

2011년 2월 22일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 청년실업

Paul's Summary (transcribed)

It was reported that the GDP growth rate for the Korean economy last year **stood at** 6.1 percent, but we still hear a lot of stories about the issues of **youth unemployment**. The unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 29 **was recorded at** 8.5% in the most recent statistics. Those especially having difficulties finding a job are college graduates. As the number of jobs available for **those fresh out of college** is pretty limited, students spend their college years in campus libraries studying for the TOEIC and preparing themselves for the job market.

The **high unemployment rate among Korea's younger generation** has to do with the transforming structure of the Korean economy. Unlike in the 70s and 80s, economic wealth comes mostly from global markets. Korea's conglomerates and large businesses look for a limited number of well-qualifying college graduates as their new employees, typically those who can show their competence in the globalized market environment. **Unemployment for the younger generation** is not just a domestic issue. It can be a global issue.

Despite the structural limitations, there are measures to be taken by the government. Large businesses should be **encouraged to invest more in new industries**, thus creating more job opportunities. **Promoting service industries** can be one of the measures, as the **service industry has a bigger potential for job creation**. **Tax credits** and policy benefits can be **granted** to companies that voluntarily **employ job seekers in their 20s**.

The high unemployment rate for the youth is not just an economic issue. It is also related to the issue of low birth rate. It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the next generation depends on the issue.

Key Words

1. 청년실업 youth unemployment, unemployment of the younger generation
2. 취업준비생 job seekers, those looking/hunting for a job (cf. 대학졸업생: college graduates, those fresh out of college)
3. 계약직 temporary employment, a temp(구어), contracted worker
4. 정규직 permanent employment, be hired full-time, be on a long-term employment
5. 실업률이 8.5%에 달한다 the unemployment rate stands at/is recorded at 8.5%
6. 기업이 일자리 창출을 위해 투자를 늘려야 한다 companies should invest in new industries to create more job opportunities
7. 세제지원 tax benefit, tax credit, tax break
8. 정책적 혜택 policy benefits
9. 서비스산업을 육성/활성화 하다 promote/encourage the growth of the service industry
10. (노동시장의) 유연성 flexibility
11. 직업안정성 job stability

More Key Words

1. 완연한 봄이다 spring is here to stay
2. 아르바이트 part-time job
3. 스스로 돈을 벌다 provide for oneself
4. 최저임금 minimum wage
5. 인력부족 job shortage
6. 시급 hourly pay
7. 전세계적 현상 global phenomenon
8. 노동시장 job market
9. 한국경제의 변화하는 구조 transforming structure of the Korean economy
10. 재벌, 대기업 conglomerate, large business

11. 구조적 한계 structural limitations
12. 낮은 출산율 low birth rate
13. 문화적 의식구조 cultural mentality