



## ABSTRACT


# A Longitudinal Study of North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea(V)

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A longitudinal study of North Korean migrant students in South Korea has three aims. Firstly, understanding the adjustment process of North Korean migrant students into South Korean society and school. Secondly, in the light of that understanding, finding implications to make the effective educational policy. Thirdly, encouraging the additional studies such as the education of North and South Korean students, North and South Korean education and social and educational integration after reunification based on the data of North Korean migrant students by a longitudinal survey

The method of research use the quantitative method by survey and qualitative method by in-depth interviews, which are designed by the way to consider the surrounding circumstances such as home, school and society of North Korean migrant students to analyse deeply the process of adjustment of them.

This research was initialed in 2010 as pilot study and designed the research model and created the survey questionnaire. The first survey of 2011 conducted the students who were from the fourth grade of elementary school to the third year of middle school students. Following that, this research has done four times until 2014.



As a result of 2014(Fourth year), the students who were born in North Korea have less experiences going to school than the students who were born in China. Participated students in survey had opinions such as their parents do not provide directly enough support for their studying. Also those students have less the confidence on studying in the middle school level than high school level. The support for school life is more useful when they are in the high school.

As a conclusion, it shows that it needs to establish the education aims that include the feature, adjustment pattern and attitude of North Korean migrant students and to provide the appropriate educational supports. Especially it should be considered on the adjustment process and experiences in South Korean society to decide the directions and contents of support policy for North Korean migrant students. It should provide the variety of educational contents which are based on the entrance age in South Korea and school level and enhance on the teachers training to improve understanding North Korean migrant students. Futhermore, it should provide parents education that include the way of how the parents are deal with the children education in South Korea.