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# Abstract

This study is a follow-up study (2021 study) of the study conducted in 2020, “Analysis of Policy Effect of Gyeonggi-do Youth Basic Income -Comparison of Pre- and Post-Investigation-, 2020”. This is similar. This 2021 study aims to examine the policy effect of the Gyeonggi-do youth basic income payment project (period: April 1, 2020 to March 29, 2020). The first quarter of 2021) was compared.

The contents of this study mainly contain the results of quantitative analysis, and the quantitative analysis takes a method of comparing the experimental group and the comparison group. However, unlike the 2019 and 2020 studies, this study diversified the comparative group for the experimental group into three groups, not limited to only 24-year-olds living outside Gyeonggi-do. That is, the groups of 24 years old living outside Gyeonggi-do and 21~23 years old and 26~28 years old living in Gyeonggi-do were established.

The experimental-comparative group survey comparison is designed to compare and analyze whether there is a significant difference between the youth receiving the youth basic income and those who do not. The sample design was designed in the same way as in 2019. In the first quarter of 2020, among the applicants for basic income for youth, 40,959 respondents in the experimental group were finally surveyed, and 14,083 in the post-survey. As for the comparison group, the pre-survey 5,216 people and the post-survey 2,369 of the 24-year-old youth residing outside of Gyeonggi-do were 5,214 of the newly surveyed Gyeonggi-do youth aged 21~23 years old, the 2,368 post-inspection, and the Gyeonggi-do survey. For young people aged 26 to 28, 5,166 people were surveyed in the preliminary survey and 2,540 people in the post survey were surveyed.

The quantitative survey of this study took the method of distributing structured questionnaires to the study subjects to the experimental and comparative groups. The contents of the questionnaire were made to be the same as for the pre- and post-survey except for the adjustment part according to the time difference, so that panel data could be constructed. This is the same as in previous studies.

Quantitative research presented the results of T-test and double-difference analysis. The results of the T-test were specifically: ① work motive, ② unemployed recipients' will to engage in economic activities, ③ income activity, ④ self-development, ⑤ leisure time, ⑥ ratio of food expenses, ⑦ savings, ⑧ perception of economic situation, ⑨ others, legal system trust in the government, media, ⑩ overall life satisfaction, ⑪ value of one's work, ⑫ treatment of recipient's happiness or emotional factors such as depression, anxiety, and worry, ⑬ overall personal health and diet, ⑭ Time pressure in various life activities, ⑮ one's own life and future imagination, hope, optimism, resilience, etc. were shown to have a positive effect.

The results of cross-sectional regression analysis performed as a double difference method and auxiliary analysis also showed positive effects in several aspects. In comparison with 24-year-olds living outside Gyeonggi-do, positive effects in happiness, satisfaction, value, healthy living, health level, exercise frequency, diet, trust, dream-capital, imagination, hope, optimism, and resilience are representative. In comparison with young people aged 21-23 and 26-28 years old living in Gyeonggi-do, happiness and healthy life were common items, and compared with 21~23 years old, attitude toward symptoms, lack of time for housework and leisure, and in comparison with 26 ~28 years old, it was positive in perception of basic income, dream-capital, working hours, lack of self-development/study/exercise time and leisure, and expenditure on self-development/education.

As a result of cross-sectional analysis of post-mortem group comparison, happiness, healthy life, trust, gender awareness, right to self-determination, influence on others in the decision-making process, egalitarian society perception, universal welfare, attitude toward tax increase, perception of basic income, dream - There were also positive effects in capital, self-development expenses/education expenses, etc.

Combining these quantitative survey results, it is judged that Gyeonggi-do Youth Basic Income exerts a positive effect on youth beneficiaries in various aspects.