



Analysis on the Policy Effects of Youth Basic Income in Gyeonggi Province(II) : Comparison of Ante and Post Survey

This study is a follow-up study (2020 study) of a study conducted in 2019, 《Analysis of Policy Effects of Youth Basic Income in Gyeonggi-do: Comparison of Pre and Post Surveys, 2019》. This study sets before and after (when receiving and using youth basic income four times) starting on April 1, when the Gyeonggi-do Youth Basic Income Project was conducted, and before and after receiving and using youth basic income. We considered what changes were made to the people.

This study is largely composed of quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis. For quantitative analysis, t-test and double difference analysis (DID) were applied. In the case of qualitative analysis, individual interviews and FGI subjects were grouped in various ways according to detailed classification.

First, in the case of a quantitative survey, a structured questionnaire was distributed to young people in Gyeonggi Province (experimental group) and young people in non-Gyeonggi Province (comparative group). The content of the questionnaire in the questionnaire was made to be the same as the pre- and post-review except for the adjustment according to the difference in time point, so that the panel data could

be constructed. Among the young adults living in Gyeonggi-do, 11,335 people who responded to both the pre- and post-youth basic income surveys were organized into the experimental group, and 800 of the young people living outside Gyeonggi-do were selected as the comparative group and pre- and post-tests were conducted. Happiness, health and diet, perception and attitude, economic activity, dream-capital, etc. were largely set as the categories of analysis.

The results of the quantitative survey's T-test show the positive effects of Gyeonggi-do youth basic income in several aspects as follows.

First, the overall level of well-being of young people improves; Second, i) young people in Gyeonggi Province have a statistically significant increase in working hours per week compared to young people in other regions; ii) In the change of expenditure items, income increased in both the experimental group and the comparative group, but in the case of the experimental group receiving basic income for youth in Gyeonggi-do, dependence on pocket money decreased, and expenditure on social and leisure activities increased; Third, both the experimental group in Gyeonggi-do and the comparative group outside of Gyeonggi-do felt that their economic situation was “unstable” on average, but the follow-up survey recognized that their economic activities improved in the case of the Gyeonggi youth group; Fourth, in perceptions and attitudes, the youth group in Gyeonggi Province showed a significant change. Statistically significant increase in trust in laws and institutions, trust in politicians and the media after receiving basic income; Fifth, the dream-capital level of youth in Gyeonggi Province is generally high.

The results of the difference-in-difference(DID) analysis of the quantitative survey also show that Gyeonggi-do youth basic income had

a positive effect in most of the items.

First, enhancing the happiness of young people; Second, the correlation between mental health, exercise frequency, good diet and positive (+); Third, increase trust, gender awareness, and equal social awareness in terms of awareness and attitude; Fourth, in relation to dream-capital, be aware in all areas such as imagination, hope, optimism, and resilience; Fifth, in the case of economic activity, the working hours of economic activity participants secured a positive (+) correlation when other variables were controlled; Sixth, for lack of time and spare time, excluding sleep time, meal time, housework time, time spent with family, self-development/learning/exercise time, fellowship and leisure time, social activity and volunteer time, etc. Reduced time shortages and increased margins in various areas of social activity; Seventh, in the case of expenditure, the expenditure used for self-development/ education expenditures significantly increased.

The qualitative survey was conducted only for youth in Gyeonggi Province, and it was targeted to those who received all four basic income for youth in Gyeonggi Province. The qualitative survey consisted of individual interviews and focus group interviews (FGI), and a semi-structured questionnaire was used. There were 42 participants in the study who participated in individual interviews and focus group interviews.

Through a qualitative survey, this study aimed to grasp the application and supply of basic income for youth in Gyeonggi-do, awareness and consumption of youth basic income, life of youth, understanding of basic income, and future basic income and changes in life. Through a qualitative survey, youth basic income recipients expressed their intentions as follows.

First, it raises a number of in-depth questions about the meaning

of “youth” and “basic” in the youth basic income policy; Second, it shows how the youth basic income, even though it was not enough, helped in the lives of the study participants, and how the salary lacking enough made them to recognize the gap between the 'basic' income; Third, it is suggested that there is a problem that temporary salary makes planned consumption impossible. Nevertheless, it shows the meaning of local money-based pay, and the meaning of research participants replacing their consumption with local economy activation and rediscovering the region through local currency-based pay; Fourth, it shows how young people, which means the green generation in the dictionary sense, are perceived by the study participants; Fifth, strong feeling of Korean society as a highly competitive and unequal society; Sixth, he was aware of the unconditionality, universality, and sufficiency of basic income, and expects that basic income will contribute to creating a society where opportunities and challenges are possible. At the same time, they are concerned about basic income; Seventh, it has been suggested that basic income at a sufficient level has the potential to drive changes in life.

In conclusion, it can be said that Gyeonggi-do youth basic income exerts a positive effect on youth recipients in various aspects, both in quantitative and qualitative surveys, in light of the recipients' experiences over the past year.

Keyword

Basic Youth Income, Policy Evaluation,