

## A Social Structure of Market Integration: An Evolution of Free Trade Agreement Networks in 1957 to 2009

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This study is to examine the social structure of global market integration of countries by a network analysis of free trade agreements (FTA). Free trade agreements represent an institutionalization of market integration by creating new rules and adjusting existing domestic rules to integrate markets between countries. Such type of market integration has been increasingly a key part of economic globalization in recent periods. Existing arguments on market integration due to globalization of economics can be distinguished between universal and fragmented integration. Universal integration refers to even and dense integration across countries, while fragmented integration refers to uneven and sparse integration. Fragmented integration can be distinguished between regional and hierarchical integration. Regional integration refers to integration of markets between countries within the same region, but not across regions, while hierarchical integration discusses integration of markets between core and periphery countries, based on the world system theory. In this study, to understand the nature of market integration, we provided a longitudinal analysis of free trade agreement networks from 1957 to 2009. The key findings are as

follows. First, there has been global market integration through increasing number of free trade agreements across countries. Second, as a large number of non-Western countries joined market integration, we have witnessed market integration across regions. However, regional market integration, particularly in Europe, is still important. Third, core countries have dominated global market integration by agreements with other core and periphery countries. Periphery countries have integrated their markets with core countries, but not in the same extent with other periphery countries. This suggests that global market integration has weakened regional barriers while strengthening economic hierarchies across countries at the same time.

Key words: free trade agreements, FTA, market integration, universal integration, fragmented integration, network

## Religion and Non-official religion: Considering the Four Pillars of Destiny for Children's Names in China, Japan and Korea

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Considerable empirical research has focused on the relationship between Christian beliefs and nonofficial religions in Western nations. Yet nonofficial religion has received limited attention in social scientific research in East Asian countries. Using the East Asian Social Survey(EASS), we explore religion's relationship with the practice of naming children based on the Four Pillars of Destiny(i.e., visiting a naming center), an example of nonofficial religion in China, Japan, and Korea. The prevalence of considering the Four Pillars of Destiny for naming children shows that Japan is the highest(52%), followed by Korea(42%) and China(17%). While we found a hierarchy of religion in acting on or believing in considering the Four Pillars of Destiny for children's names in the order of Buddhists, the nonreligious, and Christians in Japan and Korea, we found no relationship in China. Our finding highlights the potential connections between specific religions and specific nonofficial beliefs.

Key words: Religion, Non-Official Religion, Four Pillars of Destiny,  
Naming Children, East Asian Social Survey

## The Experience of Living in a Dorm as College Freshmen: A Parse Research Method Study

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Using the human becoming theory, this study presents the experience of living in a dorm as college freshmen from an occupation balance and occupational therapy perspective. Data were collected from nine college freshman, using the Parse research method. Conversations with each participant were held at least twice, each time between 30 minutes to an hour. These conversations were recorded with prior consent of the participants and were transcribed with multiple playbacks by the researchers using a word processor. The three core structures of the experience of living in a dorm as college freshmen are: 1) the conflict and stress of adapting to the new environment, 2) the process of trying to maintain smooth interpersonal relationships, and 3) the process of growing independently. The structural transition can be expressed as adapting to a new environment, maintaining positive interpersonal relationships, and maturing socially and personally. The conceptual integration process was expressed as transforming and powering through valuing, connecting-separating, and revealing-concealing. The experience of living in a dorm as college freshmen was characterized by the personal and social growth brought about

through conflict and stress to do shared activities of daily living(ADL) with strangers in a strange environment and role transitions.

Keywords: college freshman, dorm, qualitative research, occupational therapy, Parse

## Shadow Labor: Part-Time Works in the Service Sector

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This paper examines how part-time workers in the service sector are managed and controlled through a participant observation study at a restaurant in Seoul. Through participant observation, the authors try to understand the lived experiences of workers in their everyday world. The most distinctive characteristics we found of service work is hierarchical, individualized labor. This kind of service work is “cheap labor”, but draining both physically and emotionally. However, this kind of labor is often unnoticed, invisible to the customers as these part-time workers are located in the bottom of workplace hierarchy, doing “shadow labor” for regular employees and customers.

Key words: part-time work, service work, participant observation, emotional labor

## Social Signaling Theory and Online Mass Migration in Cyberspace

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This paper investigates the effects of benefits and costs of social signaling associated with online identity management on 'online mass migration,' using social signaling theory. Online mass migration is a massive movement of users from a service or site to other services or sites. The term 'cyber-asylum,' as it is commonly used in journalism and parts of academia, is one of many types of online mass migration initiated by a political motive. Two cases of social networking services(SNS), MySpace and CyWorld, were analyzed and compared with respect to benefits and costs of signaling online identity. The results show that both MySpace and CyWorld have failed to adapt to the emergent mobile computing environment, resulting in decrease of the benefits of both sender and receiver of identity signal. In addition, while identity deception due to the multiple accounts policy, pseudonymity, and wide range of profile customization have lead to increase of both production and punishment cost for the MySpace case, the real identity policy, threats to personal information and privacy, and fear of surveillance and censorship have lead to increase of predation cost for the CyWorld case. As these two cases reveal, the online mass migration



is the result of a complex interplay of technological and social factors associated with identity management in cyberspace.

Key words: cyberspace, signaling theory, assessment signal, conventional signal, identity, online mass migration

## A Study on Relationship of Aging Anxiety and Suicide Ideation for the Elderly

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The purpose of this study is to examine the effective factors on suicide ideation among the elderly and to categorize the elderly according to the degree of aging anxiety, followed by an analysis of the differences in socio-demographic characteristics and suicide ideation among the aging anxiety types for the elderly. The data were gathered through quota sampling from the elderly aged over 65 years living in Seoul and Kyunggi areas. Ultimately, 274 cases were used in this study.

The results were as follows. First, average monthly household income and subjective health state are statistically effective factors on suicide ideation for elderly, and four aging anxiety factors are especially effective. Second, the four aging anxiety factors yielded three anxiety categories: 'low anxiety type', 'crisis type', 'intermediate type'. Third, there are statistically significant differences in socio-demographic characteristics and suicide ideation for the elderly between anxiety types. This study provides a database of the suicide ideation of the elderly and contributes to the concrete welfare and counseling solutions regarding elderly suicide.

Key words: suicide ideation, aging anxiety, types of aging anxiety, cluster analysis, effect factor

