

The Effects of Job Matching on Youth Labor Market Inequality

Hong Joon Yoo

Sungkyunkwan
University

Tae-In Chung

Sungkyunkwan
University

Eunjoo Chun

Sungkyunkwan
University

This research investigate individual characteristics and their effects on the job search methods among Korean college graduates in labor market. The influence of job search methods on job matching(field match, education level match, task match, regular/irregular job, firm size) is also analyzed. The effect of job matching on labor market inequality measured by level of income and job satisfaction is the major analysis of this paper. The data analyzed is from 2008 GOMS and the size of the sample is 3,875 employees.

We find that those graduates from regular universities, Seoul area colleges with natural science and engineering backgrounds are more successful in getting their jobs. As a job search method, men used personal contacts and institutional arrangements more than women. Higher job matching led to higher income and higher satisfaction to their income and job. Although the lack of significant relationship between job search methods and job matching is the limit of this paper, the contribution of the paper can be found in analyzing labor market inequality through job matching.

Key words: job matching, getting a job, college graduates, labor market inequality

Study on the Meaning of 'Ageism' Experienced by Korean Elderly Men as Recipients of the National Basic Livelihood

Hye-In Oh

Korea Institute for
Health and Social Affairs

Kyoung-hee Ju

Hanshin University

Ju-Hyun Kim

Seoul National University

Myoung-Jin Hwang

Korea University

This study aimed to understand the experience and perception of ageism in Korean elderly men especially as recipients of the National Basic Livelihood. To achieve this goal, the qualitative research method was applied. The study participants were 6 elderly men aged in 70s and resided in Seoul and Gyeonggi Area. We carried out individual in-depth interviews with all 6 participants.

The results found that the main theme of ageism experienced by study participants was 'something that saddens me, but must reconcile myself to and carry on.' 5 sub-themes also emerged from the data analysis: (1) confronting a changed self (2) sitting crouched on the marginal space with empty pockets (3) the forced or chosen isolation of poor men (4) feeling impotent in an unkind society, (5) nevertheless, toughing it through in an unkind world. Ageism was experienced not only just individually but in a holistic social context including the economic, family-emotional, and daily life levels, resulting in poor elderly men being a sad and lonely group of

people. Given the findings, we suggest to form a new discussion about changing policies and services related with the National Basic Livelihood, especially for the poor elderly men in Korea. Also, we find that elderly men who have been impoverished for most of their lives experience and react to ageism differently than those who suddenly find themselves in poverty in old age.

Key words: ageism, qualitative research method, phenomenological approach, poverty, elderly men

Timing of First Marriage, First Birth, and Employment among Korean Women: An Application of Multi-State Life Tables

Bongoh Kye

Kookmin University

Young-Mi Kim

Chungbuk National University

This study examines joint distribution of Korean women's marriage, childbearing, and employment by using the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing (KLoSA). Previous studies mostly examined how marriage and childbearing affect women's labor market participation or vice versa. However, the relationship between the two is rather reciprocal. By focusing on this reciprocal relationship, we examine how the patterns of marriage, childbearing, and employment differ by birth cohorts and socioeconomic status. We found the followings. First, M-shape employment pattern emerged for the women born after 1940. This suggests that the M-shape employment pattern emerged as the Korean society became industrialized since the 1960s. Second, whereas socioeconomic differentials were noticeable in terms of employment patterns, cohort differences were dominant in family formation. Finally, socioeconomic differentials in employment reversed after marriage: while high status women's employment rates were higher before marriage, the opposite was the case after the marriage. While high status women were active in labor market using their human capital, they

withdrew from labor market after marriage because of relative high family income and investment on children's education.

Key words: marriage, childbearing, employment, multi-state life table

International Sex Trafficking of Women around South Korea

Dong-Hoon Seol

Chonbuk National University

The “Act on the Punishment of Intermediating in the Sex Trade” and the “Act on the Prevention of Sexual Traffic and Protection, etc. of Victims Thereof” were passed in the South Korean National Assembly plenary session on March 2nd, 2004; the two laws went into force on September 23rd of the same year. With the enactment, the situation of international sex trafficking of women around South Korea has two faces: continuity and change. This research aims to explain the current situation of foreign migrant women employed in the entertainment business in Korea and Korean migrant women working in the entertainment business in foreign countries, including the United States, Japan, and Australia, compared to that of the early 2000s. Using survey data from the ‘Survey for the Migrant Women Employed in Entertainment Business in Korea’ conducted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family in 2011, the ‘Korean Migrant Women in Entertainment Business in the United States, Japan and Australia’ conducted by the Bom-bit Women’s Foundation in 2007, and investigation documents released by the police in Korea, this study analyzes the migration process, working conditions, and the lives of these women. In conclusion, this study suggests policies to prevent sex trafficking and human rights violation.

Key words: prostitution, human trafficking, migrant women, victims, entertainment business

The Role of Social Networks in the Etiology and Prognosis of Coronary Heart Diseases: A Meta-Analyses of 44 Most Recent Prospective Studies

Yoosik Youm

Yonsei University

Wontak Joo

Yonsei University

Systematic review of Barth and colleagues on the studies of social support and coronary heart diseases(CHD)(Barth, Schneider & Von Känel, 2010) have examined the effects of two types of social supports: functional and structural. The authors have concluded that functional social support was proved to be effective while there was no robust evidence for the influence of structural social support. The goals of this study were: 1) to re-examine Barth's analysis for structural social support with more refined types of structural social supports - marital status, living alone, social network size, social engagement and composite index of structural social support - and 2) to review more recent articles about social support and CHD. Meta-analyses were performed by each type of structural social support from the total of 44 prospective studies - 25 from Barth's review, and 19 new studies on social support and CHD. The results showed enough evidence for the effects of functional social support on CHD but not in the case of structural social support, which confirmed previous conclusion of Barth. This conclusion does not override the effects of structural social support, and more elaborated measures of social network structure are waiting to be tested in future studies.

Key words: social support, social network, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction