Abstract

A Longitudinal Study on North Korean Migrant Youth in South Korea(IV)

Mann Gil Han Koo Seop Kang Hyang Kue Lee Yoon Young Kim Il Yyuk Kim

The longitudinal study is to examine the pathways that North Korean immigrant youngsters trace in the life journey at South Korea. This study was the third—year study which would be implemented from 2011 to 2015. And the study focused on consisting the panel group, North Korean immigrant students, together with their parents and school teachers. They are from the fourth to sixth grade in primary school and from the first to third grade in middle school. The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

In the first-year study, the total number of the participants giving the written consent was 461 North Korean immigrant students. The number of students 257 in the second-year study, and the students 441 in the third-year study have responded the questionnaires. Also their parents and school teachers among the first-year panel members have participated in. In this year, the longitudinal analysis was implemented the questionnaires of the students 164, which collected from the first year to the third year. And 30 students with their parents and school teachers have been selected as the in-depth interviewees among three years.

It would be the important factor in determining student school adjustment whether they have the levels of academic achievement and the relationship with peers and teachers. The more the students' academic years, the more their academic achievement are growing down. But the more the students' academic years, the more relationship with their peers are growing up. The students are adjusted in their school through the continuous process of success and failure constantly. Consequently the most influential factors which also affect the students' adjustment are peer relationship and school teachers, and parents' supporting for their children. Therefore, the important system for North Korean immigrant students are teacher's mentoring, after school, and parents training program for each student.

Keywords: longitudinal study, North Korean Migrant Youth