

A Survey on Muslims in Korea-2011

For Institute for Asian Muslim Studies, Waseda
University

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Introduction

Among Muslim research done domestically, there are several anthropological theses which focus on immigrant issues, multicultural issues, education for children of immigrant issues, Korean culture acclimation strategy issues for Muslim workers, etc. as well as several sociological research theses published through the Korean Association of Middle East Studies and Korean Association of Islamic Studies. However, research and basic surveys being done on the overall lives of general understanding of Muslims are still at the beginning stages. For this article we surveyed Muslim immigrants living in Korea, borrowing the framework from the preliminary survey of Muslim immigrants executed at Waseda University in 2006. In order to compare and analyze the environments for Muslim immigrants in Korea and Japan, we have used the same survey questions and format used in the Japanese study. In addition, we applied the same standards for content analysis used in the Japanese report.

The survey was completed by Muslim immigrants living in Korea and was administered by graduate and undergraduate students from the Anthropology Department of Hanyang University. Following our research plan, the survey was administered in order to avoid overlap between survey regions and survey respondents. Undergraduate students administered the survey primarily to international students studying in Korea while graduate students focused on surveying respondents who live within the two representative Muslim communities within Korea - Ansan and Itaewon. The survey was administered during a six-month period from April to September of 2011 and comparative research through data-base, statistical program SPSS and charts was done during a three month from October to December of 2011. Using a one-on-one interview method, the survey was administered in order to get precise responses to each question and after the survey was completed, information on both the respondent and the circumstances of the survey were recorded. When necessary, a translator was used in order to carry out the surveys.

The questionnaire was initially administered to a total of 200 respondents. Fifty questionnaire results were deemed invalid either because respondents left more than two questions unanswered on the questionnaire or because the respondents were duplicates. A total of 148 survey responses were used for the final analysis. When particular questions were not answered, the reasons were recorded. The statistical program SPSS was used for the analysis and report. The report published by Waseda University used cross-sectional analysis of region and length of stay for most of its survey questions, however we have simplified the graphs and charts for convenience. Accordingly, cross-section analysis of all charts and graphs has been organized by a matrix of 100% with explanations of criteria following each.

During the survey process, the most common complaint from respondents was that there were too many questions. Because the majority of the respondents were workers, the amount of time that respondents had to answer questions was limiting and there were many cases when respondents quit the survey in the middle, due to the length of the survey. While surveyors were striving to receive as faithful responses as possible, because of the issue of the length of the survey, there were cases when no answer was given. Second, the need to develop terminology was identified by respondents. This may be an issue of the Japanese survey having been directly translated, but a few cases of inappropriate language was noticed and found to be offensive by respondents. In particular, even when the use of the work broker was explained to mean an “agency” to respondents, it was found to be unfamiliar by many respondents. Third, the survey focused primarily only on migrant workers as the subjects. There were cases when the survey was not appropriate for students or those here for training or other purposes. There were many cases when respondents could not answer questions, such as questions regarding income. Fourth, the framework of cross-sectional analysis was not fluid. In using cross-sectional analysis for each question, lots of pertinent data could be gleaned, however in some ways, using length of stay and region as the criteria for cross-sectional analysis limited the details of the survey.

Outline of survey results

I. General conditions

1. Age of respondents

Out of 148 respondents, 37.8% were in their twenties, 42.6% were in their thirties and 14.2% were in their forties. The majority of the respondents were in their thirties. In regards to length of stay, respondents in their thirties made up an overwhelming majority of those who had lived here between 2-10 years. For those respondents who had lived here for more than ten years, the rate was high for respondents in their fifties and sixties.

2. Country of origin

The majority of the respondents were from either Indonesia or Pakistan, making up 39.9% and 23% respectively of the respondents.

3. Marital status and partner's country of origin

54.1% of the respondents were unmarried while 45.9% were married. Of those married, 82.9% of the respondents' spouses shared the same nationality, 11.4% were married to Korean spouses, and 5.7% of spouses were of different (non-Korean) nationality from the respondent.

4. Income of respondents

30.4% of the respondents had a monthly income of less than 1 million won, 41.9% had a monthly income between 1.01 million to 2 million won. 12.2% had a monthly income between 2.01 million to 3 million won, 4.7% had a monthly income between 3.01 million won to 4 million won, and 2.7% had a monthly income of over 5.01 million won. In the cases of those who had a monthly income of less than 1 million won, they were typically either unemployed or students. In the cases of those who had high-level incomes, they were typically self-employed proprietors.

5. Length of stay

31.8% (47 respondents) reported having lived in Korea for less than two years, 37.8% (56 respondents) reported having lived in Korea between two to five years, 17.6% (26 respondents) reported having lived in Korea between five to ten years, and 12.8% (19 respondents) reported having lived in Korea for ten or more years.

6. Occupation in country of origin

The largest number of respondents at 26.4% had been self-employed in their country of origin. Next, 19.33% had been students, 16.9% had held professional or management positions, 10.8% had held clerical, sales, or service positions, and 10.1% had held factory or manual labor positions.

7. Highest level of education

The majority of respondents had completed at least high school, university, or graduate study as their highest level of education. Only 2% and 9.5% reported having completed elementary or middle school respectively as their highest level of education, while 37.2% reported having completed high school, 16.2% reported having completed vocational schools, and 34.5% reported having completed university or graduate school as their highest level of education.

8. Reason for coming to Korea

Forty eight percent of respondents reported that they came to Korea for work-related reasons, with 34.5% answering, "In order to earn money", 22% answering, "For specialized study" and 13.6% answering "Because I heard that there were many employment opportunities" as their reasons for coming to Korea.

9. Current occupation

40.5% of respondents were currently employed in factory or labor positions, while 22.3% of respondents were students. 15.5% were self-employed (including family businesses) and 11.5% were currently employed in clerical, sales or service positions.

II. Religious life

1. Change in religious beliefs

34.5% of respondents reported that their religious beliefs grew stronger after coming to Korea, 14.2% reported that their religious beliefs grew slightly stronger, 32.4% reported no change in their religious beliefs, 16.2% reported that their religious beliefs grew slightly weaker, and 2.7% reported that their religious beliefs grew weaker after coming to Korea.

2. Observation of Islamic rules

75% of respondents reported strict observation of Islamic rules with 32.4% of respondents reported very strict observation of Islamic rules and 42.6% reported strict observation of Islamic rules. 20.9% reported standard observation of Islamic rules and 4.1% reported a lax observation of Islamic rules.

3. Use of Halal market

43.9% of respondents reported that they frequented the Halal market once a week, 35.8% reported that they frequented the Halal twice a week, 9.5% reported once a month, 9.5% reported twice a month, and only 1.4% reported that they never frequented the Halal market.

4. Worship at mosque or other place of worship

41.2% of respondents reported that they worshipped at a mosque or other place of

worship two or more times per week, 34.5% reported that they worshipped one or more times per week, 12.2% reported two times per month, 8.1% reported once or less per month, and 4.1% reported that they did not attend worship at a mosque or other place of worship.

5. Missionary work

37.2% of respondents reported that they did not practice Dawah or Tabligh, while 17.6% reported that they practice once or less per month, 16.9% reported that they practice once per week, 15.5% reported that they practice twice or more per week, 10.1% reported that they practice twice per month, and 2.7% did not respond. We can see that because the perception of Islam in Korea is negative, respondents primarily do not participate in missionary work.

III. Adaptation to life in Korea

1. Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking)

11.5% of respondents reported that they had very a good command of the Korean language (in listening and speaking), 32.4% reported a good command of the Korean language, 47.3% reported that they a poor command of Korean language skill, and 8.8% reported no Korean language skills.

2. Number of Korean friends

10.8% reported that they had no Korean friends, 6.1% reported having one Korean friend, 26.4% reported having between 2-3 Korean friends, 15.5% reported having between 4-5 Korean friends, 14.9% reported having between 6-9 Korean friends and 26.4% reported having 10 or more Korean friends. We can see the positive nature of respondents' relationships, with 83.3% of respondents reporting having at least two or more Korean friends

3. Level of work satisfaction

In their level of satisfaction with life in Korea, 54.1% reported being satisfied with their work, 20.9% reported being extremely satisfied, 16.2% reported being dissatisfied, 2.67% reported being extremely dissatisfied. We can see that the large majority of respondents were satisfied with their work-related lives in Korea.

4. Level of satisfaction: Relationships with Koreans

54.1% reported being satisfied when asked about their relationships with Koreans, 23 reported being dissatisfied, 16.9% reported being extremely satisfied and 4.1% reported being extremely dissatisfied.

5. Current concerns

When asked about their current worries and concerns, the largest number of respondents, at 13.1% responded "difficulty in language". 9.2% responded worries about their families in their home countries. Aside from these concerns, we can see similar rates of concern for education for their children, concerns for health of themselves or their family, concerns for the economy in their home country, and homesickness or similar problems.

6. Overall life satisfaction level

12.8% responded that they were very satisfied with their overall life in Korea, 59.5% reported being satisfied, 25.7% reported average, and only 0.7% reported being not at all satisfied with their overall life in Korea. We can see that over 72% of respondents are either satisfied or extremely satisfied with their overall life in Korea.

<Respondents>

I. General conditions

1. Age of respondents

Out of 148 respondents, the oldest respondent was 60 while the youngest respondent was 18. The age distribution of respondents is as follows: Under 20 - 1.4% (2 respondents), 20' s - 37.8% (56 respondents), 30' s - 42.6% (63 respondents), 40' s - 14.2% (21 respondents), 50' s - 3.4% (5 respondents), 60' s - 0.7% (1 respondent). The age range with the greatest rate of representation was the 30' s.

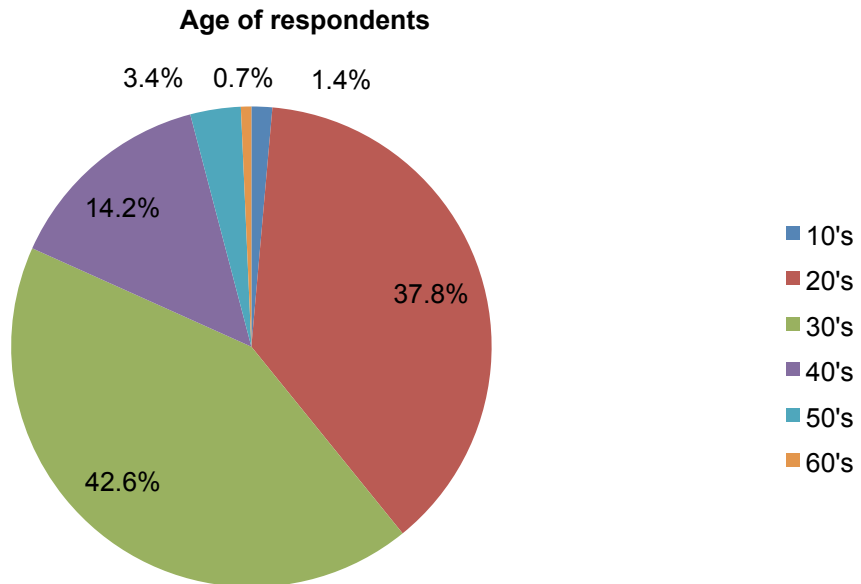


Table I - 1 Age of respondents (Q1)

1_1. Age distribution of respondents

Chart 2-2 analyzes the age distribution of respondents against their length of stay in Korea. By length of stay, we can see that for those who have stayed in Korea for 2 years or less, respondents in their twenties made up the greatest percentage at 20.9%. For those who have stayed in Korea between 2-5 years, we can see that respondents in their thirties made up the greatest percentage at 17.6%. For those who have stayed between 5-10 years, respondents in their thirties made up the greatest percentage at 10.1%. For those who have stayed in Korea for ten or more years, respondents in their thirties made up the greatest percentage at 5.4% and we can see that those in their fifties and sixties also had a relatively high rate of living in Korea for ten or more years.

Age distribution of respondents

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	

10's	0.7%	0.7%			1.4%
20's	20.9%	12.2%	4.7%		37.8%
30's	9.5%	17.6%	10.1%	5.4%	42.6%
40's	0.7%	6.8%	2.0%	4.7%	14.2%
50's		0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	3.4%
60's				0.7%	0.7%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table I - 2 Age distribution of respondents

2. Respondents' country of origin

39.9% respondents came from Indonesia while 23% of respondents came from Pakistan. As a whole, 63% of respondents came from either Indonesia or Pakistan.

Respondents' country of origin

	Frequency	Percentage
Nepal	1	0.7
Malaysia	2	1.4
Bangladesh	10	6.8
Indonesia	59	39.9
Sri Lanka	1	0.7
Afghanistan	2	1.4
Saudi Arabia	7	4.7
Iraq	1	0.7
Iran	9	6.1
Egypt	7	4.7
Palestine	2	1.4
Pakistan	34	23.0
Turkey	3	2.0
Jordan	4	2.7
Somalia	1	0.7
Sudan	2	1.4
Morocco	2	1.4
Kashmir	1	0.7
Total	148	100.0

Table I -3 Respondents' country of origin (Q2)

2.1. Respondents' country of origin(Area)

Area of the respondents from Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, Africa, when classified, Southeast Asia 41.2% (61 respondents), Southwest Asia, the 50.7% (75 respondents), Africa

8.1% (12 respondents).

Respondents' country of origin

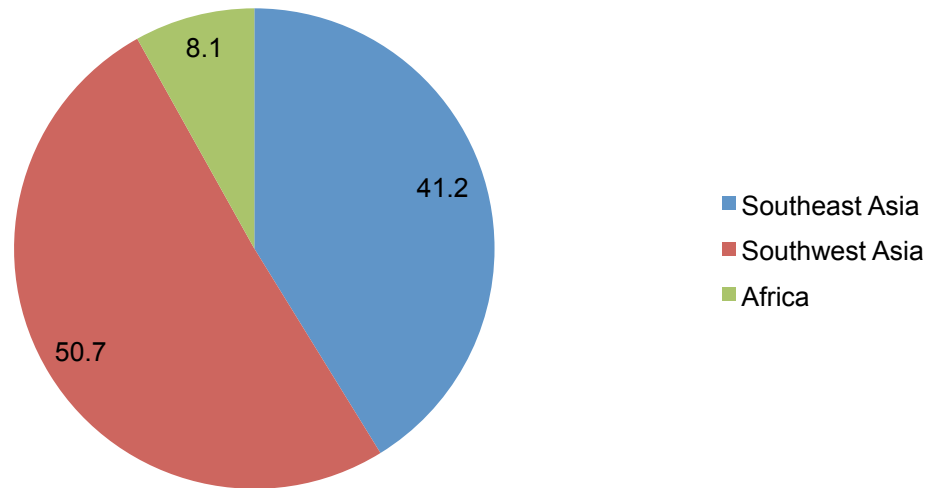


Table I - 4 Respondents' country of origin

2.2. Respondents' country of origin and age distribution

The following are the results of a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' country of origin and age distribution. For those respondents from Southeast Asia, respondents in their thirties made up the greatest percentage at 17.6%. For those respondents from Southwest Asia, respondents in their twenties made up the greatest percentage at 20.3%. For those respondents from Africa, there were no respondents over the age of forty. In addition, examining respondents from Southwest Asia, we can see the diversity in the age distribution of respondents since respondents were not only in their twenties and thirties but respondents ranging between 40-60 years old were all also represented.

Respondents' country of origin and age distribution

	Age distribution						Total
	10's	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's	
Southeast Asia	1.4%	16.2%	17.6%	6.1%			41.2%
Southwest Asia		18.2%	20.3%	8.1%	3.4%	0.7%	50.7%
Africa		3.4%	4.7%				8.1%
Total	1.4%	37.8%	42.6%	14.2%	3.4%	0.7%	100.0%

Table I - 5 Respondents' country of origin and age distribution

3. Marital status

A slight majority of respondents, at 54.1% (80 respondents), reported being unmarried while 45.9% (68 respondents) reported being married.

Marital status

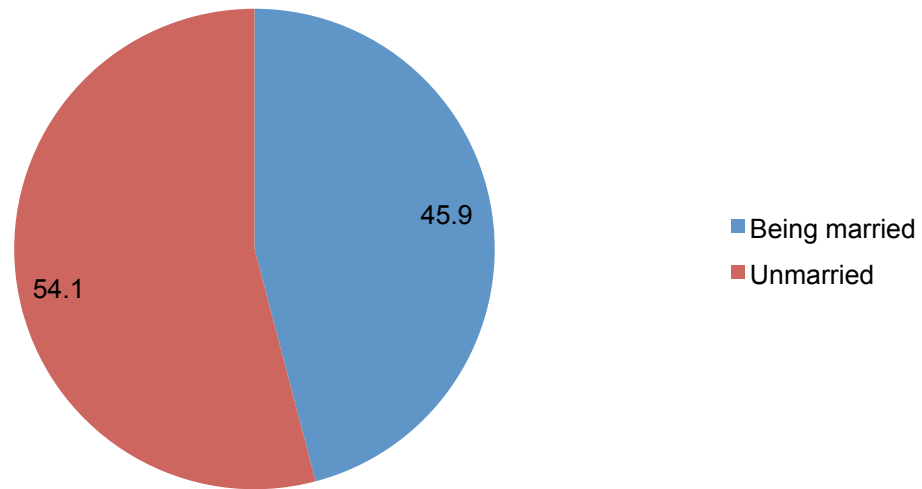


Table I - 6 Marital status (Q3)

3_1. Marital status by length of stay

The following are the results of the cross-sectional analysis of respondents' marital status by their length of stay in Korea. For those respondents who reported being in Korea for two or less years, the number of respondents who reported being unmarried was approximately three times the number of those who reported being married. We can see an increase in the rate of marriage of respondents, the longer the length of their stay in Korea.

Marital status by length of stay

	Marital status		Total
	Being married	Unmarried	
2 years or less	8.8%	23.0%	31.8%
2-5 years	18.2%	19.6%	37.8%
5-10 years	8.8%	8.8%	17.6%
10 or more years	10.1%	2.7%	12.8%
Total	45.9%	54.1%	100.0%

Table I - 7 Marital status by length of stay

3_2. Partner's country of origin

In regards to the respondent's partner's country of origin, 52.7% (78 respondents) answered "not applicable" (respondent was either unmarried or did not answer), 5.4% (8 respondents) reported that their partner was Korean, 39.2% (58 respondents) reported that their partner was from the same country as them, and 2.7% (4 respondents) reported that their partner was from a different country from them (non-Korean).

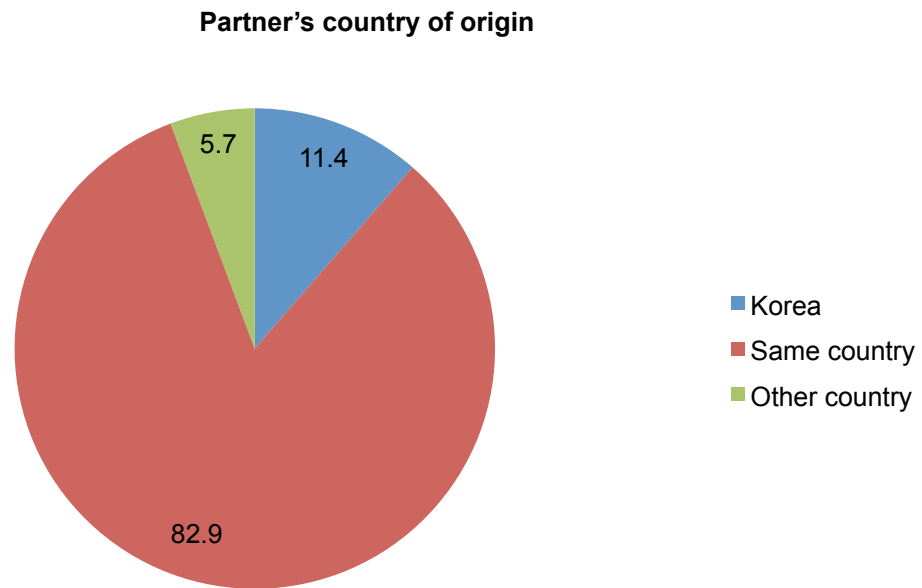


Table I - 8 Partner' s country of origin (SQ1)

4. Arrival date in Korea

We can see that the distribution for the date of arrival for respondents ranged from 1994 to 2011, the year of this survey. Looking at the chart below, we can see that in 2008, there was a steep increase, in 2009 there was a decrease, and in 2010, we can once again see a steep increase. Outside from the sharp decline in 2009, we can see a steady increase. Because this survey was completed in the early half of 2011, we can guess that if we had surveyed during the latter part of the year, the results would have been similar to those of 2010.

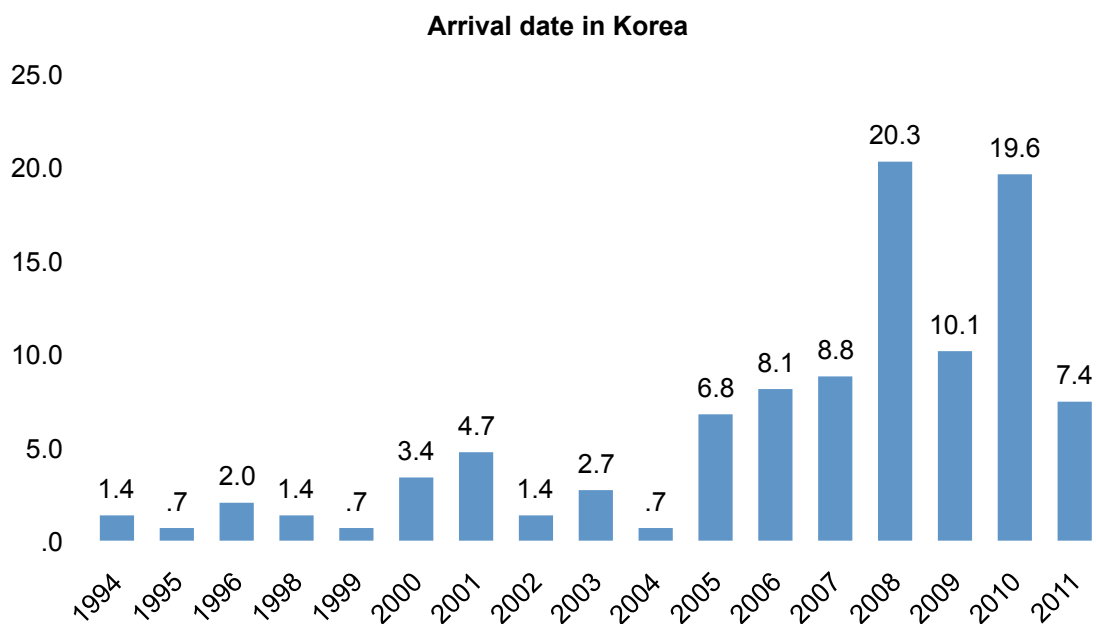


Table I - 3 Arrival date in Korea (Q4)

5. Respondents' income

30.4% (45 respondents) reported a monthly income of 1 million won or less, 41.9% (62 respondent) reported an income between 1.01 -2 million won, 12.2% (18 respondents) reported an income between 2.01-3 million won, 4.7% (7 respondents) reported an income of 3.01-4 million won, and 2.7% (4 respondents) reported a monthly income of more than 5 million won per month. In the cases of respondents who reported less than 1 million won in monthly income, they were typically either unemployed or students. In the cases of those who had high-level incomes, they were typically self-employed.

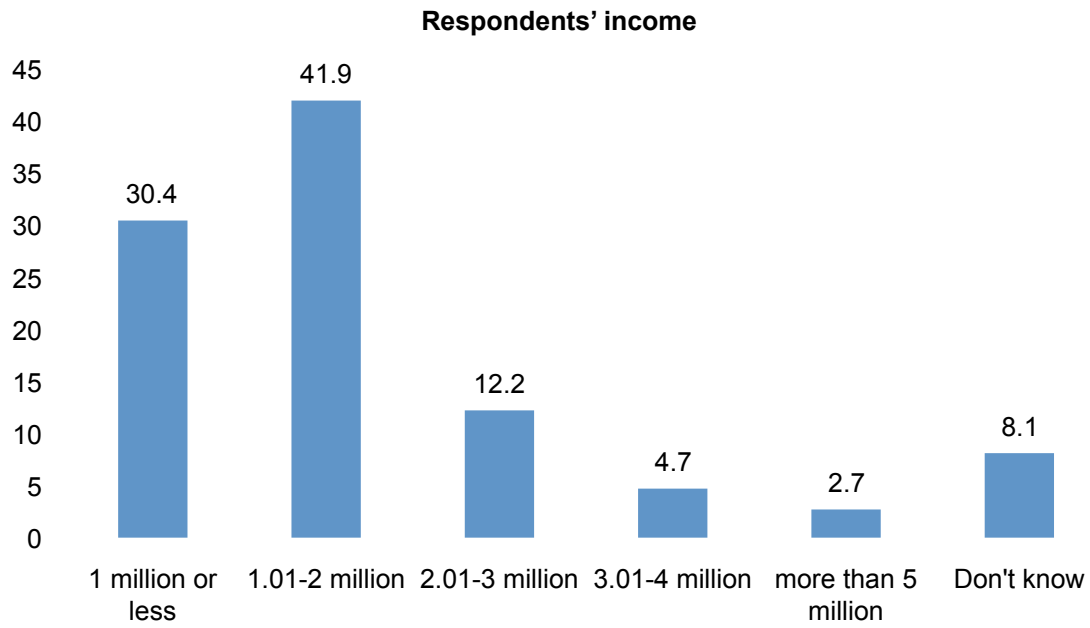


Table I - 4 Respondents' income (Q28)

5_1. Respondent's income level by length of stay

By examining the respondent's income by length of stay, we can see that for respondents who have lived in Korea for less than two years, respondents making less than 1 million won in monthly income made up the greatest percentage at 12.8%. For respondents who have lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the majority of respondents reported between 1.01-2 million won in monthly income. Because the majority of the respondents who have lived in Korea for less than two years, are either students, recent arrivals to Korea and therefore still unemployed, or in Korea for apprenticeships or internships, we can see that their income levels are relatively low.

Respondent's income level by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
1 million or less	12.8%	9.5%	5.4%	2.7%	30.4%

1.01 – 2 million	10.8%	19.6%	6.8%	4.7%	41.9%
2.01 – 3 million	2.7%	4.1%	3.4%	2.0%	12.2%
3.01 – 4 million	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	4.7%
More than 5 million	0.7%	1.4%		0.7%	2.7%
Don't know	3.4%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	8.1%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table I – 5 Respondent' s income level by length of stay

5_2. Respondent' s income level by country of origin

By doing a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' income levels and country of origin, we can see that on average the majority of respondents reported between 1.01-2 million won in monthly income. However, in the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, we can see a diversity in income levels since income level distribution ranged from 2.01- 3 million won in monthly income all the way to over 5 million won in monthly income.

Respondent' s income level by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
1 million or less	10.8%	17.6%	2.0%	30.4%
1.01 – 2 million	25.7%	13.5%	2.7%	41.9%
2.01 – 3 million	2.7%	8.8%	0.7%	12.2%
3.01 – 4 million	0.7%	3.4%	0.7%	4.7%
More than 5 million		2.0%	0.7%	2.7%
Don't know	1.4%	5.4%	1.4%	8.1%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table I – 6 Respondent' s income level by country of origin

6. Length of stay

31.8% (47 respondents) reported having lived in Korea for less than two years, 37.8% (56 respondents) reported having lived in Korea between two to five years, 17.6% (26 respondents) reported having lived in Korea between five to ten years, and 12.8% (19 respondents) reported having lived in Korea for ten or more years.

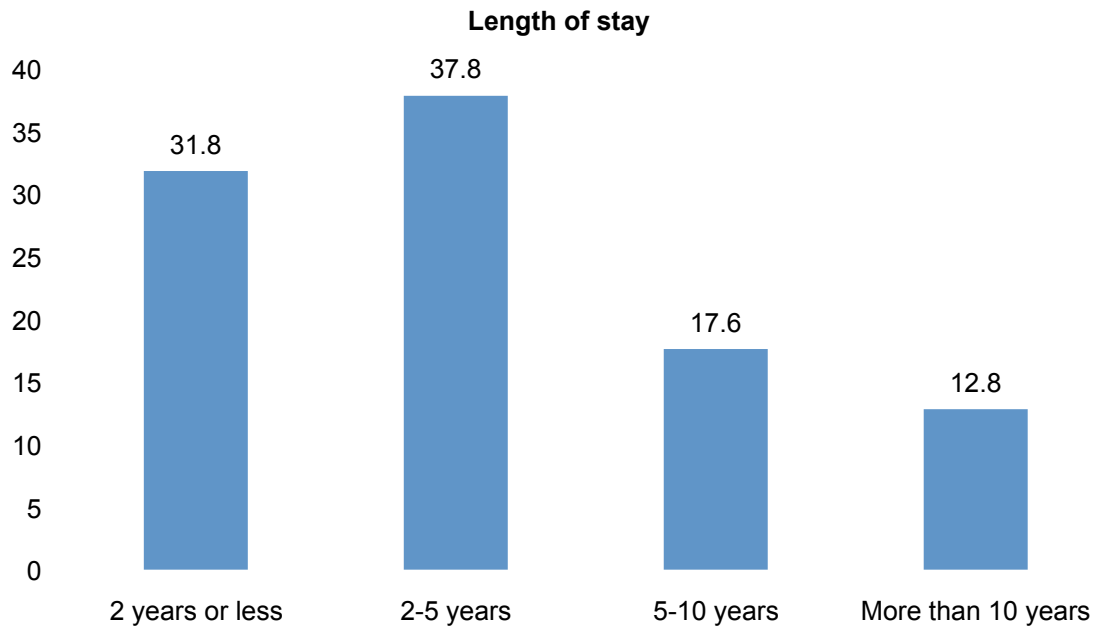


Table I - 7 Length of stay (Q29)

7. Family members living in Korea

The largest number of respondents, 15.3%, reported living with their spouses in Korea while 10% reported living with their children in Korea. Those who lived with male siblings were either self-employed proprietors or those who had been introduced to their jobs through family

Family members living in Korea

Member	Frequency
Mother	0.6%
Spouse	15.5%
Brother	8.3%
Sister	1.2%
Child	10.1%
Other	64.3%
Total	100.0%

Table I - 8 Family members living in Korea (Q6)

7_1. Family members living in Korea (categories)

Household formations of respondents can be classified into the following categories: one-person household (respondents living alone), unrelated household (respondents living with a friend or non-family member), spouse-and-offspring household (respondents living with their spouse and children), and spousal household (respondents with no children, living with their spouse). Respondents living in one-person households made up the greatest percentage at 47.3%, unrelated households came next at 23.6%. Respondents living with either male or female siblings made up 10.8%, and spouse-and-offspring households made up 11.5% of all respondents.

Family members living in Korea (categories)

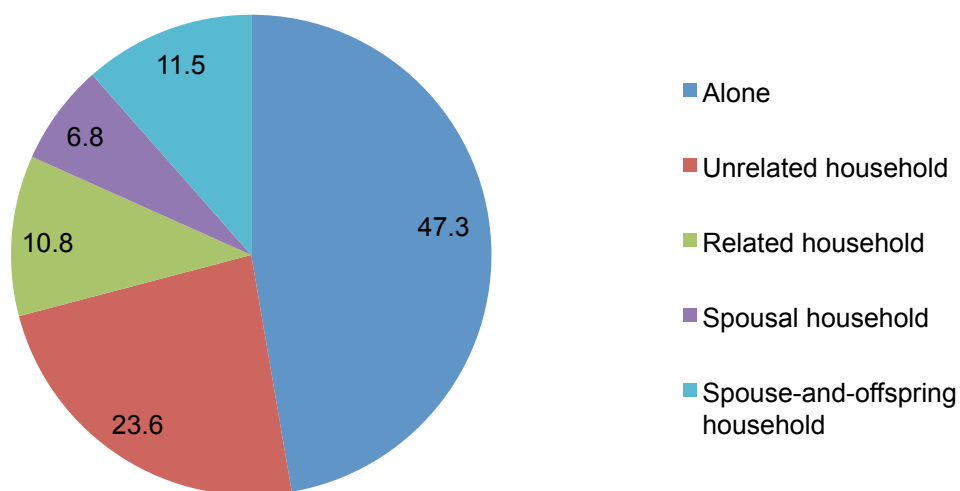


Table I - 9 Family members living in Korea (categories)

7_2. Respondent' s household formation by country of origin

The following charts the results of a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' household formations and countries of origin. One result of note is that although in the case of respondents from Southeast Asia, the number of respondents living in unrelated households is only slightly more than the number living in one-person households, in the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, the many live in one-person households. Although it doesn't appear in the graph, a large number of respondents from Indonesia reported living with "Teman", or a friend, which is recorded in the "Other" category in the graph.

Respondent' s household formation by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Alone	15.5%	25.0%	6.8%	47.3%
Unrelated household	16.9%	6.8%		23.6%

Related household	2.7%	7.4%	0.7%	10.8%
Spousal household	1.4%	4.7%	0.7%	6.8%
Spouse-and-offspring household	4.7%	6.8%		11.5%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table I - 10 Respondent' s household formation by country of origin

II. Life in home country

1. Family members in home countries

We can see an even distribution of respondents who had family members in their home countries. The percentage for respondents who had a spouse in their home country and those who had children in their home country was 6.6% and 5.6% respectively. Respondents who fell within the other category included respondents who had uncles, aunts, or other family members in their home country.

Life in home country

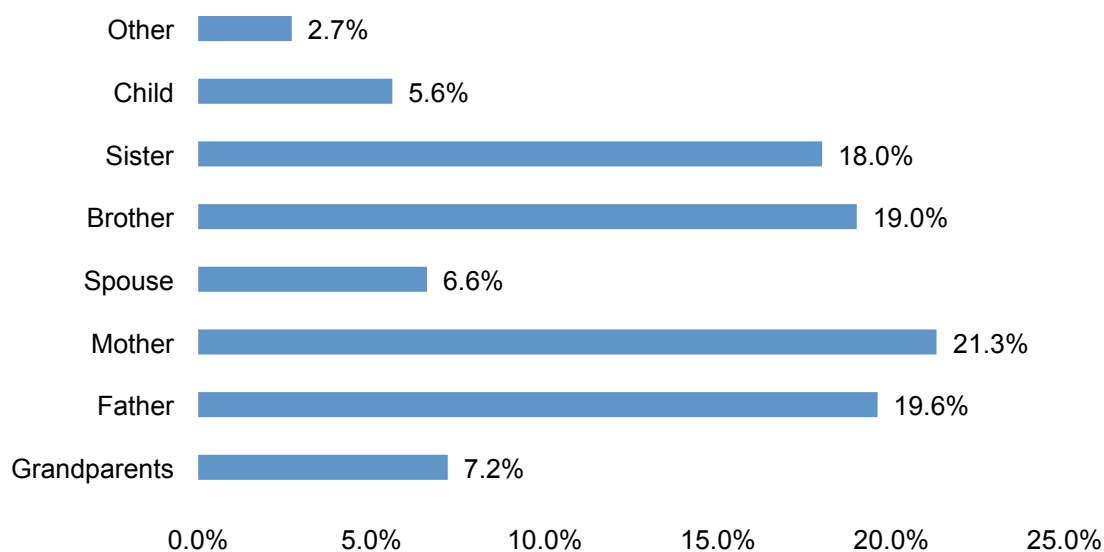


Table II - 1 Life in home country (Q5)

1_1. Household formations in home countries

In order to clearly distinguish between family formations in home countries, categories were comprised in the following way: no family (respondents who reported no family members), two-generation household (those who left behind one or more parents), three-generation household (those who left behind grandparents), spousal household (those who left behind a spouse), spouse-and-offspring household (those who left behind a spouse and children), other (those with no parents or grandparents but who left behind male or female siblings). Those respondents who left behind a two-generation household in their home country made up the greatest percentage at 51.4% and cases of those who reported leaving behind a spouse-and-offspring household was rare.

Household formations in home countries

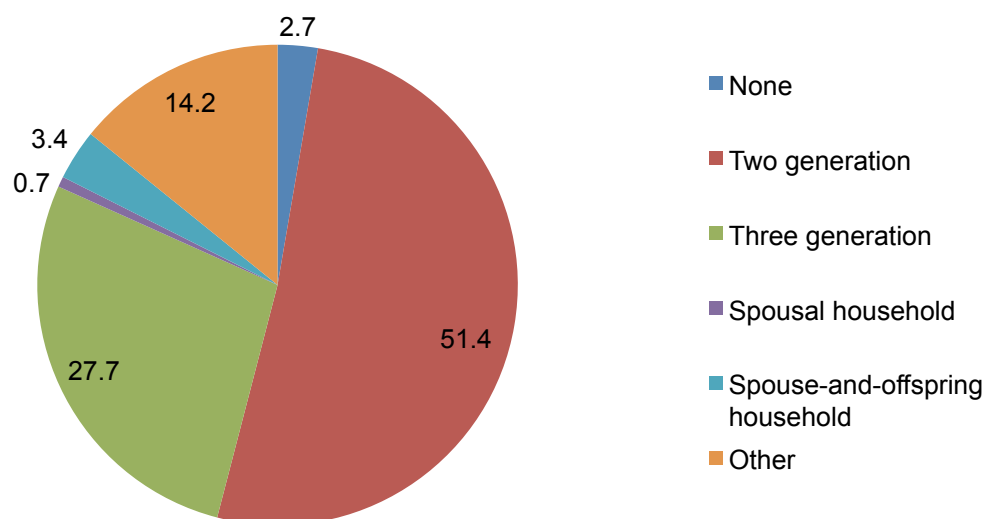


Table II - 2 Household formations in home countries

1_2. Household formations in home country by length of stay

In the case of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two years or less, the greatest number reported leaving behind a two-generation household and there were almost no cases of respondents who reported leaving behind a spousal household or spouse-and-offspring household. The percentage of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two years who still had surviving grandparents outnumbered those of respondent who reported having lived in Korea for less than two years. The percentage of respondents who reported leaving a spousal household or a spouse-and-offspring household was 0.7% and 1.4% respectively. For respondents who reported having lived in Korea for more than ten years, we can see that they had relatively few family members remaining in their home countries.

Household formations in home country by length of stay

	Household formations in home country						Total
	None	2 generation	3 generation	Spousal household	Spouse-and-offspring household	other	
2 years or less	1.4%	20.3%	8.1%		0.7%	1.4%	31.8%
2-5 years	0.7%	14.2%	13.5%	0.7%	1.4%	7.4%	37.8%
5-10 years	0.7%	9.5%	4.7%			2.7%	17.6%
10 or more years		7.4%	1.4%		1.4%	2.7%	12.8%
Total	2.7%	51.4%	27.7%	0.7%	3.4%	14.2%	100.0%

Table II - 3 Household formations in home country by length of stay

1_3. Household formations in home country by country of origin

Through a cross-sectional analysis of country of origin and household formations in home

country, we can see that percentages by category are very similar.

Household formations in home country by country of origin

	Household formations in home country						Total
	None	2 generation	3 generation	Spousal household	Spouse-and-offspring household	other	
Southeast Asia	1.4%	17.6%	13.5%	0.7%	1.4%	6.8%	41.2%
Southwest Asia	0.7%	27.7%	12.8%		2.0%	7.4%	50.7%
Africa	0.7%	6.1%	1.4%				8.1%
Total	2.7%	51.4%	27.7%	0.7%	3.4%	14.2%	100.0%

Table II - 4 Household formations in home country by country of origin

2. Occupation in home country

The largest number of respondents (26.4%) reported having been self-employed (including employment in a family business) in the home country. Next, 19.6% reported having been students, 16.9% reported that having been employed in professional or managerial positions, 10.8% reported having been employed in clerical, sales, or service positions and 10.1% reported having been employed in factory or labor positions. In the case of those respondents who reported having been students in their home countries, there were cases of those who had come to Korea to study within their field as an undergraduate or

graduate student, with the majority coming to Korea for work. In the case of respondents who reported having been self-employed, the majority reported also being self-employed in Korea.

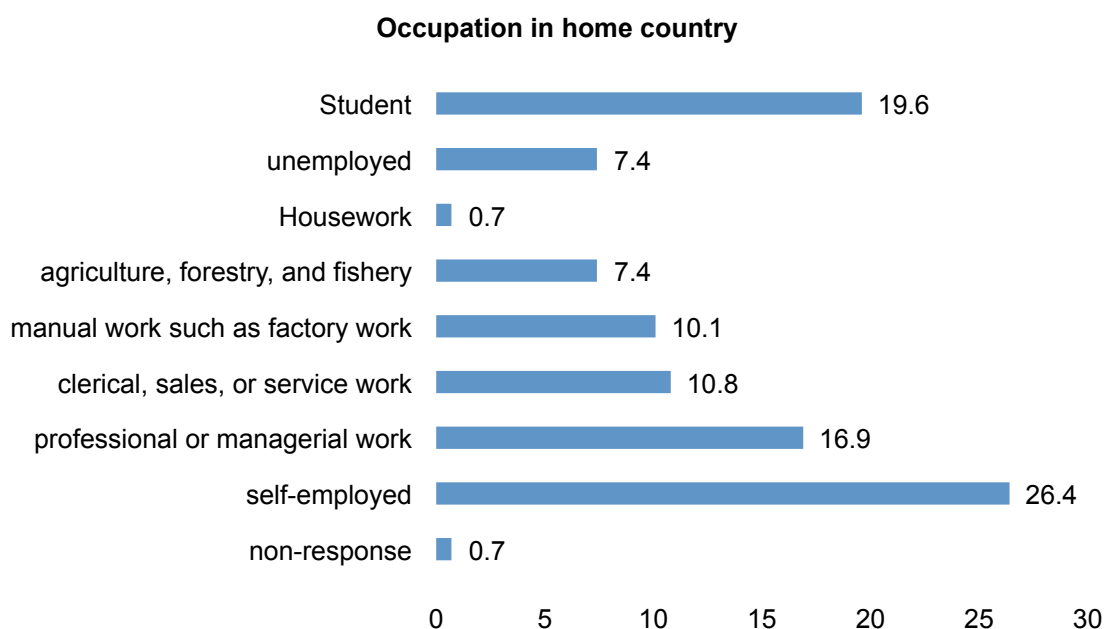


Table II - 5 Occupation in home country (Q23)

2_1. Occupation in home country by country of origin

Looking at professions by country of origin, those who reported having been self-employed in their home country made up the greatest percentage (15.5%) of respondents from Southeast Asia and those who reported having been students in their home country made up the the greatest percentage (12.2%) of respondents from Southwest Asia, while those who reported having been employed in professional or managerial positions in their home country made up the greatest percentage (3.4%) of respondents from Africa.

Occupation in home country by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Self-employed	15.5%	9.5%	1.4%	26.4%
Employee (Professional or managerial work)	4.1%	9.5%	3.4%	16.9%
Employee (clerical, sales, or service work)	4.1%	5.4%	1.4%	10.8%
Employee(manual work such as factory work)	5.4%	4.7%		10.1
Employee (agriculture, forestry, and fishery)	2.7%	4.7%		7.4%
Housework	0.7%			0.7%
Unemployed	2.7%	4.1%	0.7%	7.4%
Student	6.1%	12.2%	1.4%	19.6%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table II - 6 Occupation in home country by country of origin

3. Highest level of education

In regards to their highest level of education, 0.7% of respondents did not respond, 2% reported elementary education as their highest level of education, 9.5% reported middle

school, 37.2% reported high school, 16.2% reported vocational school, and 34.5% reported either university or graduate school as their highest level of education. Accordingly, we can see that the majority of respondents had completed either high school or university, or graduate school as their highest level of education.

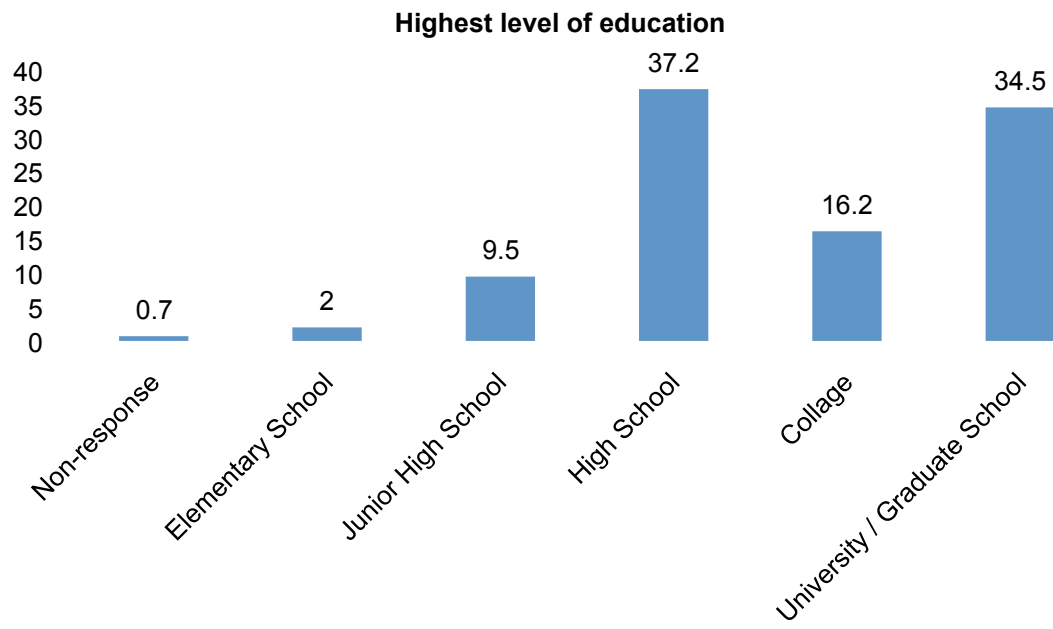


Table II - 7 Highest level of education (Q24)

3_1. Highest level of education by country of origin

Those who reported high school as their highest level of education made up the greatest percentage (27%) of respondents from Southeast Asia and those who reported university or graduate school as their highest level of education made up the greatest percentage of respondents from Southwest Asia (24.3%) and Africa (4.1%).

Highest level of education by country of origin

	Area	Total

	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Elementary School		2.0%		2.0%
Junior High School	2.7%	5.4%	1.4%	9.5%
High School	27.0%	10.1%		37.2%
Collage	5.4%	8.1%	2.7%	16.2%
University / Graduate School	6.1%	24.3%	4.1%	34.5%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table II - 8 Highest level of education by country of origin

4. Reason for coming to Korea

The largest number of respondents answered that they had come to Korea “in order to earn money” (34.5%), with the next largest number answering “to study or further your own study” (22%), while 13.6% of respondents answered that they came because, “told that there were a lot of jobs in Korea”. The smallest number of respondents answered “easy to enter the country” which we can assume is due to the difficulty of Korea’s immigration and entry process.

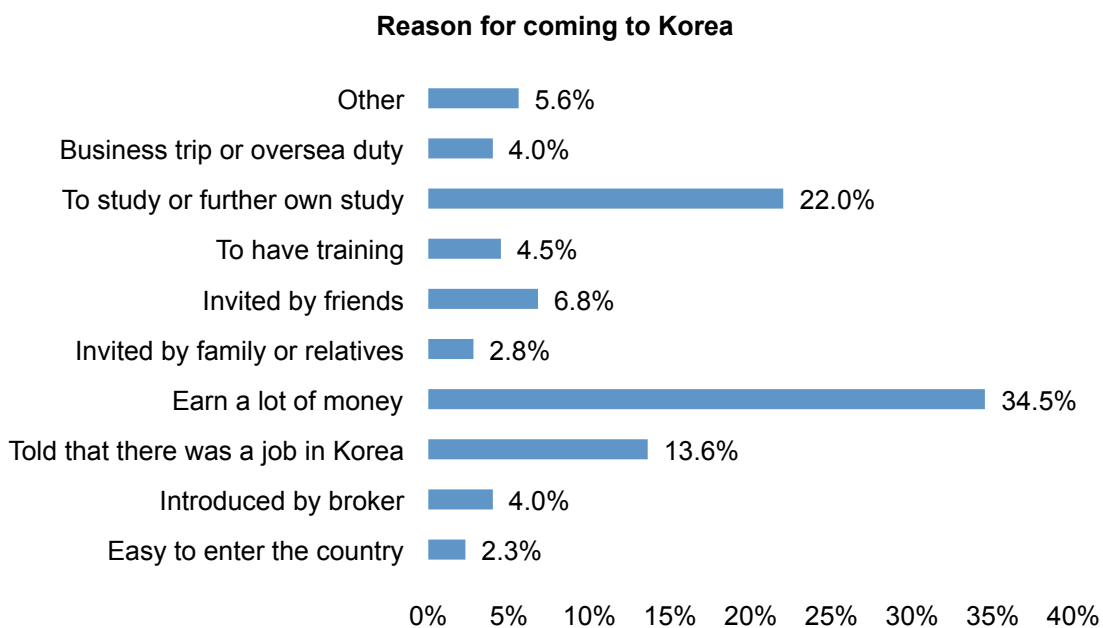


Table II - 9 Reason for coming to Korea (Q25)

4_1. Reason for coming to Korea by country of origin

In each region, the greatest number of respondents answered “in order to earn money” . Respondents from Southeast Asia were the cases of those who answered “for training” at 5.4%. In the case of respondent from Southwest Asia, we can see that, compared to respondents from other regions, there were many respondents who answered that they came “for study or further your own study” .

Reason for coming to Korea by country of origin

	Reason for coming to Korea	Total

	Easy to enter the country	Introduced by broker	Told that there was a job in Korea	Earn a lot of money	Invited by family	Invited by friends	To have training	To study or further own study	Business trip or overseas duty	Other	
Southeast Asia	2.0%	4.1%	12.8%	19.6%		2.7%	5.4%	4.1%	0.7%	1.4%	41.2%
Southwest Asia		0.7%	2.7%	20.3%	3.4%	4.7%		18.9%	2.7%	4.1%	50.7%
Africa	0.7%		0.7%	1.4%		0.7%		3.4%	1.4%	1.4%	8.1%
Total	2.7%	4.7%	16.2%	41.2%	3.4%	8.1%	5.4%	26.4%	4.7%	6.8%	100.0%

Table II - 10 Reason for coming to Korea by country of origin

5. Use of a broker when coming to Korea

When asked if they used a broker when coming to Korea, 26.4% responded that they had while 73.6% reported that they had not. In addition, we can assume that one possible reason for the low percentage of those reporting having used brokers could be that in Korea, the word “broker” still carries negative connotations.

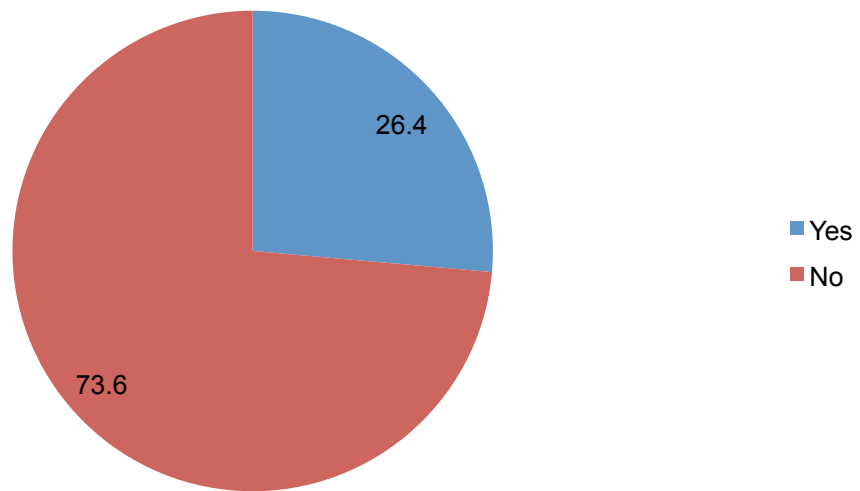
Use of a broker when coming to Korea

Table II - 11 Use of a broker when coming to Korea (Q26)

5_1. Use of a broker when coming to Korea by length of stay

When examining the length of stay and the frequency of the use of a broker when coming to Korea, of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for less than 2 years, thirty-eight said that they had not used a broker; of respondents who reported having lived in Korea between 2-5 years, forty said that they had not used a broker; of respondents who reported having lived in Korea between 5-10 years, eighteen said they had not used a broker; and of respondents who reported having lived in Korea more than ten years, 13 said that they had not used a broker when coming to Korea.

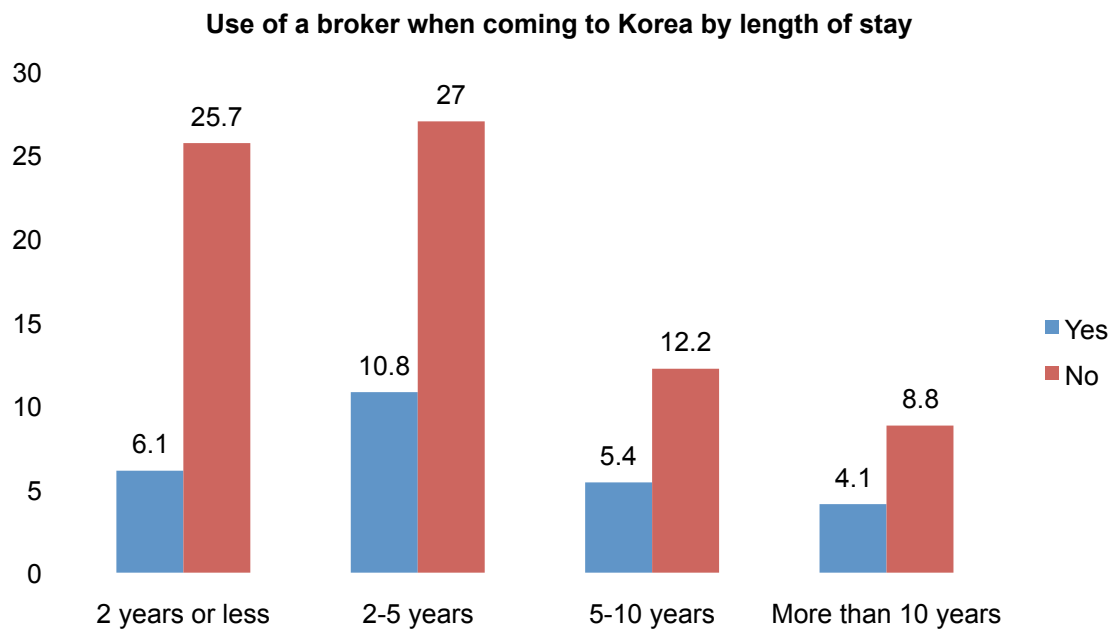


Table II - 12 Use of a broker when coming to Korea by length of stay

6. Funding of expenses to come to Korea

The largest percentage of respondents (37%) reported that they had funded their own expenses to come to Korea with the second largest percentage of respondents (30.6%) reporting that they had received help from their family members or other relatives.

Funding of expenses to come to Korea

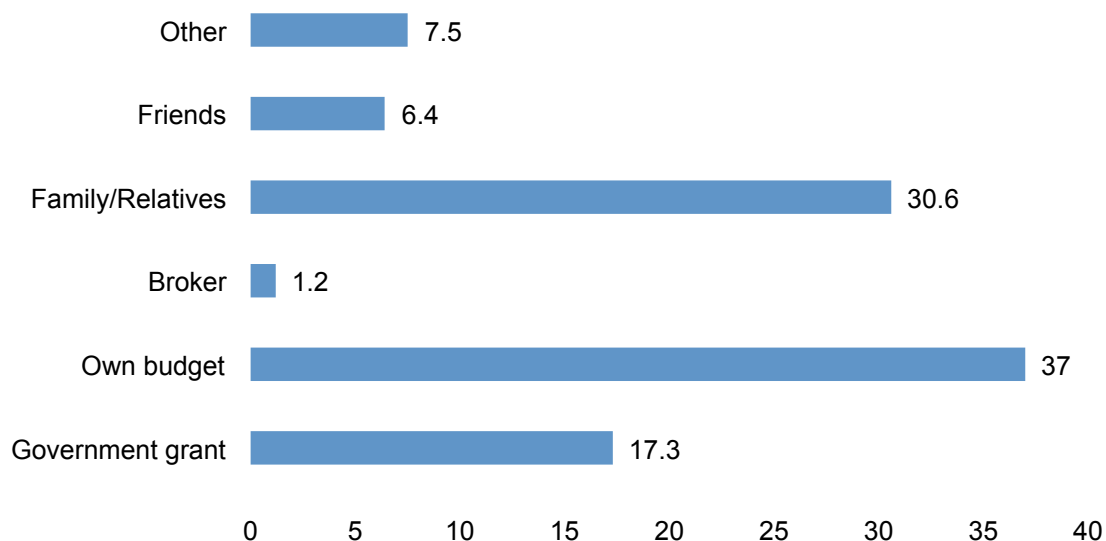


Table 3
II - 13 Funding of expenses to come to Korea (Q27)

6_1. Funding of expenses to come to Korea by country of origin

In the case of respondents from both Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, the largest percentage reported that they had funded their own expenses at 25.7% and 14.2% respectively, while in the case of respondents from Africa, the largest percentage (2.7%) reported that they had received support from their government to come to Korea.

Funding of expenses to come to Korea by country of origin

	Funding of expenses to come to Korea						Total
	Government grant	Own budget	Broker	Family /Relatives	Freinds	Other	
Southeast Asia	3.4%	25.7%	.0%	21.6%	1.4%	.7%	41.2%
Southwest Asia	14.2%	16.2%	1.4%	12.8%	5.4%	6.1%	50.7%
Africa	2.7%	1.4%	.0%	1.4%	0.7%	2.0%	8.1%
Total	20.3%	43.2%	1.4%	35.8%	7.4%	8.8%	100.0%

Table II - 14 Funding of expenses to come to Korea by country of origin

III. Working, Learning, and Living in Korea

1. Current occupation

15.5% of respondents reported currently being self-employed (including family businesses), 8.1% reported being employed in professional or managerial positions, 11.5%

reported being employed in clerical, sales or service positions. 40.5% of reported being employed in factory or labor positions, 2% reported being unemployed, while 22.3% reported being students in Korea.

Current occupation

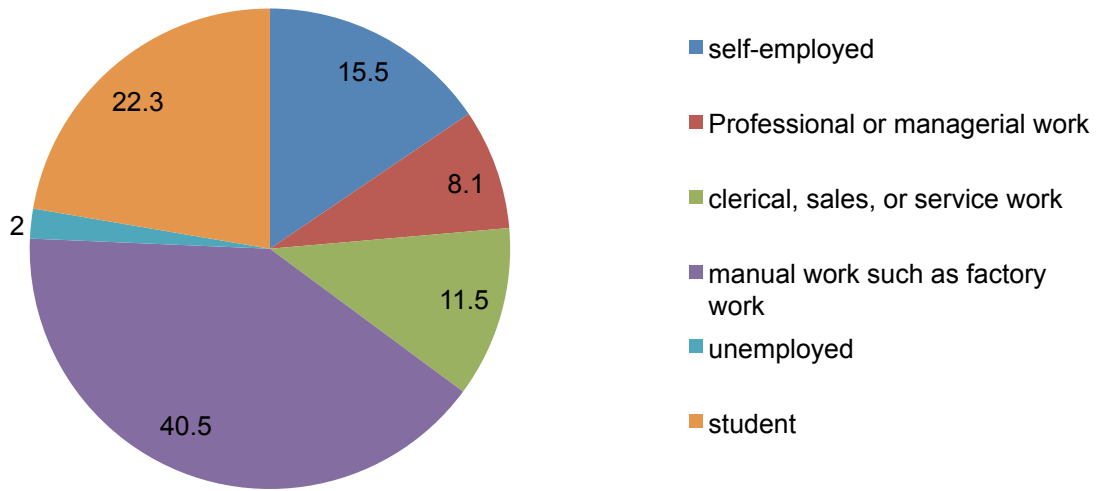


Table III - 1 Current occupation (Q7)

1_1. Current occupation by length of stay

When looking at current occupation by length of stay, for respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two or less years, the largest percentage (16.9%) was made up by students while for both respondents who reported having lived in Korea between 2-5 years and those who reported having lived in Korea between 5-10 years, the largest percentage was made up by those employed in factory or labor positions at 20.3% and 7.4% respectively. Finally, for those who reported having lived in Korea for ten or more years, the largest percentage was made up by those who are self-employed at 6.1%.

Current occupation by length of stay

	length of stay	Total

	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Self-employed	2.0%	5.4%	2.0%	6.1%	15.5%
Professional or managerial work	2.0%	5.4%	0.7%		8.1%
Clerical, sales, or service work	1.4%	4.1%	4.7%	1.4%	11.5%
Manual work such as factory work	8.8%	20.3%	7.4%	4.1%	40.5%
Unemployed	0.7%			1.4%	2.0%
student	16.9%	2.7%	2.7%		22.3%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table III - 2 Current occupation by length of stay

2. Condition of employment

45.9% of respondents were employed full-time, while 16.9% of respondents were employed part-time, 13.5% were in apprenticeship or internship positions, and the remaining respondents fell within categories of "other" or "not applicable" (unemployed).

Condition of employment

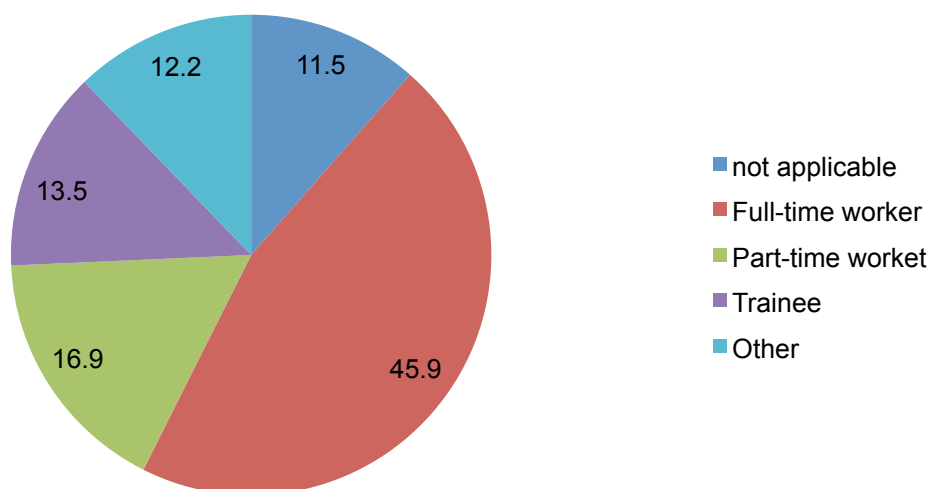


Table III - 3 Condition of employment (Q8)

2_1. Condition of employment by country of origin

In the case of respondents from Southeast Asia, the largest percentage (28.4%) reported being currently employed in factory or labor positions. In the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, current occupations were evenly distributed, with the largest percentage (16.2%) currently students. In the case of respondents from Africa, the largest percentages were made up by students and those who reported being currently employed in professional or managerial positions, each making up 2.7% respectively.

Condition of employment by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	

Self-employed	4.7%	10.1%	0.7%	15.5%
Professional or managerial work	2.0%	3.4%	2.7%	8.1%
Clerical, sales, or service work	2.7%	8.1%	0.7%	11.5%
Manual work such as factory work	28.4%	11.5%	0.7%	40.5%
Unemployed		1.4%	0.7%	2.0%
student	3.4%	16.2%	2.7%	22.3%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table III - 4 Condition of employment by country of origin

3. Method of finding current job

When asked how they had found their current job, 11.3% of respondents answered "Other" ; 2.7% of respondents answered "Muslim broker" ; 7.4% of respondents answered "Korean broker" ; 7.4% of respondents answered "Broker of your own country" ; 16.2% of respondents answered "Friend" ; 12.2% of respondents answered "Support group" ; 9.5% of respondents answered "Family/relatives" ; 7.4% of respondents answered "Visited by yourself" ; 7.4% of respondents answered "Advertisement" ; and 11.5% of respondents answered "Not applicable" . Respondents who answered "Not applicable" were either unemployed or currently students.

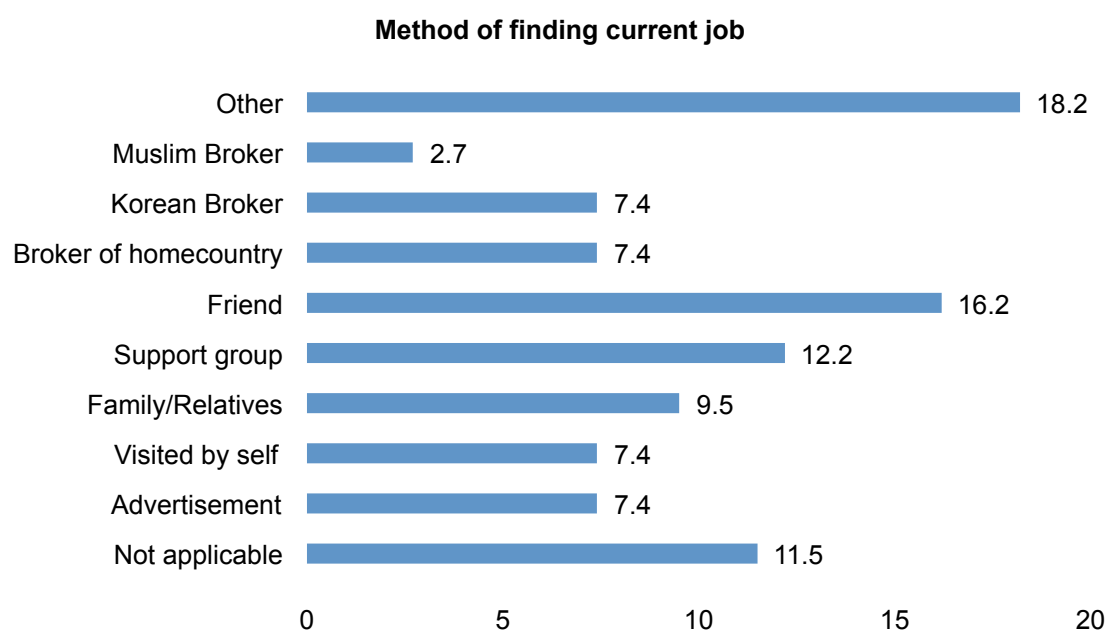


Table III - 5 Method of finding current job (Q9)

3_1. Method of finding current job by length of stay

When looking at the method of finding their current job by the length of stay, for respondents who reported having lived in Korea for ten or more years, many had either visited by themselves or found their job through family/relatives. We can see cases of those who had found their jobs through brokers in each category by length of stay; however the number of respondents who reported having found their jobs through Muslim brokers was marginal.

Method of finding current job by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Not applicable	8.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	11.5%
Advertisement	3.4%	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	7.4%
Visited by self	0.7%	1.4%	2.0%	3.4%	7.4%

Family/Relatives	2.0%	4.7%		2.7%	9.5%
Support group	4.1%	6.8%	1.4%		12.2%
Friend	4.1%	5.4%	4.7%	2.0%	16.2%
Broker of homecountry	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	0.7%	7.4%
Korean Broker	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	0.7%	7.4%
Muslim Broker		1.4%	1.4%		2.7%
Other	6.1%	9.5%	1.4%	1.4%	18.2%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table III - 6 Method of finding current job by length of stay

3_2. Method of finding current job by country of origin

Analyzing the method of finding their current job by country of origin, we can see that for respondents from Southeast Asia, the largest percentage (8.1%) was made up by those who answered "Support group" with the second largest percentage (6.1%) being made up by those who answered "Friend". In the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, the largest percentage (8.8%) was made up by those who answered friend and a few respondents answered through the "Government" when asked to clarify their "Other" answer. In the case of respondents from Africa, the greatest percentage (2.7%) was made up by those who answered "Not Applicable"; we can assume that these respondents were students.

Method of finding current job by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Not applicable	0.7%	8.1%	2.7%	11.5%
Advertisement	3.4%	4.1%		7.4%
Visited by self	1.4%	6.1%		7.4%
Family/Relatives	2.7%	6.1%	0.7%	9.5%
Support group	8.1%	3.4%	0.7%	12.2%
Friend	6.1%	8.8%	1.4%	16.2%

Broker of homecountry	5.4%	2.0%		7.4%
Korean Broker	5.4%	2.0%		7.4%
Muslim Broker	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	2.7%
Other	7.4%	8.8%	2.0%	18.2%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table III - 7 Method of finding current job by country of origin

4. Number of employees at workplace

When asked how many employees were at their workplace, 35.1% of respondents answered between 1-9 employees, 10.8% of respondents answered between 10-19 employees, 16.2% of respondents answered between 20-49 employees, 17.6% of respondents answered between 50-299 employees, 0.7% of respondents answered between 300-999 employees, and 3.4% of respondents answered 1,000 or more employees. Here we can consider the fact that the majority of respondents are currently employed at factories or in labor positions.

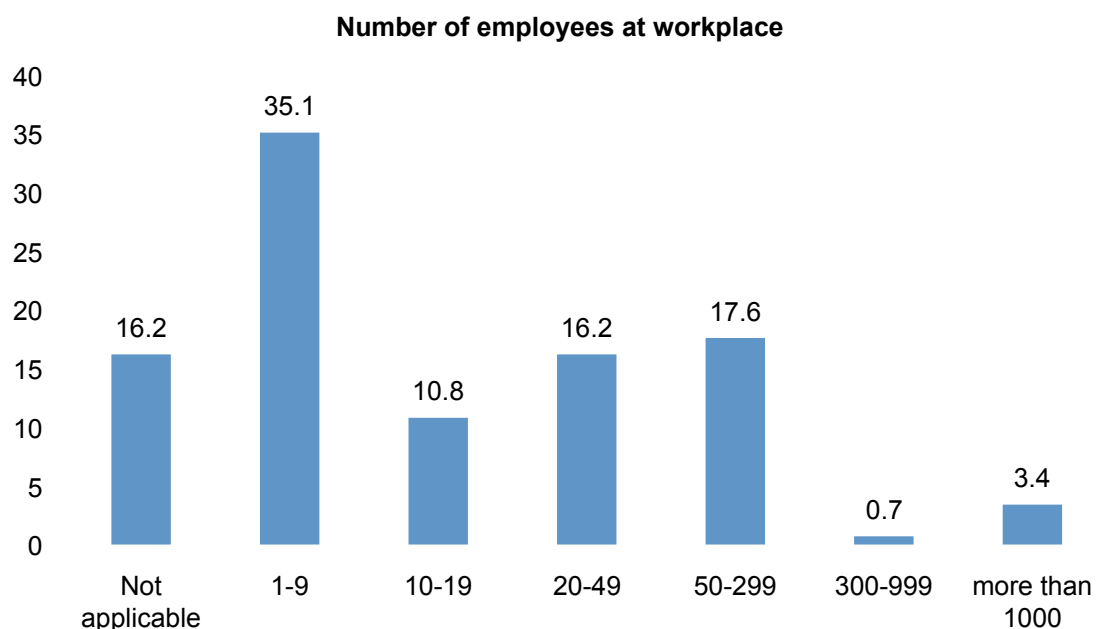


Table III - 8 Number of employees at workplace (Q10)

4_1. Number of employees at workplace by country of origin

Looking at the number of employees by country of origin, in the case of respondents from Southeast Asia, those who reported working in small-scale workplaces with 1-9 employees and those who reported working in large-scale workplaces with 50-299 employees made up the greatest percentages, at 12.8% and 10.1% respectively. In the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, the greatest percentage of respondents (20.3%) reported working in workplaces with 1-9 employees.

Number of employees at workplace by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Not applicable	2.7%	10.8%	2.7%	16.2%
1-9	12.8%	20.3%	2.0%	35.1%
10-19	5.4%	4.7%	0.7%	10.8%
20-49	9.5%	6.1%	0.7%	16.2%
50-299	10.1%	6.8%	0.7%	17.6%
300-999		0.7%		0.7%
more than 1000	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%	3.4%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table III - 9 Number of employees at workplace by country of origin

5. Use of earnings

The greatest use of earnings was for daily needs at 26.8% and the next largest use of earnings was remittance to their home country at 22.5%. Education of children came in third at 11.4% and business investment came in fourth at 10.7%.

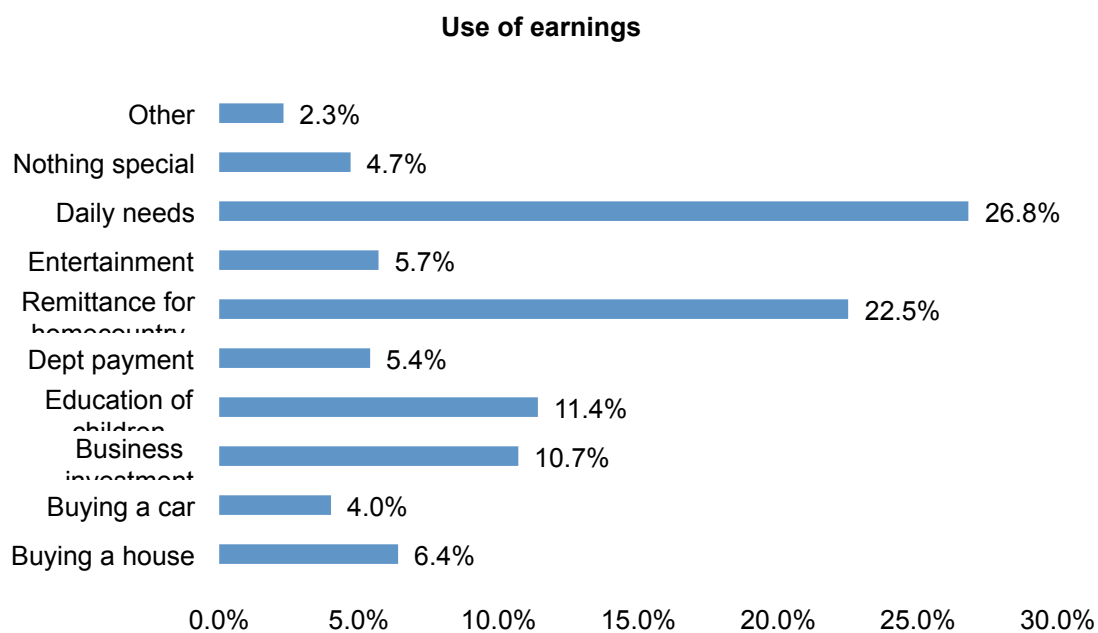


Table III - 10 Use of earnings (Q11)

5_1. Use of earnings by length of stay

For respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two years or less, the greatest use of earnings was daily needs at 17.3%. For respondents who reported having lived in

Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest use of their earnings was remittance to their home country at 24.8%, while daily needs was the greatest use of earnings for both respondents who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years, and those who had lived in Korea more than ten years at 12.8% and 9% respectively. Because the number of respondents who reported having children was small, the use of earnings for education of children was also small. In addition, we can also conclude that the minimum length of stay in Korea for respondents to establish themselves financially enough to start remitting money back to their home countries was at least five years.

Use of earnings by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Buying a house	1.5%	6.8%	3.8%	2.3%	14.3%
Buying a car	2.3%	5.3%	1.5%		9.0%
Business investment	3.8%	13.5%	5.3%	1.5%	24.1%
Education of children	3.0%	12.8%	4.5%	5.3%	25.6%
Dept payment	2.3%	7.5%	2.3%		12.0%
Remittance for homecountry	10.5%	24.8%	9.0%	6.0%	50.4%
Entertainment	3.8%	6.0%	2.3%	0.8%	12.8%
Daily needs	17.3%	21.1%	12.8%	9.0%	60.2%
Nothing special	4.5%	3.8%	2.3%		10.5%
Other	2.3%	2.3%	0.8%		5.3%
Total	27.8%	40.6%	18.8%	12.8%	100.0%

Table III - 11 Use of earnings by length of stay

5_2. Use of earnings by country of origin

By examining the use of earnings by country of origin, we can see that for respondents from Southeast Asia, the greatest use of earnings was remittance back home at 27.1% and compared to respondents from other regions, they rate of using earnings for business investments was comparatively high at 20.3%. In the case of respondents from Southwest Asia, the greatest percentage reported daily needs as the largest use of their earnings. Of respondents from Africa, the greatest percentage (4.5%) also reported daily needs as the largest use of their earnings.

Use of earnings by country of origin

	Use of earnings										Total
	Buying a house	Buying a car	Business investment	Education of children	Dept payment	Remittanc e for your country	Entertainme nt	Daily needs	Nothing special	Other	
Southeast Asia	7.5%	3.8%	20.3%	15.8%	6.8%	27.1%	2.3%	24.8%		1.5%	45.1%
Southwest Asia	6.0%	3.8%	3.8%	9.0%	5.3%	20.3%	9.0%	30.8%	7.5%	3.0%	48.9%
Africa	0.8%	1.5%		0.8%		3.0%	1.5%	4.5%	1.5%	0.8%	6.0%
Total	14.3%	9.0%	24.1%	25.6%	12.0%	50.4%	12.8%	60.2%	10.5%	5.3%	100.0%

Table III - 12 Use of earnings by country of origin

6. Type of housing

When asked what type of housing they lived in, 4.7% answered “one’s own house (detached house)”, 3.4% answered “one’s own house (housing complex in apartment house etc.)”, 6.1% answered “public management lease house such as public corporations” 6.1%, 30.4% answered “private lease and apartment for rent”, 10.8% answered “company housing”, 39.9% answered “dormitory”, and 10.8% answered “other”. The greatest percentage of respondents answered that they lived in a dormitory, with the next largest number answering that they lived in a “private lease and apartment for rent”. In the case of “a private lease and apartment for rent”, apartments being leased by either “jeonsae” (one large, upfront payment) or monthly payments were included, but we can assume that the majority of respondents were paying monthly rent. In addition, the percentage of those who reported living in a dormitory was the greatest at 39.9%, this number included those both respondents lived in dormitories provided by their companies and students living in dormitories. Public management lease housing is not a common type of housing in Korea and applicants must go through a strict screening procedure in order to be accepted to live in such buildings. For this reason, it is not an applicable response for most foreigners.

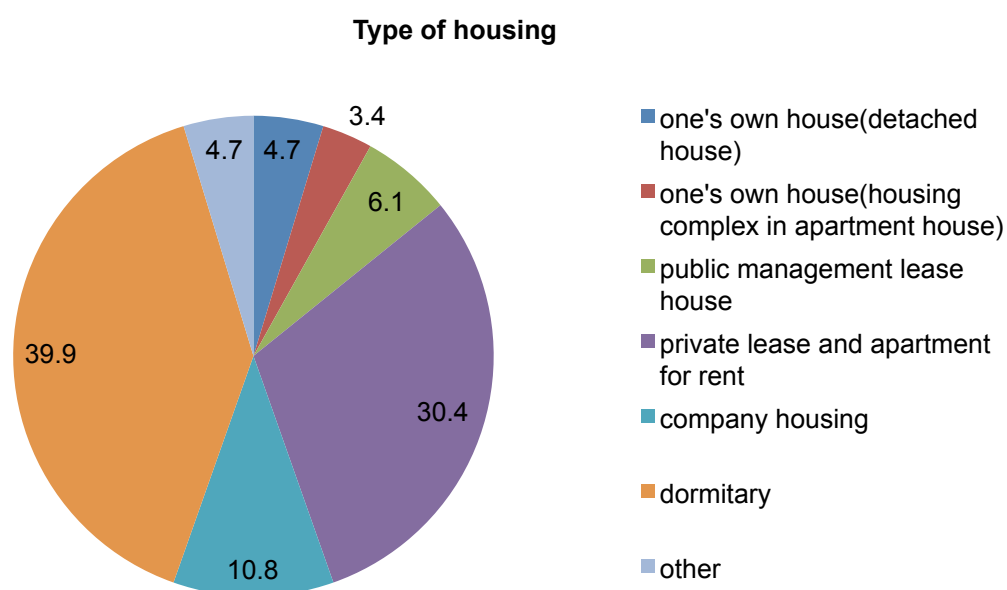


Table III - 13 Type of housing (Q12)

6_1. Type of housing by country of origin

Of respondents from both Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, 18.9% answered that they lived in dormitories. However, in the case of those who answered “a private lease and apartment for rent”, the percentage of respondents from Southwest Asia was 10% higher than that of respondents from Southeast Asia.

Type of housing by country of origin

	Type of housing							Total
	Own house (detached)	Own house (complex in apartment)	Lease house (public)	Lease house (Private)	Company housing	Dormitory	other	
Southeast Asia	4.1%	0.7%	4.1%	9.5%	4.1%	18.9%		41.2%
Southwest Asia	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%	18.9%	5.4%	18.9%	3.4%	50.7%
Africa		0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	8.1%
Total	4.7%	3.4%	6.1%	30.4%	10.8%	39.9%	4.7%	100.0%

Table 4 - 14 Type of housing by country of origin

6_2. Type of housing by length of stay

Of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two years or less, dormitories were the most common type of housing, at 18.9% while 14.2% of respondents who reported having lived in Korea between 2-5 years were living in a dormitory. When comparing respondents who have lived in Korea between 2-5 years to respondents who had lived in Korea for less than 2 years, we can see that the number of those living in a private lease and apartment for rent increased. From this, we can conclude that as the length of stay in Korea increased, respondents moved from a dormitory to a private lease and apartment for rent and from a private lease and apartment for rent to one's own house.

Type of housing by length of stay

	Type of housing							Total
	Own house (detached)	Own house (complex in apartment)	Lease house (public)	Lease house (Private)	Company housing	Dormitory	other	
2 years or less	0.7%	0.7%		6.1%	3.4%	18.9%	2.0%	31.8%
2-5 years	2.0%		4.1%	11.5%	4.1%	14.2%	2.0%	37.8%
5-10 years	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	6.1%	3.4%	5.4%		17.6%
10 or more years	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	6.8%		1.4%	0.7%	12.8%
Total	4.7%	3.4%	6.1%	30.4%	10.8%	39.9%	4.7%	100.0%

Table III - 15 Type of housing by length of stay

7. Method of finding housing

When asked how they had found their current housing, the greatest percentage (28.4%) answered through their **employer**, while 14.9% answered through a **Muslim friend**, 14.9% answered through a **real estate agent**, 9.5% answered through a **person born in your country**, 5.4% answered through a **Korean friend**, and 1.4% answered through a broker. Some respondents chose not to answer.

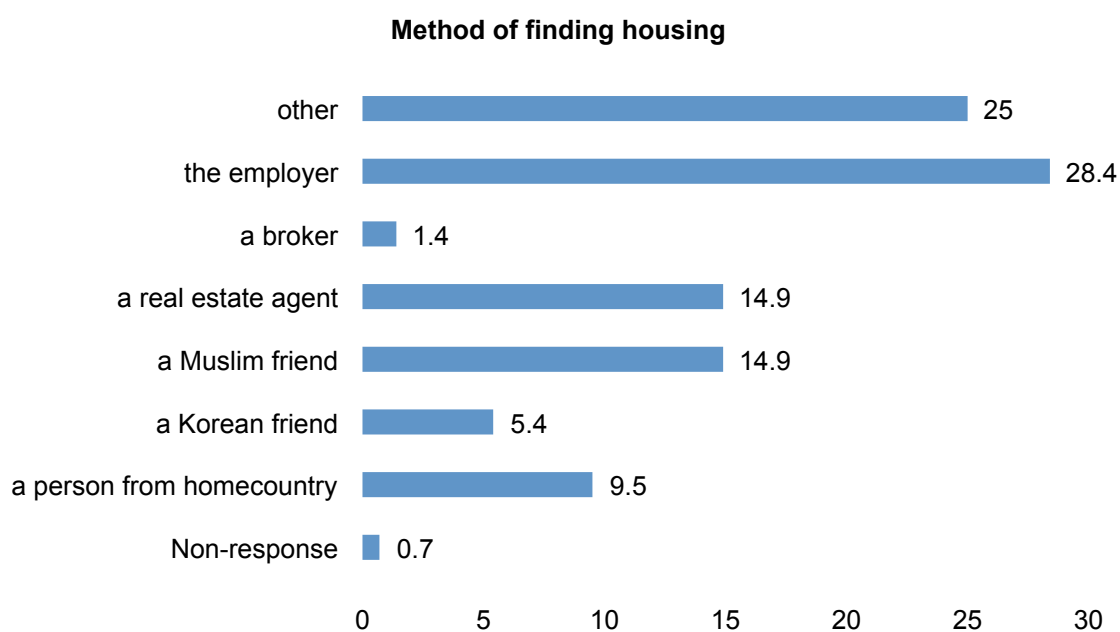


Table III - 16 Method of finding housing (Q13)

7_1. Method of finding housing by country of origin

The greatest percentage of respondents from Southeast Asia found their housing through their employer (19.6%) while the greatest percentage of respondents from Southwest Asia found their housing through a method listed as other (18.2%).

Method of finding housing by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response			0.7%	0.7%
a person from homecountry	4.7%	4.7%		9.5%
a Korean friend	2.0%	3.4%		5.4%

a Muslim friend	3.4%	8.8%	2.7%	14.9%
a real estate agent	6.8%	7.4%	0.7%	14.9%
a broker	0.7%	0.7%		1.4%
the employer	19.6%	7.4%	1.4%	28.4%
other	4.1%	18.2%	2.7%	25.0%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table III - 17 Method of finding housing by country of origin

7_2. Method of finding housing by length of stay

Of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for two years or less, the greatest percentage answered that they had found their housing through a method listed as other (14.2%), while the second largest percentage answered through an employer (6.8%). Included among these respondents were those in Korea for apprenticeship or internships or as exchange students. In this case, we can assume that many of these respondents were students who came on government scholarships or in circumstances where housing was already established for them. Of respondents who reported having lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest percentage answered that they had found their housing through their employer (16.9%), while of respondents who reported having lived in Korea for ten or more years, the greatest percentage answered that they found their housing through a real estate agent (4.1%).

Method of finding housing by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response	0.7%				0.7%
a person from homecountry	1.4%	4.7%	0.7%	2.7%	9.5%
a Korean friend	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	5.4%

a Muslim friend	5.4%	3.4%	2.7%	3.4%	14.9%
a real estate agent	2.0%	6.8%	2.0%	4.1%	14.9%
a broker	0.7%		0.7%		1.4%
the employer	6.8%	16.9%	4.7%		28.4%
other	14.2%	4.1%	5.4%	1.4%	25.0%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table III - 18 Method of finding housing by length of stay

8. Hobbies and work in Korea

When asked what they would like to do during their stay in Korea, the greatest percentage of respondents (28.4%) answered that they would like to “earn money”, with the second largest percentage answering that they would like to “study and specialize their own abilities” (24.1%). Outside of these two responses, many respondents also answered that they’d like to “find a good job” or “enjoy their lives” during their time in Korea.

Hobbies and work in Korea

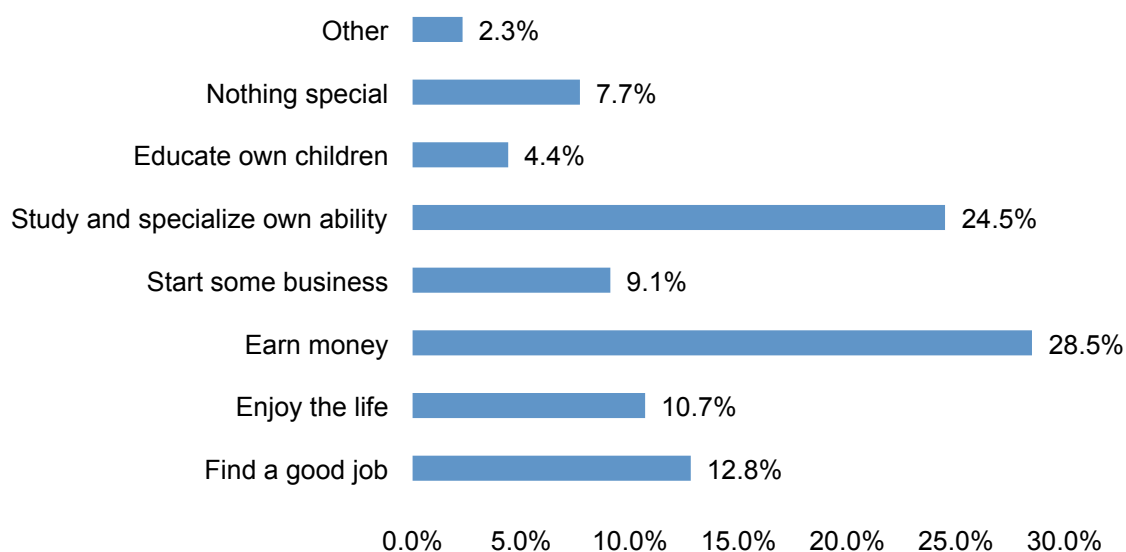


Table III - 19 Hobbies and work in Korea (Q14)

8_1. Goals during stay in Korea by length of stay

In the case of respondents who had lived in Korea for less than two years, the largest percentage answered that they'd like to "study and specialize their own abilities" while in Korea (19.6%). Of respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest percentage answered that they'd like to "earn money" (17.6). Overall, 57.4% of respondents answered that they'd like to earn money during their time in Korea.

Goals during stay in Korea by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Find a good job	8.8%	10.8%	4.1%	2.0%	25.7%
Enjoy the life	6.8%	7.4%	4.1%	3.4%	21.6%
Earn money	10.8%	27.7%	10.1%	8.8%	57.4%
Start some business	3.4%	8.8%	4.1%	2.0%	18.2%
Study and specialize own ability	19.6%	17.6%	8.1%	4.1%	49.3%
Educate own children		2.0%	2.7%	4.1%	8.8%
Nothing special	4.7%	5.4%	2.0%	3.4%	15.5%
Other	2.7%	1.4%		0.7%	4.7%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table III - 20 Goals during stay in Korea by length of stay

8_2. Goals during stay in Korea by country of origin

Of respondents from Southeast Asia, "find a good job" and "study and specialize their own abilities" garnered the greatest number of responses at 15.5% and 19.6% respectively. Of respondents from Southwest Asia, "study and specialize their own abilities" and "earn money" garnered the greatest number of responses at 26.4% and

22.3% respectively. In addition, respondents from Southwest Asia answered “enjoy their lives” at a higher rate than respondents from other regions.

Goals during stay in Korea by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Find a good job	15.5%	8.8%	1.4%	25.7%
Enjoy the life	4.1%	14.9%	2.7%	21.6%
Earn money	31.1%	22.3%	4.1%	57.4%
Start some business	12.2%	6.1%		18.2%
Study and specialize own ability	19.6%	26.4%	3.4%	49.3%
Educate own children	2.7%	6.1%		8.8%
Nothing special	6.1%	8.8%	0.7%	15.5%
Other	0.7%	3.4%	0.7%	4.7%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table III - 21 Goals during stay in Korea by country of origin

IV. Religious Life

1. Change in religious beliefs

The largest percentage of respondents (34.5%) answered that their religious beliefs had grown stronger after coming to Korea, while 14.2% of respondents answered that their religious beliefs had grown slightly stronger after coming to Korea. 32.4% of respondents answered that there had been no change in their religious beliefs, 16.2% answered that their religious beliefs had grown slightly weaker, and 2.7% answered that their religious beliefs had grown weaker after coming to Korea.

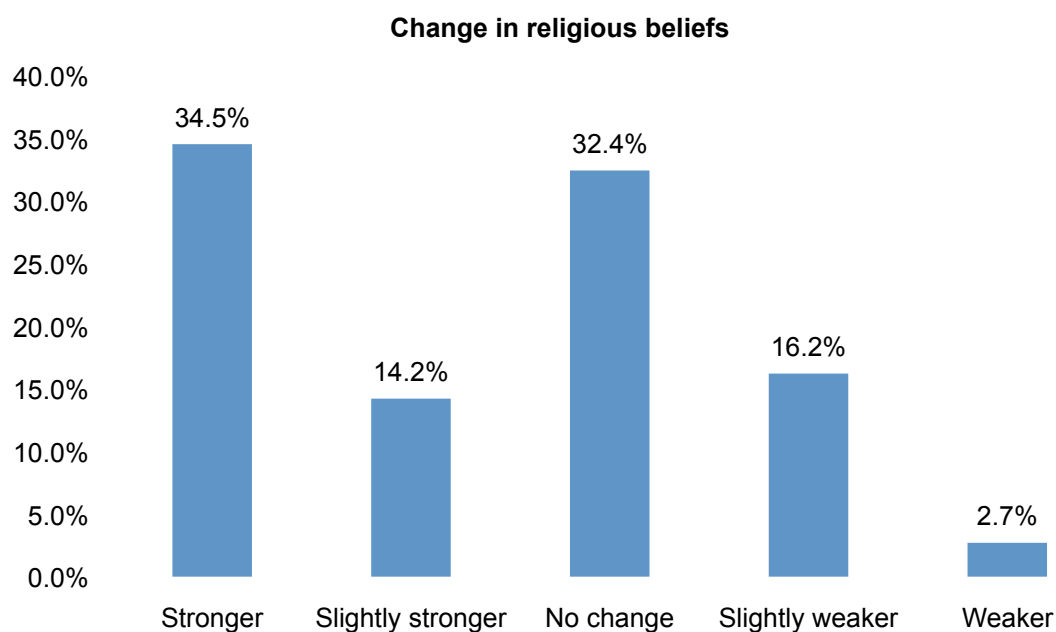


Table IV - 1 Change in religious beliefs (Q18)

1_1. Change in religious beliefs by length of stay

When examining change in religious beliefs by length of stay, of respondents who had lived in Korea for less than two years, the greatest percentage (14.2%) answered that there had been no change in their religious beliefs. Of respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest number answered that there had been no change in their religious beliefs at 12.2% and the second greatest number answering that their religious beliefs had grown slightly weaker at 10.8%, relatively high compared to respondents from different length of stay categories. The greatest number of the remaining respondents answered that their religious beliefs had grown stronger after coming to Korea.

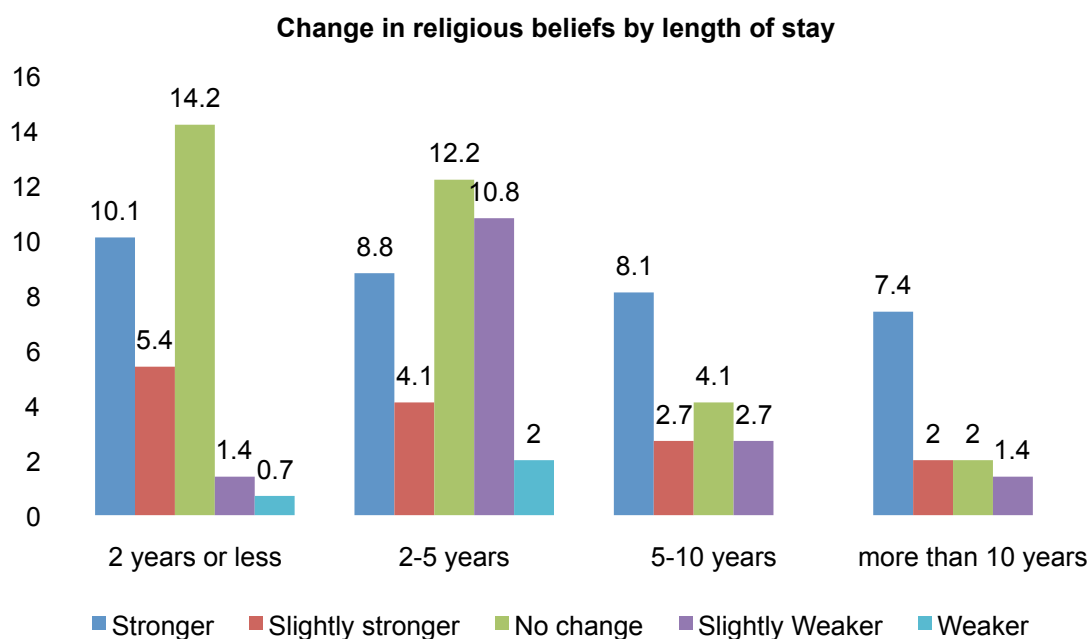


Table IV - 2 Change in religious beliefs by length of stay

2. Observation of Islamic rules

When asked how much they follow Islamic rules in their every day lives, 32.4% of respondents answered that they “very strictly follow”, 42.6% answered that they “strictly follow”, 20.9% answered that they “follow at an average level” and 4.1% of respondents answered “I don’t care”. We can see that the greatest number of respondents who answered that they “strictly followed” Islamic rules.

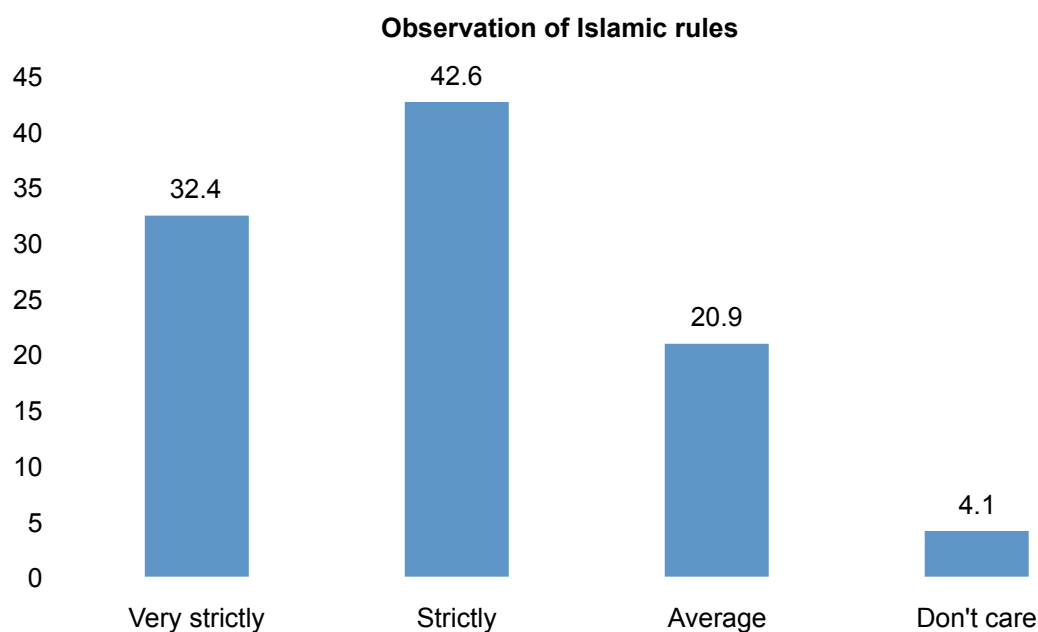


Table IV - 3 Observation of Islamic rules (Q19)

2_1. Observation of Islamic rules by country of origin

Of respondents from Southeast Asia, the greatest percentage (15.5%) answered that they “strictly follow” Islamic rule while the greatest percentage (20.3%) of respondents from Southwest Asia answered that they “very strictly follow” Islamic rules in their every day lives. The remaining respondents answered “strictly follow” or “follow at an average level”. Ansan, one area where surveys were administered, is home to the largest temples from Southeast Asia (Bangladesh and Pakistan) and there is also a place of worship within Hanyang Univeristy (Ansan). According to information given by respondents, some were of the opinion that the environment was much more difficult at the Bangladesh mosque than the Indonesia mosque.

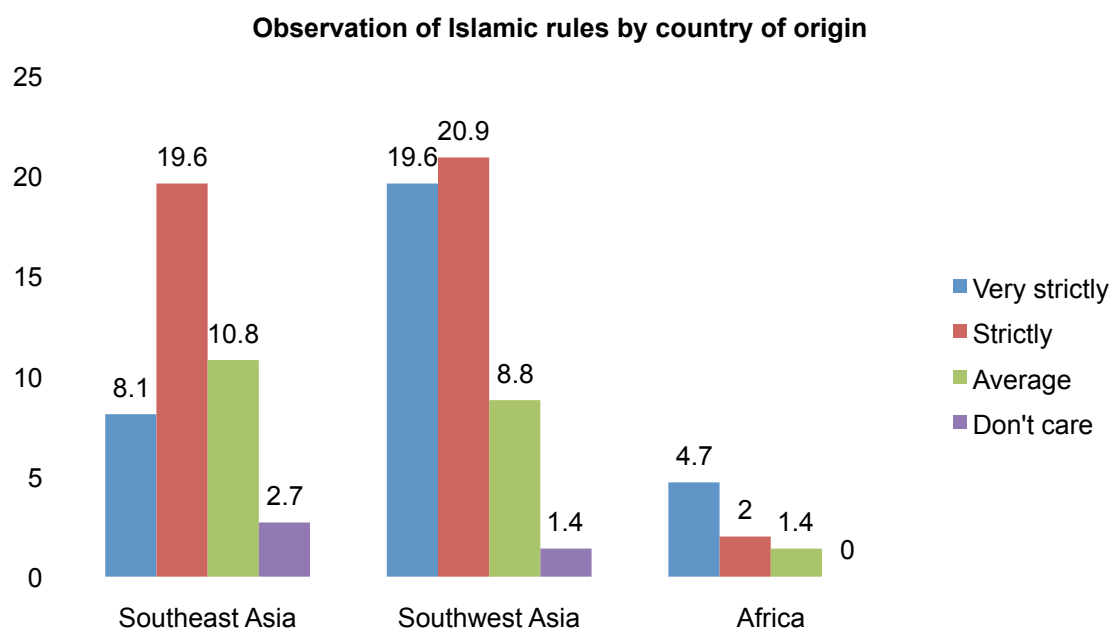


Table IV - 4 Observation of Islamic rules by country of origin

3. Use of newspaper in mother tongue

When asked how often they read a newspaper in their mother tongue, the greatest percentage (35.8%) answered “more than twice a week”, 20.3% answered “not at all”, 18.2% answered “less than once a month”, 13.5% answered “twice a month”, and 11.5% answered “once a week”.

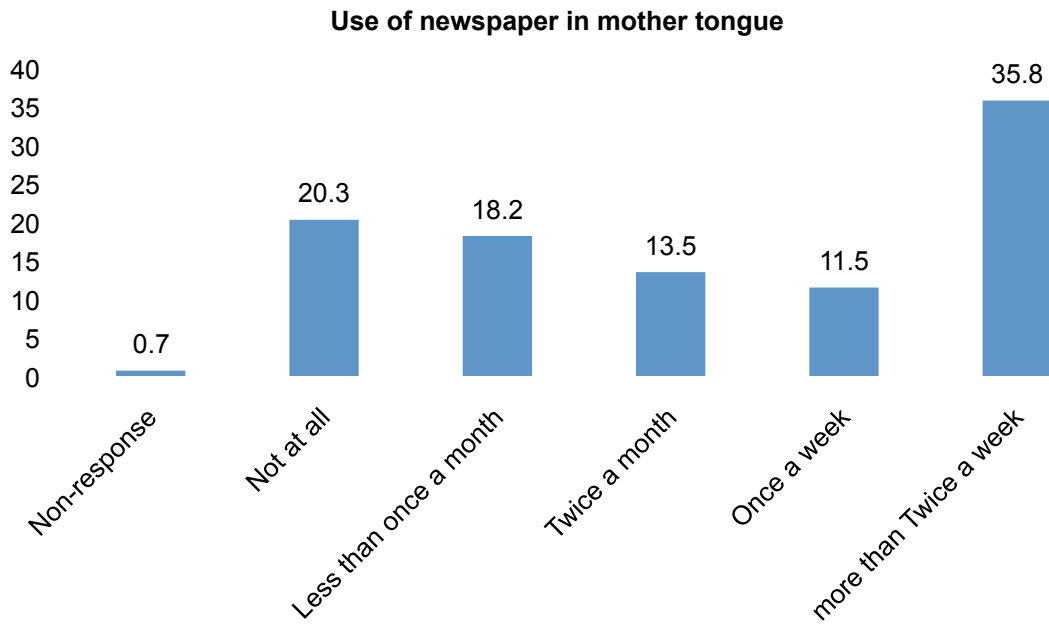


Table IV - 5 Use of newspaper in mother tongue (Q20)

3_1. Use of newspaper in mother tongue by length of stay

The greatest percentage of respondents who had lived in Korea less than two years, those who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, and those who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years all answered “more than twice a week” at 14.9%, 12.2% and 12.2% respectively. On the other hand, of respondents who had lived in Korea for ten or more years, the greatest percentage answered “not at all” (5.4%), which was only slightly more than those who answered “more than twice a week” .

Use of newspaper in mother tongue by length of stay

	Use of newspaper in mother tongue	Total

	Non-response	Not at all	Less than once a month	Twice a month	Once a week	More than Twice a week	
2 years or less	0.7%	6.1%	5.4%	4.1%	0.7%	14.9%	31.8%
2-5 years		6.8%	7.4%	6.1%	5.4%	12.2%	37.8%
5-10 years		2.0%	4.1%	2.7%	4.1%	4.7%	17.6%
10 or more years		5.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	4.1%	12.8%
Total	0.7%	20.3%	18.2%	13.5%	11.5%	35.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 6 Use of newspaper in mother tongue by length of stay

3_2. Use of newspaper in mother tongue by country of origin

Of respondents from Southeast Asia, the greatest percentage (10.1%) answered “less than a once a month” when asked how often they read a newspaper in their mother tongue, while the greatest percentage (24.3%) of respondents from Southwest Asia answered “more than twice a week”. Of respondents from Africa, the greatest percentage (4.7%) answered “more than twice a week”.

Use of newspaper in mother tongue by country of origin

	Use of newspaper in mother tongue						Total
	Non-response	Not at all	Less than once a month	Twice a month	Once a week	More than Twice a week	
Southeast Asia		9.5%	10.1%	7.4%	7.4%	6.8%	41.2%
Southwest Asia	0.7%	9.5%	7.4%	5.4%	3.4%	24.3%	50.7%
Africa		1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	4.7%	8.1%
Total	0.7%	20.3%	18.2%	13.5%	11.5%	35.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 7 Use of newspaper in mother tongue by country of origin

4. Use of Halal market

The greatest percentage of respondents (43.9%) answered that they used the Halal market “once a week”, 35.8% answered “more than twice a week”, 9.5% answered “less than once a month”, 9.5% answered “twice a month” and 1.4% of respondents answered “not at all”.

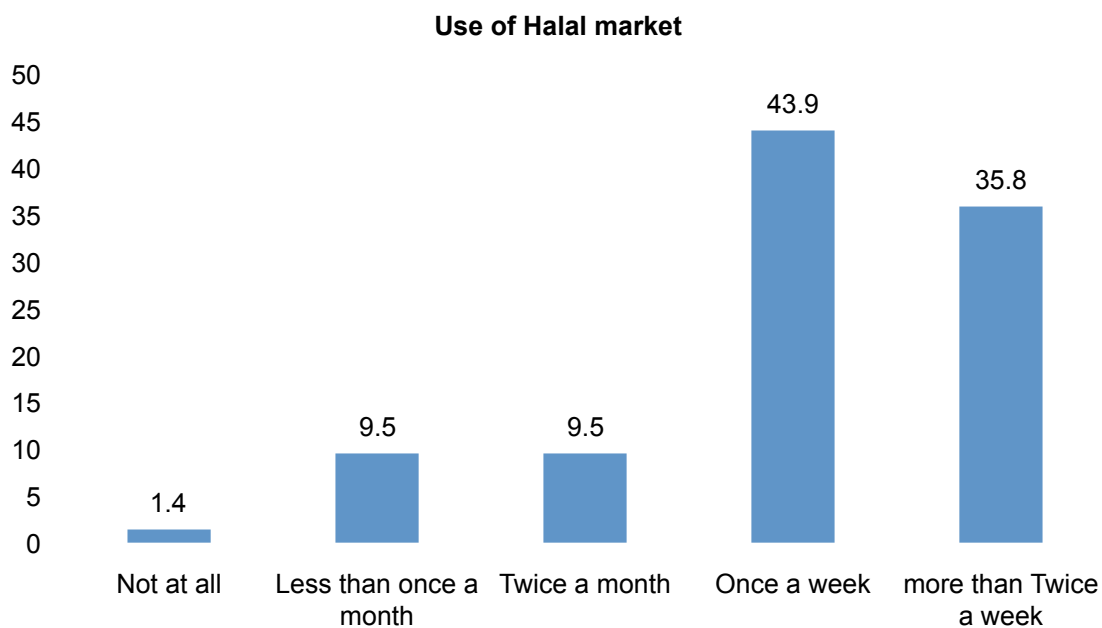


Table IV - 8 Use of Halal market (Q20)

4_1. Use of Halal market by length of stay

Of respondents who had lived in Korea for less than two years, the greatest percentage (13.5%) answered that they used the Halal market “more than twice a week”, of respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest percentage (20.9%) answered “once a week”. Of respondents who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years, the greatest percentage (8.8%) answered “once a week” while of respondents who had lived in Korea more than ten years, the greatest percentage (7.4%) answered that they used the Halal market “more than twice a week”

Use of Halal market by length of stay

	length of stay	Total

	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Not at all	0.7%			0.7%	1.4%
Less than once a month	2.7%	5.4%		1.4%	9.5%
Twice a month	2.7%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	9.5%
Once a week	12.2%	20.9%	8.8%	2.0%	43.9%
more than Twice a week	13.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	35.8%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 9 Use of Halal market by length of stay

4.2. Use of Halal market by country of origin

Of respondents from Southeast Asia, 22.3% answered that they used the Halal market “once a month” while 25% of respondents from Southwest Asia answered that they used the Halal market “more than twice a week”, showing us that respondents from Southwest Asia used the Halal market with more frequency than respondents from Southeast Asia. Of respondents from Africa, the greatest percentage (4.7%) answered that they used the Halal market once a week.

Use of Halal market by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Not at all		1.4%		1.4%
Less than once a month	6.1%	3.4%		9.5%
Twice a month	5.4%	4.1%		9.5%
Once a week	22.3%	16.9%	4.7%	43.9%
more than Twice a week	7.4%	25.0%	3.4%	35.8%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table IV - 10 Use of Halal market by country of origin

5. Use of Halal restaurant

When asked how often they used Halal restaurants, the greatest percentage of respondents (32.4%) answered “more than twice a week”, 23% answered “once a week”, 20.9% answered “less than once a month”, 19.6% answered “twice a month”, and 4.1% answered “not at all”. Respondents who answered “not at all” in regards to their use of Halal restaurants was slightly more than the number of respondents who answered “not at all” in regards to their use of the Halal market.

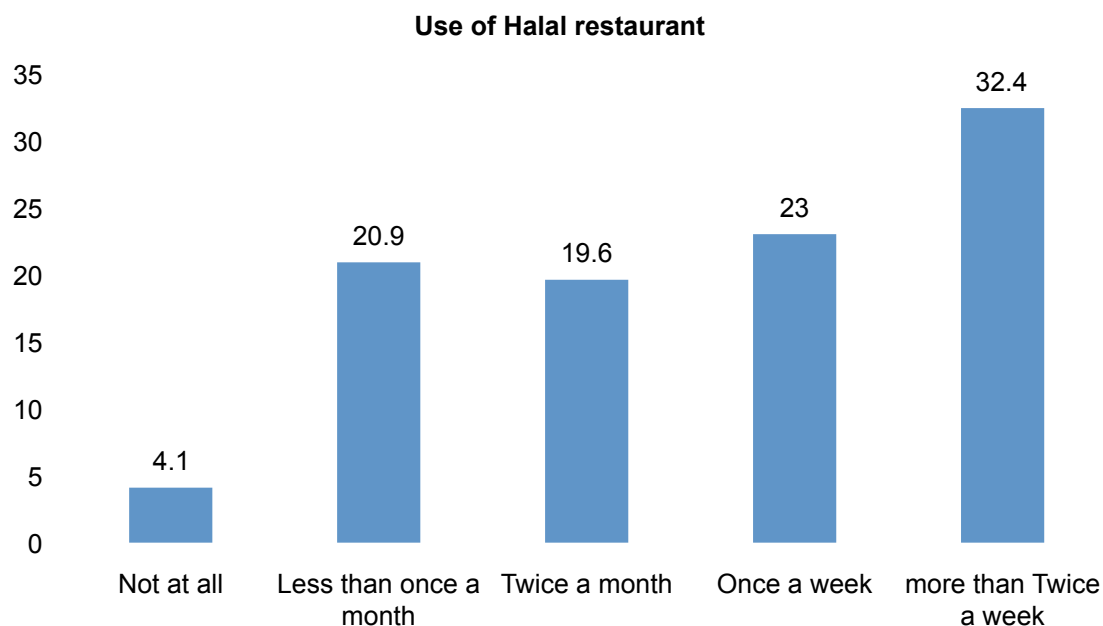


Table IV - 8 Use of Halal restaurant (Q20)

5_1. Use of Halal restaurant by length of stay

Overall, 32.4% of respondents answered that they used Halal restaurants “more than twice a week” .

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Not at all	3.4%	0.7%			4.1%
Less than once a month	5.4%	10.8%	2.0%	2.7%	20.9%
Twice a month	4.1%	8.8%	3.4%	3.4%	19.6%
Once a week	12.2%	8.1%	2.7%		23.0%
more than Twice a week	6.8%	9.5%	9.5%	6.8%	32.4%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 12 Use of Halal restaurant by length of stay

5_2. Use of Halal restaurant by country of origin

Just as respondents from Southeast Asia used the Halal market more frequently than respondents from Southwest Asia, respondents from Southeast Asia also used Halal restaurants more frequently than those from Southwest Asia. There are a wide range of Halal restaurants from different countries within Korea, particularly concentrated in Itaewon and Ansan’s Wongok district. Lamb meat is also popular among Koreans so many Koreans also frequent the restaurants.

Use of Halal restaurant by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Not at all	2.7%	1.4%		4.1%
Less than once a month	10.1%	9.5%	1.4%	20.9%
Twice a month	10.8%	8.8%		19.6%
Once a week	9.5%	10.1%	3.4%	23.0%
more than Twice a week	8.1%	20.9%	3.4%	32.4%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table IV - 13 Use of Halal restaurant by country of origin

6. Worship at mosque or other place of worship

When asked how frequently they worshipped at a mosque or other place of worship, 41.2% of respondents answered "more than twice a week", 34.5% answered "once a week", 12.2% answered "twice a month", 8.1% answered less than once a month, and 4.1% answered "not at all". In the cases where respondents answered that they didn't worship at a mosque or other place of worship, it is possible to assume that respondents had separate prayer times at their office or their homes.



Table IV - 14 Worship at mosque or other place of worship (Q20)

6_1. Worship at mosque or other place of worship by length of stay

Although there were a few respondents who answered that they did not worship at a mosque or other place of worship, it can be ascertained that most worshipped at least once a month at a mosque or other place of worship. There are separate mosques from each country but the mosque in Itaewon is large and is host to worshippers of diverse nationalities. We can look at those who responded that they didn't worship at a mosque as exchange students who have access to worship spaces within their schools or those who did not know the location of the mosque and therefore worshipped within their homes.

Worship at mosque or other place of worship by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	

Not at all	2.7%	1.4%			4.1%
Less than once a month	1.4%	4.7%	1.4%	0.7%	8.1%
Twice a month	2.7%	6.8%	2.0%	0.7%	12.2%
Once a week	8.1%	18.2%	4.1%	4.1%	34.5%
more than Twice a week	16.9%	6.8%	10.1%	7.4%	41.2%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table 5

Table IV - 15 Worship at mosque or other place of worship by length of stay

6_2. Worship at mosque or other place of worship by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis depicting the use of a mosque or other place of worship by respondents' country of origin.

Worship at mosque or other place of worship by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Not at all	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	4.1%
Less than once a month	6.1%	2.0%		8.1%
Twice a month	6.8%	5.4%		12.2%
Once a week	17.6%	12.2%	4.7%	34.5%
more than Twice a week	8.8%	29.7%	2.7%	41.2%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table IV - 16 Worship at mosque or other place of worship by country of origin

7. Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam

When asked about their participation in study groups or lectures related to Islam, 33.8% of respondent answered "not at all", 12.8% answered "less than once a month", 12.2% answered "once a month", 25% answered "once a week", 15.5% answered "more than twice a week", and 0.7% gave no answer.

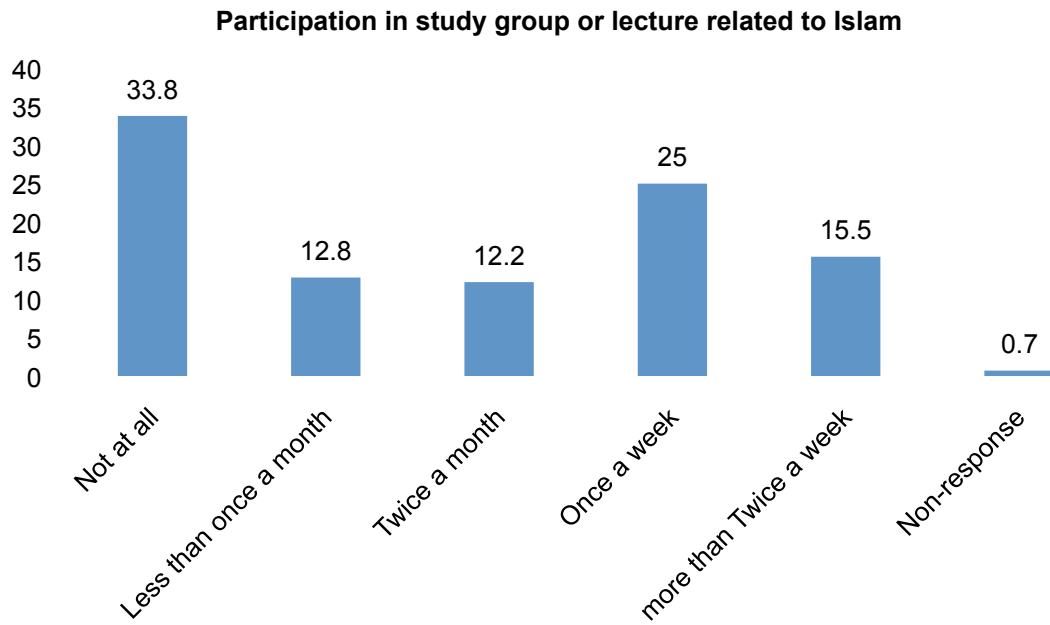


Table IV - 17 Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam (Q20)

7_1. Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by length of stay

Overall, we can see that at 34%, a large percentage of respondents reported that they did not participate in study groups or lectures related to Islam. We can assume that many are unable to participate in such activities because they are workers. Another reason for this could be that rather than participating in separate lectures or study groups, they go to weekly worship services once a week on Fridays, which they do not see as separate study.

Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by length of stay

	length of stay	Total

	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response				0.7%	0.7%
Not at all	11.5%	12.2%	5.4%	4.7%	34.0%
Less than once a month	3.4%	6.8%	1.4%	1.4%	12.7%
Twice a month	4.7%	6.1%	0.7%	0.7%	12.0%
Once a week	6.1%	11.5%	5.4%	2.0%	25.3%
more than Twice a week	6.1%	1.4%	4.7%	3.4%	15.3%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 18 Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by length of stay

7.2. Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by country of origin.

Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Not at all	12.2%	16.2%	5.4%	33.8%
Less than once a month	8.1%	4.7%		12.8%
Twice a month	5.4%	6.8%		12.2%
Once a week	10.8%	12.2%	2.0%	25.0%
more than Twice a week	4.7%	10.1%	0.7%	15.5%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table IV - 19 Participation in study group or lecture related to Islam by country of origin

8. Dawah and Tabligh

When asked how often they participated in Dawah and Tabligh, 37.2% of respondents answered "not at all", 17.6% answered "less than once a month", 10.1% answered "twice a month", 16.9% answered "once a week", 15.5% answered "more than twice a month", and 2.7% of respondents did not answer. There were some respondents who were

not aware of the meaning of Dawah and Tabligh.

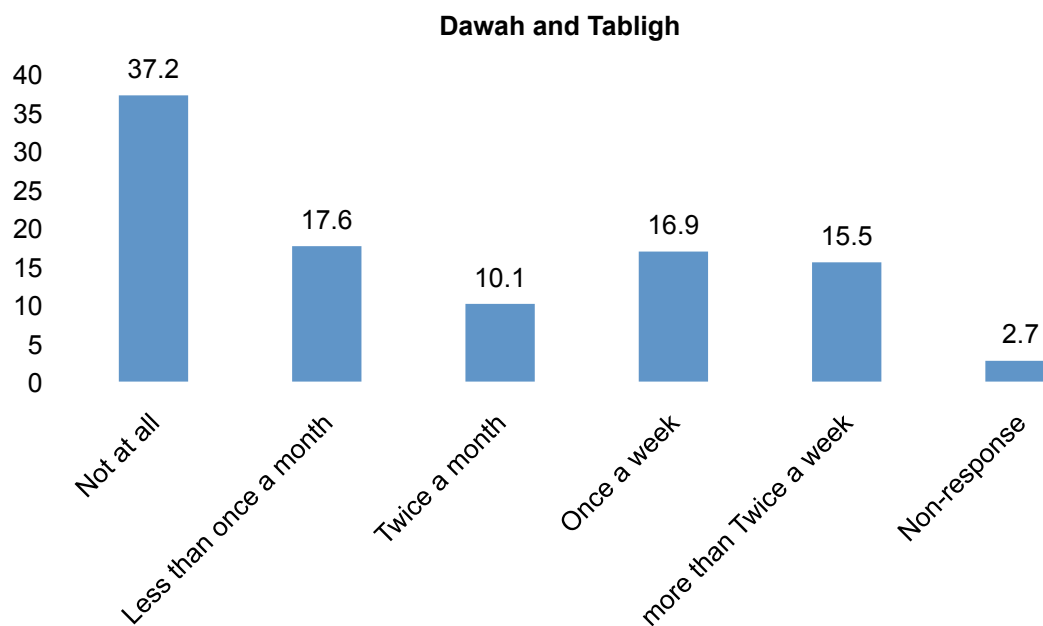


Table IV -20 Dawah and Tabligh (Q20)

8_1. Dawah and Tabligh by length of stay

Dawah and Tabligh by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%	2.7%
Not at all		14.2%	4.7%	3.4%	37.2%
Less than once a		6.8%	4.1%	4.1%	17.6%

		6.8%	2.0%		10.1%
		6.8%	3.4%		16.9%
		2.7%	3.4%	4.7%	15.5%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table IV - 21 Dawah and Tabligh by length of stay

8_2. Dawah and Tabligh by country of origin

Dawah and Tabligh by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%
Not at all	14.9%	16.9%	5.4%	37.2%
Less than once a month	8.1%	8.8%	0.7%	17.6%
Twice a month	5.4%	4.7%		10.1%
Once a week	6.1%	9.5%	1.4%	16.9%
more than Twice a week	5.4%	10.1%		15.5%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table IV - 22 Dawah and Tabligh by country of origin

V. Life in Korea

1. Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking)

When asked about their command of Korean language (listening and speaking skills), 11.5% answered "very good", 32.4% answered "good", 47.3% answered "not good", 47.3%, and 8.8% answered "not at all".

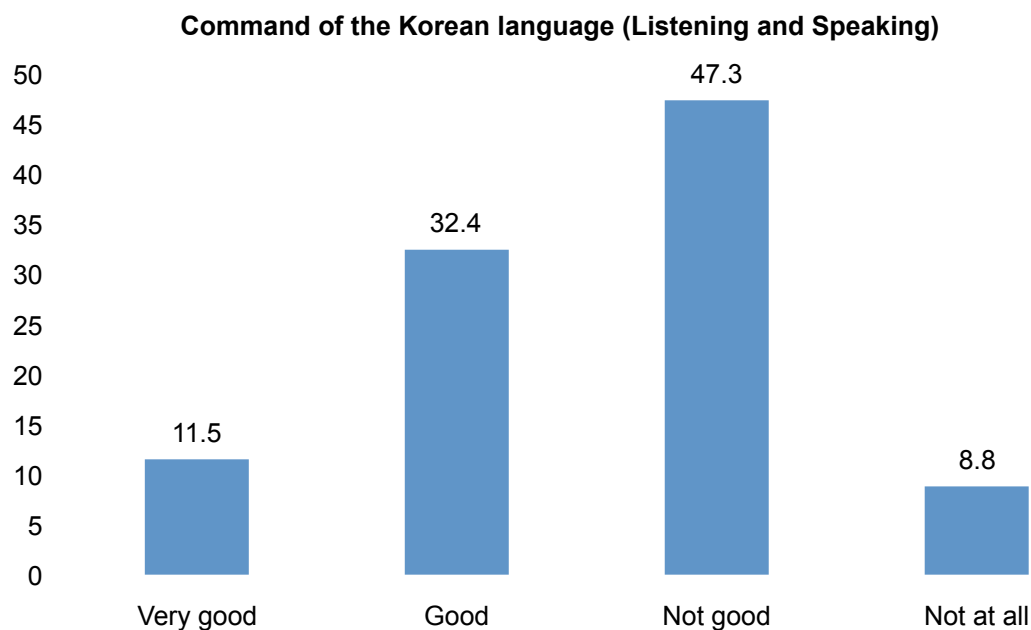


Table V - 1 Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) (Q15)

1_1. Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by length of stay

When analyzing respondents' command of the Korean language by respondents' length of stay, respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years answered that their language skills were "very good" or "good" at a relatively high rate. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for more than ten years, there were no respondents who answered "not at all" in regard to their listening or speaking skills..

Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Very good	1.4%	3.4%	2.0%	4.7%	11.5%
Good	7.4%	11.5%	9.5%	4.1%	32.4%

	15.5%	22.3%	5.4%	4.1%	47.3%
	7.4%	0.7%	0.7%		8.8%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 2 Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by length of stay

1_2. Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by country of origin

If you look at the following chart, you can see that 6.8% of respondents from Southwest Asia answered “not at all”. This could be because the sequence of Urdu or Arab languages is different from that of Korean so we can assume that it’s harder for those from Southwest Asia to learn Korean. Of respondents from Africa, there were many who used Arabic so a similar result can be seen.

Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Very good	4.1%	7.4%		11.5%
Good	12.2%	18.2%	2.0%	32.4%
Not good	25.0%	18.2%	4.1%	47.3%
Not at all		6.8%	2.0%	8.8%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 3 Command of the Korean language (Listening and Speaking) by country of origin

2. Command of the Korean language (Reading)

When asked about their command of the Korean language in reading, 4.1% of respondents answered “very good”, 38.5% answered “good”, 42.6% answered “not good” and 14.9% answered “not at all”. Comparing this to responses for speaking and listening skills of Korean, the number of respondents who answered “good” was slightly more, but on the other hand, there were almost two times more respondents who answered “not at all”, compared with speaking and listening skills.

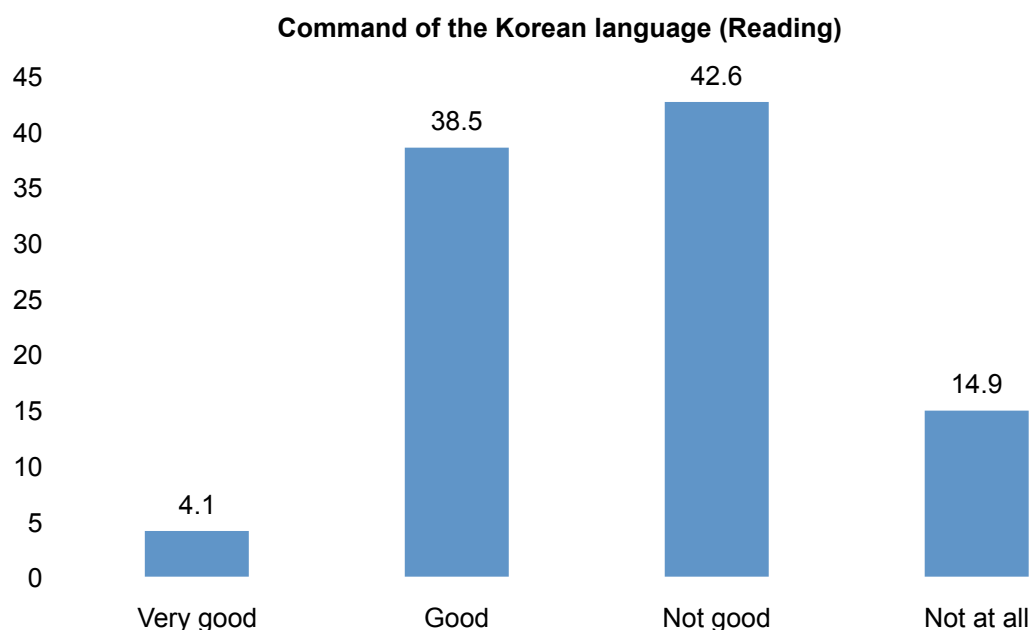


Table V - 4 Command of the Korean language (Reading) (Q15)

2_1. Command of the Korean language (Reading) by length of stay

Across the board, we can see that reading skills were lower than speaking and listening skills and in the case of respondents who had lived in Korea for ten or more years, 2.7% answered “not at all” in regards to their reading skills.

Command of the Korean language (Reading) by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Very good		1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	4.1%
Good	11.5%	15.5%	7.4%	4.1%	38.5%
Not good	11.5%	18.9%	7.4%	4.7%	42.6%
Not at all	8.8%	2.0%	1.4%	2.7%	14.9%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 5 Command of the Korean language (Reading) by length of stay

2_2. Command of the Korean language (Reading) by country of origin

Just as in the case of speaking and listening skills, the number of respondents from Southwest Asia who answered “not at all” was relatively greater than respondents from other regions and in the case of respondents from Africa, the greatest percentage (3.4%) answered “not at all” in regards to their reading skills.

Command of the Korean language (Reading) by country of origin

	Area	Total

	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Very good	1.4%	2.0%	0.7%	4.1%
Good	18.2%	18.2%	2.0%	38.5%
Not good	19.6%	20.9%	2.0%	42.6%
Not at all	2.0%	9.5%	3.4%	14.9%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 6 Command of the Korean language (Reading) by country of origin

3. Command of the Korean language (Writing)

When asked about their command of the Korean language in writing, 2.7% of respondents answered "very good", 29.1% answered "good", 50% answered "not good" and 18.2% answered "not at all". In the case of writing, more than speaking and listening or reading, had the greatest number of respondents who answered "not at all".

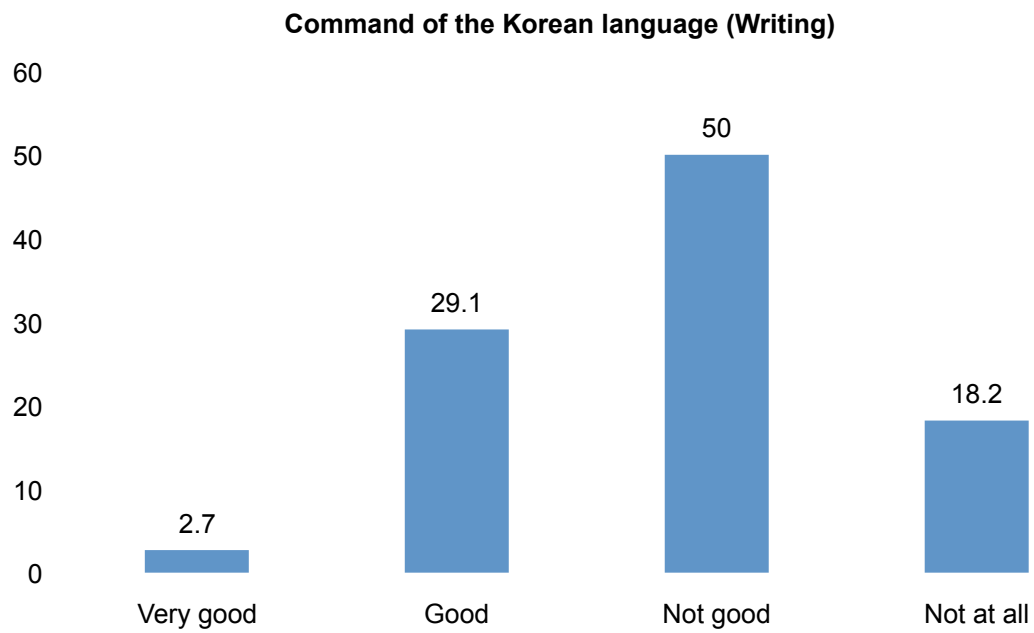


Table V - 7 Command of the Korean language (Writing) (Q15)

3_1. Command of the Korean language (Writing) by length of stay

Of respondents who had lived in Korea for either less than two years or between 2-5 years, there were no cases of respondents answering “very good” in regards to their Korean writing ability.

Command of the Korean language (Writing) by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Very good			1.4%	1.4%	2.7%
Good	8.8%	11.5%	5.4%	3.4%	29.1%

	12.8%	23.6%	8.8%	4.7%	50%
	10.1%	2.7%	2.0%	3.4%	18.2%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 8 Command of the Korean language (Writing) by length of stay

3_2. Command of the Korean language (Writing) by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of the command of Korean language writing by respondents' country of origin.

Command of the Korean language (Writing) by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Very good	0.7%	2.0%		2.7%
Good	13.5%	14.2%	1.4%	29.1%
Not good	25.0%	21.6%	3.4%	50.0%
Not at all	2.0%	12.8%	3.4%	18.2%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 9 Command of the Korean language (Writing) by country of origin

4. Number of Korean friends

When asked how many Korean friends they had, 10.8% answered that they had no Korean friends, 6.1% answered that they had one Korean friend, 26.4% answered that they had between 2-4 Korean friends, 15.5% answered that they had between 4-5 Korean friends, 14.9% answered that they had between 6-9 Korean friends, and 26.4% answered that they had more than ten Korean friends.

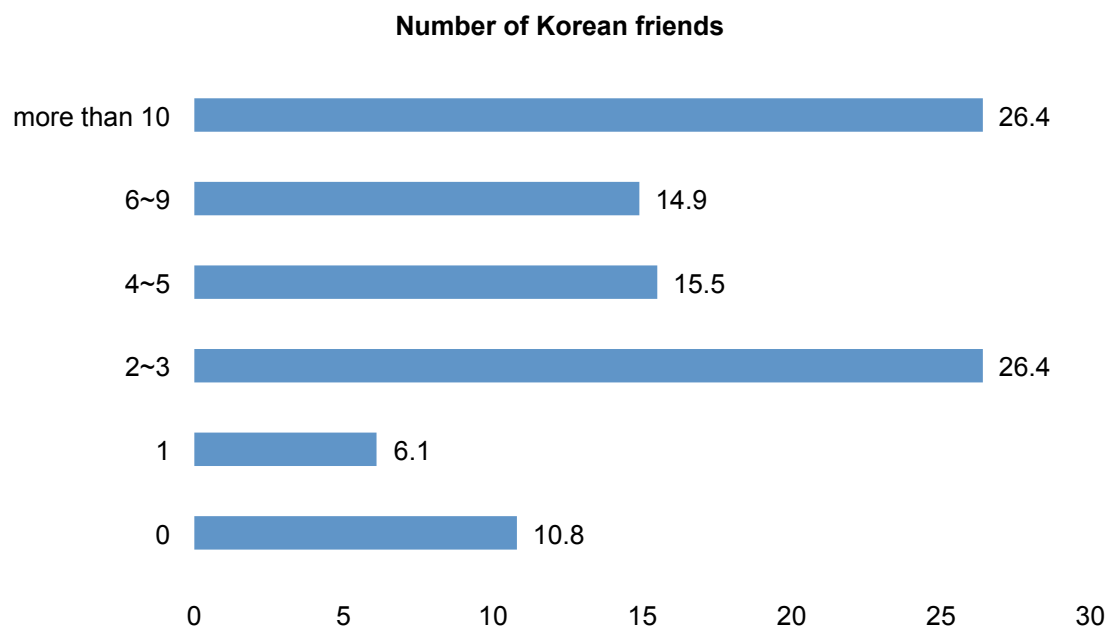


Table V - 10 Number of Korean friends (Q16)

4_1. Number of Korean friends by length of stay

We can see that as the length of the respondent's stay in Korea increased, cases of respondents answering that they had no Korean friends decreased. Of respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest percentage (14.2%) answered that they had between 2-3 Korean friends. For respondents who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years or respondents who had lived in Korea for more than ten years, the greatest percentage of respondents (7.4% and 4.1% respectively) answered that they had ten or more Korean friends.

Number of Korean friends by length of stay					
	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	

0	4.1%	3.4%	0.7%	2.7%	10.8%
1	2.7%	3.4%			6.1%
2~3	6.1%	14.2%	5.4%	0.7%	26.4%
4~5	7.4%	4.1%	0.7%	3.4%	15.5%
6~9	6.1%	3.4%	3.4%	2.0%	14.9%
More than 10	5.4%	9.5%	7.4%	4.1%	26.4%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 11 Number of Korean friends by length of stay

4_2. Number of Korean friends by country of origin

Of respondents from Southeast Asia, the greatest percentage (12.8%) answered that they had between 2-3 Korean friends. Of respondents from Southwest Asia, the greatest percentage (15.5%) answered that they had more than ten Korean friends. We can assume that this result is due to the fact that among respondents from Southeast Asia, because Indonesians often live with other Indonesians and have formed a strong community amongst themselves.

Number of Korean friends by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
0	6.8%	4.1%		10.8%
1	2.7%	2.7%	0.7%	6.1%
2~3	12.8%	10.8%	2.7%	26.4%
4~5	3.4%	10.1%	2.0%	15.5%
6~9	6.8%	7.4%	0.7%	14.9%
More than 10	8.8%	15.5%	2.0%	26.4%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 12 Number of Korean friends by country of origin

5. Number of friends from home country

When asked how many friends they had from their own country, 1.4% of respondents answered they had no friends from their own country, 0.7% answered that they had one friend from their own country, 8.1% answered between 2-3 friends, 14.9% answered between 4-5 friends, 10.8% answered between 6-9 friends, and 64.2% answered that they had more than ten friends from their own country. We can see that the number of respondents who answered that they had more than ten friends from their own country was greater than the number of respondents who answered that they had ten or more Korean friends.

Number of friends from home country

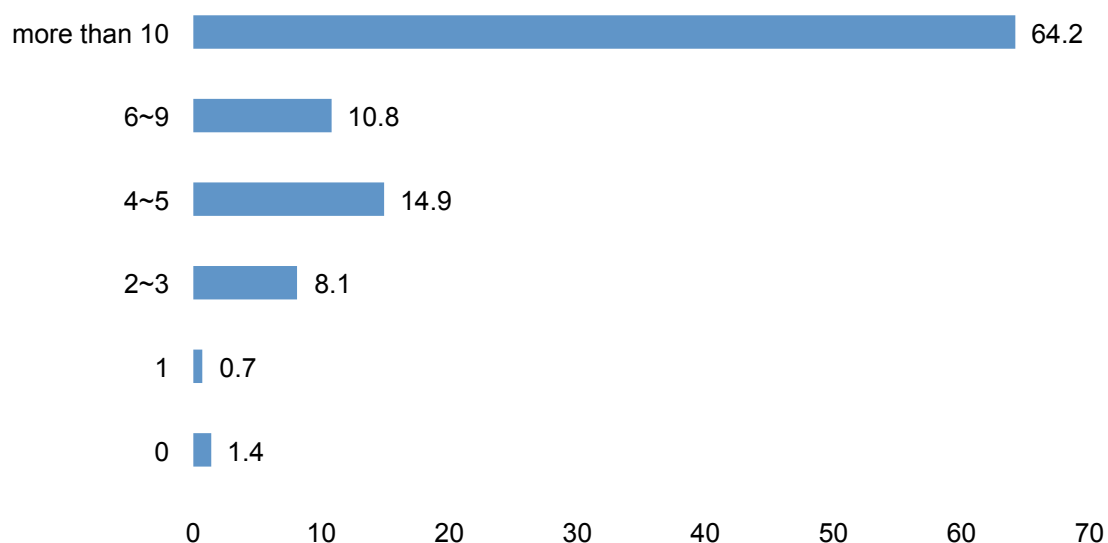


Table V - 13 Number of friends from home country (Q16)

5_1. Number of friends from home country by length of stay

We can see that in the case of friends from their own country, as the length of the respondent's stay in Korea increased, the number of friends from their own country actually decreased. We can assume that this is because the longer they stay in Korea, more of their friends from their own country return to their country or due to a change in occupation.

Number of friends from home country by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
0	0.7%	0.7%			1.4%
1	0.7%				0.7%

	4.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	8.1%
	5.4%	5.4%	2.0%	2.0%	14.9%
	0.7%	4.7%	3.4%	2.0%	10.8%
	19.6%	25%	11.5%	8.1%	64.2%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 14 Number of friends from home country by length of stay

5_2. Number of friends from home country by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of the number of friends from their home country by respondents' country of origin.

Number of friends from home country by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
0	1.4%			1.4%
1	0.7%			0.7%
2~3	3.4%	4.7%		8.1%
4~5	6.8%	6.1%	2.0%	14.9%
6~9	1.4%	7.4%	2.0%	10.8%
more than 10	27.7%	32.4%	4.1%	64.2%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 15 Number of friends from home country by country of origin

6. Number of Muslim friends

When asked how many Muslim friends they had, 0.7% of respondents answered they had no Muslim friends, 1.3% answered that they had one Muslim friend, 8.8% answered between 2-3 friends, 8.8% answered between 4-5 friends, 11.5% answered between 6-9 friends, and 68.9% answered that they had more than ten Muslim friends. We can see that more than half of respondents answered that they had ten or more Muslim friends.

Number of Muslim friends

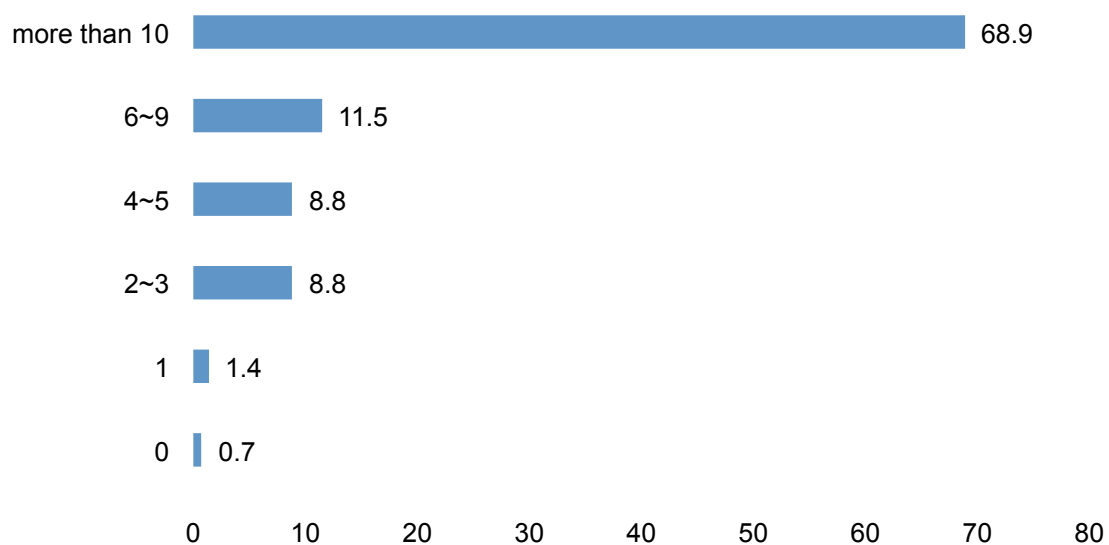


Table V - 16 Number of Muslim friends (Q16)

6_1. Number of Muslim friends by length of stay

The results for the number of Muslim friends and the results for the number of friends from their own country were pretty similar.

Number of Muslim friends by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
0		0.7%			0.7%
1	0.7%	0.7%			1.4%
2~3	4.7%	3.4%		0.7%	8.8%
4~5	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%	1.4%	8.8%

	2.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	11.5%
	20.9%	26.4%	13.5%	8.1%	68.9%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 17 Number of Muslim friends by length of stay

6_2. Number of Muslim friends by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of the number of respondent's Muslim friends by the respondent's country of origin.

Number of Muslim friends by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
0	0.7%			0.7%
1	0.7%	0.7%		1.4%
2~3	4.1%	4.7%		8.8%
4~5	4.7%	4.1%		8.8%
6~9	2.0%	6.8%	2.7%	11.5%
more than 10	29.1%	34.5%	5.4%	68.9%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 18 Number of Muslim friends by country of origin

7. Level of work satisfaction

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their work in Korea, 54.1% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 20.9% answered "very satisfied", 16.2% answered "fairly unsatisfied", 6% did not answer, and 2.7% answered "very unsatisfied". If we consider respondents who answered either "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" we can see that over 70% of respondents were satisfied with their work.

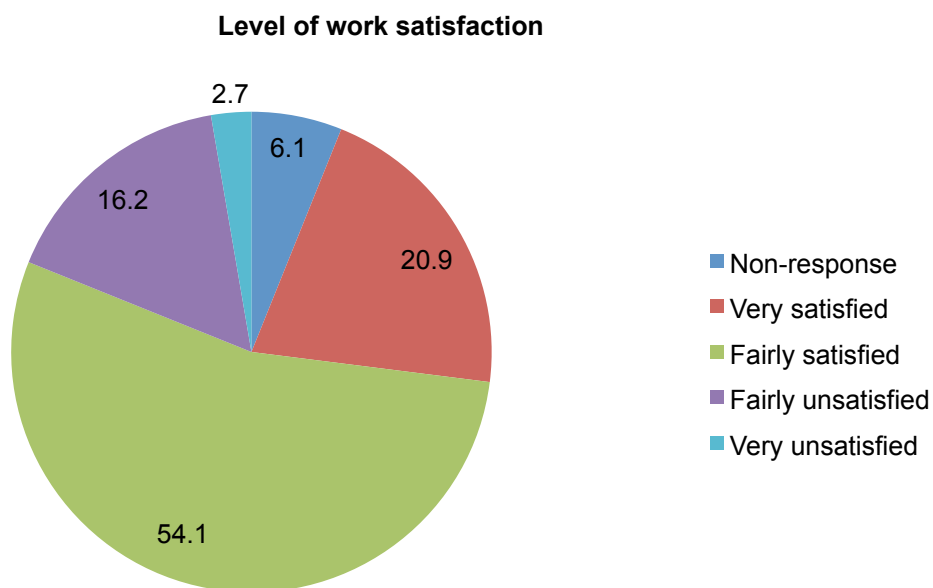


Table V - 19 Level of work satisfaction (Q17)

7_1. Level of work satisfaction by length of stay

The majority of respondents answered that they were satisfied with their work in Korea. Of responders who answered that they were "very unsatisfied", the greatest number were those who had been living in Korea for two or less years. We can assume that this is due to the fact that these respondents had not yet had enough time to adapt to life in Korea.

Level of work satisfaction by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response	5.4%		0.7%		6.1%
Very satisfied	2.7%	8.8%	4.7%	4.7%	20.9%

	17.6%	20.3%	9.5%	6.8%	54.1%
	4.1%	8.8%	2.0%	1.4%	16.2%
	2.0%		0.7%		2.7%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 20 Level of work satisfaction by length of stay

7_2. Level of work satisfaction by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of work satisfaction by their country of origin. In the case of respondents from both Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, the greatest percentage of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied" with their work. Of respondents from Africa, there were no respondents who answered that they were "very unsatisfied" with their work.

Level of work satisfaction by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		4.1%	2.0%	6.1%
Very satisfied	8.1%	10.8%	2.0%	20.9%
Fairly Satisfied	23.6%	27.7%	2.7%	54.1%
Fairly unsatisfied	8.1%	6.8%	1.4%	16.2%
Very unsatisfied	1.4%	1.4%		2.7%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 21 Level of work satisfaction by country of origin

8. Level of satisfaction with housing

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their housing in Korea, 46.6% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 25% answered "fairly unsatisfied", 23.6% answered "very satisfied", 4.1% answered "very unsatisfied", and 0.7% did not answer. We can see that the number of respondents who were unsatisfied with their housing was greater than the number of respondents who were unsatisfied with their work. We can assume that this is due to the unfavorable conditions of the Korean real estate market compared to their experiences in their home countries.

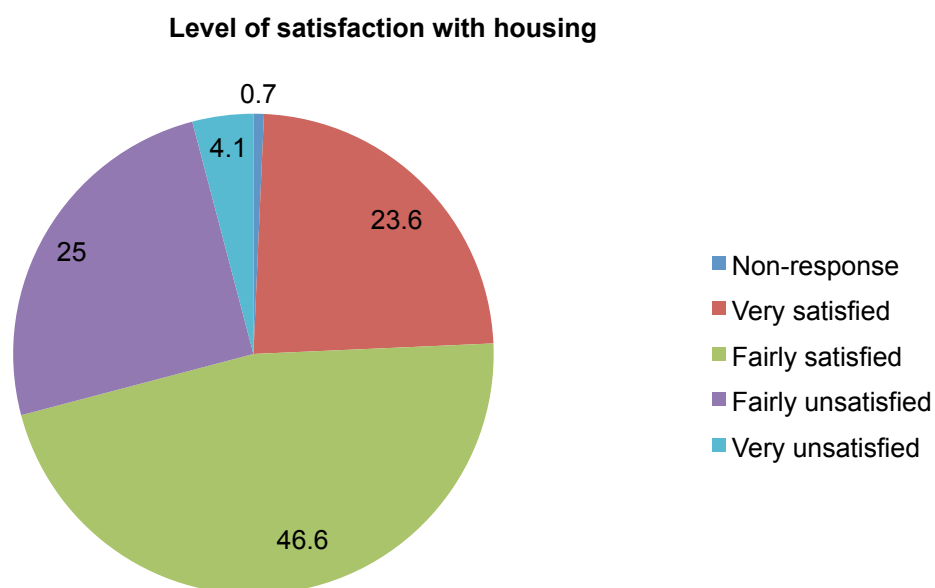


Table V - 22 Level of satisfaction with housing

8_1. Level of satisfaction with housing by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their housing and their length of stay. In the case of those who responded "very satisfied", the greatest percentage came from those who had lived in Korea for two or less years. We can assume that the reason for this outcome was because of respondents who had lived in Korea for two or less years, there were many who were in Korea for apprenticeship/internships or as exchange students, whereby housing was pre-arranged for them - with the majority living in dormitories which have relatively less expensive monthly rental prices.

Level of satisfaction with housing by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response			0.7%		0.7%

	10.1%	5.4%	4.7%	3.4%	23.6%
	13/5%	18.9%	7.4%	6.8%	46.6%
	5.4%	13.5%	3.4%	2.7%	25%
	2.7%		1.4%		4.1%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 23 Level of satisfaction with housing by length of stay

8_2. Level of satisfaction with housing by country of origin

We can see that respondents from Southeast Asia answered "very satisfied" with their housing at a much lower rate than respondents from Southwest Asia.

Level of satisfaction with housing by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	4.7%	15.5%	3.4%	23.6%
Fairly Satisfied	21.6%	21.6%	3.4%	46.6%
Fairly unsatisfied	12.8%	10.8%	1.4%	25.0%
Very unsatisfied	2.0%	2.0%		4.1%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 24 Level of satisfaction with housing by country of origin

9. Level of satisfaction with family

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their family life in Korea, 37.8% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 32.4% answered "very satisfied", 16.7% answered "fairly unsatisfied", and 6.1% answered "very unsatisfied". Another 6.1% did not answer, with many of those refraining to answer because their families were not in Korea.

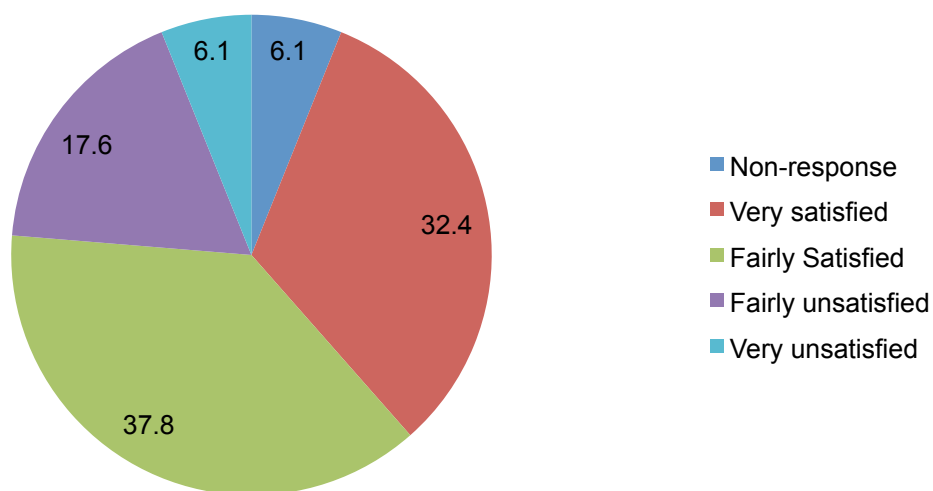
Level of satisfaction with family

Table V - 25 Level of satisfaction with family (Q17)

10. Level of satisfaction with medical care

When asked about their level of satisfaction with medical care in Korea, 44.6% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 27% answered "fairly unsatisfied", 19.6% answered "very satisfied", and 5.4% answered "very unsatisfied". While the cost of medical care in Korea is relatively inexpensive compared to the quality, foreigners receive relatively fewer medical treatments and the medical treatment environment is quite different which can be difficult for foreigners.

Level of satisfaction with medical care

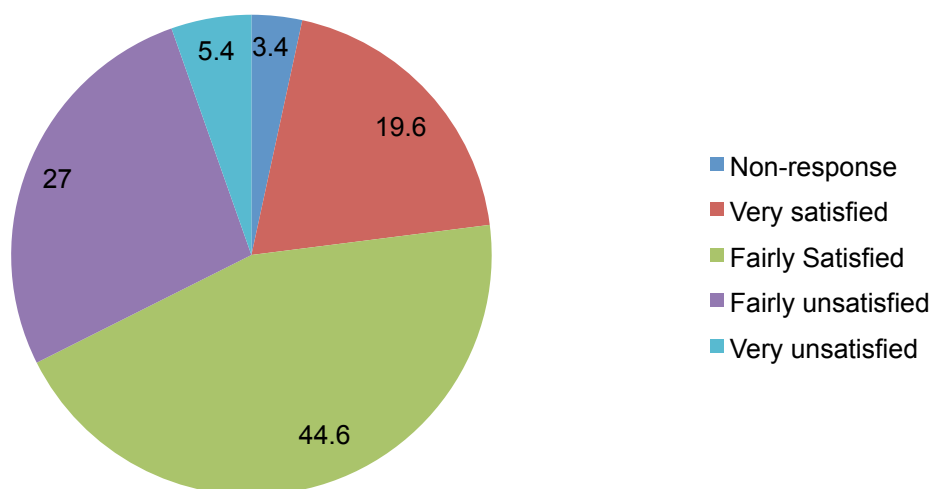


Table V - 26 Level of satisfaction with medical care (Q17)

10_1. Level of satisfaction with medical care by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with medical care in Korea by their length of stay. We can see that as the length of stay in Korea increases, the level of dissatisfaction with the medical care decreases.

Level of satisfaction with medical care by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response	2.0%		1.4%		3.4%
Very satisfied	4.7%	7.4%	3.4%	4.1%	19.6%
Fairly Satisfied	14.2%	15.5%	7.4%	7.4%	44.6%
Fairly	8.8%	11.5%	5.4%	1.4%	27%

	2.0%	3.4%			5.4%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 27 Level of satisfaction with medical care by length of stay

10_2. Level of satisfaction with medical care by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with medical care in Korea by their country of origin. The largest percentage of respondents from both Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia answered that they were "fairly satisfied" at 19.6% and 20.9% respectively. The largest percentage of respondents from Africa also answered "fairly satisfied" at 4.1%.

Level of satisfaction with medical care by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		2.7%	0.7%	3.4%
Very satisfied	10.8%	8.1%	0.7%	19.6%
Fairly Satisfied	19.6%	20.9%	4.1%	44.6%
Fairly unsatisfied	9.5%	15.5%	2.0%	27.0%
Very unsatisfied	1.4%	3.4%	0.7%	5.4%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 168 Level of satisfaction with medical care by country of origin

11. Level of satisfaction with financial condition

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their financial condition, 41.2% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 39.2% answered "fairly unsatisfied", 16.2% answered "very satisfied", and 2.7% answered "very unsatisfied". The number of respondents who answered that they were "fairly unsatisfied" was comparatively higher than other categories, which we can assume is due to the fact that for many respondents one main reason for coming to Korea was for work, with many wanting to work in Korea due to unsatisfactory financial conditions in their home countries.

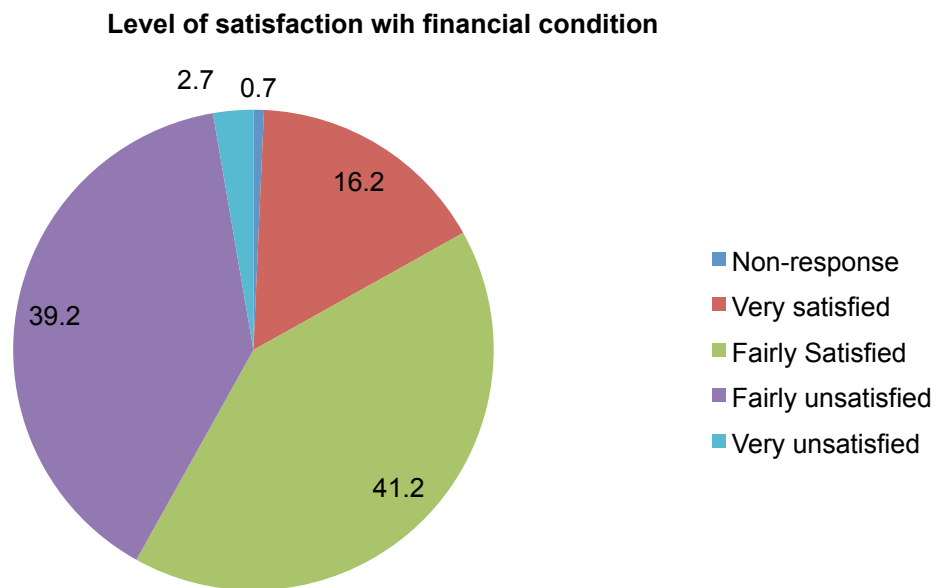


Table V - 179 Level of satisfaction wih financial condition (Q17)

11_1. Level of satisfaction wih financial condition by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their financial condition by their length of stay. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for two or less years, 13.5% answered that they were "fairly satisfied", while for respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, "fairly satisfied" and "fairly unsatisfied" both garnered 16.2% of responses. We can see that across each length of stay category the proportion of respondents who answered satisfied versus those who answered unsatisfied were similar.

Level of satisfaction wih financial condition by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response			0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	5.4%	4.7%	3.4%	2.7%	16.2%

	13.5%	16.2%	6.8%	4.7%	41.2%
	11.5%	16.2%	6.1%	5.4%	39.2%
	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%		2.7%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 30 Level of satisfaction with financial condition by length of stay

11_2. Level of satisfaction with financial condition by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their financial condition by their country of origin. Just as in the chart above, we can see that across each length of stay category the proportion of respondents who answered satisfied versus those who answered unsatisfied were similar.

Level of satisfaction with financial condition by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	8.1%	6.1%	2.0%	16.2%
Fairly Satisfied	16.9%	20.9%	3.4%	41.2%
Fairly unsatisfied	16.2%	20.3%	2.7%	39.2%
Very unsatisfied		2.7%		2.7%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 31 Level of satisfaction with financial condition by country of origin

12. Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their relationship with Koreans, 54.1% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 23% answered "fairly unsatisfied", 16.9% answered "very satisfied", and 4.1% answered "very unsatisfied".

Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans

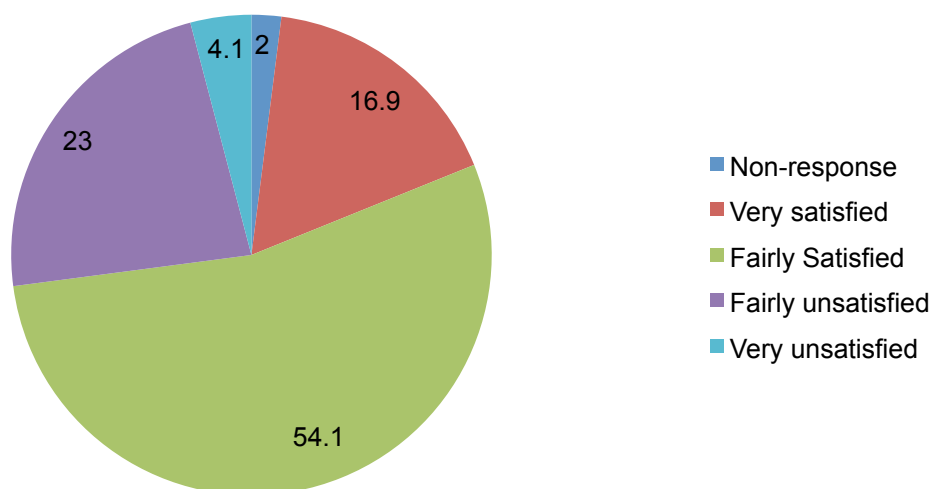


Table V - 32 Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans (Q17)

12_1. Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their relationship with Koreans by their length of stay. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for more than five years, there were almost none who answered that they were "very unsatisfied" with their relationship with Koreans.

Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%		2.0%

	5.4%	6.1%	2.7%	2.7%	16.9%
	15.5%	18.9%	10.8%	8.8%	54.1%
	8.1%	10.1%	3.4%	1.4%	23%
	2.0%	2.0%			4.1%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 33 Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by length of stay

12.2. Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their relationship with Koreans by their country of origin.

Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		1.4%	0.7%	2.0%
Very satisfied	6.8%	8.1%	2.0%	16.9%
Fairly Satisfied	20.9%	29.1%	4.1%	54.1%
Fairly unsatisfied	13.5%	9.5%		23.0%
Very unsatisfied		2.7%	1.4%	4.1%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 34 Level of satisfaction with relationships with Koreans by country of origin

13. Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their relationship with people from their home country, 52.7% of respondents answered that they were "fairly satisfied", 37.8% answered "very satisfied", 6.8% answered "fairly unsatisfied", and 2% answered "very unsatisfied". Compared to other questions regarding levels of satisfaction, the respondents generally all answered that they were satisfied with their relationships with other people from their home country.

Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country

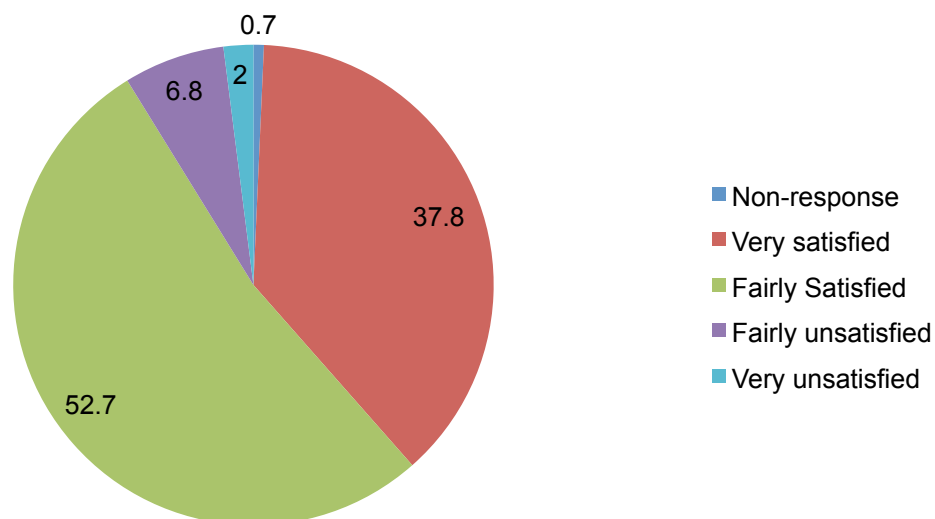


Table V - 35 Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country (Q17)

13_1. Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their relationship with people from their home country by their length of stay. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for two years or less and respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, the greatest percentage answered that they were "fairly satisfied" at 17.6% and 19.6% respectively. Of respondents who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years, respondents answered that they were "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" at an equally high percentage, both 7.4%. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for moer than ten years, the greatest percentage (8.1%) also answered that they were "fairly satisfied" .

Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response			0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	12.8%	14.9%	7.4%	2.7%	37.8%
Fairly Satisfied	17.6%	19.6%	7.4%	8.1%	52.7%
Fairly unsatisfied	0.7%	3.4%	1.4%	1.4%	6.8%
Very unsatisfied	0.7%		0.7%	0.7%	2.0%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 36 Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country by length of stay

13_2. Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with their relationship with people from their home country by country of origin. Within Korea, the largest communities are those of the Indonesian Muslim community and the Pakistan Muslim community.

Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home country by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	17.6%	16.2%	4.1%	37.8%
Fairly Satisfied	22.3%	27.0%	3.4%	52.7%
Fairly unsatisfied	1.4%	5.4%		6.8%
Very unsatisfied		1.4%	0.7%	2.0%

**Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home
country by country of origin**

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	17.6%	16.2%	4.1%	37.8%
Fairly Satisfied	22.3%	27.0%	3.4%	52.7%
Fairly unsatisfied	1.4%	5.4%		6.8%
Very unsatisfied		1.4%	0.7%	2.0%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

**Table V - 37 Level of satisfaction with relationships with people from home
country by country of origin**

14. Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims

When asked about their level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims, 48.6% answered that they were “very satisfied”, 45.3% answered that they were “fairly satisfied”, 3.4% answered that they were “fairly unsatisfied”, and 2% answered that they were “very unsatisfied”. The majority answered that they were satisfied with their relationship with other Muslims and we can assume that this is related to the fact that when asked about their friends, many answered that they had more than ten Muslim friends.

Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims

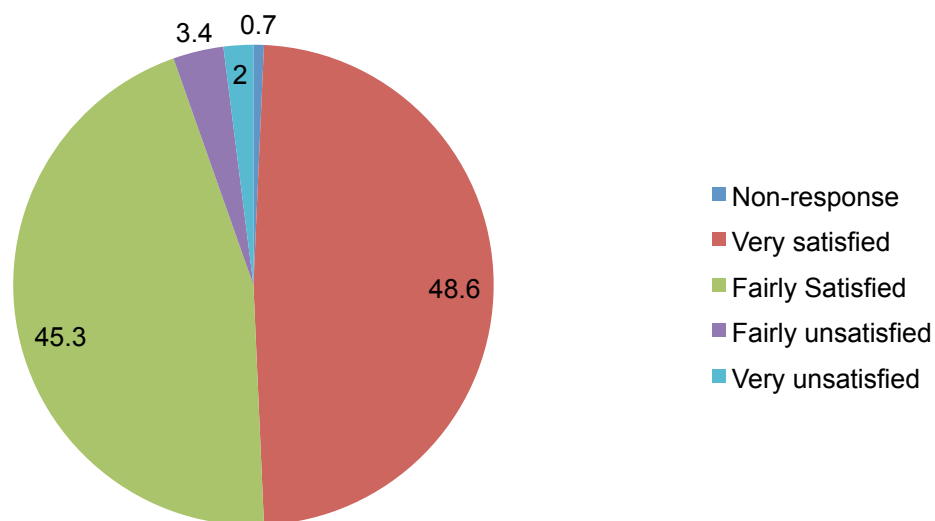


Table V - 38 Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims (Q17)

14_1. Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction of their relationship with other Muslims by their length of stay.

Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response			0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	16.2%	20.3%	8.1%	4.1%	48.6%

	14.9%	14.9%	8.1%	7.4%	45.3%
		2.7%		0.7%	3.4%
	0.7%		0.7%	0.7%	2.0%
	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 39 Level of satisfaction with their relationships with other Muslims by length of stay

14.2. Level of satisfaction with their with other Muslims by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' level of satisfaction with other Muslims by their country of origin.

Level of satisfaction with their with other Muslims by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response		0.7%		0.7%
Very satisfied	23.6%	22.3%	2.7%	48.6%
Fairly Satisfied	16.9%	24.3%	4.1%	45.3%
Fairly unsatisfied	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	3.4%
Very unsatisfied		1.4%	0.7%	2.0%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 40 Level of satisfaction with their with other Muslims by country of origin

15. Current concerns

When asked about their current concerns, the greatest percentage of respondents (13.1%) answered "difficulty in language" with the second greatest concern being "families in their home country" at 9.2%. Aside from these concerns, we can see similar rates of concern for education for their children, concerns for health of themselves or their family, concerns for the economy in their home country, and homesickness or similar problems.

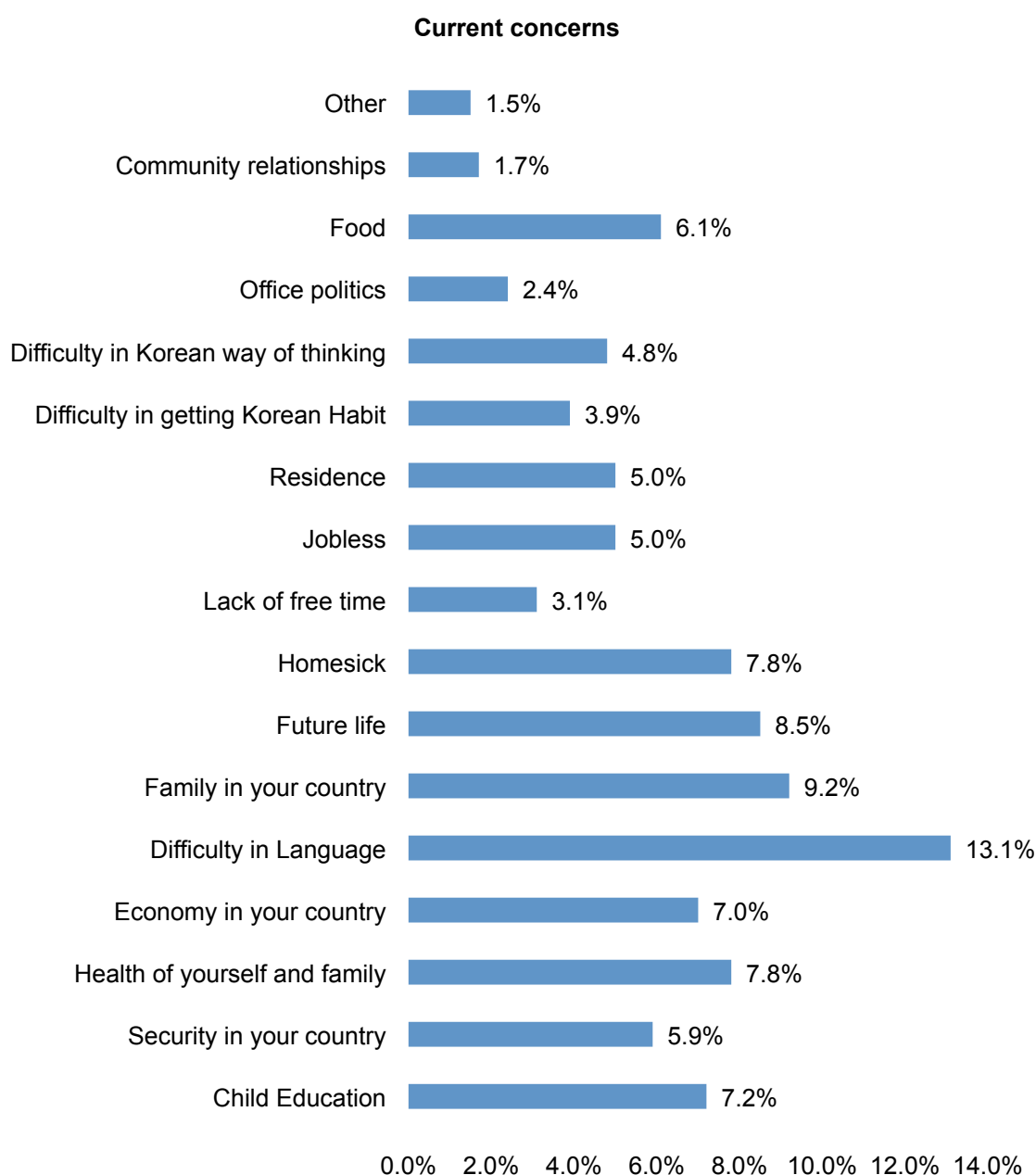


Table V - 41 Current concerns (Q21)

15_1. Current concerns by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' current concerns by their length of stay. Of respondents who had lived in Korea for less than two years, common answers were "difficulties in language", "families in their home country", and "food". Respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years gave similar answers, however within this category, we can also see an increase in concerns about children's education.

Current concerns by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
^a Child Education	3.4%	12.9%	4.1%	6.1%	26.5%
Security in your country	9.5%	8.2%	2.7%	1.4%	21.8%
Health of yourself and family	4.8%	16.3%	3.4%	4.1%	28.6%
Economy in your country	8.8%	10.2%	4.8%	2.0%	25.9%
Difficulty in Language	20.4%	17.7%	8.2%	2.0%	48.3%
Family in your country	13.6%	12.9%	4.1%	3.4%	34.0%
Future life	6.8%	17.0%	4.1%	3.4%	31.3%
Homesick	5.4%	19.0%	2.7%	1.4%	28.6%
Lack of free time	2.7%	4.8%	2.7%	1.4%	11.6%
Jobless	3.4%	9.5%	3.4%	2.0%	18.4%
Residence	2.0%	10.9%	3.4%	2.0%	18.4%
Difficulty in getting Korean Habit	4.1%	6.8%	2.0%	1.4%	14.3%
Difficulty in Korean way of thinking	6.8%	6.1%	2.7%	2.0%	17.7%
Office politics	2.0%	6.1%	0.7%		8.8%
Food	10.2%	8.2%	3.4%	0.7%	22.4%
Community relationships	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	6.1%
Other	4.1%	0.7%	0.7%		5.4%
Total	32.0%	37.4%	17.7%	12.9%	100.0%

Table V - 42 Current concerns by length of stay

15_2. Current concerns by country of origin

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of respondents' current concerns by their country of origin. We can see that across each region, the greatest concern of respondents was language difficulties. Respondents from Southwest Asia and Africa were relatively more concerned with the "economy in their home country" than respondents from Southeast Asia.

Current concerns by country of origin

	Area	Total
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	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Child Education	16.3%	9.5%	0.7%	26.5%
Security in your country	6.1%	12.2%	3.4%	21.8%
Health of yourself and family	15.6%	10.9%	2.0%	28.6%
Economy in your country	6.8%	15.0%	4.1%	25.9%
Difficulty in Language	19.7%	25.9%	2.7%	48.3%
Family in your country	17.7%	14.3%	2.0%	34.0%
Future life	13.6%	15.6%	2.0%	31.3%
Homesick	17.7%	10.2%	0.7%	28.6%
Lack of free time	2.7%	6.8%	2.0%	11.6%
Jobless	12.2%	5.4%	0.7%	18.4%
Residence	9.5%	7.5%	1.4%	18.4%
Difficulty in getting Korean Habit	4.1%	9.5%	0.7%	14.3%
Difficulty in Korean way of thinking	3.4%	14.3%		17.7%
Office politics	4.1%	4.1%	0.7%	8.8%
Food	10.9%	11.6%		22.4%
Community relationships	2.0%	4.1%		6.1%
Other	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%	5.4%
Total	41.5%	51.0%	7.5%	100.0%

Table V - 43 Current concerns by country of origin

16. Overall life satisfaction level

12.8% of respondents answered that they were very satisfied with their life in Korea, 59.5% answered that they were satisfied, 25.7% answered average, and 0.7% answered they were not at all satisfied. We can see that over 80% of respondents answered that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their overall life in Korea.

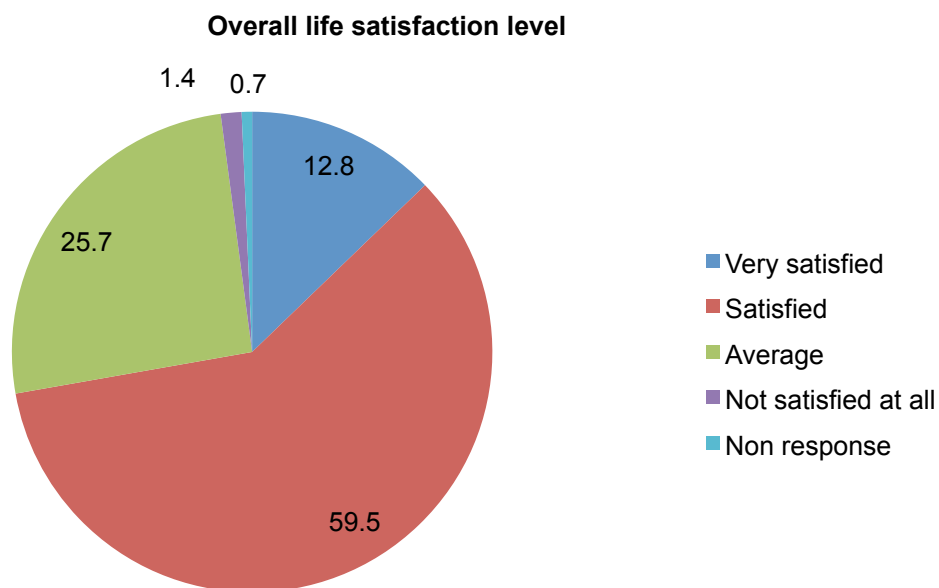


Table V - 44 Overall life satisfaction level (Q22)

16_1. Overall life satisfaction level by length of stay

The following is a cross-sectional analysis of overall life satisfaction level by length of stay of respondents. The majority of respondents answered that they were satisfied with their overall life in Korea. Additionally, of respondents who had lived in Korea less than two years and respondents that had lived in Korea between 2-5 years, 0.7% answered that they were not at all satisfied with their overall life in Korea.

Overall life satisfaction level by length of stay

	length of stay				Total
	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Very satisfied	6.1%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	12.8%

Satisfied	15.5%	25.7%	11.5%	6.8%	59.5%
Average	8.8%	9.5%	4.1%	3.4%	25.7%
Not satisfied at all	0.7%		0.7%		1.4%
Non response	0.7%				0.7%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 185 Overall life satisfaction level by length of stay

16_2. Overall life satisfaction level by country of origin

When analyzing the overall life satisfaction level by country of origin, the greatest number of respondents who were very satisfied were those from Southwest Asia while the greatest number of respondents who were satisfied with their life in Korea were from Southeast Asia.

Overall life satisfaction level by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Very satisfied	3.4%	6.8%	2.7%	12.8%
Satisfied	27.7%	28.4%	3.4%	59.5%
Average	9.5%	14.2%	2.0%	25.7%
Not satisfied at all		1.4%		1.4%
Non response	0.7%			0.7%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 196 Overall life satisfaction level by country of origin

17. Degree of adaptation to life in Korea

Compared to the respondents who answered that they still had not been able to adapt to life in Korea (18.9%), a high proportion of respondents (67.6%) answered that they had adapted to life in Korea.

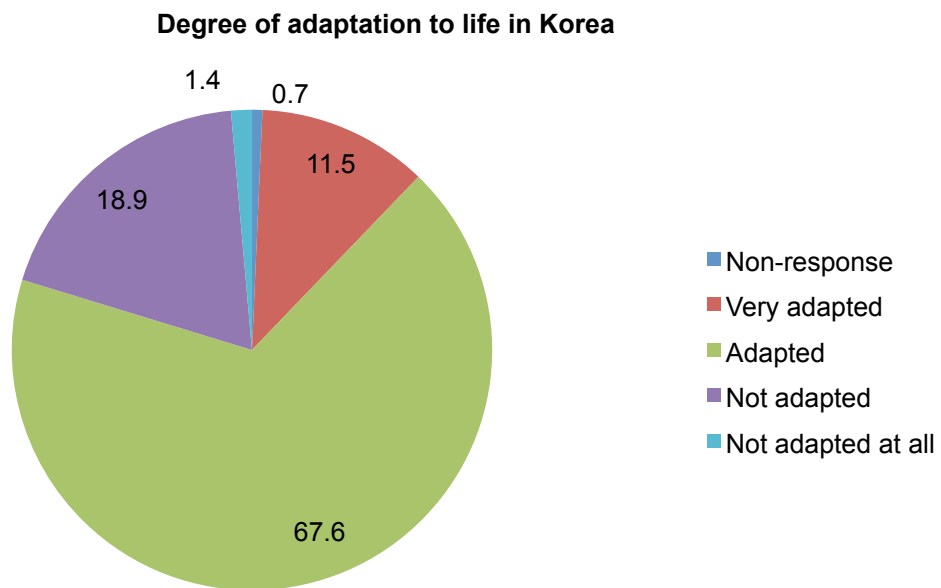


Table V - 207 Degree of adaptation to life in Korea (Q30)

17_1. Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by length of stay

When looking at the degree of adaptation to life in Korea by length of stay, 17.6% of respondents who had lived in Korea for less than two years answered that they had adapted to life in Korea, 30.4% of respondents who had lived in Korea between 2-5 years answered that they had adapted, 12.8% of respondents who had lived in Korea between 5-10 years answered that they had adapted while 6.8% of respondents who had lived in Korea for ten or more years answered that they had adapted to life in Korea.

Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by length of stay

	length of stay	Total

	2 years or less	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 or more years	
Non-response	0.7%				0.7%
Very adapted	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	4.1%	11.5%
Adapted	17.6%	30.4%	12.8%	6.8%	67.6%
Not adapted	10.1%	4.7%	2.0%	2.0%	18.9%
Not adapted at all	0.7%	0.7%			1.4%
Total	31.8%	37.8%	17.6%	12.8%	100.0%

Table V - 218 Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by length of stay

17_2. Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by country of origin

The following is a graph depicting the degree of adaptation to Korean life by country of origin.

Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by country of origin

	Area			Total
	Southeast Asia	Southwest Asia	Africa	
Non-response			0.7%	0.7%
Very adapted	2.7%	8.1%	0.7%	11.5%
Adapted	33.8%	28.4%	5.4%	67.6%
Not adapted	4.1%	13.5%	1.4%	18.9%
Not adapted at all	0.7%	0.7%		1.4%
Total	41.2%	50.7%	8.1%	100.0%

Table V - 229 Degree of adaptation to life in Korea by country of origin