

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS REGARDING ACCULTURATION LEVEL

This chapter reports the results of the statistical analysis which aimed at answering the research questions regarding acculturation level.

5.1 Discriminant analysis of acculturation level

(i) Stepwise two-way discriminant analysis

Two sets of data were dealt with in this study : one pertaining to 126 respondents who identified themselves as Chinese or Taiwanese, and another pertaining to 36 respondents who identified themselves South African Chinese or South African.

The purpose of this analysis is : (a) to identify acculturation variables that apply to Chinese; and (b) to discriminate between the local Chinese that are already acculturated in South Africa and the local Chinese/ Taiwanese who are not yet acculturated.

A stepwise, two-way discriminant analysis was performed. Kim (1978: 236-255) describes what stepwise discriminant analysis is :

(a) It is a procedure similar to stepwise regression for sequentially selecting from the original collection of variables those that contain most of the classification information.

(b) It is a procedure which picks up the one variable that discriminates most among the different groups, i.e. the one that maximizes the ratio of the mean sum of squares between groups to the mean sum of squares within the group.

(c) It is a procedure which combines each of the remaining variables with the first one selected and chooses the second variable that goes best with the first, chosen in terms of maximizing the F ratio based on two variables, and so on until adding further variables doesn't yield a high enough partial F value.

(d) A partial F value of 1 is taken as the minimum value below which a variable will be excluded; the problem of multicollinearity can be avoided in this way and parsimony can be achieved in the number of variables while retaining most of the classified information.

The primary objective of discriminant analysis is to combine a set of discriminating variables linearly in such a way that the groups are described in as statistically distinct a way as possible. In Table 5-1, 10 variables (with *) are identified as the set of discriminating variables.

The linear combination of variables which maximizes the difference between the groups is called a discriminant function. In the case of two-way discriminant analysis, there is only one discriminant function.

The coefficients in the function are used to obtain a

discriminant score for each subject by multiplying each coefficient by the respective variable value and adding the products plus the constant : here it should be noted that if a standardized discriminant function is used for this purpose, the reliable values should be standardized and there will not be a constant.

Because there is only one discriminating function for each subject in a two-way discriminant analysis, we can locate the subjects on a single dimension, and then hopefully cluster the two groups in terms of the magnitudes of their discriminant scores.

The interpretation of the standardized discriminant function coefficients is analogous to the interpretation of beta weights in multiple regression.

Each coefficient represents the relative contribution of its associated variable in the discrimination, and the sign indicates whether the variable is making a positive or negative contribution.

The SPSS^X discriminant analysis procedure, in which the default value of partial F for inclusion and removal of a variable in the equation is 1.0, identified 10 of the original 28 variables as containing discriminatory information. Table 5-2 lists the 10 variables that were identified and their standardized weights. Bartlett's Chi-square value, which is based on the natural logarithm of

Wilk's lambda, is 85.6 which indicates that the discriminant functions are significant at the 0.001 level.

By looking at the class centroids, which are class means of individual discriminant scores, we notice the scores from a unidimensional scale with the majority of local born Chinese on the positive side of it and the majority of Taiwanese on the negative side, although the sign does not necessarily indicate the cultural identification. A complete graphic representation of the distribution of discriminant scores of the subjects is shown in Table 5-3.

From the classification result, displayed in Table 5-3, it appears that out of 126 self-identified Taiwanese and Chinese, 102 or 81 percent were classified as having lower acculturation; 100 percent of the self-identified South African Chinese were classified as having higher acculturation. This result for the two groups denotes a high level of accuracy of the discriminant function in classifying correctly the two types of subjects into their distinctive acculturative level groups. The Chi-square test on the classification result indicates that it is significant beyond the .001 level of confidence : thus, the hypothesis of the independence of predicted and actual group memberships can be safely rejected.

(ii) Cultural characteristics of the two criterion groups as reflected in the discriminant variables

Because the standardized discriminant function coefficients represent the relative contributions of the variables in the equation, it is quite legitimate to attempt to describe the characteristics of the two cultural groups in terms of the value statements by observing their associated coefficients.

As Table 5-2 shows, the variable which carries the greatest discriminant value is variable VC213 "English speaking ability". The South African Chinese criterion group responded to this question with a "speak well" ($M= 3.00$) while the Taiwanese Chinese criterion group responded with a speak some ($M= 2.2$).

A high positive discriminant score denotes a "South African" and a high negative discriminant score a "Taiwanese Chinese", as indicated in Table 5-2. Thus, the greater a respondent's English-speaking ability, the more "South African" he or she is. The same type of language ability is reflected in the response to VA213.

Examination of other discriminating variables reveals :

- (a) South African Chinese have a higher cognitive knowledge about South Africa than Taiwanese Chinese (V528 TO V552).
- (b) The South African Chinese's mean scores regarding preferring their first name to be an English name, celebrating South African festivals and their regular diet are higher than Taiwanese Chinese's (V436, V437, and V348, V349).
- (c) The South African Chinese's high mean scores regarding

their perception of themselves as not superior to another nationality group and as not having a strong feeling that the Chinese should stick together means that the South African Chinese have a lower perception of themselves as Chinese than Taiwanese Chinese (V405 and V406).

(d) More South African Chinese than Taiwanese Chinese agree that South African citizens should do national service at the legal age (V419).

The way the two criterion groups responded to the above significant variables seems to be quite consistent with what is generally believed about the two cultures.

5.2 Adaptation strategy and intercultural and ethnic communication

In the previous chapter, the roles of intercultural and ethnic communication in the process of acculturation has been discussed. In doing so, two indices representing the levels of communication activities were used : INTCOM and ETHCOM. Each of these two indices is a composite variable constructed, as described in Chapter 2, with a number of individual measures which tapped the respondents' level of specific communication activities, both intercultural and ethnic. Now the interrelationship between the individual components of the two types of communication acts, and their relative contribution to determining the acculturation level will be discussed.

Kim (1978: 172) pointed out an interesting characteristic of the communication activities of immigrants: as a resident of a bicultural environment, an immigrant cannot avoid dealing with two "systems of assumptions" (i.e. INTCOM and ETHCOM) between which a range of differences presumably exists.

Do cultural differences in the assumptions one has to make for the communication across and within one's cultural boundary systematically affect the levels of those types of communication? In other words, if an immigrant maintains a high level of ethnic communication and adaptation, does it necessarily induce a high level of intercultural communication? We will attempt to find out whether there is any relationship between them; and how is it related to the determination of acculturation level.

The correlation coefficients between the components of ethnic communication, between the components of intercultural communication, between the components of adaptation and between the components of ethnic and intercultural communication appear in Tables 5-4, 5-5, 5-6 and 5-7, respectively. All the ethnic communication activities correlate positively with each other. This positive relationship seems to be true even of ethnic interpersonal interaction.

Most of the intercultural communication activities correlate positively with each other. This pattern is

similar to ethnic communication, but the correlations of this type are lower than ethnic communication.

Table 5-7 reveals that only a minority of the components of ethnic communication is negatively related with the components of intercultural communication. The results show that as the amount of Chinese newspapers read (V326), Chinese magazines read (V327), the amount of time reading Chinese newspapers (V330), Taiwanese Chinese organizational involvement (V334) and invitations of Taiwanese friends (V336) increase, so does the amount of their South African counterparts (V328, V329, V331, V332, V333, V335, V337, V338) increase.

In order to investigate the relationships found between the components of communication within the cultural boundary, a series of factor analyses were made.

First, scores on the 8 variables tapping levels of exposure to the various intercultural mass media and interpersonal communication activities were factor analyzed using a principal components solution with varimax rotation. As indicated in Table 5-8, the three factor solution, determined by the criterion of an eigenvalue equal to or greater than 1.0, accounts for 63.6 percent of the total variance. In the table, the primary loadings higher than .40 are underlined. These results clearly show that there are three distinctive factors: Factor 1, [the number of South

African newspapers read (V328), the time a day spent reading South African newspapers (V331), the hours a day listening to South African radio programmes (V333)] loaded most significantly and represents a dimension which can be called "intercultural communication". Factor 2 groups the person-to-person interaction which includes involvement with South African organizations (V335), frequency with which South African Chinese (V337) and South African non-Chinese friends (V338) are invited. Levels of exposure to television (V332) is listed under Factor 3.

Next, the scores on the five variables which measured participation in or exposure to various kinds of communication within the ethnic enclave were factor analyzed. Table 5-9 indicates that only one factor solution explains 46.7 percent of total variance, and the factor structure is not similar to intercultural communication behaviour.

As a final step of factor analysis of the individual components of the two types of cultural communication, all the variables included in both types of communication together were factor analyzed. A preliminary analysis yielded seven factors which had an eigenvalue of 1.0 or greater. But a plot of the eigenvalues (scree test) indicated that the steep "take off" point was between the second and the third factor, suggesting a two-factor solution as optimal.

The seven-factor solution and the two-factor solution are reported in Table 5-10 and 5-11 respectively. The two-factor solution accounts for only 32 percent of the total variance, whereas the seven-factor solution accounts for 67 percent. Regardless of the difference in the amounts of variance explained by the two solutions, the results of both factor analyses yield indirect but convincing evidence for the cross cultural convergence pattern of communication behaviour.

In Table 5-10, the first three factors are basically identical to the two factors identified in the earlier two factor analyses, one factor for each type of cultural communication.

These two factors represent one dimension of ethnic communication and one dimension of intercultural communication. In addition, V332 (watching South African TV programmes) and V342 (neighbours), and V317 (persons whom respondent visit most in spare time), and V325 (person to whom respondent mostly speaks to about his personal matters) which are adaptive strategies emerged together as independent factors, and so did V316 (money used monthly) and V324 (people mixed with after hours).

When the number of dimensions is reduced to the two-factor solution (see Table 5-11), ethnic communication includes both ethnic and intercultural communication activities which are grouped as the first factor. However,

the second factor includes intercultural communication variables and one adaptive strategy variable.

Why was it that V336, V337 and V338 (Taiwanese, South African Chinese, South African non-Chinese friends whom the respondent invite to have a meal) were clustered with their Chinese counterparts? The possible explanations are : Firstly, an examination of those intercultural communication variables which loaded highly on the first factor suggests a difference in the levels of English language competency required for the two types of communication. One can enjoy much of Chinese food without high English language ability. Secondly, only 20 percent of the Taiwanese respondents reflected a high English speaking ability. Thirdly, the more often respondents invite Taiwanese to have a meal, the less they read South African newspapers. The more often respondents invite South African Chinese and South African non-Chinese friends to have a meal, the less they read Chinese newspapers, but the more they are involved in Chinese organizations.

In summary, the results of these factor analyses reflect the following:

i) The uses of communication, both ethnic and intercultural, are more or less determined for groups of mass media or person-to-person interaction instead of all varying independently. This phenomenon can be termed cross-cultural

convergence of media use.

(ii) The Taiwanese immigrants use Chinese mass media and activities much more than South African mass media and activities cross the cultural boundary.

(iii) Adaptive strategies are not significant in crossing the cultural boundary.

5.3 The contributions of communication to acculturation level

A primary assumption underlying this study is that communication is a determinant of the acculturation level an immigrant achieves. To determine the relationships between an immigrant's demographic characteristics, his or her communication pattern and his or her acculturation level, the sub-categories of intercultural and ethnic communications are analyzed. The question is what contribution each of these different factors makes to the determination of an immigrant's acculturation level.

Weighted factor scores were computed for each respondent on each of the intercultural communication and ethnic communication factors. The two factor scores, which were identified as INTCOM (intercultural communication), and ETHCOM (ethnic communication), represent respondents' scores for the two theoretical dimensions of their communication behaviour.

Using these two communication dimension scores as independent variables, and the acculturation level score, computed earlier from the results of the discriminant analysis, as dependent variable, three stepwise multiple regression analyses were carried out; first with the total number of immigrants in the sample, second with the immigrants who were less than 2 years in South Africa (the early stage sample), and the third with the immigrants who have been longer than 2 years in South Africa (the advanced stage sample). The minimum F-level to enter the regression equations was set to 4.0. A summary of the regression equations for the three analyses appears in Table 5-12 and Table 5-13.

The regression analysis for the total number of immigrants (see Table 5-12) shows that 23 percent of the total variation in acculturation level can be explained by linear dependence upon the two dimensions of intercultural and ethnic communication behaviour. The level of intercultural communication is the best predictor of a high acculturation score, accounting for 19 percent of the total variance. Next to INTCOM, ethnic communication follow in the prediction of the acculturation score, having both a significant beta weight ($p < .05$) and accounting for 4 percent of the variance in the dependent variable.

In order to examine whether the two communication dimensions contributed differently to the acculturation level

for the different stages of immigration, the same regression analysis was run twice: first, with the respondents whose length of stay was 2 years or less, and the second, with those whose length of stay was more than 2 years. The results in Table 5-13 show for the two stages, that intercultural communication explains the variance in the dependent variable better in the early stage than in the advanced stage. These results differ from Kim's (1978: 271-216) findings in the following two ways:

(i) Ethnic communication had a negative correlation with acculturation level in his research but has a positive correlation here.

(ii) Ethnic communication was a significant and negative predictor of both the early stage and the advanced stage in his research but is non-significant here.

The possible reasons for these differences are :

(i) Ethnic communication, that is the Chinese newspapers and magazines which immigrants read, were not printed in South Africa but were delivered direct from Taiwan except The Gazette of Chinese in South Africa which did not print many articles that affect either immigrants' attitudes or their cognitive knowledge.

(ii) The Chinese Association did not offer an English-speaking environment for Taiwanese immigrants; most of them only enjoyed the parties or festival but did not become

involved in the affairs. Only two of the Taiwanese immigrants attending the meetings shared the responsibilities.

(iii) It is not appropriate to divide the Taiwanese immigrants into early and advanced stages of residence, because more than 75 percent of them have been in South Africa for less than 4 years.

The second approach that was taken to examine systematic relationships between an immigrant's modes of communication and his or her level of acculturation was to find out by which of the communication activities a highly acculturated group is maximally distinguished from a poorly acculturated group. In other words, the discovery of a set of communication variables which maximally contribute to group differences between the highly South African-like immigrants and the highly Chinese/Taiwanese-like immigrants was one of the goals of this approach.

The following methods were used to select a highly acculturated group and a poorly acculturated group.

(i) High acculturation group : Since the earlier discriminant analysis involving the Chinese/ Taiwanese and the South African Chinese criterion groups predicted with a high level of accuracy the cultural identification of the respondents, It was decided to rely on the dividing point between the Taiwanese and South African Chinese, which was a

discriminant score of +3. Those with a score of 3 or higher were selected as the high acculturation group. There were twenty-nine respondents who met this criterion.

(ii) Low acculturation group : It was assumed that any Taiwanese immigrant whose acculturation score is lower than the total group whose percentile rank was fifty could be labeled as poorly acculturated. Thus, those who had acculturation scores of 2 or lower were selected as the low acculturation group. There were 24 respondents who met this criterion.

Using this dichotomous group identification as the dependent variable and the original variables of both ethnic communication and intercultural communication as independent variables, a two-way discriminant analysis was done. The minimum F-level to enter the equation was set at 1.0.

As can be seen in Table 5-14, the stepwise procedure identified 5 out of the 16 original variables as discriminating. The discriminant function is significant ($P < .01$, $df = 5$, $F = 40.26$) and the percentage of correct classification was 84.9.

An examination of the standardized discriminant function coefficients reveals that the amount of time spent reading South African newspapers (V331), the number of South African daily papers read (V328), and the frequency of inviting South African whites for a meal (V338) contribute the most to

discrimination between the two groups.

Since the group centroids indicate that a high discriminant score is associated with a high level of acculturation, the highly acculturated immigrants are best distinguished from the poorly acculturated ones by the greater amount of time spent on reading South African newspapers (V331), the larger number of South African daily papers they read (V328), the greater frequency with which they invite South African non-Chinese friends for a meal (V338), and the smaller amount of time they spent reading Chinese daily papers (V330).

In general, the highly acculturated group is different from the relatively poorly acculturated group in that their levels of intercultural communication activities, except V333 (the amount of time listening to South African radio programmes), are higher and their level of ethnic communication activities is lower. The interpretation of the discriminant function coefficients for V333 is a statistical artifact because the coefficient's sign is not consistent with the mean difference between the groups.

5.4 Other demographic variables : Contributions to communication activities and acculturation level

This section reports the relationship between the demographic variables included in this study and the two types of cultural communication. In addition, it examines the direct

relationship between effectiveness in predicting acculturation level and the contributions of demographic variables to communication activities.

In order to investigate which of the demographic variables are strongly associated with the two dimensions of intercultural and ethnic communication, a series of stepwise multiple regression analyses were done. Taking each of the two factor scores as dependent variables, it was observed whether there was any systematic pattern among the demographic characteristics in making contributions to the two dimensions of communication.

Specifically, the eleven demographic variables were investigated and their range of values (with the scoring scales indicated in parentheses where the raw data were not used as scores) were:

- (i) V103 : Sex- "Male" (1), "Female" (2).
- (ii) V401 : Age - "20-29" (1), "30-39" (2), "40-49" (3), "50-59" (4), "60-65" (5).
- (iii) V205 : Religion - "Catholic/ Anglican/ Baptist" (1), "None or other" (2), "Buddhist/ Traditional Chinese religion" (3).
- (iv) VB109 : First name - "In Chinese" (1), "In English" (2).
- (v) V210 : Educational level - "No education" (1) to "Post-graduate university" (7).
- (vi) V217 : Total monthly family income - "Less than

- R1000,00" (1) to "more than R9000,00" (8).
- (vii) VC244 : How long they had stayed in South Africa -
"Less than 2 years" (1), to "Longer than 40
years" (8).
- (viii) V309 : The money that immigrants have transferred from
oversea to South Africa - "Nothing" (0) to
"More than \$1 million" (8).
- (ix) FAMB50 : Number of family members who are over 50.
- (x) V207 : Occupational position in South Africa - "Senior
researcher" (1) to "Janitor" (29).
- (xi) SCHGCH : Number of school aged children.
- (xii) FAMSTRU : Family structure - "Extended family whether
with relatives and friends or not" (1) to
"Nuclear family and alone" (3).

The minimum F-level to enter the equation was set at 1.0 for all the analyses. Table 5-15 summarize the results of the regression analyses. In this Table, those demographic variables which have substantially different magnitudes for the two stages should be our immediate concern. For example, V205 is negatively related to ethnic communication in the early stage, but its influence nearly disappears in the advanced stage. It means that those who belong to the traditional Chinese religion, the longer they reside, the less their exposure to the Chinese media in the advanced stage. Females and people who only have Chinese first names are more exposed to ethnic communication in the early stage

of residence, but less in the advanced stage. But the people, whose level of total family income does not have a marked correlation with ethnic communication in the early stage, but turn to significant positive relationship in the advanced stage. This probably reflects the kind of person who tries to achieve some privilege within his own group, and is therefore more involved in ethnic activities and media than before.

Table 5-16 and 5-17 might facilitate seeing the overall picture of relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variables. First of all, it is quite clear that the demographic variables do not explain much of the variance in any of the two communication dimensions. The two communication dimensions had nearly the same R^2 of .25 for intercultural communication and .26 for ethnic communication.

There are some other complex factors, such as psychological needs, which affect the two dimensions. An examination of Table 5-16 and 5-17 reveals the following :

(i) V210 is the best predictor of the intercultural communication, and a good predictor of ethnic communication. That is to say, an Taiwanese immigrant who has acquired a higher education level is more likely to have a high level of exposure to the South African media, and other activities as well as to the Chinese media and activities.

(ii) V217 is the best predictor of ethnic communication, but

does not predict intercultural communication at all. The relationships are all positive. It can also be seen that the Taiwanese immigrant who has a higher proportion of the total family income in South Africa will enjoy more exposure to both Chinese and South African media and activities.

(iii) V205 is not a very good predictor of intercultural and ethnic communication. The relationships are all negative. It is strange that the Taiwanese immigrant who practises a more ethnically-oriented religion is likely to have a lower level of exposure to ethnic and intercultural communication. The possible reasons are because most of them have a low level of education ($r = -.34, P < .01$), and live in an extended family ($r = -.30, P < .01$). Therefore they have a lower English language ability and get the news from their families.

(iv) VC244 has a positive relationship but is not a good predictor of the variances of the two types of communication. This can explain the fact that the longer the immigrants have stayed in South Africa the more they acquire a relatively high level of linguistic competency for the media and other activities. In this survey only 62 percent of the respondents reported they had learned English since they arrived in South Africa, and only 35 percent of them had learned English for longer than 6 months. There are 75 percent of them who reported that they cannot read very well, 89 percent cannot write very well and 80 percent of them

cannot speak very well. This figure indicates that media exposure and the level of attendance for other activities do not vary with one's length of stay in South Africa, unless one's language abilities are improved.

(v) V309 is a good predictor of intercultural communication but not of ethnic communication. A Taiwanese immigrant who brought more capital to invest in his or her own business in South Africa seems to pay more attention to exposure to the media and activities than those who brought less.

(vi) VB109 is a significant predictor of ethnic communication but not of intercultural communication. A Taiwanese immigrant who has only a Chinese first name in his I.D. book and do not have an English name has a greater exposure to Chinese media and activities. The possible reason is that they are less educated ($r = .28, P < .01$), so their English language ability is less as well.

(vii) The other five variables, which are V103, FAMB50, V104, SCHAGCH and V206, do not have significant relationships with ethnic or intercultural communication. Since the investigation of the relationships between the two dimensions of communication and acculturation for the two different stages of immigration, reported on earlier, indicated that there are some differences between the two stages in the magnitude as well as in the direction of influence, it is suspected that some comparable differences might exist between the two stages of immigration in the relationship

between the demographic variables and the two orientations of communication. Regression analyses were used again and ran separately for each stage of immigration. The results are summarized in Table 5-19.

Generally, the demographic variables explain the variances in intercultural communication far better than the independent variables entered into the regression equations for the advanced stage, but not in the case of ethnic communication.

5.5 Two types of cultural communication and demographic variables : relative contributions to acculturation level

The stepwise regression procedure is used to test which type of variables have greater explanatory power regarding acculturation level - the two communication variables, or the demographic variables (V210, V206, VB109, FAMB50, V104, V205, V103, SCHAGCH, V309, V217 and V207). Table 5-18 summarizes the result.

The independent variables in the equation account for 59 percent of the total variance in acculturation level. V210, which is education level of the respondent, was the first variable to enter the equation and it explains 42 percent of the variance in the dependent variable, which is more than two-thirds of the explanatory power of the whole set of independent variables. The two communication variables

do not have a strong explanatory power: INTCOM only explains 3 percent and ETHCOM explains almost none of the variance in the dependent variable. The magnitude of beta weights for these two variables does not have any superiority in prediction over other independent variables. These results do not concur with Kim's (1978) for Korean immigrants in the United States. However, the relationships here are more complex than might appear.

Obviously, we have here a problem of multicollinearity. In order to explain the problem briefly, let us take ETHCOM which explained none of variance and had a negative significant beta weight, and INTCOM which only explained a small part of the variance and is positively correlated with V210 ($r = .28, p < .01$). They share a high degree of common variance in acculturation with the two communication variables. Since V210 entered the equation first, by the time ETHCOM entered the common variance had already been accounted for by it, which in turn caused the increment in R^2 attributable to ETHCOM to be negligible. This finding is still vague, so that it is suspected that some contributions by communication might exist between the two stages of immigration.

Table 5-19 summarizes the results of two regression analyses performed with the same set of independent and dependent variables, but with the two sub-populations of early and advanced stage immigrants. The results still

indicate that the demographic variables explain the greater percentage of variance in acculturation when the regression analyses are done with separate sub-populations, but both of the ethnic and the intercultural communications performed much better in the early stage than in the advanced stage. Those two kinds of communication can explain 12 percent of variance, which is almost 20 percent of the explanatory power of the whole set of independent variables, but R^2 increments attributable to those two communications are nil in the advanced stage. This finding suggests that the two types of communication activities play more important roles in the early stage, whereas in the advanced stage variables other than the two kinds of communication exert much more influence in determining an immigrant's acculturation level.

This result is inconsistent with Kim's (1978) research. The probable reasons are (i) The variables in this survey instrument are not as many as his. Actually he used 21 variables dealing with the two kinds of communication, and here only 13 variables were used. (ii) Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa did not enjoy as much exposure to the mass media as Korean immigrants did in the United States. It is probably because their English language ability is not good enough to read newspapers and magazines, to fully understand the contents of announcements in the TV programmes, and to communicate with South Africans in full mutual understanding. (iii) The ethnic mass media did not have much information and

enough common knowledge to introduce South Africa, to criticize the South African opinions about Chinese, and to convey the contents of the economic news for investors.

5.6 Summary

This section presented the results of statistical analyses designed to construct an acculturation index and to compare the results with Kim's research regarding Korean immigrants in the United States.

The discriminant analysis indicated that two cultural criterion groups can be discriminated with a high level of accuracy using 28 variables which deal with language ability, cognitive level, personality and attitude.

Using the discriminant function thus identified, the acculturation levels of the respondents of this study were measured and the results were used in the subsequent analysis. The reason for not using a path model is the failure of path coefficients to reproduce the original correlations among the variables. An alternative model was tested and its tenability was confirmed.

Factor analysis of the various components of two types of cultural communication revealed that the Taiwanese immigrants' communication activities can be grouped in terms of types of media use or forms of communication. The data also suggest that there is a small cross-cultural convergence

of media use taking place with the electronic media. Determinants of intercultural communication and ethnic communication seem to vary between intercultural and ethnic communication, which were found for both types of cultural communication. The contributions of both of intercultural and ethnic communication to acculturation level were found to be little different for the different stages of immigration.

The relative power of the communication variables and the demographic variables to predict levels of acculturation seem to vary as a function of the amount of time an immigrant has spent in South Africa. In the early stage, the demographic variables are stronger predictors than intercultural or ethnic communication; and are the exclusive predictors of acculturation level in the later stage.

The above-mentioned suggests that poor language ability is the main cause of low acculturation levels among Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa. It is probable that a Taiwanese lives well but is isolated from his neighbours because he does not communicate well with them and does not know how to maintain a good neighbourly relationship with them.

Table 5-1 : Variables used in discriminant analysis

Variable in questionnaire *	Course of acculturation	F > 4
V419	Attitudes	*
V420	"	
V428	"	
V429	"	
V430	"	
V431	"	
V432	"	
V433	"	
V434	"	
V435	"	
V436	"	*
V437	"	*
V345	"	
V346	"	
V347	"	
V348	"	*
V349	"	*
V403	Personality	
V404	"	
V405	"	*
V406	"	*
V407	"	
V408	"	
V409	"	
V528 to V552	Cognitive level	*
VA213	English ability	*
VB213	"	
VC213	"	*

NOTE : For meaning of the variables referred to in the Tables, see Appendix 2 (Questionnaire)

* significant $p < .01$.



Table 5-2 : Ten variables identified as discriminating variables in discriminant analysis (N=162)

Variables	Group means		Approximate F-statistics(df)	Standardized Canonical discriminant function coefficient
	South African Chinese	Taiwanese Chinese		
VC213	3.00	2.25	83.47 (1/160)	0.510
VA213	3.00	1.97	79.65 (2/159)	0.418
V528 TO V552	19.33	8.94	79.47 (3/158)	0.168
V348	2.25	2.23	26.62 (4/157)	-0.214
V406	2.08	1.40	21.24 (5/156)	0.290
V405	3.22	2.46	12.65 (6/155)	0.174
V436	3.06	2.53	7.10 (7/154)	-0.088
V437	2.56	2.13	6.39 (8/153)	-0.101
V419	2.86	3.36	5.76 (9/152)	-0.112
V349	1.89	1.54	4.38 (10/151)	-0.196
Eigenvalue	Canonical correlation		Wilks' lambda (U-Statistic)	Chi-square 85.58 (df=16, P < 0.001)
0.756	0.6561		0.569	
Centroids of groups				
Local Chinese		1.617		
Taiwanese		-0.462		

Table 5-3 : Classification matrix : Actual vs. predicted cultural identifications

Actual cultural membership	Predicted cultural membership			Total	Percentage of correct classification
	South African Chinese (%)	Taiwanese Chinese (%)			
South African Chinese (%)	36 (100)	0 (0)	36		
Taiwanese Chinese (%)	24 (19)	102 (81)	126		
Total	60	102	162	85.19	

Table 5-4 : Product moment correlation coefficients between the individual components of ethnic communication (N=99)

	V326	V327	V330	V334
V327	.42			
V330	.64	.36		
V334	.43	.33	.24	
V336	.24	.16	.18	.16

Table 5-5 : Product moment correlation coefficients between the individual components of intercultural communication (N=99)

	V328	V329	V331	V332	V333	V335	V337
V329	.39						
V331	.67	.28					
V332	-.07	.04	.06				
V333	.30	.22	.30	.01			
V335	.41	.54	.24	-.07	.04		
V337	.02	.14	-.04	.07	.02	.20	
V338	.12	.22	.09	.20	.11	.26	.35

Table 5-6 : Product moment correlation coefficients between the individual components of adaptation (N=99)

	V316	V317	V324	V325
V317	-0.04			
V324	0.16	-0.01		
V325	0.08	0.38	0.16	
V342	-0.05	0.03	0.07	-0.05

Table 5-7 : Product moment correlation coefficients between the components of intercultural communication and the components of ethnic communication (N=99)

Variable	V326	V327	V330	V334	V336
V328	.03	-.07	-.11	.28	-.14
V329	.23	.19	.11	.33	.17
V331	-.05	-.15	-.17	.09	-.08
V332	.02	-.05	.25	-.10	.14
V333	-.07	.04	-.11	.09	.08
V335	.37	.20	.10	.49	.09
V337	.19	.17	-.15	.27	.23
V338	.17	.13	-.07	.24	.26

Table 5-8 : Factor structure of intercultural communication : Varimax rotated factor matrix (N=99)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
V328	<u>.83</u>	.17	-.19
V329	.47	.55	-.22
V331	<u>.85</u>	.01	.02
V332	.06	.13	<u>.81</u>
V333	<u>.61</u>	-.04	.26
V335	.32	<u>.67</u>	-.43
V337	-.17	<u>.71</u>	.15
V338	.07	<u>.69</u>	.38

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
63.6%	31.7%	18.1%	13.8%

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as V329.



Table 5-9 : Factor structure of ethnic communication :
factor matrix (N=99)

Variables	Factor 1
V326	.85
V327	.68
V330	.76
V334	.63
V336	.41
Amount of variance accounted for by factor	
Total	Factor 1
46.7%	46.7%

Table 5-10 : Factor structure of intercultural and ethnic communications : Factor matrix for seven-factor, varimax rotated solution (N=99)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7
V316	-.06	-.09	.11	-.01	-.13	.20	<u>.79</u>
V317	.09	.04	-.16	<u>.80</u>	-.00	-.04	-.14
V324	.04	.03	.02	.10	.03	<u>.83</u>	.17
V325	-.17	.15	.11	<u>.76</u>	.02	.19	.13
V326	<u>.83</u>	.02	.13	-.02	.01	.10	-.11
V327	<u>.64</u>	.07	.19	-.02	.04	-.29	-.00
V328	.03	<u>.85</u>	-.09	.21	.10	.11	-.13
V329	.33	<u>.63</u>	.16	-.22	.04	-.06	.21
V330	<u>.70</u>	-.18	.14	-.01	-.30	.16	-.37
V331	-.16	<u>.81</u>	-.03	.16	-.04	.05	-.20
V332	-.11	.06	.27	-.41	<u>-.59</u>	.30	-.30
V333	-.15	<u>.47</u>	.28	.26	-.20	-.21	.16
V334	<u>.66</u>	.31	.11	.02	.06	.06	.23
V335	.49	.55	.07	-.15	.24	.12	.23
V336	.16	.07	<u>.67</u>	-.09	.10	-.22	.03
V337	.21	.00	<u>.64</u>	.02	.09	.01	.05
V338	.08	.18	<u>.72</u>	-.04	.05	.34	.04
V342	-.05	.07	.14	-.07	<u>.81</u>	.12	-.21

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors :

Total	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5	Factor6	Factor7
67%	17.9%	14.1%	8.8%	7.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.7%

NOTE : The underlined indicate a primary loading higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as V335.

Table 5-11 : Factor structure of intercultural and ethnic communications : Factor matrix for two factor, varimax rotated solution (N=99)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2
V316	.02	.01
V317	-.18	.31
V324	.09	.18
V325	-.21	<u>.48</u>
V326	<u>.75</u>	-.13
V327	<u>.59</u>	-.17
V328	.10	<u>.85</u>
V329	.52	.45
V330	<u>.61</u>	-.32
V331	-.02	<u>.75</u>
V332	.16	-.20
V333	.03	<u>.48</u>
V334	<u>.66</u>	.25
V335	<u>.59</u>	.46
V336	<u>.44</u>	-.16
V337	<u>.47</u>	.00
V338	<u>.48</u>	.18
V342	.05	.18

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors :

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2
32.0%	17.9%	14.1%

NOTE : The underlined indicate a primary loadings higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as V329 and V335.

Table 5-12 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis of acculturation and two communication factors (all immigrants, N=99)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
INTCOM	.45 ^a	.19	.45 ^a
ETHCOM	.20 ^b	.23	.20 ^b

NOTE : The order of independent variables matches the order of entry step in the equation. At the final step F = 14.13, d = 2/96, p < .001, sequential F tests at all other steps are significant at p < .005 level.

^asignificant (p < .01) , ^bsignificant (p < .05)

Table 5-13 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis of acculturation and two communication factors (early stage sample and advanced stage sample)

Early stage (N = 38)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
INTCOM	.45 ^a	.16	.45 ^a
ETHCOM	.20 ^b		.16
Advanced stage (N = 60)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
INTCOM	.34 ^b	.11	.34 ^b
ETHCOM	.13		.10

NOTE : The order of independent variables matches the order of entry step in the equation. At the final step F = 7.77, df = 1 /36, p < .01 for the early stage, and F = 6.60, df = 1/58, p < .05 for the advanced stage.

^asignificant (p < .01) , ^bsignificant (p < .05)



Table 5-14 : Communication activities identified as discriminating and nondiscriminating variables between high and low acculturation groups (N=53)

Variables (order of entry)	Group means acculturation		F-level to enter	Standardized discriminant function
	low	high		
V331	1.21	2.59	34.37	0.522
V338	1.54	2.28	6.26	0.575
V328	0.12	1.14	4.84	0.575
V333	2.63	2.93	2.66	-0.388
V330	2.79	2.55	2.36	-0.308
V335	0.13	0.86		
V329	0.13	1.38		
V334	0.42	1.03		
V337	1.17	1.45		
V326	0.96	1.21		
V327	1.13	1.10		
V332	3.46	3.55		
V336	2.83	2.90		
Eigen- value	Canonical correlation	Wilks' lambda (U-statistic)	Chi-square	
1.293	0.75	0.436	40.26 (df = 5, p <.01)	
Centroids of groups				
Low acculturation	-1.237			
High acculturation	1.010			
Percentage of correct classification				84.9



Table 5-15 : Comparison of the beta weights of independent variables in the separate regression analyses of two communication dimension for the two different stages of immigration (EARLY=early tage, N=35; ADVAN=advanced stage, N=46)

Independent variable	Dependent variables			
	INTCOM		ETHCOM	
	EARLY	ADVAN	EARLY	ADVAN
V210	.37 ^a	.36 ^a	.29	.26
V309	.19	.20		
V205		-.27	-.18	
FAMB50		-.25	-.21	
V103		.13	.34 ^a	.10
VB109			-.39 ^a	-.20
V217		-.14	.12	.34 ^a
V104		-.11		.18
R ²	.17	.30	.32	.28

^asignificant (p < .01)

Table 5-16 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining intercultural communication by demographic variables (N=84)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V210	.42 ^a	.18	.42 ^a
V309	.27 ^a	.23	.23 ^b
VB109	.17	.25	.02
V205	-.25 ^b	.25	-.14
V217	.20 ^b	.25	.00
VC244	.31 ^a	.25	.15

NOTE : The order of independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At the final step F = 12.24, df = 6/77, p < .01. Sequential F tests at all other steps are significant at p < .01 level.

^asignificant (p < .01)

^bsignificant (p < .05)



Table 5-17 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining ethnic communication by demographic variables (N=84)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V217	.29 ^a	.08	.29 ^a
V210	.28 ^a	.13	.22
VB109	-.19 ^b	.18	-.25 ^b
V103	.02	.21	.17
FAMB50	-.09	.24	-.19
V104	.11	.26	.14
V205	-.22 ^b	.26	-.18
VC244	.20	.26	.11

NOTE : The order of independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At the final step F = 7.52, df = 8/75, p < .01. Sequential F tests at all other steps are significant at p < .01 level.

^asignificant (p < .01)

^bsignificant (p < .05)

Table 5-18 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining acculturation level by communication variables and demographic variables (N=84)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V210	.65 ^a	.42	.44 ^a
FAMSTRU	.20 ^b	.47	.12
INTCOM	.45 ^a	.50	.13
VB109	.31 ^a	.51	.11
NSAJOB	-.41 ^a	.53	-.11
FAMB50	.07	.54	-.01
V104	-.01	.56	-.16 ^b
V205	-.39 ^a	.58	-.23 ^a
V1034	-.08	.58	-.11
ETHCOM	.20 ^b	.58	-.03
SCHAGCH	-.21 ^b	.59	-.04
V309	.15	.59	.08
V217	.30 ^a	.59	.03

NOTE: The order of independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At the final step F = 26.74, df = 14/69, p < .01. Sequential F tests at all other steps are significant at p < .01 level.

^asignificant (p < .01)

^bsignificant (p < .05)

Table 5-19 : Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining acculturation level by communication and demographic variables for the two stages of immigration

Early stage (N = 35)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V210	.60 ^a	.33	.58 ^a
V103	-.29 ^b	.39	-.24 ^b
VB109	.15	.46	.28 ^a
INTCOM	.44 ^a	.51	.24 ^b
ETHCOM	.12	.58	.35 ^a
V205	-.31 ^b	.62	-.20
NSAJOB	-.11	.64	.17
Advanced stage (N = 46)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V210	.61 ^a	.37	.61 ^a
V205	-.43 ^b	.44	-.28 ^b
V104	-.04	.48	-.21
NSAJOB	-.38 ^a	.52	-.24 ^b
SCHAGCH	-.29	.55	-.20
FAMSTRU	.14	.57	.16
VB109	.39 ^a	.59	.15

NOTE: The order of independent variables matches the order of entry step in the equation. At the final step F = 6.53, df = 7 /26, p< .01 for the early stage, and F = 7.77, df = 7/35, p< .01 for the advanced stage.

^asignificant (p< .01), ^bsignificant (p< .05)

CHAPTER SIX

RESULTS REGARDING DISSATISFACTION LEVEL AND DESIRE TO RE-EMIGRATE

This chapter mainly reports the results of the statistical analyses which aimed at identifying the significant reasons why some local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants desire to (re-)emigrate from South Africa and finding the relationship between (re-)emigration, adaptation and acculturation. Discriminant analyses, were made to determine the possible reasons of the Taiwanese Chinese to re-emigrate were made.

Dissatisfaction levels in varying situations (which relate to their external adaptation in South Africa) and independent variables such as educational level, occupational status, the pressure of living, acculturation level, and families in Taiwan were analyzed.

This section employs the same methods as in the previous chapter to determine the standard discriminant function coefficients of the respondents' desire to (re-)emigrate from South Africa. The results from the discriminant analysis, based on the nine factors which could cause the respondents to (re-)emigrate, are reported below.

6.1 Discriminant analysis on desire to (re-)emigrate : stepwise two-way discriminant analysis

Three sets of data from this survey were used for the analysis : Thirty-two respondents identified themselves as

having 'no' desire to (re-)emigrate to other countries in the next five years, another 109 respondents were 'not sure' about (re-)emigration, and yet another group of 21 respondents said 'yes' to (re-)emigration.

The purpose of this analysis was:

(i) to discriminate between the different reasons for the desire to (re-)emigrate among the total number of respondents, and later for local born Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants separately;

(ii) to measure the varying magnitude of the desire to (re-)emigrate and then to test the relationships between acculturation, adaptation and (re-)emigration.

The discriminant function thus identified was to be used to measure the degree of the two Chinese groups' desire to (re-)emigrate. Table 6-1 lists the six reasons identified as discriminating variables for the all respondents on the desire to (re-)emigrate. The Bartlett's chi-squared value is 119.76 which indicates that the discriminant functions are significant at the 0.01 level.

By looking at the group centroids, which are the group means of individual discriminant scores, we see that the majority of scores from a unidimensional scale indicate a low desire to (re-)emigrate with a negative sign of it and the majority of high desire to (re-)emigrate on the positive side, although the sign does not necessarily identify the nature of the desire.

The classification result, displayed in Table 6-2, reveals that out of the 130 self-identified high desire to (re-)emigrate respondents, 104 (or 64 percent) were predicted to have a high desire to (re-)emigrate; and that out of the 32 self-identified low desire to (re-)emigrate respondents, all of them were predicted to have a low desire to re-emigrate. These results indicate a high level of accuracy of the discriminant function in classifying correctly the two types of subjects into their distinctive desire-to-(re)-emigrate groups. Thus, the hypothesis of the independence of predicted and actual group memberships can be rejected.

Because the Taiwanese immigrants are the lower acculturation group and classified as a separate group according to the previous acculturation discriminant analysis, discriminant analyses were run for Taiwanese immigrants and local Chinese separately, to calculate each groups' discriminant scores of desire to (re-)emigrate. The results are listed in Table 6-3 and 6-4.

Both local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants indicate V523 (high crime rate), V519 (bad investing environment), V518 (bad work environment) and V524 (race discrimination) as reasons for their desire to (re-)emigrate. V523 is a strongly significant reason for local Chinese, its standardized discriminant function coefficient is 1.02 and has nearly twice the power of discrimination for the local Chinese's desire to emigrate than that of other variables.

Although V526 (to reunite family) is a strong the most significant variable with a standardized discriminant function coefficient of .62, the other three variables V524, V519 and V523 have quite similar power to determine the Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate.

The differences between Table 6-3 and Table 6-4 are:

(i) V526 (to reunite family) and V522 (bad education for children) are the only significant discriminating variables for Taiwanese immigrants. These results indicate that some of them want to return to members of their immediate family who are still in Taiwan. (The proportions of their immediate family members in Taiwan at this moment are : parents 84 percent, brothers 80 percent, sisters 79 percent, and children 10 percent.)

Taiwanese who emigrated to South Africa are longing for a better education for their children, so whenever they are dissatisfied with their children's educational achievements they will re-emigrate.

(ii) In the case of local Chinese, V525 (economic recession) is the only significant variable. This indicates that the local Chinese are much more worried about the economic prospects than Taiwanese immigrants.

Most of the Taiwanese immigrants have business experience in a free market country, and find that they have many business opportunities not only in the manufacturing business, but also in the retail trade or other kinds of

business. Only 24 percent of them were staying in South Africa before 1987, and are therefore used to the recession which followed after the United States started sanctions against South Africa in 1985. Actually, the new Taiwanese immigrants have benefited from the South African immigration policy.

Local born Chinese are much more worried about their personal safety than Taiwanese immigrants. The reason for this is probably that local Chinese were born and grew up in a more peaceful period in South Africa and know much more about the present social unrest in South Africa than the Taiwanese because of their better reading ability.

Table 6-5 shows that the percentage of actual high desire to (re-)emigrate of Taiwanese is bigger than that of local Chinese (83 percent vs. 76 percent) and the predicted high desire to (re-)emigrate as well (74 percent vs. 63 percent). This result is worth discussing in terms of their dissatisfaction levels in varying situations.

6.2 Dissatisfaction levels among local born Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants in the Republic of South Africa

The role of dissatisfaction in the process of (re-)emigration was discussed in the previous chapter. In order to do empirical research among the two Chinese groups, two separate indices representing the levels of dissatisfaction for each group was used : TAIENV, TAIPER for Taiwanese immigrants, and CHIENV, CHIPER for local Chinese. Each of these four indices

is a composite variable, which will be described later, constructed with a number of individual measures which tapped the two groups of respondents' level of specific dissatisfaction or sense of security within the prevailing socio-economic sphere, the political situation, and the residential and educational environment.

We now report on the interrelationships between the two groups' individual components of dissatisfaction, and their relative contributions to the desire to (re-)emigrate.

The reasons why different types of adaptive dissatisfaction are distinguished are as follows :

(i) The two Chinese groups have different levels of acculturation; local Chinese have much higher acculturation levels than Taiwanese immigrants.

(ii) Taiwanese immigrants are newcomers who have different living experiences in South Africa; therefore their feelings about the sixteen environmental situations could differ from those of the local Chinese. The question, therefore, is whether an immigrant who maintains a high level of dissatisfaction, necessarily has a high desire to (re-)emigrate?

An attempt is made in this section to find out whether there is any relationship between dissatisfaction level and desire to (re-)emigrate. The correlation coefficients of the components of dissatisfaction among Taiwanese immigrants and local Chinese appear in Table 6-6 and 6-7 respectively.

Nearly all of the significant correlations pertaining to the Taiwanese immigrants correlate positively with each other except V454 and V448. A positive relationship was found between the level of dissatisfaction and the socio-economic sphere, the political situation and the residential and educational environment.

All the local individual Chinese's components of dissatisfaction correlate positively with each other. This pattern is not only similar to the Taiwanese immigrant's, but the correlations are also higher than those of the Taiwanese's.

In order to investigate the relationships found among the components of dissatisfaction which pertain to re-emigration a series of factor analyses were made. First, scores on the 14 variables tapping levels of Taiwanese immigrants' dissatisfaction were factor analyzed using a principle components solution with varimax rotation, as indicated in Table 6-8. The four factor solution, determined by the criterion of an eigenvalue equal to or greater than 1.0, account for 56.0 percent of total variance. In the Table the primary loadings higher than .40 are underlined. These results clearly show that there are four distinctive factors. Factor 1, in which investment environment (V446), social security (V457) and political stability (V458) are loaded most significantly, represents a dimension of Taiwanese dissatisfaction which can be characterized by socio-economic and political stability. Factor 2 represents

personal work and child development expectation, and deals with dissatisfaction involving harmony in the working environment (V445), personal income (V447), children's education (V449) and career possibilities for children (V450). Factor 3 represents neighbourhood life and deals with dissatisfaction regarding recreation facilities (V451), harmony in the neighbourhood (V452) and public facilities (V455). Factor 4 represents dissatisfaction with public transportation (V454) and personal involvement in local political affairs (V456).

After this the scores on the same variables which measured the local Chinese's dissatisfaction, were factor analyzed. Table 6-9 indicates that there are four factors as well. Factor 1, in which harmony in the working environment (V445), personal income (V447), residential environment (V448) and harmony in the neighbourhood (V452) are loaded most significantly, represents local Chinese's dissatisfaction with work and neighbourhood expectations. Factor 2 represents dissatisfaction with mass communication (V453), public transportation (V454) and public facilities (V455). Factor 3 represents dissatisfaction with children's development, which includes children's education (V449), career possibilities for children (V450) and recreation facilities (V451). Factor 4 represents socio-political stability and includes dissatisfaction with personal involvement in local political affairs (V456), social security (V457) and political stability (V458). These five factors explain 63.5 percent of the total variance and the

factor structure is a little different from the Taiwanese's factor structure. Both of them concerned are with working environment, socio-political stability, neighbourhood life and public service. However the local Chinese are a little more worried about their children's career opportunities.

The final factor analysis of the better individual components the dissatisfaction and a preliminary analysis yielded five factors with an eigenvalue of 1.0 or greater. A graphic plot (scree plot) of the eigenvalues displayed a steep "take off" point between the second and the third factors suggesting a two factor solution as optimal.

The four factor solution for Taiwanese immigrants are reported in Table 6-10, and for local Chinese in Table 6-11. The two factor solution for Taiwanese immigrant's dissatisfactions accounts for only 37.5 percent of the total variance, while the two factor solution for local Chinese's dissatisfactions accounts for 45.8 percent of the total variance. The two four factor solutions account for 56.0 percent and 63.5 percent of the total variance respectively. The results of both two factor analyses yield indirect but convincing evidence for the individual patterns of dissatisfaction regarding business careers, residential and educational environment, political stability, public service and recreation activities.

The first factor in the two factor solution for Taiwanese immigrants (see Table 6-10) deals with the

environmental elements which include social and political stability (V457 and V458), involvement in local affairs (V456), the investment environment (V446), and public services (V454). The second factor represents personal elements which include personal business career (V445, V447), residential environment (V448), education (V449, V450), recreation (V451, V452) and public communication (V453). In Table 6-11, which deals with the local Chinese, the first factor represents the personal elements which include personal business career (V445, V446, V447), residential environment (V448), education (V449, V450), neighbourhood life (V452) and recreation (V451). The second factor represents environmental elements which includes social and political stability (V457, V458), involvement in local affairs (V456) and public services (V453, V454, V455).

There are differences which are worth mentioning between Taiwanese and local Chinese regarding these two factors :

(i) For Taiwanese the investment environment (V446) is reliant on dissatisfaction with environmental elements but, for the local Chinese, on dissatisfaction with personal elements. This can be explained by the fact that most of the Taiwanese who are investing in manufacture and industry in several homeland industrial areas are financially independent. Their feelings of dissatisfaction with the investment environment depend directly on whether the political situation and social security are stable or not. According to this survey 54 percent of the Taiwanese

immigrants are owners of or partners in small enterprises, while only 33 percent of local Chinese are owners of or partners in such enterprises. Most of the local Chinese respondents who are employees, that is, about 65 percent, regard the investment environment as dependent on personal income, education, harmony in the neighbourhood and recreation (see Table 6-6, and Table 6-7). This means that the perception of the investment environment is different for local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants.

(ii) Mass communication (V453) contributes much more to dissatisfaction with environmental elements among the local Chinese than among the Taiwanese who are mainly dissatisfied with personal elements. This is probably because most of the programmes of the mass media (radio and television) in South Africa do not appeal to local Chinese audiences; however for Taiwanese this is not important because their language abilities do not enable them to follow the programmes anyhow. It could even be beneficial for their children's education in increasing their language ability.

6.3 Dissatisfaction level and the desire to (re-)emigrate

One of the primary assumptions underlying this study is that the level of dissatisfaction is an intermediate determinant of the desire to (re-)emigrate among Chinese in South Africa. To investigate the relationship between a Chinese's dissatisfaction pattern and his or her desire to (re-)emigrate, the subcategories of dissatisfaction with personal elements

and dissatisfaction with environmental elements is used. The question that has to be answered is what contribution each of these two factors make to the determination of a local Chinese's or a Taiwanese immigrant's desire to (re-)emigrate.

Weighted factor scores were computed for each of the respondents on both the personal dissatisfaction and the environmental dissatisfaction factors. The two factor scores, which are identified from now on as TAIPER (Taiwanese personal dissatisfaction) and TAIENV (Taiwanese environmental dissatisfaction) for Taiwanese immigrants and CHIPER (local Chinese personal dissatisfaction) and CHIENV (local Chinese environmental dissatisfaction) for local Chinese, represent the two groups of respondents' scores for the two theoretical dimensions of their desire to (re-)emigrate.

Using these two sets of dissatisfaction scores as independent variables, and the desire to (re-)emigrate score, computed earlier from the results of the discriminant analysis, as a dependent variable, two stepwise multiple regression analyses were carried out; firstly, with the Taiwanese immigrant sample, and secondly, with the local Chinese sample.

The minimum F-level to enter the regression equations was set to 4.0, and a summary of the regression equations for the two analyses appears in Table 6-12. The regression analysis for the Taiwanese immigrants (see Table 6-12) shows that 32 percent of the total variation in the desire to (re-)emigrate can be explained by linear dependence upon the

levels of personal dissatisfaction and environmental dissatisfaction. The level of environmental dissatisfaction is the best predictor of a high desire to (re-)emigrate score, accounting for 31 percent of the total variance.

Next to environmental dissatisfaction (TAIENV), personal dissatisfaction (TAIPER) follows in the prediction of the desire to re-emigrate score, accounting for only 1 percent of the variance in the dependent variable, and only TAIENV has a significant beta weight ($P < .01$).

The other regression analysis for the local Chinese (see Table 6-12) reveals that 22 percent of the total variation in the desire to emigrate can also be explained by a linear dependence upon the levels of personal dissatisfaction and environmental dissatisfaction. The level of environmental dissatisfaction is also the strongest predictor of a high desire to emigrate score but not as strong as among Taiwanese immigrants accounting for only 15 percent of the total variance.

Next to environmental dissatisfaction (TAIENV), personal dissatisfaction (CHIPER) follows in the prediction of the desire to (re-)emigrate score, having a significant beta weight ($P < .05$) and accounting for 7 percent of variance.

This result shows that Taiwanese immigrants' dissatisfaction concentrates on the investment environment, access to public services, personal involvement in local affairs, social security and political stability. If their

dissatisfaction with the environmental situation becomes intolerable, then they will have a desire to (re-)emigrate. Their personal dissatisfaction with recreation, their business, job, education and neighbourhood is also very important. But compared with environmental dissatisfaction, it is weaker.

This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that most of these respondents quite enjoy their new life in South Africa. Because their English ability is not good enough to become involved in South African activities and to join South African clubs or organizations, they are very worried about the reforming new South Africa and the worsening of social security.

The following step taken to examine systematic relationships between a respondent's dissatisfaction levels and his or her desire to (re-)emigrate was to find out which of the dissatisfaction elements discriminates maximally between a high desire to (re-)emigrate group and a low desire to (re-)emigrate group. In other words, the discovery of a set of dissatisfactory variables which maximally distinguishes between groups with a high desire to (re-)emigrate and groups with a high desire to settle was one of the goals of this approach.

The following methods were used to select a high desire to re-emigrate group and a weak desire to re-emigrate group among the Taiwanese immigrants.

(i) High desire to re-emigrate group : Since the earlier discriminant analysis (involving the 'no' and 'yes' or 'not sure' to re-emigrate groups) predicted the respondents who want to re-emigrate with a high level of accuracy, it was decided to rely on the dividing point between the desire to re-emigrate and the desire to settle respondents, which was a discriminant score of +3.5. Those who had desire to re-emigrate scores equal to or higher than 3.5 were selected as the high desire to re-emigrate group. There were 24 respondents who met this criterion.

(ii) Low desire to re-emigrate group : All the Taiwanese immigrants whose desire to re-emigrate score were lower than 2.5 were selected as the low desire to re-emigrate group. There were 19 respondents who met this criterion.

Using this dichotomous group identification as the dependent variable and the original variables of dissatisfaction as independent variables, a two-way discriminant analysis was done. The minimum F-level to enter the equation was set at 1.0.

As can be seen in Table 6-13, the stepwise procedure identified five out of the fourteen original variables. The discriminant function is significant ($P < .001$, $df = 5$, $\chi^2 = 47.3$) and the percentage of correctly classified coefficients reveals that dissatisfaction with personal involvement in local affairs (V456), with social security (V457), with mass communication (V453), with recreation facilities (V451) and

with political stability (V458) contribute the most to discriminate between the two groups since the group centroids indicate that a high discriminant score is associated with a high desire to re-emigrate. The high desire to re-emigrate of the Taiwanese is best distinguished from the low desire to re-emigrate by the greater amount of dissatisfaction with environmental elements such as personal involvement in local political affairs (V456), and the smaller amount of dissatisfaction with recreation facilities (V451).

In addition, the high desire to re-emigrate group, when contrasted with high desire to settle group, can be characterized by their greater dissatisfaction with social security, political stability and mass communication.

In general, the high desire to re-emigrate group is different from the high desire to settle group in that their levels of dissatisfaction with environmental elements are higher and their levels of dissatisfaction with personal involving elements are not significant (except V451).

The same method was used to select high and low desire to emigrate groups for local Chinese.

(i) High desire to emigrate group : The dividing point here was a discriminant score of +2.5. Those who had desire to emigrate scores equal to or higher than 2.5 were selected as the high desire to emigrate group. There were 28 respondents who met this criterion.

(ii) Low desire to emigrate group : It was assumed that any

local Chinese whose desire to emigrate score is lower than 2.0 were selected as the low desire to emigrate group.

There were 16 respondents who met this criterion. A two-way discriminant analysis was done and the minimum F-level to enter the equation was set at 1.0 again. In Table 6-14, the stepwise procedure identified 6 out of 14 original variables as discriminating. The discriminant function is significant ($P < .001$, $df = 6$, $X^2 = 40.4$) and the percentage of correct classification was 91. An examination of the standardized discriminant function coefficients reveals that the dissatisfaction with personal involvement in local affairs (V456), with public transportation (V454), with investment environment (V446), with recreation facilities (V451), with residential environment (V448) and with harmony in the working environment (V445) contribute the most to the discriminant coefficient between the two groups.

The high desire to emigrate among local Chinese is best distinguished from the low desire to emigrate by the greater amount of dissatisfaction with personal involvement in local affairs and public transportation, and the smaller amount of dissatisfaction with residential environment.

In addition, the high desire to emigrate group, when contrasted with the low desire to emigrate group, can be characterized by their greater dissatisfaction with the investment environment, harmony in the working environment, and recreation facilities.

6.4 Contributions of demographic variables to dissatisfaction patterns and desire to re-emigrate among Taiwanese immigrants

This section reports the relationship between the demographic variables included in this study and the two patterns of dissatisfaction. In addition to examining the direct relationships between these two sets of variables, a comparison of the relative effectiveness of demographic variables in predicting desire to re-emigrate is also made.

In order to investigate which of the demographic variables are strongly associated with the dissatisfaction with personal elements and the dissatisfaction with environmental elements, a series of stepwise multiple regression analyses were done again.

Taking each of the two factor scores as dependent variables, and 15 demographic variables as independent variables, an effort was made to determine whether there was any systematic pattern among the demographic characteristics in making contributions to the two patterns of dissatisfaction. The 15 demographic variables investigated and their range of values (with the scoring scales indicated in parentheses where the raw data were not used as scores) were as follows (It must be mentioned here that the first five variables were chosen by running the discriminant analyses at F-values greater than 1.0) :

(a) FAMITAI : Families in Taiwan, referred to V241 and V242. The score is decided by the calculation " $V241 * 0.88 + V242 * 0.56$ " and the coefficients are discriminant functions.

(b) V308 : Contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan, (i.e. frequency of asking friends to take goods to families in Taiwan) - "Never" (1) to "Once a week".

(c) V414 : Attitudes toward the services rendered by the office of embassy/consulate of the Republic of China - "Strong agree" (1) to "Strongly disagree" (5).

(d) V443 : Urgent help regarding living affairs in South Africa, the fifth thing which refers to "help in obtaining health and medical insurance" - "Yes, do need help" (1) to "No, do not need help" (2).

(e) V444 : Urgent help regarding business affairs in South Africa, (first, third and fifth items, which refers to "help in managing labour in factories", "help in accounting affairs" and "help in insurance affairs" - "Do not need help" (0) to "Do need help" (3).

(f) V205 : Religion - "Catholic/ Anglican/ Baptist" (1) to "Buddhist/ traditional Chinese religion" (3).

(g) V207 : occupation position in South Africa - "Senior researcher" (1) to "Janitor" (29).

(h) V210 : Educational level - "No education" (1) to "Post-graduate" (7).

(i) VC244 : Years in South Africa - "Less than 2 years" (1) to "Longer than 40 years" (8).

(j). V219 : Ownership of a house in South Africa - "No" (1) to "Yes" (2).

(k) VB213 : English writing ability - "Not at all" (1) to "Good" (3).

(l) V309 : Amount of money ever transferred from overseas to

South Africa - "Nothing" (0) to "More than \$1 million" (8).

(m) V122 : Family structure - "Extended family whether with relatives and friends or not" (1) to "Nuclear family and alone" (3).

(n) BANCINCO : Balance of monthly income, refers to (V217) "Total monthly income" minus (V216) "Total monthly living expense".

(o) V206 : The type of occupation - "Owner" (1) to "Financially independent" (4).

The minimum F-level to enter the equation was set at 1.0 for all the analyses. Table 6-15 and Table 6-16 summarize the results of the regression analyses. The two tables might facilitate seeing the overall picture of relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variables. First of all, it is quite clear that the demographic variables do not explain much of the variance in any of the two dissatisfaction patterns. The two dissatisfaction patterns show a little difference as can be seen from the R^2 of .20 for dissatisfaction with personal elements and the R^2 of .13 for dissatisfaction with environmental elements. There are some other complex factors, such as psychological needs, which affect the two patterns.

An examination of the two tables reveals the following :

(i) V122 is the greatest predictor of the personal involvement dissatisfaction but is not a good one of

environmental elements dissatisfaction. That is to say, Taiwanese immigrant who is alone or in a nuclear family is more likely to have a high level of personal involvement dissatisfaction in South Africa.

(ii) V219 is the greatest predictor of the environmental elements dissatisfaction but not a good one of personal involvement dissatisfaction. A Taiwanese immigrant who owns a house is much more likely to have a high level of environmental elements satisfaction in South Africa.

(iii) V414 has a positive relationship but is not a good predictor of the variance to environmental elements dissatisfaction. Although Taiwanese immigrants are satisfied with the given services from the embassy of the Republic of China, this does not help them to become satisfied with the different environments in South Africa.

From these results, it can be said that the two dissatisfaction patterns are almost independent of the demographic variables except V219 and V122.

6.5 Relative contribution of demographic variables to Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate

This section reports a stepwise regression procedure to determine which types of variables have greater explanatory power for the Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate : The two patterns of dissatisfaction (TAIENV and TAIPER) and the demographic variables (FAMITAI, V308, V414, V443, V444, V205, V207, V210, VC244, V219, VB213, V309, V122, BANCINCO

and V206) were included in the regression equation.

Table 6-17 summarizes the result. The independent variables in the equation account for 45 percent of the total variance in desire to re-emigrate level. TAIENV, which is the Taiwanese's dissatisfaction with the environmental elements in South Africa, is the first variable to enter the equation, and it explains 31 percent of the variance in the dependent variable, which is more than two thirds of the explanatory power of the whole set of independent variables. TAIPER, the other dissatisfaction variable, does not have a strong explanatory power like TAIENV, because these two have a high relationship with each other. The magnitude of beta weights for these two variables does have superiority in prediction over other independent variables. The other three significant beta weights, namely V444, V206 and FAMITAI, seems to explain the various aspects of desire to re-emigrate. This finding is relevant for further research regarding building a model of the Taiwanese desire to re-emigrate.

Table 6-1: Six variables identified as discriminating variables in discriminant analysis of the desire to (re)-emigrate for local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants (N=162)

Variable	Group means		F-value to enter	Approximate F- statistics	Standardized discriminant function
	(1) Low	(2) High			
V524	1.00	1.66	61.8	61.8	.55
V523	1.00	1.65	30.6	51.9	.66
V526	1.00	1.35	23.0	47.1	.53
V519	1.00	1.54	13.3	41.3	.58
V518	1.00	1.25	5.8	35.3	-.32
V525	1.00	1.38	1.0	29.6	-.13
Eigenvalue	Canonical correlation		Wilks' lambda (U-statistics)		Bartlett's chi-square
1.14	0.73		0.467		119.76 (df = 6, P<.01)
Centroids of group					
Low	-2.14				
High	0.53				

Table 6-2: Classification matrix : Actual vs. predicted desire to (re)-emigrate identification for local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants (N=162)

		Predicted Desire			Percentage of correct classification
		Low	High	Total	
Actual desire	Low	32	0	32	100
	(%)	(20)	(0)	(20)	
	High	26	104	130	80
	(%)	(16)	(64)	(80)	
	Total	58	104	162	84
	(%)	(36)	(64)	(100)	

Table 6-3: Six variables identified as discriminating variables in discriminant analysis of desire to re-emigrate for Taiwanese immigrants' (N=99)

Variable	Group means (1) Low	Group means (2) High	F-value to enter	Approximate F- statistics	Standardized discriminant function
V524	1.00	1.68	35.9	35.9	.55
V526	1.00	1.41	17.4	29.7	.62
V519	1.00	1.56	9.9	24.9	.49
V523	1.00	1.56	6.9	21.6	.47
V518	1.00	1.22	1.7	17.8	-.26
V522	1.00	1.27	1.9	15.3	.21
Eigenvalue	1.00	0.71	0.50	65.00 (df=6, P<.01)	
Canonical correlation					
Wilks' lambda (U-statistics)					
Bartlett's chi-square					
Centroids of group					
Low	-2.17				
High	0.45				

Table 6-4: Five variables identified as discriminating variables in discriminant analysis of desire to emigrate for local Chinese (N=63)

Variable	Group means		F-value to enter	Approximate F-statistics	Standardized discriminant function
	(1) Low	(2) High			
V523	1.00	1.81	62.9	62.9	1.02
V524	1.00	1.63	13.4	44.5	.63
V519	1.00	1.50	2.5	31.2	.64
V525	1.00	1.52	4.9	26.2	-.46
V518	1.00	1.29	2.9	22.2	-.38

Eigenvalue	Canonical correlation	Wilks' lambda (U-statistics)	Bartlett's chi-square
1.95	0.81	0.34	63.31 (df=5, P<.01)

Centroids of group

Low	-2.46
High	0.77

Table 6-5: Classification matrix : Actual vs. predicted desire to re-emigrate for Taiwanese immigrants (N=99) and local Chinese (N=63)

Actual desire		Predicted desire						Percentage of correct classification	
		Taiwanese			Local Chinese			Taiwanese	Chinese
		Low	High	Total	Low	High	Total		
Low	17	0	17	15	0	15	100	100	
	(%) (17)	(0)	(17)	(24)	(0)	(24)			
High	8	74	82	8	40	48	91	83	
	(%) (8)	(75)	(83)	(13)	(63)	(76)			
Total	25	74	99	23	40	63	92	87	
	(25)	(75)	(100)	(37)	(63)	(100)			

Table 6-6: Product moment correlation coefficients of the Taiwanese immigrants' individual components of dissatisfaction (N=99)

	V445	V446	V447	V448	V449	V450	V451
V446	.31 ^a						
V447	.26 ^a	.24 ^a					
V448	.11	.21 ^b	.24 ^a				
V449	.27 ^a	.23 ^b	.40 ^a	.33 ^a			
V450	.29 ^a	.20 ^b	.14	.07	.41 ^a		
V451	.09	.10	.12	.21 ^b	.18 ^b	.18 ^b	
V452	.12	.06	.13	.15	.32 ^a	.24 ^a	.30 ^a
V453	.24 ^a	.25 ^a	.22 ^b	.15	.28 ^a	.22 ^b	.13
V454	.15	.22 ^b	.09	-.07	.03	.28 ^a	.06
V455	.14	.21 ^b	.23 ^a	.31 ^a	.23 ^b	.08	.24 ^a
V456	.13	.27 ^a	.11	.10	.17	.26 ^a	.08
V457	.11	.35 ^a	.27 ^a	.32 ^a	.15	.05	.15
V458	.12	.40 ^a	.19 ^b	.22 ^b	.15	.05	.21 ^b

	V452	V453	V454	V455	V456	V457
V446						
V447						
V448						
V449						
V450						
V451						
V452						
V453	.34 ^a					
V454	.12	.29 ^a				
V455	.38 ^a	.19 ^b	.28 ^a			
V456	.20 ^b	.15	.32 ^a	.19 ^b		
V457	.28 ^a	.32 ^a	.18 ^b	.36 ^a	.39 ^a	
V458	.13	.22 ^b	.23 ^b	.20 ^b	.25 ^a	.63 ^a

Note: For explanations of the abbreviations, see Appendix 2.

^a significant (p < .01).

^b significant (p < .05).



Table 6-7: Product moment correlation coefficients of the local Chinese's individual components of dissatisfaction (N=63)

	V445	V446	V447	V448	V449	V450	V451
V446	.29 ^a						
V447	.43 ^a	.38 ^a					
V448	.40 ^a	.35 ^a	.29 ^a				
V449	.26 ^b	.32 ^a	.30 ^a	.46 ^a			
V450	.33 ^a	.22 ^b	.41 ^a	.36 ^a	.58 ^a		
V451	.23 ^b	.23 ^b	.43 ^a	.29 ^a	.29 ^a	.55 ^a	
V452	.52 ^a	.33 ^a	.45 ^a	.43 ^a	.35 ^a	.41 ^a	.45 ^a
V453	.30 ^a	.16	.35 ^a	.08	.16	.24 ^b	.24 ^b
V454	.21	.16	.32 ^a	.11	.25 ^b	.21	.09
V455	.15	.10	.16	.05	.15	.32 ^a	.09
V456	.11	.18	.25 ^b	.05	.11	.20	-.01
V457	-.15	.28 ^b	.07	-.09	.07	-.13	-.10
V458	.02	.29 ^b	.27 ^b	.06	.35 ^a	.21 ^b	.28 ^b

	V452	V453	V454	V455	V456	V457
V446						
V447						
V448						
V449						
V450						
V451						
V452						
V453	.31 ^a					
V454	.25 ^b	.57 ^a				
V455	.16	.45 ^a	.59 ^a			
V456	-.02	.27 ^b	.25 ^b	.36 ^a		
V457	.02	.12	.28 ^b	.20	.43 ^a	
V458	.15	.10	.18	.16	.18	.38 ^a

Note: For explanations of the abbreviations, see Appendix 2.

^a significant (p < .01).
^b significant (p < .05).

Table 6-8: Factor structure of Taiwanese immigrant's individual components of dissatisfaction : varimax rotated factor matrix (N=99)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
V445	-.05	<u>.67</u>	-.06	.20
V446	<u>.55</u>	.44	-.12	.23
V447	.30	<u>.61</u>	.10	-.12
V448	.41	.33	.37	-.35
V449	.01	<u>.71</u>	.37	-.01
V450	-.23	<u>.54</u>	.21	.48
V451	.09	.09	<u>.64</u>	-.12
V452	-.02	.08	<u>.79</u>	.26
V453	.18	.31	-.30	.37
V454	.16	.04	-.01	<u>.80</u>
V455	.32	.07	<u>.57</u>	.16
V456	.33	.08	.13	<u>.55</u>
V457	<u>.80</u>	.02	.28	.18
V458	<u>.79</u>	.05	.10	.15

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
56.0 %	27 %	11 %	10 %	8 %

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as V448.

Table 6-9: Factor structure of local Chinese's individual components of dissatisfaction : Varimax rotated factor matrix (N=63)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
V445	<u>.79</u>	.23	.05	-.15
V446	.60	-.05	.12	.53
V447	<u>.55</u>	.27	.32	.18
V448	<u>.68</u>	-.08	.28	.00
V449	.31	.05	<u>.65</u>	.21
V450	.25	.25	<u>.77</u>	-.09
V451	.25	.07	<u>.74</u>	-.10
V452	<u>.67</u>	.18	.33	-.05
V453	.23	<u>.77</u>	.09	.01
V454	.14	<u>.80</u>	.08	.18
V455	-.04	<u>.80</u>	.16	.12
V456	.06	.43	-.04	<u>.53</u>
V457	-.07	.19	-.13	<u>.85</u>
V458	-.06	.01	.53	<u>.63</u>

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
63.5 %	30.8 %	15.0 %	10.1 %	7.6 %

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as V446.

Table 6-10: Factor structure of Taiwanese immigrant's individual components of dissatisfactions :
Varimax rotated solution for two factors (N=99)

Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2
V445	.10	<u>.52</u>
V446	<u>.56</u>	.25
V447	.23	<u>.49</u>
V448	.28	<u>.38</u>
V449	.04	<u>.78</u>
V450	.00	<u>.64</u>
V451	.12	<u>.42</u>
V452	.20	<u>.55</u>
V453	.35	<u>.45</u>
V454	<u>.46</u>	.10
V455	<u>.44</u>	.36
V456	<u>.54</u>	.17
V457	<u>.84</u>	.10
V458	<u>.79</u>	.02

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2
37.5 %	27 %	10.5 %

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40.



Table 6-11: Factor structure of local Chinese's individual components of dissatisfactions : Varimax rotated solution for two factors (N=63)

Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2
V445	<u>.66</u>	.06
V446	<u>.46</u>	.29
V447	<u>.63</u>	.31
V448	<u>.68</u>	-.07
V449	<u>.63</u>	.19
V450	<u>.73</u>	.16
V451	<u>.68</u>	.01
V452	<u>.74</u>	.10
V453	.30	<u>.59</u>
V454	.20	<u>.72</u>
V455	.13	<u>.70</u>
V456	.00	<u>.67</u>
V457	-.21	<u>.69</u>
V458	.23	<u>.43</u>

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2
45.8 %	30.8 %	15.0 %

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40.



Table 6-12: Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis of desire to (re)-emigrate and two dissatisfaction factors for Taiwanese immigrants and local Chinese (N=162)

Taiwanese immigrants (N=99)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
TAIENV	.55 ^a	.31	.51 ^a
TAIPER	.31 ^a	.32	.12

Local Chinese (N=63)			
Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
CHIENV	.38 ^a	.15	.34 ^a
CHIPER	.32 ^a	.22	.27 ^b

Note : The order of independent variables matches the order of entry step in the equation. At the final step F = 22.5, df = 2/ 96, p < .01 for the early stage, and F = 8.5, df = 2/ 60, p < .01 for the advanced stage.

^asignificant (p < .01) ,
^bsignificant (p < .05)

Table 6-13: Dissatisfaction elements identified as discriminating and nodiscriminating variables between high and low desire to re-emigrate groups for Taiwanese immigrants (N=43)

Items (order of entry)	<u>Group means</u> desire to move		F-level to enter	Standardized discriminant function
	low(N=19)	high(N=24)		
V456	2.79	3.92	50.3	0.81
V457	3.21	4.25	8.1	0.37
V453	2.84	3.63	6.3	0.54
V451	2.26	2.38	2.4	-0.40
V458	3.31	3.92	1.2	0.28
V445	2.26	2.83		
V446	2.79	3.63		
V447	2.74	3.42		
V448	1.84	2.08		
V449	2.21	2.71		
V450	2.89	3.33		
V452	2.21	2.38		
V454	2.84	3.96		
V455	2.21	3.00		
Eigen- value	Canonical correlation	Wilks' lambda (U-statistic)	Bartlett's chi-square	
2.419	0.84	0.293	47.3 (df= 5, p <.01)	

Centroids of groups

Low acculturation -1.71
High acculturation 1.35

Percentage of grouped cases correctly classified: 98 %

Table 6-14: Dissatisfaction elements identified as discriminating and nodiscriminating variables between high and low desire to emigrate group for local Chinese (N=44)

Items (order of entry)	Group desire to move low(N=16)	means high(N=28)	F-level to enter	Standardized discriminant function
V456	2.69	3.61	22.4	0.65
V454	2.13	3.18	13.0	0.66
V446	2.75	3.46	5.9	0.54
V451	2.44	2.79	2.3	0.35
V448	2.38	2.32	2.9	-0.46
V445	2.31	2.82	2.4	0.33
V447	2.31	3.07		
V449	2.50	2.75		
V450	2.69	3.14		
V452	2.50	2.68		
V453	2.19	3.07		
V455	2.13	3.00		
V457	3.00	3.71		
V458	3.50	4.04		
Eigen- value	Canonical correlation	Wilks' lambda (U-statistic)	Barteltt's chi-square	
1.814	0.80	0.355	40.4 (df= 6, p <.01)	

Centroids of groups

Low acculturation -1.74
High acculturation 0.99

Percentage of grouped cases correctly classified: 91 %



Table 6-15: Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining dissatisfaction with environmental elements by demographic variables for Taiwanese immigrants (N=97)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V219	-.30 ^a	.09 ^a	-.30 ^a
V205	-.13	.12	-.17
V414	.17 ^b	.13	.11
V207	.03	.13	-.04
V309	-.10	.13	-.05
V210	.11	.13	.07
V122	.13	.13	.05
VC244	-.10	.13	-.07
BANCINCO	-.06	.13	-.03
FAMINTAI	.09	.13	.06
V443	.01	.13	.05
V206	.02	.13	-.08
V444	-.07	.13	-.07
V308	-.03	.13	-.05
VB213	.08	.13	.09

Note: The order of the independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At final step $F = 4.53$, $df = 3/93$, $p < .01$. Sequential F-tests at all other steps are significant at $p < .01$ level.

^asignificant ($p < .01$)

^bsignificant ($p < .05$)

Table 6-16: Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining dissatisfaction with personal elements by demographic variables for Taiwanese immigrants (N=97)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
V122	.25 ^a	.06	.25 ^b
V308	-.10	.09	-.18
V444	.17	.12	.16
V210	.11	.14	.16
VB213	-.02	.18	-.26
V414	.17	.19	.11
V443	-.09	.20	-.11
V207	-.08	.20	-.04
V309	-.07	.20	.00
VC244	-.02	.20	-.09
BANCINCO	-.04	.20	-.05
V205	-.16	.20	-.07
FAMITAI	.07	.20	.09
V219	-.07	.20	-.02
V206	-.06	.20	-.05

Note: The order of the independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At the final step $F = 3.14$, $df = 7/89$, $p < .01$. Sequential F-tests at all other steps are significant at $p < .01$ level.

^asignificant ($p < .01$)

^bsignificant ($p < .05$)



Table 6-17: Summary of stepwise multiple regression analysis explaining desire to re-emigrate by demographic and dissatisfaction variables for Taiwanese immigrants (N=97)

Independent variable	Simple r	Cumulative R ²	Beta
TAIENV	.56 ^a	.31	.56 ^a
V444	.18 ^b	.35	.22 ^a
V206	-.17 ^b	.39	-.21 ^a
FAMITAI	.27 ^a	.42	.20 ^b
VB213	-.16	.44	-.16
V207	-.16	.45	-.17
VC244	-.11	.45	-.10
V205	.07	.45	.08
BANCINCO	-.02	.45	-.09
TAIPER	.31 ^a	.45	.04
V309	-.01	.45	.06
V210	-.05	.45	.05
V122	.02	.45	-.04
V443	.10	.45	-.01
V219	-.21 ^b	.45	-.01
V308	-.03	.45	-.05
V414	.10	.45	.05

Note: The order of independent variables matches the order of entry steps in the equation. At the final step $F = 10.74$ $df = 8/ 88$, $p < .01$. Sequential F-tests at all other steps are significant at $p < .01$ level.

^asignificant ($p < .01$)
^bsignificant ($p < .05$)