and increasing the number of youth leaders in the field and arranging them in institutions. Furthermore, this study suggests road map for implementation of these policies.



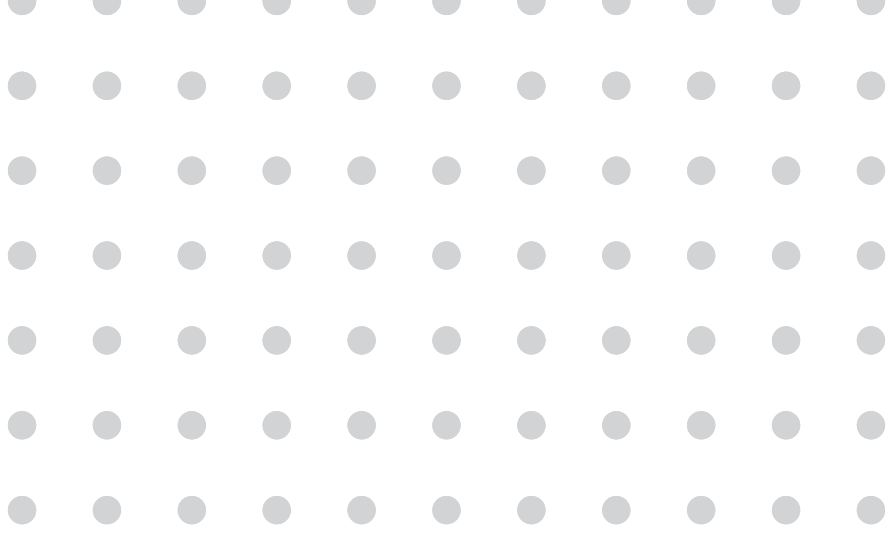
# Actual Conditions of Quality of Youth Life and Support Measures for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Hwang, Se-Young / Kim, Nam-Su

The aim of this study was to explore the youth policy in ways which regard the youth as a leading agent for achieving the new global agenda - sustainable development goals proposed by the UN between 2016-2030. The SDGs were aimed at not only the developing countries but also the developed countries encompassing the economic, environmental and societal pillars, thus could be utilized as a framework for examining the quality of life of the youth in a holistic way, contributing to the extended approach to the youth policy by considering the youth as a future generation of the society. In this perspective, this study elicited the idea of the quality of youth's life from the SDGs perspective and then examined critically the current youth policy in South Korea by focusing on its link to the sustainable development. Also, the study used the SDGs angle to analyze the 5th Youth Basic Plan and the policies under this plan during 2013-2016 and by doing so, pursued future policy directions towards aligning SDGs policy and the youth policy. Furthermore, the cases in other countries which deepened the alignment between the SD policy and the youth policy were explored in order to fill the gap between the

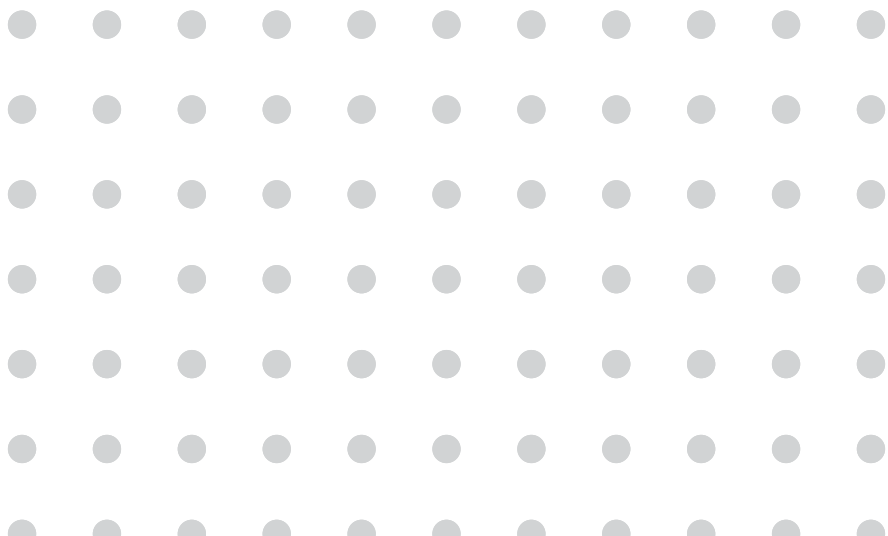
SDGs and the current Korean youth policy: for example, an integration of the SD perspective to the youth policy in Ireland, and promotion of youth participation into the urban planning in Germany, respectively. On the other hand, the study examined the actual reality of the quality of the youth's life in South Korea through the SDGs lenses by using the secondary analysis of the existing empirical data. Also, a survey of the 986 Korean youth aged 15-24 years was conducted including the questionnaires of their perception on the SDGs, related social issues and participation into SD related action. A qualitative analysis of the youth participation into the SD action was also conducted in order to find an insight into the policy means to promote youth participation. Based on the study's results, policy recommendations were drawn up in seven policy tasks and related sixteen projects under three policy areas: establishing the foundation for expanding the youth right and role as the future generation of the society, capacity building of the youth for leading the SDGs, and finally, aligning the youth policy with the SDGs framework.





# 02

## Youth Protection & Welfare Research



# **Study on the Support for Overseas Youths as Part of a Future Talent Development Strategy II**

## **-Measures to Develop Human Resources for Korean Youth in China and the U.S.-**

Kim, Kyung-Jun / Jung, Eun-Ju

The purpose of this paper is to recognize overseas youth as an important resource for the development of Korean ethnic communities and to introduce policies to support their growth and development for reinforcement of national competitiveness in this global era. The research has been conducted for 3 years from 2015 to 2017. In 2015, development of common policy was the main goal of the research while in 2016, the goal was narrowed down to policy direction setting and agenda development for the overseas youth in the United States and China which have been recognized as core destination countries of overseas Korean residence. The methodology of the research entails organizing an expert taskforce and conducting surveys and interviews. The expert taskforce, composed of around 5 professionals from academe, on-site fields and policy related bodies, engaged in monthly and bimonthly discussions on the current state of the overseas youth and development of policy initiatives. The survey was conducted on 731 and 541 Korean compatriots in China and the United States, respectively, as a means to investigate their perception of their own identities as Koreans and their expectation for the improvement of compatriot (Korean) community. Meanwhile, the interview targeted the parents

of the overseas youth in China and the United States, teachers and experts in the related fields, inquiring their opinions on the bottleneck and policy direction regarding the current states of the overseas youth. Based on the research result, this paper proposes the following policy direction and initiatives for the overseas youth in China and the United States. For the overseas youth in China, this paper categorizes the policy initiatives into youths in 3 Northeast provinces (9 tasks), Joseonjok youths in metropolis (14 tasks), and overseas Korean national youth (7 tasks) and provides policy recommendations in accordance with the role of facilitator and supporter for the Korean ethnicity development, and successor of Korean heritage. In addition, for the policy initiatives for the overseas youth in the United States, this paper recommends policy initiatives for Korean identity cultivation (9 tasks), policy initiatives for improvement of the Weekend Korean School (7 tasks), policy initiatives for the youth from compatriot multiracial families (4 tasks), and initiatives for corporate grants and scholarship in accordance with the role of facilitator and supporter for the Korean ethnicity development, and successor of Korean heritage.

# Customized Countermeasures for the Courses Out of School Youth I

Yoon, Chul-Kyung / Sung, Yun-Sook / Yoo, Sung-Ryul / Kim, Kang-Ho

The purpose of this study is to devise a customized measure of performance channel by apprehending the characteristic of performance channel, transformation of performance channel, and its factors of transformation of the juveniles outside the school after the suspension of education. The purpose also lies on the understanding of the actual condition regarding the utilization of service connecting the juveniles outside the school with the non-school juvenile support center. The characteristics and demands of the performance channel have been analyzed by investigations of panel and interview, and its domestic and foreign policies were apprehended through written sources. The panel of this study was linked with a non-school juvenile support center for the next year for case management, and the results of early case managements were analyzed.

The results of the study are as follows. First, the characteristic of performance channel for the academic type is active in career exploration, and in a better psychological and emotional status, compared to other types. Career type has high ability of social adjustment, but tend to be depressive with high rates of social stigma, and irregular sleeping hours and eating habits. Unemployed typed did not have sufficient career information, a low rate of decisiveness regarding future plans, and had a negative psychological emotion towards the future of

oneself. The academic and career types showed a high interest in career counseling, and the unemployed type showed a high interest of career counseling and employment support for necessary support. Secondly, 68% of the transformation of performance channel maintained one's type of 3rd year after the suspension to the 4th year, in which 58.3% were of positive maintenance, and 9.2% were of negative maintenance. Out of the transformative types, 7.3% were positive transformation, whereas 8.8% were negative transformation, and the transformation within one's study or career was shown as 16.5%. Thirdly, the in depth interview illustrated the tendency of academic type to maintain a positive channel, which responds from the help of the environs. Unemployed type has a high possibility of maintaining negative channel, whereas academic type has a high possibility of channel change. Fourthly, the actuality of utilization of non-school juvenile support centers provided services regarding General Equivalency Diploma that are academically related the most, whereas career training and employment support services had a low rate of provision despite a high demand. In the connections to exterior facility, the connections to employment related facilities were rare.

The reasons for not being able to provide the service of request was mainly due to the disagreement of service hours and the availability

of the juveniles. Fifthly, the size of the juveniles out of school is 420,000 for the school age from 7 to 18, and 250,000 for the age 19 to 24. Sixthly, domestic non-school customized career training and employment support programs, customized guidance of academic support per age group, the role of government and Education Office for restatement of school and academic support, and policy support for the socially withdrawn are displayed as insufficient, compared to foreign systems.

Based on the results of the study, total 16 detailed assignments are suggested in five categories of the following. The five categories include academic support measure, employment support measure, support measure for withdrawn unemployed type juveniles, and the delivery system for the reinforcement of juvenile support centers, various method of finding school dropouts; detailed assignments were suggested for each category.

# Self-Sufficiency Support for Disadvantaged Youth through Social Enterprise

Kim, Young-Han

The objective of this study is to come up with ways to extend vulnerable youth's self-reliance by utilizing social enterprises. To do this, discussion on vulnerable youth; analysis of laws and institutions related to social enterprises and supporting policies; analysis of cases about social enterprises in which teenagers are mainly involved or targeted; investigation on youth perception of social enterprises were conducted to seek ways to extend vulnerable youth's involvement in social enterprises. Detailed contents are as stated below.

Chapter I introduced the necessity, objective and method of this study.

Chapter II addressed the theoretical background: discussion on vulnerable youth, status of policy support, theoretical system of social enterprises, and legal and institutional policies. By doing so, problems and improvement plans of vulnerable youth participation in social enterprises were derived.

Chapter III analyzed the current status and support systems of social enterprises. For the current status of social enterprises' operation, the current status and actual condition of social enterprises, which acquired pre-certification or certification from the Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, were analyzed; and for the support system, the basic plans for the social enterprise promotion; and the current projects for youth and support programs conducted by Ministry of Employment and Labor were suggested. Based on these, problems of youth participation and

institutional improvements were proposed.

Chapter IV examined youth perception of social enterprises. In an online survey targeting 3,000 teenagers, their recognition of social enterprises' business contents, recognition of social enterprises' support policies and their satisfaction of products and services of social enterprises were analyzed. As a result, it was found that teenagers within the higher age group and of the vulnerable class displayed greater interest in social enterprises.

Chapter V analyzed cases of six social enterprises that were participated by or mainly targeted by teenagers. As a result, it was found that social enterprises have a direct effect on creating youth employment and securing a stable employment environment.

Chapter VI suggested detailed ways to extend youth participation in social enterprises as mentioned below. First, system improvement is needed so that vulnerable youth, including youth subject to special support programs, can start a social enterprise. Second, education is needed to secure customized human resources, fitted for various kinds of social enterprises by region. Third, red tape among financial support contents for social enterprises needed improvement. Fourth, consulting for social enterprises is needed diversification according to the specialized area. Fifth, support system for youth social enterprises needed to be established. Sixth, ideas to support youth foundation and employment need to be proposed.

# Customized Countermeasures for the Courses Out of School Youth I

## - Qualitative Analysis on Characteristics by Transition Process of Out-of-School Youth -

Sung, Yun-Sook

The purpose of this study is to understand the characteristic of each performance channel of out of school juveniles after the academic suspension to seek for customized measure for each performance channel. 31 out of school juveniles participated in the indepth interview research to analyze the characteristics, and demands for each performance channel.

The results of the study are as follows. First, 11 of the academic type maintained a positive channel, except for the one who was “academic reinstatement type,” and “academic continuance” in the tertiary step. Thus, the academic leave is displayed as the leave from the school system, but not the study in the change as an out of school juvenile. The maintenance of positive channel was supported by the support center, family, acquaintances, and friends. The maintenance of positive course is possible for academic type with systematic and concentrated counsel and guidance of career, which requires a flexible and productive transformation from the public education. Secondly, the career type has numerous changes of channels, and precise course guidance is obligatory for them. Many respondents of “career type” chose a different path as the quaternary type, whereas other types maintained the constant tertiary and quaternary types. The maintenance rate of positive channel was low in comparison to the academic type. Early employment focused course counseling

and employment education would have resulted in an opportunity of future oriented employment choice in the employment selection procedure, rather than the insecure employment status of part time jobs. Thirdly, the unemployed type showed no transformations. The unemployed type were the type of indifference that only moves in the momentary and minor urges. Only the minimum was confirmed of the transformation to positive channel. Positive status maintenance of parent education and family environment, and different strategies that can lead to an interest in school activities without delinquency are demanded through the transformation of the education in the school system.

Based on the research results, introduction to the following is obligatory: juvenile support center for the total care of out of school juveniles and its construction of network with regional social welfare facilities, establishment of designated management department regarding individual unemployed type juveniles, enforcement of 1:1 mentoring system, reinforcement of juvenile humanistic education in the aspect of prevention, development of diverse alternative schools and expansion and reinforcement on the introduction of its system, reinforcement of prevention measure for the improvement of life and prevention of psychological health of the out of school juveniles, construction of course counseling and



course guidance system to understand the future of juveniles in the early stages, expansion of practical employment education and employment opportunity through connective cooperation network of juvenile support center and corporates, system of personal information agreement at the time of submission for leave of school consent

form, expansion of physical examination functions to discover out of school juveniles and Hanaro transportation card provision, introduction of the study of happiness for juveniles, and philosophy courses within the public educations, and obligatory system parental education of lifelong education.

# Research on Status of Youth Discrimination and Ways to Improve it

Kim, Seung-Kyoung / Choi, Jeong-Won / Kang, Ji-Myeong

For members of society to recognize discriminatory and unfair treatments and dual identities of minorities and to better understand and embrace different social entities and stratifications is important in order to ameliorate polarization and inequality in society. To this end, this research shed light on the discrimination faced by adolescents, exploring how they conceive and experience discrimination on a daily basis and suggesting countermeasures. The key findings are as follows: First, the majority of adolescents believed that everyone, regardless of his or her personal characteristics, should be equally and unconditionally treated. Elementary school students, in particular, were more supportive of taking actions for the victims of discrimination than their middle and high school counterparts. Second, more perpetrators of discrimination were identified in high school than in elementary and middle schools. Third, the main perpetrators of discrimination differed from case to case. For instance, academic performance based discrimination was committed mainly by school personnel such as teachers, welfare workers, and counselors. Age and gender based discrimination, on the other hand, came mainly from family members and relatives. Fourth, while the majority of victims believed that their experiences were unfair and irrational, only few, if any, confronted their perpetrators in one way or another. Fifth, victims were more likely to be perpetrators, implying that discrimination, if not properly counteracted, may lead to another, forming a vicious circle. It is, therefore,

imperative for victims and their guardians to take both proactive and reactive countermeasures in a timely fashion.

Given the findings above, experts suggested that we make sense of adolescent discrimination, whether driven by age, gender, or academic performance and background, in the contexts of particular social settings of Korea such as Confucian heritage and growing competitions, and puberty in general. They also suggested that institutional, legal, or policy-oriented countermeasures may have their limits to the extent that discriminatory behaviors against adolescents are attributable not so much to the absence of legal and institutional countermeasures as to the lack of civic awareness. Nevertheless, in that the scar of discrimination in an early age may carry over to adulthood, it is crucial to help adolescents to foster an awareness of human rights and good personality from an early age through varying institutional measures. It is also important to establish human-right guardians for adolescents as well as a special organization for adolescent rights which can assist adolescents in identifying discriminatory situations, claiming their righteous rights, and fostering a willingness to rectify discrimination. In addition, prior to enforcing a correctional justice upon the victim and perpetrator of discrimination, introducing a restorative justice is necessary where a set of restorative procedures serve to mediate conflicts and mend relations between the victim and perpetrator, breaking a vicious circle of discrimination.

# A Study on the Status of Migrant Youths and Supporting Their Self-reliance

Bai, Sang-Youl

One of the main purposes of this study is to develop a propulsion system that can cultivate the unique potential and capacity of migrant youths and help them grow into useful human resources. The author conducted a survey with approximately 600 immigrant youths employing a questionnaire consisting of questions on education, work/labor, career development, etc., written in five languages. In addition, the author carried out in-depth interviews with late adolescents over 18 years of age who have occupied the majority of migrant youths in Korea and got worried seriously about career development and economic independence. In addition, we organized two separate SNS discussion groups (One is for Chinese-speaking immigrant adolescents and the other is for Vietnamese-speaking youths in Korea) and conducted online focus group interviews with them online for five weeks. In order to propose more efficient and workable policy proposals, approximately several on-site experts and teachers working at the school/organization for immigrant youths were surveyed.

According to the results of this study, immigrant adolescents fully recognize the importance of Korean language ability. They feel, however, that they are disadvantaged by their lack of

Korean language ability in terms of education and employment. 69% of the respondents answered that they had experience of being away from their parents. 42% of the respondents said that they were separated from their parents for more than 3 years before entering Korea. Career issues (54.5%) were the most common problems, followed by money problems and absence of goals and dreams. Adolescents who voluntarily arrived in Korea were higher in the measure of career identity and self-esteem than youths who had involuntarily entered the country. The higher the support of the teacher provides, the higher the career identity adolescents have. The positive relationship with peers and parents has a positive effect on migrant youths' self-esteem. Field experts listed parent education on child education/school life/career advancement, actual situation survey, and mental counseling as a priority of policies for immigrant adolescents in terms of the importance and urgency. In addition, the experts emphasized the necessity of establishing an integrated support center or a hub for effective policy implementation. The proposed policy proposals were presented in six major areas: public education, Korean language, career/employment, legislation etc.

# A Study on the North Korean Defecting Adolescents Support Systematization Method

Jwa, Dong-Hoon

This research approaches from a viewpoint to regard north korean defecting adolescents as not those to be given benefits and passive but active and independent. Hence I'd like to investigate north korean defecting adolescents' competency and all sorts of support scheme and come up with effective support system. According to purpose of this research, I looked into five things as follows;

First, grasping north korean defecting adolescents' characteristic and needs. Second, current state analysis of government policy. Third, consideration of foreign cases related to children and youth. Fourth, interview and survey analysis for understanding their competency. Fifth, producing improvement ways of support policy.

For these, domestic and foreign preceding research and administration data were analyzed. And also method of study was utilized such as secondary data analysis, depths interview and survey, specialist opinion investigation, Focus Group Interview(FGI), expert's advice, policy research working-level committee in order to comprehend their desire.

Main research result is as follows; Germany generally arranged law, system, budget, institution, program concerning youth policy in the process of reunification. America has various system

for understanding strength and competency of displaced adolescents and supporting this. Through interview and survey I found that they've made efforts to develop their competency for themselves. Also, similar tendency was observed between south and north korean adolescents' competency. However, they have difficulty in expressing or improving their own competency because of prejudice and discriminative awareness of south korea. North korean defecting adolescents experts and hands-on workers require 3 things. First, strengthening accurate assessment in the beginning of their entrance to South Korea, psychological support system, and family support. Second, cooperation between government and private sector. Finally, improving awareness for north korean refugees. I mentioned that it is necessary to motivate for them to live their lives and prepare their diverse competency development plan for north korean defecting adolescents.

On the basis of this research result I suggested competency development foundation construction, system reform for empowerment, competency improvement program development, awareness improvement plan preparation for north korean defecting adolescents support systematization.



# 03

## Youth Independence & Competencies Research



# Study on the Social Economy Conditions of Youth and Policy Measures I

Kim, Ki-Hun / Ha, Hyung-Serk / Shin, In-Cheol

As youth unemployment and employment have been a serious problem, it has become imperative to figure out the actual state of the youth and form policies. Even though various policies have been suggested to resolve problems with the youth, these have only focused on the specific issue of “youth employment” and short-term performance; which distracted policymakers from viewing policy from a long-term perspective.

The issues regarding the youth have become more controversial as problems with youth employment have extended to problems with the whole lives of the young generation. Moreover, the social and economic conditions around young people have changed rapidly; in this context, it is critical to devise long-term measures by examining how these changes affect the youth in order to improve the quality of their lives. First of all, to resolve growing problems with the youth and establish policy, it is necessary to figure out what kind of difficulties young people have been suffering from in their lives and the characteristics of their generation. Rapidly changing conditions around

young people seem very likely to have a huge impact on their lives, yet there does not exist much data for precisely analyzing the actual state of the youth.

From this study, key indicators have been developed to figure out the actual state of the youth. Moreover, a 2016 survey on the actual social and economic conditions of the youth was conducted to understand the overall lives of young people with respect to leisure, childbirth, parenting, upbringing, marriage, housing, physical and mental health, values, and education, as well as life satisfaction, happiness, economic activity, and employment. This study aims to investigate the current status as well as the problems of the youth policies in South Korea by examining the overall lives of young people and changes in the social and economic conditions around them, and suggests a basic approach for the youth policy and the youth agenda based on the implications of the investigation and the youth policies in other countries.

# University Students Postponing Graduation and Support Measures

Kim, Ji-Kyung / Lee, Sang-Ho

This study examines college students' graduation delay which has recently emerged as a social problem. The purpose of the study is to figure out the fundamental reasons why and how they choose to put off their graduation from diverse viewpoints and secure basic data for the establishment of policies which can effectively respond to the problems relating to the graduation delay.

For this, a theoretical framework needed to understand and approach the phenomenon and problem of graduation delay through a literature review was established, and the concept and range of the students putting off graduation were set. After that, the number of the students putting off graduation and influence of the experience of graduation delay were estimated. In awareness of the fact that there are not enough data to analyze current graduation delays in detail, furthermore, this study performed a questionnaire survey and focus-group interview against the parties concerned with graduation delay as well as the students putting off their graduation.

Based on the results of empirical analysis on the collected data, then, this study discovered policy implications and interventions and derived related policies. The policy implications and interventions obtained herein are as follows: i) expansion of the size of a group of the college students putting off

graduation and its stratum, state of intermediate border; ii) requirements to take courses for the semester during which graduation is slated to be put off with no selection barrier for graduation delay, charge; iii) a dangerous mental and emotional state under no one's care.

Then, this study developed a plan to respond to graduation delay and support the students putting off graduation under the following procedures: 'Policy goals – Policy directions for the accomplishment of the policy goals – Strategic goals according to the policy directions – Projects for the implementation of the strategic goals.' This study has taken 'Decrease in social costs according to the number of the students putting off graduation and graduation delay' as policy goals and proposed four policy directions: i) Analysis on the number of the college students putting off graduation and staged and dimensional approach; ii) improvement of the graduation delay system-operating method in an autonomous non-selection way; iii) more support on the employment of the students putting off graduation; iv) expansion and improvement of mental and emotional supports for the students putting off graduation. Then, it suggested four strategic goals for each direction and a total of 10 projects.

# Study on Support Plans for Improving Generation Integration Competency of Youth

Hwang, Yeo-Jung / Byun, Jung-Hyun

The purpose of this study is to improve the level of social integration by preventing conflicts between different generations, predicted to increase more and more in the face of the low fertility rate and the aging society. To achieve the goal, it was designed to develop the policy areas and policy issues that can help the adolescents improve their capability of integrating with other generations.

To accomplish the purpose of this study in a more effective way, several methods were taken, including a pilot study, statistical analysis, international comparison studies, analysis of legislation and policies, case analysis, and so on. First, the study started with understanding the theory through consideration of the related study about conflicts and integration among different generations to get a basic perspective.

Second, quadratic analysis was implemented to compare the recognition of the different age groups, adolescents, middle-aged people, the elderly, etc., and international analysis to diagnose the current status of Korean society, which has begun to experience conflict among the different generations and needs to devise a way of harmonizing the different age groups.

Third, analysis of the legislation and policies on integrating the generations was conducted to investigate the legal basis as well as the system and to review not only the performance but also the limitations of the policies.

In addition, after selecting representative cases of domestic and international programs designed to promote adolescents' capability of integrating with older generations, a case study was conducted to examine the international promotion taking place all over the world, including the UK, the US, and South Korea. The adolescents were engaged in the survey to gauge their awareness of the conflicts and integration among the generations and examine the level of their capability of integration. The major questions were concerned with awareness of the aging population and elderly people, awareness of the conflicts and integration among the different generations, the level of their capability of achieving integration, education on the way of integrating the generations, and experience in participating in the related programs.

Finally, policy issues were drawn after the experts were involved to give some advice based on the results of the studies above, and a policy council was held to establish the basic direction to promote the adolescents' capability of harmonizing with older generations. The policy issues are classified into five areas:

First, a plan for establishing policy was proposed to improve the capability of integrating different generations.

Second, the results of the study also proposed a plan to connect school education with programs designed for diverse age groups, as it is expected



that adolescents could develop and improve their capability of harmonizing with older generations through these programs.

Third, under the premise that the issue of integrating the generations calls for cooperation with the local society, a plan for establishing a cooperative system is suggested.

Fourth, the results propose a plan for securing and

training professionals to lead the programs for integrating different generations.

Last, considering that it is essential to change the environment in which the policies are made, a plan for governmental reform is proposed to extend the opportunity for future generations to take part in policy-making in order to maintain a balance among the generations.

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

Kang, Kyung-Kuen / Lee, Yoon-Joo / Roh, Sung-Ho

This study was conducted under the title of Study on Measures to Develop Entrepreneurship Education Model and to Encourage start-up for Youth III, as part of the NYPI's research project promoted over three consecutive years, from 2014 to 2016. This year's study, as the final study to complete the last year of the three year project, was aimed at developing a concrete educational program and an operation manual for school settings and establishing measures to promote youth entrepreneurship and business start-up education. To accomplish this purpose, various research methods such as literature review, Delphi survey, issue trend analysis, expert working group composition and operation, expert meetings and interviews, academic conferences, workshops, and policy meetings were employed. The major results of the study are as follows.

First, a youth entrepreneurship education program was developed. The components of the program include the features of entrepreneurship - the meaning of entrepreneurship, the nature of entrepreneurship education and the goals of entrepreneurship (general or class-specific ones) and the content system of entrepreneurship education (education domains and main topics). The experts' opinions on each component were reflected in the development of the program. It was proceeded by reflecting Each of the components was developed based on the collected opinions of

experts on each component.

Second, an operational manual was developed in order to establish the youth entrepreneurship education program's practical implementation plans with a high field applicability. The manual is composed of the outline of the youth entrepreneurship education program, teaching and learning plans and application plans. The operation manual for youth entrepreneurship education provides specific contents and guidelines for use in schools (elementary, intermediate and advanced courses) and out-of-schools (youth facilities and others to provide education mainly to those who have suspended their studies).

Third, video contents were created for the efficient implementation of the youth entrepreneurship education program and the effective delivery and dissemination of the manual. They were developed to provide teachers and learners with information for their interaction in classes (videos, class notes, reference materials and activity sheets) as well as video lectures and image materials.

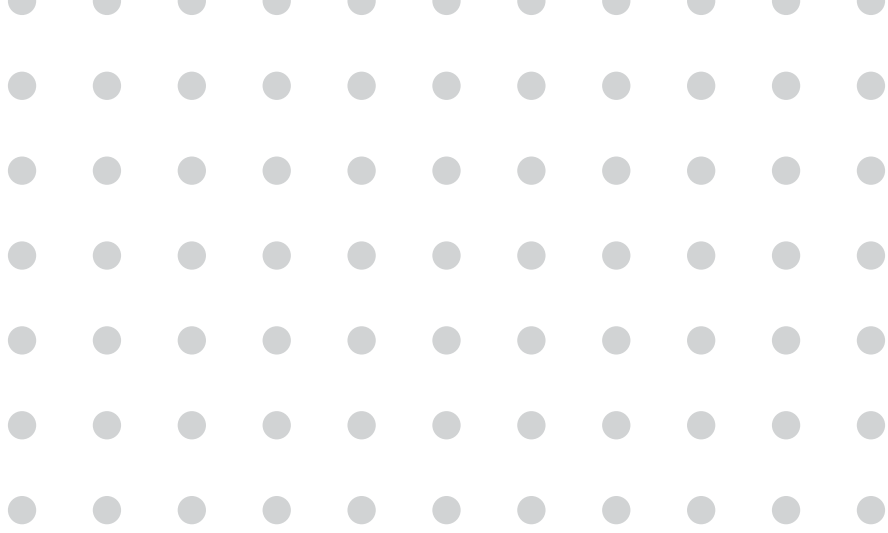
Fourth, the issue trends and law system related to youth entrepreneurship and business start-ups were analyzed. In particular, the study presented the contents of legislations and ordinances related to entrepreneurship and business start-ups for youth (those in late adolescence) and provided legal and institutional improvement and support measures for the establishment of infrastructure for

revitalizing youth entrepreneurship and business start-ups.

Based on these results, the study provided policy suggestions for promoting the cultivation of entrepreneurship and business start-ups among the young people as follows: entrepreneurship education linkage and educational condition creation for young people outside schools;

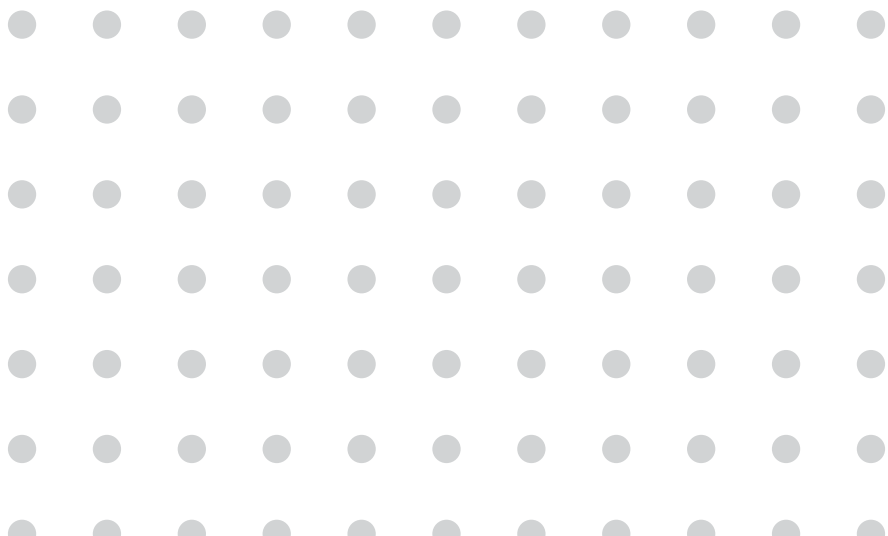
entrepreneurship program application and educational condition development according to the operation of the free-learning semester system; the strengthening of business start-up support for youth in late adolescence, the establishment of measures to utilize related institutions in local communities and others.





# 04

## Statistics & Basics Research



# The 2016 Annual Report of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey

Yi, Chong-Won / Mo, Sang-Hyun / Jung, Yun-Mi / Han, Ji-Hyoung / Kang, Hyun-Cheol

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 data 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 results of survey are open to public.

Below is the overview of the seventh year of the study, 2016.

Construction and disclosure of data: The sample retention rates in the sixth year survey, 2015, were:

88.3% for elementary school year 1 panels, 86.7% for elementary school year 4 panels, and 87.5% for middle school year 1 panels. The survey data of the sixth year study went through data cleaning and weight assignment and is published to the public in November 2016 on the data archive of the NYPI website.

Use of data: The sixth conference of the KCYPs was held in November 2016, where 36 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: 3 research briefs and 2 data analysis reports, which analyzed the key results of the KCYPs, have been published.

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

Kim, Young-Gi / Yoo, Seul-Heui / Lee, Min-Hee / Kim, Jin-Ho

This is the last year study of the project planned to be conducted for 6 years (2011~2016) with a purpose to provide the basic data for writing a national report on implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and for establishing policies on the youth's and children's rights by accumulating time-series data to understand the status of and changes in the youth's and children's rights in Korea.

As the Korean government ratified the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1991, it is under obligation to report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the status of youth's and children's rights and its efforts to promote human rights on a regular basis.

To systematically monitor the status of the youth's and children's rights, the Korean government has developed 'the youth's and children's rights indicator system' and survey tools with which it has been conducting surveys to about 10,000 students from fourth grades in elementary schools to third grades in high schools, and its results are published every year(National Statistics No. 402001). The government also analyze the current status of the human rights comprehensively, using major administrative statistics and statistical material from other fields as complementary data. The youth's and children's rights indicator system of 2016 consists of 148 indicators in seven categories: 'Overall Human Rights and General

Principles (12)', 'Civil Rights and Freedom(24)', 'Violence and Abuse(11)', 'Family Environment and Alternative Care(16)', 'Disability, Basic Health and Welfare(32)', 'Education, Leisure, and Cultural Activities(21)', and 'Special Protection Measures(32)' based on the categories in the 'Guidelines for preparing the national report' by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Among the 148 indicators, 60 indicators are evaluated through surveys on children and the youth, and 88 indicators are evaluated through administrative documents and other statistical material.

This year not only marks the completion of the 6 year study on the youth's and the children's human rights, but it is also the year for a comprehensive review on the implementation of the Convention should be carried out prior to the submission of Korea's national report to the UN by June, 2017. In this regard, this study aimed to conduct a comprehensive review on the current status of the youth's and the children's human rights, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the child, and to carry out policy review for establishing the action plans. In addition, we organized statistical charts for the past 6 years, and created annual development charts which shows the changes in survey questions and major indicator results, in order to enhance practical usage of the survey.

This study consists of three reports: 'the basic

report' shows the result of analysis on the current status of the children's and the youth's rights according to the human rights indicator system and propose policy recommendations to promote their human rights. Moreover, it suggested a total of 12 measures to implement policy tasks aimed to promote the youth's and the children's rights according to seven categories, based on the analysis on the current status of the human rights and opinions gathered from experts and children, as well as relevant policies to carry out the Convention's recommendations. 'The data analysis report' selected human right related issues and conducted a through analysis with an aim to

disperse human right data across the society and improve their academic use, and examined how school environment affects the youth's awareness of human rights. 'The statistics' includes the statistic tables to be registered to the national statistics portal(KOSIS) for the users of national statistics.

Starting from the year 2017, We aim to focus on closely monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention of the Right of the Child and conduct a third phase study on the actual condition of the human rights for the youth and the children, building upon the productive outcomes from the past 6 years of study on this issue.



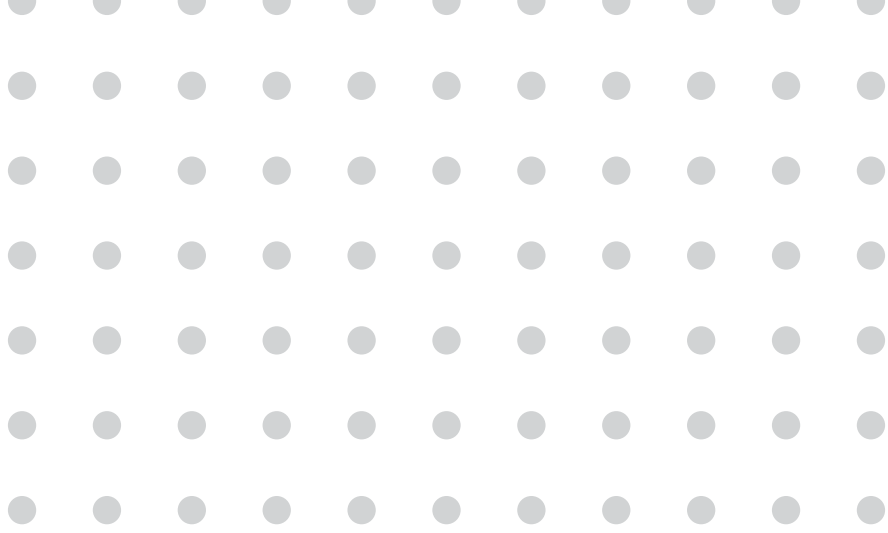
# Longitudinal Survey of Multicultural Youth and Study on Policy Measures IV

Yang, Kye-Min / Youn, Min-Jong / Choi, Hong-Il / Shin, Hyun-Ok

The purpose of this research is to strengthen the capacity of multicultural adolescents, to provide basic data that contribute to social integration and prepare alternative policy, by longitudinally tracing the developmental process of multicultural adolescents, classifying their developmental change patterns and identifying the factors that affect the characteristics of each type of development. Amongst, there are three research objectives for the year 2016. First objective is to establish the 6th year of longitudinal panel data for multicultural adolescents. Second objective is to provide the foundation of career awareness improving plan for multicultural adolescents by identifying the current status of career-related awareness of multicultural adolescents and analyzing the factors influencing them. Last one is to contribute to reduce the gap of career development between multicultural adolescents and non-multicultural adolescents by deriving career support policies for multicultural adolescents. For this purpose, this study initially conducted a panel survey on 1,332 households including multicultural adolescents and their mothers and over 300 teachers. Secondly, in-depth interviews were conducted to the 23 adolescents and their mothers who have participated in this survey, the school teachers and the field experts. Thirdly, the policies of career support for the multicultural adolescents implemented by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Ministry of Labor were analyzed.

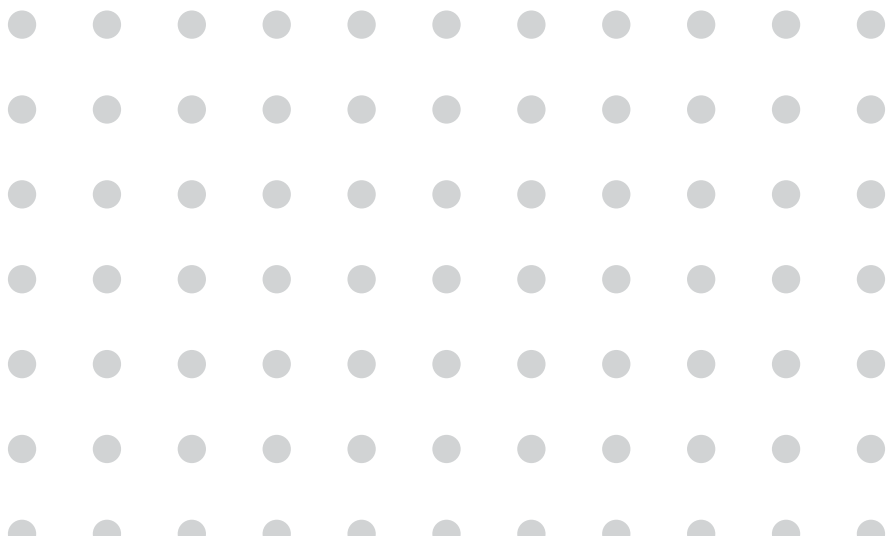
The results of the research are as follows. Firstly, both multicultural adolescents and parents have shown increasing demand for learning support and career education support. By comparison, as the students' grade goes up, the satisfaction level for the grades significantly decreases while the level of academic aspirations gradually declines. Hence, it indicates the possibility that multicultural adolescents may sense more realistic difficulties related to their careers. Secondly, the career consciousness of multicultural adolescents is lower than that of non-multicultural adolescents, while the level of career barrier awareness is higher. In particular, the research identified that the level of career barrier awareness due to lack of information and economic difficulty is higher than the non-multicultural adolescents'. Thirdly, multicultural adolescents want to have provision of academic supports, enhancement of career experience opportunities, career-counseling opportunities, and particularly, they need experts who can offer career-path related counseling. Fourthly, parents of multicultural adolescents felt a high need for career-related information, as they experienced difficulties to guide their children due to lack of information and language on Korean education system. Nonetheless, as the reliability of parent education offered by existing schools was low, their willingness to participate was accordingly low. Based on these results, three policy strategies and nine policy agendas are derived and suggested to career support for multicultural adolescents.





# 05

## Cooperative Research



# A Study on Measurement of Korean Youth Competency and International Comparative Study III: ICCS 2016

Chang, Geun-Young / Sung, Eun-Mo / Lee, Kyeong-Sang / Jin, Sung-Hee / Choi, Hyo-Sun / Kim, Kuen-Hee

The purpose of this research was to revalidate measurement tools and to assess for Korean Youth Competency(KYC). To address those goal, the National Youth Policy Institute has established a five year policy research project from 2014 to 2017 that was titled 'Measuring Youth Competency Index and International Comparative Study : IEA ICCS 2016.' This is 3th research project, 11,319 Korean youth who were elementary school (4-6 grade), middle school (1-3 grade), high school (1-3 grade), and university students in nationwide 17 cities and provinces participated in the 2016 national wide research survey. A measuring tools, which were simply reconstructed of 160 items based on Korean youth competency index(24 life learning competency questions, 35 life management competency questions, 25 career development competency questions, 29 interpersonal relationship competency questions, 47 social participation competency questions and 8 demographic questions,) were applied this survey. As a result, the simple measurement tools for KCY were found out exhibit a good model fit as considering fit index like  $\chi^2$ , CFI(comparative

fit index,  $>.90$ ), NFI(normed fit index,  $>.90$ ), IFI(incremental fit index,  $>.90$ ), RMSEA(root-mean-square error of approximation,  $<.10$ ). Also, total score of Korean youth competency was 2.96 points (74%) in 4 points(100%); Life Long Management Competency(2.89, 72%), Life Management Competency (3.08, 77%) and Interpersonal Relationship Competency (3.00, 75%), and Social Participation Competency (2.70, 67.50%). In the changes of youth competency score as youth growth period, The Korean youth competency was decreasing form a stage of elementary school to a stage of university. Competency on elementary school students was highest score, but competency on university students were lowest score. Especially, there was interactive significant effect between youth growth period and gender. In the stage of elementary school, female youth competency was more higher than male youth. However in the stage of university, male youth competency was more higher than female youth significantly. Based on the results, some Korean youth policies were suggested to increase their competencies.

# International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I

Kim, Hyun-Cheol / Baek, Hye-Jeong / Lee, Ji-Yeon

The purpose of this research is to provide direction for Korea's career education policy through a comparison of youth career-based activities in Asian countries, and establish a cooperative system for career education research in Asian countries through an international conference on youth career education that will be hosted in 2017.

According to relevant theories on career-based activities, the impact of career-based activities can be enhanced through intervention of experts, job-based experience activities, and the active participation by the youth. Based on the results of PISA 2012 career education survey, in nations with youth who manage a significant amount of career-based activities, they were found to have relatively higher youth work competencies, and similar results were obtained in cross-national comparative studies in Asia. However, in order to reveal the social factors that influence the effect of career-based activities, a more detailed investigation of the social conditions and environments in each country is necessary.

In a survey conducted on Korean middle and high school students, a large number of youth believed that career-based activities would be helpful to their careers, and in cases where the field was intriguing or the youth actively participated in these activities, the positive effects were manifested to a greater extent, and the more they felt that various career-based activities were beneficial to them, the greater they were developed in career maturity. On the

other hand, although the proportion of youth who had part-time job experience was low, and they rarely participated part-time jobs for the purpose of career development. However, it was found that having experience with part-time jobs provided the youth with opportunities to contemplate on socioeconomic activities.

In addition, based on a survey conducted on middle and high school counselors in Korea, whereas they hold a generally positive sentiment towards career-based activities and relevant services and facilities provided by community agencies, they feel difficulty with regards to career-based activities in their local communities, and show negative response towards the quality of such programs and safety issues.

When looking into the current situation of youth career-based activities based on a qualitative research approach, there has been a quantitative expansion in career-based activities. Although several issues have surfaced in terms of operations, the number of success cases has continued to increase along with the number of cases in which local communities were involved. As measures to revitalize youth career-based activities, improving school career-based activity programs, strengthening career counselor's competences, revitalizing career-based activities in local communities, and boosting career-based activities in youth centers were proposed.





## **Research Related Activities in 2016**

1. WARDY Activities
2. Academic Exchange & Activitie

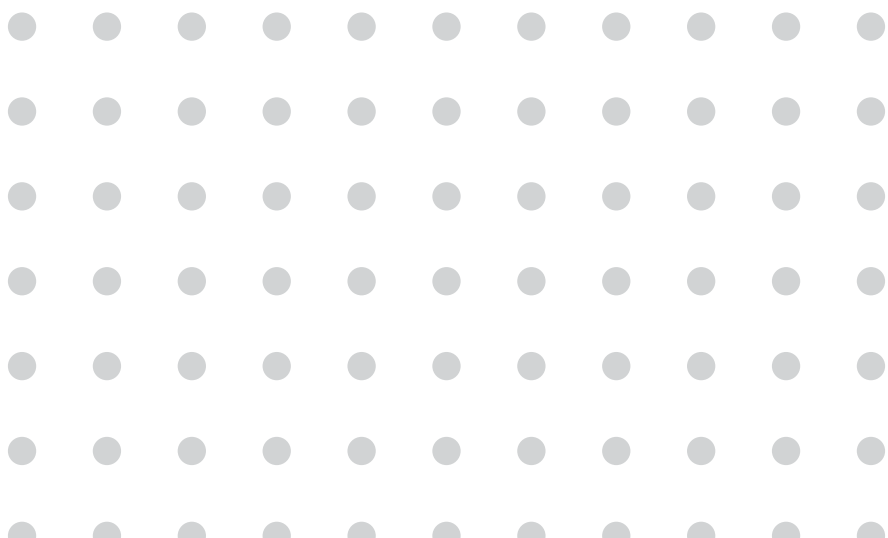






# 01

**WARDY**

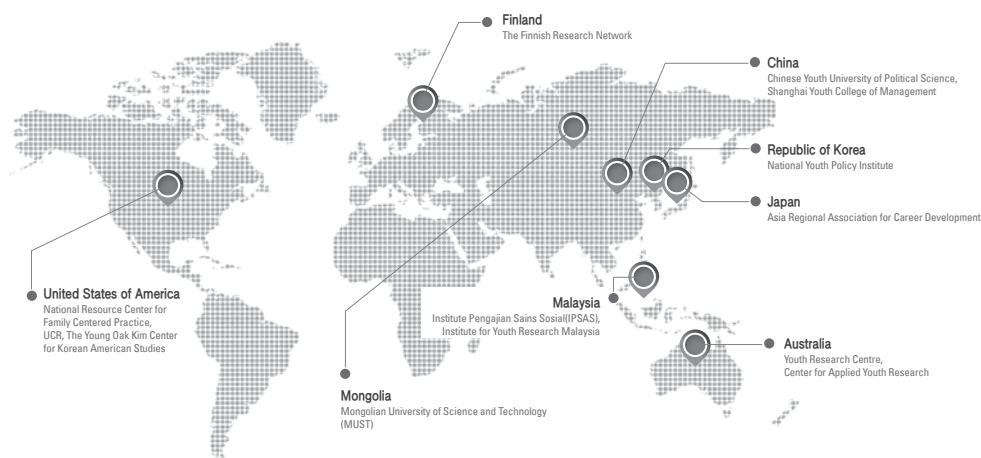


# WARDY

[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 [12 Institutes from 8 Countries]

Korea	National Youth Policy Institute
China	Chinese Youth University of Political Science
	Shanghai Youth College of Management
Finland	The Finnish Research Network
Japan	Asia Regional Association for Career Development
Mongolia	Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
USA	National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice
	UCR, The Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies
Australia	Youth Research Centre
	Center for Applied Youth Research(CAYR)
Malaysia	Institute Pengajian Sains Sosial(IPSAS)
	Institute for Youth Research Malaysia

## ◆ History

WARDY was established by the representatives of eight institutes in six countries including Britain, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States in Seoul, Korea in October 1997. Currently it is composed of 12 institutes from 8 countries.

### [International Symposium]

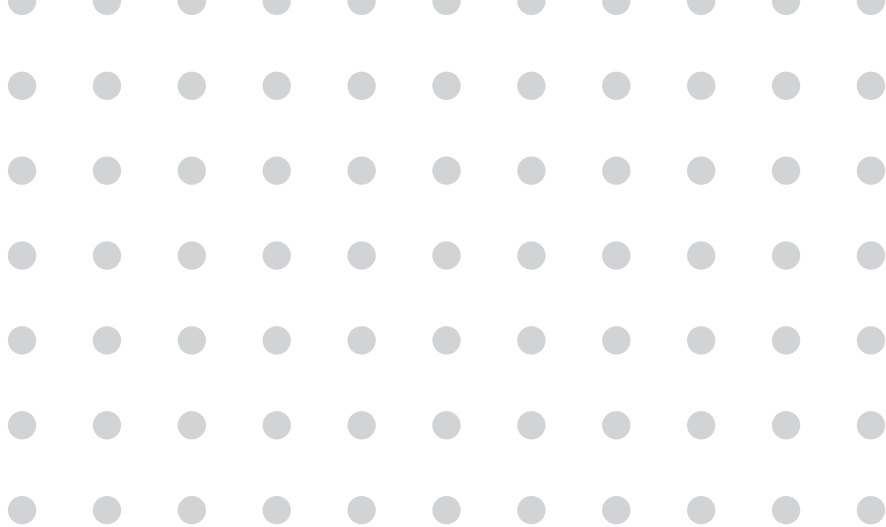
- **1997**
  - The 1st WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea "International Comparison of Youth Violence"
- **1998**
  - The Korea-China-Japan International Symposium, Seoul, Korea "New Youth Policy Orientations for the 21st Century"
- **1999**
  - The 2nd WARDY International Conference, Beijing, China "The 21st Century-oriented Youth and Youth Research"
- **2000**
  - The 3rd WARDY International Conference, Seoul, Korea. "Social Changes in the New Millennium and Challenges of Youth Promotion Policies - Centering on the Promotion of Youth's Rights and Social Participation"
- **2002**
  - Living Standards of Youth in the Global Era and Future Prospects, Seoul, Korea

- **2004**
  - The Future of Northeast Asia and Youth's Roles, Seoul, Korea
- **2005**
  - Establishment of Social Safety Network for Vulnerable Youths, Seoul, Korea
- **2006**
  - Youth Protection in Cyberspace and Competence Strengthening, Seoul, Korea
- **2007**
  - Youth's Socialization Process within Family - Comparison among Korea, Japan, the USA, Germany and Sweden
  - Forum on Korean Youth and Global Network
  - Forum on Socialization Process of Youth in Japan
- **2008**
  - Korea-Japan Comparison of Socialization during Youth
- **2009**
  - Korea-Japan Youth Research Forum: Comparison of Labor, Education and Family
  - International Seminar on Germany's Disabled Children and Youth Support Policies
  - Korea's Multiculturalism and Racial Experience of Asian-Americans
  - Children with Disabilities in Developed Countries, and Youth Support Policies 2010
  - International Conference on Youth's Core Competency Development as Future Citizens and Education
- **2011**
  - Korea-Finland Joint Seminar
  - Korea-Saudi Arabia International Youth Research Center Joint Forum
  - Korea-China International Seminar on Youth Policy
- **2012**
  - 2012 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2013**
  - 2013 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2014**
  - 2014 Korea-China International Seminar
- **2015**
  - 2015 Korea-China International Seminar
  - 2015 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar
- **2016**
  - 2016 Korea-China International Seminar
  - 2016 Korea-Malaysia International Seminar
  - 2016 International Conference on Youth(ICYOUTH 2016)

## [Co-Research]

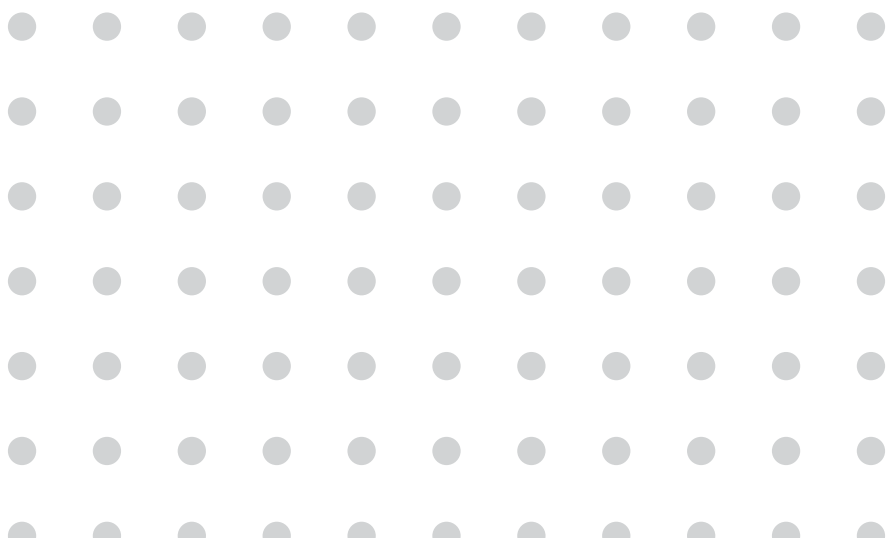
- **1997**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness in Korea, China and Japan
- **1999**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Awareness of Success-Centering on Youths in Korea, China and Japan
- **2000**
  - International Comparative Study on Youth's Living and Awareness in the New Millennium - Centering on Youths in Korea, Japan, France, and USA.
- **2001**
  - Study on Youth Policy Trends in Major Foreign Countries
- **2006**
  - International Comparative Survey on High School Students' Living and Relationship with Friends
- **2007**
  - International Study on High School Students' Consumption Behavior and Awareness
  - International Comparative Study on High School Students' Living
  - International Comparative Study on Elementary School Students' Living Habits
- **2006~2008**
  - International Comparative Study on Socialization Process in Youth
- **2009**
  - Study on Psychological and Social Development of Parachute Youths and Policy
- **2006~2010**
  - Study on the Level of Korean Children's and Youth's Right Compared to International Standards
- **2009~2010**
  - Study on the Adaptation of Parachute Youths
- **2010**
  - International Comparative Survey of Youth's Values
- **2010~2011**
  - Study on Transition from Youth to Adult
- **2012**
  - International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I : Korea, China, Japan and the USA.
- **2014**
  - Youth Attitude Study on Science in Korea, China, Japan and the USA : Main Research Results
  - Studies on the use of online games and policies of the Korea-China Youth
- **2016**
  - International Comparison Study on Career Experience Activity of Asian Youth I





# 02

## Academic Exchange & Activities



# First Youth Policy Forum

» Feb. 22, 2016



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the “First Youth Policy Forum” on February 22, 2016 in collaboration with the Presidential Committee on Young Generation (Chairman Park Yongho, hereinafter “PCYG”).

In this Policy Forum, the economic, social and environmental changes surrounding young people and the desirable direction of youth policy for the next decade were examined through the report on future strategies for Korean youth. This report was titled the “Outlook for Korean Youth’s Life in 2025.”

“Various youth problems such as jobs, housing and welfare are emerging due to demographic factors, including low birth rate and aging population, and diversifying socio-economic factors,” said Roh-Hyouk, the president of the National Youth Policy Institute, adding “Creation of youth employment should be discussed publicly because it is directly related to the future of a nation. In that sense, a public forum should be established and periodically assembled to examine reasons for a rise in youth unemployment and listen to the younger generation’s thoughts about labor policy.”

The Youth Policy Forum is scheduled to be held six times this year on a variety of topics such as NEET status, local youth employment and youth housing to systematically identify major youth issues and present policy alternatives.



# The 1st 2015 Research Performance Presentation

» Mar. 24, 2016.



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the 1st 2015 Research Performance Presentation on the subject of "Youth Capacity Development and Self-Reliance Support" at 14:00 to 17:00 on March 24 (Thurs.), 2016 at College of Social Sciences, Chungnam National University.

The focus was to share and recapitulate research accomplishments performed over the past year. The presentation was led by the Director Hwang Jin-Ku in collaboration with the Planning and Coordination Division of the National Youth Policy Institute. Senior Research Fellow Chang Geun-Young, Associate Research Fellow Kim Jung-Sook, Associate Research Fellow Youn Min-Jong, and Research Fellow Hwang Yeo-Jung presented "Research on Youth Competency Index Measurement and International Comparative Study"; "International Comparative Study on Youth Policy in Northeast Asia"; "Research on Ways to Conduct Projects for Competency Development of Youth Who Did Not Enter University"; and "Research on the Actual Condition of Youth Part-Time Work and Policy Measures" respectively, along with policy suggestions.

This event was sponsored by the BK Business Team of the Department of Psychology, Chungnam National University, which achieved a business agreement with this institute, and was attended by representatives from the field of academics, the government, and those specialized in children and youth services.

# The 2nd 2015 Research Performance Presentation

» Apr. 4, 2016



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the 2nd 2015 Research Performance Presentation at 14:00 to 17:00 on April 4 (Mon) at Seoul Creative Economy and Innovation Center Conference Hall on the subject of "Greater Youth Activity and Welfare Support".

The focus was to share and recapitulate research accomplishments performed over the past year. The presentation was led by the Director Hwang Jin-Ku in collaboration with the Planning and Coordination Division of the National Youth Policy Institute. Senior Research Fellow Lee Kyeong-Sang, Senior Research Fellow Kim Young-Ji, Senior Research Fellow Baek Hye-Jeong, and Senior Research Fellow Kim Kyung-Jun presented "Research on Youth Sharing Activity and Improvement Plans"; "Research V on the Status of Human Rights for Children and Youth in Korea"; "Research on the Systematization of Out-of-School Youth Support Policy"; and "Research on Supporting Method for Korean Youth Abroad as a Future Talent Development Strategy" respectively, along with policy suggestions.

# NYPI-IPSAS Regular Exchange and International Seminar

» May. 17, 2016



On May 17, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) co-hosted an international seminar with the exchange group led by Director Asnarulkhadi Abu Samah, from the Institute for Social Science Studies (IPSAS), University Putra Malaysia.

As a member of WARDY, IPSAS and NYPI exchange regularly on Korea and Malaysia's youth related policy and research development directions. The international seminar included presentations on current research of both institutes and discussion on joint research topics. Based on the discussion, NYPI and IPSAS shared ideas on future policy direction and establishing development plans.

## Discussion Meeting with Minister Kang Eun-Hee of Ministry Gender Equality and Family » Jun. 8, 2016



On June 8, NYPI hosted a discussion meeting at the main conference room with Minister Kang Eun-Hee of Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. Minister Kang Eun-Hee, Minister assistant and Director from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family visited NYPI and discussed issues on youth policy with President Roh Hyouk and seven NYPI researchers.

# 1st Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum » Jun. 29, 2016



On June 29, NYPI (President Roh Hyouk) held the ‘1st Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum’ at Jochiwon Youth Training Center.

There were discussions on ‘Effect of youth activities on building social infrastructure and tasks of Sejong City’ and ‘Sejong City task activity suggestions for youth friendly community’ and NYPI Associate Research Fellow Choi Yong-Hwan proposed policy direction for “Effect of youth activities on building social infrastructure and tasks of Sejong City.”



## 2016 Youth Policy Monitoring Session Opening Ceremony » Aug. 19, 2016.



The National Youth Policy Institute hosted the “2016 Youth Policy Monitoring Session Opening Ceremony” at the institute’s main conference room on August 19 (Fri.), 2016.

Engaging in activities from August to November, 2016, the Youth Policy Monitoring Team includes 12 youths in the Chungcheong region, 16 college students in the youth-related departments of universities nationwide, and 17 youth leaders at youth activity promotion centers nationwide. The project objective is to evaluate and propose from the youth’s perspective how the policy tasks that were proposed in the 5th youth policy basic plan, and youth-related policies carried out independently by local governments, have been promoted.

# NYPI Hosts Seminar on ‘Comparisons of Social Environments in Career Path Education of Asian Students’ » Aug. 25, 2016



On August 25, NYPI (President Roh, Hyouk) hosted an international seminar on ‘Comparisons of Social Environments in Career Path Education of Asian Students.’ There were presentations on case studies and comparative research outcomes of Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore regarding the relevance between youth employment and an increase in the number of singles, followed by discussions.

## Regular Exchanges with Shanghai Youth College of Management and International Seminar » Sep. 19 to 23, 2016



From September 19 to 23, NYPI (President Roh, Hyouk) made a visit to Shanghai Youth College of Management for the regular exchanges and attend an international seminar. As a member of WARDY, the organization has been cooperating with NYPI on a regular basis as to youth policy and the ways in which researches can be improved in both countries. The topic of seminar was ‘Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship’ and there were presentations and discussions on current status of Korean youth entrepreneurship education and facilitation measures.



# Future, Youth and Challenge Symposium

» Oct. 11, 2016



On October 11, NYPI (President Roh, Hyouk) hosted the ‘Future, Youth and Challenge Symposium.’ Shin Hye-Jin, Senior Researcher at Seoul Education Research and Information Institute delivered a presentation on ‘School Education Policy on Youth Capacity Building,’ followed by expert discussions on the topic.

# International Seminar Hosted by Institute for Social Science Studies of Universiti Putra Malaysia (ICYOUTH 2016)

» Nov. 14 to 18, 2016



From November 14 to 18, NYPI (President Roh, Hyouk) visited the Institute for Social Science Studies (IPSAS), Universiti Putra Malaysia, for regular exchanges and attend an international seminar. As a member of WARDY, IPSAS of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been cooperating with NYPI on a regular basis regarding youth related policy and research development of both countries.

During this event, NYPI participated in giving a keynote speech and presentations at the international seminar and discussed future cooperation plans for hosting the ICYOUTH seminar. NYPI also visited the Institute for Youth Research Malaysia (IYRES) and discussed signing an MOU with IYRES on joint research for academic exchange.

# 6th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium

» Nov. 18, 2016



On November 18, NYPI (President Roh, Hyouk) held the '6th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium' at the Convention Center of Seoul National University.

This event was hosted by NYPI, sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and co-organized by 13 children and youth related academic associations. Children and youth experts and students from related departments attended the symposium and shared their academic and practical interest in children and youth.

## Best Practices Presentation for Youth Nation Love Experience Educational Program » Dec. 7, 2016.



The National Youth Policy Institute held the “Best Practices Presentation for Youth Nation Love Experience Educational Program.” The presentation was hosted by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs and supervised by the National Youth Policy Institute at the War Memorial on December 7 (Wed.).

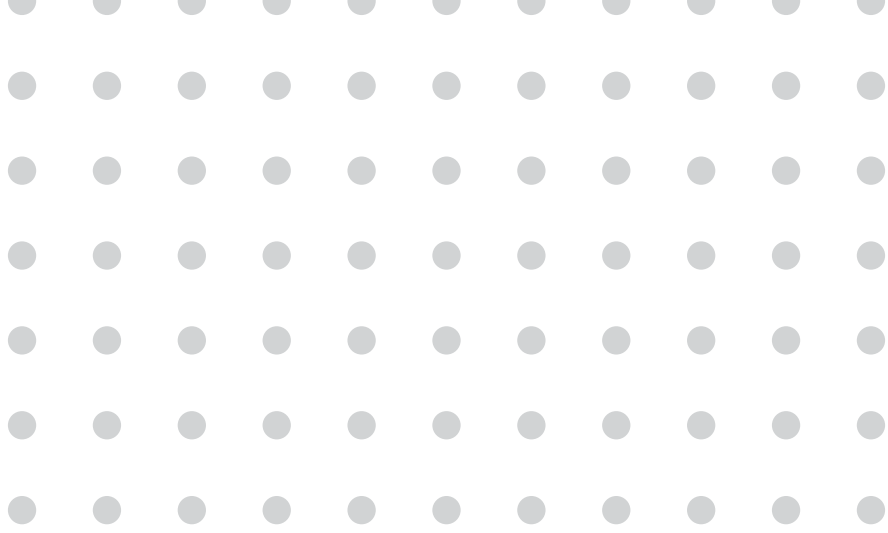
At this awards ceremony, the National Youth Policy Institute’s Presidential Prize, which recognizes 2016 institutes that operate excellent programs for Nation Love Experience Educational Program, was awarded to the Namyangju Youth Center, the Dalseong Youth Center, and the Seochon Youth Center.



## **2017 Research Plan**

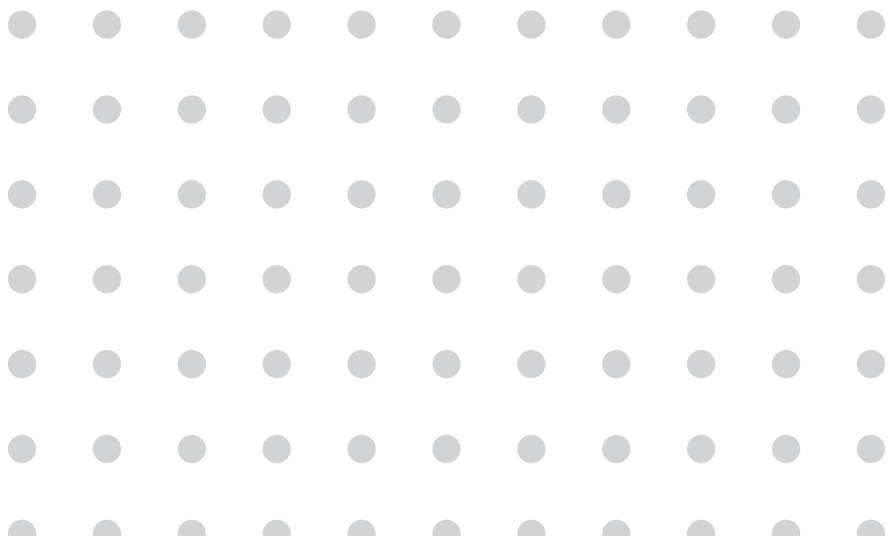
1. Youth Activities & Participations  
Research Office
2. Youth Protection & Welfare Research  
Office
3. Youth Independence & Competencies  
Research Office
4. Statistics & Basics Research Office





# 01

## **Youth Activities & Participations Research Office**





#### ◆ Research on Development of Community Participation Model for Youth

- Despite the expectation of various effects of the youth community participation program, youth participation in the community is only sporadically operated in the field. Further, the value and operation method have not been sufficiently studied, leading to lack of systematic policy support. As a result, it is necessary to suggest the practical direction for youth participation in the community and develop a practical management model that can be applicable and operated in the field.
- The purpose of this study is to develop and share the ‘Community Participation Model for Youth’, which can be directly connected to youth participation in the field through close field communication and cooperation.

#### ◆ Research on Stimulation of Youth Activities for Greater Global Citizenship

- Global citizenship education is being highlighted as a new paradigm in the global education discourse. Global citizenship education should target all youth as a subject to help transform the status quo into a just and sustainable world, and should present youth activities to execute this.
- The purpose of this study is to establish the concept of ‘Global Citizen Education for All’ by reflecting the various situations and realities of Korean youth and to present the goals and contents of youth activities for cultivating global citizenship.

#### ◆ Research on Support to Secure Public Interests of Youth Training Facilities and Activate their Operation

- Youth training facilities need to strengthen their public roles by reflecting social trends and demands such as connection with school education, network with regional resources, and utilization of various local resources. The scope should reach beyond the traditional training activities and operations centered on program operation within facilities.
- The purpose of this study is to generate policy measures to secure public interests of youth training facilities and activate their operation by reflecting the recent social and policy needs of youth activities.

#### ◆ Research on Actual Condition of Participation in Youth Activity IV

- In addition to the creative experience activities and the free semester system, social interest in sports club activities, career experiences, weekend activities, and work experience activities have been increasing in recent years. In that sense, it is necessary to understand the effects of such activities and current policy accomplishments on young people’s lives.  
The purpose of this study is not only to provide basic data on the policy development for youth



activities through the periodic survey on the actual participation status of youth activities, but also to suggest and analyze policy measures for stimulating participation in youth activities through status of youth activities.

#### ◆ Research on Indicator Development and Community Development Projects for Happy Youth in the Community V

- In order to effectively realize the goal of creating a “Happy Youth Village” as a happy community for youth, the community must first establish cooperation and networks among relevant organizations and maintain cooperative partnerships with residents and youths. As various projects are planned and implemented, it is important to create an atmosphere where youth can voluntarily and proactively participate in activities.
- In 2017, which is the fifth year of this study, several goals were projected. First, based on the study results of the last four years, the ‘Development and Evaluation of a Special Model for Youth Happiness Village’ is studied. Second, practical management models and application plans reflecting local characteristics are presented. Finally, when the 6th Youth Basic Plan (2018~2022) is released, opportunities to extend the youth-oriented “Youth Family Friendly Village” or “Youth Family Happiness Village” policies on a regional basis around the country are created.





02

**Youth Protection &  
Welfare Research Office**



## ◆ Assessment of Youth Protection Policies and Research on Improvement Measures

- For a more effective implementation of youth protection policies experienced by youth in real life, improvement measures need to be derived by examining potentially harmful environments that youths can fall into along with the effectiveness of the policies to deal with such environments.
- The research intends to systematically assess various youth protection policies currently implemented, thus presenting a direction for future improvement in an effort to mitigate harmful environments or policy consumers, and to provide a healthier and more conscientious environment for youth in a rapidly changing social environment.

## ◆ Measures to Activate Corporate Social Contribution Activities for Children and Youth

- Institutes for children and youth may experience conflicting objectives from corporates, hands-on staff at relevant institutes and from the children and youth recipients. Programs suitable for the age of recipients need to be developed. Targeted programs, rather than large-scale and one-time events, are recommended as social contribution activities are rarely performed in consideration of the unique characteristics of recipients or institutes.
- This research intends to assemble, arrange and analyze social contribution activities by domestic corporates based on several key factors. The content of corporate social contribution activities that are made available and arranged in children's and youth areas are considered. Matters that need to be supplemented in such areas are presented through a comprehensive review of a series processes from recipient selection and support to follow-up management. Programs suitable for respective characteristics and goals are developed.

## ◆ Assessment of Youth Protection Policies and Research on Improvement Measures

- For a more effective implementation of youth protection policies experienced by youth in real life, improvement measures need to be derived by examining potentially harmful environments that youths can fall into in real life along with the effectiveness of the policies to deal with such environments.
- The research intends to systematically assess various youth protection policies being currently implemented, thus presenting a direction for future improvement in an effort to mitigate harmful environments, policy consumers, and provide a healthier and more conscientious environment for youth in a rapidly changing social environment.

### ◆ Research on Measures Tailored to Specific Types of Juvenile Cyber Delinquency

- The media has a considerable effect on youth socialization and the formation of their view of the world and their egos. The rapid expansion of the new media and ICT escalates juvenile cyber delinquency (e.g. addiction, cyber bullying, sexting, gambling).
- The research intends to derive measures tailored to specific types of juvenile cyber delinquency for the purpose of maximizing positive aspects of media. These features include participation, communication, education/information and reducing juvenile cyber delinquency.

### ◆ Research on Model Development for the Establishment and Management of an Integrated Gateway for the Children, Youth and Family Protection

- The current difference among government departments, providers and applicable acts leads to a disparity in service levels. Those in need of support cannot receive appropriate services since various similar services are provided for the same recipients while no adequate services are provided for some would-be recipients. Moreover, the direction, quality and quantity of services differ depending on the gateway to services. Consequently, there is an urgent need of the establishment of an integrated gateway that helps provide optimal services aimed at diverse and quality services, irrespective of the gateway.
- The research aims to analyze the content of the children, youth and family protection services in the existing departments and efficiently connect and integrate gateways to services. The objective is to seek the measures necessary to provide optimal services that children, youth and families need.

### ◆ Research on Measures to Support Overseas Korean Residents as a Strategy to Develop Future-Oriented Human Resources III

- The globalization age provides limitless competition that expands over national borders. The formation of networks through the utilization of overseas human resources is an important factor in strengthening the national competitiveness. However, the national identity among overseas Koreans has been declining compared to that of first generation overseas Koreans. Consequently, overseas Korean youth's attention and participation in Korean communities are expected to become a major challenge in forming Korean community networks in the future.
- The research intends to seek a policy direction for developing future-oriented human resources that will contribute to the development of Korean communities. The direction will be formulated based on basic current state findings on overseas Korean youth, and relevant policies which include educational support for maintaining the national identity and the establishment of networks among overseas Korean youth or domestic Korean youth.

## ◆ Research on Measures Tailored to Transition Processes of Out-of-School Youth II

- Quantitative analysis of out-of-school youth is useful in assessing the size and characteristics of policy targets and classifying transition processes of policy targets. Nonetheless, this analysis has limitations in identifying and analyzing detailed objectives according to various transition processes. While there is a growing interest in policies for out-of-school students and the government is establishing support measures and strengthening policy support, the effectiveness of the relevant policies needs to be examined.
- The research intends to suggest integrated support policies that are individually tailored for mainly out-of-school youth. These suggestions shall be based on the 2016 analysis of the objectives of out-of-school youth according to transition processes and a continuing assessment of the actual conditions of community resources and services support in residential districts.



# 03

**Youth Independence &  
Competencies Research Office**



## ◆ Research on the Actual Conditions of and Supportive Measures for the Social Activities of Youth in Their 20's

- Understanding youth's social activities is important as a basis for the future, when the youth can resolve problems ahead of them and youth's rights and welfare can be expanded.
- The research intends to introduce the necessity and importance of youth's social activities and suggest supportive measures through the analysis of actual conditions of youth's social activities, thus stimulating the promotion of youth's social participation.

## ◆ Research on the Actual Social and Economic Conditions for Youth and Policy Measures II

- While various environments surrounding youth are changing rapidly with changes expected to have a considerable effect on youth's lives, there is no sufficient data to accurately diagnose such changes and the impact thereof. In addition, in order to establish policies aiming to solve expanding youth-related problems, there needs to be an understanding of the characteristics of the youth generation, along with an awareness of events and phenomena experienced throughout life.
- This research intends to develop key indicators for appraising overall youth living and conduct representative surveys which help evaluate the actual overall conditions of employment and economic life as well as satisfaction with life, happiness, education, sense of value, physical and mental health, dwelling, marriage, upbringing, birth and cultural life. project This research will also project milestone dates for preparing comprehensive measures for the overall youth generation, thus analyzing factors causing various social and economic changes that affect youth's lives and deriving a policy direction and tasks from a mid-and-long-term view.

## ◆ Measurement of Youth Capacity Index and International Comparative Research IV

- For promoting policies of an education system in which the youth who would determine the future of our society can be ensured a healthy growth and the youth can develop the cognitive and affective capacity to adapt to a fast-changing environment in the future, our society must identify both the factors of youth's potential and skills to be built up along with the policies and institutional strategies that will help foster development.
- To that end, the research includes a domestic survey and analysis that measures the actual state of Korean youth's multifaceted capacity as of 2017. For example, the ICCS 2016 international comparative survey in which a time series analysis using the same survey of 2009 and comparative analysis among countries are conducted. Consequently, the following factors will be measured and compared: youth potential by area, youth age, time series, and case studies among other countries.



The research is expected to present scientific grounds for the results of multidimensional analysis of the actual Korean youth's capacity

#### ◆ International Comparative Analysis of Career Experience Activities of Youth in Asia II

- Korea provides youth with more career experience activities and is praised for better results of developing youth potential than other Asian nations. This enables Korea to present a benchmark model for Asian countries for the future. Therefore, Korea needs to prepare a basis to actively lead the expansion of career education throughout Asia through ODA projects and international cooperative projects.
- The research intends to compare the current condition of Korean youth's career experience activities and those of other Asian countries, thus presenting a direction for Korean policies on career experience activities in the future.





# 04

**Statistics &  
Basics Research Office**



## ◆ Longitudinal Survey on Multicultural Youth and Research on Policy Measures IV

- In order to prepare a rational policy direction and specific measures that reflect objective research on various developmental aspects of the multicultural youth group and objectives according to developmental characteristics, a policy direction for Korean multicultural youth must be established in preparation for the future by integrating past results of domestic research and surveys and earlier domestic policies.
- To that end, the research intends to prepare a basis for academic research on multicultural youth and families along with scientific grounds for the establishment and promotion of policies. The research shall also establish a direction for support policies for multicultural youth and specific support policies, based on results of longitudinal surveys on multicultural youth and their mothers and analysis of current policy conditions.

## ◆ Research on the Implementation of International Agreements on Rights of Children and Youth – 2017 Actual Conditions of the Human Rights of Children and Youth in Korea

- It is recommended that the criteria used for developing policies that promote greater human rights of children and youth and improve its environment should be collected by systematically identifying changing aspects and actual conditions in Korea in accordance with the human rights index for children and youth based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It is also recommended that a systematic statistics collection system and a human rights index in relation to the human rights of children and youth should be prepared for continuing assessments aimed at further promoting children and youth's human rights
- This study intends to establish actual conditions and changing aspects in relation to the human rights of children and youth for deriving the implications of related policies. This study also intends to find the extent of implementation of recommendations from international organizations along with changing and advancing aspects of the human rights landscape. It will contribute to develop tasks for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The study will compile and analyze basic data needed to document country reports and produce ongoing data of actual conditions of human rights that helps identify the progress of actual conditions of children and youth's human rights in Korea,. The findings will become a basis to suggest policy tasks for the greater advancement of human rights.

## ◆ Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) VIII

- Longitudinal data that surveys the same sample must be established to determine the growth and development process children and youth in Korea undergo. The data should also help classify various problems they experience in the process and the factors thereof.
- The purpose of the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs), which supplies state-recognized statistics (no. 40202), is to provide basic data for related academic research and policy development by comprehensively pinpointing various aspects of Korean children and youth over a period of eight years (2010-2017).
- In 2017, the last year of the project, the data from the 1st to 7th surveys will be open to the public and a symposium will be held. The results of the seven-year research will be arranged and analyzed in respective areas. Based on the findings, expert workshops will be held and the final project report will be published.

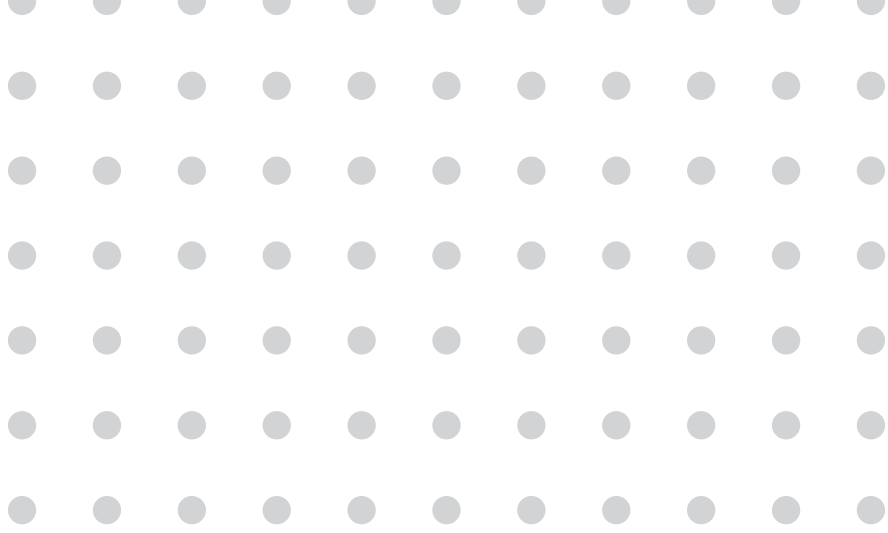


# Appendices

1. Organization Chart
2. List of Research Staff
3. Publications
4. List of Conferences (2016)
5. List of Research Projects (2010~2016)

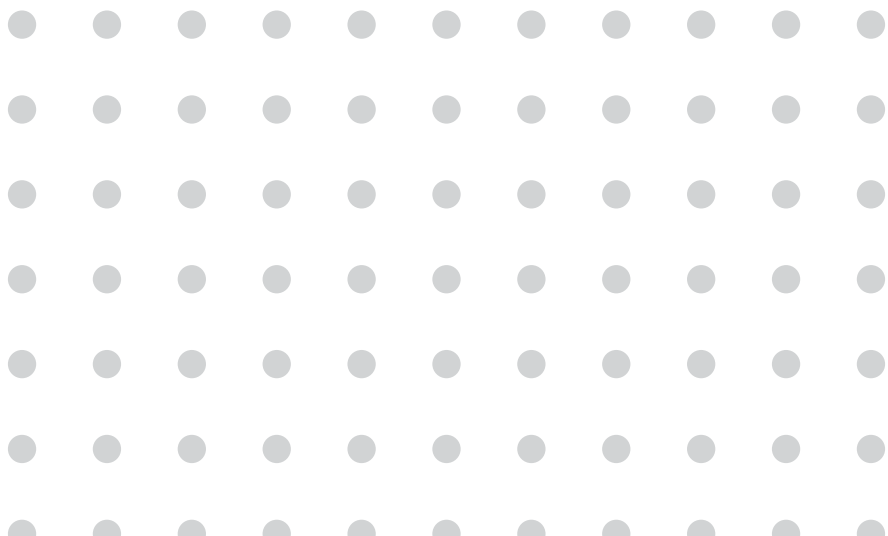


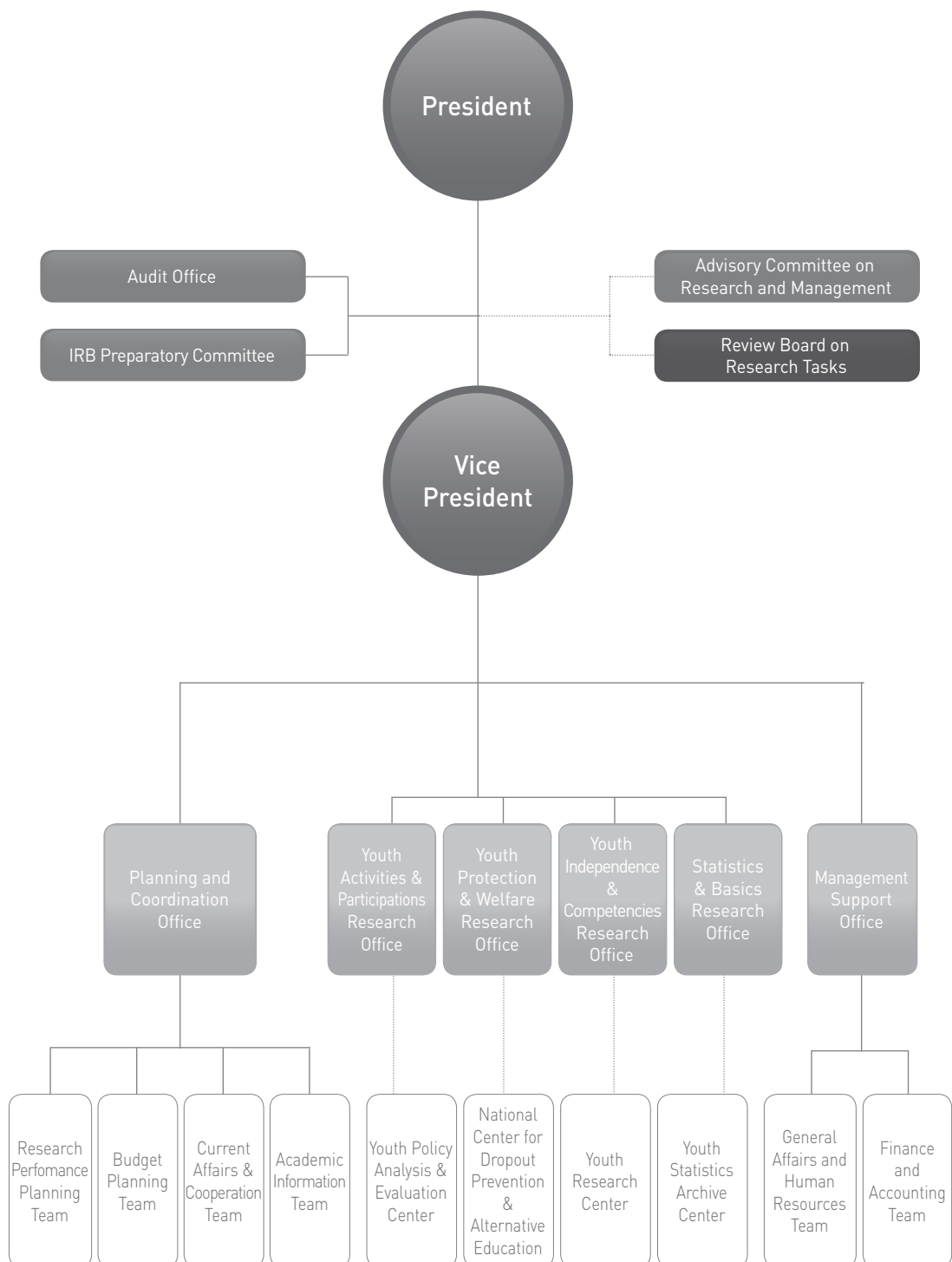




# 01

## Organization Chart





#### ◆ Youth Activities & Participations Research Office

1. Youth activities promotion related research
2. Youth participation related research
3. Global (international exchange etc.), multiculture related research
4. Activation of training facility and organization related research
5. Health and sports related research
6. Culture, art, club, informatization related research
7. Activities and participation related policy issue countermeasure research
8. Other activities and participation related research

#### ◆ Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office

1. Survival, development, safety and health related research
2. Abused, missing and violence etc. protection related research
3. Welfare and rights related research
4. Poverty and family in crisis etc. establishment social safety net related research
5. Foster care, family protection and adoption related research
6. Children in crisis, youth protection and self-support related research
7. Protection and welfare related organization and facility related research
8. Social environment (beneficial environment & harmful environment) related research
9. Convention of the Rights of the Child implementation related research
10. Protection and welfare related policy issue countermeasure related research <new>
11. Other protection and welfare related research

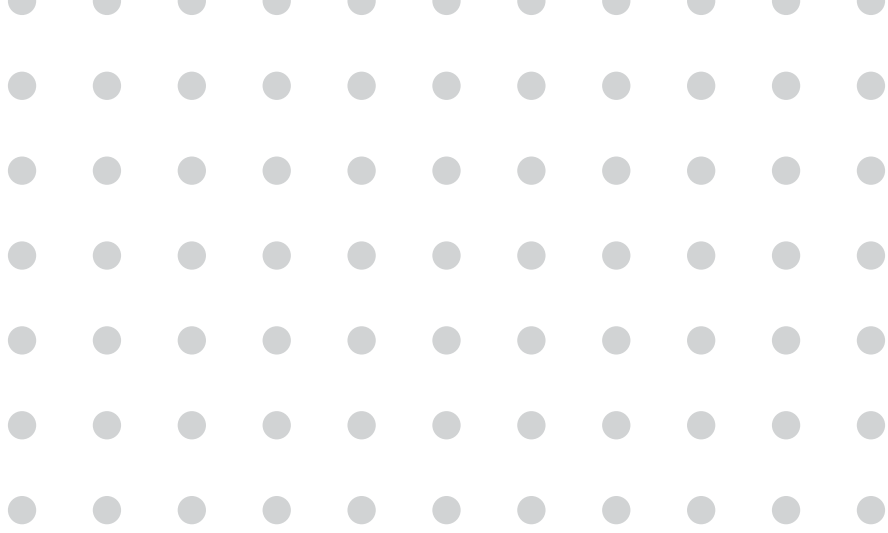
#### ◆ Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office

1. Independence and competence development related research
2. Employment, business start-up, career counselling related research
3. Youth living conditions and policy development related research
4. Youth-Related Research
5. Operation of the Youth Research Center
6. Independence and competency related policy issue countermeasure related research
7. Other independence and competency related research

#### ◆ Statistics & Basics Research Office

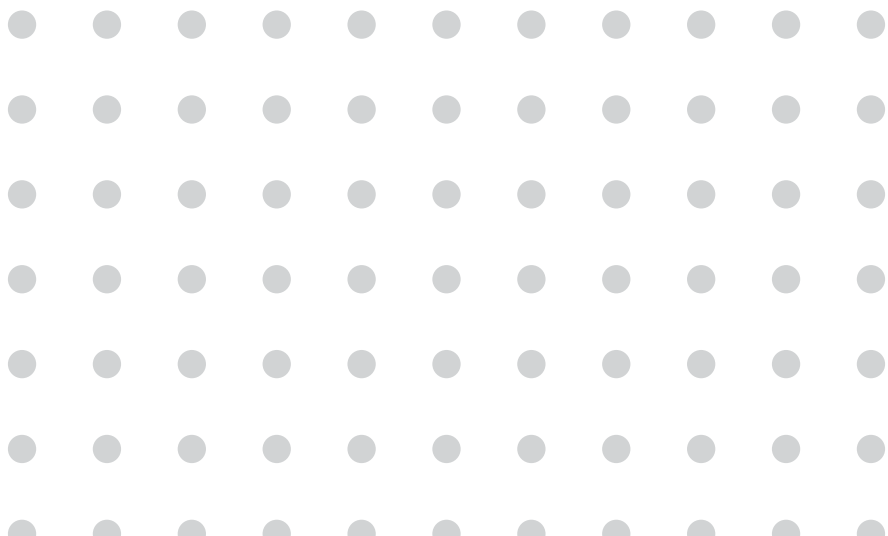
1. Panel survey research
2. Index survey research
3. Policy evaluation research
4. Program evaluation research
5. Facility and institution evaluation research
6. International exchange related research
7. Statistical research support
8. National statistics management and other national statistics related task
9. Operation of the Center of Youth Statistics Archive
10. NYPI total research and other statistics and basic research related task





# 02

## List of Research Staff

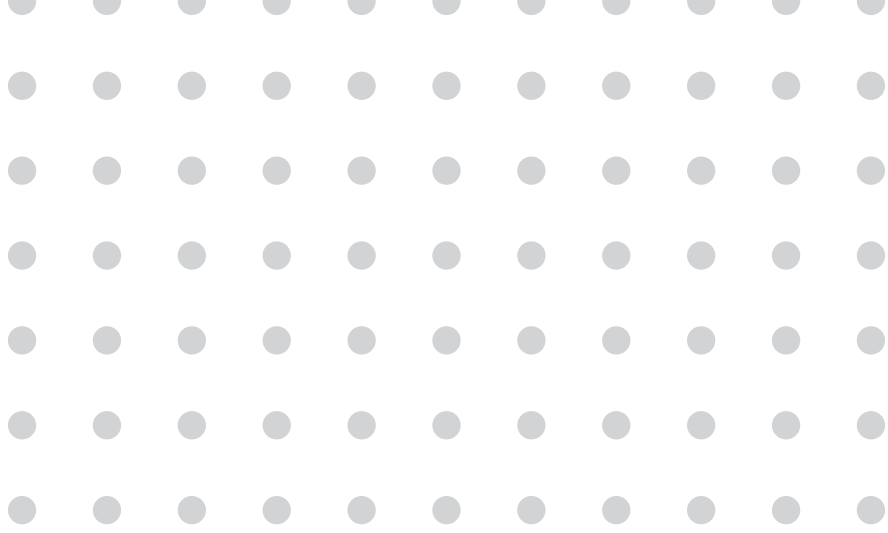


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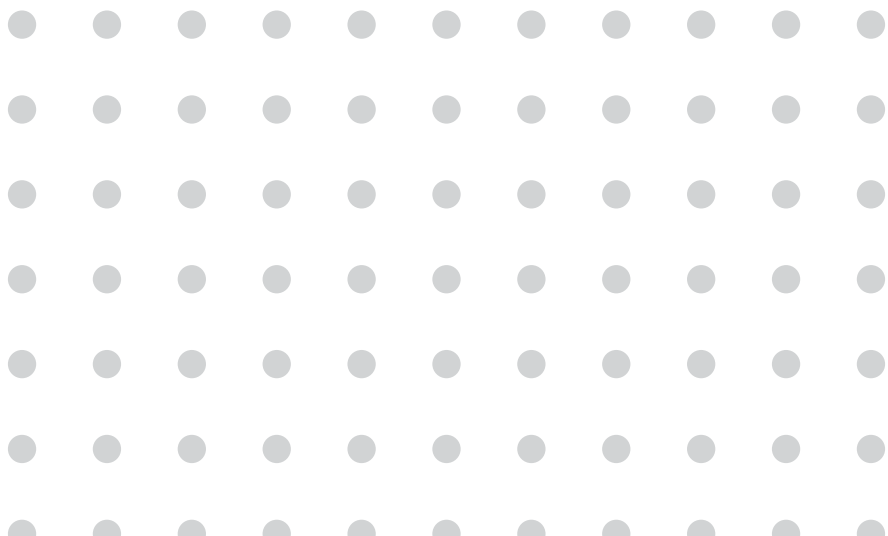
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Associate Research Fellow, Youth Activities & Participations Research Office	Choi, Jeong-Won	Ph.D. in Sociology	Distributive justice, Quantitative and comparative research methods, Economic attitudes and social psychology	doccjw@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	Bai, Sang-Youl	Ph.D. in Journalism	Medial framing, online and global communication, immigrated youth, multi-cultural family	drbai@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Protection & Welfare Research Office	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, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Sung, Eun-Mo	Ph.D. in Education Technology	Educational technology, design of educational programs	emsung@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Kim, Jung-Sook	Ph.D. in Education	School to work, youth policy, qualitative research	jskim@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Youth Independence & Competencies Research Office	Lee, Yoon-Joo	Social Studies Education	Political Education, Citizenship Education, Youth Participation	yjlee@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Basics Research Office	Kang, Kyung-Kuen	Ph.D. in Education	Work oriented education, vocational education	kang@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Basics Research Office	Youn, Min-Jong	Ph.D. in Education	Research on youth and social inequality	myoun@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Basics Research Office	Choi, Yong-Hwan	Ph.D. in Public Administration	Youth policy, Policy Analysis with Econometric Models	cyh77@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Basics Research Office	Ha, Hyung-Serk	Ph.D. in Economics	Applied Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics	hsha@nypi.re.kr
Associate Research Fellow, Statistics & Basics Research Office	Jung, Eun-Jin	Ph.D. in Business and Technology Management	Youth participation, youth policy, youth creativity and happiness, youth relationship quality and conflict	eunjin@nypi.re.kr





# 03

## Publications



# Publications in 2016



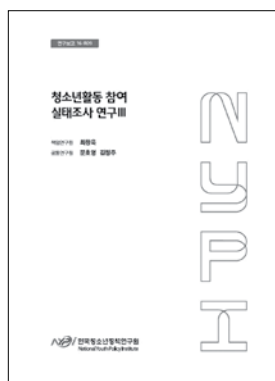
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

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



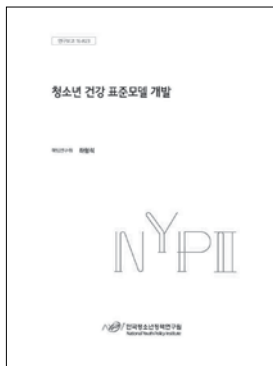
## ◆ Studies on Korean Youth

A collection of research abstracts on Korean youth written in English



## ◆ Basic Research Report

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



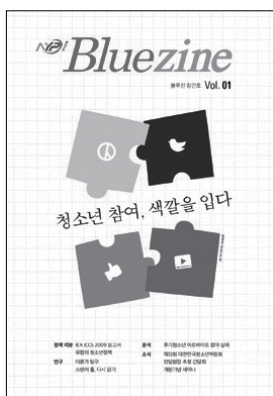
#### ◆ Occasional Research Report

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



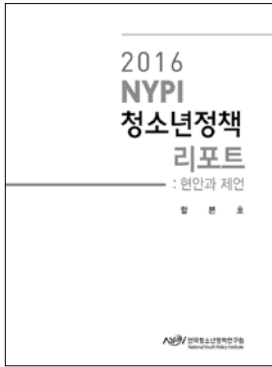
#### ◆ Commissioned Research Report

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



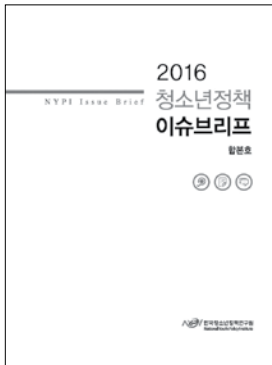
#### ◆ NYPI Bluezine

The collection is a publication aiming to provide experts and general readers easy access to research results of the National Youth Policy Institute.



#### ◆ 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.



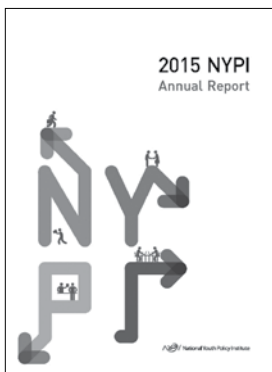
#### ◆ Youth Policy Issue Brief

A summary of various youth policy issues in connection with research.



#### ◆ 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 2016 NYPI studies.



#### ◆ NYPI Annual Report

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



#### ◆ NYPI Newsletter

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



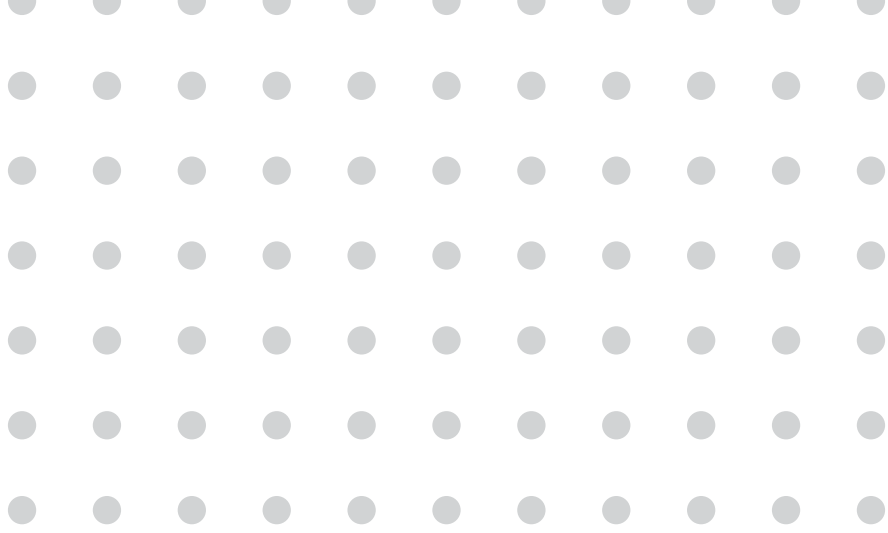
#### ◆ NYPI English Newsletter

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

#### ◆ NYPI International Youth Trend Report(Online)

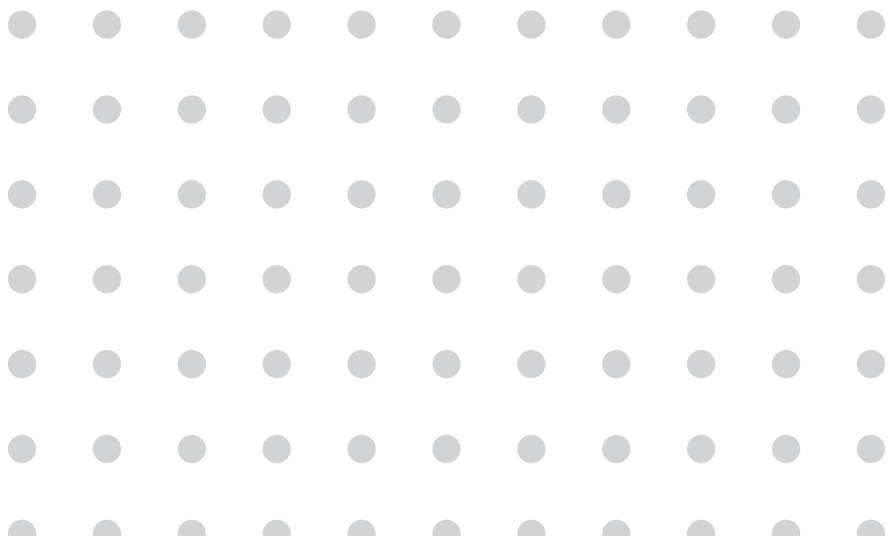
This quarterly report presents youth-related issues in the following five countries : U.S.A, United Kingdom, Sweden, New Zealand, Japan.





# 04

## List of Conferences (2016)



## List of Conferences (2016)

Date	Subject and Details
Feb. 18, 2016	First Youth Policy Forum
Mar. 24, 2016	The 1st 2015 Research Performance Presentation
Apr. 4, 2016	The 2nd 2015 Research Performance Presentation
May. 13, 2016	2016 Spring Conference of Youth Association
May. 16, 2016	A Colloquium on Longitudinal Survey on Multi-cultural Youth and Research on Policy Measures IV
May. 17, 2016	The 2nd Youth Policy Forum
May. 17, 2016	NYPI-IPSAS Regular Exchange and International Seminar
Jun. 10, 2016	A Colloquium on Current Status and Development Direction of Korean Culture/ Korean Schools for Korean Youth in the U.S.
Jun. 11, 2016	Co-hosted the Symposium of Korean Society for Environmental Education for the First Half of the Year and Participated in a Special Session.
Jun. 13, 2016	A Colloquium on Operation Status of Local Happiness Village and Youth-Oriented Policy Measures
Jun. 28, 2016	The 3rd Youth Policy Forum
Jun. 29, 2016	1st Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Youth Activity Forum
Jul. 22, 2016	A Forum for Operation of the Youth Happy Village Project and Policy Measures
Aug. 23, 2016	A Seminar on Problems of Child Abuse Reporting and Improvement Measures
Aug. 24, 2016	The 4th Youth Policy Forum
Aug. 25, 2016	NYPI Hosts Seminar on 'Comparisons of Social Environments in Career Path Education of Asian Students'
Sep. 19 to 23, 2016	Regular Exchanges with Shanghai Youth College of Management and International Seminar
Oct. 11, 2016	Future, Youth and Challenge Symposium
Oct. 12, 2016	The 5th Youth Policy Forum



Date	Subject and Details
Nov. 14 to 18, 2016	International Seminar Hosted by Institute for Social Science Studies of Universiti Putra Malaysia (ICYOUTH 2016)
Nov. 18, 2016	6th Korea Children and Youth Panel Symposium
Nov. 22, 2016	A Colloquium on Youth Discrimination in the Law's Blind Spot
Nov. 23, 2016	HEY STAR Future Talent Forum
Nov. 30, 2016	A Seminar on the Establishment of the 6th Basic Plan for Youth Policy
Nov. 30, 2016	A Colloquium on their Stay in Korea and Status of Education among Korean Youth in China and the Next Generation
Dec. 14, 2016	A Youth Seminar on Issues and Challenges of the Legislative Bill for the Youth Basic Law





# 05

## List of Research Projects (2010~2016)



# List of Research Projects [2010 ~ 2016]

## [2010]

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

## [2011]

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers II
- Development of a community-based Operational Model for Experience-based Creative Activity I
- A Study on Introducing Accreditation System for Youth Facilities: Focusing on Youth Centers and Youth Cultural Centers
- A Study on a Plan to Vitalize Management of Community-based Youth Study Rooms
- Analysis of Children·Youth Living Status by Family Type and Research on Countermeasures
- A Study of the New System for Statistics on Youth and Children in Korea
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-cultural Families II
- A Panel Survey on Children & Youths in Socially Disadvantaged Families and Welfare Facilities II:

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

- Mentoring Policy Alternatives for Youth Community Participation Paradigm Shift
- The Annual Report of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey 2010
- The Study on the Current Status of Korean Children's and Youth's Right I
- A Study on the Analysis and Development of the International Youth Exchange Policy
- A Study on the Development of Standardized Korea Youth Morality Test (KYMT)
- Transition from Youth to Adulthood II
- A Study on Mental Health Improvement Policy for Children and Adolescents
- International comparison and Support system study on Civic Competencies of Child and Youth in Korea

## [2012]

- Development of an Evaluation Model of Youth Activity Centers III
- Development of a Community-Based Operational Model for Experience-Based Creative Activity II
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study I
- Study on How to Link Five-Day School Days to Youth Activity Program
- Study on the Current Status of How the Young Use Social Media
- Study on How to Make Sweeping Coordination of Youth Policy in General
- International Comparative Study of Youth Life Patterns I
- Comprehensive Study on Juvenile and Adolescent Sex Protection
- A Longitudinal Study of Children and Adolescents from Multi-Cultural Families III
- A Panel Survey on Children 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 Families I
- 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 Changes I
- Late Adolescent Life and Awareness Survey and Study II
- A Study on the Systemization of Policy Concerning Youth Activities
- A Study for Adolescent's Suicide Prevention Policy
- A Study on Social Cohesion Policy for North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea
- Youth Part-time Employment and Work-related Experience Survey I

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

## [2014]

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

## [2015]

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

## [2016]

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

- Study on the support for overseas youths as part of a future talent development strategy II
- Customized countermeasures for the courses out of school youth I
- Korean children and youth panel survey VII
- International comparison study on career experience activity of asian youth I
- Measurement of youth competency index and international comparison study III : IEA ICCS 2016