Studies on Korean Youth

VOL.27 NO.3 August 2016

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This study explores explanatory factors in helping behaviors amongst youth, and in doing so, applied socio-demographic, individual motivation, social capital, and situational opportunity factors to both volunteering and domination behaviors. This study also examines how the effects of the above are different amongst elementary, middle, and high school students. Results from data taken from 7,052 students nationwide, show that social capital levels in affiliated organizations are the most powerful factor in explaining both volunteering and domination amongst all elementary, middle, and high school students. In terms of individual motivation factors, it is shown to have a significant impact in helping behaviors, such as egoistic factors, empathy, and individual norms. However, there were differences across groups, in that pleasure derived from helping behaviors were important in elementary school students' volunteering activities, whilst empathy and individual norms were important in high school students' volunteering. In contrasts, it was found that pleasure derived from helping behaviors were important in high school students' domination, while empathy and individual norms were important in elementary school students' domination. In terms of socio-demographic factors, it was shown that males exhibited higher levels in both volunteer and domination than females. It was also shown that elementary school
This study examines the transition relationship among the latent trajectory classes of computer games usage in adolescence and alcohol use in early adulthood. For this purpose, a latent transition growth mixture model (LT-GMM) was used. As a result of LT-GMM analysis, computer games usage showed three types of latent trajectory classes. These were (high risk, moderate, low risk), and alcohol use showed four types of latent trajectory classes; namely (high risk, moderate, increasing, low risk). In particular, it showed that 32.1% of those in the high risk group in computer games usage during adolescence appear to be likely to transition to the high risk group in alcohol use of early adulthood. Therefore, appropriate screening and adequate interventions are clearly needed for this crisis group. Subsequently, the question as to whether the personal, social-psychological factors had any significant effects on trajectory class membership in computer games usage and alcohol use was examined. The results were as follows; in terms of gender, males were found to be impacted more. It also showed that lower academic achievement, and those from groups with lower rates of friendship tended to fall into the high risk group in computer games usage and alcohol use. Through this study, it was possible to understand the longitudinal transition process of computer games usage in adolescence and alcohol use in early adulthood.

Key Words: computer games usage, alcohol use, adolescence, early adulthood, latent transition growth mixture
A needs analysis for the development of a virtual educational program for anti-cyberbullying

Lee, Eunhwa* · Kim, Kyoungae**

The purpose of this study was to analyze the needs and possible direction of educational stakeholders to develop a virtual simulation-based educational program for anti-cyberbullying. FGI for professional groups and survey research for students, parents, and teacher groups in Busan were accomplished in order to fulfill the purposes of this research. The results of this research were as follows: 1) all study subjects were clearly perceived as being the total students as the subject of the educational program. However, the perception of the age at which it was considered to be most appropriate to participate in the virtual Anti-Cyberbullying program was divided into two different age groups, middle school and upper level elementary school; 2) the needs of application were highly perceived for all groups, however, the students themselves appeared to be relatively skeptical; 3) the needs of precise educational content itself showed significantly different results according to each group; 4) the application needs of such an educational program, in terms of the differences of the content needs was predicted differently as well.

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Key Words: cyber-bullying, virtual simulation-based educational program, needs analysis

The effect of maternal psychological control on the depression of university students: The mediation effects of the need for approval, psychological separation and adult attachment

Jeon, Hyekyung*

This study sought to identify the effects of maternal psychological control which university students perceived and the impact it has on the depression of university students. The study also aimed to more clearly differentiate the relevancy among the need for approval, psychological separation and adult attachment in the context of the effect of maternal psychological control on the depression of university students. To confirm this, a survey targeting 369 university students (male and female) was conducted, and the mediation effect was identified by establishing a mode which could explain the relevancy between the depression of university students and maternal psychological control through the research model and comparative model. The results indicated a perfect mediation model, in which maternal psychological control did not affect attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance or depression amongst university students, and this was therefore adopted as the final model. In terms of specifics, it firstly showed that when mothers exerted strong psychological control over university students, the higher the need for approval of university students rose, and this meant that the higher the level of depression became, as a result of the increase of adult attachment anxiety. Secondly, it was confirmed that the more strongly mothers controlled university students psychologically, the lower the psychological separation became; this resulted in the level of depression of university students becoming heightened as the attachment anxiety got deeper. Lastly, it

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A meta-analysis on the variables related with adolescents’ career maturity

Jung, Mina* · Roh, Jaeun**

The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between career maturity and multiple variables (individual-related, career-related, family-related, school-related, peer-related) by carrying out meta-analysis on the effect sizes among variables. For the purposes of data analysis, 121 research articles, published between March, 1995 and January, 2016 were systematically reviewed. The major results of the study were as follows. First, 16 variables related with adolescents’ career maturity, and the correlation of individual-related, career-related and school-related, peer-related, and family-related variables were identified in order of the average effect size. Second, adolescents’ career attitude maturity were clearly influenced by 52 variables, and the average effect size was identified in different order: career-related, individual-related, social support-related, peer-related, family-related, and school-related variables. Third, moderate effects according to school levels on career maturity and career attitude maturity were identified in multiple influencing variables. Finally, the implications of the study findings were also discussed.

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Key Words : career maturity of adolescents, career attitude maturity of adolescents, meta-analysis

showed the that the more strongly mothers controlled university students psychologically, the lower the level of psychological separation became; and this resulted in the level of depression of university students rising as the result of adult attachment avoidance increasing. And maternal psychological control has positive correlation with the need for approval and negative correlation with psychological separation. The need for approval is related to adult attachment positively and psychological separation is related to adult attachment, avoidance attachment, depression negatively. Depression is correlated to adult attachment and avoidance attachment. Based on these results, this study discussed the implications of education and counseling interventions and made a number of suggestions regarding a follow-up study.

Key Words : psychological control, depression, need for approval, psychological separation, adult attachment
This study was undertaken to better understand the discriminant functions which differentiate undergraduates at higher risk of procrastination and those undergraduates at lower levels of risk of procrastination. For this purpose, 752 undergraduates from 6 universities completed four measures of procrastination: irrational beliefs, goal stability and self-efficacy for self-regulated learning. We classified the students into a high and low risk group as the mean +25% and –25% amongst the 752 participants. This yielded 119 undergraduates classified as high and 200 undergraduates classified as low in terms of procrastination. Stepwise discriminant function analysis revealed a function containing 4 variables (goal stability, self-efficacy for self-regulated learning, self-downing and the need for approval), which was found to be 87.6% accurate in classifying the sample into either high or low in terms of procrastination. The results suggested that the group at high-risk of procrastination and the group at low-risk of procrastination can be differentiated effectively with the measures of goal stability, self-efficacy for self-regulated learning, self-downing and the need for approval.

Song, Younghee* · Lee, Yoonjoo**

ABSTRACT

Predictions for procrastination amongst undergraduates using discriminant function analysis

This study sought to analyze the critical minds and values of young people, which can be deduced from youth leisure culture and explore the utilization and potential of social media to revitalize youth leisure culture. A qualitative study was conducted, based on discussions on social media, in order to investigate how the phenomena related to youth leisure culture and social media are interpreted or experienced by young people. According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the majority of young people obtained a number of diverse functional or psychological benefits from social media. Social media appears to be useful in that it enables young people to enjoy leisure activities without expending a great deal of time or expenses. However, it would also appear that social media can have negative effects such as addiction/overuse, and the creation of a uniformity of leisure culture. Social media brought about the development of fandom culture as a subculture amongst young people. This study suggested a number of possible policy implications for our society and government, which should seek to utilize and capitalize on the positives of social media which can have unlimited potential as an effective tool and field of communication for the culture of young people.

Bai, Sang Y* · Lee, Changho**

Key Words : social media, Facebook, SNS, leisure culture, fandom
The purpose of this study was to identify the effects of the achievement type of development tasks of early adulthood (employment and marriage) on the perceived social isolation in youth. The cases of 956 youth aged 28~34 from the five waves (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) of the Korea Welfare Panel Study data were used for the purposes of this study. The youth group were categorized into 6 groups ('unmarried-unemployed', 'unmarried-unstable employed', 'unmarried-employed', 'married-unemployed', 'married-unstable employed', and 'married-employed'), and Generalized Estimation Equations (GEE) analysis was then performed.

The main results were as follows. First, the 'unmarried-unemployed' group's level of perceived social isolation was the highest amongst the other groups. Second, the 'unmarried-unemployed', 'unmarried-unstable employed' and 'unmarried-unemployed' types of perceived social isolation were found to be significantly higher than the 'married-employed' type's perceived social isolation. However, the 'married-unemployed' and 'married-unstable employed' type of groups did not appear to exhibit any significant relationship with perceived social isolation.

The implications of this study were that there should be a greater focus on social isolation in youth and further examination of the relationship between marriage and employment as a developmental tasks of early adulthood and the perceived social isolation.

The development and validation of measurement tools for Korean youth lifelong learning competency

Sung, Eunmo* · Jin, Sung-Hee** · Kim, Gyunhee***

The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a number of measurement tools for Korean Youth Lifelong Learning Competency (KYLLC). To address these goals, 46 items of measurement tools for KYLLC were developed by means of a systemic literature review and these items were in turn validated statistically. In order to validate the items, 6,637 youth were selected to participate in national wide survey and 6,637 data sets were used for validating the items. As a result, 37 items were developed and validated for the KYLLC; 9 items related to thinking (Cronbach α=.75), 21 items related to the ability to use intellectual tools (Cronbach α=.91), 7 items related to learning adaptability (Cronbach α=.78). Additionally, the structure of the measurement tools for KYLLC was found to exhibit a good model fit ($\chi^2$(df)=1791.075(24), p<.05; CFI=.914, NFI=.913, TLI=.915, RMSEA=.10). Based on the results of this research, a number of strategies and policies geared specifically for youth, using these new measurement tools for KYLLC, were suggested in order to increase Korean youth learning competencies.

The effects of achievement type of developmental tasks of early adulthood on the perceived social isolation in youth

Kim, Jaehee* · Park, Eungyu**

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