

## Verification of Latent Mean on Leisure Satisfaction among Leisure Activity Participants

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**Abstract.** The aim of this study was to investigate the latent means on leisure satisfaction by gender among leisure activity participants. The subjects of this study were 1,075 Korean adults. The results confirmed the equivalence of the scale indicating that the scale can be applied across groups. In addition, the results of the latent mean analysis showed that the latent means of stress solution, health promotion, skill development and social relationship building for male leisure participants were significantly higher than those of females.

**Keywords:** leisure activity, leisure satisfaction, latent mean analysis

### 1 Introduction

There has been a significant increase in leisure activities to 5 days a week in Korea. Korean people participate in various leisure activities that can lead to widespread behavioral changes related to their status of well-being in the population as a whole [1]. “Leisure satisfaction” can be defined as a feeling of individual satisfaction or pleasure while people are participating in leisure activities.

The leisure satisfaction inventory scale that has been dominantly employed was developed over three decades ago. While Lee [2] developed the Korean version of LSS more recently in 1992, it has never been validated. Hence the present study validates the leisure satisfaction scale extending the study done by Ahn, Yeo and Koo in 2009 [3] and examines the gender effects in leisure satisfaction among Korean.

As a consequence, we conducted this study in order to measure leisure satisfaction among participants in a variety of leisure activities. The results of the study were verified for leisure satisfaction by gender. Leisure satisfaction is specific to individuals. We need to recognize the individuality of leisure activities and offer many different types of leisure programs and infrastructure.

### 2 Method

#### 2.1 Participants

Using the quota sampling method, this study investigated a total of 1,075 participants of leisure activities in South Korea

## **2.2 Measurement**

The study used a questionnaire developed by Ahn, Yeo, and Koo [3] that measures leisure satisfaction using 34 questions.

## **2.3 Data Processing**

Data analysis was carried out using PASW SPSS 18.0 and AMOS 18.0. A series of data analysis included subject analysis frequency measurement validity analysis, content validity analysis, construct validity (exploratory factor) analysis, and confirmatory factor analysis. Reliability was calculated using Cronbach's  $\alpha$ . Multi-group analysis revealed configural invariance, metric invariance, and scalar invariance.

# **3 Results**

## **3.1 Factor Exploratory analysis**

Exploratory factor analysis was done using SPSS 18.0. The five factors of leisure satisfaction were termed 'Stress solution,' 'Health promotion,' 'Skill development,' 'Social relationship,' and 'Self-development.'

## **3.2 Confirmatory Factor Analysis**

For the confirmatory factor analysis, this study examined a series of indices – TLI=.945, CFI=.959, and RMSEA=.044.

## **3.3 Reliability Results**

The reliability verified the internal consistency using Cronbach's  $\alpha$ . The values of the five factors ranged from .585 to .810 (stress solution=.723; health promotion=.810; skill development=.685; social relationship=.672; and self-development=.585).

## **3.4 Equivalence analysis**

The results of configural variance revealed that the base model and the competition model were comparable. The competition model was a better fit than the base model. Therefore, the five factors of the competition model are suitable for the verification of

construct equivalence (TLI=.877, CFI=.901, and RMSEA=.049).

Metric invariance can be tested by constraining the factor pattern coefficients to be equal across groups because the pattern coefficients indicate the relationship between latent scores and observed scores (TLI=.831, CFI=.901, and RMSEA=.047).

Scalar invariance can be tested by constraining the intercepts of items to be the same across groups. That is, group differences in the means of the observed items should stem from differences in the means of underlying constructs (TLI=.890, CFI=.903, and RMSEA=.045).

### 3.5 Latent mean analysis

Latent mean analysis measures the latent means of the comparison groups. The result of latent mean analysis on stress solution, health promotion, skill development, and social relationships showed significant differences by gender ( $p<.05$ ).

## 4 Discussion

Leisure activities in the 21st century are more popular than ever before [4]. Modern society has changed into a leisure-based society.

First of all, this study was conducted to measure leisure satisfaction. Latent means analysis was conducted to determine differences by gender. The second, Cohen's effect size showed that the impact of leisure activities on stress solution, health promotion, skill development, and social relationship significantly differed by gender. Ha [5] reported that the need for leisure-related stress solution will continue to increase rapidly as society progresses.

Since the 1980s, the most common leisure activities have changed from passive to active ones. Motivations and goals for leisure activity have become more diverse, and more people participate in leisure activities. The activities have also taken on clearer purposes. Koreans spend their leisure time with other people, thus building relationships.

## 5 Conclusions

This study was conducted to assess satisfaction with leisure activities amongst Koreans. Leisure satisfaction continues to change. We have to research these changes in order to help increase leisure satisfaction for the Korean people.

## References

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