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## Leisure patterns, constraints and socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants in Western Australia

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**LEISURE PATTERNS, CONSTRAINTS AND  
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS  
OF KOREAN IMMIGRANTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

**Sooyoung Sul Tcha  
BS GDipSocSc**

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirements for the Award of  
Masters of Social Science (Leisure Science)**

**At the School of Marketing, Tourism and Leisure,  
Faculty of Business and Public Management,  
Edith Cowan University 1999**



## **ABSTRACT**

This study investigated the patterns of and constraints to leisure participation of Korean immigrants in Western Australia. The socioeconomic and demographic attributes of Korean immigrants were examined using descriptive statistical methods and their effects on leisure participation were rigorously analysed using quantitative techniques, based on data that were collected from Korean immigrants in Western Australia. The study showed that Korean immigrants participated in more passive leisure activities such as home-based ones. Participation in more active or western style leisure activities especially sports was found to be considerably low. The study also looked at which variables could explain the change in leisure participation patterns after migration, using regression analysis. The results showed that only limited variables such as age or gender were found to affect the change in leisure participation significantly. Another issue pursued in this study was the importance and determinants of leisure constraints recognised by the immigrants. These leisure constraints consisted of personal, structural and environmental categories. The results revealed that in general Korean immigrants did not regard leisure constraints important. They also showed that only limited numbers of socio-demographic and acculturation variables could explain the importance of constraints.

This study is of importance because, despite the rapid increase of Korean immigrants in the State, there is no evidence of studies of their acculturation or leisure patterns studies for them. By systematically analysing Korean immigrants' acculturation in related and unrelated leisure participation as well as constraints, this study enhances an understanding of the part Korean immigrants

play in Western Australia. It also provides a general indication of how other Asian minority groups participate in their leisure and the significant constraints they experienced. The research should serve a model for desirable trans-cultural harmony.

## DECLARATION

I certify that this thesis does not, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (i) incorporate without acknowledgment any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any institution of higher education;
- (ii) contain any material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text; or
- (iii) contain any defamatory material.

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23 February 2000

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This study examines the patterns of and the constraints to leisure participation of Korean immigrants in Perth, Western Australia. The variables that affect leisure participation and leisure constraints will be examined. In this chapter, the aims, significance, limitations and ethnicity of this study will be discussed. The immigration of Koreans in Western Australia has a relatively short history, according to the officers of the Western Australian Korean Society (WAKS). The first flow of immigration was initiated by blue-collar workers since the 1960s, who had worked in Vietnam or had been working in Western Australia for construction projects. While this type of immigration has been dominating, in the 1980s, a new type of immigration emerged, that of immigration for investment purposes. This flow was followed by the immigration of young Koreans, who came to Western Australia to study, and then were employed (or self-employed) after graduation. Therefore, the oldest group of Koreans in Western Australia mainly consists of blue-collar workers, while the middle-aged group comprises both blue-collar workers and immigrants for investment purposes. The young Koreans' group is mixed. They are second (or 1.5) generation of blue-collar workers or investment immigrants, or the first generation who came to Australia to study or to work. As they have been forming families and minority communities in Western Australia, important questions arose. These questions are: What are the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of Koreans? How do Koreans acculturate? What are their leisure patterns and constraints? The foregoing questions lead to the purpose of this study.

### **Purpose of the study**

The study examines the leisure patterns of Korean immigrants, the constraints to participation, and how demographic and cultural attributes affect assimilation

into dominant Australian leisure patterns. This purpose may be expressed in the objectives stated below.

## **Objectives**

This study will:

1. explore **the patterns of leisure participation** of Korean immigrants in Perth;
2. investigate **the constraints to participation** in leisure activities;
3. analyse how **socioeconomic and demographic variables** of immigrants affect their leisure patterns; and
4. examine **whether particular cultural and language attributes form barriers** to organised social and community leisure participation.

## **Significance of this study**

This study will be of special significance in Western Australia for several reasons. It will provide better insights into the acculturation process. The effect of demographic and socioeconomic factors will be more readily recognised. The problems of participation will be identified. The foregoing will assist leisure planners in policy-making to facilitate inclusion into leisure programs. The paucity of research in this area does not allow for adequate planning for leisure in a multi-cultural society.

The patterns of leisure participation will reveal the extent to which Korean immigrants acculturate and assimilate into Australian society.

The identification of leisure constraints will show whether a relationship exists between participation and socioeconomic, demographic or other factors. These

findings will enhance an understanding of the leisure constraints, which have not received attention in Western Australia.

Constraint identification will suggest ways to eliminate barriers in order to encourage immigrants to participate in social and community leisure activities, and to provide for immigrants' leisure needs. Minority groups are under-represented in many outdoor activities. Better planning and management will provide the means for these groups to adopt the recreation behaviours of the dominant culture. There is an assumption that immigrants would want to identify with Australian culture by participating in leisure activities.

Research into ethnic leisure is limited in Australia (for example, Tsai, 1996). compared to other countries such as the United States of America (for example, McMillen, 1983; Dwyer and Hutchison, 1992; Carr and Williams, 1992), Canada (for example, Karlis and Dawson, 1990) and the United Kingdom (Bradley, 1996). In Western Australia there is no evidence of acculturation studies of Korean immigrants, despite the rapid increase in their numbers. There is therefore a need for the systematic analysis of leisure patterns and constraints to leisure participation of Korean immigrants. This study will enhance an understanding of the part that Korean immigrants play in Western Australia. It may further provide a general indication of how other Asian minority groups participate in their leisure, and may serve as a model for useful trans-cultural harmony as this study can contribute to the understanding of ethnic groups. The growth of soccer in Western Australia might be influenced by ethnic European countries and may be paralleled by the growth of martial arts from East Asian countries such as Korea and Japan.

Finally, the findings from this study will have important policy and planning implications. Policy issues will stem from ways of including new migrants into a multicultural society. Programs may also be planned by including migrants who bring their special leisure skills from their countries of origin.

## **Delimitations**

Since ethnicity of other generations may be difficult to detect, this study concentrates on the first generation Korean immigrants in Perth, over the age of 17 years,. Those who have resided in Australia for more than six months will be considered in the analysis. The results will be applicable to Western Australia.

Since most Korean migrants are registered with the Western Australia Korean Society (WAKS), the survey will be focused on the members of the Society. There is a possibility that the results of this study could be biased as the WAKS members may have systematically different responses from non-members. Officially, there are no immigrants from North Korea in Western Australia. Therefore, 'Korean immigrants' in this study are immigrants from South Korea only. Only those who respond to the instrument of inquiry will be included in the analysis.

## **Limitations**

The survey instrument is written in both Korean and English. The Korean language would be appropriate for those whose English is weak. The English version will be suitable for those comfortable with the language. The analysis is expressed in English. Some of the richness of the responses to open-ended questions may be lost in the translation from Korean into English. The self-administrated instrument meant that there was no control about the responses of the respondents by the researcher. Thus the research was neutral in the process. In this process all the responses are assumed to be honest.

## **Assumptions**

It is assumed that respondents are able to read and write Korean or English. The respondents are assumed to respond honestly but a response bias is likely. However, instructions to respondents are such that responses will encourage honest answers to questions.

## **STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS**

The thesis consists of six chapters. The following chapter will review the recent development in literature regarding leisure, leisure constraints and the relationship among constraints, cultural diversity and leisure patterns.

Chapter 3 deals with the methodology of the analysis. The chapter will describe the framework of the study, research questions to be pursued, method of sampling, the contents of the questionnaire, the pilot study, ethics of the research and the rationale for quantitative methods used.

The analysis of data collected will be presented in Chapters 4 and 5. Using quantitative methods, Chapter 4 will investigate the frequency of leisure participation and their socio-demographic characteristics, including the measures of acculturation. It will also analyse how the socio-demographic and acculturation measures affect the frequency of participation. Special attention will focus on whether there is a significant difference in leisure participation between females and males.

Chapter 5 continues to look at the issues such as the change of leisure participation, leisure constraints and the determinants of them. In addition to the quantitative methods adopted in Chapter 4 and some parts in Chapter 5, such as the correlation coefficient method and the t-test, this chapter intensively uses regression analysis, especially the ordered probit model. The results will show which socio-demographic variables or acculturation measures significantly determine the change in the frequency of participation after migration and the effects of leisure constraints.

Chapter 6 will conclude the study. Based on the findings from the analysis conducted in Chapters 4 and 5, issues and implications will be first discussed, which will be followed by summary and conclusion.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF CURRENT ISSUES ON LEISURE PARTICIPATION, LEISURE CONSTRAINTS AND THEIR DETERMINANTS**

#### **REVIEW OF CURRENT ISSUES**

##### **Leisure**

The word 'leisure' is said to be derived from the Latin 'licere', which means 'to be permitted' or 'to be free' (Torkildsen, 1993, p. 25). This idea is reflected in the Oxford English Dictionary which defines leisure as 'opportunity afforded by freedom from occupation' and 'the state of having time at one's own disposal' (Parker and Paddick, 1993, p.55). However, when this term, leisure, applies to academics, practitioners or laypersons, the concept always varies: it changes, extends or shrinks. The most suitable definition of leisure for my study is found in Torkildsen (1993). In his intensive survey on the concept of leisure throughout human history, Torkildsen (1993, p.31) defines leisure as 'the process of gaining freedom and finding meaning through self-understanding and self-improvement'. Therefore, the time, activities and a state of being which contribute to finding and developing oneself can be considered as leisure. This definition of leisure implies that leisure is an important means for a society, as well as for each individual, by which the nation can improve the quality of life of its citizens in terms of both physical and mental health. One of the important



aspects of the research on immigrants' leisure, which is pursued throughout this study, should be understood in the context of having a better quality of life. In addition, as Aguilar and Washington (1990) state, leisure may be used as a mechanism for increasing our understanding of race and ethnicity.

### **Cultural diversity, leisure pattern and participation**

Although other areas of study such as, sociology, psychology, and ethnic studies have long treated race and ethnicity as central variables, they have tended to ignore leisure as a viable context in which to study race and ethnicity. An early work on the similarities and differences in leisure participation by different races was conducted by Washburne (1978). Holding socioeconomic variables constant, he found that blacks and whites in the United States have different leisure behaviour patterns. It was not until the mid-1980s that the research on leisure and race/ethnicity received increased attention (for example, McMillen, 1983; Hutchison & Fidel, 1984; Stamps & Stamps, 1985).

In his seminal work, McMillen (1983) reported 'no difference' in leisure patterns by different ethnic groups in the United States. His research raised huge debate in the discipline, as his data and methodology were questioned. Since then, the difference in leisure and recreational activity participation has been widely identified in particular for multi-cultural countries, such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Most of these studies investigated African-Americans and whites (Dwyer and Hutchison, 1990; Dwyer, 1992), or Hispanics and whites (Carr & Williams, 1992; Irwin, Gartnet & Phelps, 1990). While most studies on this topic in general show leisure patterns of African-American and Hispanics are different from whites, only a few studies have considered Asians in

the United States. Yu and Berryman's (1996) research, which found that recently arrived Chinese immigrant adolescents had different patterns of recreation participation from whites in New York city, is one of a few studies on Asian immigrants' leisure participation in the United States. Different patterns of leisure participation by minority groups are found in other countries too. For example, Wel, Linssen, Kort and Jansen (1996) investigated adolescents' cultural participation in the Netherlands, and found that Moroccan youths (but not other minorities) showed lower participation in receptive cultural participation such as attending concerts or visiting museums.

While some studies concentrate on whether leisure patterns are similar or different across different ethnic groups, other studies consider more fundamental questions. These questions include, why they are similar or different, and, if they are different, whether they converge over time. While most studies agree that there are differences between different races, as Dwyer and Gobster (1992) pointed out, there is little agreement on why these differences exist. *The marginality explanation*, that the differences are due to the differing socio-economic backgrounds, and *the ethnicity explanation*, that they are due to other cultural and ethnic backgrounds, have been suggested as main reasons for differences, and continue to receive wide attention. Empirical findings for the reasons for differences have been inconclusive. Aguilar (1990), from her research on Mexican descendants in the US, argued that more frequent participation in cultural or ethnic leisure activities was associated with strength of ethnic identity. Irwin, Gartner and Phelps (1990) also reported that differences in recreation facility usage between Mexican-American and Anglo campers were believed to be related more to cultural identity than either socioeconomic or social class variances. This view was reinforced by Carr and

Williams (1993), who found that Anglos and Hispanics with longer generational tenure and higher acculturation used different recreation sites from less acculturated Hispanic migrants. The acculturation process over time among Greek immigrants in Canada was reported by Karlis and Dawson (1990). They also reported that the immigrants have different community activity participation according to different levels of acculturation. These findings imply that *ethnicity* is important in determining leisure activities. However, it seems premature to conclude that *the marginality explanation* is not suitable, as these studies do not explicitly reject the importance of socio-economic or demographic factors.

Studies supporting the ethnicity view point out that the importance of ethnicity fades as immigrants are acculturated to the host country, and conclude that the ethnicity explanation is more plausible. However, in order to confirm this conclusion, the following question should be answered: why does the importance of ethnicity fade as immigrants are acculturated to the host country? Is it because they lose their cultural or ethnic identity as they are acculturated, or they resemble the residents in the host country in terms of socio-economic status? If the latter is the case, then the marginality explanation can be plausible. Marginality and ethnicity may not be substitutable but complementary, which work together to determine the patterns of leisure participation. However, unfortunately, studies that explore this topic using systematic and rigorous analysis are infrequent.

Regarding the role of leisure and recreation activities, some researchers pointed out that certain geographic or ethnic scopes must be considered. Dwyer and Gobster (1992, p.27) indicated that existing studies are not sufficiently comparable in geographic scope or variable definition to examine trends.

Therefore, they suggested that insight on the acculturation issues should be likely to be gained from an examination of the role of an activity in the particular culture and the acculturation process. This is because an activity can be a means to integrate people into the predominant culture, and at the same time can be a means of maintaining the traditional culture. That a specific sport is a means of maintaining the traditional culture is also found in Bradley (1996). He analysed the relationship between races and leisure (in particular, football) in a different context. Arguing that sport is a ready and flexible vehicle through which ideological associations can be reinforced, he investigated the role of football providing identity to Irish immigrants in Scotland. He illustrated all the conflicts between the predominant Scottish society and Ireland immigrants, such as race, religion and education, and concluded that the intensity of being Irish is raised by and expressed through the Celtic Football Club. It was a socialising agent into a unique form of Irish cultural activity. Therefore, in order to find the role of leisure activities and acculturation, well-designed research for each ethnic group in each region is desirable rather than premature generalisation of limited findings.

The effort to investigate ethnic groups' leisure activities and acculturation is also beneficial to the country receiving immigrants as "such cross-cultural insights would move us toward breaking down boundaries and barriers that limit not only the understanding of others, but of ourselves as well" (Allison, 1988, p.256). However, considering the importance of multi-cultural issues in the field of leisure science, Aguilar and Washington (1990) properly pointed out that the relationship between leisure and ethnicity has been under-researched, although more works have been carried out since their assertion.

Recently, multi-dimensional analyses, which examine the relationship between leisure participation and various factors as well as race, have been conducted. This trend can be summarised by Kelly (1997) "...we should avoid single-issue approaches. Nothing – not even sexuality, gender, class or ethnicity – accounts for everything significant." Busser, Hyames and Carruthers (1996) revealed significant differences in high school students' activity participation by gender, grade and ethnicity in the selected urban areas in the United States. Floyd, Shinew, McGuire and Noe (1994) showed that patterns of leisure preferences are similar between black and white adults in the United States who defined themselves as middle class. This finding seems to support the marginality view of leisure participation. However, the overall validity of marginality is inconclusive as the patterns tended to diverge among blacks and whites who defined themselves as poor. Shinew, Floyd, McGuire and Noe (1995) revisited this topic with different samples. They categorised respondents into eight groups by gender (male and female), race (black and white) and class (low and middle classes by income), analysed leisure preference, and investigated similarities and dissimilarities among these eight groups. Their study, by showing that socioeconomic or demographic status is another important explanatory variable, supported the argument by Hutchinson (1988) who warned that differences in leisure participation should not be attributed solely to ethnicity. Floyd and Gramann (1993) also adopted the multi-dimensional analysis method for Mexican-Americans' leisure participation. They concluded that it is meaningful to differentiate the Mexican-American population along dimensions of acculturation and structural assimilation, showing that the least acculturated and the least structurally assimilated Mexican-American groups were the most dissimilar to Anglo-Americans on various dimensions of recreation behaviour. While these studies sometimes showed the existence of different patterns of

leisure activities between ethnic groups, none of them investigated whether discrimination works as a barrier or constraint. The issues on the cultural diversity and different leisure preferences are inevitably related to the discrimination by races. More discussion on the racial discrimination in leisure participation and its effect as a constraint to leisure participation is introduced in the following section.

### **Leisure constraints**

The study on leisure participation has continuously attracted researchers' interests since the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century as people's income, standard of living and leisure time have grown. However, it was not until the early 1980s that researchers started to pay attention to barriers or constraints that prevent individuals from having an opportunity to reach their highest leisure potential (Jackson, 1991). However, in spite of its short history of exploration, the topic of leisure constraints is regarded as one of the most important fields of research in leisure studies.

A constraint to leisure is defined as anything that inhibits people's ability to participate in leisure activities, to spend more time doing so, to take advantage of leisure services, or to achieve a desired level of satisfaction (Jackson, 1988). Therefore, leisure is assumed to be good and constraints are seen as obstacles to obtaining what is desired (Jackson and Henderson, 1995). In this sense, the term 'constraint' is differentiated from 'barriers', which generally refers to "any factor which intervenes between the preference for an activity and participation in it" (Crawford & Godbey, 1987, p.120). Jackson and Dunn (1991) asserted that investigation of the interconnected issues of recreation non-participation and

barriers to or constraints on leisure represents a theoretically important, practically useful, and growing area of research in leisure studies.

Constraints on leisure can affect people's leisure activities and participation in various aspects. The classification of leisure constraints is different among researchers, as their research purposes are different or as different dimensions of constraints and their effects are emphasised. One of the most popular classifications considers two different dimensions where leisure constraints are effective: (i) constraints that hinder people from taking up leisure activities, and (ii) constraints that lead to a reduction in, or discontinuation of leisure activities (Jackson & Dunn, 1991). Jackson and Dunn (1991) regrouped 12 leisure constraints items into these two indicators as above, and found that the strength and relative importance of 12 items as reasons and barriers are generally the same, but they are not wholly interchangeable with one another. As a result, they confirmed the validity of this categorisation and suggested that constrained leisure must be viewed as an internally differentiated concept. Crawford, Jackson and Godbey (1991) extended this categorisation and added one more aspect of constraints, which may affect choice of leisure activities among people who are already participating.

While Jackson and Dunn's (1990) categorisation looked at the effects of constraints on a different stage of the leisure participation process, Crawford and Godbey (1987) investigated where the problem (constraint) inhibits. They suggested three discrete models of intrapersonal, interpersonal and structural constraints. This categorisation was widely adopted, for example, by Raymore, Godbey and Crawford (1994), when they analysed the relationship between self-esteem, gender, socioeconomic status and perceptions of constraint on leisure

among adolescents. Allison and Smith (1990) also looked at where the constraints lie. Particularly concentrating on ethnic minority elderly, they asserted that three different levels of constraints should be addressed: psychosocial barriers, cultural/intercultural barriers, and institutional barriers. They argued that, while the first barriers have been systematically addressed, more efforts should be exerted to investigate the other two barriers. Crawford and Godbey's (1987) model, which was mentioned previously, was revisited by Crawford, Jackson and Godbey (1991), who suggested that the three models should be integrated as a single model in which leisure participants are viewed as having negotiated a sequential and hierarchical series of constraints levels. They also demonstrated that (which may be very important in analysing the effects of constraints on different stages of leisure participation) this negotiation process applies to the understanding of how constraints affect choices among people who are already participating. In this regard, Crawford et al. (1991) added one more dimension to Jackson and Dunn's (1991) study. Tsai (1996) also added one more dimension of leisure constraints to Jackson and Dunn (1991), however, in a different way from Crawford et al. (1991). In her study on Chinese immigrants' leisure in Australia, Tsai (1996) classified the constraints that hindered people from taking up new leisure activities into two: one that inhibited people's desire to start new leisure activities (antecedent constraints), and the other that hindered people from taking up leisure activities that they desire to do (intervening constraints). This categorisation is also found in some earlier works. Henderson, Stalnaker and Taylor (1988) first identified two types of leisure constraints (or barriers): intervening barriers and antecedent barriers. In their empirical study, unfortunately, Henderson et al. (1988) could not find significant support for the importance of antecedent barriers. By examining the desire to begin a new



leisure activity, however, Jackson (1990) provided the possible existence of antecedent constraints.

As mentioned above, the categorisation of constraints are influenced by many reasons. Some researchers therefore do not use any categorisation (for example, Kay and Jackson, 1991; Jackson and Dunn, 1991), or use very detailed categorisation, as seen from Jackson (1993), where he used six categories ('dimensions') considering commonalities of constraints from eight previous studies. This concentration on dimensionality is rooted in his earlier work (Jackson, 1990). He pointed out that no single barrier can discriminate between or is associated with specific types of recreational activity and argued that non-participation may be a function of a multi-dimensional complex of factors. Subsequently dimensionality of constraints has become an important research issue. Hultsman (1995) tested Jackson's (1993) conceptualisation of the dimensionality of leisure constraints and found that constraints do not work alone to constrain leisure but instead form dimensions (especially four dimensions: accessibility, personal reasons, costs and facilities), which in turn do not work in isolation from each other. However, Jackson and Dunn (1991) also warned that, although various constraints work together to restrict individuals from participating in new leisure activities or to influence a reduction in their participation frequency, various indicators of the concept are not wholly interchangeable with one other.

In association with the conceptual development of constraint studies and their applicability, different aspects of leisure constraints across different groups of people have been also explored. The comparisons of the effectiveness of different constraints for different genders (e.g., Jackson and Henderson, 1995;

Henderson and Dialeschki, 1991), and different races (e.g., Philipp, 1995) are examples of these studies. Goodale (1992) suggested that women's leisure be a discussion of constraints, because to be a woman itself is a 'handicap' in leisure participation. The same point has been emphasised by other researchers including Henderson (1991) who asserted that most women who have responsibilities as home-makers/mothers and in paid employment appear to have little time for leisure. Accordingly, Henderson (1991) argued that the constraints on women's leisure, as well as constraints on leisure in general, can be better understood by the application of feminist perspectives. However, empirical studies do not always support this approach. Jackson and Henderson (1995) used data derived from two province-wide surveys in Alberta, and found that the experience of leisure constraints was characterised by as many within-gender differences as between-gender differences. They also found that selected context variables related to age, income, and family structure were mediating factors that alter, reinforce, or alleviate constraints for women. They accordingly concluded that constraints to leisure for women were a function of cultural interpretations of gender and not just biological sex.

The studies on the comparison of different races or ethnic groups have an important implication for countries consisting of plural races, such as the United States, Canada and Australia. In these countries, discrimination against minority groups may work as a constraint. The presence of discrimination in leisure and recreation has been repeatedly reported for minority groups in the United States. African-Americans are reported to be more likely to feel unwelcomed in Detroit regional parks (West, 1989). This study shows that racial tension is a barrier for some ethnic groups, which may contribute to a difference in participation. However, it is premature to conclude that racial discrimination is a barrier to all

minority groups for all activities. Floyd, Gramann and Saenz (1993) investigated Mexican-American ancestors' leisure participation and found that discrimination is not perceived as a major barrier for some Mexican-Americans, especially those who have light skins. They agreed with Aguirre et al.'s (1989) argument that discrimination in the United States tends to result from differences in skin colours, which was also confirmed by Telles and Murguia (1990) in their research on the relationship between complexions and discrimination in job markets. According to these studies that disclosed discrimination based on the colour of skins, African-Americans may be in general most seriously discriminated in the United States. Some studies indirectly support the relationship between complexions and discrimination. Stamps and Stamps (1985) compared blacks and whites in the United States and found that race (in this case, African-Americans and whites) seems to be more important than class in determining leisure participation.

While a group of researchers emphasise the role of discrimination based on race or complexions, some other researchers assert that neither type of discrimination is so significant a determinant of different leisure patterns as socioeconomic or cultural reasons are. Falk (1995) explained that reasons for the low rate of museum utilisation among African Americans are more likely socioeconomic and cultural rather than feelings of discrimination. This view is partially supported by Floyd and Gramann (1995). They reported that Mexican-Americans with greater levels of education and lower Spanish competency (which means more acculturated to the United States) were less likely to report discrimination against their ethnic groups. Tsai (1996) recently examined the constraints in leisure activity participation of Chinese immigrants in Australia (Brisbane) and reported that all variables are significant determinants of leisure

constraints. She found that the two most important constraints to the Chinese immigrants were resources constraints (time and financial constraints) and interpersonal constraints. According to her, socio-cultural constraints, which reflected the racial-cultural barriers also played a part in constraining their participation in leisure activities. Her finding that the more educated, or the higher the financial status, the less constrained the immigrants were in their leisure participation confirms Floyd and Gramann's (1995) argument.

### **Acculturation and leisure**

Acculturation is the process of change in artefacts, customs and beliefs that results from contacts of societies in different cultural traditions (The Concise Columbia Encyclopedia, 1993). The term leisure is used as activity done in discretionary time, usually outside time devoted to employment. Leisure patterns are clusters of leisure activities focusing on types of leisure in and out of the home.

Karlis and Dawson (1990) reported that ethnicity is important in determining leisure activities, however, the importance of ethnicity fades as immigrants are acculturated to the host country. This view is not supported by Washburne(1978) who found that blacks and whites have different leisure behaviour patterns even when socio-economic variables were held constant. Similar studies on African-Americans and whites (Dwyer and Hutchison, 1992) and Hispanics and whites (Carr & Williams, 1992; Irwin, Gartner and Phelps, 1990) found that leisure patterns of African-Americans and Hispanics are different from that of whites. A study on Asians in the United States (Yu and Berryman, 1996) also found different patterns of recreation participation of

recently arrived Chinese immigrants in New York City. The findings of these studies question whether leisure patterns between races are similar or different, and whether they converge over time.

The process of acculturation may be enhanced by activity according to Dwyer and Gobster (1992). They concluded that an activity could be a means of integrating individuals into the predominant culture, and at the same time can be a means of maintaining traditional culture. However, constraints may inhibit people's ability to participate in leisure activity. According to Jackson and Dunn (1991), constraints may be of two types – those that hinder people from taking part and those which lead to a reduction in or discontinuation of leisure activities. The conceptualisation of acculturation and changes in leisure patterns will be formalised in the following chapter. Research questions and research procedures will be also presented in Chapter 3.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **THEORY DEVELOPMENT, METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES OF THE RESEARCH**

This chapter introduces various issues regarding theory development, research questions, collection and analysis of data, such as the sample, questionnaire and research procedures. It will clarify the relationship between the research population and the sample and explain the questionnaire. The procedure section will discuss how the questionnaire was administered, and how the professional ethics were maintained throughout the research. The final section of the chapter explains the method of data analysis adopted in the study.

#### **THEORY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

##### **Theory development**

The theoretical framework outlined in the previous chapter 2 may be conceptualised very simply as follows. Koreans before immigration possess their own culture including leisure activities. After immigration into Australia, Korean immigrants come into contact with Australian culture, and their own ethnicity may fade away. However, it is questionable whether this acculturation process affects their leisure participation patterns. This pathway of acculturation is conceptualised in the following diagram.

## Korean Culture

## Western Australian Culture

## Acculturation

Koreans immigrate to Australia with their own culture including leisure activities, as well as skills and physical assets.

⇒

Korean immigrants come into contact with Australian society.

⇒

Ethnicity may fade over time but leisure patterns may or may not be assimilated.

## Research questions

Some critical concerns regarding the process of acculturation, such as the dilemma of similarities and differences of activities, whether activities converge over time, and what constraints Korean immigrants face in social contact with the host society lead to the research question: **How do Korean immigrants acculturate into leisure patterns in Australia?**

From this principal question, five subquestions are generated:

**RQ 1.** *What are the current leisure patterns of Korean immigrants?*

One of the most important topics of this study is to examine the current patterns of leisure participation of Korean immigrants in Western Australia. Comparison of the Korean immigrants' leisure patterns with that of Australians will be possible after this investigation is completed. This investigation also provides policy makers or practitioners with some

idea regarding the patterns of leisure participation of an ethnic minority group. It is important as in some instances a recreational activity may be one means by which individuals integrate into the predominant culture, and minority individuals may tend to participate in activities that are popular with the majority group (Dwyer and Gobster, 1992; Carr and Williams, 1992; Gramann and Floyd, 1991). The first section of the Chapter 4 will explore this question.

**RQ 2. *What is the socioeconomic and demographic profile of Korean immigrants?***

The analysis of the socioeconomic and demographic profiles of Korean immigrants has two-fold importance. First, it helps us understand the background of Korean immigrants who are now a part of this society. Second, it is considered that the immigrants' leisure patterns can be explained by their socio-economic background as well as their ethnicity. It also shows how much Korean immigrants are acculturated into the dominant culture, and what are the factors determining the degree of acculturation. The second section of Chapter 4 will provide their profiles and show the results of quantitative analysis.

**RQ 3. *What are the constraints to leisure participation?***

The issues relevant to constraints on or barriers to leisure participation have been at the centre of leisure participation research in the recent past. It is of importance to investigate leisure constraints of Korean immigrants because, as discussed above, leisure can be a means of integration to the predominant culture, as well as a means to develop and realise oneself.



The first section of Chapter 5 will investigate the constraints that the Korean immigrants recognise.

**RQ 4.** *How do immigrants' patterns of leisure participation change after migration?*

As discussed in the theoretical framework, acculturation might be reflected in the patterns of leisure participation. This study will pursue this topic by investigating how Korean immigrants' leisure patterns are changed by migration, and analyse what the determinants of the changes are. The analysis of this issue will be provided in the second section of Chapter 5.

**RQ 5.** *What are interrelationships between leisure constraints and socioeconomic and demographic attributes?*

It is anticipated that the individuals with different socio-economic and demographic characteristics would be affected by constraints in different ways. The interrelationship between leisure constraints and socio-economic and demographic variables will be presented in the second section of Chapter 5.

## **THE SAMPLE**

### **Target population**

The target population is the first generation of Korean immigrants in Perth. Only those Koreans above the age of 17 years will be considered. The total number of Koreans in Western Australia is estimated as approximately 1,200, according to an officer at the WAKS. This estimation may be more accurate than the Australian Immigration Statistics, as the WAKS takes into consideration the interstate mobility of immigrants.

### **Selection of the sample**

The primary sample consists of registered members of the WAKS. Attempts were also made to identify first generation Koreans who are not members of the WAKS. This was done by contacting the WAKS and Korean churches who have information on non-WAKS Korean immigrants.

### **Size of sample**

The total number of first generation immigrants registered as members of the WAKS and Korean churches is about 200. The expected return rate was about 40 percent, providing around eighty responses to be analysed. The actual number of returns was eighty three, which was very close to the anticipated number. From the eighty three, six questionnaires were incomplete, therefore excluded from the analysis, leaving seventy seven responses to be analysed.

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

The questionnaire mainly consisted of three parts: (a) socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of immigrants, (b) leisure patterns of immigrants, and (c) leisure constraints. While part (a) was mainly invented by the author, part (b) is based on the questionnaire in the NRPS (National Recreation Participation Survey), which was performed by the Department of the Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism and Territories of Australia in 1991, and part (c) is based on Tsai (1996).

### **Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of immigrants**

The questions in this part included age, gender, duration of residence in Australia, employment (or study) status (full-time, part-time or unemployed), education level and standard of living as a proxy for income. Income was a self-perceived measure (e.g., much lower than others, lower than others, about the same, higher than others, or much higher than others) rather than the absolute amount of earnings. This method is considered to be better than asking the amount of income, as the income cannot measure the level of wealth of immigrants, especially those who immigrated for investment purposes but were unemployed. For these people, the wealth (standard of living) may be more important than income in explaining leisure patterns. The degree of acculturation was measured using various questions about proficiency of languages (English and Korean), preferences for TV/video, newspapers/magazines, food and people to be associated with.

### **Leisure patterns of immigrants**

The questions in this section asked whether the respondents had specific types of leisure activities they participated in. If they had, the questionnaire requested

them to provide the kind of activities they took part in, and how frequently. For each leisure activity, they were asked whether they participated more frequently in Korea or in Australia. The comparison of their leisure activities in Korea and Australia revealed whether they had changed leisure patterns after migration.

## **Constraints**

Twenty four leisure constraints were provided in the questionnaire. Respondents were asked to evaluate the importance of each constraint using a Likert scale, ranging from 1 to 5, where 1 means 'not important at all' and 5 means 'extremely important'. More detailed discussion on Likert scales is found in Burns (1995).

The twenty four constraints were categorised into three subcategories: personal constraints, structural constraints, and environmental constraints.

### ***Personal constraints***

#### ***Time***

Lack of time because of work/school commitment

Lack of time because of other leisure commitments

Lack of time because of family

#### ***Financial problems***

Financial costs

#### ***Physical and mental problems***

Had lost interest in the activities

Physical problems (health, fitness, injured, etc.)

Lacked of necessary skills

Age (being too old)

### ***Structural constraints***

#### ***Information***

Did not know what was available

Lack of information that I could read/understand

Did not know how to get involved

#### ***Accessibility and Provision***

Lack of Provision

Transportation problems

Activities/opportunities available not meaningful

Activities/opportunities available not appealing

Did not enjoy the activities

### ***Environmental constraints***

#### ***Culture***

Feeling uncomfortable with the social environment

Feeling uncomfortable with different cultures

#### ***Language***

Language barrier

Difficult to communicate with other participants

#### ***Race-related***

Feeling uncomfortable with race-related reasons

No one to participate with

Not easy to mix with other participants

Lack of sense of belonging.

After the questionnaire was completed, a pilot study was conducted. The purpose and effect of pre-test is described in the following section.

## **Pilot study**

A pre-test had been conducted before the questionnaire was distributed. The purpose of the pilot study was to find whether questions, instructions, wording and structure of the questionnaire were clear and easy, and whether the time taken to complete the questionnaire was optimal. It would also indicate whether the immigrants' participation in leisure activities is bound by some other constraints which are not considered in the survey.

Ten immigrants were selected and asked to complete the questionnaire. The average time they spent on answering the questions was about thirty minutes. This was not considered a long time because most of the questions contained in the questionnaire were crucial to the analysis. Several typographical errors and vague expressions were pointed out by the participants, and the questionnaire was accordingly revised. The final version of the questionnaire is included in Appendix I, both in English and Korean.

## **PROCEDURE**

After alterations were made as a result of the pre-test, the questionnaire was distributed to Korean residents in Perth. Two hundred Korean residents whose names were registered in the WA Korean Society (WAKS) were the subjects. For all of them, two copies of the questionnaire (in Korean and English each) were posted. An envelope with return postage and address was enclosed together with the questionnaires. On the cover page of the questionnaire, the researcher's

address and telephone number were given, and the researcher encouraged them to contact her if they had any problems in filling out the questionnaire.

A letter which explained the importance and significance of this survey and asked for their cooperation was included in the package. The contact details of the supervisor of this research were also included in the letter and the immigrants were encouraged to contact either the researcher or the supervisor if they had questions.

The questionnaire packages were posted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 1998. Respondents were requested to return it by the 21<sup>st</sup> of February 1998, thus allowing them more than two weeks for a return.

After the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, the researcher tracked the respondents on the telephone. Twelve respondents sent their questionnaires after the dead-line. A total of 83 questionnaires were returned. The return rate was 41.5%, which was higher than anticipated. Six questionnaires were unusable, which left seventy seven for data analysis.

### **Ethics and confidentiality**

The questionnaire was mailed to residents with a self-addressed and pre-stamped envelope, and accompanied with a covering letter explaining the purpose of the study and ensuring respondents of the confidentiality of the responses. Considering that Korean was more comfortable than English for first generation immigrants, the questionnaire was translated into Korean and both versions were posted. All the relevant information regarding the research project, such as its purpose and expected benefits, were included in the questionnaire. The rights of

the individual and cultural group (Korean immigrants in this study) in understanding and participating in the project was considered with special care.

The strict confidentiality, privacy and anonymity of the response was sustained throughout the study. After the completion of the study, all questionnaires will be destroyed by incineration for strict confidentiality. Processed (coded for the computer) data will be stored for the further revision and analysis. These data will have no trace of respondents' identities.

## **ANALYSIS OF DATA**

According to Mitra and Lankford (1999), "data analysis refers to the process by which the researcher organizes and summarizes the accumulated data into a form that addresses the issue of problem at hand" (p.34). They also asserted that data analysis opportunities may be limited by the data characteristics. In this study, as the data consist of numbers, the collected data were analysed using quantitative techniques. The main analytical methods used were descriptive statistics, utilising the means and standard deviations, and inferential statistical methods, such as t-tests, correlations and regression analysis, in particular, the ordered probit model. Throughout the thesis, SPSS was used for the statistical analysis.

### **Methods of analysis**

#### ***Descriptive statistics***

Descriptive statistics for each question in the questionnaire were calculated. As Mitra and Lankford (1999) pointed out, it is particularly important to consider



ways in which the characteristics of a population can be described on the basis of the data collected from the sample, and fundamental descriptive statistics provide the information required. These descriptive statistics included a mean, variance (or standard deviation) and frequency (in both absolute and relative numbers). Descriptive statistics were meant to illustrate the general characteristics of Korean immigrants, their patterns of leisure participation and leisure constraints (Burns, 1995).

### ***The t-test***

Based on descriptive statistics obtained, the t-tests were conducted to find whether the difference in the patterns of leisure participation between males and females was statistically significant.

### ***The Correlation Method***

The correlation method was adopted to investigate the degree of co-movements between variables. The relationship analysed through the correlation method included comparison between the frequency of participation and socio-demographic characteristics, the recognised importance of leisure constraints and socio-demographic characteristics, and the changes in the patterns of leisure participation and socio-demographic characteristics. In addition, the correlations among various socio-demographic characteristics were investigated. Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated and used. In most cases, the correlation coefficients significantly different from zero at the 10% level or less, were subject to detailed examination.

### ***The ordered probit model***

To analyse the effects of various variables on the changes in the leisure patterns and the importance of constraints, a multivariate regression analysis was used.

The multivariate regression method adopted in this study was the ordered probit model (Greene, 1997; Kennedy, 1992). The main reasons that this specific estimation method was adopted are (i) the dependent variables are discrete, and (ii) the intervals between the values of dependent variables (Likert scales) do not have any quantitative meaning. The dependent variable was the change of the frequency of participation in each leisure activity after migration, which ranges from 1 to 3 where 1 means 'more frequently in Korea', 2 is 'about the same' and 3 means 'more frequently in Australia'. Alternatively, the dependent variable was the importance of leisure constraints which has five discrete values. More discussion on this method can be found in Chapter 5 of this study or Econometrics textbooks such as Greene (1997) or Kennedy (1992).

The independent variables included socio-demographic characteristics and acculturation measures. However, as the responses for many questions asking about the preference of respondents on languages, friends, culture and food were highly correlated to one another, the inclusion of all of them in the regression would cause a problem of multicollinearity (Greene, 1997). Therefore, answers to the question 'How do you consider yourself ?'(answers are from the Likert scale 1-totally Australian-to 5 -totally Korean-) are considered as the representative variable which measures the degree of acculturation. The number of subjects (observations) was 77, which is large enough to disregard the possibility of obtaining biased results that the small number of sample might cause.

With the dependent and independent variables suggested above, the ordered probit method applied in this study can be explained. For example, if we are considering the relationship between the frequency change and its determinants, the change in the frequency of participation of a respondent in a leisure activity i

( $Y_i$ ) can take three values ( $Y_i = 1, 2, 3$ ). If the frequency change is determined by  $N$  independent variables  $X$ , then the real value of the frequency change should be explained by the following formula:

$$Y_i^* = a_0 + a_1 X_{1i} + a_2 X_{2i} + \dots + a_N X_{Ni} + u_i$$

where  $Y^*$  is a dependent variable (the change in the frequency of participation),  $X$ s are independent variables consisting of an acculturation measure and socio-demographic factors,  $u$  is a residual assumed to be normally distributed, the subscript  $i$  represents the  $i$ th leisure activity and  $j$  ( $j=1, \dots, N$ ) stands for the  $j$ th independent variable. The list of independent variables will be presented in Chapter 5, for each regression equation.

In above equation, however, as the respondent has only three answers ( $=1, 2$  or  $3$ ), the real value  $Y^*$  is not observed. What we can observe is one of the three values as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= 1 \quad \text{if } Y^* \leq \mu_1, \\ Y &= 2 \quad \text{if } \mu_1 < Y^* \leq \mu_2, \text{ and} \\ Y &= 3 \quad \text{if } \mu_2 < Y^* \leq \mu_3. \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mu$ 's are unknown parameters to be estimated with  $a$ 's in the equation for  $Y^*$ . The ordered probit approach estimates all  $a$ 's and  $\mu$ 's. From the sign of the coefficient  $a_i$ , we can find the relationship between the independent variable  $X_i$  and  $Y$  (or  $Y^*$ ). Chapter 5 will revisit this probit model and present the results of estimation.

## **Analysis methods for research questions**

For each research question, the following statistical methods were used.

### ***RQ 1: What are the current leisure patterns of Korean immigrants?***

Leisure patterns were analysed by descriptive analysis. Descriptive statistics such as the mean of participation frequency, standard deviation and the number of participants were provided, and compared to the results for Australians obtained in other studies. The gender difference in participation was investigated using inference statistics, namely, the t-test. The t-test would show whether the hypothesis that the mean of the frequency for each leisure activity is the same for males and females was valid or not.

### ***RQ 2: What is the socioeconomic and demographic profile of Korean immigrants?***

This question was first analysed by descriptive analysis, providing the mean, variation and, if need be, distributions. Then the relationship between variables was examined by the Pearson's correlation coefficients. Also, inference analysis was used: the t-tests were used to find any gender differences in socio-demographic characteristics and the degree of acculturation.

### ***RQ 3: What are the constraints to leisure participation?***

This question was analysed by descriptive analysis. It will reveal which constraints are regarded as the most important in general by Korean immigrants.

*RQ 4: How and why did the immigrants' pattern of leisure participation change migration?*

This question was first analysed by descriptive analysis. Then the t-tests were used to find whether they had changed or not. The determinants behind these changes were explored using the multivariate regression analysis, more specifically, the ordered probit method.

*RQ 5: What are interrelationships between leisure patterns, constraints and socioeconomic and demographic attributes?*

This question were be answered by regression analysis, especially the ordered probit method.

In this chapter, the theory for this study was developed. Then procedures of research were fully explained. The methods adopted in this study for analysing collected data were also introduced. These methods include descriptive statistics, the t-test, Pearson's correlation coefficient approach, and multivariate regression analysis. The following two chapters will analyse leisure patterns and constraints of Korean immigrants, using aforementioned methodologies for each research questions.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION AND IMMIGRATION**

#### **FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION AND POPULARITY**

In order to get an overview of intensity of participation, the current leisure patterns of Korean immigrants will be analysed. The frequency of participation in leisure activities of the Korean immigrants in Western Australia is investigated for 88 forms of leisure activities, which are categorised into three groups: 16 home-based (HB) leisure activities, 32 social/entertainment/recreation (SER) activities and 40 sport activities. This categorisation is compatible with other studies such as the National Recreation Participation Survey (NRPS) by the Commonwealth Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, which was conducted through seven surveys between 1985 and 1991. The list of leisure activities is provided in the questionnaire at Appendices I and II.

One notable finding from the analysis of the questionnaire is that the overall frequency of participation in leisure activities was very low. Korean immigrants participated in some selected leisure activities only, and even when they did participate, they did not participate frequently. Table 4.1 shows that the number of home-based leisure activities Koreans participated in at least once a week on average is only 7 out of 16 (watch TV/videos, exercising keep fit, reading, listening to radio, phone friends, listen to music, play outdoors, relax/do nothing). For 32 social/entertainment/recreation activities, they participated in only one activity - religious activities – at least once a week on average. The frequency was even lower for more active leisure activities such as sports. No leisure activity out of 40

**Table 4.1 Leisure Activities Immigrants Participate in at Least Once a Week**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Number of Activities</b>	<b>Number of Activities participated in at least once a week</b>
Home-based	16	7
SER	32	1
Sports	40	0

forms of sports did they participate in at least once a week. Overall, the number of activities people participated in at least once a week was 8 out of 88, and most of the activities they frequently participated in were home-based and passive.

Similar results were obtained when we considered how many immigrants participated in each group of leisure activity, ignoring the frequency of participation. It is found that the immigrants preferred home-based leisure activities the most, SER activities next and sports activities the least. This general tendency of participation is reconfirmed once looking at the number of missing variables for each of the leisure activities, which implies the number that did not participate in specific types of leisure activities at all. It is found that, in general, sports had the largest number of missing variables, SER activities next, and the home-based activities the least. More detailed discussion on some features of Korean immigrants' leisure participation follows.

*More inactive leisure is more popular.*

The top ten leisure activities with the largest number of participants is summarised in Table 4.2. As shown in Table 4.2, home-based and social/entertainment/recreation activities have featured while sports have not. In addition, there are some comments worthy of note. One respondent replied that he/she never watched TV or videos. Eight persons said they never read books. Nine respondents

**Table 4.2 Leisure Activities with the Largest Number of Participants**

<b>Leisure Activity</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Participants (%)</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Watch TV/video	HB	76 (98.7)	1
Reading	HB	69 (88.5)	2
Dine/eat out	SER	68 (88.3)	3
Phone friends	HB	67 (87.0)	4
Pleasure shopping	SER	62 (80.5)	5
Listen to music	HB	60 (77.9)	6
Picnic/BBQ	SER	59 (76.6)	7
Visit friends/relatives	SER	58 (75.3)	8
Religious activities	SER	58 (75.3)	8
Play outdoors	HB	55 (71.4)	10

NOTE: HB - home-based leisure activity, and  
SER - social/entertainment/recreational leisure activity

said that they never ate out, and 10 people did not phone friends. The comparison of these results with Australian leisure participation results will show whether Korean immigrants share a similar pattern of leisure participation trend with Australians.

While most surveys conducted in Australia concentrated on specific areas, the market research company AGB: McNair conducted the National Recreation Participation Survey (NRPS) for the Commonwealth Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, through seven surveys between 1985 and 1991, with samples of at least 2000 respondents nationwide. Comparison of the results summarised by Lynch and Veal (1996) and those obtained from this study are listed in Table 4.3. Other leisure activities which are popular for Australians but not



**Table 4.3 Top 10 Leisure Activities - Comparison**

<b>Leisure Activity</b>	<b>Participation (%)</b>	
	<b>Korean Immigrants (Ranking)</b>	<b>Australians (Ranking)</b>
Watch TV/video	98.7 (1)	94 (1)
Reading	88.5 (2)	70 (3)
Dine/eat out	88.3 (3)	32 (11)
Phone friends	87.0 (4)	49 (7)
Pleasure shopping	80.5 (5)	30 (12)
Listen to music	77.9 (6)	65 (4)
Picnic/BBQ	76.6 (7)	- <sup>1</sup>
Visit friends/relatives	75.3 (8)	63 (5)
Religious activities	75.3 (8)	- <sup>1</sup>
Play outdoors	71.4 (10)	29 (13)

NOTE: Superscript 1 means that the leisure activity is not in top 20 activities for Australians.

listed in the table include listening to radio (76%, ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>), relax/do nothing (58%, ranked 6<sup>th</sup>), gardening (41%, ranked 8<sup>th</sup>), entertaining (36%, ranked 9<sup>th</sup>) and exercising keep fit (36%, 10<sup>th</sup>). Listening to radio and drive for pleasure were ranked 14<sup>th</sup>, relax/do nothing was out of top 20 activities, gardening and Entertaining were ranked 16<sup>th</sup>, and exercising keep fit 12<sup>th</sup> for Korean immigrants. Other popular activities for Korean immigrants included visiting parks (11<sup>th</sup>), movie/drive-in (13<sup>th</sup>), swim/dive/water polo (18<sup>th</sup>), walk for pleasure (18<sup>th</sup>) and nature watch/draw (20<sup>th</sup>). Swim/dive/water polo was the only sport that was included in top 20 popular leisure activities for Korean immigrants. It is also found that most of the top 10 activities for Australians were also home-based as Korean

immigrants', however, some relatively active ones such as gardening and exercising/keep fit were included for Australians. Overall, Korean immigrants and Australians share five leisure activities among the top 10 activities. If the popularity of leisure activities is measured by the number of participants who take part in the activity more than once a week, the results are a little different, as shown in Table 4.4.

The table shows that dine/out and picnic/BBQ are not included in top 10 leisure activities when weekly participation is considered. It means that a large number of

**Table 4.4 Top 10 Leisure Activities with Frequent Participants - Korea**

Ranking	Total participants (%)	Frequent participants (%)
1	Watch TV/video (98.7)	Watch TV/video (81.8)
2	Reading (88.5)	Phone friends (66.2)
3	Dine/eat out (88.3)	Reading (62.3)
4	Phone friends (87.0)	Listening to radio(49.4)
5	Pleasure shopping (80.5)	Playing outdoors (48.1)
6	Listen to music (77.9)	Religious activity (45.5)
7	Picnic/BBQ (76.6)	Listen to music (42.9)
8	Visit friends/relatives(75.3)	Exercising keep fit(37.7)
9	Religious activities (75.3)	Pleasure shopping (31.2)
10	Playing outdoors (71.4)	Visit friends/relatives(28.6)

NOTE: Total participants mean the number of participants who take part in the activity at least once a year, and Frequent participants mean the number of participants who take part in more than once a week.

Korean immigrants participated in those activities but not very frequently. Instead, two leisure activities, listen to radio and exercising/keep fit, are added, which implies that they were not so popular for the overall Korean immigrants, however, those who took part in these activities did so very frequently. The remaining eight activities among the top ten activities are still popular when the frequency of participation is considered, though the ranking of popularity has changed.

While it is informative to contrast the results of this study with the NRPS, there are still some differences between the two studies, that make *vis a vis* comparison difficult. First, while the NRPS surveyed a large number of samples nationwide, this study used a relatively small sample in Western Australia. However, if we consider the portion of the sample compared to the population, this study is significantly higher. Second, while NRPS targeted persons aged 14 and over, this study targeted people aged 17 and over. Third, NRPS asked respondents which of various lists of activities they had engaged in during the week prior to the interview, while this study asked respondents how often they participated in each leisure activity. Therefore, for example, participation in picnic/BBQ in NRPS can be very low if the survey was done during the winter. However, this study is free from such seasonal effects or variation.

For Korean immigrants, no sport activity was found among the top ten most popular leisure activities while swim/dive/water polo is ranked 18<sup>th</sup> as the most popular sport activity. The number of participants in sports was much lower compared to the other two categories of leisure activities (which was the same for the NRPS for Australians). The top five sport activities with the largest participants are reported in Table 4.5.

The above-mentioned NRPS reported that, in Australia, swim/private pools

**Table 4.5 Top Five Sport Activities with Largest Number of Participants**

Sport Activity	No. of Participants (%)
Swim/dive/water polo	38 (49.4)
Fishing	32 (41.6)
Golf	27 (35.1)
Ten pin bowling	24 (31.2)
Tennis	20 (30.0)

attracted 23% of respondents and swimming 15%, which is quite comparable with the result reported in Table 4.5 for Koreans. For both Australians and Korean immigrants, swimming was the most popular sports. Some other sport activities such as fishing attracted fairly large number of participants, however, we still can find that those popular sport activities were rather 'inactive' compared to some other popular sports such as football or basketball. The five activities mentioned in Table 4.5 were also popular for Australians in general. However, it is premature to conclude that Korean immigrants' leisure patterns were similar to those of Australians from this finding. The participation rates of Korean immigrants for some other popular sports in Australia such as Australian football, cricket, netball, hockey and rugby were very low. Also, as the four highly ranked sports except golf in Table 4.5 were very popular in Korea, it is difficult to conclude at this stage that Korean immigrants' leisure pattern were assimilated with that of Australians'.

In sports, only 12 (out of 40) activities attracted more than 10% of the total observation (or more than seven people). On the other hand, for as many as 23 sport activities, there were less than three participants (for the whole year!). These unpopular sport activities included many sports which were regarded as a 'Western style' or 'Aussie style'. For example, only one person participated in Rugby

league/union (the respondent played it once a month) and touch football (the respondent played it at least once a week) respectively. No one played indoor hockey, hockey/lacrosse, lawn bowls or net ball indoors, etc. Five people played Australian football, where only three of them played it at least once a fortnight. Cricket might be one of the most popular sports among the active Aussie or western style sports, which are new to Korean immigrants. Cricket (outdoor) attracted five participants (one played it weekly, three monthly and one less than once a month) while cricket (indoor) had three (two of them play it fortnightly and one plays less than once a month).

Soloff (1993) discussed sports participation in Victoria in 1989, based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Sports Participation Survey. She showed that, when considering participation only, regardless of the frequency, golf was the most popular, attracting 11.0%, and then tennis with 10.2%, squash with 5.7%, netball with 4.8%, basketball with 4.2%, ten pin bowling with 4.2% and Australian football with 4.0%. In terms of sports played at least once a week, tennis was the most popular (6.1%), followed by netball (4.1%) and golf (3.8%). The NRPS reported that the most popular sport was swim/dive/water polo (15.5%) and then tennis (5.8%), aerobics (5.4%), cricket (5.4%: indoor 1.5% and outdoor 3.9%), cycling (5.0%), golf (4.1%). Running/jogging, which was one of the most popular sport activities in terms of the frequency of participation among Korean immigrants, was with 3.9% of participation ranked 7<sup>th</sup>, which was followed by fishing with 3.4%. The top five sport activities from the three studies can be summarised in Table 4.6. It is not clear why swim/dive/water polo, which were the most popular among both Korean immigrants and Australians did not appear to be popular among Victorians. One possibility is that it might not be included in the ABS Survey. The more accurate investigation is required. Fishing was ranked 8<sup>th</sup>, golf was 6<sup>th</sup>, and ten pin bowling was 13<sup>th</sup> in the NRPS study. No clear evidence was found in the above comparison that the Korean immigrants' pattern of sport activity participation was similar to that of Australians. However, it should be also pointed out that no clear similarity was found in between the whole Australians'

**Table 4.6 Top Five Sport Activities – Comparison**

<b>Korean Immigrants (%)</b>		<b>Australians (%)</b>		<b>Victorians (%)</b>	
Swim/dive/water polo	(49.4)	Swim/dive/water polo	(15.5)	Golf	(11.0)
Fishing	(41.6)	Tennis	(5.8)	Tennis	(10.2)
Golf	(35.1)	Aerobics	(5.4)	Squash	( 5.7)
Ten pin bowling	(31.2)	Cricket	(5.4)	Netball	( 4.8)
Tennis	(30.0)	Cycling	(5.0)	Basketball	(4.2)

NOTE: For Korean immigrants, the figures are from this study, meaning the portion of respondent who ever participated in each sport. For Australians, the figures are from the NPRS, meaning the portion of respondents who participated in each sport in the previous week of the survey. For Victorians, the figures are from the ABS Sport Participation Survey, meaning the portion of the respondents who participated in each sport during the year the survey was conducted.

and Victorians' sport participation patterns as shown above. It implies that the result might be very sensitive to the methodology of the survey adopted.

For Korean immigrants, the ranking of popular sports is slightly changed if the frequency of participation, instead of the total number of participants, is considered. Fishing is found to be the most popular. All 32 respondents who participated in fishing replied that they did it at least once a week. Golf was ranked as the third most popular sport with 27 respondents, and it was found that 25 of them played it at least once a week. Tennis also had many participants. All the participants played tennis at least once a week. Ten-pin bowling was also popular in terms of frequency. Among 24 participants, 19 played it at least once a week. Swim/dive/water polo, which had the largest number of total participants, had only 15 people (out of 38) who participated at least once a week. Running/jogging was also popular in terms of frequency: ten participants out of 14 took part in this activity at least once a week.

From the findings discussed above, some concluding remarks can be suggested. Overall, watching TV/video was the most popular leisure activity with 76 participants out of 77. Among these 76 participants, 63 respondents answered they did it more than once a week. Respondents showed relatively high participation in home-based and inactive activities such as watch TV/video, reading and dine/eat out. Active sports and 'Western' or 'Australian' styles of leisure activities maintained a considerably low rate of participation. From these findings, it is difficult to say that Korean immigrants have experienced the convergence of its leisure participation patterns to Australians. More detailed investigation regarding the change in leisure patterns of Korean immigrants will be carried out in the following sections.

## **ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS**

Throughout this section and the following sections, the answers for the second research question (*RQ 2: What is the socioeconomic and demographic profile of Korean immigrants?*) will be presented. The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants in WA is of importance in two aspects. First, it will show us the general background and status of Korean immigrants, which will help us to enhance our understanding of the minority immigrants. Second, it will be related to immigrants' acculturation and contribute to analysing how the degree of acculturation affects the leisure participation of immigrants or leisure constraints the immigrants feel. The socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants are summarised as follows.

*Gender*

The total number of respondents is 77, comprising 43(or 55.8%) males and 34(or 44.2%) females.

*Level of education*

The level of education of the respondents is summarised in Table 4.7. Four (or 5.2%) respondents had an education level lower than high school, 15 (or 19.5%) completed high school, 14 (or 18.2%) have completed some part of university/college, 31 (or 40.3%) completed university and college, and 13 (or 16.9%) had an education level higher than university or post-graduate. The frequency indicates that more than half (or 57.2%) had at least some part of university/college level of education. This result shows that the education level of Korean immigrants was very high. However, it is not reasonable to conclude that this level of education is too high to represent all Korean immigrants in WA, considering the average level of education in Korea. In 1995, the Statistical Yearbook of Korea reported that the enrolment rate for tertiary institution (2-year colleges and 4-year universities) reached 54.6%.

**Table 4.7 Level of Education**

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%
Less than high school	4	5.2
Completed high school	15	19.5
Some university/college	14	18.2
Completed uni/college	31	40.3
Higher than uni	13	16.9
Total	77	100.0



**Table 4.8 Current Status of Studying**

Scale	Studying Status	No.of Respondents	%
	Not studying	50	64.9
	Studying part time	5	6.5
	Studying full time	22	28.6
	Total	77	100.0

*Current status of studying*

Three scales were used for this question: not study at all, part-time study and full-time study. Among 77 respondents, 50 (or 64.9%) respondents answered that they did not study at all, five (or 6.5%) answered they were part-time students, and 22 (or 28.6%) replied they were full-time students. Males had a slightly higher mean than females (1.78 and 1.47 respectively). However, the independent t-test indicated that the means were not significantly different (at the 10 % level of significance). Conclusively, there is no statistical evidence to say that males were more likely to study longer hours. The results are summarised in Table 4.8.

*Current status of working*

For this question, three scales were also used: not working, part-time work and full-time work. 38 (or 49.4%) respondents answered they did not work at all, 16 (or 20.8%) answered part-time working, and the remaining 23 (or 29.9%) answered full-time working. While 29 out of 43 males worked either part-time or full-time, only 10 out of 34 females worked. As a result the mean for males ( = 2.11) was higher than that for females ( = 1.41) and the t-test showed that these two means were significantly different (at the 5% level of significance). The gender difference in the current status of working was significant among Korean immigrants. The results are reported in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Current Status of Working**

<b>Working Status</b>	<b>No.of Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
Not working	38	49.4
Working part time	16	20.8
Working full time	23	29.9
Total	77	100.0

*Financial status*

For this question, as shown in Table 4.10, five scales were used: from 1 representing 'much lower than average Australians' to 5 representing 'much higher than average Australians'. No respondent replied that his/her income was much higher than the average income of Australians. While 42 respondents (or 54.5%) answered that their financial status was about the same as the average of Australians', 22 (or 28.6%) felt that they were poorer than the average of Australians'. Overall, the mean was 2.83, which indicated that the Korean immigrants in WA regarded their financial status as slightly worse than average Australians' financial status. It was found that females on average felt that their financial status ( = 3.00) was the same as the average Australians', while males regarded their financial status ( = 2.70) a little worse. The difference of the means between the genders was found to be significant at the 10% level, according to the t-test.

**Table 4.10 Financial Status**

<b>Financial Status</b>	<b>No.of Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
Much lower than average Australians	4	5.2
Lower than average Australians	18	23.4
Australian average	42	54.5
Higher than average Australians	13	16.9
Much higher than average Australians	0	0
Total	77	100.0

*Age*

The age of respondent ranged from 17 to 68 years old, where the mean was 38.43, median was 37 and the mode was 35 with 7 frequencies. The mean age of males was 38.84 and that of females was 37.91. No significant difference in the means between the genders was found from the t-test at the 10% level of significance. The age structure is reported in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Age Structure of Immigrants**

<b>Age</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
17 - 19	6	7.8
20 - 29	11	14.3
30 - 39	30	39.0
40 - 49	12	15.6
50 - 59	13	16.9
60 - 68	5	6.5
Total	77	100.0

### *Duration of Residency in Australia*

Table 4.12 explains that the duration of residency in Australia for Korean immigrants were wide-spread, where about a half (49.4%) of respondents have resided for 73 months to 144 months. The mean duration of residing in Australia for respondents was 135.83 months, where the longest one was 312 months. The median was 120 months, and modes were 96 and 120 with 7 respondents. Therefore, the average immigrant has resided in Australia for 7 to 12 years, and the distribution showed a typical positive skewness. It was also found that females (=137.83 months) on average have resided slightly longer than males (=134.26 months), however, the difference was not statistically significant at the 10% level.

**Table 4.12 Duration of Residency in Australia**

Duration (months)	No. of Respondents	%
- 24	5	6.5
25 - 48	6	7.8
49 - 72	3	3.9
73 - 96	17	22.1
97 - 120	13	16.9
121 - 144	8	10.4
145 - 168	1	1.3
169 - 192	4	5.2
193 - 216	3	3.9
217 - 240	7	9.1
241 - 264	6	7.8
265 -	4	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### *Duration of Residing in Korea*

This figure can be a deterrent of acculturation, as the longer the immigrant resides in Korea, the more Koreanised she/he would be. As a result, it would be more difficult for the immigrant to acculturate to Australia. The duration of residing in Korea does not necessarily imply a negative correlation with duration of residing in Australia, as the age of respondents are different. The study found that the immigrants resided in Korea for 27.14 years on average, where females for 26.38 years and males for 27.71 years. No statistical evidence was found that females resided longer than males in Korea (at the 10% level). Overall, the average immigrant lived in Korea until she/he was 27.14 year old, which may be long enough to fully adjust oneself to the cultural, language and leisure environment prevailing in Korea. The results are reported in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 Duration of Residency in Korea**

<b>Duration (years)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
- 5	3	3.9
- 10	6	7.8
- 15	4	5.2
- 20	8	10.4
- 25	7	9.1
- 30	18	23.4
- 35	6	7.8
- 40	7	9.1
- 45	8	10.4
- 52	10	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### *Ability to speak Korean*

For language fluency, five scales of answers were used: from 1, 'cannot speak/read', to 5, 'excellent'. The immigrants were in general very fluent in speaking Korean, with the mean of 4.64. While only 2 respondents answered they could not speak Korean, 57 respondents (74%) answered they could speak Korean fluently. The mean for females (= 4.68) was slightly higher than that for males (= 4.60), however, no statistical significance for the difference was found at the 10% level. The result is summarised in Table 4.14.

### *Ability to read Korean*

The reply to this question was considerably similar to the ability to speak Korean as shown in Table 4.14. About 90% of respondents answered they were either good or excellent in reading Korean, with the mean 4.60. Females had a slightly higher mean(= 4.62) than males'(= 4.58), however, not significantly (at the 10% level). While four persons considered their reading ability of Korean was below the 'fair' level (circling either 1 or 2), 60 respondents (=78.9%) replied their reading ability was excellent. Overall, it can be concluded that most Korean immigrants were very good at reading and speaking Korean.

**Table 4.14 Ability to Speak/read Korea**

Fluency	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	
	To speak Korean	To read Korean
cannot speak/read at all	2 ( 2.6)	2 ( 2.6)
speak/read a little	0 ( 0.0)	2 ( 2.6)
fair	2 ( 2.6)	4 ( 5.2)
good	16 ( 20.8)	9 ( 11.7)
excellent	57 ( 74.0)	60 ( 77.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

**Table 4.15 Ability to Speak/read English**

<b>Fluency</b>	<b><u>No. of Respondents</u></b>	
	<b>To speak English</b>	<b>To read English</b>
cannot speak/read at all	0 ( 0.0)	1 ( 1.3)
speak/read a little	12 ( 15.6)	7 ( 9.1)
fair	30 ( 39.0)	27 ( 35.1)
good	21 ( 27.3)	25 ( 32.5)
excellent	14 ( 18.2)	17 ( 22.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

#### *Ability to speak English*

Korean immigrants in general possessed a considerably high level of proficiency in speaking English, where the mean was 3.48, higher than the 'fair' level. No one answered not to be able to speak English, 12 respondents (=15.6%) answered they could speak English a little, 30 respondents (=39.0%) answered their proficiency was 'fair' (scale 3), 21 respondents (=27.3%) answered they spoke English well, and 14 respondents (=18.2%) answered they spoke English excellently. In other words, only 18% of immigrants evaluated their speaking ability excellent, however 84.4% of immigrants replied they could speak English at least at the 'fair' level. The mean for males is 3.72 and that for females is 3.18, and the difference between the gender groups was significant at the 5% level. Males appeared to be more fluent in speaking English. The potential reasons for this difference will be rediscussed when we investigate the correlationship between variables. The distribution of the English speaking proficiency is summarised in Table 4.15.

### *Ability to read English*

The ability of immigrants to read Korean is summarised in Table 4.15. The mean was 3.65 for all respondents, which was a little higher than the mean of ability to speak English. This result showed an interesting contrast with the case of Korean, where the mean for speaking was higher than that for reading. It provides an indirect evidence of the argument that when Koreans learn English as a foreign language, they learn how to read first rather than how to speak, which has been criticised in Korea as an erratic method of teaching languages. The mean for males (=3.80) was slightly higher than that for females (=3.47), but the difference was not statistically significant (at the 10% level). Considering this result with the previous one together, it can be concluded that the Korean immigrants in general have coped with the new language fairly successfully; around 85% and 90% of respondents answered they could speak or read English 'fair' or better.

### *Immigrants' preference on TV/video programs*

In contrast with their language proficiency (in Korean and English), only one (=1.3%) respondent replied that he/she strictly preferred to watch Korean TV/video only, while 9 (=11.7%) answered to prefer English TV/video only. This strong preference for TV/videos in English can be a good indication that they have adjusted to the new culture. However, it may be because Korean immigrants intentionally look for mass media in English to enhance their English proficiency. The largest number of respondents (37 respondents or 48.1%) replied they were indifferent to (or equally preferred) both Korean and English TV/videos. The availability of Korean TV/video should not give any impact on this answer as Korean videos are easily accessible, and the question asked 'preference' rather than 'what they actually watch'. Males had a lower mean (=2.77) than females (=3.06), however, the difference was not significant at the 10% level. The result is reported in Table 4.16.



**Table 4.16 Immigrants' Preferred Language for TV/videos and Newspaper/magazines**

Preference	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	
	TV/video	Newspaper/magazines
English only	9 ( 11.7)	11 ( 14.3)
Mostly English, some Korean	11 ( 14.3)	12 ( 15.6)
Both English and Korean	37 ( 48.1)	26 ( 33.8)
Mostly Korean, some English	19 ( 24.7)	19 ( 24.7)
Korean only	1 ( 1.3)	9 ( 11.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

*Immigrants' preference on newspapers and magazines*

It is expected that the answer for this question would show a very similar trend as that for the previous one, considering that they are similar types of leisure activities in terms of the language used. Actually, the frequency was a little different, but the order of preference was the same for the both cases, such as 3,4,2,1 and 5 (where 1 is English only and 5 is Korean only), as can be observed in Table 4.16. The largest number of respondents was neutral, the second largest group preferred more Korean, and then more English, strictly English and strictly Korean. The total mean was 3.04, where females' was 3.38 and males' was 2.77. This result indicates that females significantly preferred to read Korean newspapers and magazines (at the 5% level). The finding that males were more inclined to mass media in English than females seems to be related to the fact that males in general worked and studied more than females did in Korean immigrants' society, and accordingly had more opportunities to be exposed to the environment of using English. Alternatively, as discussed previously, it might be the case that males

intentionally looked for newspapers or magazines in English to enhance their proficiency for working and studying.

*The language immigrnats speak at home*

As Table 4.17 shows, the result of this question reveals that a dominant portion of Koreans still spoke Korean as the main language at home. About a half of respondents (37 respondents or 48.1%) spoke only Korean at home, and only four respondents (=5.2%) spoke English more than Korean at home. The mean was 4.17, indicating that Korean immigrants on average spoke more Korean at home. The mean for females' (=4.27) was larger than that for males' (=4.09), which was consistent with previous results regarding gender difference in studying, working and language proficiency. However, the difference in this case was not significant at the 10% level.

*The language that immigrants think in*

Table 4.17 shows that while 12 immigrants (=15.6%) were more likely to think in

**Table 4.17 Languages that Immigrants Speak at Home and Think in**

Language(s)	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	
	Spoken at Home	Used in Thinking
English only	3 ( 3.9)	6 ( 7.8)
Mostly English, some Korean	1 ( 1.3)	6 ( 7.8)
Both English and Korean	13 ( 16.9)	17 ( 22.1)
Mostly Korean, some English	23 ( 29.5)	14 ( 18.2)
Korean only	37 ( 48.1)	34 ( 44.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

English and 17 (=22.1%) were neutral, the majority (48 respondents or 62.4%) answered they thought in Korean more than English, or thought in Korean only. Females had a higher mean (=4.26) than males (=3.49), where the difference was found to be significant at the 1% level. It indicates that females thought in Korean more than males did. Most Korean immigrants were found to have a fairly good level of English proficiency, however, they were still more likely to prefer to speak and think in Korean if possible. In this sense, the acculturation in terms of language might not progress very rapidly.

#### *People immigrants spend free time with*

The response to this question clearly showed that Korean immigrants were in general associated with each other rather than mixing with Australians. While 10 respondents (=13.0%) spent their free time with Anglo-Australians or Europeans (hereafter AAE) and 14 respondents (=18.2%) spent free time with both AAE and Koreans, 53 immigrants spent free time with either more Koreans than AAE (22 people or 28.6%) or strictly with Koreans only (31 people or 40.3%). Females' mean (=4.32) was found to be significantly higher than males (=3.60) at the 1% level, which implies that females preferred to be associated with other Koreans compared to males in their free time. It should be also indicated that males preferred to spend free time more with Koreans than with AAE. The distribution is reported in Table 4.18.

#### *Immigrants' preference of dating or marriage partner*

Table 4.18 indicates that only two respondents (=2.6%) strictly preferred to marry AAE. Both of them have lived in Australia for 204 months, however they were not those who have lived in Australia the longest. While there were 17 respondents who had been in Australia for longer than 204 months, they did not prefer AAE as their dating or marriage partner. The reason to explain why these two people strictly preferred AAE may be that the two people were born in Australia. It is reported that 10 respondents (=13.2%) did not care for ethnicity, 9

**Table 4.18 People Who Immigrants Spend Free Time with, and Preferred Dating/marriage Partners**

Scale	Preference	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	
		To Spend Free Time With	To Date/marry
	AAE only	3 ( 3.9)	2 ( 2.6)
	Mostly AAE, some Korean	7 ( 9.1)	0 ( 0.0)
	Both AAE and Korean	14 ( 18.2)	10 ( 13.2)
	Mostly Korean, some AAE	22 ( 28.6)	9 ( 11.8)
	Korean(s) only	31 ( 39.7)	55 ( 72.4)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

respondents (=11.8%) preferred Koreans to AAE, and as many as 55 respondents (=72.5%) preferred only Koreans as their dating or marriage partners. Koreans are said to be an extremely homogeneous race and very conservative in marriage and the response of this question proves this perception. For this matter, both genders showed very close responses which were oriented towards 'Koreans only'; the mean for females was 4.58 and that for males was 4.47.

#### *My preference for food*

Table 4.19 summarises the immigrants' preference for food. While five respondents (=6.5%) either strictly or relatively preferred Anglo-Australian or European food, 49 respondents (=63.7%) strictly or relatively preferred Korean food. It is also notable that a relatively large number of respondents (23 or 29.0%) replied they were indifferent. Conclusively, the Korean immigrants were not significantly Australianised or Westernised in their preference for food. Females preferred Korean food slightly more than males did (the mean was 4.06 for the for

**Table 4.19 Food and Culture Immigrants Prefer, or are Familiar with**

Preference	No. of Respondents	
	Food	Culture
AAE only	3 ( 3.9)	3 ( 3.9)
Mostly AAE, some Korean	2 ( 2.6)	1 ( 1.3)
Both AAE and Korean	23 ( 29.9)	16 ( 20.8)
Mostly Korean, some AAE	27 ( 35.1)	30 ( 39.0)
Korean(s) only	22 ( 28.6)	27 ( 35.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>

the former and 3.63 for the latter, respectively), and the difference was marginally significant (significant at the 10% level). This result is consistent with previous findings that females appeared to be more Korea-oriented in their preference for language, TV/videos etc.

*The culture immigrants are familiar with*

Table 4.19 also shows the culture that immigrants were familiar with. While four immigrants (=5.2%) were more familiar with AAE culture, the majority of respondents (57 people or 74.1%) replied they were mostly or only familiar with Korean culture. The number of immigrants who were familiar with both was 16, which was 20.8% of the whole sample. Females and males had very similar means for the preference of culture, with 4.03 for the former and 3.98 for the latter.

*Immigrants' Self Evaluation of Identity*

This question integrated all the questions given above regarding the degree of acculturation of the immigrants in various terms. The reply strongly showed that acculturation in various measures have not proceeded significantly for Korean immigrants. In addition to the two Australian-born Koreans, one immigrant who

**Table 4.20 Immigrants' Self Evaluation of Identity**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Totally Australian	3	3.9
Mostly Australian, a little Korean	0	0.0
Both Australian and Korean	15	19.5
Mostly Korean, a little Australian	31	40.3
Totally Korean	28	36.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>

was born and stayed in Korea for nine years and then resided in Australia for 144 months (12 years) replied that they regarded themselves strictly Australians. In contrast, there were three respondents who resided in Korea less than nine years and lived in Australia for longer than 144 months, but they were either neutral or regarded themselves as more Korean. 15 respondents (=19.5%) replied they were neutral, 31 respondents (=40.3%) regarded themselves more Koreans and 28 respondents (=36.4%) answered they were strictly Koreans. Females on average regarded themselves relatively more Korean (mean=4.38) than males (mean=3.79), and the t-test showed that the difference was significant at the 1% level.. Table 4.20 summarises these results.

Throughout the investigation of socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants, it was found that the overall level of acculturation process of Korean immigrants in terms of language, familiarity with culture and self-evaluated identity

has proceeded slowly. The immigrants were found to be reasonably well accustomed to Australian life, in terms of the fluency of language and education levels. However, their major language at home was still Korean, the major language in which they thought was Korean, and they preferred to be associated with Koreans or preferred Koreans as dating and marriage partners. Also females were in general less acculturated than males. Sometimes the evidence was not statistically significant, however, for almost all questions, females revealed more Koreanised (or less Australianised) way of life style, preference or thinking. More detailed investigation of acculturation and its relationship with leisure participation and leisure constraints will be analysed in the following sections.

## **THE ACCULTURATION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS**

As discussed in the previous section, the socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants were examined in two sections of the questionnaire: Section C (language, friends and miscellaneous) and Section D (demographics). Utilising the information collected from the questionnaire, this section aims to provide more detailed features of the relationship between the acculturation and socio-demographic characteristics, before we directly go into the topics of the acculturation in leisure participation, and the effect of socio-demographic characteristics on leisure constraints. It will enhance our understanding of the immigrants' society, which is one of the topics this study is interested in.

Questions related to the topic of acculturation, which are in the questionnaire in the Appendices I and II can be grouped as the following:

questions considering language proficiency (in Korean and English);  
questions treating language preference in different situations;  
questions asking preference in friends, food and culture, and;  
question about self-evaluation of the respondent's identity.

Some of these questions are anticipated to have a strong relationship with demographics surveyed in Questions 1 – 14 in the questionnaire. In this section, the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and some acculturation measures in terms of language, culture, etc. will be investigated, using the Pearson's correlation method. For the convenience of analysis and simplicity, only those for which correlation coefficients are significant at 1 or 5% levels are reported here.

#### *Correlations between socio-demographic characteristics*

Before examining the relationship between socio-demographic variables and acculturation measures, the correlation among socio-demographic variables was analysed to ascertain if variables show the similar tendency of movements. The results are reported in Table 4.21.

Among socioeconomic-demographic variables, *gender* (Gender) was found not to have a strong relationship with other characteristics except *current status of employment* (Working). The correlation coefficient of  $-0.403$  shows that females tended to work less than males, which is statistically supported at the 1% level of significance.

*Level of education* (Education) has a strong correlation with *employment status* and *duration of residency in Australia* (Duration in Australia). As the immigrant was more educated, the more likely was she/he employed or did she/he work more hours (more full-time), and this relationship is significant at the 1% level. Also, as the immigrant was more educated, the shorter the duration of residency in Australia was, which is significant at the 1% level. Recent immigrants or the



second generation of immigrants had a higher level of education compared to those who immigrated a relatively longer time ago. *As one studied more* (more full time), his/her employment status was less full-time, he/she was younger, resided shorter in Australia, and resided shorter in Korea. All of these relationships are conceptually related to 'time'. It is out of the question that the younger people were more involved in studying, and as one was currently studying full time, he/she could not be involved in full-time work. Also, the longer he/she resided in Korea or Australia, the older was he/she, and, accordingly, the less likely did he/she studied. The correlation approach reveals the apparent relationship among variables, however it does not show which variables are the most critical and independent, and which variables are dependent and affected by independent variables. The causal relationship may be discovered by developing theoretical relationship between the variables, which needs further consideration. Some significant relationship between several variables and the status of studying can be understood in this context that, as previously mentioned, they might be related each other through 'time'.

*Age* is also an important factor of demographic characteristics. As discussed above, employment status had a positive relationship with education level, a negative relationship with the current schooling status, and was correlated with gender. Males were more likely to work. It was also found that the older she/he was, and the longer she/he resided in Australia, the longer hours was she/he likely to work.

*Financial status* had a positive correlation with the duration of residency in Australia only. The correlation coefficient is positive, meaning that the immigrants who resided longer in Australia in general evaluated their financial status better. Two explanations are possible. First, those who resided in Australia longer have had more time to adjust themselves to the Australian culture, to learn English and understand the business environment, and were therefore financially more affluent.

**Table 4.21 Correlation Coefficients between Socio-Demographic Variables**

	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Studying</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Financial Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Duration in Australia</b>
<b>Gender</b>							
<b>Education</b>							
<b>Studying</b>							
<b>Working</b>							
<b>Financial Status</b>							
<b>Age</b>							

NOTE: Numbers in the first row is Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Numbers in the parenthesis is the level of significance, resulted from the two-tailed test.

The second is their age. As they resided in Australia longer, they were in general older, and could earn more income or accumulate more financial assets.

Before finishing this section, it is worthwhile to reconsider the variable *age*. If *time* is expected to be an important variable for acculturation, the role of age should be carefully examined as it might have various relationships with many variables. As observed above, age is negatively correlated with schooling status and positively correlated with employment status. The younger people are more likely to be at school, and the older people are more likely to work. In addition, it has a positive correlation with both durations of residing in Australia and Korea. The older Korean immigrants in Australia were found to have resided in Korea longer than the younger immigrants have. It may be partly due to the fact that some young immigrants were born in Australia, or immigrated when they were very young, following their parents.

#### *Language and culture variables*

The answer for these questions indicates how much a person has become acculturated to Australia in terms of languages, friends, food, cultures and self-identity. Table 4.22 reports the correlation coefficients for acculturation variables. Almost all of the variables were strongly correlated with each other; only two correlation coefficients were significant at the 5% level. The first of these two correlations is between 'The ability to speak Korean' and 'The ability to speak English'. The second is between 'The ability to speak Korean' and 'The ability to read English', where the former is negative and significant at the 10% level, and the latter is negative but not significant. It is often criticised that English education in Korea emphasises reading and writing rather than speaking and listening. The results here may indirectly confirm this critique; Korean immigrants who spoke Korean fluently were not necessarily poor in reading English (because the correlation coefficient is not significant, which means that there is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables), while they were poor in speaking English to some extent (as the correlation coefficient is significant at the 10% level).

### *The relationship between socio-demographic factors and acculturation*

Table 4.23 shows the correlation coefficients between socio-demographic factors and acculturation measures. Some socio-demographic factors are found to have a strong relationship with acculturation in language, making friends and preference in cultural affairs. For example, *the current status of schooling* and *the duration of residing in Korea* have strong correlations with all variables, and *age* has strong correlations with 12 out of 13 variables. It is notable that employment status does not have any significant correlations with any measure of acculturation. This result may be because many of the respondents were employed in Korean business in Western Australia where acculturation was not necessarily required nor provided. Financial status has a significant correlation with only one acculturation variable, language at home.

It was found that females, compared to males, were less likely to speak English fluently, more likely to prefer to read Korean newspapers or magazines, more likely to think in Korean (rather than English), more likely to spend free time with Koreans, and more likely to evaluate themselves as Koreans. In conclusion, females were slower in overall acculturating.

*Education level* in general has strong correlations with fluency in languages only. It was found that more educated people were more fluent in speaking and reading Korean, and reading English. It is interesting that the fluency in speaking English is not strongly correlated with the level of education, which implies that the higher level of education did not necessarily guarantee the fluency in speaking English. The remaining questions regarding friends and cultural things did not provide any correlation with the level of education of immigrants.

Table 4.22 Correlation Coefficients between Acculturation Variables

	Speak Korean	Read Korean	Speak English	Read English	TV/Video Preference	News/Mag Preference	Language at Home	Language in Thinking	People Preference	Partner Preference	Food Preference	Familiar Culture	Self-Identity
Speak Korean	.817	-.220	-.154	.392	.324	.495	.502	.382	.622	.334	.412	.592	
	(.000)	(.055)	(.181)	(.000)	(.004)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)	(.000)	(.003)	(.000)	(.000)	
Read Korean		-.391	-.327	.407	.423	.530	.638	.413	.493	.321	.456	.569	
		(.000)	(.004)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.004)	(.000)	(.000)	
Speak English			.840	-.287	-.601	-.497	-.650	-.453	-.306	-.273	-.399	-.609	
			(.000)	(.011)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.007)	(.016)	(.000)	(.000)	
Read English				-.253	-.583	-.485	-.573	-.392	-.271	-.281	-.412	-.532	
				(.026)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.018)	(.013)	(.000)	(.000)	
TV/Video Preference					.632	.533	.541	.463	.344	.417	.377	.495	
					(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.002)	(.000)	(.001)	(.000)	
News/Mag Preference						.508	.595	.488	.305	.276	.331	.578	
						(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.007)	(.015)	(.003)	(.000)	
Language at Home							.612	.576	.575	.410	.331	.578	
							(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	
Language at Home								.632	.451	.521	.650	.719	
								(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	
People Preference									.502	.557	.618	.628	
									(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	
Partner Preference										.484	.527	.600	
										(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	
Food Preference											.687	.581	
											(.000)	(.000)	
Familiar Culture												.640	
												(.000)	

NOTE The numbers in the first row are Pearson's correlation coefficient.  
The numbers in parentheses (in shaded areas) are the level of significance from the two-tailed test.  
For details of each question, please see Section C in the questionnaire in Appendix.

However, it is noteworthy that *the current status of schooling* shows somewhat different results from the level of education. The more full time study the immigrant did, the less fluent was she/he in speaking and reading Korean, and the more fluent in speaking and reading English. It was found that the more the immigrant was studying on a full-time basis the more she/he preferred TV/video and newspapers/magazine in English, and the more likely she/he spoke English at home and thought in English. She/he also preferred to spend time with more AAE, to date or marry AAE, to eat AAE food and to feel more familiar with AAE culture. Conclusively, they regarded themselves more AAE than Koreans. The main difference between the response to the former question (about the level of education) and this one is that, for the former, the most of education might be done in Korea, while the latter is strictly about the education currently going on in Australia.

*Age* also has strong correlations with many acculturation variables. It is quite reasonable that as one was older, she/he was more fluent in speaking and reading Korean, and less fluent in speaking and reading English, unless she/he immigrated to Australia when very young. Those who were older tended to prefer TV/video and newspapers/ magazines in Korean, were more likely to speak Korean at home and think in Korea. The people they preferred to spend free time with were Koreans. They also wanted to date and marry Koreans and felt more familiar with Korean culture. However, there is no evidence that they preferred to eat Korean food. Over all, they were more likely to evaluate themselves as Korean.

*The duration of residing Australia* is one of the focal factors in this study of acculturation. It was found that as immigrants resided in Australia longer, their fluency of speaking Korean decreased. However, no significant correlation was found for fluency in reading Korean and speaking and reading English. While they preferred to watch TV/video in English, no significant correlation between the duration of residency and preference in newspaper/magazines was indicated. respondents tended to speak more English at home and think more in English as the duration of residency increases. However, preference for people, food and

culture was not significantly correlated with duration of residency in Australia. It was clearly found that as the duration of residency increased, they tended to regard themselves as more AAE rather than Korean.

The duration of residency in Korea is considered to be an important factor determining the degree of acculturation. It is expected that the longer they resided in Korea before immigration, the greater their problems in acculturation in Australia. In language proficiency, this expectation was confirmed. The longer immigrants resided in Korea, the more fluent they were in Korean and the less fluent they were in English. They tended to be more familiar with Koreans, Korean food and culture, and overall evaluated themselves more Koreans.

Overall, the variables *current status of schooling*, *age*, *duration of residency in Australia* and *duration of residency in Korea* appear to be important in determining immigrants' ability to speak and read English, as well as acculturation in terms of culture, friends and food. While the current status of schooling and duration of residency in Australia encouraged the acculturation of immigrants, age and the duration of residency in Korea discouraged it. These relationships are strongly supported by the correlations.

Table 4.23

## Correlation Coefficients between Socio-demographic Factors and Acculturation Measures

	Speak Korean	Read Korean	Speak English	Read English	TV/Video Preference	News/Mag Preference	Language at Home	Language in Thinking	People Preference	Partner Preference	Food Preference	Familiar Culture	Self- Identity
<b>Gender</b>			-.281 (.013)			.254 (.026)		.300 (.008)	.314 (.005)				.309 (.006)
<b>Education</b>	.495 (.000)	.466 (.000)		.249 (.029)									
<b>Studying status</b>	-.342 (.002)	-.455 (.000)	.353 (.002)	.394 (.000)	-.335 (.003)	-.373 (.001)	-.362 (.001)	-.437 (.000)	-.245 (.032)	-.260 (.024)	-.305 (.007)	-.310 (.006)	-.313 (.006)
<b>Working status</b>													
<b>Financial status</b>							-.266 (.019)						
<b>Age</b>	.300 (.008)	.504 (.000)	-.428 (.000)	-.557 (.000)	.228 (.046)	.443 (.000)	.472 (.000)	.485 (.000)	.235 (.040)	.229 (.047)		.378 (.001)	.388 (.000)
<b>Duration in Australia</b>	-.291 (.010)				-.264 (.021)		-.261 (.022)	-.247 (.030)					-.358 (.001)
<b>Duration in Korea</b>	.463 (.000)	.614 (.000)	-.517 (.000)	-.578 (.000)	.378 (.001)	.556 (.000)	.633 (.000)	.635 (.000)	.331 (.004)	.330 (.004)	.237 (.042)	.515 (.000)	.602 (.000)

NOTE: The numbers in the first rows are Pearson's correlation coefficients.  
The numbers in parentheses are the level of significance from the two-tailed test.  
Only the coefficients significant at 1 or 5% level are reported.



## FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

This section examines the relationship between the frequency of participation of immigrants in leisure activities and socio-demographic variables, using Pearson's correlation coefficients. Therefore, this section will partly address the answers for the fifth research question (*RQ 5: What are interrelationships between leisure patterns, constraints and socioeconomic and demographic attributes?*). Following the conventional methodology and for the simplicity of analysis, only those coefficients significant at or less than the 5% level are provided in Table 4.24 and discussed in this section.

It is noteworthy that socio-demographic factors in general do not significantly correlate with leisure participation frequency. In other words, the variation in socio-demographic factors does not explain the variation in frequency of participation in general. The frequency of participation for only 22 leisure activities are found to have significant relationships with selected socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants.

### *Gender*

At the 1% or 5% level of significance, gender was correlated with reading, pleasure shopping and visiting parks only. Females participated more frequently in the latter two activities and participated less frequently in reading. For some other activities such as phoning friends, listening to music and visiting licensed pubs, the significance of the correlations was marginal (at the 10%). These results indicate that frequency of leisure participation was affected by gender for selected activities only, and are also supported by the t-test of means for each gender for each leisure activity.

### *Education*

As the level of education increased, respondents tended to participate more frequently in listening to radio, attending races/trots, watching movie/drive-in, and less frequently in playing cricket (outdoor). Participation in 'no leisure activity' was negatively affected by higher level of education (at the 10% level), meaning that people with lower level of education preferred 'no leisure activity'.

### *Studying*

Respondents more seriously engaged in studying (from not studying to full time studying), tended to participate more in reading and library activities, and less frequently in gardening, visiting pubs/bars, pleasure shopping and attending races/trots. As they stayed at school longer, they tended to participate in school-related activities more frequently, and in time-consuming leisure less frequently.

### *Working*

As respondents was more seriously involved in working (from not working to working full-time), they tended to participate less frequently in phoning friends, visiting parks, fishing and listening to music. None of the leisure activities had positive correlations with more working. These results imply that working can be an important constraint of leisure participation.

### *Financial status*

Respondents who regarded themselves more affluent tended to participate more frequently in entertaining, listening to radio, movies/drive-in and card games/Korean card games (and playing at casino at the 10% level of significance), and less frequently in religious activities, library activities and playing badminton.

**Table 4.24 Correlation Coefficients between Frequency of Participation in Leisure Activities and Socio-demographic Factors**

	Entertaining	Playing music instruments	Reading	Listening to radio	Gardening	Phone friends	Listening to music	Relax/do nothing	Visiting pubs/bars	Movies/drive-in	Pleasure shopping
<b>Gender</b>			-.261 (.030)								-.289 (.023)
<b>Education</b>				-.469 (.001)						-.302 (.031)	
<b>Studying status</b>			-.480 (.005)		.406 (.009)				.505 (.004)		.294 (.021)
<b>Working status</b>						.240 (.050)	.360 (.005)				
<b>Financial status</b>	-.386 (.014)			-.388 (.006)						-.388 (.005)	
<b>Age</b>					-.408 (.009)		.283 (.028)				-.289 (.023)
<b>Duration in Australia</b>	-.319 (.045)	.422 (.006)						.511 (.030)			

- to be continued -

	Religious activities	Library activities	Visiting museum and gallery	Attending races and trots	Visiting parks	(Korean) card games	Other rec/entertainment	Badminton	Cricket	Fishing	Golf
<b>Gender</b>					-.294 (.031)						
<b>Education</b>				-.700 (.011)					.881 (.049)		
<b>Studying status</b>		-.335 (.046)		.617 (.033)							
<b>Working status</b>					.276 (.043)					.505 (.003)	
<b>Financial status</b>	.310 (.018)	.364 (.029)				-.446 (.033)		.816 (.007)			
<b>Age</b>				-.746 (.005)							-.418 (.030)
<b>Duration in Australia</b>			.354 (.034)				-.828 (.021)		-.912 (.031)		

NOTE: Numbers in the first rows are Pearson's correlation coefficients.  
Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance from the two-tailed test.  
Only the coefficients of which level of significance is 1 or 5% are reported.

### *Age*

Older respondents tended to participate more frequently in such leisure activities as gardening, pleasure shopping, attending races/trots, playing golf, and less frequently in listening to music. In case of gardening, pleasure shopping and playing golf, it is plausible to have the above results. However, it is not clear why any (negative) relationship between many active sports and age was not found. The possibility is that the participation in active sports was very rare even for young immigrants, which prohibit getting the meaningful correlation between the variables.

### *Duration of residency in Australia*

Respondents who resided in Australia longer tended to participate more frequently in entertaining, playing cricket outdoor (with 5 participants only) and some other undefined recreation activities, and less frequently in playing music instruments, relaxing/doing nothing, and visiting museum and gallery. No significant correlation was found between the duration of residency in Australia and so-called Australian style or western style sports (except cricket outdoor), such as rugby, football, hockey, etc. How long she/he resided in Australia may not be important in deciding the patterns of leisure participation, especially in Australian style ones.

The overall evaluation of self-identity may be used to measure how much the immigrant was Australianised. A close observation of the correlation between self-identity and the frequency of leisure participation shows that respondents who regarded themselves more Korean, tended to participate more frequently in pleasure shopping and religious activities. They tended to participated less frequently in special interests courses, electronic games, playing baseball/softball, playing basketball and playing cricket outdoors. Baseball and basketball are very popular sports in Korea, however, this result shows that the immigrants, who considered themselves to be more Australianised, participated in these sports more frequently than those who regarded themselves more Koreans. Playing cricket

(outdoors) sometimes has a significant relation with selected acculturation measures, however, other kinds of sports beloved in Australia in general do not have correlation with those measures.

## **CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION AFTER IMMIGRATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

This section will analyse the relationship between the change in the frequency of leisure participation and socio-demographic and acculturation variables using quantitative methods. The topics related to the research question 4 (*RQ 4: How and why did the immigrants' pattern of leisure participation change migration?*) are partly explored in this section and also revisited in the next chapter.

### **Comparison of participation before and after migration – The t-test**

The results of the t-test, which are reported in Table 4.25, show that for only 10 leisure activities, immigrants had significantly different frequency of participation compared when they were in Korea (at the 10 % level; only 6 activities have statistically different frequency of participation at the 5 % level of significance). Immigrants were found to participate more frequently after immigration in such activities as; swimming in home pool, participation in other live performance, driving for pleasure, visiting parks, playing at casino and golf. They were found to participate less frequently after migration in such activities as reading, religious activities, cycling and ten pin bowling. While most of the change in frequency after immigration investigated above are as expected in general, it seems unexpected that they participated in religious activities less frequently in Australia. It is Koreans' general perception that they are more involved in religious activities after migration, as churches play an important role in immigrants' society as a centre of

information and socialisation, as well as pure religious activities.

**Correlation between socio-demographic factors and relative frequency**

The change in the frequency of leisure participation can be explained by various factors. Immigrants with different socio-demographic characteristics may have different behaviours in changing their frequency of participation after immigration. Whether different socio-demographic characteristics affect the change was examined by using Pearson’s correlation coefficients. As a result, it was found that the variation in the frequency of participation in only a few kinds of leisure was significantly explained by the variation in socio-demographic factors of immigrants.

**Table 4.25 Comparison of the Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure Activity	t-statistic	Degree of Freedom	Significance
Swim in home pool	3.688	17	0.002
Reading	- 2.649	64	0.010
Other live performance	1.784	14	0.096
Religious activities	- 2.092	54	0.041
Drive for pleasure	1.701	45	0.096
Visit parks	2.608	49	0.012
Playing at casino	2.496	16	0.024
Cycling	- 1.871	14	0.082
Golf	2.391	25	0.025
Ten pin bowling	- 1.821	21	0.083

*Gender*

It was found that the variation in gender does not explain the variation in relative frequency of participation in leisure activities at the 5% (or less than 5%) level of significance. At the 10% level of significance, after immigration, females were found to participate relatively more frequently in no leisure activities, while relatively less frequently in Indoor games, Opera and Golf. It was expected that females would participate in various leisure activities more frequently after immigration as they would not have constraints or pressure from tradition or society as they had had in Korea. However, the result was completely different. It might indicate that females were less successful in adjusting to Australian culture, which was pointed out in the previous section when various measures of acculturation were examined. Table 4.26 summarises the correlations between gender and participation in selected leisure activities.

*Education*

As summarised in Table 4.27, there is no evidence that higher levels of education are related to the frequency of participation in some leisure activities after immigration. However, they participated in some activities less frequently

**Table 4.26 Correlations between Gender and Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Indoor games	-.406	.076
Opera	-.558	.074
Golf	-.365	.067



**Table 4.27 Correlations between Level of Education and Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Reading	-.295	.017
Theatre/music	-.464	.094
Sports spectator	-.326	.097
Card game/Korean card game	-.543	.013
Entertainment	-.873	.053
Ten pin bowling	-.624	.002

compared to when they were in Korea. These activities included Reading, Theatre/music, Sport spectator, Card games, Entertainment and Ten pin bowling. Among these, only Card games and Ten pin bowling show significance at the 5% level, while the others are significant at the 10% level.

*Studying*

As respondents studied more (more full time), they participated in Dance/go to discos more frequently than in Korea. Also they participated in some activities less frequently, which included Watch TV/Videos, Pleasure shopping (10%), Attend races/trots, Walking the dogs and Walk for pleasure. The results are summarised in Table 4.28.

*Working*

As they worked more (in hours), they participated more frequently in Pop concert (10%), Hobbies, Electronic games (10%), Walking the dogs, Walk for pleasure and Table tennis than they did in Korea. No leisure activity was found to have negative correlation with the immigrant's working status. Table 4.29

reports the results.

**Table 4.28 Correlations between Current Status of Studying and  
Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Watch TV/video	-.242	.042
Dance/disco	.748	.003
Pleasure shopping	-.237	.073
Race/trot	-.900	.001
Walking dogs	-.565	.035
Walk for pleasure	-.303	.073

**Table 4.29 Correlations between Current Status of Working and  
Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Pop concert	.401	.065
Hobbies	.518	.014
Electronic games	.383	.095
Walking dogs	.703	.005
Walk for Pleasure	.394	.017
Table tennis	.769	.002

**Table 4.30 Correlations between Financial Status and Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Watch TV/video	.273	.021
Gardening	.334	.040
Card game/Korean card game	-.473	.035
Soccer	-.642	.045

#### *Financial status*

As respondents regarded themselves more affluent financially, they participated in Watch TV/videos and Gardening more frequently than they did in Korea. Also, it was found that they played Card games and Soccer less frequently in Australia. These results are shown in Table 4.30.

#### *Age*

As respondents were older, they participated in three leisure activities more frequently than they did in Korea. These three activities are Phone friends (10%), Pleasure shopping and Soccer (10%). The older people were also found to participate in two leisure activities - Dance/go to discos (10%) and Aerobic - less frequently than they did in Korea. The correlation between age and the frequency of participation in some leisure activities is reported in Table 4.31.

**Table 4.31 Correlations between Age and Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Phone friends	.249	.051
Dance/disco	-.519	.069
Pleasure shopping	.375	.004
Aerobics	-.918	.010

*The duration of residency in Australia*

The duration of residency in Australia was found to affect the change in the frequency of participation in various leisure activities. As the immigrants resided in Australia longer, in several leisure activities did they participate more frequently than they did in Korea. The activities they participated in more frequently after migration are Outdoor playing (10%), Visiting pub/bars, Pleasure shopping (10%), Hobbies, Visiting exhibition (10%), Sport spectators(10%), Walking the dog (10%), Soccer(10%), Golf (10%) and Tennis(5%). There are also some leisure activities they participated in less frequently, which include Swim in home pool, Relaxing/do nothing (10%) and Badminton. Table 4.32 shows the significant correlation coefficients between the duration of residency in Australia and the change in frequency of participation for selected leisure activities.

While the previous part of this study investigates *how the absolute frequency of participation in leisure activities in Australia is* affected by socio-demographic factors, this part analyses *how the change in the frequency of participation by migration is affected* by socio-demographic factors. Therefore, the factors and leisure activities with significant correlations are not necessarily the same as the results found in the previous part. The following chapter will analyse the effects of

**Table 4.32 Correlations between the Duration of Residency in Australia and Frequency of Leisure Participation after Immigration**

Leisure activity	Correlation coefficient	Significance
Swim in home pool	-.573	.013
Outdoor playing	.249	.079
Relaxing/do nothing	-.477	.085
Visiting pubs/bars	.552	.002
Pleasure shopping	.247	.061
Hobbies	.527	.012
Visiting exhibition	.391	.059
Sport spectator	.380	.051
Walking dogs	.518	.058
Badminton	-.772	.042
Soccer	.603	.065
Golf	.365	.066
Table tennis	.526	.065
Tennis	.537	.026

socio-demographic and acculturation variables on the change in leisure patterns by migration. The following chapter will also examine the importance of leisure constraints and its determinants. Different from the methods used in this chapter, the next chapter will adopt the ordered probit method for the analysis of determinants, as well as correlation approach.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **LEISURE CONSTRAINTS, PARTICIPATION AND ACCULTURATION**

#### **LEISURE CONSTRAINTS**

##### **The analysis of leisure constraint**

This study examined twenty four leisure constraints which can be categorised into three groups: personal constraints, structural constraints and environmental constraints. The findings in this section relate to the research questions previously presented (*RQ 3: What are the constraints to leisure participation?* and *RQ 5: What are interrelationships between leisure patterns, constraints and socioeconomic and demographic attributes?*). As discussed in Chapter 2, the categorisation of leisure constraints differs between studies, depending on the conceptualisation of constraints and the purpose of the research. This study adopts the above-mentioned three categories, as this study is interested in what kinds of constraints immigrants recognise and what is the reason of the recognition: is it mainly because the Korean immigrants have some personal problems, the society fails to provide facility and information properly, or, alternatively, the overall environment of leisure activities are uncomfortable or racially discriminating?

Personal constraints in turn consist of three subcategories: time constraints, financial constraints, and physical and mental constraints. Structural constraints consist of two

subcategories: accessibility and facility provision constraints. Environmental constraints consist of culture, language and race-related constraints. In this section, the general features of leisure constraints of Korean immigrants are reviewed using descriptive statistics. In the following sections, their relationship with socio-demographic characteristics will be examined.

From the survey, it was found that immigrants regarded just a few constraints as extremely important. For only two constraints, the mean of the importance is greater than 3 on the Likert scale (where 1 means not important at all and 5 means extremely important). Both of the two constraints are *personal constraints*, in particular related to *time*. The constraint 'lack of time because of work/school commitments' has a mean of 3.39, and the 'lack of time because of family' has a mean of 3.22. For other questions regarding personal constraints, the mean of immigrants' reply concentrates around 2 (relatively not important), except for the financial cost for which the mean is slightly higher (=2.60). The competition between different kinds of leisure activities was found not to be a serious constraint, as the mean is less than 2. These findings show a slight difference from Tsai's (1996) study of Chinese immigrants in Australia. With a little different categorisation but with the same list of constraints, Tsai's study asked how leisure constraints worked: whether the constraint worked to reduce or discontinue participation, hindered from starting new leisure activities, or intervened in people's desire to start new leisure activities. Overall, the mean of perception of leisure constraints in general lay between 2.5 and 3.1, which are slightly higher than the mean of the perception of leisure constraints perceived by Korean immigrants. Table 5.1 shows how Korean immigrants evaluate the importance of constraints categorised as 'personal constraints'.

For *structural constraints*, respondents in general replied 'relatively not important', as shown in Table 5.2. For six constraints out of nine, the mean is less than 2. It is noteworthy that the constraint which has the highest mean (=2.65) is 'activities/opportunities available were not meaningful', though it is still lower than 3. As Korean immigrants thought the constraint 'the activities or opportunities are not

**Table 5.1 Immigrants' Evaluation of Personal Constraints**

<b>Constraint</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std.Deviation</b>
<b><i>Time</i></b>		
Lack of time because of work/school commitment	3.39	1.45
Lack of time because of other leisure commitments	1.97	1.01
Lack of time because of family	3.22	1.26
<b><i>Financial problems</i></b>		
Financial costs	2.60	1.26
<b><i>Physical and mental problems</i></b>		
Had lost interest in the activities	2.05	1.43
Physical problems (health, fitness, injured, etc.)	2.23	1.20
Lack of necessary skills	2.03	1.29
Age (eg, being too old)	2.05	1.20

NOTE: Throughout this part, the answers use five scales where 1 means 'not important at all', 2 'relatively not important, 3 'neutral', 4 'relatively important' and 5 'extremely important'.

meaningful' was the most serious, it should be reconsidered how to develop leisure programs or activities which they may think meaningful, if it is important to encourage more immigrants to be involved in leisure activities. Other constraints for which means are higher than 2 are 'did not know how to get involved' (=2.37) and 'did not enjoy the activities' (=2.39). It can be concluded that the accessibility and provision of leisure facilities in Australia on average were not regarded as important obstacles in participating in leisure activities for Korean immigrants.



*Environmental constraints* were assumed to be among the most important concerns in this study, which is considered to be closely related to the degree of acculturation. Also, it has been in the centre of debates whether ethnic groups have different pattens of leisure participation and, if so, whether it is because they feel uncomfortable atmosphere when participating with other races. It is considered that as the immigrants are more acculturated, they will feel the environmental constraints such as culture, language and race barriers less important. For this group of constraints, the means are considerably low, as shown in Table 5.3. For example, the constraint ‘no one to participate with’ has the highest mean (=2.37) and ‘language barrier’ has the second highest (=2.04), where both of them are significantly lower than the neutral answer (=3). For all other constraints related to racial problems, sense of belonging and different cultures, the means are less than 2, indicating that immigrants did not

**Table 5.2 Immigrants’ Evaluation of Structural Constraints**

Constraint	Mean	Std.Deviation
<i>Information</i>		
Did not know what was available	1.70	1.03
Lack of information that I could read/understand	1.86	1.15
Did not know how to get involved	2.36	1.40
<i>Accessibility and Provision</i>		
Lack of Provision	1.81	1.56
Transportation problems	1.56	0.97
Activities/opportunities available not meaningful	2.65	1.31
Activities/opportunities available not appealing	1.96	1.07
Did not enjoy the activities	2.39	1.41

consider these constraints important. However, this result should be interpreted with care. In the previous sections when discussing acculturation, it has been repeatedly discovered that Korean immigrants were more likely to get associated with each other even though they did not have language problems. It might be the case that they did not consider those environmental constraints serious, as they had not exposed themselves much to Australian leisure environments. Kay and Jackson (1991) pointed out this kind of problem, arguing that ‘constraints may even be reported more frequently by participants than by non-participants’. The main reason for this seemingly contradictory result was explained by the fact that respondents considered ‘potential’ constraints, as well as actual constraints, and any act of participation potentially exposes individuals

**Table 5.3 Immigrants’ Evaluation of Environmental Constraints**

Constraint	Mean	Std.Deviation
<i><b>Culture</b></i>		
Feeling uncomfortable with social environment	1.75	0.99
Feeling uncomfortable with different cultures	1.77	0.97
<i><b>Language</b></i>		
Language barrier	2.04	1.37
Difficult to communicate with other participants	1.87	1.13
<i><b>Race-related</b></i>		
Feeling uncomfortable with race-related reasons	1.64	0.97
No one to participate with	2.38	1.34
Not easy to mix with other participants	1.84	1.10
Lack of sense of belonging	1.87	1.00

to constraints.

The means for structural constraints are relatively low in general (and lower than those for personal constraints). From these findings it can be concluded, with a certain level of reservation, that the Australian government (central or local), private leisure centres and schools have successfully provided information and leisure facilities. They have also successfully managed to establish friendly and non-discriminative environments. A few immigrants still recognised some structural and environmental constraints were relatively important. However, in general, personal constraints were recognised as more important to them. More detailed discussion on the relationship between their recognition of environmental constraints and the degree of exposure themselves to the Australian leisure environment can be carried out after more specified data are obtained.

### **Socio-demographic factors and leisure constraints**

There might be some relationship between socio-demographic factors and the importance of leisure constraint the immigrants feel. The socio-demographic factors in this study include various variables such as gender, income, working and studying status, level of education, duration of residency in Australia and age, etc. This relationship is investigated by calculating Pearson's correlation coefficients. The results are reported in Table 5.4. *Gender* was related to the importance of some constraints, especially in the way that females felt four constraints more important in quitting or not starting some leisure activities than males did. Among these four constraints, 'age' is the only personal constraint. Females were more likely to feel that 'age' was an important constraint to leisure than males did. The other three constraints belong to environmental ones. Females regarded 'language barrier', 'communication barrier' and 'lack of sense of belonging' constraints more important than males did. This is consistent with the previous finding that females in general have lower means for language proficiency and acculturation than males have. It is

**Table 5.4 Correlation between Socio-demographic Factors and Leisure Constraints**

<b>Socio-Demographic Factors</b>	<b>Work/School commitments</b>	<b>Other leisure commitment</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Financial Costs</b>	<b>Not knowing availability</b>	<b>Lack of provision</b>	<b>Transportation problem</b>	<b>Lack of nformation</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
<b>Education</b>	.292						-.274	
	(.010)						(.016)	
<b>Status of Studying</b>								
<b>Status of Working</b>	.309						-.239	
	(.006)						(.038)	
<b>Financial Status</b>				-.357			-.229	
				(.001)			(.047)	
<b>Age</b>								
<b>Duration in Australia</b>			-.225	-.374				
			(.049)	(.001)				
<b>Duration in Korea</b>								

- to be continued -

<b>Socio-Demographic Factors</b>	<b>Activities not meaningful</b>	<b>Activities not appealing</b>	<b>Not knowing how to involve</b>	<b>Not enjoy activities</b>	<b>Loss of interests</b>	<b>Physical problems</b>	<b>Lack of Skills</b>	<b>Age</b>
<b>Gender</b>								.377
								(.001)
<b>Education</b>								-.190
								(.099)
<b>Status of Studying</b>								
<b>Status of Working</b>		-.233			-.297	-.244		-.316
		(.041)			(.009)	(.032)		(.005)
<b>Financial Status</b>						-.213		
						(.063)		
<b>Age</b>						.451		
						(.000)		
<b>Duration in Australia</b>	-.195	-.199				-.206		
	(.090)	(.083)				(.073)		
<b>Duration in Korea</b>							.164	
							(.042)	

- to be continued -

Socio-Demographic Factors	Social env. uncomfortable	Language barrier	Race-related reasons	Different culture	No one to participate with	Difficulty in communication	Not easy to mix	Lack of belonging
Gender		.359 (.001)				.290 (.011)		.273 (.016)
Education								
Status of Studying		-.191 (.097)			.257 (.024)			
Status of Working	-.300 (.008)				-.229 (.045)	-.213 (.063)		-.344 (.002)
Financial Status					-.193 (.092)			
Age						.203 (.077)		
Duration in Australia					-.367 (.001)			-.277 (.015)
Duration in Korea						.241 (.027)		

NOTE: Numbers in the first rows are Pearson's correlation coefficients.  
 Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance from the two-tailed test.  
 Only the results significant at or less than 10% level are reported.

notable that no significant correlation between the gender and time constraints was found. Females regarded the constraint 'lack of time due to family' more important than males did. However, the correlation coefficient is not statistically significant (at the 10% level). This result is somewhat different from previous studies, such as Henderson, Stalnaker and Taylor (1988). However, it is not completely new as some studies such as Raymore, Godbey and Crawford (1994) reported no difference between genders in recognising time constraints. The results are heavily dependent on the method of analysis and the sample.

*Level of education* affected the importance of some leisure constraints. First of all, it was found that as the level of education was higher, the immigrant regarded 'lack of time due to work/school commitment' more important. It may be due to the fact that people with higher education usually have more full-time jobs or stay at school longer. The significant correlation between status of current employment and this constraint supports this conclusion. The constraint 'transportation problems' is the only structural constraint that has strong correlation with level of education; the more respondents were educated, the less important was the constraint to them. For all other structural and environmental constraints, no significant correlations were found.

It was unexpected that *current status of schooling* would have a positive relationship with the constraint 'no one to participate with', i.e., those at school regarded this constraint as important one. It is not clear how this result was obtained, as it is considered that the people in school were easy to find colleagues to participate in leisure activities. A potential resolution to this question might be found in Kay and Jackson (1991). They found that reported constraints appear to include potential as well as actual, and they include factors which people experience but are able to fully overcome. In their study, it was concluded as understandable that people who participate in leisure activities more report more constraints. Table 5.4 also shows that as respondents studied for longer hours (full-time), they felt language barriers less important. This result is reasonable and supported statistically marginally (at the 10% level of significance). For other constraints, no relationship was found.

*The current status of employment* has, as expected, relationships with some personal constraints such as a time constraint 'lack of time because of work/school commitment'. As immigrants worked more full-time, they regarded this constraint more important. They also regarded 'had lost interest in the activities', 'physical problems' and 'age' less important, and some structural constraints not important. The individuals who worked for longer hours regarded constraints such as 'lack of information that I could read/understand' and 'activities/opportunities available do not appeal to me' less important. This positive attitude is also prominent in environmental constraints. The longer hours they worked, they regarded constraints like 'feeling uncomfortable with social environment', 'no one to participate with' and 'lack of sense of belonging' less important.

*The self-evaluated financial status* has some effects on the immigrants' attitude in evaluating some constraints. The constraint 'financial cost' was the only personal constraint that the more affluent immigrants considered the less important. The more affluent people also regarded the constraint of 'lack of information' less important. For environmental constraints, none is affected by the financial status of the immigrants. It means that there was no systematic relationship between the financial status of immigrants and the importance of environmental constraints – such as language, race-related and other atmosphere – they evaluated.

It is worthwhile to pay attention to the finding that the constraint of 'lack of skill' has some relation with 'age' variable, while, 'age as a constraint' does not have significant correlation with 'age'. as a demographic characteristic It means that even the old people did not regard the age to be an important obstacle to leisure participation. No other personal, structural and environmental constraints are affected by the age of respondents.

*The duration of residency in Australia* was found to affect the respondents' evaluation of the importance of selected leisure constraints. Those who resided in



Australia longer regarded constraints such as 'lack of time because of family' and 'financial cost' less important. It is not clear why they regarded 'financial cost' less important. One possible consideration is that the longer they were in Australia, in general the older they were, and, as a result, the more financially affluent. Also they had longer time to adjust to the new environment which would provide more opportunities to raise earnings. The more accurate analysis of the real source of this kind of correlation can be found with the aid of regression analysis, which will be carried out in the following section of this chapter. While no structural constraint was affected by the duration, two constraints in environmental constraints were found to have relation with the duration. Those who resided in Australia longer regard 'no one to participate with' and 'lack of sense of belonging' less important. If acculturation is going on, this socio-demographic characteristic (the duration of staying in Australia) must have some relations with structural constraints and other environmental constraints, however, the finding tells the effect of acculturation is pretty much limited to the evaluation of a few constraints only.

It is expected that *as the migrant stayed in Korea longer*, if other things being equal, the acculturation would proceed in a relatively slow pace. The analysis shows that as the duration was longer, it was found that they regarded 'lack of necessary skill' and 'communication problem' more important. The first one may be highly related to the age, as those who stayed in Korea longer are usually older, the significant relationship between age and the constraint 'lack of necessary skill' was found previously. The second constraint looks related to acculturation, or language problems. It appears that the evaluation of other structural and environmental constraints is not affected by this variable.

*The number of children under 18* is also considered as a factor which may affect the evaluation of constraints, as children need time, money and effort to look after. Surprisingly, the only constraint related to the number of children under 18 is the constraint 'did not know what was available'. As the number of children increases, the immigrants regarded this constraint less important. Why they have such a

relationship needs further investigation.

### **Acculturation measures and leisure constraints**

Fluency in Korean (QC1: Question 1 in section C of the survey, QC2) and English (QC3, QC4) was expected to influence the importance of some leisure constraints, especially structural and environmental ones related to language. Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated and provided with their significance in Table 5.5. Immigrants more fluent in Korean were found to regard 'lack of time because of family' (LC3: Question 3 in Leisure Constraint section of the survey) more important, and 'transport problem' (LC7) less important. It is reasonable that people more fluent in Korean regarded 'lack of information that I could read/understand' (LC8) important while those who were more fluent in English regarded it less important. Those who were fluent in Korean also considered 'activities/opportunities available are not meaningful' (LC9) more important, while those who were fluent in English considered the constraint 'activities/opportunities available do not appeal to me' (LC10) less important. For two personal constraints 'physical problems' (LC14) and 'lack of necessary skill' (LC15), those who were fluent in Korean regarded them more important while those who were fluent in English regarded them less important. This may be related to the age: as shown previously, there is strong correlation between the age and language proficiency. The younger, the more fluent in English, and the older, the more fluent in Korean were they. It was also found that those who were more fluent in English regarded the constraint 'age' (LC16) less important. The constraint 'language barrier' (LC18) was regarded as less important as the immigrants were more fluent in English, while the correlation between the importance of the constraint and fluency in Korean is slightly out of the 5% level of significance. People with more fluency in English also considered 'feeling uncomfortable because of the race-related reasons' (LC19), 'feeling uncomfortable because of different cultures' (LC20),

**Table 5.5 Correlation between Acculturation Measures and Leisure Constraints**

<b>Acculturation Measures</b>	<b>Work/school commitments</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Financial costs</b>	<b>Transportation problem</b>	<b>Lack of information</b>	<b>Activities not meaningful</b>	<b>Activities not appealing</b>	<b>Physical problems</b>
<b>Speak Korean</b>		.244 (.033)		-.234 (.040)		.249 (.029)		.205 (.074)
<b>Read Korean</b>		.262 (.021)			.248 (.031)	.290 (.010)		.232 (.042)
<b>Speak English</b>					-.293 (.010)		-.261 (.022)	-.256 (.025)
<b>Read English</b>					-.247 (.031)			-.233 (.041)
<b>TV/video preference</b>		.194 (.091)	.195 (.090)					.194 (.092)
<b>News/Mag. Preference</b>		.193 (.093)						.284 (.012)
<b>Language at home</b>		.298 (.008)			.247 (.031)		.224 (.051)	.311 (.006)
<b>Language in Thinking</b>		.217 (.058)			.313 (.006)		.214 (.061)	.229 (.045)
<b>People preference</b>			.194 (.091)		.212 (.066)		.288 (.011)	.253 (.027)
<b>Partner preference</b>		.210 (.068)	.335 (.003)				.291 (.011)	.196 (.089)

- to be continued -

Acculturation Measures	Work/school commitments	Family	Financial costs	Transportation problem	Lack of information	Activities not meaningful	Activities not appealing	Physical problems
Food preference		.193 (.093)			.194 (.094)			
Familiar culture							.200 (.082)	
Self-identity					.247 (.032)		.336 (.003)	.195 (.089)

Acculturation Measures	Lack of Skills	Age	Language barrier	Race-related reasons	Different culture	Difficulty in communication	Not easy to mix	Lack of belonging
Speak Korean	.260 (.023)		.224 (.051)					
Read Korean	.291 (.010)		.214 (.062)		.190 (.097)			
Speak English	-.211 (.066)	-.271 (.017)	-.520 (.000)	-.189 (.099)	-.285 (.012)	-.436 (.000)	-.324 (.004)	
Read English	-.340 (.002)	-.300 (.008)	-.435 (.000)	-.290 (.010)	-.395 (.000)	-.511 (.000)	-.286 (.012)	
TV/video preference								.205 (.073)
News/Mag. preference			.214 (.062)			.216 (.059)	.203 (.077)	

- to be continued -

<b>Acculturation Measures</b>	<b>Lack of Skills</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Language barrier</b>	<b>Race-related reasons</b>	<b>Different culture</b>	<b>Difficulty in communication</b>	<b>Not easy to mix</b>	<b>Lack of belonging</b>
<b>Language in thinking</b>	.288 (.011)	.260 (.022)	.360 (.001)		.304 (.007)	.346 (.002)	.250 (.029)	.277 (.015)
<b>Language at home</b>		.197 (.086)	.212 (.064)	.249 (.029)	.320 (.005)	.397 (.000)	.305 (.007)	.189 (.100)
<b>People preference</b>		.233 (.042)	.337 (.003)		.267 (.019)	.328 (.004)	.324 (.004)	.289 (.011)
<b>Partner preference</b>		.192 (.097)	.250 (.029)		.309 (.007)	.342 (.002)		
<b>Food preference</b>						.210 (.067)	.329 (.003)	
<b>Familiar culture</b>				.192 (.094)	.261 (.022)	.248 (.029)	.230 (.044)	
<b>Self-identity</b>	.244 (.032)	.203 (.076)	.379 (.001)		.296 (.009)	.371 (.001)	.245 (.032)	.239 (.036)

NOTE: : Numbers in the first rows are Pearson's correlation coefficients.  
Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance from the two-tailed test.  
Only the results significant at or less than 10% level are reported.

'difficult to communicate with other participants' (LC22) and 'not easy to mix with other participants' (LC23) as less important constraints. The questions of 'the kind of people I spend my free time with' (QC9) and 'my preference of dating or marriage partner' (QC10) asked how the respondents got acculturated in Australia in making friends, dating and marriage. It is expected that as they are older, they are less acculturated, and accordingly, they would answer they prefer Koreans to spend free time with, date or marry. Therefore, those who prefer Koreans in these questions may report personal, especially physical problems as serious constraints. Also, from the fact that they are less acculturated, they would respond that social and environmental problems are serious. Actually, those who preferred Koreans more than AAE answered that personal problems such as 'lack of time because of family' (LC3), 'physical problems' (LC14) and 'age' (LC16) were important leisure constraints. They also reported that the constraint 'activities/opportunities available do not appeal to me' (LC10) was an important constraint. For the social and cultural environments, they answered 'language barrier' (LC18) and 'different cultures' (LC20) were important. For those who preferred Koreans to spend their free time with, constraints such as 'not easy to mix with other participants' (LC22) and 'lack of sense of belonging' (LC24) were regarded as important, while for those who prefer Koreans as dating or marriage partners, these two constraints were not important. This result indicates that even some immigrants who did not have difficulty in mixing with Australians or in having a sense of belonging still wanted to date or marry Koreans. Korean immigrants may be relatively conservative in choosing dating or marriage partners, even after they are considerably acculturated.

It was expected that as immigrants preferred Korean food more (QC11), they were less acculturated, and felt some social or cultural aspects of constraints more serious. The survey indicates that 'difficult to mix with other participants' (LC23) was the only constraint to be regarded important to those who preferred Korean food (the correlation coefficient is significant at the 5% level). It can be concluded that the preference for food is not a powerful indicator of acculturation except for a limited case.

As immigrants prefer or are familiar with Korean culture (QC12), it was expected that they were less acculturated, and therefore, regarded some social and cultural constraints important. The analysis shows that three environmental constraints, 'feeling uncomfortable because of different cultures' (LC20), 'difficult to communicate with other participants' (LC22) and 'not easy to mix with other participants' (LC23) were important to those who were more familiar with Korean cultures. This finding provides very meaningful information: *the language and acculturation should be separated*. No serious correlation was found between language barriers and cultural acquaintance, i.e., some of those who did not regard languages as a barrier still felt that 'communication' and 'mixing' were constraints.

There is a question asking 'how do you consider yourself' (QC13) which may be able to integrate all the questions attempting to measure the degree of acculturation. The answer ranged from 'Totally Australian (=1)' to 'Totally Korean (=5)'. The constraint 'Lack of necessary skills' (LC15) was the only personal constraint whose correlation with the answer to the above question is significant at the 5% level. In structural constraints, it was found that the more they considered themselves as Koreans, the more important were the constraints 'lack of information that I could read/understand' (LC8) and 'activities/opportunities do not appeal to me' (LC10). As expected, the environmental constraints were relatively more involved with this self-evaluation. It was found that the more they considered themselves as Koreans, the more important were the constraints 'language barrier'(LC18), 'feeling uncomfortable because of different cultures' (LC20), 'difficult to communicate with other participants' (LC22), 'not easy to mix with other participants' (LC23) and 'lack of sense of belonging' (LC24). Overall, it was quite clearly found that *as acculturation progressed, the immigrant tended to regard social and environmental constraints less important*.

While some social and environmental constraints were found to be important to those whose degree of acculturation was low, there are other constraints in the same category that do not exhibit significant correlation. For example, the importance of

the constraints ‘feeling uncomfortable with the social environment’ (LC17) and ‘no one to participate with’ (LC21) does not increase as the degree of acculturation (measures) decreases (i.e., as they are more Korean style), although these two constraints have some relationship with socio-demographic characteristics. It should be also pointed out that the Korean immigrants regarded ‘feeling uncomfortable because of *race-related* reasons’ as a constraint in the two cases as discussed. However, the two cases are all related with ‘*language*’. As they were less fluent in reading English and as they spoke more Korean at home, they considered race-related reasons important. We cannot exclude the possibility that they misunderstand some uncomfortable environments as race-related, which is actually caused by the lack of communication or by the different cultures, rather than the discrimination. In fact, ‘language barrier’ and ‘race-related reasons’ were found to have very high positive correlation.

## **REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR FREQUENCIES, CONSTRAINTS, ACCULTURATION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

This section pursues topics related to research questions 4 and 5 (*RQ 4: How and why did the immigrants' pattern of leisure participation change after migration?* and *RQ 5: What are interrelationships between leisure patterns, constraints and socioeconomic and demographic attributes?*). The Pearson's correlation coefficient approach is meaningful and valid when we consider the relationship between two variables, as it is by nature the partial correlation approach, investigating the degree of co-movement between the two variables. When the movement of more than two (independent) variables are involved with that of one variable, however, the correlation coefficient sometimes does not explain the relationship of the variables meaningfully. For example, suppose that males have higher income than females, and



males feel the time constraint more important than females do. Also assume that the level of income and the importance of the time constraint does not have any theoretical relation. Then, the partial correlation approach does tell us three correlation coefficients for each pair of variables, but does not report how the movement of a certain variable (the time constraint in this example) is affected by that of the other two variables (the gender and the income level). In this case, it is still empirically possible to find a significant relationship between the constraint and the level of income, as long as the gender and the income level have a significant relationship. As a result, we are misguided to conclude that the time constraint is closely related to the level of income. The ANOVA approach can help us to solve this problem as we can investigate the within group and between group variances. However, when we have many independent variables, which is the case of this study, the ANOVA approach shows its limitation, and MANOVA (multivariate analysis of variance) or multivariate regression analysis helps to solve these problems by providing relevant statistics required. In this section, multivariate regression analysis is adopted to find the effects of various acculturation measures and socio-demographic characteristics on the Korean immigrants' recognition of constraints.

### **Leisure participation and socio-demographic characteristics**

It is one of the major concerns of this thesis to examine whether Korean immigrants change their leisure participation behaviour after migration. Throughout the correlation analysis shown above, it was found how the frequency of participation in leisure activities was correlated with socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants. In this part of the thesis, the 'change' in the frequency of participation is analysed, using multivariate regression analysis. The dependent variable is therefore the change of the frequency of participation in each leisure activity after migration, which ranges from 1 to 3 where 1 means 'more frequently in Korea', 2 is 'about the same' and 3 means 'more frequently in Australia'. As the responses for many questions asking

about the preference of respondents on languages, friends, culture and food are highly correlated one another, including all of them in the regression will cause a problem of multicollinearity (Greene, 1997). Therefore, a question ‘How do you consider yourself ?’(answers are from the Likert scale 1-totally Australian- to 5 -totally Korean-) is considered as the representative variable which measures the degree of acculturation. The number of observation is 77, which is large enough to avoid the biased results caused by the small number of sample.

As discussed briefly in Chapter 3, the multivariate regression method adopted in this study is *the ordered probit model*. As the dependent variables are discrete (as they are Likert scale numbers), it is impossible to use the ordinary least squares method, which assumes that the dependent variables are continuous (Green, 1997; Kennedy, 1992). Also, the multivariate logit or probit method cannot be applied because no account would be taken of the extra information implicit in the ordinal nature of the dependent variable. The coding of the dependent variable reflects only a ranking: the difference between a 1 and a 2 cannot be treated as equivalent to the difference between a 2 and a 3, for example (Kennedy, 1992, p.232).

The model of the analysis was introduced in Chapter 3. In this section, it will be more specified according to each case to be estimated. The change in the frequency of participation of a respondent in a leisure activity *i* takes, for example, three values as aforementioned ( $Y_i = 1,2,3$ ). If the frequency change is determined by *N* independent variables *X*, then the real value of the frequency change should be explained as the following:

$$Y_i^* = a_0 + a_1 X_{1i} + a_2 X_{2i} + ..... + a_N X_{Ni} + u_i \tag{5.1}$$

where *Y* is a dependent variable (the change in the frequency of participation), *X*’s are independent variables consisting of an acculturation measure and socio-demographic factors, *u* is a residual assumed to be normally distributed, the subscript *i* represents the *i*th leisure activity and *j* (*j*=1,...*N*) means the *j*th independent variable. In this

section, the list of independent variables is as the following:

- $X_{1i}$ : gender (male = 0, female =1),
- $X_{2i}$ : level of education,
- $X_{3i}$ : current status of schooling,
- $X_{4i}$ : current status of working,
- $X_{5i}$ : self-evaluated financial status,
- $X_{6i}$ : age,
- $X_{7i}$ : duration of staying in Australia, and
- $X_{8i}$ : acculturation measure (self-identity).

The problem we face in this analysis is that, as the respondent has only three answers (=1,2 or 3), the real value  $Y^*$  is not observed and what we can observe is

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= 1 \text{ if } Y^* \leq \mu_1, \\ Y &= 2 \text{ if } \mu_1 < Y^* \leq \mu_2, \text{ and} \\ Y &= 3 \text{ if } \mu_2 < Y^* \leq \mu_3. \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mu$ 's are unknown parameters to be estimated with a's in (5.1). The ordered probit approach provides with the results of this estimation. More detailed discussion can be found in Econometrics textbooks such as Greene (1997).

The result of regression reported that, for only limited numbers of leisure activities, the change in the frequency of participation appeared to be affected by socio-demographic factors. Overall, the number of the variables that significantly affected the change in the participation frequency was small. In addition, the pseudo -  $R^2$ , which measures the fitness of the model, was not impressively high (though this is a common finding in cross sectional regression analysis). The result of regression analysis is provided in the following for various leisure activities. As no socio-demographic factor appears to be significant in explaining the frequency change for some kinds of leisure activities, only the coefficients for independent variables for the

leisure activities which are significantly explained by some socio-demographic factors are reported in Tables 5.6 to 5.8. One thing to be noted here is that the marginal effects of the independent variables X's on the probabilities are not equal to the coefficients. The coefficient does not show the relationship between the change in X and Y which we can observe, but shows the relationship between the change in X and Y\* which is unobservable. Greene (1997) explains "...we must be very careful in interpreting the coefficients in this (the ordered probit) model...Indeed, without a fair amount of extra calculation, it is quite unclear how the coefficients in the ordered probit model should be interpreted" (Greene, 1997, p.929). In fact, it is not necessary in this study to attempt to interpret the coefficient, because the independent variables as well as the dependent variables are discrete variables, where the interval does not have any cardinal meaning. Just as for the dependent variables, each value of independent variables we can observe represents the ranking only. Therefore, the magnitude of the coefficient does not have a critical importance. The sign of the coefficient, which implies the direction of the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable, is the one to be focused.

#### Home based leisure activities

For home-based leisure activities, the results of regression are summarised in Table 5.6.

#### *Watch TV/Videos*

The level of education was found to affect the frequency of 'watch TV/Video' of immigrants. As the immigrants had higher level of education, they were less likely to watch TV/videos than they did in Korea. The coefficient is significant at the 10%. The other variable that affected the participation in this leisure activity is financial status. It was found that as the immigrants evaluated themselves more affluent, they were more likely to watch TV/videos more than they did before migration. This effect is

**Table 5.6 Frequency Change of Home-based Leisure Activities and Socio-Demographic Factors**

<b>Independent Variable</b>	<b>Watch TV/Videos</b>	<b>Play music instruments</b>	<b>Art/craft/hobbies</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Listening to radio</b>	<b>Gardening</b>	<b>Phone friends</b>	<b>Relax/ do nothing</b>
<b>Constant</b>	<b>2.024</b> (.051)	<b>- 1.671E-02</b> (.994)	<b>1.402</b> (.599)	<b>3.839</b> (.003)	<b>-1.135</b> (.486)	<b>3.177</b> (.105)	<b>1.114</b> (.386)	<b>3.227</b> (.134)
<b>Gender</b>	<b>-.189</b> (.457)	<b>.185</b> (.700)	<b>-.204</b> (.821)	<b>-.152</b> (.581)	<b>-.715</b> (.031)	<b>-.462</b> (.365)	<b>.341</b> (.242)	<b>.439</b> (.433)
<b>Education</b>	<b>-.173</b> (.066)	<b>-.450</b> (.062)	<b>-.609</b> (.023)	<b>-.241</b> (.024)	<b>3.707E-02</b> (.787)	<b>-6.174E-02</b> (.717)	<b>-.173</b> (.130)	<b>-.437</b> (.043)
<b>School</b>	<b>-.177</b> (.259)	<b>.411</b> (.330)	<b>-.139</b> (.744)	<b>-.232</b> (.149)	<b>7.009E-02</b> (.736)	<b>-.288</b> (.365)	<b>.422</b> (.016)	<b>-.416</b> (.246)
<b>Employment</b>	<b>.107</b> (.454)	<b>-.169</b> (.473)	<b>8.114E-02</b> (.844)	<b>-.136</b> (.364)	<b>-.126</b> (.532)	<b>-.241</b> (.343)	<b>.292</b> (.080)	<b>.487</b> (.208)
<b>Fianancial Status</b>	<b>.306</b> (.027)	<b>-2.408E-02</b> (.919)	<b>.126</b> (.572)	<b>5.878E-02</b> (.688)	<b>.248</b> (.189)	<b>.502</b> (.036)	<b>-6.217E-02</b> (.673)	<b>-2.167E-02</b> (.923)
<b>Age</b>	<b>2.273E-03</b> (.834)	<b>7.727E-02</b> (.042)	<b>4.383E-03</b> (.837)	<b>-1.113E-02</b> (.359)	<b>-1.256E-02</b> (.429)	<b>-1.262E-02</b> (.538)	<b>3.646E-02</b> (.008)	<b>-1.845E-02</b> (.269)
<b>Duration</b>	<b>-1.056E-03</b> (.529)	<b>-8.304E-04</b> (.814)	<b>4.599E-03</b> (.201)	<b>-9.680E-04</b> (.600)	<b>5.430E-03</b> (.064)	<b>-7.415E-04</b> (.810)	<b>-1.324E-03</b> (.485)	<b>-5.594E-03</b> (.121)
<b>Self-evaluation</b>	<b>5.242E-02</b> (.723)	<b>-8.680E-02</b> (.748)	<b>.584</b> (.061)	<b>1.766E-03</b> (.992)	<b>.757</b> (.011)	<b>-6.635E-03</b> (.984)	<b>-.321</b> (.114)	<b>.253</b> (.238)
<b>psuedo-R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>.177</b>	<b>.452</b>	<b>.590</b>	<b>.138</b>	<b>.235</b>	<b>.175</b>	<b>.238</b>	<b>.843</b>

NOTE: The variable 'duration' is the duration of staying in Australia and 'acculturation' is the degree of acculturation measured by 'the self evaluation of identity'. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.

significant at the 5% level. It is probably because most of affluent Korean immigrants were those who immigrated on investment purposes, however they usually were not involved in business activities in Australia actively. Accordingly, they had more leisure time, and they could watch TV/video more.

#### *Play music instruments*

It was found that the immigrants with the higher level of education played music instruments less frequently after immigration into Australia. This effect is significant at the 10% level. Age is also an important variable affecting this leisure participation. As the immigrants were older, the more frequently they played music instruments in Korea. The significance of this effect is high (at less than the 5% level) and the magnitude of the coefficient is very small, however, it should be reminded that the coefficient should not be accepted as it is, as discussed previously. We should put more emphasis on the sign and significance, rather than the size of the coefficient in this case.

#### *Art/craft/hobbies*

Two variables are significant for this type of leisure; the level of education and the self-evaluation of identity. The level of education is significant at the 5% level, and the sign is negative, which implies that as the more educated the immigrants are, the less frequently did they participate in art/craft/hobbies than they did in Korea. This leisure activity is one of a few which are influenced by the degree of acculturation estimated by the question 'how do you consider your self', although the significance is marginal (slightly out of the 5%). The sign of the coefficient is positive, meaning that as the immigrants considered themselves more Korean than Australian, they participated in art/craft/hobbies more frequently than they did in Korea.

#### *Reading*

The change in the frequency of participation in Reading is affected by level of education. Actually the education is the only variable significantly affecting (at the 5% level of significance) the frequency of participation in reading. Respondents who were educated more tended to participate less frequently in reading after immigration. With

given data from this survey, it is difficult to explain why the two variables were related as reported. However, two possibility can be suggested. It might be because it was difficult for the immigrants with a higher level of education, who used to do more reading in Korea, to find interesting books or newspapers (especially in Korean) in Australia. Or, it is because the more educated people were more likely to be employed, hence they did not have enough time to read books.

### *Listening to radio.*

Listening to radio was the leisure activity that most people participated in, at least once in a while. Three variables were found to be important in explaining the change in the frequency of participation after immigration: gender, the duration of residency in Australia and self-evaluated identity. The gender variable has a significant coefficient with a negative sign, where the significance is at the 5% level. It indicates that females less frequently listened to radio in Australia. The duration of residency was found to have a positive coefficient, which is significant at the 10%. The longer the immigrant resided in Australia, it implies that, the more frequently did she/he listen to radio in Australia than in Korea. The effect of self-evaluated identity is also significant (at the 5% level). As respondents regarded themselves as more Korean, they listened to radio more frequently in Australia.

### *Gardening*

Only the financial status significantly affected the frequency of participation in gardening. This result is disappointing as gardening can be regarded as the Australian style leisure and was expected to have relationship with some variables such as the duration of staying in Australia as well as gender and age. The more affluent, the more frequently they participated in gardening after migration.

### *Phone friends*

The current status of studying and working has a positive effect on this leisure participation, meaning that as immigrants studied or worked more hours, they phoned friends more frequently in Australia. The former is significant at the 5% while the latter

at the 10%. Age is also an important variable, significant at the 1% level. As the older immigrants were, the more frequently they phoned in Australia than they did in Korea.

#### *Relax/do nothing*

Relax/do nothing was negatively affected by level of education (at the 5% level of significance), meaning that the more educated the immigrants were, the less frequently they relaxed/did nothing in Australia.

#### *Social, entertainment, recreation*

The results of regression analysis for the change in the frequency of participation in social, entertain and recreational leisure activities and socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants are reported in Table 5.7.

#### *Visit pub/bars*

This leisure participation was affected by two very interesting variables. Females were found to visit pub/bars more frequently than they did in Korea, and those who considered themselves more Koreans less frequently went to pub/bars in Australia. These results may be interpreted that more liberal atmosphere for women in Australia made it possible for females to visit pub/bars more frequently, while those who considered themselves more Koreans had difficulty in adjusting Australian style pub/bars, and reduce their visiting frequency. The coefficient for gender is significant at the 5% level, while that for the duration is at the 10% level.

#### *Pleasure shopping*

It was found that as the older immigrants were, the more frequently they enjoyed pleasure shopping in Australia. Compared to Korea, more convenient access to and friendlier atmosphere in shopping centres in Australia might have older people spend their time more in shopping centres.



Table 5.7 Social, Entertain and Recreational Leisure Activities and Socio-Demographic Factors

Independent variable	Visit pub/bars	Pleasure shopping	Hobbies	Religious activities	Visit exhibition	Nature watch/draw	Card game/ Korean card game	Playing at casino
<b>Constant</b>	<b>2.022</b> (.249)	<b>2.986</b> (.017)	.671 (.728)	<b>3.238</b> (.017)	.707 (.747)	2.098 (.258)	2.402 (.333)	<b>10.479</b> (.050)
<b>Gender</b>	<b>.948</b> (.013)	-.397 (.147)	.267 (.601)	-.422 (.154)	-.293 (.607)	-.454 (.367)	.406 (.612)	-.212 (.726)
<b>Education</b>	-.146 (.271)	-7.072E-02 (.519)	<b>-.290</b> (.094)	-5.717E-02 (.612)	-.307 (.236)	-.119 (.522)	-.280 (.234)	<b>-.746</b> (.029)
<b>School</b>	.227 (.284)	-.165 (.294)	.421 (.191)	-.225 (.219)	-9.247E-02 (.758)	-.242 (.407)	.337 (.290)	<b>-.600</b> (.098)
<b>Employment</b>	.245 (.232)	-.127 (.431)	.421 (.118)	<b>-.366</b> (.040)	8.280E-02 (.780)	3.620E-02 (.896)	.640 (.115)	-.352 (.346)
<b>Financial Status</b>	-8.896E-02 (.593)	-1.679E-02 (.902)	-9.458E-02 (.800)	2.736E-02 (.858)	-.114 (.602)	<b>.366</b> (.074)	<b>-.559</b> (.044)	.301 (.388)
<b>Age</b>	8.365E-03 (.666)	<b>2.389E-02</b> (.059)	1.171E-02 (.574)	-3.727E-03 (.784)	-2.571E-02 (.323)	-2.237E-02 (.323)	-3.872E-02 (.389)	-3.421E-02 (.374)
<b>Duration</b>	3.489E-03 (.156)	8.133E-04 (.652)	4.943E-03 (.412)	1.578E-03 (.430)	<b>9.492E-03</b> (.059)	-3.406E-03 (.268)	2.210E-03 (.462)	<b>- 1.024E-02</b> (.078)
<b>Self-evaluation</b>	<b>-.451</b> (.069)	-.128 (.484)	-9.716E-02 (.790)	5.247E-02 (.773)	.750 (.121)	.421 (.116)	.259 (.497)	-.408 (.528)
<b>Psuedo-R<sup>2</sup></b>	.565	.222	.572	.141	.351	.237	.651	.615

NOTE: The variable 'duration' is the duration of staying in Australia and 'acculturation' is the degree of acculturation measured by 'the self evaluation of identity'. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.

For females, 'age' was an important constraint to leisure than for males. Other three constraints were in environmental ones. Females regarded 'language barrier', 'communication barrier' and 'lack of sense of belonging' important constraints more than males did. It is consistent with the previous finding that females in general have lower means for language proficiency and acculturation than males have. It is notable that no are educated more, they have done hobbies in Korea than in Australia.

### *Religious activities*

Considering that many Korean immigrants appears to be very active in religious activities in Australia, some factors such as age or duration of residency in Australia were expected to have direct relationship with religious activities participation. However, the state of employment is the only significant variable. As they worked more hours (more likely to be full-time workers), they were engaged in religious activities less frequently than they did in Korea.

### *Visit exhibition*

The duration of residency in Australia is the only significant variable in this case. The coefficient is significant at the 10% level, and the sign of the coefficient explains that as they resided longer in Australia, they participated in visiting exhibition more frequently than they did in Korea.

### *Nature watch/draw*

Financial status of the immigrant explained the immigrants' participation in nature watch and draw. With the 10% level of significance, people with better financial status participated in nature watch/draw more frequently after migration.

### *Card game/Korean card game*

Financial status was found again as the only significant variable which explained the change in the frequency of participation in this kind of leisure activity. The significance is at the 5% level, and the more affluent the immigrant was, the less

likely did she/he participates in card games/Korean card games in Australia.

### *Playing at casino*

To play at casino is not legal for Koreans in Korea. Therefore unless they have played illegally in Korea, it should be a completely new type of leisure for Korean immigrants in Australia. The regression results that as the level of education was lower, as they studied less hours, and as they resided shorter in Australia, the immigrants participated in casino more frequently in Australia than in Korea. However, the overall number of participants was very small. Only 12 people answered that they participated in casino activity more frequently while four answered they did more in Korea. Most Koreans did not go to casino. It is questionable how four people played at casino more frequently before immigration. They must have played either illegally or overseas.

### *Sport*

The results of regression to find the relationship between socio-demographic factors and the change in the frequency of participation in sport leisure activities are summarised in Table 5.8.

### *Cycling*

Cycling was found to be significantly affected by two variables: financial status and the self-evaluated identity. The financial status is very significant (at the 1% level), which shows that as the immigrants were more affluent, the more frequently they participated in cycling in Australia. The duration of residency at Australia is significant at the 5% level. The longer the immigrants resided in Australia, the less frequently did she/he participate in cycling.

### *Swim/dive/water polo*

This is a kind of the Australian style leisure, and as expected, the duration of staying in Australia is the significant variable (at the 10% level) explaining the

change in participation frequency. As immigrants resided longer in Australia, they participated more frequently in swim/dive/water polo compared to when they were in Korea.

**Table 5.8 Sport Leisure Activities and Socio-Demographic Factors**

Independent Variable	Cycling	Swim/dive/water polo	Ten pin bowling
Constant	1.626 (.015)	3.003 (.148)	5.889 (.001)
Gender	.138 (.317)	-.541 (.177)	.644 (.039)
Education	-4.961E-02 (.321)	4.828E-03 (.975)	-.520 (.000)
School	-5.496E-02 (.524)	-.233 (.370)	-4.504E-02 (.754)
Employment	8.366E-02 (.246)	-.212 (.422)	.132 (.479)
Fin. Status	.271 (.006)	-3.620E-02 (.847)	-.282 (.090)
Age	-6.421E-03 (.248)	-2.481E-02 (.221)	1.807E-02 (.362)
Duration	-1.275E-03 (.194)	5.594E-03 (.068)	-4.924E-03 (.039)
Acculturation	-.207 (.022)	.229 (.477)	-.600 (.023)
psuedo-R <sup>2</sup>	.591	.208	.753

NOTE: The variable ‘duration’ is the duration of residency in Australia and ‘acculturation’ is the degree of acculturation measured by ‘the self evaluation of identity’. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.

### *Ten pin bowling*

Five factors were found to have significant effects. They are gender, the level of education, financial status, the duration of staying in Australia and self-evaluated identity. Females were more likely to participate in this leisure activity more frequently than they did in Korea (significant at the 5%). As the level of education was higher, the immigrant played ten pin bowling significantly more frequently in Korea (significant at the 1% level). Financial status also had a negative effect. As the immigrant was more affluent, the less frequently did she/he participate in this activity in Australia (significant at the 10% level). The duration of residency in Australia also had a negative effect. As the one resided in Australia longer, she/he was less frequently participating in ten pin bowling (significant at the 5% level). As they regarded themselves more Koreans, they played this leisure activity more frequently in Korea (significant at the 5% level). This result may be consistent with the fact that ten pin bowling is more popular in Korea, especially among more educated and affluent people.

The general findings from the regression analysis indicate that level of education, financial status, duration of residency in Australia and the degree of acculturation appear to be important frequently. It is noteworthy that the level of education has the same direction of effects on various leisure activities. Wherever it was significant, level of education had a negative effect, i.e., the more educated people would reduce the frequency of participation after migration. Financial status had somewhat different results; the more affluent people would watch TV/video, do gardening, do nature watch/draw and do cycling more frequently after immigration and play card games and ten pin bowling less frequently after immigration. The measure of acculturation had positive effects on home-based leisure activities and negative effects on SER and sport activities. As respondents evaluated themselves more Australianised, they participated in art/craft/hobbies and listening to radio more frequently after immigration, while participated less frequently in visiting pub/bars, cycling and playing ten pin bowling. The age and gender were also

sometimes important. However, overall, the change in the frequency of participation in leisure activities after immigration was not very well explained by socio-demographic factors of immigrants. It is difficult from these results to conclude whether one's ethnicity is important or socio-demographic background is important in deciding the patterns of leisure participation.

### **Analysis of leisure constraints, acculturation and socio-demographic characteristics**

The effects of socio-demographic factors and acculturation on the recognition of leisure constraints are analysed in this part. The real value of dependent variable is, as discussed in the previous analysis, explained by the following:

$$Y_i = a_0 + a_1 X_{1i} + a_2 X_{2i} + \dots + a_N X_{Ni} + u_i \quad (5.2)$$

where  $Y$  is a dependent variable (the degree of the importance of leisure constraint),  $X$ s are independent variables consisting of an acculturation measure and socio-demographic factors,  $u$  is a residual assumed to satisfy necessary characteristics for the ordinary least squares estimation method, the subscript  $i$  represents the  $i$ th constraint and  $j$  ( $j=1, \dots, N$ ) means the  $j$ th independent variable. In this section, the list of independent variables is as the following:

- $X_{1i}$ : gender (male = 0, female = 1),
- $X_{2i}$ : level of education,
- $X_{3i}$ : current status of schooling,
- $X_{4i}$ : current status of working,
- $X_{5i}$ : self-evaluated financial status,
- $X_{6i}$ : age,
- $X_{7i}$ : duration of staying in Australia, and
- $X_{8i}$ : acculturation measure (self-identity).

As discussed in the previous section and Chapter 3, the real value is not observed, and what we can observe have five discrete values. Accordingly, the ordered probit analysis is used.

### *Personal constraint*

The effects of socio-demographic factors on the personal constraints are analysed using regression, and the results are reported in Table 5.9.

#### *Lack of time because of work/school commitment*

Four variables are significant for this leisure constraint; they are level of education, current status of education and work, and financial status. It is reasonable that as they were more engaged in studying or working, they regarded this constraint important. The level of education is important at the 5% level, while the remaining two are at the 1% level. Also, it was found that financially more affluent immigrants regarded this constraint less important at the 5% level of significance.

#### *Lack of time because of family*

It is worthwhile to note that gender is the only significant variable at the 5% level explaining the importance of this constraint, which is different from the simple correlation approach. There is statistically clear evidence that Korean females, as many expect, were engaged in more family work and therefore felt this constraint important. The duration of residency in Australia is also important (significant at the 10% level). As they resided longer in Australia, they regarded this constraint less important. It may be due to the cultural difference between the two countries; house- and family-related works are relatively evenly allocated between husbands and wives in Australia. Also, those who resided longer in Australia are in general

**Table 5.9 Personal Leisure Constraint and Socio-Demographic Factors**

<b>Independent variable</b>	<b>Work/school commitment</b>	<b>Family commitment</b>	<b>Financial costs</b>	<b>Lost interest</b>	<b>Lack of skills</b>	<b>Not knowing availability</b>
<b>Constant</b>	<b>-4.859</b> (.039)	<b>-.566</b> (.805)	<b>2.806</b> (.215)	<b>4.907</b> (.067)	<b>1.083</b> (.599)	<b>.856</b> (.663)
<b>Gender</b>	<b>.636</b> (.134)	<b>.870</b> (.041)	<b>.521</b> (.207)	<b>-.300</b> (.533)	<b>-.177</b> (.636)	<b>.315</b> (.381)
<b>Education</b>	<b>.402</b> (.037)	<b>1.085E-02</b> (.954)	<b>.272</b> (.144)	<b>.368</b> (.094)	<b>.128</b> (.449)	<b>-4.49E-02</b> (.781)
<b>School</b>	<b>.877</b> (.001)	<b>-1.006E-02</b> (.969)	<b>5.002E-02</b> (.843)	<b>7.481E-02</b> (.801)	<b>.325</b> (.163)	<b>.274</b> (.217)
<b>Employment</b>	<b>.749</b> (.002)	<b>.285</b> (.220)	<b>5.219E-02</b> (.818)	<b>-.759</b> (.006)	<b>-.483</b> (.023)	<b>-4.68E-02</b> (.813)
<b>Financial Status</b>	<b>-.452</b> (.049)	<b>- 8.683E-02</b> (.698)	<b>-.561</b> (.013)	<b>-8.550E-02</b> (.740)	<b>-4.89E-02</b> (.807)	<b>-.373</b> (.055)
<b>Age</b>	<b>2.927E-02</b> (.198)	<b>-1.013E-02</b> (.651)	<b>-1.24E-02</b> (.572)	<b>2.428E-02</b> (.349)	<b>6.72E-02</b> (.001)	<b>8.55E-03</b> (.656)
<b>Duration</b>	<b>-1.038E-03</b> (.721)	<b>-4.425E-03</b> (.089)	<b>-3.42E-03</b> (.230)	<b>-5.675E-04</b> (.864)	<b>-1.12E-03</b> (.664)	<b>2.83E-03</b> (.255)
<b>Acculturation</b>	<b>-.372</b> (.264)	<b>-.407</b> (.219)	<b>-5.16E-02</b> (.873)	<b>4.016E-02</b> (.916)	<b>-4.13E-02</b> (.889)	<b>.197</b> (.485)
<b>psuedo-R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>.470</b>	<b>.311</b>	<b>.319</b>	<b>.269</b>	<b>.449</b>	<b>.230</b>

NOTE: The variable 'duration' is the duration of staying in Australia and 'acculturation' is the degree of acculturation measured by 'the self evaluation of identity'. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.



older, and they do not engage their time with family affairs, though the variable 'age' does not have a significant coefficient.

#### *Financial cost*

For this constraint, the current financial status appeared the only important variable, significant at the 5% level. As the immigrant was more affluent, the less important was this constraint, which is consistent with the expectation. For this financial constraint, other factors were not important.

#### *Had lost interest in the activities*

If one loses her/his interest in some leisure activities, it will be an obstacle to participation. The immigrants' reply showed that this constraint was regarded as more important as level of education was higher (significant at the 10% level). More educated people considered 'interest' as an important factor of leisure participation. Current status of employment also appeared important. As they worked more hours, they regarded this constraint less important, which is significant at the 1% level.

#### *Lack of necessary skills*

Two variables appeared to be significant: the current status of employment and age. As they worked more hours, they regarded this constraint less important, while as they were older, they regarded this constraint more important. Acculturation measures such as the duration of residency in Australia or the self-evaluated identity of immigrants appeared not to be significant. This result implies that even if the Australian style leisure activities need different skills from the Korean style, it would not be a constraint to young people. The significance of age is very high (at the 1% level).

#### *Did not know what was available*

Financial status is the only variable with a significant coefficient. It is reported that financially more affluent people regarded this constraint less important.

Information, provision and accessibility

The leisure constraints related to information, provision and accessibility may be affected by socio-demographic factors. The regression analysis as discussed above showed that some of structural constraints were significantly explained by socio-demographic factors and the measure of acculturation. The results of the analysis are reported in Table 5.10.

*Transportation problem*

Females tended to regard this constraint important (at the 10% level), which is reasonable considering that more male migrants own or drive cars. The higher

**Table 5.10 Information/provision/accessibility Constraints and Socio-Demographic Factors**

Independent variable	Transportation problem	Lack of information	Not knowing how to involve
Constant	1.889 (.302)	3.030 (.149)	3.449 (.193)
Gender	.538 (.099)	.125 (.742)	-.834 (.086)
Education	-.114 (.069)	-5.7E-04 (.997)	.229 (.293)
School	.302 (.145)	2.68E-02 (.909)	-.366 (.220)
Employment	1.1E-02 (.454)	-.376 (.079)	-.588 (.030)
Fianancial Status-	.127 (.477)	-.375 (.072)	8.7E-02 (.734)
Age	3.2E-02 (.079)	1.3E-02 (.513)	-1.2E-02 (.652)
Duration	-2.28E-03 (.323)	1.2E-03 (.649)	1.1E-03 (.745)
Acculturation	-.263 (.317)	-.116 (.697)	-.202 (.593)
Psuedo-R <sup>2</sup>	.251	.316	.250

NOTE: The variable 'duration' is the duration of staying in Australia and 'acculturation' is the degree of acculturation measured by 'the self evaluation of identity'. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.

level of education, the less important was this constraint (at the 10% level). As they were older, they thought this constraint was more important (at the 10% level). These results are also reasonable, however the overall results are not very satisfactory since some other factors, which were expected to have effects on the importance of this constraint, such as financial status or duration of residency in Australia, did not appear to be significant.

#### *Lack of information that I could read/understand*

The current state of employment and the financial status are two variables affecting the importance of this constraint (both at the 10% level). Different from the expectation, some variables which can explain the capacity of collecting and understanding the information – such as the level of education and acculturation – were not significant. The result implies that as respondents worked for more hours or were more affluent financially, they regarded this constraint less important.

#### *Did not know how to get involved*

This question is in some sense similar to the previous one regarding ‘lack of information’, as both are related to the availability of information. Gender and the current status of employment were the two variables that affected the importance of this constraint significantly. Unexpectedly, some variables that were considered to be significant (such as level of education, duration of residency in Australia and the self-evaluated identity) were found not relevant. The immigrants who worked more hours considered this constraint less important (significant at the 5% level) and females considered this constraint less important (at the 10%). It is questionable how to have this result, as males were expected to work or socialise more and therefore could collect more information how to get involved in leisure activities.

#### *Environmental constraints*

Table 5.11 reports the results of regression of the importance of environmental constraints on socio-demographic factors.

**Table 5.11 Environmental Constraints and Socio-Demographic Factors**

<b>Independent variable</b>	<b>Language barrier</b>	<b>No one to participate with</b>	<b>Lack of belonging</b>
<b>Constant</b>	<b>5.505</b> (.010)	<b>-.728</b> (.768)	<b>.724</b> (.671)
<b>Gender</b>	<b>.560</b> (.043)	<b>.352</b> (.436)	<b>.619</b> (.050)
<b>Education</b>	<b>-.111</b> (.515)	<b>-4.2E-02</b> (.836)	<b>-1.5E-02</b> (.914)
<b>School</b>	<b>-.107</b> (.647)	<b>.273</b> (.329)	<b>.361</b> (.063)
<b>Employment</b>	<b>-2.5E-02</b> (.907)	<b>-8.6E-02</b> (.730)	<b>-.174</b> (.314)
<b>Financial Status</b>	<b>-.420</b> (.042)	<b>-.157</b> (.516)	<b>-.140</b> (.400)
<b>Age</b>	<b>-5.9E-04</b> (.977)	<b>9.9E-03</b> (.682)	<b>8.0E-03</b> (.632)
<b>Duration</b>	<b>-6.1E-06</b> (.998)	<b>-5.3E-03</b> (.093)	<b>-2.1E-03</b> (.329)
<b>Acculturation</b>	<b>.152</b> (.081)	<b>.178</b> (.615)	<b>-8.3E-02</b> (.734)
<b>Psuedo-R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>.487</b>	<b>.284</b>	<b>.399</b>

NOTE: The variable ‘duration’ is the duration of staying in Australia and ‘acculturation’ is the degree of acculturation measured by ‘the self evaluation of identity’. Numbers in parentheses are the level of significance.

*Language barrier*

The gender, financial status, and the self-evaluated identity were found to be significant for this constraint. Females more likely thought this constraint more important (significant at the 5% level), and more affluent people regarded this less important (at the 5% level).

Also, as respondents evaluated themselves more Korean, they were likely to consider this constraint important. This finding is in the same line with the discussion carried out in the previous chapter. As they were more exposed to the Australian leisure culture, it is possible that they felt more constraints, and this is more likely so as they regarded ‘potential’ constraint as well as actual constraints

as leisure constraints they faced.

#### *No one to participate with*

Duration of residency in Australia was the only explanatory variable with statistical significance. It was found that as one resided in Australia longer, she/he less likely regarded this constraint important, which is reasonable.

#### *Lack of sense of belonging*

Gender and current status of schooling were the two variables that affected the importance of this constraint, which is disappointing as other socio-demographic variables expected to have some relation turn out insignificant. It was found that females felt this constraint more important (significant at the 5% level). Also, as one was studying more (full-time), she/he regarded this constraint more important. This finding is different from our expectation as it was expected that students studying in full-time basis should have more opportunities to have a sense of belonging in leisure activities.

From the regression analysis adopted above to find the relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants and leisure constraints, some points should be discussed.

First, overall, the recognition of each constraint was determined by a few number of socio-demographic factors or an acculturation measure. For some constraints, no factor was found to be significant. This result means that some important variables might be omitted in this model. However, this possibility is very low as this model includes almost all of the important socio-demographic characteristics adopted in other studies. Alternatively it might be the case that socio-demographic factors are in general unimportant except for a few that appear to be significant. Or the possibility is that each single variable might not function seriously as a determinant of the constraint, however, they function strongly when associated together. A third possibility is, from the fact that overall participation in (active)

leisure activities for Korean immigrants is very low, that they do not feel the constraints binding their participation as they do not try to participate.

Second, in general, personal constraints were better explained by socio-demographic factors than other types of constraints. This result was expected as the constraints that were related to each individual rather than the social structure or environment should be more closely related to variables explaining each individual's socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

Third, while some variables such as employment status, financial status and level of education were found to be significant in deciding the importance of more personal constraints, gender was found to be critical for the importance of structural or environmental constraints. Females were more likely to recognise some constraints important than males did.

Fourth, no socio-demographic characteristics of Korean immigrants explained the importance of immigrants' discomfort due to race-related things or social environment. Actually, overall, they regarded these constraints not seriously important. However, as discussed in the previous chapter, it may be because their leisure patterns were not Australianised at all, and accordingly they did not have opportunities to expose themselves to the Australian culture.

In Chapters 4 and 5, various aspects of leisure participation of and constraints to Korean immigrants were analysed using quantitative methods. These findings and implications will be summarised and presented in the following chapter, and the study will be concluded.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **SUMMARY, IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

It is very difficult to find relevant literature which systematically analysed leisure patterns and constraints of ethnic groups in Australia, especially in Western Australia, although Australia consists of many different ethnic groups. This study investigates some important topics related to the leisure activity of Korean immigrants in Western Australia, which is, as far as I understand, the first attempt to analyse this ethnic group in Australia. From the exploration of data collected from 77 Korean immigrants in Western Australia, many valuable and notable findings were discovered. The issues raised and examined include their socio-demographic characteristics, measures of the degree of acculturation such as language and culture, current patterns of leisure participation, changes in patterns of leisure participation after migration, and the interrelation between all the variables mentioned previously. This chapter first summarises the findings of this study, provides implications of the findings for policy makers and practitioners, and then concludes the whole thesis.

### **THE FINDINGS**

The findings of this study can be summarised by each research question as discussed in previous chapters.

*RQ 1: What are the current leisure patterns of Korean immigrants?*

1. Overall, both the frequency of participation (how frequently each participant participates in the leisure activity) and the number of participants (how many immigrants participate in the leisure activity) are considerably low for most leisure activities. It is also found that the frequency of participation is the highest for Home based leisure activities, and the lowest for Sport activities. The frequency of participation in Social/entertainment/recreation activity is in between the two categories of leisure activities.

2. In terms of the frequency or the number of participation, Korean immigrants and Australians show similar patterns (where the results for Australians are from other studies), however, Koreans prefer more inactive leisure activities. The two groups share five leisure activities among the top ten activities in terms of the numbers of participants. If the frequency of participation is concerned, the two groups share eight activities among top ten activities.

3. In sport activities, overall participation (both in terms of frequency and the number of participants) is considerably low, especially for some sports which are popular in Australia, such as cricket, net ball and squash. The top five sport activities for Korean immigrants with the largest participants are swim/dive/water polo, fishing, golf, ten pin bowling and tennis. For these select activities, in contrast to other general sport activities, the frequency of participation is very high. Korean immigrants have a narrow selection of sport activities in terms of participation. However, once they participate, they show 'maniac' (highly intensive) patterns of participation in terms of frequency.

4. It can be concluded that for relatively inactive leisure activities, where most of them are in Home-based and Social/entertainment/ recreation activities, both Korean immigrants and Australians share similar patterns. However, for Sport activities, they are rather different: Korean immigrants participate in a relatively



narrow range of sports compared to Australians, but their frequency for those sports is very high.

*RQ 2: What is the socioeconomic and demographic profile of Korean immigrants?*

In answering this question, the degrees of acculturation estimated by various measures as well as the socioeconomic and demographic profiles of Korean immigrants were examined.

**Socioeconomic and demographic profiles**

1. Korean immigrants were found to have a very high level of education. As high as 75.4% of the sample completed at least some level of university or college (2-year post high school education institutions) education, and 35.1% of the respondents still stayed at school either in part-time or full-time.
2. Working and financial status for Korean immigrants were also explored and found that 49.4% of the sample immigrants do not work at all. More than half of them worked either in part-time or full-time. However, the financial status they regarded was not so well-off. As much as 83.1% of the Korean immigrants replied that they were financially worse than or about the same as average Australians.
3. The mean age of the immigrants was about 38. They resided in Korea for about 27 years on average, and have lived in Australia for some 11 years. It is also notable that about a half of the respondents have resided in Australia for 6 to 12 years, which is reasonable considering the short history of Korean immigrants' settlement in Western Australia.
4. It is noteworthy that gender differences were found in selected cases. For example, males had a significantly higher mean for the working status: namely they worked more. However, different from this reply, males were found to be more

pessimistic about their current financial status. Females were more inclined to answer that they are well-off, compared to males. The gender difference was also discovered in language proficiency, which will be summarised in the following. Males perceived themselves more fluent in English. Of course, it does not mean that males were better, but means that males regarded their proficiency better.

## **Acculturation**

1. In general, Korean immigrants had a high proficiency for English as well as Korean. Most of the respondents said that they had a good command of Korean. Also, 84.5% of Korean immigrants answered that they spoke English fairly well or better than that, and 89.7% read English fairly well or better. However, still majority of them used Korean as a means of communication at home or that of thought. As much as 77.6% reported that they used mostly Korean or Korean only at home, and 62.4% answered that they used mostly Korean or Korean only when thinking.

2. While Korean was a major language spoken at home and for thinking, in spite of their fluency in English, it was found that they more freely watched or read (or prefer to watch or read) TV/video and newspaper/magazines in English. Only a small number of immigrants preferred to watch those mass media either in English or Korean while most of them preferred both.

3. It was found that Korean immigrants still showed conservative attitudes towards marriage. While 68.3% of the respondents answered they spent free time with mostly Koreans or Koreans only, as much as 84.2% answered they preferred to date/marry mostly Koreans or totally Koreans. It is surprising that 72.4% preferred Korean only as their date and wedding partners.

4. Overall, 76.7% of the respondents replied that they regarded themselves mostly or totally Koreans. Considering that most immigrants have resided in Australia for

more than six years, it is noteworthy that their acculturation has progressed in a slower pace: acculturation in terms of language, culture, food, etc. Females were in general less acculturated than males. Correlation approach showed that while current status of studying and the duration of staying in Australia encouraged acculturation, age and duration of residency in Korea discouraged it.

*RQ 3: What are the constraints to leisure participation?*

This study examined leisure constraints and related issues by categorising constraints into three groups: personal constraints, structural constraints and environmental constraints. Personal constraints are what participants recognise mainly due to their own problems: such as time, financial, physical and mental problems. Structural constraints refer problems related to accessibility and facility provision. Environmental constraints include cultural, language and race-related problems.

1. It was found that Korean immigrants in general did not regard leisure constraints important. Personal constraints were the most important, where time constraints (due to work/school commitment and family) were regarded the most critical.
2. Some constraints in the structural constraint category showed relatively high importance. However, constraints related to availability, information to read/understand, provision of facilities and transportation, the importance recognised was very low. It implies that the structural provision of leisure facilities and information was at the satisfactory level in Western Australia for Korean immigrants.
3. Two constraints were recognised significantly important in the environmental constraint group: no one to participate with and language barrier. In contrast,

constraints related to social environment, culture, communication and race related reasons were not recognised important to Korean immigrants.

*RQ 4: How did immigrants' pattern of leisure participation change after migration?*

1. For only ten leisure activities out of 88 activities in the questionnaire was it shown that the frequency of participation changed significantly by migration. It can be concluded that the leisure pattern has not changed much.
2. Significant correlation with socio-demographic factors and acculturation measures was found in some selected leisure activities.

*RQ 5: What are interrelationships between leisure constraints and socio-economic and demographic attributes?*

1. A significant difference between genders was found in feeling some constraints: females feel more constraints. This difference mostly concentrates on environmental constraints such as language barrier, sense of belonging and communication barriers. However, it is not conclusive whether females felt time constraints more: different methods of quantitative analysis provide with different results.
2. Level of education also looked important for some constraints, especially for personal constraints. This result is in contrast with the effect of the current status of schooling, where it was found that mostly environmental constraints were related. For environmental constraints, where the immigrant was educated is more important than how high she/he was educated.

3. The importance of the current status of employment was the most frequently found in recognising various constraints. Except for the time constraint, in general, the more they were working, the less they felt the constraints.

4. Financial status was correlated with the financial cost constraint and the lack of information constraint. Age was related to the lack of skill constraint only. However, duration of residency in Australia was found to be an important determinant of several constraints throughout personal, structural and environmental constraints. It was found that the duration made the environmental constraints less important. The duration of residency in Korea was not so crucially correlated with constraints as that in Australia.

## **IMPLICATIONS**

Several implications may be drawn from the results obtained from this study. First, it should be noted that the overall participation in leisure activities is relatively low, and this phenomenon is more pronounced for more active leisure activities. If it is one of the important concerns for leisure practitioners and policy makers to cultivate good and healthy citizen through active participation in sound leisure activities, it should be reconsidered why Korean immigrants are not enthusiastic in participating in leisure activities. The range of sport activities that Korean immigrants participate in is also very limited. However, for those selected sports, they participate in very frequently. This may imply that it is difficult for them to get acquainted with new activities, however, once they find interests, they start to get involved very actively.

Second, the acculturation study showed that Korean immigrants in general had a high proficiency in both English and Korean. While they still used Korean more at home or when they thought, they were relatively indifferent in using either language

when watching or reading mass media. This finding implies that the provision of information or promotion of leisure programs and facilities is not necessarily in Korean. In fact, when they discussed leisure constraints, they did not regard information a serious constraint. In contrast to language, however, Korean immigrants were generally very conservative and homogeneous. They preferred to be associated with Koreans, preferred Korean food and culture, and still tended to evaluate themselves more Korean.

Third, some important findings regarding the gender difference should be discussed. Females were found to be disadvantaged in speaking English and less fluent than males. This disadvantage is related to constraints, especially the environmental ones. They felt language barriers more serious than males did. Even among males, it was found that as they were more fluent in English, they regarded environmental constraints less important.

Fourth, the findings on the relationship between socio-demographic and acculturation variables and leisure participation, and between socio-demographic and acculturation variables and leisure constraints should be carefully interpreted. For example, the importance of the environmental constraints was recognised in different intensities across immigrants with different socio-demographic or acculturation measures. Also, the significance of selected determinants for leisure constraints is sometimes delicate enough to need fine treatment. For example, some who did not regard languages as a barrier still felt that the communication problem and mixing with other people as important constraints.

Fifth, it is encouraging that Korean immigrants were in general satisfied with leisure provision and information, and did not feel environmental constraints so important as personal or structural ones. However, as discussed previously, it may be because Korean immigrants were too less exposed themselves to the Australian leisure culture. The evaluation regarding the 'race-related' constraint is also worthwhile to mention. The importance of this constraint was not considerably high, however, it

might be even lower if some problems were resolved. For example, as the immigrant is less fluent in English, or speaks more Korean at home, she/he regards this constraint important. It suggests the possibility that the race-related constraint be actually based on the misunderstanding of the communication due to language problem.

Sixth, the ordered probit method of estimation adopted in this study showed more limited and restricted results than those provided by the simple correlation approach. However, the results were still reasonable and implicative. For example, it was found that general socio-demographic variables explained personal constraints better while gender explained personal and structural constraints better.

## CONCLUSION

Based on data collected from Korean immigrants in Western Australia, this study raised many important issues and attempted to answer them. Main topics explored in the study included Korean immigrants' socio-demographic characteristics, level of acculturation, pattern of leisure participation, change in participation after migration and leisure constraints. The correlation and effects of immigrants' attributes and leisure participation patterns has been systematically analysed using various quantitative methods. The results of this study should have important implications for practitioners as well as academics and researchers in understanding various aspects of an ethnic group and accumulating information. However, some issues need further investigation and research. First, in the regression analysis, it was found that only a few variables explain leisure patterns change and the importance of constraints, in limited cases. It should be explored more why the variables considered in the study - socio-demographic and acculturation measures - did not explain the dependent variables more meaningfully. It should be also identified whether some other variables which were not considered in this study can

explain the dependent variables better. Second, more investigation is required for gender-related issues. Some relationship between gender and leisure pattern, and gender and leisure constraints were consistently and continuously found in this study, however, the results are mixed in some cases. Also, race-related issues should be reconsidered. The exposure of immigrants to Australian leisure culture, their fluency of English and their recognition of discrimination should be integrated and investigated simultaneously. Fourth, it is not clear from this study which findings are applicable to other minority groups in Australia. Careful and repetitive studies on minority groups in Australia will provide with better more accurate and implicative results regarding each minority group's unique characteristics and all minority groups' common attributes. It will enhance the efficiency of the leisure provision policy and the tasks of socially integrating minority groups into Australian society through leisure and acculturation, as well as the general understanding of the minority groups.



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**APPENDIX I**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**(IN KOREAN)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 님,

안녕하십니까? 저는 현재 Edith Cowan 대학 Leisure Science 학과 대학원에 재학 중인 차(설) 수영입니다.

저는 “한국 이민자들의 레저 패턴: 제약과 동화” 라는 제목의 논문을 쓰고 있으며, 이와 관련하여 여러분께 협조를 구하려 합니다.

호주의 소수민족들은 그들 고유의 레저 패턴을 지니고 호주에 이민 왔습니다. 그러나 일반적으로 아시아 이민자들의 레저패턴에 대한 체계적인 연구가 거의 이루어지지 않았습니다. 한국 이민사회의 레저 패턴 또한 연구자들에게 거의 주목을 받아오지 못했습니다. 이 논문은 호주에서의 소수민족 연구의 초석이 될 것이고 호주인들이 소수민족의 레저 패턴을 이해하는 데 도움을 주게 될 것입니다.

이 논문은 한국 이민자들의 레저 패턴이 서부호주로의 이민 전과 후에 어떻게 변화되어져 왔는가, 그리고 얼마만큼 호주의 레저 패턴에 동화되어 가는가를 조사하는 데 목적을 두고 있습니다. 레저 참여에 대한 제약사항들 또한 분석되어 질 것입니다.

여러분은 동봉한 설문지에 설명되어 있는 대로 응답하시면 됩니다. 작성 후에는 동봉한 봉투에 넣어 보내 주십시오. 우표와 보내실 주소는 봉투에 이미 준비되어 있습니다. 여러분들의 응답에 포함되어 있는 모든 개인적이고 사적인 사항들은 그 비밀이 보장될 것이며 이 연구만을 위해 쓰여질 것입니다. 모든 응답들이 무기명으로 컴퓨터에 입력되어 처리되므로 익명성 또한 철저히 보장될 것입니다. 설문지 첫 장에 표기되어 있는 숫자는 응답을 하지 않은 분들에게 확인하는 절차를 위해 필요한 것이며 연구와는 무관합니다.

혹시 불확실한 부분이 있다면 9448-4949번이나 0419-928-4999번으로 전화해 주십시오. Fax로 연락하길 원하신다면 9380-1073번을 이용해 주십시오. 저는 Francis Lobo 교수의 지도를 받고 있으니 확인이 필요하신 분은 9400-5750 (Francis Lobo 교수의 연구실) 번으로 문의해 주십시오.

2월 21일까지 응답을 보내 주시기를 부탁드립니다. 협조해 주셔서 감사합니다.

차 수 영 드림

## 한국 이민자의 레저 패턴과 제약에 대한 설문 조사

**응답방법:**

1. 순서대로 응답해 주십시오. 이 설문지는 모두 12장으로 구성되어 있습니다.
2. 대부분의 질문에 대해서는 맞다고 생각되어지는 숫자에 동그라미를 쳐 주십시오. 일부 질문에 대해서는 주어진 여백에 응답을 써 주십시오.

**보기 1:**

당신의 성은 무엇입니까?	남성	1
	여성	②

보기 2:           당신은 지금 몇 살이십니까?           25   세

4. 설문에 이해하기 어려운 부분이 있거나 이 설문조사에 대해 의문이 있으시면 차 수영 (ph: 9448 4949)에게 연락해 주십시오.

## Privacy 보장

여러분들이 주시는 모든 정보들은 비밀로 남게 됩니다. 단지 요약된 정보만이 논문에 기재될 것입니다.

## 설문조사 다시 보내기

1998년 2월 21일까지 설문조사의 응답을 동봉한 봉투에 넣어 보내 주십시오. 다시 보내실 봉투에는 이미 우표가 붙어 있습니다.

## 정의

이 논문에서의 레저활동이란, 여러분들의 자유시간, 또는 일하는 시간 이외에 행해진 모든 활동, 즉 사회화, 스포츠, 오락, 레크리에이션 활동과 취미활동 등을 의미합니다.

설문에 협조해 주셔서 감사합니다.

## SECTION A: 레저 참여

이 장은 호주로 이민하기 전과 후의 여러분의 레저 참여에 대해 묻는 것입니다. 호주에서 어떤 레저활동에 참여하는가, 그리고 한국에서는 어떤 활동을 했는지를 찾으시고, 참여빈도를 가장 적합하게 보여주는 숫자에 동그라미를 쳐 주십시오.

(QA 1) 호주에서 어떤 레저활동에 참여하십니까? 누구와 얼마만큼 자주 하십니까? 한국에서는 어떠하셨습니다? 만약 그 활동이 계절운동이라면, 그 계절에 얼마나 자주 하시는지를 써 주십시오.

동반 참여자(호주)				참여 빈도(호주)						참여 빈도(한국) --호주에서와 비교하여		
주로 클럽 外에서		주로 클럽에서										
홀로, 또는 가족, 한국친구들과	외국 친구들과			주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주	
가정에서												
TV/video시청	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
오락	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
전자/컴퓨터 게임	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
체력단련	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
수영(집안에서)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
악기연주	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
미술/공예	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
독서	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
라디오 청취	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3
원예	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3



동반 참여자(호주)				참여 빈도(호주)					참여 빈도(한국) --호주에서와 비교하여		
주로 클럽 外에서			주로 클럽에서								
홀로, 또는 가족											
한국친구들과	외국 친구들과			주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주
친구와 통화	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
음악감상	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
실내오락(당구 등)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
실외운동	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
휴식(아무것도 하지 않고)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
기타	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
사회화/오락/ 레크리에이션											
친지방문	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
외식	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
춤(디스코 클럽)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
음주	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
클럽방문	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
영화관람	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
쇼핑	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
대중음악회 관람	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
오페라 관람	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
연극, 무용 관람	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

동반 참여자(호주)				참여 빈도(호주)					참여 빈도(한국) --호주에서와 비교하여		
주로 클럽 外에서			주로 클럽에서	주 1회 이상    주 1회 정도    2주에 1회    4주에 1회    4주에 1회 이하					더 자주    비슷하게    덜 자주		
홀로, 또는 가족											
한국친구들과	외국 친구들과										
기타 공연	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
특별한 코스 수강	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
취미/ 수집	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
종교활동	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
도서관활동	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
박물관, 갤러리 방문	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
전시회 방문	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
연극, 음악 모임 참여	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
미술, 사진 모임 참여	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
피크닉, 바베큐	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
경마	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
운동경기 관람	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
드라이브	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
공원방문	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
자연감상	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
전자게임	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
노래부르기 (가라오케)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
개를 데리고 산책	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
산책	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
카드, 화투놀이	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

동반 참여자(호주)				참여 빈도(호주)						참여 빈도(한국) --호주에서와 비교하여		
주로 클럽 外에서			주로 클럽에서									
홀로, 또는 가족				주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주	
	한국친구들과	외국 친구들과										
카지노	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
기타	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
스포츠												
에어로빅	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
공중스포츠 (air sports)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
궁도, 사격	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
육상	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
배드민턴	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
야구/소프트볼	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
농구	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
권투/태슬링	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
부쉬워킹/ 하이킹	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
크리켓(실내)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
크리켓(실외)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
자전거 타기	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
낚시	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
호주풋볼	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
럭비 유니언	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	

동반 참여자(호주)				참여 빈도(호주)						참여 빈도(한국)		
										--호주에서와 비교하여		
주로 클럽 外에서		주로 클럽에서										
홀로, 또는 가족												
한국친구들과	외국 친구들과		주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주		
실내 축구	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
축구	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
터치풋볼	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
골프	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
기계체조	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
실내하키	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
하키	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
승마	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
큰 볼링	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
격투기	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
자동차 경주	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
넷 볼(net ball)--실내	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
넷 볼(net ball)--실외	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
스케이팅	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
러닝(조깅)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
사냥	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
스케이트보딩	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
스쿼시	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
서핑, 구명 (life saving)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
수영/다이빙/수구	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	

	동반 참여자(호주)			참여 빈도(호주)					참여 빈도(한국)		
									--호주에서와 비교하여		
	주로 클럽 外에서		주로 클럽에서								
	홀로, 또는 가족 한국친구들과	외국 친구들과		주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주
탁구	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
테니스	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
볼링(10핀)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
동력을 사용하지 않는 수중운동(스노클링 등)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
동력을 사용하는 수중운동(제트스키 등)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
기타	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

(QA 2) 위에서 언급되지 않은 레저활동 중 참여하시는 것이 있으면 기재해 주시고, 참여패턴을 선택해 주십시오.

	동반 참여자(호주)			참여 빈도(호주)					참여 빈도(한국)		
									--호주에서와 비교하여		
	주로 클럽 外에서		주로 클럽에서								
	홀로, 또는 가족 한국친구들과	외국 친구들과		주 1회 이상	주 1회 정도	2주에 1회	4주에 1회	4주에 1회 이하	더 자주	비슷하게	덜 자주
레저활동											
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

SECTION B: 레저활동 참여의 제약

아래의 설문은 여러분의 레저활동 참여를 저해하거나 중단하게 하는 이유들을 알아보기 위한 것들입니다.

(QB 1) 여러분의 레저참여를 저해하거나 중단시키는 이유가 된다고 고려되는 사유들이 열거되어 있습니다. 어떤 사유들이 제약이 되었는지 여러분의 상황을 가장 잘 나타내는 번호에 동그라미를 쳐 주십시오.

- 1 = 전혀 중요하지 않다
- 2 = 약간 중요하다
- 3 = 어느 정도 중요하다
- 4 = 상당히 중요하다
- 5 = 대단히 중요하다

모든 설문에 응답해 주십시오

	전혀 중요하지 않다			대단히 중요하다	
	1	2	3	4	5
직장, 학교관계로 시간이 부족해서	1	2	3	4	5
다른 레저활동을 시작해서	1	2	3	4	5
가족관계로 시간이 부족해서 (육아, 가사 등)	1	2	3	4	5
재정문제로	1	2	3	4	5
어떤 것이 가능한 지 알 수 없어서	1	2	3	4	5
시설, 프로그램 등이 부족해서	1	2	3	4	5
참여할 교통수단이 부족해서	1	2	3	4	5
내가 읽고 이해할 수 있는 관련정보가 부족해서	1	2	3	4	5
가능한 활동, 기회가 내 흥미를 끌지 못해서	1	2	3	4	5
어떻게 참여할 지를 몰라서	1	2	3	4	5
해 보았으나 재미가 없어서	1	2	3	4	5
참여하는 도중 흥미를 잃어서	1	2	3	4	5
육체적인 문제로 (질병, 부상 등)	1	2	3	4	5

필요한 기술이 없어서	1	2	3	4	5
연령문제로 (너무 어려서, 너무 연로해서)	1	2	3	4	5
사회적 환경이 불편하게 느껴져서	1	2	3	4	5
불안감을 느껴서	1	2	3	4	5
언어 소통문제로	1	2	3	4	5
인종차별 문제로 불편함을 느껴서	1	2	3	4	5
이질적인 문화가 불편해서	1	2	3	4	5
같이 참여할 사람이 없어서	1	2	3	4	5
다른 참여자들과 의사소통이 어려워서	1	2	3	4	5
다른 참여자들과 섞일 수가 없어서	1	2	3	4	5
소속감을 느낄 수가 없어서	1	2	3	4	5

## SECTION C: 언어, 교우, 기타

(QC 1) 아래의 설문들은 여러분의 영어와 한국어 구사능력을 묻습니다. 가장 적당하다고 생각되는 숫자에 동그라미를 해 주십시오.

- 1 = 전혀 말하거나 읽을 수 없다
- 2 = 조금 말하거나 읽을 수 있다
- 3 = 어느 정도 말하거나 읽을 수 있다
- 4 = 유창하게 말하거나 읽을 수 있다
- 5 = 아주 유창하게 말하거나 읽을 수 있다

	전혀 말하거나 읽을 수 없다			아주 유창하게 말하거나 읽을 수 있다		
당신의 한국어 말하기는?	1	2	3	4	5	
한국어 읽기는?	1	2	3	4	5	
영어 말하기는?	1	2	3	4	5	
영어 읽기는?	1	2	3	4	5	

(QC 2) 다음 질문은 다른 상황에서 어떤 언어를 더 선호하는지 알아보기 위한 것입니다

- 1 = 영어만 선호한다
- 2 = 주로 영어를, 그리고 어느 정도 한국어를 선호한다
- 3 = 영어와 한국어 모두 선호한다
- 4 = 주로 한국어를, 그리고 어느 정도 영어를 선호한다
- 5 = 한국어만 선호한다

	영어만				한국어만
내가 보고싶어하는 TV/Video 프로는	1	2	3	4	5
내가 읽는 신문 잡지는	1	2	3	4	5
내가 집에서 쓰는 언어는	1	2	3	4	5
내가 생각하는 데 쓰는 언어는	1	2	3	4	5

(QC 3) 다음 질문은 여러분의 친구들의 인종과 기타 선호를 알아보기 위한 것입니다

- 1 = 유럽인이나 서양계통의 호주인들 (또는 그 방식)을 선호한다
- 2 = 대부분 유럽인이나 서양계통의 호주인들과 약간의 한국인들(또는 그 방식)을 선호한다
- 3 = 유럽인이나 서양계통의 호주인들과 한국인들 모두(또는 그 방식)을 선호한다
- 4 = 대부분 한국인들과 약간의 유럽/서양계통의 호주인들(또는 그 방식)을 선호한다
- 5 = 한국인들(또는 그 방식)을 선호한다

	유럽/서양계통의 호주인들				한국인들
내가 여가시간을 주로 함께 보내는 사람은	1	2	3	4	5
내가 교제하거나 결혼하고 싶은 사람은	1	2	3	4	5
내가 좋아하는 음식은	1	2	3	4	5
나에게 익숙한 문화는	1	2	3	4	5

(QC 4) 자신에 대해 어떻게 생각하십니까?

완전히 호주인이다	1
거의 호주인이고 약간 한국적이다	2
호주인과 한국인 반반이다	3
거의 한국인이고 약간 호주적이다	4
완전히 한국인이다	5



**SECTION D: 신상조사**

통계적인 이유로, 그리고 결과를 정확하게 해석하기 위하여 개인적인 것들을 묻습니다. 제공하시는 어떤 정보도 비밀이 보장됩니다.

아래의 질문에 대하여 가장 적당하다고 생각되는 숫자에 동그라미를 해 주십시오 (QD 1 -QD 5)

**(QD 1)** 당신의 성별은 무엇입니까?

남자	1
여자	2

**(QD 2)** 당신의 최종학력은?

초등학교/ 중학교 졸업 또는 고등학교 중퇴	1
고등학교 졸업	2
전문대학/ 대학 중퇴	3
대학 졸업	4
대학원 졸업	5

**(QD 3)** 당신은 현재 고등학교, 대학교, 혹은 기타 교육기관 등에 재학 중입니까?

그렇지 않다	1
part-time으로 재학	2
full-time으로 재학	3

**(QD 4)** 당신은 현재 직장에 다니거나 일하고 계십니까?

그렇지 않다	1
part-time 또는 임시직	2
full-time	3

**(QD 5)** 당신의 현재 재정상태에 대해 어떻게 생각하십니까?

호주평균보다 무척 낮다	1
호주평균보다 낮다	2
호주평균과 비슷하다	3
호주평균보다 높다	4
호주평균보다 무척 높다	5

설문 밑에 주어진 여백에 응답하여 주십시오 (QD 6 - QD 13)

(QD 6) 직업이 무엇입니까?

(QD 7) 당신의 배우자의 직업은 무엇입니까?

(QD 8) 당신은 몇 세입니까?

(QD 9) Perth에서는 누구와 함께 살고 계십니까? (혼자, 배우자와, 친구와, 부모와 등등)

(QD 10) 당신과 함께 살고 있는 18세 이하의 자녀는 모두 몇 명입니까?

(QD 11) 어느 나라에서 태어나셨습니까?

(QD 12) 호주로 이민오기 전에는 어느 나라에서 주로 거주하셨습니까?

(QD 13) 호주에서 몇 년 (몇 개월) 사셨습니까?

## COMMENTS

레저 제약 사항에 대해 언급하실 것이 있으면 아래의 여백에 기재해 주십시오

혹시 응답하지 않은 설문이 있나 다시 확인해 주십시오.

협조해 주셔서 진심으로 감사드립니다.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**(IN ENGLISH)**

Dear

My name is Sooyoun  
for a Masters degree  
of Korean Immigrant

Minority groups bri

Australia. However, just a few studies have been conducted for leisure patterns of Asian immigrants in general. The leisure patterns of the Korean immigrant society has not received any attention from researchers. This study will lay a corner-stone for the study of minority groups in Australia, and will assist people to have a better understanding of ethnic groups' leisure patterns.

This study aims to investigate the changes, if any, in Korean immigrants' leisure participation patterns before and after migration into Western Australia. Constraints to leisure participation will be also carefully analysed.

You are asked to complete the enclosed self-explained questionnaire and return it in the self-addressed and pre-stamped envelope. Your response will be treated with strict confidentiality and privacy, and will be used for the research purposes only. Your anonymity will be maintained throughout the research process. The data from the questionnaires will be presented in aggregated forms so no individual response can be identified. Each questionnaire has been numbered so that I can determine persons who have returned questionnaires and follow up those who haven't. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

If you have any question, you can contact me on 9448-4949 or 0419-928-499. You can also contact me through fax, 9380-1073. Should you be so inclined, you can check the authenticity of this study with my supervisor Associate Professor Francis Lobo on 9400-5750. Please post your response by **the 21<sup>st</sup> February**. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sooyoung Tcha

## LEISURE PATTERNS AND CONSTRAINS OF KOREAN IMMIGRANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Please complete the questions in the order they appear. This questionnaire contains 11 pages (including this page).
2. To respond to most questions, circle the number that best represent your answer. Some questions require you to write the information in the space provided.

<b>Example 1:</b>	<b>What is your gender?</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Female</b>	<b>2</b>

**Example 2:** What is your present Age? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Please give any comments about your leisure participation and constraints that restrict it in the “Comments” Section of the last page.
4. If you have any difficulties understanding the questions, or have any other questions concerning this survey, please call Sooyoung Tcha (ph:9448 4949).

## CONFIDENTIALITY

**All the information you provided will remain confidential. Only summary information will be documented in a research report.**

## RETURN OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Please use the enclosed envelope to return the questionnaire on or before the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, 1998. As the postage has been prepaid, there is no need for you to attach any stamps.

## DEFINITION

**In this study, leisure activities mean any activities undertaken during your free time or non-working hours; such as socialising, sports, entertainment, recreational activities, and hobbies, etc.**

**Thank you for assistance in completing this questionnaire!!**

## SECTION A: LEISURE PARTICIPATION

This section asks about your participation in leisure activities before and after you migrated to Australia. Please find which leisure activities you participate and circle the number which most appropriately describes your participation pattern.

(QA1) In Australia, what leisure activities do you participate in? With whom and how frequently? If it is a seasonal activity, please consider the frequency during the season.

	<u>With whom (in Australia)</u>			<u>How frequently (in Australia)</u>					<u>How frequently (in Korea, compared to Australia)</u>		
	<u>Not in club/community centre</u>		<u>Club or community centre</u>	<u>More than once/week</u>				<u>Less than once/month</u>	<u>More frequently</u>	<u>Similar</u>	<u>Less frequently</u>
	<u>Alone, with Family or Korean friends</u>	<u>with Non-Korean</u>			<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Fortnightly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>				
<b>Home-based</b>											
Watch TV/Videos	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Entertaining	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Electronic/Computer games	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Exercising keep fit	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Swim in home pool	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Play music instruments	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Art/craft/hobbies	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Reading	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Listening to radio	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Gardening	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Phone friends	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Listen to music	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Indoor games	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Play outdoors											
Relax/do nothing	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Other home activities	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

<u>With whom (in Australia)</u>				<u>How frequently (in Australia)</u>					<u>How frequently (in Korea, compared to Australia)</u>		
<u>Not in club/community centre</u>		<u>Club or community centre</u>	<u>More than once/week</u>				<u>Less than once/month</u>	<u>More frequently</u>	<u>Similar</u>	<u>Less frequently</u>	
<u>Alone, with Family or Korean friends</u>	<u>with Non-Korean</u>			<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Fortnightly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>					
<b>Social/entertainment/recreation</b>											
Visit friends/relatives	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Dine/eat out	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Dance/go to discos	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Visit pub/bars (hotels)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Visit licensed club	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Movies/drive-in	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Pleasure shopping	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Pop music concerts	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Opera/recital	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Live theatre/dance	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Other live performance	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Special interest course	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Hobbies	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Religious activities	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Library activities	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Visit museum and gallery	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Visit exhibitions	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Participation in theatre/music	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Participation in art/photography	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Picnic/BBQ	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Attend races/trots	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

<u>With whom (in Australia)</u>			<u>How frequently (in Australia)</u>					<u>How frequently (in Korea, compared to Australia)</u>			
<u>Not in club/community centre</u>		<u>Club or community centre</u>	<u>More than once/week</u>				<u>Less than once/month</u>	<u>More frequently</u>	<u>Similar</u>	<u>Less frequently</u>	
<u>Alone, with Family or Korean friends</u>	<u>with Non-Korean</u>			<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Fortnightly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>					
Spectator at sport	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Drive for pleasure	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Visit parks	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Nature watch/draw	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Electronic games	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Walking the dog	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Walk for pleasure	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Card game/Korean card game	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Playing at casino	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Other recreation/entertainment	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
<b>Sport</b>											
Aerobics	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Air sports	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Archery/target shoots	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Athletics	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Badminton	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Baseball/softball	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Basketball	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Boxing/wrestling	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Bush walking/hiking	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Cricket (indoor)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3



	<u>With whom (in Australia)</u>			<u>How frequently (in Australia)</u>					<u>How frequently (in Korea, compared to Australia)</u>		
	<u>Not in club/community centre</u>		<u>Club or community centre</u>	<u>More than once/week</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Fortnightly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Less than once/month</u>	<u>More frequently</u>	<u>Similar</u>	<u>Less frequently</u>
	<u>Alone, with Family or Korean friends</u>	<u>with Non-Korean</u>									
Cricket (outdoor)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Cycling	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Fishing	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Australia rules football	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Rugby league	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Rugby union	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Indoor soccer	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Outdoor soccer	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Touch football	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Golf	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Gymnastics	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Indoor hockey	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Hockey/lacrosse	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Horse riding	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Lawn bowls	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Martial arts	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Motor sports	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Netball indoors	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Netball outdoors	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Rink sports	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Running/jogging	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Shooting/hunting	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Skateboarding	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Squash	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
Surfing/lifesaving	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3



## SECTION B: CONSTRAINTS TO LEISURE PARTICIPATION

The following questions intend to find out the reasons that contribute to your reduced participation in, or discontinued doing leisure activities.

(QB1) Here are some reasons that people give for the reducing or discontinuing of their leisure activities. Please indicate how important each of the following reasons were for your reducing or discontinuing of leisure activities in general. Please circle the number that best describes your situation, using the following rating scale:

- 1 = not important at all
- 2 = slightly important
- 3 = moderately important
- 4 = very important
- 5 = extremely important

Please respond to all statements.

	Not important at all			Extremely important	
	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of time because of work/school commitments	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of time because of the leisure commitments	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of time because of family ( e.g., children, housework etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of time because of family ( e.g., children, housework etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Financial cost	1	2	3	4	5
Did not know what was available	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of provision ( e.g., facilities, services, programs, etc)	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation problems	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of information that I could read/ understand	1	2	3	4	5
Activities/ opportunities available were not meaningful	1	2	3	4	5
Activities/ opportunities available do not appeal to me	1	2	3	4	5
Did not know how to get involved	1	2	3	4	5
Did not enjoy the activities	1	2	3	4	5
Had lost interest in the activities	1	2	3	4	5
Physical problems(e.g. health, fitness, injuries, tired)	1	2	3	4	5

	Not important at all			Extremely important	
Lacked of necessary skills	1	2	3	4	5
Age (e.g., being too old)	1	2	3	4	5
Feeling uncomfortable with the social environment	1	2	3	4	5
Feeling insecure	1	2	3	4	5
Language barrier	1	2	3	4	5
Feeling uncomfortable because of race-related reasons	1	2	3	4	5
Feeling uncomfortable because of different cultures	1	2	3	4	5
No one to participate with	1	2	3	4	5
Difficult to communicate with other participants	1	2	3	4	5
Not easy to mix with other participants	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of sense of belonging	1	2	3	4	5

### SECTION C: LANGUAGE, FRIENDS, MISCELLANEOUS

(QC 1) The following questions ask about your proficiency in English and Korean. Please circle the number that best describes you, using the following rating scale:

- 1 = cannot speak/read at all
- 2 = speak/read a little
- 3 = fair
- 4 = good
- 5 = excellent

What is your ability to:	cannot speak/read			excellent	
Speak Korean	1	2	3	4	5
Read Korean	1	2	3	4	5
Speak English	1	2	3	4	5
Read English	1	2	3	4	5

(QC 2) The following statements ask about your language preferences and usage in different situations. Please circle the number that best describe you, using the following rating scale:

- 1 = English only
- 2 = Mostly English, some Korean
- 3 = Both English and Korean
- 4 = Mostly Korean, some English
- 5 = Korean only

	English only			Korean only	
The kind of TV/video programs I prefer to watch	1	2	3	4	5
The kind of newspaper/magazines I read	1	2	3	4	5
The language(s) I speak at home	1	2	3	4	5
The language(s) that I think in	1	2	3	4	5

(QC 3) The following statements ask about the race of your friends and other preferences. Please circle the number that best describes you, using the following rate scale.

- 1 = Anglo-Australian or European only
- 2 = Mostly Anglo-Australian or European, some Korean
- 3 = Both Anglo-Australian/European and Korean equally
- 4 = Mostly Korean, some Anglo-Australian/European
- 5 = Korean only

	Anglo-Australian Or European only				Korean only
The kind of people I spend my free time with	1	2	3	4	5
My preference of dating or marriage partner	1	2	3	4	5
My preference for food	1	2	3	4	5
The culture that I am familiar with	1	2	3	4	5

(QC 4) How do you consider yourself? (Please circle an appropriate number.)

- Totally Australian 1
- Mostly Australian, a little Korean 2
- Both Australian and Korean 3
- Mostly Korean, a little Australian 4
- Totally Korean 5

## SECTION D: DEMOGRAPHICS

I would like to ask about your personal particulars for statistical purpose and for interpreting the results. Any information you provide will remain confidential.

For questions (QD 1) to (QD 5), please circle the appropriate number.

(QD 1) What is your gender?

- Male 1
- Female 2

(QD 2) What is your education level?

- Less than high school 1
- Completed high school 2
- Some university/college 3
- Completed university/college 4
- Higher than university/post-graduated 5

**(QD 3) Are you currently studying (e.g., at school, university or other educational institution?)**

Not studying	1
Studying part-time	2
Studying full-time	3

**(QD 4) Are you employed or working?**

Not working	1
Working part-time or casual	2
Working full-time	3

**(QD 5) How do you consider your current financial status (wealth)?**

Much lower than Australian average	1
Lower than Australian average	2
Australian average	3
Higher than Australian average	4
Much higher than Australian average	5

**For questions (QD 6) to (QD 13), please write down the information on the space provided.  
(Please enter "nil" if none.)**

**(QD 6) What is your usual occupation (if any) ?**

**(QD 7) What is the usual occupation of your spouse or partner (if any) ?**

**(QD 8) What is your present age?**

**(QD 9) In Perth, whom are you living with (e.g., alone, partner, children, parents, partner and children, etc.)?**

**(QD 10) How many children aged under 18 are living with you?**

**(QD 11) In which country were you born?**

**(QD 12) In which country did you live most of the time before migrating to Australia?**

**(QD 13) How many years have you lived in Australia?**

## **COMMENTS**

**If you have any comments regarding your leisure constraints, please write them here.**

**Please check to see if any question has not been completed accidentally.**

**Thank you again for completing this questionnaire!**