

⋮

*

가 가 , .
 , .
 , .
 3 (2000) 가 (KLIPS) .
 , ()
 , , () 가
 , 가 , 가
 가 가
 . 가
 가 30
 가 가
 가 가
 가 ,
 가 ,

* ,

Passeron, 1977). (Althusser, 1971; Bourdieu and Passeron, 1977). 가

(Collins, 1979; Pallas, 1995).

(Bourdieu and Passeron, 1977) ‘ (cultural capital)’ 가 가

(Bowles and Gintis, 1976) ‘ ’ (contested terrain) (correspondence)

20

가 (Thurow, 1972) ‘ ()’ (defensive expenditure) 가 가

가 (strategy of differentiation)’ 가 (Hout, Raftery and Bell, 1990; Raftery and Hout, 1990)¹⁾.

가 (credential society)’

developed economy) (employment sector) (lately) 가 (,)

1)

MMI(Maximally Maintained Inequality)

(Raftery and Hout, 1990).

(political demand)

(Hoselitz, 1965).

가

(Turner) ‘ 가

2).

가

가

가

가

(rent seeking)가

가

(, 1988; , 1999; , 2000).

가

가

(, 1999). 가

가

(, 2000).

가

90% , ()

60% (, 1990)

가

(Sewell and Shah,

1967),

가

2) (Turner, 1960)
(social mobility)

(educational selection) 가

(sponsored mobility)

(contest mobility)

(aristocratic) 가

가

(meritocratic)

가 100%

가 (質)
(糧) 가
가 (Collins,
1979) ‘ (credential society)’
가 가

가

(Alexander, Pallas and Holupka, 1987; Hout, 1980).

가 가 가
(, 가)가
(Mare, 1981; Hout, Raftery and Bell, 1990).

가 가
(Boudon, 1973; Kelley, 1988; , 2001).
가
(
(.)

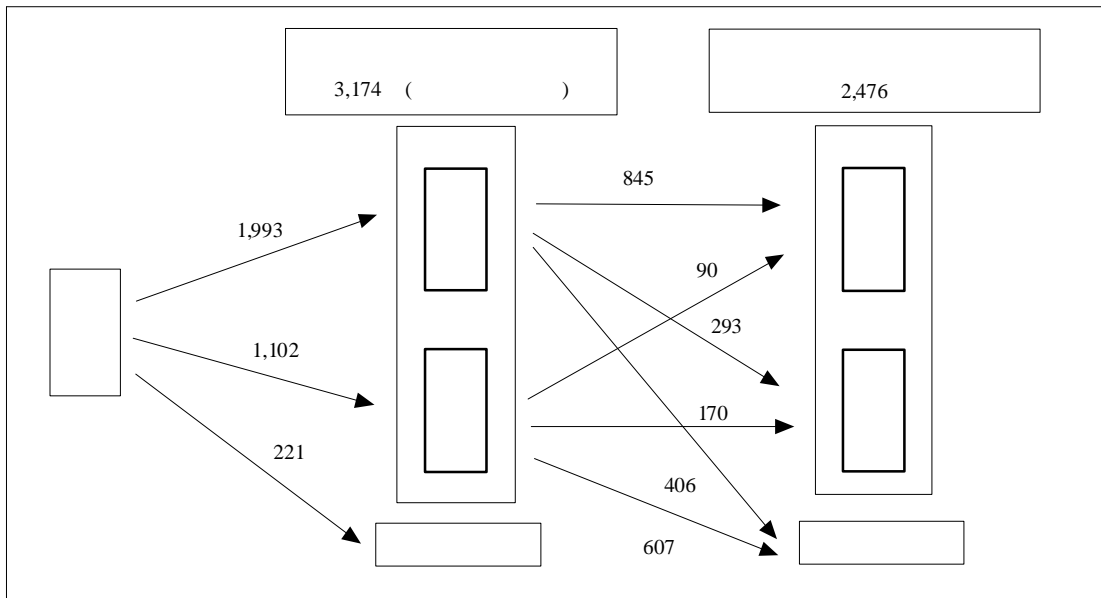
1.

가.

(Korea Labor and Income Panel Survey) 3 (2000)
 (Youth Module) 15 30
 2000
 2,476 ()
 3,174
 < 1 >

(age cohort) 가
 가 30

< 1 > (school transition)



: 3 (2000)

가 (occupational status) 가 (socio-economic index) 가 1 가 97-98 가 4 25%(4), 50%(2, 3), 25%(1) (proxy) 가 (social capital) 가 가 3)

(school background) 가 (institutional constraints) 가 (social milieu) (Fischer, at al. 1996).

(age cohort) (1) 21, (2) 22-26, (3) 27 (cohort) . 26 () . 26 27, 26 21 가 가 가 (, 1998)⁴⁾.

3) 가 3 가 가 (=1), (=0) (KLIPS) 3

4) “가 가 가 가 가 (, 1998: 63).”

< 1>

	KLIPS 3	1, 0. 45.3%(1,122), 54.7%(1,354)
	KLIPS 3	(reference group) 27 () . 21 38.2%(945), 22 26 33.8%(837) 27 28.0%(694)
1)	KLIPS 1 KLIPS 2-3	(reference group) . 52.8%(1,271), 33.9%(816) 13.3%(320)
	KLIPS 1 KLIPS 2-3	() () = 36.01(12.91)
가	KLIPS 1 가	(reference group) (4 1) . 22.1%(548), 45.2%(1,118), 25.0%(548)
	KLIPS 3	2) 1, 0. 19.5%(483), 80.5%(1,993)
	KLIPS 3	1, 0. 64.0%(1,544). 36.0%(867)
	KLIPS 3	1, 0. () 59.1%(1,424), 40.9%(986)
	KLIPS 3	(reference group) . 42.0%(1,040), 19.4%(480), 38.6%(956)
	KLIPS 3	. (*97) (proxy)

1) , , , .

2) , , , , , , , , .

< 1>

2,476 (가

2.

가. (multinomial logit model)

(multinomial logit model) (OLS: ordinal least square regression analysis) (BLUE: best linear unbiased estimates)

(cumulative distribution function) (Maddala, 1983; Agresti, 1990).

(discrete set of destinations) (odds ratio)

(baseline-category) (Agresti, A. *Categorical Data Analysis*, 9).

$$L_j = \log \left(\frac{\pi_j}{\pi_J} \right), \quad j=1, \dots, J-1$$

$$\log \left(\frac{\pi_1}{\pi_3} \right) = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 x_1, \quad \log \left(\frac{\pi_2}{\pi_3} \right) = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 x_2$$

$$\log \left(\frac{\pi_j}{\pi_J} \right) = \alpha_j + \beta_j x_j \quad j=1, \dots, J-1$$

(parameter) β (regression parameter)

(binary logit analysis)

($\alpha_j = 1, \alpha_{j+1} = 0$) .

(ordinal logit model)

가 . 가 가
(Agresti, 1990: 318).

(Adjacent

Categories Model) . x

$$L_j = \log \left(\frac{\pi_{j+1}}{\pi_j} \right) = \alpha_j + \beta x \quad j=1, \dots, J-1$$

x , 가 가
 x $J-1$

a (threshold parameter)

β (regression parameter) .

(x) β
 $j \quad j+1, j+1 \quad j+2, \dots$ (odds-ratio) x
5)

1. : \rightarrow

(,)

5) (baseline-category)

$$L_j^* = \alpha^* + \beta U_j, \quad j=1, \dots, J-1; \quad U_j = (J-j)x$$

J j

< 1>

(: ; %)

		786 (52.6)	708 (47.4)	1,494 (100%)
		778 (70.6)	324 (29.4)	1,102 (100%)
		389 (89.6)	45 (10.4)	434 (100%)
()		308 (53.4)	269 (46.6)	577 (100%)
	.	201 (54.2)	170 (45.8)	371 (100%)
	.	434 (58.4)	309 (41.6)	743 (100%)
	.	430 (77.1)	128 (22.9)	558 (100%)
	.	379 (79.6)	97 (20.4)	476 (100%)
가		396 (56.7)	302 (43.3)	698 (100%)
		934 (64.5)	514 (35.5)	1,448 (100%)
		506 (75.1)	168 (24.9)	674 (100%)
가		1,538 (61.3)	973 (38.7)	2,511 (100%)
		468 (77.6)	135 (22.4)	603 (100%)

(,)

가 가 . ,

100%

가 , ,

-

가 .

, < 1>

가

1

‘ (selection) ’ ‘ (screening)가

< 2>

가

가

가

< 2> (=1)

	I	II	III
(=1) 1)	.207(.086)**	.205(.090)**	.232(.091)**
Cohort (1)	.212(.113)*	-.087(.120)	-.075(.121)
Cohort (2)	.128(.129)	.026(.135)	.037(.135)
가 2)		.543(.102)*** 1.642(.212)*** .028(.005)***	.466(.104)*** 1.488(.296)*** .026(.005)***
() 가 3)			.227(.108)** .261(.138)** .646(.136)***
가			
N	.375(.106)*** 2,412	-.785(.182)*** 2,412	-.986(.193)*** 2,412
-2 Log Likelihood	3111.645	2869.344	2839.098
Pseudo-R ² (Cox & Snell)	.004	.099	.110

- : 1) (reference group) (27) .
 2) (reference group) .
 3) 가 (reference group) , 4 1 .
 4) 가 (S. E.) .
 5) * P < .1 ** P < .05 *** P < .01

, () 가 , 가

가

, 가 가 가 4.5
 (=exp(1.488)), 2.7 (=exp(1.03)) .
 가 10 가 exp(0.26)=1.3
 . 가 가 가
 . 1.27(=exp(.227)) 1.30(=exp(.261))
 가 가
 2 (=exp(0.646)) .

(i.e., Saxton, 1961; Schafer, 1971; Rosenbaum, 1980; , 1986; , 1994; , 1998).
가 .

(, 1986; , 1994).

가

가

(dual high school system)

1

가
(Rosenbaum, 1979)

가

가 (league)
가 6).

=

(tournament mobility)

,

2. →

< 3> 가

() , , 가

가

< 4>

(,)

()

(.) (binary)

(odds-ratio) 가

(multinomial)

6)

(career mobility)

가

(round-robin)

가

(, 1997: 120).

(school transition)

가

(→)

.

< 3>

, (.)

(: ; %)

		695 (54.7)	232 (18.3)	344 (27.1)	1,271 (100%)
		253 (31.0)	196 (24.0)	367 (45.0)	816 (100%)
		54 (16.9)	45 (14.1)	221 (69.1)	320 (100%)
()		307 (57.8)	95 (17.9)	129 (24.3)	531 (100%)
	.	147 (53.6)	49 (17.9)	78 (28.5)	274 (100%)
	.	235 (42.8)	119 (21.7)	195 (35.5)	549 (100%)
	.	123 (28.5)	97 (22.5)	212 (49.1)	432 (100%)
	.	95 (10.5)	59 (16.0)	214 (58.2)	368 (100%)
가		271 (49.5)	102 (18.6)	175 (31.9)	548 (100%)
		471 (42.1)	227 (20.3)	420 (37.6)	1,118 (100%)
		155 (29.5)	96 (18.3)	275 (52.3)	526 (100%)
가		913 (45.8)	387 (19.4)	693 (34.8)	1,993 (100%)
		127 (26.3)	93 (19.3)	263 (54.5)	483 (100%)

(1)

, 가 , 가 가
 가 , 가 ,
 가 1.7 (=exp(.559)), 2.1 (=exp(.728))
 가 10 1.2 (=exp(.190))
 20% 가
 80% 2(=exp(.639))

(age cohort)

가
 가

	/	/	/	/
(=1) 1)	.307(.137)***	.214(.137)	.387(.128)***	.172(.140)
Cohort (1)	.775(.141)***	.497(.175)***	.990(.164)***	.493(.185)***
Cohort (2)	.581(.143)***	.512(.174)***	.636(.167)***	.123(.187)
가 2)	.559(.129)***	.478(.157)***	.645(.147)***	.167(.159)
()	.728(.237)***	-.015(.316)	1.016(.254)***	1.031(.282)***
가 3)	.019(.006)***	.017(.007)**	.019(.007)***	.002(.007)
()	.185(.131)	.186(.161)	.183(.152)	-.030(.171)
가	.295(.165)*	.229(.202)	.344(.188)*	.116(.207)
(=1)	.639(.161)***	.459(.195)**	.740(.175)***	.281(.175)
(=1)	1.550(.115)***	.782(.139)***	2.247(.151)***	1.464(.169)***
(=1)	.063(.114)	-.095(.137)	.184(.130)	.279(.141)**
N	-2.448(.399)*** 1,798	-2.562(.302)***	-3.803(.288)*** 1,798	-1.336(.288)***
-2 Log Likelihood	1967.731		2598.172	
Pseudo-R ² (Cox & Snell)	.226		.291	

: 1) (reference group) (27) .

2) (reference group) .

3) 가 (reference group) , 4 1 .

4) 가 (S. E.) .

5) * P < .1 ** P < .05 *** P < .01

(2) (-)

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

(가)

(,)

(, , 1992; , 1996;

. , 2001).

가

exp(1.016)=2.8

()

가 10

exp(.645)=1.9

가

exp(.190)=1.2

(27)

(21)가

가 2

(exp(.990))

1.2 (exp(.493))

10%

가

15

가

9

가

가

가

4

가

가

가

< 5>

가

가

가

가

가 , 가

< 5 >

	/	/	/	/
(=1) 1)	.367(.181)**	-.250(.310)	.243(.146)*	.391(.169)**
Cohort (1)	.838(.234)***	.377(.426)	.755(.179)***	.652(.219)***
Cohort (2)	.435(.244)*	-.061(.463)	.683(.181)***	.200(.216)
가 2)	.446(.205)**	.151(.337)	.646(.168)***	.182(.187)
()	-.593(.565)	.806(1.030)	1.030(.293)***	.976(.313)***
가 3)	.009(.010)	.004(.018)	.023(.007)***	.001(.008)
가	.500(.214)**	-.418(.382)	-.031(.173)	.161(.201)
가	.793(.260)***	.354(.202)	-.084(.701)	.202(.245)
가	.668(.272)**	-.114(.432)	.612(.201)***	.405(.204)**
(=1)	.058(.180)	.103(.316)	.058(.148)	.426(.167)**
N	-2.325(.402)*** 639	-.748(.714) 639	-.923(.290)** 1,159	-.251(.353) 1,159
-2 Log Likelihood	754.580	262.032	1193.611	924.281
Pseudo-R ² (Cox & Snell)	.076	.043	.106	.061

- : 1) (reference group) (27) .
 2) (reference group) .
 3) 가 (reference group) , 4 1 .
 4) 가 (S. E.) .
 5) * P < .1 ** P < .05 *** P < .01

가

가

가

가 15 (=exp(.367))

가 15 (=exp(.391))

(21)가 (27)
가
가

가
가
가
가
가
가
가
가

가 가 30 가

IV. ()

() () (1997) ()
< 6> 가
() 가
() , 가
, 가 , 가
() (4)
< 7> () ()

< 6>

(.)

(: ; (%))

		233 (51.2)	152 (33.4)	70 (15.4)	455 (100%)
		192 (43.2)	141 (31.8)	111 (25.0)	444 (100%)
		44 (20.4)	75 (34.7)	97 (44.9)	216 (100%)
()		95 (55.2)	52 (30.2)	25 (14.5)	172 (100%)
	.	50 (48.1)	32 (30.8)	22 (21.2)	104 (100%)
	.	117 (47.2)	80 (32.3)	51 (20.6)	248 (100%)
	.	97 (38.3)	85 (33.6)	71 (28.1)	253 (100%)
	.	58 (27.5)	75 (35.5)	78 (37.0)	211 (100%)
가		101 (47.2)	65 (30.4)	48 (22.4)	214 (100%)
		224 (43.0)	175 (33.6)	122 (23.4)	521 (100%)
		95 (33.0)	92 (31.9)	101 (35.1)	288 (100%)
가		385 (44.9)	278 (32.4)	195 (22.7)	858 (100%)
		91 (32.5)	96 (34.3)	93 (33.2)	280 (100%)

, () ,
 , ()
 , ()
 .
 , 가 ,
 $(j \rightarrow j+1)$ 8
 (=exp(2.15)) , 15
 (=exp(0.43)) .

가 13 : 1 .

/
 (quantity)
 (quality) (-)
 ()
 , (1988) ,

	I	II	III		
(=1) 3)	.206(.131)	.276(.135)**	.264(.186)*	- 521(.469)	.343(.150)**
Cohort (1)	.243(.174)	.201(.179)	.288(.186)	- 550(.585)	.381(.197)*
Cohort (2)	.111(.174)	.145(.179)	.160(.185)	- 279(.595)	.222(.195)
가 1)		.401(.156)**	.255(.163)*	- 310(.539)	.348(.174)**
() 가 2)		1.282(.239)***	.936(.246)***	.724(1.509)	1.003(.254)***
() 가 2)		.012(.006)*	.006(.007)	.001(.027)	.006(.007)
(=1)		.019(.170)	.079(.177)	- .670(.560)	.172(.187)
		.136(.199)	.230(.209)	.415(.586)	.227(.222)
		.174(.171)	.005(.171)	.005(.171)	.005(.171)
			2.149(.234)***	-	-
			.430(.144)***	.430(.144)***	.472(.153)***
Threshold 1	-.108(.165)**	.861(.292)***	2.624(.370)***	.954(1.038)	.703(.331)**
Threshold 2	1.283(.171)***	2.386(.343)***	4.289(.386)***	2.628(1.094)*	2.383(.343)***
N	844	844	844	156	688
-2 Log Likelihood	1624.526	159.537	1259.719	152.211	1102.980
Pseudo-R ² (Cox & Snell)	.005	.046	.223	.046	.096

- : 1) (reference group)
- 2) (reference group) (27) .
- 3) 가 (S. E.) .
- 4) * P < .1 ** P < .05 *** P < .01

() (50.5%)
 , 1999 38.2%
 (, 1999: 45)
 가
 , 가
 가

가

가 가?

< 7 >

, 가

가

가

)

, 가 (

2.7 (=exp(1.0))

1.4 (=exp(0.35))

가 가

(Raftery and Hout, 1990)

(strategy of differentiation)

가

1990

가

가

, 가 , 가 , 가 가

가 (Jencks, et al., 1972)
(I.Q) 가 가
가 (statistical artifact)

가 가 가

가 , , 가 가

가 가 1990 가
30 , 가
“(equality of opportunity)” 가

가 3-40
(e.g., , 2001)

()
 (contested terrain)
 (defensive expenditure)

가 가

가 (Sewell and
 Shah, 1967; 1971). (Hauser, 1998)가
 (cognitive ability, mental ability)

7)
 (Jensen, 1969, Fischer, et al. 1996)

가 가 가

가 가

(Wisconsin Model)
 가 () ‘ (significant others)’
 가
 (role model)

가
 (Sewell and Hauser, 1972, 1975; Swell, Haller and Portes, 1968; Swell and Hauser, 1980).

7) Herrnstein and Murray (1994) *The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life*

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155- 172.
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35(3): 1-30.
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