A Study of Koreanists' Areas of Interest and Their Access to the Relevant Resources in Australia*

호주 한국학 연구자들의 자료 접근 및 연구 분야에 대한 연구

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the needs and demands of researchers regarding Korean Studies resources in Australia. Research was conducted through surveys and interviews on Korean Studies researchers' research areas, ways of acquiring research resources, preferred resource format types and use of services provided by academic libraries in Australia. Accessibility was the main issue that the researchers were concerned with and the methods to facilitate easy access to Korean Studies resources at academic libraries were raised, such as the necessity for a subject librarian in Korean Studies. In addition, the study findings will help Korean Studies researchers as well as librarians at universities without Korean Studies collections to understand the current research trends in Korean Studies in Australia.

초 록

이 연구는 호주의 한국학 자료에 관한 연구자들의 요구에 대해 논의한다. 연구는 한국학 연구자의 연구 분야, 연구 자료 수집 방법, 선호하는 자료 유형 및 호주의 학술 도서관에서 제공하는 서비스 사용에 대한 설문 조사 및 인터뷰를 통해 수행되었다. 자료 접근성은 연구자들의 주요 관심사였으며, 대학도서관에서 한국학 자료에 쉽게 접근 할 수 있는 방법, 예를 들어 한국학 주제 전문 사서의 필요성이 제기되었다. 또한 이 연구는 한국학 연구자들과 한국학 장서가 없는 대학의 사서들이 호주 한국학의 최근 연구 동향을 이해하는 데 도움이 될 것이다.

Keywords: Australia, Korean Studies, Researcher, Resources, Academic Library Service, Acquiring Research Resources, Accessibility
호주, 한국학, 연구자, 한국학 자료, 대학도서관서비스, 연구자료 수집, 연구자료 접근성

1. Introduction

The Korean Collection at Monash University Library was established as a part of the National Korean Studies Centre (NKSC) in 1992 to support researchers in Korean Studies in Australia and especially in Victoria. The Korean vernacular research collections were small or less static collections at a couple of university libraries. So it was good to have active cases in Korean studies at Monash University that a specialist Korean librarian has been appointed since 1992 and at Griffith University that was seeking a tenure position in Korean studies (Gosling 1992, 11). Although several universities had Korean Programs established in the early 1990s but most universities' Korean Programs could not serve or hold Korean resources for the needs of their Korean studies researchers or students. After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the NKSC was closed and some universities in Australia reduced the programs not only Korean but other languages or studies. Since the 2000s the spread of Korean Wave *Hallyu*, there were increases in the interests and demands of the Korean language and studies. Fortunately, Korean studies programs have increased in Australian universities due to the spread of the Korean Wave. Then, have the services of the Korean Studies resources also increased in the academic libraries in Australia?

This article investigates how Australian academics and researchers in Korean Studies use resources and their research areas. The research will help us understand who is using what resources and which types of resources.

The author primarily deals with information on Korean Studies in Australia. Then the author identifies research areas, research methods, and preference of resource types. Hopefully, this will help prospective researchers and users to find their relative research network easily, as well as academic library staff to keep up to date on researchers' areas of interest and access to relevant resources for their needs.

2. Literature review

When the NKSC tried to support researchers in Korean Studies, the Centre (1996) conducted the survey and published *A guide to Korean Studies in Australia* to support individuals and organisations in Australia with interests in Korea and Korean studies. It provided a broad range of listing of Australia's qualified Koreanists. Two years later, the Korean Working Group (1998) published the report titled *Survey of Users of Korean Materials: the Australia-Korea research and information profile*. The report provided research and information needs in relation to Korean academic studies, Australian businesses related to Korea, and library usage for research and information. It pointed out limited awareness of Korean collections around Australia, needs of more materials about in all subject areas and lack of depth in collections. Previous studies on researchers of Korean Studies are rare and only those two publications covered the information on Korean Studies researchers in Australia. But those

are outdated and not relevant to current researchers' disciplines and situations.

More than a decade later, Kim (2011) reported on Australia-based Korean Studies researchers' preferences of electronic vs print resource formats, and their needs on Korean resources for research and teaching. The finding was that ninety-two per cent of respondents used databases for research, three-fifths of the respondents also used English databases to find materials on Korea and eighty-eight per cent preferred using electronic articles. This showed that so many researchers relied on databases and electronic materials, and that it was very important to have Korean databases for research and teaching.

Most academic libraries are developing their services to support the needs and demands of their academics, researchers, and students. Recently there have been closer links between academic libraries and their users, especially researchers. This is shown through the reports on the study on library research information programs to help researchers address their research challenge in new and productive ways (McRostie 2016); academic librarians also needing experiential knowledge of research to provide rich research support (Hall and McBain 2014, Mamtora 2013); supporting researchers who need to update information for their research through related training, classes or workshops such as Research skills training (Richardson et al. 2012), eResearch support, journal publishing platforms, and grant writing support (Creaser et al. 2014, Hoffman et al. 2017, Kennan, Corrall, and Afzal 2014); and different researchers' demands and needs depending on their topics for different disciplines by Nam

and Kim (2012).

Libraries are also promoting their services to their institutes' diverse communities, working together with faculty events, conferences, seminars and public lectures (Creaser et al. 2014, 47). Korean Collection at Monash University Library works and cooperates with Korean Studies in the School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics in various ways such as hosting Korean Studies Library Internship interns and displaying Korean resources during the Korean Studies Seminar Series or conferences (Casey 2018, Dewi 2018, Kim 2019, Sincock 2018). Outside of Monash University, most researchers cannot access their required research materials easily and so they strongly demand more accessible Korea-related research materials and services in Australia.

3. Methodology

The interviews were undertaken with individual scholars at several universities in Australia, based on semi-structured interview schedules. The selected universities were the Australian National University (ANU), Deakin University, Monash University, the University of Melbourne, the University of New South Wales (UNSW), the University of Queensland (UQ), the University of Sydney, the University of Technology Sydney, the University of Western Australia (UWA) and the University of Wollongong (see Appendix A). The interview questions focused on the participants' research areas, their ways to obtain Korean Studies research resources, and prefer-

ence of resource type such as printed or electronic. All interviews/surveys were written or audio-taped anonymously and conducted from early July to the end of August 2019. A total of thirty-one researchers were contacted and twenty-five completed the interview: four in writing and twenty-one orally.

The data collection was done through semi-structured individual interviews. The author allowed the participants to freely deliver their experiences and the interviews were recorded using a voice recorder. At the beginning of each interview, informed consent was collected from the participant, who was also informed that he or she could end the interview and withdraw from the research at any time. The four participants who provided written responses had initially accepted to meet in person for the interview but could not do so due to unforeseen circumstances. They instead provided email responses to answer a questionnaire with the same interview questions (see Appendix B). These interview transcripts therefore provided the principal source of data for the research.

4. Findings / Results

4.1 Korean Studies Researchers

The twenty-five researchers provided information on their academic status, background, faculty and research areas. Nineteen researchers (76 per cent) have a PhD and are mainly academics. Six researchers (24 per cent) are Higher Degree by Research (HDR) students (see Table 1).

〈Table 1〉 Status of Researchers

	Number	Percentage
PhD	19	76%
Higher Degree by Research (HDR) student	6	24%

Fifteen researchers (60 per cent) were of non-Korean ethnic background and ten researchers (40 per cent) were of Korean ethnic background, as shown in Table 2. In addition, there were thirteen male researchers including ten non-Korean background and twelve female researchers including five non-Korean background.

〈Table 2〉 Ethnic background of researchers

Background	Number	Percentage
Korean	10	40%
Non-Korean	15	60%

The majority of researchers' interested areas belong to the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. There are also two researchers from Business and Economics, one from Architecture, and one from Education (see Table 3). The researcher from the Education faculty mentioned that their research is also in conjunction with Arts. The highest number of researchers' topics is in language and linguistics. The other topics are spread among history, international relations, cultural studies, comparative studies, religion, health, media, gender studies and social work, which are mainly in Arts and Social Sciences. Researchers also provided more details specifying their multiple areas of research interests: International

relations, Northeast Asian security, North Korean security, environmental policies; Studying Korean-language textbooks published after the Korean War to the current years; Linguistics, with focus on Korean language; Applied linguistics and education in linguistics with focus on Korean; Korean language education; Family language policy; Korean linguistics, heritage language learning; Translation studies focusing on English-Japanese, Japanese-English; Literature, labour history, gender studies, contemporary history; Korean cultural studies; Korean history, eighteenth-century history, history of rebellions in Korea; Social work relating to Korea and Australia; Gender studies, North Korean and South Korean women's issues, migrant issues; Civil society in South Korea and North Korea; Political science and International Relations in Korean Studies, Korean foreign policy; Religion, health, media, understanding Korean society, multiculturalism, funeral rites, grassroot nationalism in Korean society specially after impeachment of Park Geun-hye; Architecture; Taiwan and Korea; Korean studies; Korea-related business and economics; Digital, popular culture and entertainment; Language education; and International relations with focus on Korea.

<Table 3> Faculties

Faculty	Number	Percentage
Art, design & architecture	1	4%
Arts, humanities & social sciences	21	84%
Business & economics	2	8%
Education	1	4%

4.2 English-language resources on Korea

Researchers were asked how they obtain the English-language resources on Korea and could answer from the given multiple choices. Nineteen researchers (76 per cent) answered that they obtain English-language resources through their institute databases, fifteen researchers (60 per cent) from the institute's online catalogue, thirteen researchers (52 per cent) through Websites and eight researchers (32 per cent) use other institutes' Korean resources (see Table 4). Most researchers also responded with 'Other' and noted that they search individually by visiting relevant research areas' journal sites or publication houses, or obtained resources through friends and colleagues. According to the interview responses, the majority of researchers obtained English resources from Websites such as Google Scholar, which can be easily accessed from Google. But there were also researchers who used specific websites depending on their disciplines or topics. Here are some websites they used to obtain English resources for their Korean disciplines/topics:

• North Korea-related: NK News, 38 North, Korean Central News Agency, English-language Korean newspapers, and Korean government English websites

• History-related: Publication houses, Columbia University Press, University Hawaii Press, University California Press, and major journals in the fields such as Journal of Korean Studies,

Journal of Asian Studies, Asian Studies Review, and E-commerce companies such as Amazon.com

- Language and linguistics-related: Corpus or Corpora-related database websites
- International Relations-related: Government websites, Thinktank, Think tank websites

Some researchers were subscribed to get notified from individual journals or the Korean Studies mailing list, so that they could go/search through and read what they wanted. However, it was also mentioned that English materials about Korean studies topics are widely available internationally and that these days, the Library allows researchers to easily search any of those using the library catalogue.

Generally, most university libraries in Australia have many English-language databases on multi-disciplinary subjects, which contain Korea-related topics as well. Those who cannot get the resources from their libraries can request items through their library's document delivery or inter-library loans.

〈Table 4〉 Obtaining English-language research resources on Korea

I obtain English-language research resources on Korea from	Number	Percentage
my institute online catalogue	15	60%
my institute databases	19	76%
using other institutes' Korean resources	8	32%
through Websites	13	52%

4.3 Korean-language resources on Korea

Table 5 shows where researchers obtain Korean-language resources on Korea. Thirteen researchers (52 per cent) indicated that they get those resources through Websites, ten researchers (40 per cent) from their institute databases, eight researchers (32 per cent) from their institute online catalogue and six researchers (24 per cent) from other institutes' Korean resources. There are many universities that do not provide Korean Studies databases, especially databases written in Korean. Only three universities (ANU, Monash University and UWA) subscribe to Korean databases, two universities (ANU and Monash University) have Korean Collections, and one university (Monash University) has a specialised subject librarian for Korean Studies. Where Korean-language resources were located in Australia, researchers could rely on the Monash University Library to get access. But researchers without access to such services or where what they wanted was not available, instead resorted to other methods. This included using databases in Korea to find Korean-language resources, such as freely accessible databases of the National Library of Korea, the National Assembly Library of Korea and RISS (Research Information Sharing Service), the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, KSDC, BIGKinds; and subscription databases DBpia, KISS, KSDC, etc. Websites such as the search engine NAVER, Korean newspapers, and Korean government or affiliate websites were also some online sources for obtaining Korean resources. Many

Korean websites for all sorts of different areas were mentioned. The researchers were not only interested in their own specific disciplines and topics, but also in other areas that connected to their topics. Other ways of obtaining Korean research resources were physical visits to Korea where possible; or through friends or relatives, and some researchers even personally purchased articles or books for their research. One researcher who uses the National Library of Australia for the Choson Ilbo Archive addressed its limitations, that it cannot be accessed online and has software issues. Another researcher mentioned that the Korean Citation Index is fully accessible without any institutional account.

〈Table 5〉 Obtaining Korean-language research resources on Korea

I obtain Korean-language research resources on Korea from	Number	Percentage
my institute online catalogue	8	32%
my institute databases	10	40%
using other institutes' Korean resources	6	24%
through Websites	13	52%

4.4 Resource format – print vs electronic

Researchers were asked about their preferences of the types of resources they use, such as electronic or print resources. Fourteen researchers (56 per cent) preferred electronic formats due to portability, storage, manageability and accessibility. Four (16 per cent) indicated that they prefer to use printed resources

due to being easy to make notes and read, and the smell as well. Seven researchers (28 per cent) selected both formats and gave various reasons, but most of them mentioned that it depended on the situation and what was easier to access. Some of them also print out electronic resources for easy reading, making notes and highlighting (see Table 6).

〈Table 6〉 Preferred format of resources

Preferred format	Number	Percentage
Electronic	14	56%
Both electronic and print	7	28%
Print	4	16%

4.5 Using library services

Table 7 shows the reasons for using library services. Accessing databases was the most common reason, given by seventeen researchers (68 per cent), followed by accessing the online catalogue by fifteen (60 per cent), consulting librarians by thirteen (52 per cent) and the same number for document deliveries or interlibrary loans. The answer given by five (20 per cent) for the library guide were mainly from Monash University, as its library provides the Korean Studies Library Guide service. For joining library classes were three (12 per cent), all HDR students. Regarding the specific databases being used, Monash University and ANU researchers mentioned the commercial/subscription Korean databases, and most researchers also gave some English databases such as EBSCO, Google Scholar, ProQuest and Web of Science which provides the Korean Citation Index.

Researchers who used their library services for document deliveries or interlibrary loans did so to access research resources that were not available from their home institutes. The main reason for consulting librarians were to acquire the research materials not provided by their library, and other reasons included looking to improve the researcher's impact or citations and needing help on other library matters. When the researchers' needs are more complex, they can make an appointment to meet with the librarian. The time taken to solve the issue may differ depending on the particular enquiries and circumstances. For example, more time is needed for organising the research skills information sessions that are given during researchers' lectures, as discussions take place before the start of the semester and session times are set during the semester.
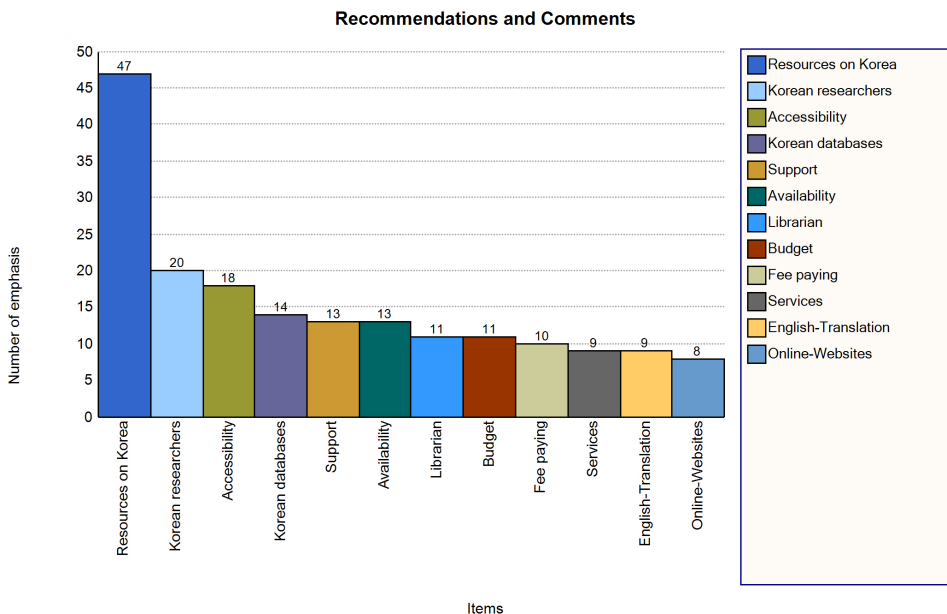
〈Table 7〉 Using library services

I have used library services for	Number	Percentage
Online catalogue	15	60%
Databases	17	68%
Consulting librarian	13	52%
Library guide	5	20%
Library classes	3	12%
Document delivery or Interlibrary loan	13	52%

4.6 Recommendations and comments

For the last question of the questionnaire or interview, respondents were asked for their demands, needs, recommendations, suggestions and any further comments about improving services of Korean Studies research resources to Korean Studies researchers.

Figure 1 shows the number of recommendations

〈Figure 1〉 Emphasised Recommendations and Comments

with emphasis divided by category. The results show that researchers are concerned about resources on Korea, Korean researchers, accessibility, Korean databases, support, availability, librarians, budgets, fees, services, English translations and online websites. Below are some highlighted comments and suggestions for some categories, to shed more light on their concerns.

4.6.1 Resources on Korea

This is the category that the researchers commented most about, more than double of the following category, but the high number may be attributed to this category overlapping with others. Researchers from universities which do not have Korean collections especially emphasised the importance of resources for their research. They expressed that more comprehensive and quantitative research resources are needed to produce good-quality products and publications, physical collections are required for North Korean and architecture researchers, more appropriate resources are needed for classrooms, and that Hallyu has proven to be another form of resource that students can use to learn more about Korean Studies. The limitations on acquiring resources included having to go through contacts in Korea for resources not available in Australia, many universities not having Korean Studies resources, and being hard to get due to being out of print.

4.6.2 Korean researchers

During the interview, most researchers mentioned that they are the 'Korean Studies researcher' or 'Korean Studies scholar' to represent their research and research areas. They, as Korean Studies researchers, are also Korean resources users. And most libraries rely on a number of such users acquiring and using the resources, for the library services to continue to be maintained. Without users, there would be no more resources, and vice versa. Researchers acquire their own collection of resources through their research and this collection remains largely personal. With more incentive or compensation for them to actively contribute to the Korean Studies faculty, the resources could be shared to benefit many researchers. The new role of a representative for Australian and Oceanian-based Korean Studies scholars should be implemented, specifically to aid scholars who require assistance. The limitation is mentioned that there should be more information made available to Korean Studies scholars in Australia, as it is currently lacking compared to the amount of information available to scholars based in Korea. Active browsing of books in Korean libraries played an impactful role in one respondent's intellectual development.

4.6.3 Accessibility, availability

Nowadays, plenty of resources are freely accessible over the Internet. The majority of Korean Studies researchers in Australia rely on Internet databases, which may be the only way of obtaining the required resources for their topics when their libraries don't provide those resources. Researchers' needs are that Australian universities need to have and provide better access to Korea-related services to produce better-quality publications. Korean scholars are the ones

most knowledgeable about Korean society, so it is very limiting for researchers in Australia to not have access to their publications. There is a large gap between what Australia-based and Korea-based scholars can access. Journals published in Korean and databases for such resources should be more freely accessible, and universities should work together to build scanned collections that are easily accessible by everyone. For the benefit of the wider academic community, different universities should be able to access the same resources.

4.6.4 Korean databases

Researchers emphasised the importance of Korean databases, that their research products derived from researching their topics using Korean Studies databases. The demands are for more freely accessible databases on Korea-related studies, including large Korean databases, and DBpia is one example of a useful database with an exhaustive collection of articles. However, there are limitations in that full-text articles are difficult to access. Researchers would benefit from different databases such as EbSCO and ProQuest being combined together into a more comprehensive collection. The National Assembly Library in Korea has a large collection of Korean materials but they should be made more accessible from overseas, as these days many Korean scholars like studying and working overseas.

4.6.5 Support, services

Researchers need more support from their libraries to acquire their research materials. Only some libraries

provide the adequate support of resources and staff for their Korean Studies researchers. Researchers would like support from Korean government affiliations and such institutes that provide funds to support Korean Studies to promote more actively. Korean Studies is still not a widely known or popular program, so admin or librarians should contribute more in providing support and workshops should be run for HDR students and academics who are doing Korean Studies. Researchers' demands and needs are for more Korea-related services from their university, library as well as from Korea. Limitations are that if important services end up being discontinued, it would greatly impact the researchers' ability to undertake and write their research findings, especially as some of the Korean services are quite restricted to Korean nationals. A foreigner has to send passport photos for verification, which is messy and complex. To overcome the limitations, it is essential for Australian universities to have better access to Korean-related services, and everybody in Australian universities working on Korean society and culture to be able to access the same important services. This would potentially lift the overall standard of Korean Studies research and findings and result in producing better quality publications. Universities should work together to promote their services, as currently the services are not being utilised and could be shut down.

4.6.6 Librarian

This more specifically refers to Korean Studies librarians. At this stage, only one university among the academic libraries in Australia has a Korean Studies

Librarian. Researchers were interested in whether there were other options for accessing services from the Korean Studies Librarian. They mentioned that Korean Studies librarians working in Australia could play a larger role in helping Australian scholars obtain competitive funding. Having Korean-specific librarians in each university where Korean Studies is offered would be helpful in obtaining resources and undertaking research activities. It would be good to have someone that can be consulted in person and librarians could also help researchers explore new avenues of resources that they may be unaware of. Librarians and scholars should cooperate together in order to get to know each other through conferences and seminars.

4.6.7 Budget/fund, fee paying

The budget is an important issue for both researchers and libraries in obtaining resources. Researchers were concerned about paid resources and wanted their libraries to provide the resources. Some researchers cannot afford self-registered or individual memberships and active researchers in Australia need more and more funding opportunities from Korean agencies. Some articles, as on RISS, are paid articles that researchers often pay for out of their own pocket and Korean articles may need to be paid for using a Korean bank account, which most researchers do not have.

4.6.8 English-Translation

For the benefit of non-Korean background researchers, some Korean-language article citations are listed on the databases in English, where the abstracts come from. There were still many limitations in finding the correct articles using the abstract titles and authors' names, as searching for Korean articles is difficult for non-Koreans. Especially inconvenient were the incorrect English journal names. The Korean journal name can be very different in English, so a search brings up confusing results, and it would also be useful to have more websites with English interfaces.

4.6.9 Online-Websites

Researchers accessed the specific websites to get resources for their research. Korean Websites are good to navigate and facilitate easy access, although there are some restrictions and limitations.

There were three significant demands/needs from most researchers described as below:

- More freely accessible Korea-related resources - electronic resources to save time on researching.
- More financial support for acquiring their research materials quantitatively. These kinds of resources should be available at one access point.
- Librarians or administrators who can support Korean researchers in each university where Korean Studies is offered.

There were also a couple of comments on the importance of physical materials such as architectural books for contents and design, and North Korean research materials.

Other reflective and positive comments are listed below:

- In general, we have pretty good library resources and I compare with my previous job where I had less, so coming here [Monash University] has been actually very useful and good for me.
- I feel I am somewhat privileged working in Monash. I think it is mostly because of your [Korean Studies Librarian] service. You work hard to make facilities available within Monash.
- Having English-language abstracts for Korean-language materials is also really good. Because someone who's not a strong Korean speaker and reader is able to have abstracts there, and then if I want to get it translated, then it's much easier for me to identify what's useful for my research and then have that worked out. Like the RISS database, RISS doesn't provide English interface though you can search using English and results come out.

5. Discussion

Small collections are mostly in difficult situations and unable to support sufficiently their researchers to produce better-quality publications due to lack of budget, a small quantity of resources and limited staff. Fortunately, nowadays researchers can easily access and retrieve their research information from the Web or Internet, which has become a popular source of information and provides an opportunity to get immediate access to resources. There are also more and more free textbooks (Santos 2020), freely available resources (Shores 2016), free online databases, and open access materials via the Internet.

From this study, it can be seen that researchers mainly desire sufficient research resources, funds and supportive staff. How can the situation be improved? Hall (2011, 101) noted that collaborative projects to assist academic staff, researchers, students and the general public in accessing Asian language materials. It was a good case of the collaboration between small collections of Monash and Melbourne universities for sharing resources and staff. However, the collaboration for Korean Studies is no longer available between two universities that the University of Melbourne Korean teaching staff requested to set small Korean language materials in its library. Other than Korean teaching areas, other Korea-related subjects researchers need to get resources support with staff to advise. As a Korean Studies Librarian, the author can let Korean Studies researchers know of available Korea-related free databases or open access sites that provide full-text articles for their research on Korea. If possible, the author can facilitate research resources and give researchers their needed generic skills. Some of the non-commercial Korean databases are: The National Library of Korea, the National Assembly Library and RISS. If required articles are not available for free, researchers can use their Inter-library loan to obtain full-text articles. Also, if researchers are in Australia, the Korean Studies Library Guide at Monash University (https://guides.lib.monash.edu/korean) can be used as a research and learning tool. This existing

guide provides information to its users on the following areas: Events, Finding Korean Resources, Databases, Korean Language & Studies, Literature and Translation, Newspapers & Media, Korean Studies at Monash and Useful Links. During this COVID-19, most people in Melbourne are working from home. The Library has moved its services of face-to-face delivery such as information sessions, classes, and other seminars to online delivery via Zoom. This online delivery also includes Korean Studies Library Internship intern project. Budget is also one of researchers' concerns. Danneker (2011, 4) mentioned fundraising for the library's long-term budgeting plan. The limitations are funds/budgets and staff-related issues which can be dealt with by institutes or organisations so those may be beyond the scope of individual librarians.

6. Conclusion

From the findings, nineteen (76 per cent from the Table 4) researchers obtained Korea-related research resources in English language from their own institute library databases that provide multidiscipline non-Korean databases. However, only ten (40 per cent from the Table 5) researchers used Korea-related research resources in Korean language from their institute databases. This indicated the limitations of the breadth of resources on Korea, which was highly emphasised in the category (Figure 1), and availability among academic libraries in Australia. Most of the Australian academics and researchers in Korean Studies in this study researched in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (21 researchers, 84 per cent in Table 3) and their needs or demands also varied depending on their research areas. Findings indicated that researchers were mostly concerned with the accessibility of resources. They mainly used resources in 'Electronic' and 'Both electronic and print' formats (21 researchers, 84 per cent in Table 6), but were flexible using both electronic and printed formats depending on what was easier to access. Access to Korean-language resources, even if available, was made especially difficult for non-Korean speaking researchers due to the language barrier and payment issues.

Researchers want more freely accessible Korea-related resources and more financial support for acquiring their research materials quantitatively on an institutional level, including specific research resources which researchers cannot afford with self-registered or individual memberships. These resources should be available at one access point and there should also be a specialist librarian or administrator to support Korean researchers in each university where Korean Studies is offered. These efforts, especially with more attention given to Korean-language resources, will do much to improve accessibility by overcoming the language barrier and payment issues. The author hopes this research will help new Korean researchers and librarians who work in institutes without the required Korean research resources, to understand recent research trends of Korean Studies in Australia.

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[Appendix A] Korean Studies teaching programs and research centres in Australia

Korean studies teaching programs and research centres in Australia are located at the following institutes:

- Monash University (Melbourne, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts, School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics, Korean Studies Program
  - Korean Studies Research Hub

- Deakin University (Melbourne, Australia)

- Macquarie University (Sydney, Australia)

- The Australian National University (Canberra, Australia)
  - Korea Institute

- The University of Melbourne (Melbourne, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts, Asia Institute, Korean Studies Program

- The University of New South Wales (Sydney, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Humanities and Languages
  - Korea Research Institute

- The University of Queensland (Brisbane, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts, School of Languages and Cultures, Korean
  - Korean Studies Centre

- The University of Sydney (Sydney, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts, School of Languages and Cultures, Department of Korean Studies

- The University of Technology Sydney (Sydney, Australia)

- The University of Western Australia (Perth, Australia)
  - Faculty of Arts, Business, Law and Education, School of Social Sciences, Asian Studies
  - Korean Studies

This list may be subject to change.

[Appendix B] Interview questions

1. I: ☐ have a PhD, ☐ am a Higher Degree Research (HDR) student

2. I am: ☐ a Korean background, ☐ a non-Korean background

3. My major research area is _____

4. I belong to a Faculty of: ☐ Art, design & architecture, ☐ Arts, humanities & social sciences, ☐ Business, ☐ Education, ☐ Engineering, Information technology, ☐ Law, ☐ Medicine, nursing & health sciences, ☐ Pharmacy & pharmaceutical sciences, ☐ Science

5. I obtain English-language research resources on Korea from: ☐ my institute online catalogue, ☐ my institute databases, ☐ using other institutes' Korean resources, ☐ through Websites, ☐ others, please write_____

6. I obtain Korean-language research resources on Korea from: ☐ my institute online catalogue, ☐ my institute databases, ☐ using interlibrary loan/document delivery from other institutes' Korean resources, ☐ through Websites, ☐ other, please write_____

7. I prefer to use resources in: ☐ printed format – go to question 8, ☐ electronic format – go to question 9

8. The main reason to use printed format of resources: _____

9. The main reason to use electronic format of resources: _____

10. I have used library services (can choose multiple): ☐ online catalogue ☐ databases ☐ consult librarian ☐ library guide, ☐ Document delivery or Interlibrary loan, ☐ other, please write_____

Any suggestion or comment for improving Korean Studies resources in Australia:
_____