

Kim&Byun, 2023

Volume 5, pp. 80-95

Received: 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023

Revised: 28<sup>th</sup> August 2023

Accepted: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2023

Date of Publication: 7<sup>th</sup> November 2023

This paper can be cited as: Kim, H. S. & Byun, D. Y. (2023). Effect of Self-Esteem on Young Single-Person Households on the Will to be Independent. *Socialis Series in Social Science*, 5, 80-95.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/> or send a letter to

Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

## **EFFECT OF SELF-ESTEEM ON YOUNG SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ON THE WILL TO BE INDEPENDENT**

**Hyun-Su Kim**

*Research Professor, University Sharing Cooperation Center, Tech University of Korea, Siheung-si Gyeonggi-do, South Korea*

*Ph.D. Student, Department of Social Welfare Konkuk University Glocal Campus, Chungju-si Chungcheongbuk-do, South Korea*

[rlfahs12@naver.com](mailto:rlfahs12@naver.com)

**Doo-Young Byun**

*Ph.D., Adjunct professor of Department of Social Welfare Konkuk University Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul, South Korea*

[dy20dy@hanmail.net](mailto:dy20dy@hanmail.net)

---

### **Abstract**

*The proportion of young adults living in single-person households in South Korea has been rapidly increasing in recent years. In particular, the economic and social independence of young adults in these households is crucial. To prevent issues such as extreme choices and crime, as well as to address the difficulties they face, it is necessary to allocate budgets, introduce appropriate policies, and implement initiatives in line with the current trend. These measures need to be implemented. This study aimed to examine the influence of self-esteem on the independence of young single-person households and to investigate the extent to which social support affects the relationship between self-esteem and independence.*

## **Keywords**

Young People, Single-Person Households, Self-Esteem, Social Support

---

## **1. Introduction**

In South Korea, stress caused by poverty, career anxiety, and interpersonal relationships is expanding to depression and burnout, resulting in a growing number of young single-person households that can have negative consequences such as suicide and crime. (Youth Policy Planning Officers, 2023) The purpose of this study is to understand the effect of self-esteem on the willingness of young single-person households in South Korea, focusing on the effect of social support. And it is to propose policy implications according to the research results.

In South Korea, young people are defined as ~~the~~ generation M (millennial generation) born between 1980 and 1994 and ~~the~~ generation Z born between 1995 and 2010 as the so-called Generation MZ. (McCrindle et. al., 2023)

According to a press release by the (Youth Policy Planning Officers, 2023), single-person young households accounted for 22.6% of young households in 2022. Looking at the specific types of households, 53.3% of households were composed of parents and unmarried young people, The number of single-person households for young people, which has been on the rise recently, was 22.6%, followed by 7.2% for young couples and 6.0% for young couples and children. Single youth households are never a small proportion.

Young single-person households are vulnerable in terms of housing, health, relationships, and cost of living, and the rate of depression and suicidal thoughts was also higher than that of all young people, and the rate of having families to contact when depressed or stressed was low. (Cheong, 2022) There are various tasks for the government to solve to improve the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet.

## **2. Literature Review**

In the literature review, we tried to examine prior studies related to the "will of young single-person households to stand on their own feet," but we looked at previous studies that contributed academically to the "independence of young single-person households" because there were no prior research data. Previous research data were selected only from data from the last five years.

According to a study by Kim and Lee (2023) that conducted an average of 26 hours of in-depth interviews with 12 young men and women per person, single-person households have continued to grow through their own lives. Leaving their existing family members, they have continued to grow by adapting to a newly changed independent life and experiencing both sides of freedom. Two-sidedness to freedom refers to the part of a free life from parents and difficult parts such as loneliness alone or physical and mental health care ~~of oneself~~. However, just as each person has different characteristics and circumstances, it was found that society wants to pay a wide and diverse attention to young people in single-person households who are making overall development.

In addition, according to a study by Kim (2019), the factors affecting the housing poverty of young households were analyzed, 33.1% of housing-poor households did not meet the minimum housing standard or were burdened with housing costs. The results related to meeting the minimum housing standard according to the residential area were less likely to fall short of the minimum housing standard as they lived in large cities. As a result of analyzing factors affecting whether young households are subject to excessive housing costs, it was found that whether low-income single-person households, current income and whether they live in large cities have an effect. Finally, as a result of analyzing the factors affecting whether young households are subject to housing poverty, gender, the number of years of education, the presence of low-income single-person households, current income, and whether they live in large cities have a significant impact.

According to a study by Kim and Kang (2020), the average monthly total living cost of young single-person households was the lowest compared to other young households, and the expenditure on income was high, confirming that there was insufficient preparation for the crisis or the future. In particular, policies such as reduction and subsidy support for items that are increasingly burdened with education, transportation, communication, and financial costs, in addition to traditional housing costs, need to be proposed.

The referenced literature can be seen as a meaningful study by presenting the current status of young single-person households and problems viewed from various aspects and providing alternatives to them. The described literature allowed a more in-depth review of the subject of this study.

### **3. Research needs and Research issues**

In conducting the study, the current status and problems of young single-person households in South Korea were mentioned as to why this study is necessary at this point, the contents to be aimed through the study were summarized, and research questions were also mentioned.

#### **3.1. The Need for Research**

While the issue of single-person households is emerging as a concern around the world, the proportion of single-person households in South Korea has recently increased rapidly (Kim, 2019). The number of young people who used to live alone due to school or work is increasing, which means that most young people in their 20s and 30s live alone. (Kang and Lee, 2016) In modern society, the social problems of young single-person households are gradually increasing. (Jeong and Oh, 2020)

Many people suffered from the unusual epidemic that hit the world, and at one point changed our lives, cutting off all societies. (Hong, 2021) COVID-19 has caused serious health, economic, and social problems around the world in various forms. (Varga, J., and Csiszárík-Kocsir, Á., 2022) In South Korea, through the social distancing policy, everyone wore masks and introduced online classes and telecommuting, minimizing conversations and meetings with many people. (Kim, 2021) Since then, as social distancing policies have been strengthened due to the spread of COVID-19, young people, especially single-person households, have spent more time alone at home. (Jeong and Oh, 2020)

If you spend more time alone, your self-esteem decreases and your willingness to stand on your own feet decreases, which can eventually turn into a dependent life This can be proved by the fact that the number of deaths from suicide and solitary deaths in single-person households is increasing significantly every year. (South Korea Government, 2020) On top of that, as the number of single-person young households has soared, many young people in their 20s and 30s are still inexperienced in terms of economic and social independence. (Am, 2013)

For this reason, young people who live alone and do not know how to overcome various isolated environments make extreme choices, commit crimes, or eventually return to their families. (Ji, 2020)

As the increase in the number of single-person households for young people has already become a reality, budgeting, policy introduction, and project promotion are needed to prevent problems for single-person households in their 20s and 30s. (South Korea Government, 2020)

### **3.2. Purpose of Research and Research Issues**

- What is the impact of young single-person households on their self-esteem and willingness to stand on their own feet?
- What is the effect of social support of young single-person households on their willingness to stand on their own feet?
- Does the effect of self-esteem of young single-person households on their willingness to stand on their own feet differ depending on social support?

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the effect of self-esteem of young single-person households on their willingness to stand on their own feet, and to verify whether social support has a moderating effect on young single-person households' willingness to stand on their own feet and self-esteem.

## **4. Methodology**

In conducting the study, the method of selecting and recruiting samples and the research tools to be used to analyze the survey results were mentioned. In addition, variables, scales, and data that are the basis for preparing the questionnaire were introduced, and hypotheses for this study were provided.

### **4.1. Sample**

For this study, a survey was conducted on young single-person households living in Gangnam-gu, Guro-gu, and Gwanak-gu through online communities. A total of 340 single-person households responded to the survey, and 326 data were analyzed, excluding missing contents.

### **4.2. Analysis Method**

As research tools, the SPSS (Ver. 25.0) statistical program was used for frequency analysis, independent sample t-test, one-way batch variance analysis (ANOVA), and cross-

analysis. In addition, demographic and sociological characteristics, independent variables, and moderating effects were verified through hierarchical regression analysis.

### 4.3. Variable Selection

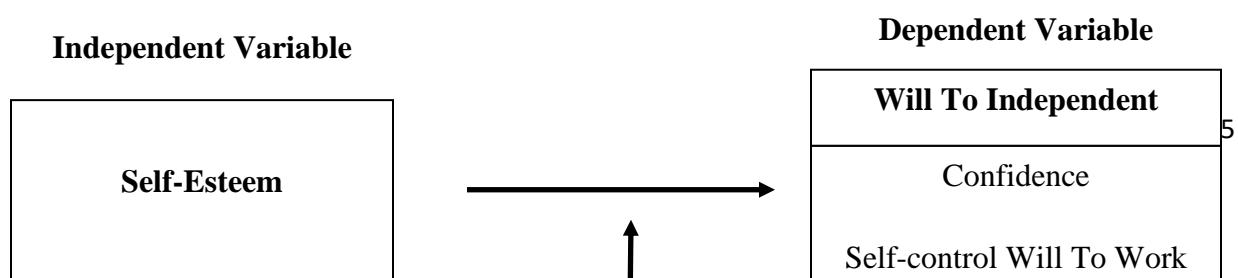
Among the survey items, demographic and sociological characteristics (Residential area, age, education, age, gender, marriage experience, occupation, employment type, religion), and Housing characteristics (residential type, residential occupancy type), Economic characteristics (average monthly income, main source of income, the largest share of average monthly expenditure, debt status, and use of debt) were set as control variables, and self-esteem was used as an independent variable. On top of that, the dependent variables are self-reliance will, confidence, self-control, and willingness to work were used as sub-variables. In addition, social support was selected as a moderating effect, and emotional support, information support, material support, and evaluation support were used as sub-variables.

### 4.4. Measuring Tool

The questionnaire was prepared based on Bo-Hye Kim "The Effects of College Life Stress and Self-esteem on University Life Adaptation", and Hyo-Sook Shin "The mediating effect of Self-esteem on the Relationship between the parenting attitude of the facility owner caregiver perceived by group home teenagers and the willingness to stand on their own feet" and Eun-Jung Shim's "A Study on the Accumulation of Academic Stress and the Effect of Social Support on Depression in the Judicial Examination Preparatory Group". Based on this, the questions were revised in consideration of the subjects, and a total of 80 questions were written on the effect of the moderating effect of self-esteem and social support of young single-person households on their willingness to stand on their own feet.

All questions except demographic, residential, and economic characteristics were allowed to be answered on a Likert 5-point scale as '1) Not at all 2) It's not like that 3) It's normal 4) It's like that 5) It's very much like that'. In addition, if "other" was checked in the questionnaire on job and employment type, religion, residential characteristics, the largest proportion of average monthly expenditures, and the use of debt, it should be written in detail.

All data in this study used literature surveys, Internet searches, and questionnaires.



#### **4.5. Research Hypothesis**

It is intended to verify how the self-esteem and social support factors of young single-person households affect their willingness to stand on their own feet by classifying them into emotional support, informational support, material support, and evaluation support.

- First, demographic and sociological factors will affect the will to self-reliance.
- Second, the higher the self-esteem, the more likely it will affect the willingness to stand on its own feet.
- Third, self-reliance will be different depending on social support in affecting self-esteem.

### **5. Analysis**

The results of analyzing the effect of self-esteem of young single-person households on their willingness to stand on their own feet were summarized according to demographic characteristics and each variable. In addition, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to find out the moderating effect of social support.

#### **5.1. Demographic Characteristics**

According to the demographic and sociological characteristics of the study respondents, 209 women (64.1%) and 117 men (35.9%) were the most common. In the case of age, 144 people (44.2%) were aged 30 to 34, followed by 110 people (33.7%) aged 25 to 29, 41 people (12.6%) aged 20 to 24, and 31 people (9.5%) aged 35 to 39. In the case of residential areas, Guro-gu had the highest response rate with 122 people (37.4%) followed by Gwanak-gu with 109 people (33.4%) and Gangnam-gu with 95 people (29.1%).

**Table 1:** *Population and Sociological Characteristics of Study Subjects*

*N=326*

Sortation		n (%)	self-esteem		
			<i>M±SD</i>	<i>t or F</i>	<i>p</i>
Sex	<i>Female</i>	209(64.1)	3.24(.54)	-5.70	.000
	<i>Man</i>	117(35.9)	3.63(.62)		
Age	<i>20-24</i>	41(12.6)	3.51(.57)	6.16	.000 d>b* d>c**
	<i>25-29</i>	110(33.7)	3.39(.60)		
	<i>30-34</i>	144(44.2)	3.27(.59)		
	<i>35-39</i>	31(9.5)	3.73(.53)		
Residential area	<i>Gangnam-gu</i>	95(29.1)	3.49(.64)	3.78	.024 a>c*
	<i>Guro-gu</i>	122(37.4)	3.40(.60)		
	<i>Gwanak-gu</i>	109(33.4)	3.27(.55)		

*(Source: Authors' Illustration)*

## 5.2. Reliability of Key Variables

Looking at the reliability of the main variables, the reliability of the self-esteem scale is Cronbach's  $\alpha=.922$  can be judged to be an excellent level. The reliability of the independence scale is Cronbach's  $\alpha=.91$  can be judged to be an excellent level. The reliability of the social support scale is Cronbach's  $\alpha=.969$ . The higher the total score at the time of the study, the higher the level of social support.

**Table 2:** *Number of Questions and Reliability of the Previous Study Scale*

*N=326*

Measuring tool	Number of questions	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Self-Esteem	10	.922
A willingness to stand on one's own feet	24	.91
Social Support	24	.969

*(Source: Authors' Illustration)*



### 5.3. Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

In the descriptive statistics of major variables, the average self-esteem was found to be 3.56 (SD=.69). The average social support was found to be 3.81 (SD=.64). Specifically, looking at the sub-variables, the average of emotional support is 3.88 (SD=.69) points, the highest total, and evaluation support 3.85 (SD=.69) point, informational support 3.80 (SD=.72), followed by material support 3.17 (SD=.74). The average will to stand on its own feet is 3.38 (SD=.60) points were investigated. Specifically, looking at the sub-variables, the average of the will to work is 3.75 (SD=.62) points were the highest, and confidence 3.39 (SD=.69) points and self-control 3.01 (SD=.83) points in order.

**Table 3:** *Results of Descriptive Statistics Analysis for Each Scale*

*N=326*

Measuring tool	Range	Average	Standard Deviation
Self-Esteem	2.00 – 5.00	3.56	0.69
A willingness to stand on one's own feet	2.00 – 5.00	3.38	.60
Social Support	1.00 – 5.00	3.81	.64

*(Source: Authors' Illustration)*

### 5.4. The Effect of Self-Esteem on Self-Reliance Willingness of Young Single-Person Households

As a result of conducting a hierarchical regression analysis to find out the factors affecting the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet, gender ( $\beta=.26$ ,  $p<.$ 001) and liabilities ( $\beta=.12$ ,  $p<.05$ ) were found to be statistically significant in the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet. In addition, as a result of regression analysis that added self-esteem to the factors affecting the independence of existing single-person households, the explanatory power of the willingness to stand alone increased by 48.4% compared to the results of controlling demographic variables. As a result of conducting a variance analysis to examine the suitability of the regression model,  $F=70.04$  ( $p<.$ 001), this regression model is statistically significant. As a result of examining each regression

coefficient, self-esteem ( $\beta=.75$ ,  $p<.001$ ) It was analyzed that only variables were statistically significant for the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet.

**Table 4:** *The Effect of Population, Sociological Characteristics, and Self-esteem on Willingness to Independence*

*N=326*

Variable	Model 1			Model 2		
	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	$\beta$	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	$\beta$
Sex	.33	.07	.26***	.09	.05	.07
Debt (Y=1)	.15	.07	.12*	.02	.05	.02
Self-Esteem				.65	.03	.75***
A constant	3.15***			1.10***		
R <sup>2</sup>	.123			.607		
R <sup>2</sup> amount of change	.123			.484		
F	7.43***			70.04***		

Note: \* $p<.05$ ; \*\*\* $p<.001$

*(Source: Authors' Illustration)*

### 5.5. The Moderating Effect of Social Support

As a result of analyzing the moderating effect of social support in the relationship between self-esteem and self-reliance of young single-person households, When self-esteem and social support variables were input, the explanatory power was 62.8%, which increased significantly by 50.5% ( $FF=215.15$ ,  $p<(.001)$ ). And the results of the analysis by inputting the interaction term between the independent variable and the moderating variables, The explanatory power increased significantly by 0.5% to 63.3%, and the moderating effect was verified ( $FF=4.41$ ,  $p<.05$ ). These results mean that the self-esteem of young single-person households not only has a positive direct effect on their willingness to stand on their own feet, but also has a moderating effect in their relationship with social support.

**Table 5:** *The moderating effect of social support*

*N=326*

Variable	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	$\beta$	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	$\beta$	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	$\beta$
Sex	.33	.07	.26***	.10	.05	.08*	.10	.05	.08*
Debt (Y=1)	.15	.07	.12*	.01	.05	.01	.01	.05	.01
Self-Esteem				.52	.04	.61***	.13	.19	.15
Social Support				.19	.05	.20***	-.15	.17	-.17
Self-Esteem × Social Support							.10	.05	.76*
A constant	3.15***			.80***			2.17**		
R <sup>2</sup>	.123			.628			.633		
R <sup>2</sup> amount of change	.123			.505			.005		
F	7.43***			66.84***			60.54***		
F amount of change	7.43***			215.15***			4.41*		

Note: \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.001

*(Source: Authors' Illustration)*

## 6. Discussion

In the discussion session, policy implications for this were derived as the factors influencing the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet showed significant moderating effects of self-esteem and social support. In addition, the limitations of this study and suggestions for future research were proposed.

## **6.1. Policy Implications**

Policy implications based on the analysis results of this study are as follows.

First of all, since the status of young single-person households varies by region, a large and delicate survey should be preceded.

Second, the higher the self-esteem of young single-person households, the higher the willingness to stand on their own feet. It is interpreted that self-esteem has increased to improve the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet. To increase self-esteem, it is necessary to maximize one's capabilities as well as understanding oneself.

Third, it was found that social support had a moderating effect on the relationship between self-esteem and self-reliance of young single-person households. In particular, it was suggested that material and information support were needed in social support, and that measures to expand the community and share information of young single-person households were needed to meet information support.

Fourth, it was found that social support had a moderating effect on the relationship between self-esteem and self-reliance of young single-person households. In particular, social support seemed to require more material support and information support, and it was suggested that to meet material support, an emergency fund loan system for single young households and a national guarantee system for single young households are needed.

## **7. Conclusion**

According to this study, the self-esteem of young single-person households had a significant effect on their willingness to stand on their own feet. In addition, it was analyzed that the demographic characteristics also affect the gender of young single-person households and the presence or absence of debt. In addition, the moderating effect of self-esteem and social support is also significant, showing the need for self-esteem and social support in young single-person households.

According to Nam (2021), young single-person households have social support such as family, friends, and colleagues who do not live together, but the size varies depending on each individual and the policy or administrative system of the community they live in. This is a testament to the need for policy implications proposed through this study that each local

government should make efforts to derive more effective results by identifying the detailed characteristics of young single-person households.

In addition, according to a study by Lim (2022), the impact of the overburden of housing costs on the mental health of young single-person households was the greatest compared to other age groups. As can be seen from these results, it was confirmed that the presence or absence of debt and self-esteem in young single-person households affected their willingness to stand on their own feet.

As a result of conducting this study, it was possible to identify positive factors ~~on~~ in the willingness of young single-person households to stand on their own feet, and discussions on policy and practical measures should continue to expand and spread these factors. (Kim and Lee, 2023)

### **7.1. Limitations of the Study**

First, this study has limitations in generalizing the total number of young single-person households as it excludes young people from other regions by sampling only young single-person households living in Gangnam-gu, Guro-gu, and Gwanak-gu in Seoul, Korea.

Second, among the respondents' age groups, 254 people (77.9%) were aged 25-29 and 30-34, and accordingly, there is a limit to generalizing young people aged 20-24 and 35-29.

Third, in this study, the proportion of single-person female households (64.1%) was significantly higher than that of single-person male households (35.9%) and it was confirmed that single-person female households accounted for a larger proportion, but there is a limit to not analyzing the cause.

Fourth, in this study, only young households in Korea were studied. The current status of single-person overseas youth households has limitations in reflecting the reality of single-person overseas youth households.

### **7.2. Scope of Future Research**

In the follow-up study, first, a comparative analysis should be attempted through a study of young single-person households in two or more metropolitan governments in Korea. This will be of research significant value, especially when comparing urban and rural areas.

Next, it seems necessary to adjust the response ratio of the age group and analyze it in a state where various young people are evenly distributed. Only then can it be applied as a basis for generalization of the results.

Third, it will be necessary to analyze the factors that cause the high proportion of single female youth households. This can be used as a good basis for proposing policies for single female youth households.

Finally, in the follow-up study, it is necessary to attempt a comparative analysis through a study of single-person overseas households and single-person households in Korea, which is expected to be a meaningful study compared to the characteristics of single-person households in other countries.

## REFERENCES

- Am, W. (2013). The Study on Factors Affecting Will of self-sufficiency and Preparation of self-sufficiency for College Students. Masters level. Daejeon University Graduate School.
- Atem, N., & Polyorat, K. (2023). Generation XYZ's Brand Attitude and Purchase Intention in Response to International Fashion Brands: UDONTHANI, THAILAND. PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences, Volume 9(2), pp.01-18. <https://doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2023.91.0118>
- Cheong, S. (2022). 2022 Youth Life Survey Policy Report. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. <https://www.opm.go.kr/opm/info/policies.do?mode=view&articleNo=153207>
- Hong, H. (2021). The era of single-person households... What about the lives of young people?. KBS, 5p. <https://news.kbs.co.kr/news/view.do?ncd=5315731>
- Jeong and Oh. (2020). A report on single-person households in South Korea. KB Financial Group Management Research Institute. <https://www.kbfg.com/kbresearch/report/reportView.do?reportId=2000126>
- Ji, H. (2020). [Single female households trembling with anxiety①] Avoiding repeated crimes, 'reality fear' forever. 1conomynews, 4p. <http://www.1conomynews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=11592>
- Kang, E., & Lee, M. (2016). Single-Person Households in South Korea and Their Policy Implications. Health and Welfare Forum of April 2016, Volume 234, pp.47-56. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23062/2016.04.5>

- Kim, B. (2019). A Study on Factors Affecting the Housing Poverty of Youth Households, Volume 39(3), pp.408-436.<https://doi.org/10.15709/hswr.2019.39.3.408>
- Kim, H. (2019). What are the policy responses to increasing one-person households across the globe?. International Social Security Review 2019 winter issue, Volume 11, pp.5-15.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.23063/2019.12.1>
- Kim, J. (2021). The Impact of Health Care Access on Self-Rated Health and Depression among Youth Single-Person Households. Korean society for Wellness, Volume 16(2), pp.283-289.<https://doi.org/10.21097/ksw.2021.05.16.2.283>
- Kim, S., & Lee, N. (2023). The Growth Experience of Single Young Households through Independent Lives, Social Welfare Policy and Practice, Volume 9(2), pp.39-83.  
<https://doi.org/10.37342/swpp.2023.9.2.39>
- Kim, T., & Kang, Y. (2020). Economic Status and Support Plan for Youth Households, Health and welfare policy forum, Volume 284, pp.47-58.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.23062/2020.06.5>
- Lim, S. (2022). A Study on the Housing Poverty and Mental Health in Single-person Households by Age Group Type. Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, Volume 38(11), pp.83-93.  
<http://www.dbpia.co.kr.ssl.libpro1.kku.ac.kr:8080/journal/articleDetail?nodeId=NODE11168100>
- Nam, Y., & Kim, J. (2021). Relationships between Social Support, Self-neglect, and Stress from No Helper of Single-person Households in Their Early and Middle Adulthood: Examining the Mediating Role of Stress from No Helper. Journal of family relations, Volume 25(4), pp.61-76.  
<http://www.dbpia.co.kr.ssl.libpro1.kku.ac.kr:8080/journal/articleDetail?nodeId=NODE10634467>
- South Korea Government. (2020). Medium to Long-term Policy Directions and Countermeasures for Single-Person Households. Government Publications.  
<https://eiec.kdi.re.kr/policy/materialView.do?num=202176&topic=>
- Virgo, J., & Csiszárík-Kocsir, Á. (2022). Fears and Assumptions in the Pandemic Crisis in HUNGARY. PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences, Volume 8(3), pp.40-53. <https://doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2022.83.4053>

Youth Policy Planning Officers. (2023). [Press Release] Results of the 2022 Youth Life Survey.  
South Korea Office for Government Policy Coordination.

<https://www.korea.kr/briefing/pressReleaseView.do?newsId=156556083&pageIndex=1&repCodeType=%EC%A0%95%EB%B6%80%EB%B6%80%EC%B2%98&repCode=A00004&startDate=2022-08-28&endDate=2023-08-28&srchWord=2022%EB%85%84%EB%8F%84%20%EC%B2%AD%EB%85%84%20%EC%82%B6%20%EC%8B%A4%ED%83%9C%EC%A1%B0%EC%82%AC%20%EA%B2%B0%EA%B3%BC&period=year>