

## The Gyeonggi Youth Basic Income

This research was conducted in 2020 as a follow-up to "Analysis of the Effects of the Youth Basic Income Policy in Gyeonggi Province: Comparison of the Ex-Ante and Ex-Post Surveys" (2019). This study included both quantitative and qualitative analyses using the following methods: difference-in-difference, t-test for quantitative analysis; and individual interviews and focus group interviews for qualitative analysis.

The study sets up an experimental group and a comparison group for the analysis on five categories.

1. Happiness
2. Health and diet
3. Perceptions and attitudes
4. Economic activity
5. Dream-capital

The analysis revealed that the overall level of well-being of young people receiving YBI increased and all indices improved. Even though the experimental group relied less on the allowance, they felt their economic situation better than before. They were happier, having positive attitudinal changes, and had an overall high level of dream capital.

Qualitative research was conducted to understand people's application and acceptance of YBI in Gyeonggi Province, about their perceptions and consumption of YBI. The research aimed at understanding basic income, and how basic income can cause life changes in the future. The qualitative study was conducted only among 24-year-olds living in Gyeonggi Province. Payment for four rounds of Gyeonggi YBI is a total of 1 million won.

The survey also collected some feedbacks of some recipients of the YBI

First, participants asked several questions about the meaning of the terms "youth" and "basic" in the YBI policy.

Second, they described how YBI helps them, albeit inadequately, and how they perceive the gap between inadequate benefits and "basic" income.

Third, they point out that YBI's temporary payments do not allow recipients to plan and use the money properly. However, they saw it as meaningful because they could rediscover the area and contribute to the development of the local economy by using the local currency that paid by basic income.

Fourth, they related how youth, referred to as the "green age" in Korean, was perceived by the participants

Fifth, they saw Korea as a highly competitive and unequal society.

Sixth, they were fully aware of the unconditional, universal, and sufficient nature of basic income and expected it to create a society where they would have the opportunity to start over and try new things without fear of failure - although some also raised concerns about basic income. Seventh, they see the prospect of an adequate level of basic income as bringing positive change to their lives.

Summary by Xianwen Huang