



SEGMENTATION IN LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES: EXAMINING THE POTENTIAL FOR ETHNIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN ESTONIANS AND RUSSIANS IN ESTONIA

**Research Seminar: Mobility, Segregation and
Neighbourhood's Change**

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INTRODUCTION

- Leisure – time free of work, school, domestic work and other compulsory activities
- Activities vs activity spaces
- Importance of leisure:
 - Recreation
 - Social status – strenghtening and expression
 - Self-esteem and quality of life





THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

CONTACT THEORY (ALLPORT 1954)

- Inter-group contacts can decrease and increase prejudices
 - Quantity of contacts
 - Quality of contacts
- Prejudices can be decreased:
 - By creating equal inter-group contacts
 - Creating contacts is institutionally supported (law, customs, general atmosphere)
 - Contact leads to common interests and mutual recognition
 - Common goal or aim has positive effect



LEISURE AND ETHNICITY

- Minorities do tend to spend leisure time differently:
 - Washburne (1978) ethnicity-marginality
 - Cultural differences
 - Individual or institutional discrimination
- Leisure constraints (Chick&Dong 2003):
 - Intrapersonal
 - Interpersonal
 - Structural
 - Cultural



INTER-ETHNIC LEISURE CONTACTS

- Leisure contacts and integration:
 - People choose their leisure and with whom they spend it with
 - Increasing social capital
 - The effect of contacts on structural and on socio-cultural integration
- Chicago park users (Floyd&Shinew 1999):
 - Very few inter-ethnic contacts
 - Different preferred activities
 - The more contacts, the more similar activities
 - Minority takes over majorities leisure patterns
- Limited contacts and social ties inhibit integration



SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Minorities have less contacts with majority population, therefore they have smaller social capital
- Interracial partnerships inhibit leisure participation – smaller networks (Hibbler&Shinew 2002)
- Minorities are less omnivorous in leisure – worse opportunities to upgrade their status (Stalker 2011)



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are there ethnic differences in leisure participation in Estonia?
- What might be the reasons behind it?
- Are there bonding activities that could increase integration?





EMPIRICAL WORK

DATA AND METHODS

- Estonian Time Use Survey 2000 and 2010 conducted by Estonian Statistical Office (according to methodology of Harmonised European Time Use Surveys by Eurostat)
- Individual questionnaire “have you participated ... activities during a year”
- Activities were:
 - Cultural (theatre, concert, cinema, museum/art gallerie)
 - Entertainment (restaurant/pub, nightclub, casino, tivoli/zoo)
 - Nature
- 10685 individuals (aged 15+)
- Two ethnic groups: estonians and russians



PARTICIPATION RATES

	TOTAL		EST		RU	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
culture	55.0	68.7	58.1	70.7	49.7	62.4
theatre	34.1	42.8	38.3	45.3	26.5	34.1
concert	41.8	54.3	44.2	56.1	38.7	49.0
cinema	18.1	30.9	19.7	30.9	15.3	33.2
museum/art gallery	25.0	42.1	24.0	42.6	27.6	40.5
entertainment	53.1	65.7	51.0	66.4	59.0	63.6
restaurant/pub	39.2	56.7	39.4	57.8	40.3	52.0
nightclub/disco	20.5	20.4	22.0	21.8	18.4	15.9
casino	4.6	1.5	3.2	1.5	8.1	1.9
fun fair/zoo	31.1	26.7	25.9	25.1	42.3	35.1
nature	43.6	81.2	37.2	80.8	57.6	83.8



MODELS

- Dependent variable: activity (binary)
- Independent variables:
 - Year of the survey
 - Sex
 - Car in family
 - Age
 - Family's income
 - Marital status
 - Labour market status
 - Education
 - Place of residence



PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES (OR)

	Nationality
	Estonians (ref: russians)
culture	1.83***
theatre	2.01***
concert	1.37***
cinema	1.27***
museum/art gallery	1.01
entertainment	0.88*
restaurant/pub	1.15**
nightclub/disco	1.55***
casino	0.45***
fun fair/zoo	0.58***
nature	0.49***

*** p<0.01

** p<0.05

* p<0.1



CONCLUSION

- Estonians and Russians leisure is segmented
 - Language barrier
 - Cultural differences (taste)
 - Types of activities
- Leisure is not utilised
 - as a place to meet and strenghten social ties
 - as means for building social capital
 - as means for increasing structural and socio-cultural integration



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THANK YOU!

	Culture total	Theatre	Concerts	Cinema	Museums/ art galleries
Year (ref: 2000)					
2010	2.17***	1.46***	1.80***	3.08***	2.48***
Sex (ref: female)					
male	0.57***	0.48***	0.64***	0.93	0.66***
Nationality (ref: russian)					
estonian	1.83***	2.01***	1.37***	1.27***	1.01
Car in family's disposal (ref: no)					
Family has a car in their disposal	1.58***	1.44***	1.64***	1.16**	1.22***
Age (ref: 15- 24)					
25-34	0.26***	0.43***	0.42***	0.33***	0.56***
35-49	0.15***	0.44***	0.30***	0.12***	0.49***
50-64	0.08***	0.29***	0.21***	0.04***	0.44***
65+	0.05***	0.18***	0.13***	0.02***	0.27***
Family income (ref: 1-2 income decile)					
3-4 decile	1.39***	1.35***	1.37***	1.14	1.10
5-6 decile	1.62***	1.81***	1.64***	1.52***	1.48***
7-8 decile	2.13***	2.09***	1.95***	1.82***	1.62***
9-10 decile	3.05***	2.77***	2.05***	2.51***	1.89***
Labor market status (ref: not active)					
Upper white-collar	3.32***	2.34***	2.23***	1.45***	2.45***
Lower white-collar	1.86***	1.43***	1.45***	1.27**	1.35***
Blue-collar	1.21***	1.02	1.10	0.76***	0.82***
Unemployed/looking for a job	0.84*	0.63***	0.89	0.72***	0.61***
Education (ref: primary or less)					
secondary	2.05***	1.96***	1.69***	1.57***	1.50***
higher education	4.18***	3.53***	2.98***	2.57***	3.13***
Place of residence (ref: cities)					
hinterland	0.74***	0.71***	0.84***	0.78***	0.65***
periphery	0.51***	0.60***	0.67***	0.47***	0.52***



	Enter- tainment total	Restaurant/ Pub	Nightclub/ disco	Casino	Fun fair/ zoo	Nature
Year (ref: 2000)						
2010	2.45***	3.50***	1.41***	0.43***	0.93	10.31***
Sex (ref: female)						
male	0.89**	0.942	0.90	3.42***	0.72***	0.91*
Nationality (ref: russian)						
estonian	0.88*	1.15**	1.55***	0.45***	0.58***	0.49***
Car in family (ref: no)						
yes	1.43***	1.35***	1.48***	1.30*	1.22***	1.43***
Age (ref: 15-24)						
25-34	0.33***	0.54***	0.30***	0.55***	0.83*	0.72***
35-49	0.11***	0.18***	0.08a***	0.19***	0.35***	0.46***
50-64	0.05***	0.08***	0.03***	0.06***	0.21***	0.26***
65+	0.02***	0.04***	0.01***	0.01***	0.10***	0.14***
Family income (ref: 1-2 decile)						
3-4 decile	1.18**	1.17**	1.39***	1.48*	1.12	1.07
5-6 decile	1.46***	1.56***	1.37***	1.61**	1.17**	1.14*
7-8 decile	1.84***	1.97***	1.73***	2.40***	1.25**	1.31***
9-10 decile	2.61***	2.39***	2.07***	2.97***	1.03	1.71***
Labor market status (ref: inactive)						
Upper white-collar	2.92***	3.61***	1.67***	0.99	1.71***	2.09***
Lower white-collar	2.16***	3.07***	1.62***	1.23	1.40***	1.91***
Blue-collar	1.74***	2.27***	1.29***	1.32	1.11	1.42***
Unemployed/looking for a job	1.23**	1.98***	1.14	1.76**	0.84*	1.14
Education (ref: primary or less)						
secondary	1.90***	2.39***	2.79***	0.97	1.31***	1.67***
higher education	2.98***	3.91***	2.82***	0.90	1.45***	2.23***
Place of residence (ref: cities)						
hinterland	0.84**	0.97	0.88	0.81	0.78***	0.81***
periphery	0.61***	0.76***	0.86*	0.57***	0.49***	0.69***