

## Life Experiences and Its Interpretation of Mongolian Migrant Youth in Korea

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This paper focuses on the life experience of unregistered migrant workers' children in Korea, in particular, the Mongolian migrant youth living in Korea. The author visualizes the migrant youth as 'invisible children' excluded from society, and analyzes the significance of the support communities that aid them in terms of fostering the spirit of self-help and strengthening their community by having them come together and congregate. A field study consisting of in-depth interviews with the immigrant youth, families, teachers, and those in charge of the support communities was conducted over the period of 10 months, beginning in October 2007. Until now, representation of migrant youth and support for their needs has been restrained by the point of view that they are victims and welfare recipients. This research shows through the examination of the life of Mongolian youth that despite their being marginalized due to their visa status restrictions, they are agents and actors who endlessly challenge and interpret themselves in order to actively engage in their lives.

**Key Words:** Mongolian migrant youth in Korea, differential exclusionary model, transnationality, adaptation, self-help, empowerment

## Social Changes and the Crime Rate in Korea, 1966-2007

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This study examines crime in relation to social change in the Korean society. We adopt a criminological approach to social change and focus mainly on the relationship between macro social change and changes in crime rates. We propose that there are some notable relationships between social change and crime rates, and to test this we empirically analyzed the relationships between macro measures such as social control, economic inequality, and major societal changes as like the democratization in 1987 and the economic crisis in 1997.

The findings can be summarized as follows. Firstly, if the state becomes more democratic, less repressive, and higher in unemployment and inequality rates, the property crime rate increases. This confirms the findings of existing research that the property crime rate increases as the economic inequality and unemployment increase. However, only the unemployment rate has a significant relationship with the violent crime rate. The weaker capacity of the police also increases the property crime rate but does not hold any significant relationship with the violent crime rate.

Secondly, in terms of the changes in the property crime and the violent crime rate, the economic crisis in 1997 had a significant influence on the property crime rate, but not on the violent crime

rate. Based on the findings stated above, this is to be expected as the economic crisis in 1997 is much more likely to induce economic inequality, massive unemployment crisis and anomic conditions that influence on the property crime rate than the democratization in 1987. The differential effects of these two turning points, namely, the democratization in 1987 and the economic crisis in 1997, supports the argument that unemployment rate has a short-term crime reduction effect.

Key Words: crime rates, social change, economic inequality,  
time-series analysis

# A Study on the Perceptions of Post-modernization, Anxiety, and Symptoms of Obsessive-compulsive of University Students

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With the adoption of neo-liberalism accelerating the survival race, university students in their twenties have come to have a more acute sense of existential anxiety. The purpose of this study is to reflect on newly emerging anxiety influenced by post-modernization and its influence on symptoms of obsessive-compulsive.

Many previous studies on anxiety tend to deal with only personal level or social level anxieties. Also, obsessive-compulsive is approached only as a personal problem. However, this study shows that the anxiety is constructed with a correlation the personal level (existential anxiety) and social level (social anxiety). By addressing existential anxiety and social anxiety together, we are able to understand symptoms of obsessive-compulsive in a social change context.

I test the following hypotheses: first, how is the anxiety constructed among the youth generation of Korea? Second, does the anxiety have an effect of parameter between perceptions of post-modernization and symptoms of obsessive-compulsive? Third, does trust have a negative effect on the anxiety and the

degree of symptom of obsessive-compulsive? To test these assumptions I surveyed 431 university students. The Questionnaire included items that measure perceptions of post-modernization, trust, the anxiety, and symptoms of obsessive-compulsive.

The major findings of this study are as follows. First, the majority of university students agree that there are post-modern changes in their lives, and this sentiment was stronger among younger students. Second, their anxiety is composed of existential anxiety and social anxiety. In general, university students feel more nervous about social anxiety than existential anxiety, but there was more deviation in existential anxiety than social anxiety. Gender, economic status and religion have positive effect on sense of anxiety. Third, the higher students recognize the perception of post-modernization and the lower they have trust, the higher they feel anxiety. In addition, the anxiety is a parameter between 'perceptions of post-modernization' and 'symptoms of obsessive-compulsive'.

Key Words: obsessive-compulsive, post-modernization, existential anxiety, social anxiety

## The Crisis and Countermeasure of the Student Movement in the Late 1990s: The New Participants and the Changes in the Movement

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This study aims to clarify that the student movement of the 1990s made continuous attempts to maintain and advance itself by finding a new way out from under its downturn, as opposed to the common belief that the movement was isolated and disappearing in the late 1990s.

Despite the crisis and downturn of the student movement in the late 1990s, there were students who still participated in it. In particular, new types of participants appeared in the student movement in that period. Traditionally, the participants had joined the student movement through internalizing its ideology by direct and indirect persuasion of the movement camp. However, the student movement in the late 1990s was trimmed in its size and capability and its negative side was also being publicized, and thus different traits in participants were observed. That is, they already had sympathetic attitude to student movement before they join it directly. In addition, they actively explored student movement for themselves and made decisions regarding their participation based on their own rational considerations. Furthermore, it was observed that they participated in the student movement with

practical purposes such as the maintenance of personal interest or the prevention of extinction of communities surrounding them personally.

The student movement camp with a new type of participants in the late 1990s tried to overcome the downturn of the movement. Initiating a full-scale negotiation with the student body, they led various changes in the mobilization method, movement culture and movement proposal. The new participants of student movement were against the existing mobilization system that was one-sided and dogmatic. To persuade students to join, they tried to regain the justice that their movement had lost, and adopted a new method that was more flexible and respectful toward individual subjects. The excessively group-oriented and public-exclusive movement culture was a subject to be reformed. The new participants intended to balance movement and individual life by accepting different life styles and tastes of each. In addition, they searched for various agendas for periodic and personal necessity with a great devotion to political campaign, and promoted an independent practice for it. Although it did not derive a viable and prompt response, it seemed to lead the student movement to be revitalized gradually and improved its qualitatively despite the reduction in its size and capability.

Key Words: student movement, late 1990s, participant, subjecthood, rationality, sense of reality, flexibility, popularization, agenda diversification

## An Analysis of Ecological Variables Affecting Internet Addiction Tendency of Adolescents in Rural Area

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This research purports to investigate the ecological variables affecting the internet addiction tendency of adolescents in rural areas and to empirically analyze the relative importance of each sub-system and variable under the ecological system. The ecological sub-systems explored in this research are of five fields; individual, internet environment, family, school, and regional community sub-systems, resulting in a total of sixteen ecological independent variables. The subjects were 622 junior high and high school students in the rural area of Gyeongbuk Province. Data were collected by questionnaires and analyzed by correlation analysis, hierarchical regression analysis, and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

The major results of this research are as follows: First, 40.6% of the adolescent subjects of this research showed internet addiction tendency. Second, nine of the sixteen ecological independent variables were found to affect the internet addiction of adolescents in rural areas. These variables are the adolescents' internet usage time, self-control, social efficacy, internet usability, grade point average, communication with their parents, parenting practices, sex, and out-of-school or leisure activities. Third, the total explanatory power of these ecological independent variables to the dependent variable was 34.0%. Fourth, the most significant factors among ecological

system in explaining internet addiction of adolescents in rural areas was the family sub-system; the most effective variable in explaining it was the adolescents' internet usage time.

Based on the results of this research, suggestions are made for the development of internet addiction preventive policies and programs for adolescents in rural areas.

Key Words: internet addiction, ecological variables, adolescents in rural area

## Determinants of the Elderly Poor: An Analysis Using Multi-level Model

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The purpose of this study is to explore factors influencing the poverty of the elderly in Korea. For this, we use the panel data from first wave(2006) data from Korea Welfare Panel Study (KoWePS). The data is analyzed by adopting a Multi-level Model, which is known as an appropriate data analysis method for hierarchically structured data, to look at the factors that affect on the poverty of the elderly poor.

The results of this study are as follows: on the individual level, sex, health status, scale of net property, and years of education are shown to be significant predictors for the poverty of the elderly; on the group level, region of residence is shown to be a significant predictor in determining their poverty status.

Such results suggest that policies on the quality of life-time career, basic income, and regionally specialized systems are needed.

Key Words: poverty of the elderly, Korea Welfare Panel Study,  
Determinants of the Elderly Poor, Multi-level analysis