A Study on Youth’s Street Life Experience and Multifaceted Support Policy

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Abstract This researched is an investigation about the youths runaways street life experienced, the crimes committed through the influenced living in the street by looking into the effectiveness of the youth welfare and make an observation of their direction. The survey was conducted on young people who met in the youth shelter and outreach program, and finally analyzed 259 copies. The results of the study are as follows. First, When comparing the ages of the runaway youths if not properly given a support, services and prevention after running away from home, these youth will live their life in the street until their adolescents. Second, Runaway youth shelter has been providing the needs of those runaway youth who came in the shelter. However, it needs necessary new policy and services that will augment the support in solving problems of the youths when they visit youth shelter to ask for help and support. Third, It can be seen that the flight behavior after the street life is increased. They are in a situation where they have no choice but to join the juveniles for street life. Finally, Street life Youth self-reliance, support for living expenses, housing facilities, job opportunities, technical and job skill training were highly desired by the youths. Eventually, the intervention of youth living in street life requires a multifaceted support such as housing, labor, education, and welfare.

Key Words : youth, runaway-fam, runaway youths, street youths, delinquency, youth policy

Abstract

요약 본 연구는 거리생활 경험에 관한 연구로, 거리생활개방성 행위자가 거리생활을 경험해 본 현장에 대해 조사하고, 거리생활에 대한 지원정책의 필요성에 대해 탐색하였다. 본 연구조사는 청소년정책가용 청소년과 아웃리치 사업에서 만난 거리청소년을 대상으로 설문조사를 하였으며, 최종적으로 259명을 분석하였다. 연구결과는 다음과 같다. 첫째, 청소년가족 연락과 거리생활 연령을 비교해 본 결과 가족 주인이 적절한 서비스를 통해 지원이 이루어지지 못할 때에 거리청소년은 거리생활로 이어질 수 있다. 둘째, 거리청소년에 대한 정책은 청소년정책에 찾아온 아이들을 대상으로 서비스를 지원하였다. 그러나 이기는 청소년 지원 정책이 청소년 삶의 현장을 찾아가는 서비스와 육구를 기반으로 문제해결을 돕는 융복합 정책의 필요하다. 셋째, 거리생활 후에 비행행동이 높아진 것을 알 수 있다. 거리청소년은 거리생활을 위해서는 비행에 가담할 수밖에 없는 상황에 놓이게 된다. 마지막으로 거리생활 청소년은 생활비, 주거시설, 일자리 소개, 취업기술훈련 등의 지원정책에 관한 서비스 육구가 높게 나타났다. 결과적으로 거리생활 경험 청소년의 개입은 주거, 노동, 교육, 복지 등의 융복합적 지원이 필요하다.

주제어 : 청소년, 가출청소년, 가출청소년, 거리청소년, 비행, 청소년정책

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1. Introduction

The dynamic aspect of industrialization pave the way for a better progress of prosperity of social-economic in our society, however, poverty and broken family or other form of social problem is still occur in our society. Recently, the term “house poor, edu poor, silver poor” became a relevant issue and cause big problem due to it imbalance and polarization[1]. As a result, the poverty line has widening in deeply and the inequalities of income, education, medical care, and dwelling place has also deeply widen in every region. Especially, unemployment rate has jump high and the number of poor people has increased dramatically, crimes were rising, broken families and homeless people were also pouring into the streets, this can lead to social risk due to various problems that they may confront.

The young people are no exception for this kind of social risk. There are more than 200,000 out of school youth and runaway youth that we can see in the part of our society today[2]. However, in reality there are more number of runaway youth than the reported number in the police report, after their runaway these youth lives in street crimes and living a homeless life in the street. Especially, female young people they will turned into prostitutes to make a living on the street in order to survive, and majority of these young female have various physical and psychological deficiency.

Recently, the runaway youth has form a group called "Runawayfam" this is for survival living in the street. After a youth runaway they became part of the Runawayfam where male and female living together and easily exposed to a wrong flight and crimes that leads to variety of problems[3]. Moreover, joining runawayfam was to earned money by working as prostitutes, if they don’t earn money they get confronted with bullying and violence by their friends.

As a result, the problem with runaway related problems were continuously increases, committing crimes to survive in the street, living in the street cause them long term life experienced of physical and psychological deficiency, it evolve into a new form of runawayfam for the chronic street life. The runawayfam phenomenon started and came out 10 years ago[4]. But there is lack of research related to the problems of runawayfam compared to media which continuously highlighted the situation of social problem relating to runawayfam.

In fact, if we look at to some research related to runaways youths like. "A Study on the Relationship between Crime and Runaway"[5,6,7], Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Runaway Youth[6,8,9], A study on health and psychological deprivation of runaway youth[10], and A Study on services and policy development for runaway youth[11]. The researched mentioned above were research for problem solving of runaway youths on the cause, characteristics of the problem they carry. However, there is no research that tackles about the runawayfam’s major problems related to youths living in the street and the difficulties they face being street youths. In addition, runaway youths continues to live on the street because the youth shelter that supposed to protects and nurture them has limited ability to performed their task to protect youths away from the streets[12].

As of 2017, there are 127 youth shelter scattered nationwide but in each shelter there were only 3-4 staff members that works for 24 hours, basically there is no enough manpower to handle ever changing runaway youths’ problem and so there’s difficulty in providing the right services[13]. Nevertheless, there should be a distinct change of youth welfare from existing facilities and be able to create a new oriented service policy that youths can find in their life. The role of these facilities can be an intervention through a facility-centered manner because instead of looking for them rather the youth can come and get the protection and support they
needed in this facilities. Now, there’s a need to start a youth welfare policy in the streets.

2. Literature review

2.1 The runaway youth and the runawayfam

As the runaway youth getting older, at first its just a simple runaway but if there is no proper intervention from family it becomes a long term runaway in the process. Therefore, the period of being runaway can be a long time living in the street and if there is no proper protection and support given to runaway youths they would live long in the street and become delinquent. The cause of the juvenile boy to runaway may varied from different factors such as personal psychological factors, family factors, education factors, peer factors, and community factors. The high cause youth runaway is related to the environment in the family, according to Lee Sang Mu[8] research suggest that a family environment with a single parent there’s a high abuse and neglect among the family member which make the frequency of running away high. When there is family conflict, abuse and neglect, and broken family this leads to youths live in the street and in the process problems start popping up. youths start to live alone at first after they runaway but in the long run they will join with other runaway youths to form a runawayfam to help them solve their psychological safety and problem in street life. After running away, youths experienced limitations in solving their psychological loneliness and economic difficulties. This is because after youth runaway being in a runawayfam is the best remedy for safety, loneliness and solving problem in street life. Runawayfam is an abbreviation of runaway family, it is a form of group among runaway teenagers related cafes chatting, one room, study room and motels that lives together[4]. Runawayfam can provide a dependent protection and support to those runaway youths in their life in the street but on the contrary being in a runawayfam can also be potentially in various criminal acts. Runaway youths living together with runawayfam can commit criminal acts such as theft, fraud, violence and prostitution just to meet everyday living expenses[14].

With this, our country’s government has established a shelter for youth base on the 1992 Youth Basic Law, this is to support and prevent youth from becoming a runaway. This Youth Shelter is not only for youth’s life protection but also to provide psychological support programs, counseling, academic support, and strengthening self-reliance and be able to return home and community. These youth shelters operates on short and medium terms to support runaway youths[15]. However, the 109 youth shelter nationwide which admits 10~20 youth per shelter with 3~5 staff members working for over 200,000 out of school youth and runaway youths creating a limit of person in charge. For runaway youths it is not easy to live from having freedom to live on the streets than to live in the shelter and have to follow the rules and regulations.

2.2 The runaway youth and Delinquency

The life of runaway youth in the street is not about space for deviant behaviour but rather a space of survival. After running away and live in the streets and because these youths had breakaway from the system of family and school, the surrounding protection and support factors of these youths were naturally reduce, conversely, they were contact with the risk factor and become associated being delinquency may occur in the process. When a runaway youths living in the streets made contact with these risk factors such as neglect, poverty, drug abuse, and harmful community environment this could lead to a starting point of becoming a delinquency youth. Living in the streets for a long period of time can
lead to become homeless, prostitutes and drug abuse in the street so it must be prevented with various intervention program. According to Seo Bu–Ram[4] when a youths experienced life on the street after running away from home and being part of runawayfam their personal risk factor increases and their delinquency behavior also increases. There many risk factor that are connected to youth living in the streets. According to Lee, Sang–joon[8] the risk factor of runaway youths’ has negative impact on labor experienced, it increases the social stigma but there no influence on social resilience. On the contrary the program of youth shelter or the youth welfare for runaway youths found to be effective and has improve the social resilience of the youth through communication with social workers’ in the shelter. Therefore, the youth shelter and street community projects must be emphasized a social safety measures youths living in the streets to prevent runaway youths in becoming a delinquent youth in the streets.

The youths’ life in the street can disintegrate the system of social support surrounding the youth and may lead to dropping out from school. This crises that a youth encounter will lead to a decrease of positive protection factor and may loss positive networks but living in a street may naturally create a new networks in the process[15]. This networks would be like a form of a runawayfam. However, after a youth gets exposed in the runawayfam they can be involve in dangerous situation, like for example when a female runaway joined in the runawayfam they can be exposed in dangerous situation like rape and prostitution. Additionally, a female runaways even she gets away from living the street she needs a home to stay, where she can possibly do sexual acts that can lead to a danger of prostitution[16]. In case of male youths they can become a pick–pocketers, theft, car–nappers, and for runawayfam they became violent criminal[4]. youths runaway to live in the street to solve the crises they face in life. but living in the street creates economic difficulties and solving this difficulties they start doing crimes to solve their problems.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Research Target and Collecting Survey

This researched is using a data survey made by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family regarding runawayfam. A "convenience sampling", was utilized in the study, sample population came from different youth shelter, specifically those youths who lives in the street but have limited access to the youth shelter had been reach to an outreach program were 268 while youth who are using the youth shelter were 200, a total of 468 samples as Convenience Sampling. The total number of questionnaires collected was 371, 190 from the shelters and 181 from youths living in the streets. A total of 266 responses were gathered from youths who had experienced life in the streets, seven questionnaires were disregarded due to insincerity of the answers, 259 responses were brought in for final statistical analysis.

3.2 Research Methods

The content of this research study includes the demographic characteristics of those surveyed, the street life characteristics of youths, the pathways of street life formation, the reasons for forming a street group, the reasons for forming a street group, the reasons for forming a street group, the formation of a street group, the formation of a street group, the entrance experience of a youth shelter during street life, the mental health of street youths, and the desire for street life experiences. The questionnaires used in this study were modified after a consultation and meeting with Ph.D researcher
and field experts to create the final questionnaire. The questionnaires were modified four times in total due to consultations in developing the right questions that are related to life in the streets by interviewing youths who has experienced life in street life. In addition, questionnaire was pre-tested by five youths to see wether if it is difficult or easy for youth to answer make it easier for youths to understand in the event of difficult questions.

3.3 Date Analysis

In this study, SPSS WIN 21.0 was used to input data, correct errors in data, and analyze data. The frequency analysis, percentage and average were calculated through technical statistics such as frequency analysis, average rate, and average of the surveyed samples to analyze their demographic characteristics, experiences living in the streets, and related variables, and T-test was used to identify differences between groups before and after street life in order to find out the flight behavior of youths.

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1 Characterisitics of the Subjects

Looking at the demographic characteristics of those surveyed in Table 1, as follows. First, for gender, there were female youths who experienced street life was 112, or 43.2% of the total. Second, in terms of age, those aged 17 to 18 accounted for 59.1% of the total with 153 teenagers, while those aged 19 and older numbered 63, or 24.3% of the total. Third, if we look at the school admission, 62.5% of youths who experienced life in the street do not attend school. Fourth, if we look at the family situation about 69.5% of the respondents were found to have living with their parent live-in partners, and about 30.5% runaway from home after living with their biological father or mother.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the subjects analyzed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>147(56.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>112(43.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 14 years</td>
<td>6(2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 16 age</td>
<td>37(14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 to 18 age</td>
<td>153(59.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 19 years of age</td>
<td>63(24.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>97(37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not Students</td>
<td>162(62.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family type at the time of runaway</td>
<td>79(30.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents</td>
<td>180(69.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than parents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economical level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very rich</td>
<td>2(0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>15(5.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>121(46.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>85(32.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>36(13.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Street Life Experiences

About 47.3% of the respondents reported to have first time experienced of runaway from home at the age between 15 and 16 while 33.2% of the respondents reported to have runaway as the age of 14 and below. The survey showed that 82.8% or 212 youths were not living with group in the streets. But still, 17.2% of the total respondents were found to live with the group of youth living in the streets.

Table 2. Street Life Experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Number(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Runaway age</td>
<td>Under 14 years</td>
<td>80(33.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 to 16 age</td>
<td>114(47.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 to 18 age</td>
<td>45(18.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 years and older</td>
<td>20(8.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>241(100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Street life</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>44(17.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>212(82.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>256(100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Runaway experience age</td>
<td>Under 14 years</td>
<td>39(17.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 to 16 age</td>
<td>97(43.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 to 18 age</td>
<td>82(36.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 years and older</td>
<td>2(2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>223(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Street life formation and Place of life

Based on the result of the survey on the street life formation path, about 41.2% of the respondents showed that they formed street life group through friends. If we look at the result, it shows that the influence of seniors and friends was high for youths living in the street, and information often shared through chat sites and runaway cafes.

Table 3. Street life formation and Place of life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Number(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>route running away and live in the street</td>
<td>A running-away cafe</td>
<td>40(10.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chat sites (nateon, sayclub)</td>
<td>61(16.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friends</td>
<td>158(41.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high for youths</td>
<td>66(17.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>street concentrated in area of adult entertainment district</td>
<td>25(6.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part-time through the people they know</td>
<td>9(2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (A person who knew)</td>
<td>22(5.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>living after live in the street</td>
<td>OneRoom</td>
<td>107(23.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motel</td>
<td>110(24.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small room (a goshiwon is a very small room that students live in while studying for an important test)</td>
<td>53(11.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SideRoom</td>
<td>35(7.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rented room</td>
<td>90(19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detached house</td>
<td>17(3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>etc (Korean dry sauna, Sleep, Playground, Street)</td>
<td>44(9.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey shows the place of living of youths after running away from home, it showed 24.1% of all respondents had lived in motels. About 23.5% of the respondents had lived in the studio apartment or known as one room, while about 19.7% had been found to lived in self-dwelling place. When a youth live a life in a motel, studio apartment, slice room, sauna, and in playground after runaway, it can always lead to behavioral problem, as they try to solve their living expenses, the tendency to make delinquency act, so a stable place to stay is highly required.

The survey showed that whether male and female stayed together or not after running away and live in the street, about 56.8% of the respondents had lived together. When a male and female youths living together in motel, one room, has been found to have cause serious different problems in the process.

Table 4. Mixed accommodation after formation of street life (Between Men & Women)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Number(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mixed accommodation status</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>147(56.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>112(43.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Difficulties of life in the street

When youth asked about the most difficult situation in their street life, about 36.5% responded when they were hungry is the most difficult part. Also, about 22.4% reported experienced hard time when they were looking for part time job, and 21.5% reported they experienced difficulties when they were sick. The survey also found that there were about 6.5% of the respondents reported that they were not allowed by their group in the street to go home even if they wanted to go home. In addition, about 28 (6.1%) responded that it was difficult to be force doing delinquency act such as theft and prostitution (conditional meeting) from the group in the streets and about 3% reported to have difficulty and suffered of being a victim of sexual abuse and physical assault. If we look at the overall aspect of life in the street, there are many difficult problems caused by the teeangers because there are many unresolved issues they encounter, the problem become serious when they are force to engage in criminal activities such theft and prostitutions.
4.5 Delinquency behavior during street life experience

The statistical result on question about the difference between the delinquency behavior before and after living in the street, it shows that there were statistical significant differences in most of the questions. If you look at the differences between groups of delinquency. First, smoking and drinking has shown increase before and after experience street life. Second, common delinquency has shown different scores, such as driving motorcycle with friend at night anywhere, driving without license, joining a school gangs, and entering into entertainment center. Third, it shown that there are difference in scores between before and after with regards to those had experience in taken drugs, bond, or gas inhalation. Fourth, there was also significant statistical difference between before and after street life of youth with regards to sexual promenade, sexual relationship with runaway opposite sex, force sexual relation, sex for money, and conditional sex. Fifth, delinquency against property was also investigated and had found the there was a difference in score and has significant difference statistically between before and after life in the street with regards to youth’s experienced in shoplifting, burglary in an empty house, car theft, and other act of delinquency

**Table 5. The most difficult situation after the formation of street life**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Number(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When I get sick</td>
<td>99(21.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When I am hungry</td>
<td>168(36.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When I’m being sexually assaulted, physically assaulted, etc</td>
<td>14(3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Even though when I want to go back home, other group members do not let me go</td>
<td>30(6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When other group members forced me to do prostitution, stealing</td>
<td>28(6.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Etc</td>
<td>18(3.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6. Delinquent Behavior during street life**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>before live in the street (N=259)</th>
<th>after live in the street (N=259)</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>-3.472*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Alcohol</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>-6.070**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riding a Motorcycle with friends at night</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>-6.685**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riding a Motorcycle with friends without license</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>-4.538***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining a gang</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>-2.535***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of going to a pub</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>-6.931***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of blowing of drinking glue or gas</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>-2.653***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of taking hallucinogenic drugs</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual intercourse with a runaway heterosexual friend</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>-6.562**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced sexual intercourse with one’s opposite sex</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>-4.433***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>-7.761***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent prostitution</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>-4.080***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of stealing things in shop</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>-5.724***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of robbing an empty house</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>-4.849***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of robbing a car</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>-5.662***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of assaulting</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>-8.712***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of group assaulting</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>-7.763***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of committing robbery</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>-7.131***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of having a deadly weapon</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>-4.473***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arranging pickpocket (To take money or things away from drunken adult)</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>-6.747***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of taterning</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>-4.812***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding to a prostitution proposal in cyber talk</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>-4.003***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber crime</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>-4.110***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of another’s ID or resident ID number</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>-3.443***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet fraud</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>-2.125*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of Cehating on sex age during Chatting</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>-4.410***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of being ridiculed of ridiculed severely.</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under treat by someone</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be ostracized by someone</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.971*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received a hard blow</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of being sexually assaulted or sexually harassed.</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An experience of being forcibly taken of money or things</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>-2.478*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark) 5 points from 1 point to 5 points, score = Measure. The higher the score, the higher the degree of Delinquents. ns = Mean difference between groups is not significant, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

4.6 Street life experiences’ Youth Program and Service Needs
Table 7. Street life experiences’ Youth Program and Service Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>M/SD (N=255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-on-one individual counseling that can solve my problem and difficulties</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group counseling which is able to join with friends</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group counseling which is able to join with family</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program or activities that can improve confidence</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A program or activity for exploring aptitude and career paths</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sex education program or activity that provides a correct knowledge of sex</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No smoking, no drinking programs or activities for a healthy body</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A program or activity to prevent suicide</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A program or activity that can enhance family relationship</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A program or activity that can improve one’s social skill</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs or activities for economic management, life management, and time management</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for services that make it easy to get when you’re sick</td>
<td>3.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for new school or qualification exams</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training for employment</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job introduction and linkage</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for living expenses</td>
<td>3.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for safe and clean residential facilities where you can live alone or with friends</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When youths were asked about street life experience’s program and the service needed, the result showed that support for living expenses came at 3.84 points and having safe and clean housing facilities for living alone or with friends came at 3.73 points. Youths desire for services is found to very much high on matter related to self-reliance, support for living expenses, housing facilities, job opportunities, and job skill training.

5. Conclusion

This study was conduction to investigate the status of youth’s street life experienced and to provide basic data to explore possible implementation of support and services for runaway youths. The main result and suggestion are as follows:

First, the general characteristics of the samples were at the age 17 and above which accounted of 83.4% of total respondents. The age distribution appears in high school, indicating that youths try to live in the street at this period. When comparing the ages of the runaway youths if not properly given a support, services and prevention after running away from home, these youth will live their life in the street until their adolescents. According to survey of school admission 62.5% of youths who were living in the street were not admitted in the school. In terms of type of family, 69.5% of youths living away from their parents, having broken family is the starting point of a youth to runaway, lack of protection and parent supports also leads to runaway on the street and find a new type of family in the street like the runaway families.

The economic status of the family was also one factor, in the survey only 39.4% of the respondents were can afford for basic living expenses, it can be inferred that youths lived in a low-income families before they ran away from home.

Second, when it comes to street life experiences, the first runaways were mostly made of youths under the age of 16, there is a
high percentage that youth experience life in the street at the age of 15 to 16. This shows that at this age they’re into street by running away. According to the survey, 82.8% of the respondents does not live with the group in the street while 17.2% does live with the group in the street. According to the statistics report by National Police Agency, the number of runaway youths in Korea is around 20,000 and base on the statistics there are about 3,440(17.2%) youths living with street groups. In fact, given the police statistics on missing children, it can be predicted that the number of youths living on the streets is high. At this point, runaway youth shelter has been providing the needs of those runaway youth who came in the shelter. However, it needs necessary new policy and services that will augment the support in solving problems of the youths when they visit youth shelter to ask for help and support.

Third, if we look at the formation of life in the street, it often influence by friends and seniors, some were influence by information sharing through chat sites or in runaways-related cafes. About 66.5% of the male and female respondents experienced living together in runawayfam. It is believed that various problem arises when a male and female youth living together in motels, and in studio rooms. They also have lived in sauna rooms, on the sidewalk, and in playground. When a youth live a life in a motel, studio apartment, slice room, sauna, and in playground after runaway, it can always lead to behavioral problem, as they try to solve their living expenses, the tendency to make delinquency act, that why a stable place to stay is highly required in this aspect.

Fourth, the most difficult time after running away from home was when hungry when looking for part-time job, and when sick. In addition, youth were forced commit theft or prostitution some suffered sexual and physical abuse. So it shows that youth were force to engage in criminal activities such as prostitution and theft. These difficulties of life in the street due to the influence by the runawayfam will continue to hunt the youth in the future.

Fifth, the difference delinquency between before and after joinign runawayfam were signifacant. Such behavior were found different such as driving motorcycle with friend at night anywhere, taken drugs, bond, or gas inhalation, sexual promenade, sexual relationship with runaway opposite sex, force sexual relation, sex for money, and conditional sex, youth’s experienced in shoplifting, burglary in an empty house, car theft, and other act of delinquency against property. youths who lived with runawayfam will be forced to take part in delinqent activities for living expenses and when done repeatedly it is difficult for youth to get out of becoming really delinquent adolescent. At first, youths choose the streets for their difficulties in life and psychological freedom, but as a result, they were involve in runawayfam and created a subculture lifestyle living in the streets that became a trap associated with crime activities for the sake of survival in the street. In the end, the street life of a youths leads to a various cycle of delinquency, thus experts and diverse social welfare workers working together to prevent and cut off this cycle of delinquency among runaway youths.

Sixth, when youths were asked about street life experience’s what program and the service needed, respondents desires were as follows: having safe and clean housing facilities for living alone or with friends, self–reliance, support for living expenses, housing facilities, job opportunities, technical and job skill training were highly desired by the youths.

REFERENCES


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