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**THE ADAPTATION OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS IN
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

by

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Ever since I left Taiwan, I have been concerned with the adaptation of Taiwanese immigrants.

Emigration from Taiwan to overseas countries has become a trend for choosing a better living environment. My late uncle emigrated to South America in the 1960s. He never took the decision to return home, although many of his Taiwanese friends, who had moved to South America at the same time, had already returned home to Taiwan.

Today, many thousands of Taiwanese immigrants have settled permanently in South Africa, and questions such as 'What do they feel about this new country?' and 'Do they plan to stay here for good?' arise.

My attempt to explain this phenomenon suggests that returning to one's country of origin depends on individual decision making and adaptation level in the receiving country.

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by

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Department : Sociology
Degree : Doctor Philosophiae

SUMMARY

Of the financially independent immigrants the Taiwanese immigrants in 1990 became the fourth largest immigrant group, according to the statistics of the Department of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa. The reasons why they were motivated to immigrate are, firstly, the incentives policies for business investors and immigrants implemented in this country; secondly, the less restrictive application procedures for permits of permanent residence in South Africa encourage them to apply; thirdly, the immigration consultants, both in Taiwan and South Africa, entice them to come; and finally, since the Exit Control Act has been loosened, there is a fashionable trend of emigrating overseas, as a result of the worsening living environment in Taiwan.

This study tries to identify the determining factors for the Taiwanese's desire to re-emigrate; it also deals with their willingness to settle in South Africa. Three socio-demographic variables are used as independent variables by

factor analysis, namely, personal socio-economic achievement in South Africa, personal adaptive abilities in South Africa, and personal family ties with Taiwan. The two intermediate variables, acculturation level which is also called "internal adaptation", and dissatisfaction level which is also called "external adaptation", are the causes of their desire to re-emigrate or willingness to settle.

The sampling method used is purposive sampling. Discriminant analysis methods were used to distinguish high and low levels of acculturation, dissatisfaction, and desire to re-emigrate. The stepwise regression methods were run for a path model which deals with the direct, indirect and spurious effects on the respondents' desire to re-emigrate.

Even though the study leaves some methodological questions behind, it successfully builds a path model which is able to explain the factors that influence the Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate.

This study suggests that a recipient country, such as South Africa, should train the adaptive abilities, especially language abilities of Taiwanese immigrants in order to raise their acculturation level; that they should be helped to attain socio-economic achievement in their new country in order to decrease their dissatisfaction level and to increase their willingness to stay permanently in the new country so preventing them from becoming transients.



DIE AANPASSING VAN TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTE IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

deur

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Graad : Doctor Philosophiae

OPSOMMING

Van die finansieel onafhanklike immigrante na die Republiek van Suid-Afrika was Taiwaneese teen 1990 op drie na die grootste groep immigrante volgens die statistiek van die Departement Binnelandse Sake. Redes vir die motivering van Taiwaneese immigrasie na Suid-Afrika is die volgende: eerstens omdat die amptelike aansporingsmaatreëls gunstig vir sakebelegging en immigrasie is; tweedens omdat die minder streng aansoekprosedure om permanente verblyfsvergunning in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika Taiwaneese aanspoor om aansoek om permanente verblyf te doen; derdens omdat die immigrasiekonsultante in Suid-Afrika en Taiwan hulle hierheen lok; laastens het daar sedert die verslapping van die bepalinge van die Taiwaneese Emigrasiebeheerwet 'n mode posgevat om te emigreer, aangehelp deur die verswakking van die lewensomstandighede in Taiwan.

Hierdie studie poog om die faktore te bepaal wat by Taiwaneese immigrante in Suid-Afrika die begeerte laat ontstaan om te re-emigreer; dit handel ook oor hulle bereidheid om hulle in Suid-Afrika te vestig.

Deur middel van faktoranalise word drie sosiaal-demografiese veranderlikes as onafhanklike veranderlikes

aangewend, naamlik eie sosiaal-ekonomiese prestasie in Suid-Afrika, persoonlike aanpassingsvermoëns in Suid-Afrika, en persoonlike familiebande met Taiwan. Die twee tussenliggende veranderlikes, te wete akkulturasievlak, ook genoem "interne aanpassing", en die ontevredenheidsvlak, wat ook genoem word "eksterne aanpassing", is die hooforsake vir hulle begeerte om te re-emigreer of om hulle te vestig.

Die steekproef is verkry deur doelbewuste steekproef-trekking. Diskriminantontleding is gebruik om te onderskei tussen hoë- en laevlak-akkulturasie, ontevredenheid, en die begeerte om te re-emigreer. Stapsgewyse regressie-tegnieke is gebruik om 'n voorlopige padmodel te bereken vir direkte, indirekte en skyneffekte op respondente se begeerte om te re-emigreer.

Hoewel die studie nie alle onsekerheid uit die weg ruim nie, slaag dit daarin om 'n voorlopige model daar te stel wat dit moontlik maak om die faktore bloot te lê wat 'n invloed het op Taiwaneese se begeerte om te re-emigreer.

Die ondersoek toon dat Taiwaneese immigrante aanpassingsvaardighede geleer behoort te word deur die ontvangsland, in dié geval Suid-Afrika. Die aanleer van die landstaal/ landstale is belangrik ten einde hulle akkulturasievaardighede te verbeter. Bystand met hulle sosiaal-ekonomiese vordering in die land van vestiging sal ook dien om hulle ontevredenheidsvlak te verlaag en daartoe bydra dat hulle hulle permanent in Suid-Afrika sal vestig eerder as dat hulle verblyf kortstondig van aard sal wees.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.1 The problems of the study

According to the statistics of the Department of Home Affairs of South Africa, Taiwanese immigrants, referred to as financially independent, became the fourth largest immigrant group in 1990.

There are some pertinent facts which have occurred among Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa:

(i) New associations have been formed exclusively for Taiwanese immigrants, whereas both local Chinese and Taiwanese had common associations before, for example, the Commercial Chambers in Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Newcastle; Taiwanese Students' associations at Pretoria, Wits and Cape Town Universities. It seems that Taiwanese immigrants have different intentions from those of local Chinese and they do have different beliefs and values.

(ii) Cultural and management problems between Taiwanese employers and local labourers have arisen. Taiwanese employers have been accused of treating black staff badly and paying them a pittance, but the real facts have not been reported yet. The worst event happened in May 1991, in Lesotho. Of Lesotho's population of 700 Chinese and Taiwanese, 330 took refuge in Ladybrand, a few kilometers

across the border from Maseru, the capital of Lesotho as reported by Sunday Times on 26th may, 1991.

(iii) The South African authorities are implementing incentive policies for encouraging foreign investors to transfer their funding, investment and skills to South Africa after sanctions. But these policies have been changed many times to address unexpected problems caused by some profiteering foreign investors, among whom are a few Taiwanese.

(iv) Although there are no official reports, some Taiwanese teenage students stay in South Africa alone and usually meet their parents once a year or even less; while quite a lot of recently arrived Taiwanese immigrants have returned to Taiwan after staying here for only a short period; their communicative abilities, such as their English-speaking ability, is not good enough to understand completely what South Africans say; and some of them always remain in the 'Taiwanese society' in South Africa and are either unfamiliar with the new traffic laws or their careless driving habits result in car accidents.

Taiwanese immigrants stay in South Africa, a totally different new country, where many things are unfamiliar to them. Most of the returned Taiwanese immigrants experienced a very low acculturation level. No matter how long they have stayed in South Africa, they can only speak a few greeting words in English or Afrikaans; they do not participate in the activities of the communities in which they live, and they do

not possess the ability to handle their daily affairs in the early period of their arrival. These are the main reasons which aroused my interest in this research.

1.2 The main objectives of the study

This study is geared to achieving two objectives : the first, a methodological one, and the second, a theoretical one.

The methodological objectives are met satisfactorily through the empirical application of a questionnaire to measure the acculturation level of Taiwanese immigrants.

The study tries to demonstrate the usefulness of certain methodological techniques in selecting elements of acculturation, dissatisfaction and motivation to re-emigrate which differentiate between local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants.

The theoretical objective of the study is to demonstrate :

(i) how aspects of demographic variables factorized into the dimensions 'socio-economic achievement', 'adaptive abilities' and 'family ties' can be used as a set of meaningful concepts to explain acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate.

(ii) how acculturation (as a form of internal adaptation), and dissatisfaction (as a form of external adaptation) can be



used as two intermediate variables to explain the desire to re-emigrate among Taiwanese immigrants who were financially independent upon arrival in South Africa.

CHAPTER TWO

TAIWANESE IMMIGRATION TO THE REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS BACKGROUND

2.1 Taiwanese immigrants in the South Africa

South Africa is a lower acculturation-stress society which Taiwanese immigrants live in, and have increasingly granted the permits of permanent residence which changed from tourist or business visa for them.

According to a Central Statistical Service report in 1990, 32499 tourists (23556 in 1988; 20028 in 1987; 16741 in 1986) from Asian countries with the exception of Israel, arrived in South Africa in 1989; around 70 percent of them are from Taiwan (comparatively not more than 10 percent were Taiwanese in 1986). Therefore, there are approximately 62,000 Taiwanese tourists who arrived in this country from 1986 to 1989.

Taiwanese tourists are the fourth largest tourist group in South Africa, just behind the United kingdom, West Germany and the United States.

The businesses owned by the Taiwanese and local born Chinese, which vary in size from a small cafe to a medium-sized factory, partly reflect the magnitude of the gradually growing ethnic group; there are some 600 Taiwanese-owned businesses in this country.

Immigration by the Taiwanese seems to be characterized by several unique features. First of all, the growing scale settlement by the Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa coincides with their home country's booming economy and rapidly expanding foreign trade, to which South Africa is increasingly tied since sanctions were imposed. In the case of the Taiwanese, there is no visible factor, such as famine, war, revolution, or religious persecution, driving them out of the country; on the contrary, many of them are taking maximum advantage of their home country's booming economy by seeking opportunities for international trade with their "connections" at home or investing factories in homeland industrial areas by the incentives of industrial decentralization.

The fact that the pulling factor of economic prosperity in South Africa was much stronger than the pushing factors in their home country will apparently leave the option of "going home" for most Taiwanese immigrants if their pursuit of the South African dream turns out to be futile. This option, in turn, will have an important impact on their motivations to adopt the core of South African culture.

The second feature of Taiwanese immigration is that, due to their late arrival, the Taiwanese immigrants do not experience any consequences of institutionally supported racial discrimination or conflicts resulting from Apartheid. They have not had to face the kind of historical ostracism

which the local born Chinese endured. Indeed, they not only do not have to endure the consequences of racial discrimination but they are attempting to take full advantage of recent social trends in contemporary South African society. One example is their active seeking of opportunities for investing in manufacture, international trade and immigrant's education in public schools.

Thirdly, perhaps because of the economic factor or because of the characteristics of modern immigration, the transplantation of Taiwanese institutions is taking place on a growing scale. Although a majority of them are economic or commercial ones, the trend is also seen for other institutions. One of the major Taiwanese banks, the Bank of Taiwan, will open a branch in Johannesburg in 1991. China Airlines recently introduced two flights every week from Taiwan to Johannesburg. There are six flights every week for Taiwanese from Taiwan or Hong Kong to Jan Smuts airport. These flights are three times as full as they were two years ago. One newspaper which is published every other day, and equipped with full printing facilities, reprints both material published in Taipei and original local pages. The combined circulation of this paper is approximately one thousand. Taipei's other two major papers, having no printing facilities in South Africa, send their original copies directly to South Africa on a daily basis.

It is a pity that South African broadcasting stations

provide no Chinese programmes. There are about two Taiwanese Bibles study groups in Christian churches of different denominations, in addition to one Buddhist mission, and the Chinese Catholic church's membership is known to have reached one thousand. Other examples of transplantation of Taiwanese institutions are the Chamber of Commerce, and the Industrial Association.

Finally, The associations are quite separate from Taiwanese and local born Chinese associations even though there are not exclusive membership regulations. There are six associations which have only Taiwanese membership, six associations in which membership is for both Taiwanese and local born Chinese; the other thirty associations have membership only for local born Chinese.

The implications of this transplantation of Taiwanese institutions and associations are quite obvious. By having easy access to all the services provided by these institutions and associations, an immigrant has much more freedom to remain attached to the core of his home culture.

This freedom, along with the option of going home and the absence of racial discrimination, points to diminished pressure for " enforced acculturation " from the receiving society, i.e. the South Africa. Whenever such freedom is available, an immigrant feels less compelled to join the mainstream of the host culture.

The main reasons why Taiwanese people immigrate to the

Republic of South Africa are :

(i) In South Africa there are less restrictively applied procedures than other recipient countries to which Taiwanese emigrate. Far fewer forms have to be filled in and fewer requirements have to be fulfilled, and there is a financial aid programme to support immigrants.

(ii) The motivations to emigrate from Taiwan are markedly dissimilar from those that have evolved in advanced capitalist countries. Since 1987 there have been fashionable trends in Taiwan to emigrate overseas. Not only has the living situation in Taiwan worsened, but the advertisements of the burgeoning immigration consultants in Taiwan encourage emigration.

(iii) Private entrepreneurs and their Taiwanese skilled workforce can obtain permanent residence permits and multiple entry visas to South Africa.

(iv) The immigrant consultants, both in Taiwan and South Africa, entice them to come.

The number of Taiwanese people leaving the country to go overseas increases yearly. The main reasons why the Taiwanese government allows this outflow are as follows :

(i) the high population density is still a major cause of socio-economic problems , and (ii) the government aims to promote economic and political relationships between Taiwan and the recipient countries. For these reasons, the

government has gradually loosened exit controls.

According to a survey of Academic Sinica in Taipei (Shiao, 1990), 17.7 percent of the respondents state that they are willing to emigrate. The reasons for their willingness to emigrate in order of priority are :

- (i) Social security in Taiwan is bad (37.7 percent).
- (ii) The residential environment overseas is better (15.8 percent).
- (iii) The quality of life in Taiwan is bad (1.1 percent).
- (iv) The advantages for career development overseas are better (11.1 percent).
- (v) The learning and educational environment for children is better overseas (10.5 percent).
- (vi) An unstable political situation in Taiwan arouse fear (9.5 percent).
- (vii) There is a fear of communist China attacking Taiwan (2.1 percent).

Meanwhile, there are many parents who expect their children to go and study abroad. The reasons are :

- (i) The better learning and educational environment for the children overseas (49.7 percent);
- (ii) The opportunities for private enterprise or personal career development overseas (15.8 percent);
- (iii) Bad social security in Taiwan (14.5 percent);
- (iv) The need of children to reunite with parents who had

emigrated since 1986 (20.3 percent).

The respondents' ideal host countries at that time (1990) were as follows : The United States of America and Australia (18.4 percent); Canada (15.0 percent); European countries (10.2 percent); Southern Asia countries (7.9 percent); New Zealand (2.3 percent); Central and South America (1.5 percent); and South Africa (5 percent).

Under the restrictive Exit Control Act, the individual emigration trend has for a long time been influenced by individual's dissatisfaction with existing conditions in Taiwan. Due to the relaxation of exit controls and the people becoming more affluent - the GNP per capita in 1989 was around US\$ 8,000.00 (South Africa's GNP per capita was US\$ 3126.50 in 1989), and the government estimates US\$ 12,000.00 by 2000 - the controlled personal capital transferred overseas has increased from less than US\$ 6,000.00 per year before 1986 to US\$ 5 million per year after 1986.

There were two periods of Taiwanese emigration to South Africa in recent times :

2.1.1 The period before 1986

The Taiwanese immigrants make full use of the incentives policies which are offered by the Board of Industrial Decentralization. The increasing ties between South Africa and Taiwan have resulted from the following factors :

(i) Trade between Taiwan and South Africa has rapidly increased, whilst the trade between Taiwan and other countries remains almost the same or grow less than 10 percent annually.

(ii) The Taiwanese government has adopted an overseas investment policy of encouraging private entrepreneurs to invest in friendly, resource rich foreign countries. Southern Africa with its abundant mineral resources, and cheap, but increasingly more affluent, labour force has become a prime area for investment (Copping, 1983: 85).

(iii) The disinvestment by western industrialized countries, full sectional sanctions and a complete stoppage of international bank loans since 1980s forced the South African government to look for new sources of foreign investment (Pickles et al., 1989: 508).

(iv) South Africa is interested in attracting foreign capital and technology, and sees the broader global and regional economic strategies that permitted and encouraged capital inflow to South Africa as opposed to the economic dislocation of funds during the 1980s (Pickles et al. 1989: 508).

(v) Both Taiwan and South Africa were increasingly isolated. However their links were not particularly close until after 1971 (Pickles, 1989: 510-511).

(vi) Bilateral contacts, cooperation, conferences and ministerial discussions between the two countries have addressed joint agricultural, military, trade, business, educational, and investment projects (Pickles, 1989: 512).

Before 1986, even though there were over 100 Taiwanese factories operating in the homelands, Taiwanese investors in South Africa were only granted temporary residence permits. After considering the economic and diplomatic arguments from the Taiwanese authorities, South Africa revised its immigration regulations relating to permanent residence permits and multiple entry visas for Taiwanese after 1986. Although these changes were aimed primarily at facilitating Taiwanese investment in South Africa, Taiwanese immigrants were encouraged by their friends, relatives and the advertising agencies during the 1980s to emigrate from Taiwan. Taiwanese immigrants are now being granted permanent residence permits.

2.1.2 The period from 1986 to 1991

The number of Taiwanese immigrants has doubled yearly during recent years (see Table 1-1). Most South Africa immigrants come from other African countries or European countries, such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Portugal, which made up over 90 percent of immigrants between 1975 to 1985.

Since the end of 1985, immigrants from African

countries, Europe and Oceania decreased sharply because those countries started discouraging their people from emigrating to South Africa as part of their implementation of full sanctions. By comparison, the number of immigrants from Israel and Taiwan increased sharply. In particular, the number of Taiwanese immigrants being granted permits of permanent residence doubled nearly every year; Taiwanese immigrants referred to as financially independent became the fourth largest immigrant group in 1990 (see Table 1-1). Prior to 1986, there were few references in official statistical reports to Taiwanese immigrants.

2.2 Development in Taiwan

The reason why Taiwanese immigrants became the main source of Asian immigrants to South Africa is Taiwan's remarkable economic development. It has been listed as one of the "Four light dragons". The others are Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea. The main factors that transformed this small island, Taiwan, from an under-developed country in the late 1940s to a developed country in the 1980s, are the following:

A. Achievements in Education

The policy of universal education is one of the main forces which accelerate the socio-economic development in Taiwan. These educational achievements appear in the following:

- (i) The introduction of nine-year compulsory education

successfully raised the people's literacy. In 1979, 99.68 percent of school-aged children attended school.

(ii) Education extends into rural areas, and young rural people join the 4-H (Hand, Head, Health, and Heart) club activities, which include home economics and agricultural skills, as part of their teaching programme which reaches into the home.

(iii) The scope of education is broadening. Special schools design programmes for the 7 percent of illiterates, who are mostly adults beyond school age or have disabilities or handicaps.

(iv) Social education promotes the people's educational achievements. There are 134 radio stations and 3 television networks offering various programmes 24 hours per day. The China Yearbook (R.O.C) reports 3,360,000 television sets in use in 1978, which means that nearly 5 persons shared a TV set at that time. The Yearbook also reported that 31 daily newspapers sold 2,300,000 copies. Almost everyone reads at least one newspaper at home or in libraries. In addition, there are museums, science exhibitions, art displays, zoological gardens, observatories and other places of informal education.

(v) Achieving a post-graduate degree is one of each Taiwanese's personal ambitions. According to the United Daily News (May 3, 1980), there were more than 50,000

Taiwanese students abroad in the years preceding 1978. A total of 5.443 students were enrolled in the local graduate schools in 1979 (R.O.C. Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics of the R.O.C.).

B. Economic Development

The successful economic development in Taiwan is well known since the latter half of the 1970s. The main factors contributing to the country's success are as follows :

(i) The per capita GNP increased 4.16 times from NT\$ 12,521 (nearly US\$ 263) in 1952 to NT\$ 54,359 (nearly US\$ 1359) in 1979. Government pre-estimates forecast that GNP will rise to US\$ 12,000 by 2000.

(ii) The total foreign trade turnover increased from US\$ 303 million in 1952 to US\$ 39,484 million in 1980.

(iii) Stability in prices was regarded, at the outset, as the prerequisite for any sustainable development programme as was the restoration of economic power, transportation, communications and irrigation.

(iv) There has been a lessening of foreign-exchange and trade controls and an expansion of the private sector of the economy since 1958.

(v) Due to economic growth, the government tends to import at a low rate.

(vi) The fast expansion of foreign trade is the major sector of economic development in Taiwan.

(vii) The export processing zones (EPZ) successfully attracted foreign investors to Taiwan, because of the stability of the investment climate as well as a disciplined labour force.

(viii) Labour-intensive manufacturing for export is the key to Taiwan's initial quick entry into the ranks of the fast-advancing LDCs (Less developed countries).

(ix) The foreign trade balance rose from a deficit of US\$ 66.8 million in 1965 to a sizeable surplus in the 1970s and then a surplus of more than US\$ 70 billion since 1986.

(x) Both equity and stability are goals which Taiwan has long stressed in its economic policy. The top 20 percent and the lowest 20 percent on the income ladder accounted for 37.5 percent in 1975 and 8.6 percent in 1979. Unemployment rate registered at 1.3 percent in 1979, and even during the worst post-oil shock year of 1975, it was no more than 2.4 percent.

(xi) After the monetary reform in 1949, inflation was kept under control with an annual rate of increase of 5.6 percent between 1975 and 1978.

(xii) The introduction of preferential interest savings deposits in 1950 was effective in bringing stability to the banks. Savings accounted for 44 percent of the money supply

in 1952; the interest rate was decreased to only 2 percent compared to the 20 percent rate before 1950.

C. Social change

Taiwan's social conditions have changed with economic progress. This social transformation has affected the people's values and attitudes.

(i) In the countryside of Taiwan, people have become more independent and do their own thinking on matters of private concern, but previously they didn't.

(ii) Children are much better educated and more articulate in their wishes and aspirations; and decision-making is made through mutual consultation between parents and children. Previously, the father or the head of the family was the decision maker.

(iii) The rural communities are changing rapidly from an authoritarian to a democratic style.

(iv) As a result of modernization and the increase of wealth, daily life in rural societies do not differ greatly from urban society.

(v) Agricultural development has shifted from self-sufficiency to interdependence. Through agricultural extension programmes, the farmer has been taught how to gain credit, lend facilities and make loans from the government,

and how to set up group farming or marketing cooperatives related to the export of agricultural products.

(vi) Young people's attitudes toward marriage and the family have moved closer to western practice. They prefer marriages based on romantic love and to live in separate houses from their parents.

(vii) The family still remains a rich source of support and comfort; the traditional spirit and features of the Taiwanese family system will probably have a better chance of survival than those of most of the families in the West.

(viii) The bases of discipline in raising children is love-oriented rather than the previous power-assertive model. This has been found to be very similar in rural and in urban areas.

(ix) There is more rapid social mobility in Taiwan than other countries, because the Chinese cultural tradition which emphasizes the importance of education. In Taiwan people's occupational achievements are based on educational qualifications.

(x) Yang (1983: 268-270) notes the changes in Taiwanese mentality and behaviour as a result of modernization, namely :

(a) Humanistic attitudes - such as the emphasis on egalitarianism as opposed to authoritarianism, man's mastery of nature, present and future oriented outlooks, mutual tolerance, and positive personality traits;

- (b) Individualistic orientation – such as self-respect, assertiveness, personal striving rather than reliance on external factors and equal treatment in social relations;
- (c) Increasing ability to adapt to change;
- (d) Increasing sense of happiness in life.

D. Behavioural factors

Universal education, economic development and social change affect the Taiwanese residents' values, beliefs and behaviour.

(i) The Chinese in the Taiwanese family structure are viewed as a channel facilitating movement toward developing enterprise rather than as a barrier to change.

(ii) They understand the value of communal solidarity in the process of adopting technological improvements such as modern irrigation in Taiwan since 1968.

(iii) Kinship and birth-place based relationships are very significant for those who migrate from rural to urban regions; they adjust to the urban environment by keeping together around old community ties. The new conditions of the urban setting both necessitate and make possible the modification and adaptation of many rural institutions such as family and kinship relationships; they do not necessitate rejection or replacement of rural institutions with urban industrial type institutions.

The transition from a rural to an urban society was achieved in Taiwan without serious alienation between the two. Many of the old behaviour patterns, such as the main tendency towards intimate personal ties, serve positive functions. Close family relations serve to bridge spatial and social distances among members of the same family. It is not correct, as has often been stated, that interrelationships, based on Confucian ethics, could have caused retardation of the modernization of China (Robert, 1988: 110-120). In the case of Taiwan's development, many of the traditional values and notions actually serve as lubricants to facilitate the transformation ushered in by industrialization and urbanization.

E. Values

The Chinese in Taiwan generally have changed values from those which prevailed in mainland China before 1949.

(i) Taiwanese religious and folk beliefs are clearly recognized as continuations and extensions from the mainland China tradition.

(ii) Western customs are adopted by Taiwanese, including relatively free courtship and western individualism, which might have weakened the concept of social responsibility and, therefore, the bond between husband and wife does not appear to have prevailed.

2.2.1 Current international migration policies in Taiwan

To understand Taiwanese emigrant behaviour, one must know the exit controls in Taiwan. The political position of Taiwan is unique; the Nationalist (Koumintang, KMT) government has been forced to build a "divided nation-state" in Taiwan to counteract the Chinese Communists who took over Mainland China in 1949. The Nationalist Government has imposed the Martial Act since 1949, a very restrictive border control act to legislate transborder affairs for national security. Under this act, Taiwan's border control policies are exempt from the Emergency Regulation Governing Entry and Exit Act in the Taiwan area. According to this regulation, all citizens must have exit permits to leave the country. An exit permit can be granted to all citizens who report to various administrative institutions, registering their reason for leaving and stating their destination.

In 1987, the National Security Act, promulgated a less restrictive border control, effectively replacing martial law. Approval by administrative institutions has now become unnecessary, but the exit permits are still required on the insistence of the state authority.

In addition, all male citizens have to meet requirements relating to military service. Therefore, male citizens under 30, as well as young men over 16, are restricted from leaving freely. But there are some exceptions when male citizens can travel abroad for post-graduate education, foreign

employment, investment, cultural exchanges, and technical assistance to the third-world countries. Therefore, the ratio of males between 16 and 30 of Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa is low. Most male immigrants are investors, because the investment incentives encourage the transfer of entrepreneurs to South Africa.

Since the loosening of Taiwan's exit control regulations, Taiwanese go abroad more easily than before, and the departing Taiwanese will probably end up staying abroad permanently. The total number of emigrant departures has increased 15 folds from 1962 to 1986 (Liao, 1988: 13).

Emigration shows an increased long term trend; the fluctuations of individual groups reflect different situations. For example, the number of Taiwanese in foreign employment declined in the periods from 1973-1974 and from 1980-1981. The former was caused by the world energy crisis and the latter resulted from the worldwide recession.

According to Liao (1988: 16), Taiwan's international migration policies have changed from restrictive to a more liberal approach. There are four causes of immigration which are related to the phenomena occurring in Taiwan and which signify Taiwan's political economic development process. The first three can be used to explain the growing emigration trend in Taiwan.

(i) The National Security Act is a less restrictive border

control measure, replacing martial law in 1987.

(ii) An "open-door" policy for touring purposes started. Taiwanese citizens cannot only visit other democratic countries but also mainland China. Therefore, Taiwanese citizens have more opportunities to choose countries in which to reside permanently.

(iii) The government positively assists Taiwanese enterprises to invest overseas to solve the increasing labour costs at home and to expand international trade.

Another very important phenomenon explaining the loss of significant numbers of citizens is that many of those students studying abroad do not return. There were 73,498 students obtaining higher education who stayed overseas from 1961 to 1985. This phenomenon is referred to as the "Brain Drain" (Kao, 1971: 10-12).

2.2.2 The Chinese overseas and international migration in Taiwan

The Chinese overseas are defined as Chinese living abroad, outside mainland China and Taiwan - people with Chinese ancestry. Chinese people are found in most parts of the world.

According to the data, there were 9 million Chinese overseas in 1948 and over 26 million in the world in the early 1980s. The distribution of the overseas Chinese was

thus worldwide as early as the 1980s. More than 90 percent resided in Asia; 60 percent of the Chinese overseas, who lived outside Asia, were concentrated in the Americas. Another 760,000 Chinese were living in Europe; 177,000 in Oceania; and 77,000 in Africa, including 11,000 in South Africa (Poston & Yu, 1989: 484-490).

The Chinese overseas are in the minority in most parts of the world except in some countries where they comprise the majority, such as 98 percent of the population in Hong Kong and Macao, 77 percent in Singapore and 55 percent in the Christmas Islands.

The Chinese have taken part in substantial migrational movements; most of them are large-scale flows caused by the nation's political and economic upheavals, and others are individual movements for long-term resettlement. Between 1936 and 1941, the Second World War period, nearly 3/4 of a million refugees from China entered Hong Kong (Poston & Yu, 1989: 493-499). The Chinese communists took over the mainland in 1949 which resulted in a heavy flow of refugees to Hong Kong and other countries, continuing over many years. Chinese people did not have the same rights in their adopted countries as other immigrants until the mid-1960s.

When mainland China opened up their emigration policy after the late 1970s, the main recipient countries for immigrants in the world were the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and The Republic of South Africa

(Heisel, 1982: 366-373). Since then, a number of mainland Chinese citizens have been allowed to emigrate to these countries.

The influences on the distribution patterns of the Chinese overseas are not only decided by Chinese international migration flows but also by their mortality and fertility rates. An interesting point to note is that Hong Kong is comprised of 98 percent of Chinese, and Singapore is comprised of 77 percent Chinese. Their crude death rates have declined from 34.3 (Hong Kong) and 20.9 (Singapore) in 1940 to only about 5 for both countries in 1986 (Poston & Yu, 1989: 502). This decline in mortality is fairly representative of the mortality patterns for the overseas Chinese in other more developed countries.

Also a decline in overseas Chinese fertility rates has been reported in many developed and developing countries. The reasons for the fertility decline in the Chinese overseas are their achievement in the socio-economic field, personal educational improvement and high social mobility (Poston & Yu, 1989: 502-503). Halli (1987: 163-164) states that "Minority group status consciousness, associated with marginal inspiration affect their fertility behaviour. For example, couples who are highly assimilated structurally, but are low in acculturation, will have the lowest fertility for the sake of social mobility".

2.2.3 The impact of Taiwanese immigrants in the South Africa on the socio-economic sectors in Taiwan

Although the number of Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa are limited to a few thousand at the moment, there still exist some influences on the socio-economic sectors in Taiwan, which are resulting from their returning migration to Taiwan.

(i) Economic factors : Taiwanese overseas investment results in the expansion of the international trade of Taiwan. The industrial structure in Taiwan has been transformed from the "labour intensive" to the "capital intensive" and "automated" type. The rise in wages and the NT currency value have reduced Taiwan's competitive ability in production in the international trade. Taiwanese emigrants still have close contact with their relatives and friends remaining in Taiwan. However, if emigrants transfer their money too rapidly to their new country of residence, it will threaten the capital assets in Taiwan.

(ii) High population pressure : Although the number of Taiwanese immigrants in South Africa is less than the annual number of over 20,000 emigrants to all the world, which represents about 1.2 percent of the total population, this accounts for nearly 8 percent of the annual population growth rate in Taiwan. South Africa has become a more important receiving country after sanctions were lifted. Therefore the



outflow to South Africa will significantly lessen the high population pressure in Taiwan in the future.

(iii) Improvement of diplomatic relations with South Africa: The diplomatic ties between Taiwan and South Africa can be strongly tightened by the immigrants' cultural exchanges with South Africans. This relationship will remain longer in those countries with Taiwanese immigrants than in those without.

(iv) Brain drain : Taiwan loses emigrants who are beneficial to her society, as most of the immigrants have either professional skills or sufficient capital to transfer to help the economic development in the host countries.

Table 1-1 : South African immigrants by year of arrival or approval

Country of origin	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990*	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Grand Total	6994	100	7953	100	10400	100	11270	100	13357	100
Africa	2433	34.8	2665	33.5	3467	33.3	3101	27.5	2895	21.7
Lesotho	16	0.2	33	0.4	76	0.7	130	1.2	171	1.3
Zambia	140	2.0	167	2.0	163	1.6	179	1.6	160	1.2
Zimbabwe	1859	26.6	1914	24.1	2522	24.3	1936	17.2	1553	11.6
Others	418	6.0	551	6.9	706	6.8	856	7.6	1011	7.6
Asia	232	3.3	550	6.9	835	8.0	1379	12.2	2567	19.2
Israel	158	2.3	220	2.8	294	2.8	606	5.4	875	6.6
R.O.C.			129	1.6	286	2.8	406	4.1	1221	9.1
Others	74	1.0	201	2.5	255	2.5	313	2.8	471	3.5
America	359	5.1	396	5.0	557	5.4	585	5.2	774	5.8
Canada	65	0.9	59	0.7	114	1.1	96	0.9	87	0.6
USA	171	2.4	221	2.8	260	2.5	304	2.7	320	2.5
Others	123	1.8	116	1.5	183	1.8	185	1.6	367	2.7
Europe	3818	54.6	4164	52.4	5306	51.0	5953	52.8	6957	52.1
Greece	82	1.2	115	1.4	106	1.0	143	1.3	124	0.9
Netherland	121	1.7	137	1.7	142	1.4	134	1.2	160	1.2
Portugal	599	8.6	596	7.5	777	7.5	1006	8.9	1312	9.8
U.K.	2012	28.8	2168	34.8	2904	28.0	3088	27.4	3030	23.4
West Germany	361	5.2	416	5.2	555	5.3	454	4.0	661	4.9
Others	643	9.2	732	9.2	822	7.9	1128	10.0	1570	11.8
Oceania (Australia & New Zealand)	120	1.7	146	1.8	189	1.8	190	1.7	164	1.2

Resource : Tourism and migration, from 1986 - 1990, In: Central Statistical Service of South Africa.

* 1990 includes only 11 months, December omitted.

CHAPTER THREE

ACCULTURATION THEORY AND ADAPTATION

3.1 The concept of acculturation

It was as early as 1880 that the use of the concept of acculturation started with the anthropologist J.W. Powell.

There are various definitions of acculturation. Redfield et al. (1936: 149-152) defined it as follows : "Acculturation comprehends those phenomena which results when groups of individuals having different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original culture patterns of either or both groups". Herskovits (1938: 6) stated that "Acculturation is the study of the cultural transmission process".

Linton (1940: 468-472) observed that the direction and the amount of acculturation depends mainly on two factors :

(i) the relative effectiveness of the techniques for adaptation to the local environment which each culture provides; and

(ii) other things being equal, a group which recognizes its social inferiority will borrow more extensively from its superiors than the superiors will borrow from it.

The former example applies to Europeans who live in the Arctic and have adopted Eskimo dresses because of its

suitability to the environment, whilst an example of the latter is that most German immigrants, who emigrated to the United States in the nineteenth century, believed firmly that their native culture was superior to American culture.

The Social Science Research Council of the United States of America (SSRC, 1954: 974) defined acculturation as :

... Cultural change that is initiated by the conjunction of two or more autonomous cultural systems. Acculturative change may be the consequence of direct cultural transmission; it may be derived from noncultural causes, such as ecological or demographic modifications induced by an impinging culture; it may be delayed, as with internal adjustments following upon the acceptance of alien traits or patterns; or it may be a reactive adaptation of traditional modes of life. Its dynamics can be seen as the selective adaptation of value systems, the processes of integration and differentiation, the generation of developmental sequences, and the operation of role determinants and personality factors.

Acculturation in society requires the contact of at least self-governing cultural groups; there must also be change in one or the other of the two groups which results from the contact.

3.2 Acculturation situations

From the above statements, it appears that there are several types of situations which facilitate acculturation.

Firstly, cultural contact does result from a dominant culture impinging upon an indigenous culture. Examples are the Indians of the Americas and the Bantu people of South Africa.

Secondly, there are acculturative changes which result from emigration from one culture to another.

Thirdly, cultural contact may not lead to acculturation. Linton (1940: 12-18) concluded in his research on the Hopit and Tewa Indians in Arizona that although these two Pueblo tribes had lived side by side in the same village for more than 200 years, their cultural patterns have never mutually interacted. The reason may be that they have never lived peacefully with each other, and so acculturation never started.

Fourthly, acculturation changes take place among temporary residents to new cultures. However these are perhaps less extensive. The most obvious examples here are international students in higher education and the personnel of multinational corporations who may spend years in foreign countries.

Fifthly, acculturation is different from assimilation. Assimilation means the complete loss of original ethnic identity of an individual or group of individuals, leading to absorption into the dominant culture. However, assimilation is often treated as one of the results of acculturation.

Sixthly, diffusion is another aspect of acculturation. Diffusion refers to the spread of linguistic and cultural elements like values and knowledge from one area, tribe or people to others through contact. But diffusion may occur

with acculturation or even without it.

Seventhly, acculturation takes place gradually. Concrete objects, such as tools, utensils and ornaments, are generally the first things adapted by the newcomers to any culture. But the transfer of intangible elements, such as patterns of behaviour takes place long after the newcomers' initial exposure to the new culture.

Eighthly, acculturation is to a large extent not a conscious process. Immigrants living in South Africa, for example, are often unaware of the degree to which they have become "South Africanized". Only when they return to their original homes after having lived in South Africa for several years do they realize how much they have changed.

Ninthly, upward social mobility cannot be seen as synonymous with acculturation, although it is perhaps the most significant single indicator of the degree of acceptance achieved by an individual immigrant in the host society. Of course, there is a phenomenon that immigrants of a higher occupational status tend to acculturate more quickly and more fully than those of a lower occupational status. But this may be a result of the intrinsic demands of high-status occupations upon the individuals holding them, rather than a reflection of the opportunities in the host society for immigrants to advance to these positions.

Tenthly, acculturation is not necessarily a co-existence

of positive personal adjustment or vice versa, even though the process of acculturation is in essence a process of learning and readjustment for the individuals involved. Therefore, one can be native born and maladjusted or completely deacculturated and emotionally satisfied (Zubrzycki, 1956: 214).

Finally, the "marginal man" concept (the well-known example is the Jew) has contributed to the belief that emotional stress is necessarily a concomitant of acculturation. The "marginal man" is conceived of as an individual who has left his native culture and has not been integrated into a new one. Although he may want to be affiliated with both groups, he is fully accepted by neither. The Chinese in South Africa is a type of marginal man (Smedly, 1978: 87).

Comparing the different definitions of acculturation, one could say that they concur regarding the following statements :

(i) Acculturation is a cultural transmission which follows when a new immigrant from one cultural system enters into another.

(ii) Acculturation follows after continuous contact between immigrants and people in the host country.

(iii) The cultures that a new immigrant come into contact with are different from the one which he originally came

from.

(iv) Acculturation implies that certain cultural elements such as the selective adaptation of value system, personality, identity and habits are transferred to new immigrants.

3.3 Acculturation contexts

The acculturation process was first studied by anthropologists (Redfield & Herskovits, 1936: 149-152) who were interested in reconstructing the aboriginal cultures of the past, as pieced together from the aborigines' memories, rather than studying the empirical nature of cultural changes which had taken place, and the results of the changes, together with the conditions that promoted such changes. Recently, acculturation studies have been expanded into describing the influence of the culture of one ethnic group upon that of another.

This shift in emphasis in acculturation studies can be attributed to several factors :

(i) The vast, complex social issues created by the increasing racial and cultural contacts in the modern world. Human migration has been a very common phenomenon for many countries, and there are two types of migrants - involuntary and voluntary. Involuntary migrants were compelled to move by disasters, wars, traumas and forced removals to move. Most of the involuntary migrants are refugees, who have

comprised a significant proportion of immigrants to western countries. Since the 1960s, by far the main refugee flows have been between developing countries. There are many millions of post-World War Two refugees in Asia, Latin America and Africa (Appleyard, 1988: 27). Voluntary migrants are motivated by personal preference and the enhancement of individual freedom for the growth of personal spatial mobility (Gorden et al., 1981: 22). They also migrate for better job opportunities, and for a better lifestyle and standard of living.

(ii) The presence of job immigration into an alien culture has given the social scientist an opportunity to study the nature and effects of change in the immigrants' job situation in the host country. In South Africa, where immigration has been a very important factor in the history of the country, social scientists of all disciplines, not only anthropologists but also sociologists, have for many years studied the problems of social and cultural change brought about by immigration (Brownell, 1980; Smedley, 1978; Groenewald, 1977). This growing possibility for scientists to study the dynamics of human adaptation and readaptation, under observed conditions, will lead not only to a greater understanding of human behaviour but also to a formulation of general principles involved in these processes (Hallowell, 1955: 310).

Marger (1985: 89) conceptualizes three types of racially

or ethnically mixed societies according to the different levels of acculturation. These are colonialist, corporate pluralist and assimilationist societies. In a corporate pluralist society such as South Africa, at present the majority population is effectively kept repressed. Even where a margin of equality of competition in the economic sphere is allowed, it is subject to the will and discretion of the dominant group and is based on effective non-recognition of identity by the minority. Moreover a structure such as apartheid, which was implemented since 1949, is sought as a solution which ultimately maintains and reinforces separation. However, the unfair residential environment in political and socio-economic situations has altered since apartheid has been lifted in 1991.

3.4 Acculturation in Sociology

Functionalist sociologists used terms such as cultural change, social change, and socialization to represent acculturation. Cultural change, according to them, includes all changes in culture including all natural development, which that means acculturation is seen as being only a part of cultural change. Conflict sociologists, on the other hand, view acculturation as the reduction of conflict within an interacting system.

Berry (1980: 11) suggests that there can be a three-phase process in acculturation : contact, conflict and adaptation.

The first phase, contact, is necessary between two groups. It can happen through immigration, trade, invasion, enslavement, educational or missionary activity, or through telecommunications. Without contact there can be no acculturation. Acculturation is a function of the purpose, duration, and permanence of contact. Therefore, the least acculturation may take place where there is no purpose (contact is accidental), where trade is mutually desired, or where contact is short-lived; the greatest acculturation will take place where the purpose is a deliberate takeover of a society (for example, by invasion) or of its skills or beliefs (e.g. by education and evangelization) over a long period of time (e.g. by settlement).

The second phase, conflict, probably only takes place after some degree of resistance, or where groups do not lightly give up the beliefs and values of their traditional culture. At some point after contact, conflict becomes the general rule.

The third phase, adaptation, refers to a variety of processes such as assimilation and integration in which conflict is stabilized or reduced.

Shuval (1963: 31-41) examined the nature of settlers into Israel in the early phase (first two years) of settlement. He assesses acculturation by using three variables : (i) acceptance of certain norms that immigrants

perceived as representative of Israel, (ii) seeking affinitive ties with fellow immigrants from the country of origin, as sources of information and advice, and (iii) access to the host population.

Dohrenwend and Smith (1962: 32) postulate two dimensions of culture-change : (i) maintenance or loss of traditional culture, and (ii) gain of new cultural traits.

Keefe (1980: 87) suggests that acculturation causes the breakdown of the extended family and that family patterns are independent of the processes of urbanization, modernization, and industrialization.

Clark's et al. (1976: 234) review of the literature on acculturation among Hispanic Americans, reveals that a gradual shift of interest from the concept of acculturation to that of ethnic identity has taken place. They also show that age and generation are the major factors which determine varying types of ethnic identity and the extent of Anglicization (becoming more English). The determining factors are relative social status in one culture compared with the other; the degree of outside pressure to interact with Americans in the new setting; the perceived level of ethnic discrimination; personal circumstances, such as schooling, intermarriage, migration, relocation; the degree of "sheltering" or "cloistering" of the individual within the family or ethnic community; and the "acculturation level" of other family members or the kind of neighbourhood in which

the person was reared.

Spiro's (1955: 1240-1252) survey revealed a positive relationship between acculturation and social mobility among ethnic groups in the United States. Warner and Srole (1945: 41-45) hypothesized that Spanish Americans prefer group identity to social mobility, because they found that Spanish Americans/Hispanics who have been predominantly of the lower class are only slightly acculturated. As already noted, it seems that individuals with a high social status tend to be the most acculturated.

Bruner (1956: 613-615) hypothesized that cultural contact which seeks to explain what are persistent, and what are changed factors, when one culture is in continuous contact with another, states that cultural values and orientations having to do with kinship and sex-role behaviour are resistant to change.

3.5 Psychological paradigm of acculturation

Doob (1960: 24-26) found that there was a tendency among the American Indians and Italians to cling to their traditional attitudes concerning the family. These traditional family-related beliefs and values are likely to serve a continuing need, since traditional beliefs and values offer general security.

By contrast, Torres-Matrullo (1980: 132) supports the hypothesis that with increased acculturation and education,

traditional family and sex-role values are changing among Puerto Rican men in mainland United States. The relationships between education and personal adjustments were found to be significant.

Szapocznik and Kurtines (1980: 155-156) suggest that in bicultural communities, acculturation will be two-dimensional involving an accommodation to the host culture as well as retention of the culture of origin and that exaggerated acculturation or exaggerated maintenance of ethnic identity is detrimental to the mental health of immigrant groups. Immigrants living in bicultural communities must be able to interact effectively with both communities in order to avoid the detrimental effects of acculturation such as psychosocial or behavioural disorders. He suggests in addition that the detrimental effects of adaptation to a new culture for individuals living in bicultural communities can be ameliorated by encouraging biculturalism.

Padilla (1980: 48-49) studied acculturation as a complex interactive process involving both members of the cultural group undergoing change and members of the host culture. His model of acculturation involves two essential elements - cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty. Cultural awareness refers to an individual's knowledge of specific cultural materials (e.g. language, values, history, art, foods, etc.) of the cultural group of origin and/or the host culture. Ethnic loyalty means an individual's preference for one

cultural orientation over the other. He also postulates five dimensions in determining acculturative change; these are language familiarity and usage, cultural heritage, ethnic pride and identity.

Berry (1980: 13) identified four distinct varieties of acculturation, which are assimilation, integration, rejection, and deculturation, by giving contrasting "yes" or "no" answers to two questions of crucial importance to all groups and individuals undergoing acculturation : "Is my cultural identity to be retained?" and "Are positive relations with the larger dominant society to be sought?".

This paradigm was originally conceptualized by Berry (1980), who treated acculturation as a variety of adaptation, and embraces language, cognitive style, personality, identity, attitudes, and acculturative stress. These are schematically diagrammed as a function of the course of acculturation. Berry's figure suggests that there is a common course across all six psychological fields and pre-contact characteristics reach some hypothetical conflict point, then distinguish to a variety of adaptations. The paradigm is also useful in pointing out the variety of acculturation modes. I conceptualized acculturation as a variable of internal adaptation.

(i) Language : It is the first field but probably the least complicated variable in the course of acculturation. A

newcomer, after contacting the dominant people in a receiving country, experiences a language shift which typically occurs if the language used is different from his own. The results will be that the newcomers or the whole new group will maintain or reinstate their traditional language by taking steps to protect, purify and institutionalize it. Alternatively, they will make a complete shift from their own language to that of the larger society.

(ii) Cognitive style : Berry (1980: 19) includes all perceptual and cognitive behaviours in the field of cognitive style. His finding has been that most perceptual (e.g. illusion susceptibility), cognitive (e.g. intellectual abilities) and cognitive style (e.g. embedded figures) test performances show shifts toward the norms found in the dominant group. He also found the most effective technical education.

But Buriel (1975: 417-429) indicated that some Mexican Americans return to a pre-contact language, because they have a barrier to acculturation. Therefore, there is some impressionistic evidence that there may be a "switching" between styles, or a "bicultural" style, depending upon whether one is operating in the traditional or in the dominant group.

(iii) Personality : The linear gradient pattern between personality and acculturation is not consistently perceived among researchers. Hallowell (1955: 77-81) found, but Peck

et al. (1976: 141-150) did not find, this difference is perhaps because of the existence of a threshold of conflict. Spindler's (1957: 147-157) work uses the anthropological basis for the conflict experience.

Researchers, such as Spindler (1968), Linton (1943), Wallace (1956) found that some individuals and groups continue on the course toward the dominant culture, while some move toward a native-oriented pole. The psychological basis for dealing with the crisis experience is rooted in the work of Stonequist (1935: 1-12) who noted that one possible course for the marginal person is to "swing about" and engage either wholly or partially in the traditional culture.

(iv) Identity : Brand et al. (1974: 874-881) indicate that there is a fairly clear preference for an identity associated with the dominant group. But there are numerous problems which exist in the experimenter's ethnicity which make such an overwhelming shift toward the assimilation mode remain suspicious. Levine Brand's et al. (1978: 179-190) later work considered some of these problems experientially and found identification with the dominant group to be lower.

There is clear evidence which demonstrates wide-spread identity with actual group membership in a multicultural Canadian society. Berry et al. (1977) found that among those of French ancestry, about half identify as French-Canadian, and that among those of British ancestry, the vast majority (85 percent) identify as Canadian; and among those of other

ethnic backgrounds, about two-thirds identify as Canadian. Overall, there is a substantial proportion of persons in the society maintaining a regional or ethnic identity, distinct from a national one.

(v) Attitudes : A group's attitudes toward the various acculturation modes, which are the assimilation, integration, and rejection mode, have been developed by previous research. Sommerlad and Berry's (1970: 239-244) research found identity as a criterion to distinguish their favouring the assimilation mode and integration mode.

However, Berry's (1976: 86-95) previous work in Australia and Northern Canada has attempted to show that these are fairly independent attitudes. It means people's attitudes can vary from group to group, and that the variation is to some extent dependent upon contact.

Favouring assimilation is positively related to the new cultural and psychological similarity between the two groups in contact, while favouring rejection is negatively related to the degree of contact already experienced. Therefore, identity with the chosen society is favoured by those who are young, better educated, less religious and exogenous (i.e. marry outside of their ethnic group).

The criticisms among these researchers are that these attitudes are conceptually unrelated to the constructs of modernization which assume some universal assimilation mode.

(vi) Acculturative stress : The psychological responses considered as resulting from "stress" have been classed as "shifts". The class of behaviour patterns has been termed "acculturative stress"; there are also variations in precontact behaviour patterns, and those which include behaviour and experience which are generated during acculturation and which are mildly pathological and disruptive to the individual and his group. This research is related to deviant behaviour, psychosomatic symptoms, and feelings of marginality.

With respect to immigrant adaptation, Murphy (1975: 163-172) argues that migrants experience less stress in multicultural societies than in unicultural societies, and indeed may have better mental health than local-born residents. The possible reason is that the groups in multicultural societies maintain a supportive cultural tradition; while in unicultural societies, there is a single dominant culture with a clear set of national attitudes and values which all immigrants must either adjust to or oppose, leading to greater conflict and higher rates of stress and eventually to psychological breakdown.

Berry (1980: 21-22) says the literature suggests that increasing stress is not inevitable as contact and conflict increase; stress levels are associated with both cultural and psychological characteristics of the groups and individuals in contact, and may decline after a conflict point. He also

suggests that "acculturative stress will be highest when the cultural distance is greatest and when the insistence that the journey be taken is strongest".

The study of acculturative stress is a study of the adaptation of traditional cultural groups during acculturation and ranges from the study of the unicultural to the study of the multicultural nature of dominant societies. It is similar to the study of cultural distance. For the purposes of this study, acculturative stress will be omitted.

Acculturation studies in sociology, can contribute to a better understanding of social distance, culture change, intergroup relations and conflict; or, in psychology, to a better understanding of personality, cognitions and identity.

3.6 Communication as a medium of acculturation

There are communicationists , such as Kim (1978: 79-83), who explain the differential acculturation rates among immigrants from communication-relevant perspectives. Communicationists' assumptions are based on the view that acculturation starts as a trial and error learning about a new environment which the immigrants are in contact with. Immigrants' learning about the knowledge of new environment is dependent on adequate channels of communication and a feedback system which helps the immigrants recognize the accepted social perception, thus opening the way toward proper adaptation. Their theoretical framework is that communication is an

important determinant of the acculturation level a foreign immigrant achieves.

Weinstock (1964: 326) notes that some forms of acculturation may be taking place because of peer group pressure and occupational requirements, which do not require communication activities. But Kim (1978: 244-245) states that an immigrant's occupational status positively affects his or her interaction level with the host culture, which, in turn, has a positive significant effect on acculturation. Thus, one's occupational status influences the acculturation level both directly and by causing intercultural communication activities, which at the same time have little if any effect on ethnic communication.

3.7 Adaptation

Taiwanese immigrants have moved to South Africa in which English is a second language for them. Taiwanese immigration is a new wave of free movement and is concerned with financial independence as acknowledged by the South African government. They are different from those who are labour immigrants, or those who are part of the so-called "brain drain", or those who continuously move between Europe and the British Commonwealth countries, or refugees who flee from other African countries as a result of internal warfare or political upheaval.

Taft (1977: 121) maintains that "adaptation to

unfamiliar cultures is a special case of responding to a new environmental event, where that event is complex, enduring, and social in nature and where it has a cultural context that is unfamiliar to the actor".

Adaptation, in sociology, provides a collective meaning and direction to the potential for change present in all social systems. It also provides a collective framework for any form of evolutionary thought on change, in addition to differentiation and integration (Coetzee, 1968: 28).

Psychologists like Berry (1980 ; 12) view adaptation as the reduction of conflict. Then, the group and individual options taken to lessen acculturative conflict may be used to examine possible variations: adjustment, reaction and withdrawal.

Adaptation is a behavioural term and means developing a behaviour in accordance with new situations (Ponsioen, 1965: 50).

From the above-mentioned definitions, adaptation is a response to a new environment, where it has a complex, enduring, social and cultural context that is unfamiliar to the migrants. Migrants' attitudes toward the contacted new environment can be either adjustment or rejection; in terms of migration decision making, immigrants' responses will either be satisfactory or dissatisfactory.

3.8 The factors related with adaptation and acculturation

According to previous inquires and definitions, there are many factors related to socio-cultural adaptation and acculturation.

(i) Age : In many cases, children have more to learn and are also able to adapt more quickly to new conditions than adults, such as in the learning of a new language.

Immigrants face an unfamiliar cultural environment and many of them experience some degree of desocialization from previously learned attitudes, values and behaviour patterns. Thus, age on arrival in a new country is understandably an important factor in socio-cultural adaptation.

(ii) Education : The formal school system of the receiving country acts as a primary socializing agent. The classroom provides second language courses, or instruction in the mother tongue, together with multicultural education programmes while some countries, with large numbers of immigrants, have responded to ethnic diversity education which explains the degree and extent of subsequent sociocultural adaptation (Goldlust and Richmond, 1978: 2-7).

Richmond (1988: 54) says that "ease of access to educational opportunities in the receiving country has an important influence on the socio-cultural adaptation of immigrants". This is reflected by those who have technical

or professional training, or who frequently need to re-qualify or up-grade their qualifications in the new country in order to be able to practise in their professional jobs or business. The immigrants will have the feeling of frustration and disillusionment, if the receiving government or employers fail to provide such facilities or to assist with the cost of further education which leads to under-utilization of skills and abilities.

Education is also an important determinant of the pattern, mode and sequence of socio-cultural adaptation. An unskilled labourer on a production line may not need to be able to communicate orally in the majority language in order to function effectively. But in contrast, a nurse, teacher or doctor must have a high degree of oral fluency and literacy in the majority language before adapting at a level appropriate to his/her previous education and qualifications.

Rogers (1978: 56-61) suggests a sequence in the acculturation process in which initially rewarding experiences in the new society give rise to satisfaction. Such a sequence seems to be applicable only to less well-educated immigrants who are able to achieve a temporary adjustment within an institutionally complete ethos.

Goldlust and Richmond (1978: 2-17) further state that "in order for skilled manual, clerical, technical and professional workers to maintain or improve upon their

occupational status in the receiving country, obligatory acculturation must include linguistic, cognitive and behavioral levels of adaptation of a more substantial nature", and also say that "such a high level of acculturation is likely to precede the achievement of satisfaction, identification or even significant social integration".

(iii) Mass media : Newspapers, radio and television are important instruments in facilitating the adaptation of immigrants, whether or not they also attend formal classes. For many immigrants, television is the most important socializing agent and influence in their acculturation.

However, in the pluralistic nature of many receiving countries, the mass media do not necessarily contribute to the rapid linguistic or cultural assimilation of immigrants towards the characteristics of the majority population. Empirical studies have shown that, even after the level of education and length of residence are taken into account, exposure to ethnic media still has a direct influence on the mode of adaptation of immigrants (Richmond, 1981: 149-152).

(iv) Popular culture and consumer behaviour : Most contemporary forms of recreation, sport, entertainment, and popular culture are independent of language, nationality or cultural boundaries. Some regional, such as South African, preferences may exist for football over soccer, or for cricket over baseball, but these same activities unite

participants and spectators alike whatever their ethnic origin or nationality may be. Modern mass communications have especially enabled Chinese people in South Africa to enjoy leisure-time activities that have universal appeal.

Similar considerations apply to almost all aspects of consumer behaviour and markets, in a society where immigrants have settled. The products of modern technology, such as the microwave oven or refrigeration, combined with rapid transportation, make supermarkets and local ethnic shops capable of providing a wide range of produce from all parts of the world. International trade under contemporary conditions has diversified the range of consumer goods available to immigrants. Chinese immigrants are directly involved in entrepreneurial initiatives and promote import and export trade of this nature (Kallen and Kelner, 1983: 35-39).

Modern methods of marketing and distribution facilitate the initial adjustment of immigrants who do not speak the language of the receiving society. Supermarkets frequently exhibit familiar brand names but with new and unfamiliar products. Open shelving and self-service facilities enable new arrivals to purchase their requirements with a minimum of verbal communication.

As to Taiwanese immigrants, the realms of consumer behaviour and of popular culture are indication of the

process of mutual acculturation with the people in South Africa. Extensive cultural borrowing and exchange take place, facilitated by modern technologies, the effects of which have penetrated Taiwan and South Africa alike.

(v) Social integration : It has been noted how important family reunion is for political refugees, but similar considerations apply to economically motivated migrants who may be separated from spouse or children.

Although economic success and upward social mobility make an important contribution to the immigrants' level of satisfaction , their close ties with family and friends may be even more important. In ethnic groups within the lower income group, families not only provide moral support but are also sources of economic security and mutual aid. Anderson and Christie (1982: 207-225) found that "ethnically homogeneous social networks can have a retarding effect on occupational mobility and acculturation, if they channel communication through truncated channels or dead-ends rather than being open, supportive and facilitating ".

More recent immigrants to the cities of the United Kingdom or the United States have tended to give rise to ethnic residential concentrations in urban centres and fairly high degrees of social segregation (Rex and Tomlinson, 1979: 17-25).

The Chinese people in the PWV (Pretorial/ Witwatersrand/ Vereeniging) area can maintain their own

internal labour markets, retail stores, professional services, old people's homes and ethnic organizations, without necessarily suffering a high degree of geographical segregation from the rest of the population (Smedly, 1978: 45-49).

Immigrant associations may play an important role in facilitating the initial adjustment of immigrants and may continue to exert influence through acting in a representational capacity in negotiation with government authorities.

The social cohesion of an immigrant group will depend upon a number of factors among which population size is clearly significant. Therefore, institutional completeness, a complex organizational structure, the response of municipal and central government authorities, school boards and other bodies catering to the special needs and interests of immigrants will depend on the numbers involved and the effectiveness of their organizations in mobilizing support for certain actions.

There are obvious economic constraints and logistical problems involved in providing language classes or other special services for small numbers spread over many different ethnic groups. Ethnic prejudice among the indigenous population may lead to complaints about foreign customs with regard to clothing, food consumption, religious

rituals, recreational pursuits or personal habits of immigrants that are regarded as offensive.

The serious conflict between first-generation immigrants and the majority population is most likely to occur in the economic and political arena, such as the perceived competition for jobs, housing and opportunities for social mobility through the educational system. In some cases immigrants face explicit discrimination in these spheres. Active participation, and particularly the assumption of leadership roles, is generally confined to the better-educated, wealthy, long-term residents.

It has been noted that immigrant's original intentions are probably changed to permanent ones, which return migration is not uncommon among those expected to settle. The motives for return migration are varied. They may be related to family responsibilities, retirement, or a stage in a migrant's occupational career.

Richmond (1988: 62) states that most returning migrants are satisfied with their experience abroad, if they are not expelled by the country concerned as a consequence of a deliberate policy to discourage permanent settlement. Actually, some of them may even consider emigrating again at a later date.

Rogers (1981: 345) mentions that some countries have actively encouraged the return of their own natives when the

economic conditions there have favourably improved, in preference to becoming dependent on immigrant workers. Receiving countries have also offered incentives to return, but sending countries have had difficulty ensuring the satisfactory employment of those who return and the effective utilization of the skills or experience gained abroad.

(vi) Length of residence : Length of residence in a new country is one of the important factors influencing the degree and pattern of social-cultural adaptation exhibited by immigrants, because immigrants have to take time to learn a new language, modify their attitudes, values and behaviour to the new pattern, acquire a knowledge of the new society's institutions and develop their new social networks.

(vii) Marriage : For those who were married before migration, there may be a delay in achieving family reunion, especially if the authorities in the receiving country do not encourage them to do so. If the immigrants are unmarried on arrival, it may be need a while before marriage takes place that a family is established and new kinship connections are built up.

Marriage to a person of the same ethnic origin will lead to a more homogeneous social network, a more different pattern of acculturation and social adaptation than marriage outside the group (Richmond, 1988: 62).

The longer immigrants are away from the country of

origin, the more their own sense of personal identity will change. Meanwhile, if the receiving country encourages permanent settlement and facilitates early acquisition of citizenship, a dual sense of ethnic identity may occur.

(viii) Retention of the language of the parents and ethnic identity : Language has both instrumental and expressive significance. Children who were born in a new country are likely to retain the language of the parents, whether there are substantial advantages for them to do so or not. For example, firstly, where a parent or grandparent has not acquired a knowledge of the majority language in the new society or where return visits are infrequent, they can maintain their ethnic identity. Secondly, the availability of instruction in the mother tongue and its usefulness for business purposes or professional communication is an important factor. Thirdly, where new waves of immigrants are arriving, or where strong trade or other links with the former country are maintained, the incentive for bilingualism is greater (Isajiw, 1981: 15).

The Chinese school and cultural centre are the principal agencies for instruction in the parental language, while other ethnic groups are dependent on religious services and rituals. Minority religious groups in North America, including protestant sects fleeing from persecution, as well as others such as Jewish, Greek and Ukranian Orthodox and various Asian communities, have a sense of ethnic identity

which is closely linked to both language and religion.

(ix) Second generation : In the early stages of migration children may learn the majority language more quickly than parents. They may be called upon to serve as interpreters, which reverses the traditional roles and authoritarian relationships, which in turn is resented by the parents and can lead to conflict.

Although there is an hypothesis that the second generation rejects its parents' values and endeavours to become fully accepted by the new society, while the third and subsequent generations have more positive and sympathetic interest in their cultural roots, empirical evidence is not able to support this hypothesis.

Isajiw and Makabe (1982: 112-118) reported that "in Canada, there is a more progressive loss of ethnic mother-tongue knowledge and use by generation and considerable variation by original group in the extent of ethnic identity retention". In other words, ethnic identity is generally quite different for third and subsequent generations than for the first and second generations in its substantive meaning and practical significance.

(x) Religion : Religion is a very important reinforcement for ethnic identity especially regarding the beliefs and values of sexual behaviour and marriage. The conflicts and tensions between generations partly result from the religious

beliefs and values on sex behaviour, marriage, rituals, food taboos and other distinctive customs, and partly from friendship, entertainment or recreation and the socializing behaviour of the younger generation (Watson, 1954: 413-421).

3.9 Conclusion

The emigration wave from Taiwan to South Africa since the South African government opened the immigration door to the Far Eastern countries is new.

Most Taiwanese immigrants are either small entrepreneurs who invest in the different industrial areas in the homeland, or so called "financial independants". They can settle down in this country by applying for permits of permanent residence or for permits to invest in projects. In general, they are voluntary, legal immigrants and they have a sufficient budget to make their living in South Africa possible. But those who were educated in Taiwan may have a strong ethnic identification through belonging to a different religion, maintaining different values and beliefs, or not being able to speak English or Afrikaans.

This phenomenon inhibits their being able to acculturate to the new culture, to read the South African newspapers and magazines, and to change their preferences in food, friends, clubs and societies, etiquette and good manners, as well as in ways of having fun.

The immigrant's adaptation is a complex behavioural process. This process can be influenced by three simple conditions which are : the transitional experience in moving from one country to another, the characteristics of migrants themselves, and conditions in the receiving country, including government policies and economic factors.

As noted in Chapter One, Taiwanese emigration to South Africa is mainly due to the following factors:

(i) The changing socio-economic factors or pull factors which can be seen as worse in Taiwan, such as social security, residential environment, quality of life, high labour wages, the pressure of the environment protection policy since the severe pollution in industrial areas, the unbelievable competitive university entrance examination, parental efforts to choose a good career opportunity for their children, and fear of unstable political relations between Taiwan and communist China.

(ii) The pull factors which welcome immigrants to South Africa, such as (a) the reasonable and more easily obtainable permits of permanent residence than in the other recipient counties, (b) the better residential environment for those who usually work at high pressure, (c) adequate leisure time due to sufficient labour to do the domestic work, and (d) living expenses which are not as high as in other recipient countries.

This study tries to establish a multivariate model of the Taiwanese immigrant's adaptation in South Africa, because the situational factors are different from other receiving countries and may require modifications of the models which have been used by previous researchers.

The process of adaptation is a multidimensional one in which acculturation interacts with economic adaptation, social integration, satisfaction and degree of identification with the new country (Richmond, 1988: 51). Therefore, this research is guided by the paradigm that has been constructed by the author.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE RESEARCH METHOD

After reviewing the theoretical postulates and empirical generalizations relevant to conceiving the intermediate factors which affect acculturation and adaptation, a set of hypotheses and the model which will be used in this study to explain Taiwanese immigrant's acculturation, adaptation and the desire to re-emigrate will be presented.

In addition to this a few other relevant matters will also be discussed. The major topics that will be dealt with in this chapter are the following:

- An exploratory theory and hypotheses to explain acculturation and dissatisfaction;
- A path model to explain the desire to re-emigrate;
- Specific research questions;
- The research instrument;
- The operationalization of the major variables;
- The sampling universe and the sampling procedure;
- Demographic characteristics of the sample.

4.1 An exploratory theory to explain acculturation

(i) Introduction

Many disciplines in the social sciences, which have attempted to explain empirical findings regarding the differential desire among new immigrants to move, have ignored

acculturation perspectives. The variables used in explaining residential mobility and desire to move, such as motivation to return, life cycle, mobility potential, period of stay, ownership, social status, occupational mobility, educational background, income, residential quality, and residential dissatisfaction, were mainly limited to local migrants and did not include immigrants from other culturally different countries.

There are many researchers who have studied levels of acculturation and desire to move. Weinstock (1964: 321) explains the association of higher positional rank and greater acculturation in terms of structural properties of new occupational status. Fitzpatrick (1966: 8) conceives of the immigrant community as "the beachhead from which the immigrants move with strength". Spear (1974: 203-205) explains the association between a higher desire to move and the actual move in terms of the intermediate factor residential dissatisfaction. Kim (1978: 27) stresses the importance of the communication perspective in his acculturation study.

The problem here is not that the use of these variables is invalid for the study of acculturation or desire to move, but rather that there is a difference between an immigrant's and a local resident's desire to emigrate. One might not be taking full cognizance of these different perspectives.

Assuming that an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate

starts with the adoption of feelings of alienation from and dissatisfaction with the new environment, proper adoption depends on the offer of adequate information regarding the residential environment which helps the immigrant to achieve satisfaction in the new country. Thus the way toward permanent residence is opened.

(ii) Three exogenous variables

The path model, which is proposed in this study considering acculturation and dissatisfaction levels as independent variables, uses three basic sociological concepts are used as exogenous variables. They are:

- socio-economic achievement;
- adaptive abilities in handling problems; and
- family ties with the country of origin.

It is postulated that these three variables more or less structurally determine the strength of the immigrants' desire to re-emigrate. The selection of these three variables among a large number of potential sociological variables was made solely on the basis of their relevance to explain acculturation and dissatisfaction.

(a) Socio-economic achievement

Among the many variables that have been investigated in conjunction with acculturation and the desire to move, socio-economic motivations have probably been most

extensively studied, and the positive relationship between acculturation and the desire to move has been shown to be far more consistent than between any other variables.

There is a consistent message from the findings of the preceding studies and many have found that the immigrants with a high occupational status or whose occupational mobility is high acculturate more quickly and better in their newly adopted society (Watson and Samora, 1954: 418).

According to Weinstock (1969: 21-28) the most important factor which leads to the occupational status of immigrants and faster acculturation is the pressure to conform to the dominant peripheral norms of one's profession.

An immigrant, seeing the great socio-economic reward of holding high occupational status, willingly conforms to the dominant values at the cost of his original cultural heritage. What is operating here is not only the "pushing effect", caused by the pressure to conform, but also the "pulling effect" that comes from the potential reward of being acculturated (Kim, 1978: 30).

There is some evidence which support the usefulness of the social exchange perspective in explaining acculturation behaviour. Weinstock, for example, also reports strong and significant associations between level of income and acculturation (Befu, 1965: 211-214).

Higher occupational rank is accompanied by increased

opportunities for the acquisition of new societal patterns. This finding is more or less identical with the consistent finding in the innovation studies, namely that the early adaptors, who are usually also high social status holders, have more integrated communication channels (Rogers and Schoenaker, 1971: 355-360).

Williamson (1973: 189-200) found that among the Cuban refugees in New Orleans, most of whom were low wage earners, there was a significant association between the level of income and acculturation. He also found that the same relationship exists between the level of present dissatisfaction and acculturation among this group of people.

The empirical and theoretical literature shows that the socio-economic motive for migration has a positive relationship with the decision among young adults in developing and developed nations to move (De Jong and Fawcett, 1981: 23-28).

The preceding discussion of the structural properties of socio-economic achievement leads to the following hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1 : The higher an immigrant's socio-economic achievement, the higher his or her level of acculturation.

Hypothesis 2 : The more an immigrant has attained socio-economic achievement, the more this deters him or her from the desire to re-emigrate to another country.

(b) Adaptive abilities in handling problems

Empathy is a communication-related concept which is important to emphasize in innovation studies. This term itself has been defined in a variety of ways by the different users of the concept. Mead (1934: 37-40) defines empathy as a cognitive skill acquired in the process of general social intercourse. He also notes that "We feel with him and we are able to feel ourselves into the other because we have, by our own attitude, aroused in ourselves the attitude of the person we are assisting".

Another similar line of thinking is that of Lerner (1985: 49) who defines empathy as "the mechanism by which individual men transform themselves in sufficient breadth and depth to make social change self-sustaining".

With regard to the current topic, empathy is an important concept in the sense that empathic skills enables an immigrant to feel with the members of the host society, and puts him in the other person's place, in order that he may get an insight into the other person's probable behaviour in a given situation (Kim, 1978: 34).

The association of empathic skill with high occupational skill is significant (Kim, 1978: 243-246). With this skill, an immigrant will acquire a mental awareness of the background of the other person, from whom he learns a certain behaviour and with whom he tests the validity of his achieved

acculturation; he will also frame the communication in terms of placing himself in the other person's position, establishing affiliation, and anticipating his reactions, feelings and behaviours, all of which will ultimately lead to better understanding and correct validation of new patterns of behaviour (Kim, 1978: 34).

In a series of innovation studies, it was shown that earlier adaptors have greater empathy, more years of education, higher social status, and a greater degree of upward social mobility than the later adaptors (Rogers and Shoemaker, 1971: 356-358).

Lindgren and Yu (1975: 305-306) found that Chinese immigrants in the United States who had more education in their homeland scored significantly higher in intercultural insight, or empathy.

If we assume that educational level is more or less an index of a person's adaptive abilities in a receiving country, we clearly see here the relationship between one's acculturation level and adaptive abilities.

The preceding discussion about the components of adaptive abilities generates the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 3 : The more adaptive abilities an immigrant has, the faster his or her acculturation.

Hypothesis 4 : The more adaptive abilities an immigrant has, the less his or her desire to re-emigrate.

(c) Family ties

The question whether an immigrant enters a new society as a single individual or as a member of a family has been investigated as an important differentiating factor in determining one's acculturation level. Meanwhile the motivation to maintain ties with family and friends in the original society is an important determinant of an immigrant's decision not to move.

It was found that the Mexicans of Detroit who migrated individually become acculturated more rapidly than those who migrated with families (Humphrey, 1944: 332-335).

Some of the Norse in Jonesville who had left the sect after they had become acculturated began to return to the sect when they approached the time to rear a family (Warner, 1949: 55-67). While family ties is viewed as having a retarding effect on acculturation, it is also sometimes argued that one's family life serves as a psychological cushion to absorb the various shocks arising from cultural contact. Kim (1978: 248-250) found that the positive relationships between size of family and acculturation level, firstly, in the early stage of settlement, and secondly, in the need for ethnic communication decreases as one's immigration, enters its advanced stage and one's general level of intercultural communication increases.

Family and friends at potential areas of destination,

can exert a significant influence on the decision to move and particularly on the decision where to move. Burch (1979: 173) points out that researchers have defined family as:

- a group of kin,
- a housekeeping or dwelling unit, or
- those kin with whom one co-resides.

Ritchery (1976: 399-402) has suggested that family influences migration by creating emotional ties, by providing information, and by providing aid in relocation.

Harbison (1981: 240-243) presents an approach to explain how the family structure and kin ties can influence the migration decision.

The family as the subsistence unit : The subsistence available to any given family member is determined by the interaction of three factors, such as the size and quality of the resources held by the family; the available technology and other aspects of the socio-cultural system that determine productivity; and the relative status of the individual within the family, governing differential access to the total production of the family. The way in which the family defines an individual's access to resources and the ecological balance of workers with resources achieved within the family not surprisingly have a major impact on the decision to migrate.

The family as the socializing unit : An individual's

attitude, value and feeling of responsibility, developed within the context of the family as a child grows up, as well as both positive and negative feelings toward family members, will influence decision making in general and the decision to migrate in particular. The general hypothesis is that strong feelings of attachment to family diminish the propensity to migrate.

The family as a social group and a social network : Numerous studies in both developing and developed countries have found that migrants tend to go to areas where members of their family or members of their village have previously gone.

The explanation for this phenomenon is fairly straightforward : people tend to migrate to places about which they have information and where they can expect some aid or support in adapting to the new place. It is said that family members in the new environment serve an important social group function for newly arrived relatives.

From the foregoing discussion, the following hypotheses derive:

Hypothesis 5 : The need for ethnic contacts is greater for the immigrant families than for individual immigrants, which in turn determines the acculturation level of the immigrant families.

Hypothesis 6 : The need for ethnic contacts is greater for the immigrant families than for individual immigrants, which

in turn determines their desire to return.

(iii) Two intermediate variables

(a) Acculturation level

A schematic diagram of psychological responses over the course of acculturation is designed by Berry (1980: 11-13). He indicates six different areas of psychological functioning : language, cognitive style, personality, identity, attitudes, and acculturation stress. The first five response areas may all shift to the sixth area, acculturation stress, although there are two main areas of research which provide evidence that such stress is not inevitable.

Murphy (1975: 116-120) argues that migrants experience less stress in multicultural societies than in unicultural societies, and indeed may have better mental health than local-born residents. The probable reason is that, in unicultural societies, there is only a single dominant culture with a clear set of national attitudes and values which all immigrants must either adjust to or oppose, leading to greater conflict and higher rates of stress and eventually to psychological breakdown, while in multicultural societies, it is possible for groups to maintain a supportive cultural tradition.

Increasing stress is not inevitable as the contact and conflict increase among immigrants and native people.

Acculturation stress will be highest when the cultural distance is greatest and when the insistence that the journey be taken is strongest. Berry (1980: 12-13) also mentioned that local born residents preferred to be inundated with adjustment rather than to seek out a new society. The relevant literature, indicates that immigrants will re-emigrate to another country or return to their country of origin, when the acculturation stress became too high to cut down.

(b) Dissatisfaction level

In his study of the dissatisfactions related to the life-cycle as significant motives for interurban mobility, Rossi (1955: 32-38) found that "most moves are undertaken voluntarily and are motivated by the changes in family size which render the old dwelling's space inadequate to its requirements".

From these basic elements of life-cycle related dissatisfactions, primarily with home and neighbourhood environments, two major research traditions have emerged, both of which emphasize the role of dissatisfactions with place of origin as a motivation for moving (Berry, 1980: 12-14).

The first tradition emphasizes aspirations for improved housing in relation to dissatisfaction with current housing as motives for an interurban move (Michelson, 1977: 116-125),

and the place utility idea to explain the decision to migrate and the decision about where to move based upon comparative subjective place utility (Brown and Moore, 1970: 112-117). The second tradition is typified by the interactions between life-cycle stage and residential environments.

These studies have focused on dissatisfactions as key intervening variables between social and economic characteristics of the household and the desire to move, which in turn lead to actual mobility behaviour (Sabagh, 1969: 90-94, Spear, 1974: 185-186; Bach and Smith, 1977: 149-154).

Spear's (1974: 176-178) analyses make use of path analysis models to test various direct and indirect effects of model components on migration behaviour. He has treated satisfaction level as an intervening variable to explain the individual's migration behaviour according to his or her home ownership and life cycles.

The results of these studies confirm that dissatisfaction, primarily with housing and local neighbourhood environment, is a consistently significant predictor of migration expectations and actual behaviour.

From the preceding discussion, the following hypotheses can be generated.

Hypothesis 7 : The lower the acculturation level, the higher

an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate.

Hypothesis 8 : The more an immigrant has become acculturated, the more his or her desire to re-emigrate is likely to be affected indirectly by his or her dissatisfaction level.

Hypothesis 9 : The higher an immigrant's dissatisfaction level, the higher his or her desire to re-emigrate.

4.2 A path model to explain the desire to re-emigrate

The relationships between the three variables acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate, described in the nine hypotheses, are represented in figure 4-1. This path model is based on the foregoing discussion; a causal path model is proposed. The purpose of setting up this path model is to explain Taiwanese immigrants' migration willingness and migration behaviour in South Africa. Its purpose is not to predict willingness to migrate and migration behaviour.

In the proposed model, three sociological variables are treated as exogenous so that their variations are assumed to be determined by causes outside this model. The effects of these exogenous variables are determined by means of factor analysis. The model also indicates that two intermediate variables are treated as endogenous, their variations being explained by the three exogenous variables.

Thus paths are drawn from the three (exogenous)

variables which are taken as causes (independent) of the two (endogenous) variables which are taken as effects (dependent). In a path model, an endogenous variable tested as dependent in one set of variables may also be used as an independent variable in relation to another set of variables. In the proposed model, two endogenous variables are taken as independent variables of yet another endogenous variable, the desire to re-emigrate. That is, the two intermediate variables (acculturation level and dissatisfaction level) are treated as causes of the desire to re-emigrate.

The model is recursive in the sense that the causal flow in the model is unidirectional. It means that at a given time the three sociological variables cannot be both causes and effects of the two intermediate variables. Because both of them are taken as causes of the intermediate variables, the possibility of the two intermediate variables being causes of the three sociological variables is ruled out. The same unidirectional relationships are also assumed between the two intermediate variables and the desire to re-emigrate.

The theoretical framework and the set of hypotheses suggest that the two intermediate variables are determined the three independent variables. The direct-effect-paths from these variables to the desire to re-emigrate are drawn in Figure 4-1.

It is also believed that there is an effect-path from

acculturation level to dissatisfaction level; the hypothesis postulates that the acculturation level is a cause of desire to re-emigrate through the dissatisfaction level; a path is therefore also drawn between the two intermediate variables.

4.3 Specific research questions

After having proposed an exploratory theory of the functions of acculturation and dissatisfaction with regard to the desire to re-emigrate, the specific questions that will be investigated in this study can be stated:

(i) How clearly can the two culturally different criterion groups - Taiwanese immigrants and local Chinese - be discriminated from each other? This question has to do with testing the validity of the dependent variable, namely acculturation level. Instead of measuring acculturation level with a set of cultural variables selected by a researcher on an a priori basis, this study will identify the variables by means of discriminant analysis with two criterion groups, a group of Taiwanese immigrants and a group of local born Chinese, and will utilize the discriminant functions as relative weights for the variables.

(ii) How well does the causal model explain the relationship between acculturation level, dissatisfaction level and desire to re-emigrate? In case the proposed model must be rejected, what other tenable models are supported by the data?

(iii) How are demographic variables such as educational level, occupation status, length of stay in South Africa and family structure related to acculturation level, dissatisfaction level and desire to re-emigrate? The factor analyses have to identify the three factors, socio-economic achievement, adaptive abilities and family ties, as the three independent variables.

(iv) How clearly are the desire-to-re-emigrate criterion groups discriminated from each other? This question has to do with testing the validity of the dependent variable, the desire to re-emigrate. This study identifies two criterion groups by means of discriminant analysis a desire-to-stay group and a desire-to-move group and will utilize the discrimination function as relative weights among the variables.

(v) How clearly are the dissatisfaction criterion groups discriminated from each other? This question has to do with testing the validity of the dependent variable, the dissatisfaction level. This study identifies the variables by means of factor analysis for the factors affect the desire to re-emigrate, and then discriminates the variables by means of discriminant analysis with two criterion groups, a group with a high dissatisfaction level and a group with a low dissatisfaction level, and finally utilizes the discrimination functions as relative weights among the variables.

4.4 The research instrument

For the purpose of comparing Taiwanese immigrants with local born Chinese the questionnaire was prepared in two versions, one in English and the other in Mandarin. Each prospective respondent was given option of using either version. A telephone number was included where respondents could reach the author, if they had any questions on any part of the questionnaire.

The research instrument which was used in the study is a questionnaire which consists of two parts: The first part includes various demographic variables designed to measure each respondent's age, sex, generation, and socio-economic variables such as occupational status, language spoken, educational level, period of residence, cost of living, income, religion, extent of social integration, unit of settlement, extent of intercultural communication, extent of ethnic communication, willingness to re-emigrate, reasons to move, and where to move.

The second part includes : (i) ten 5-point likert-type scales measuring differences between various social habits and customs of Taiwanese immigrants and South African Chinese; (ii) five 4-point likert-type scales measuring differences in eating habits between Taiwanese immigrants and local born Chinese; (iii) seven 5-point likert-type scales measuring differences in self-perception between the two groups. (iv) fourteen 5-point likert-type scales measuring

differences in the dissatisfaction regarding social-cultural, economic and political matters between the two groups. (v) twenty-five number information scales regarding the knowledge both groups have about South Africa.

4.5 Operationalization of the major variables

With reference to the theoretical framework for understanding acculturation from a multivariate perspective, it is sought to construct measures of the relevant variables in such a way that a maximum variation in each can be obtained. Because there are no standard measures of these variables, such construction was necessary. The complete instrument in Appendix 2 includes variables of measurement derived from various sources.

(i) Personal characteristics

The following variables dealing with personal characteristics were employed in this research :

- (a) V205 : Religion - "Catholic"/ "Anglican"/ "Baptist" (1) to "Buddhist"/ "Traditional Chinese religion" (3).
- (b) V207 : Occupational position in South Africa - "Senior researcher" (1) to "Janitor" (29).
- (c) V210 : Educational level - "No education" (1) to "Post-graduate" (7).
- (d) VC244 : Years in South Africa - "Less than 2 years" (1) to "Longer than 40 years" (8).

- (e) V219 : Ownership of a house in South Africa - "No" (1)
"Yes" (2).
- (f) VB213 : English writing ability - "Not at all" (1) to
"Good" (3).
- (g) V309 : Amount of money ever transferred from overseas to
South Africa - "Nothing" (0) to "More than \$1
million" (8).
- (h) V122 : Family structure - "Extended family whether with
relatives and friends or not" (1) to "Nuclear
family and alone" (3).
- (i) BANCINCO : Balance of monthly income, refers to "The
total monthly income" (V217) minus "The total
monthly living expense" (V216).
- (j) V206 : Type of occupation - "Owner" (1) to "Financially
independent" (4).
- (k) V103 : Sex - "Male" (1) to "Female" (2).
- (l) V104 : Age - "20-29" (1), "30-39" (2), "40-49" (3), "50-
59" (4), "60-65" (5).
- (m) VB109 : First name - "Only have Chinese first name" (1)
to "Only have English first name" (4).
- (n) V217 : Total monthly family income - "Less than R1000"
(1) to "More than R9000" (8).
- (o) FAMB50 : Number of family members who are over 50, which
is derived from V108 TO V121 .
- (p) SCHGCH : Number of school age children, which is derived
from V108 TO V121.
- (q) FAMITAI : Family in Taiwan, refers to V241 and V242. The

score is decided by the calculation " $V241 * 0.88 + V242 * 0.56$ " (the coefficients are discriminant functions).

- (r) V308 : Contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan, (i.e. frequency of asking friends to take goods to friends or relatives in Taiwan) refers to V308 - "Never" (1) to "Once a week" (5).
- (s) V414 : Attitudes toward the services rendered by the offices of the embassy/ consulate of the Republic of China - "Strongly agree" (1) to "Strongly disagree" (5).
- (t) V443 : Urgent help regarding living affairs in South Africa, the fifth item which refers to "Help in obtaining health and medical insurance" - "Yes, do need help" (1) to "No, do not need help" (2).
- (u) V444 : Urgent help regarding business affairs in South Africa, (first, third and fifth variables, which refer 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).
- (v) SOECACHV : Personal socio-economic achievement which is factorized by BANCINCO, V207, VC244 and V206.
- (w) ABILHAND : Personal adaptive ability which is factorized by V210, V205, V443, and VB213.
- (x) FAMITIE : Personal family ties with country of origin which is factorized by V309, V122, FAMITAI and

V308.

(ii) Adaptive strategies

Scales based on empirical evidence regarding the effects of the types of adaptive strategy on residential mobility and decision making in choosing jobs (see previous chapter) were used to measure the levels of acculturation.

- (a) V316 : The usage of respondents' current earnings in South Africa.
- (b) V317 : The people whom the respondent visits most in his/her spare time.
- (c) V324 : The way in which respondents obtained their first job.
- (d) V325 : The people whom the respondent works with in his/her organization.
- (e) V342 : The people from whom respondents receive the most emotional support.

(iii) Ethnic communication

Ethnic communication (ETHCOM) aims to measure the actual magnitude of interaction within the ethnic milieu. The measure includes the exposure to mass media and the amount of interpersonal interaction. The following variables were used:

- (a) V326 : Number of Chinese daily newspapers which the respondent reads regularly.

- (b) V327 : Amount of time spent reading the Chinese daily newspapers.
- (c) V330 : Number of Chinese magazines which the respondent reads regularly.
- (d) V334 : Frequency of inviting Chinese friends to home for a meal.
- (e) V335 : Amount of involvement in Chinese or Taiwanese organizations.
- (f) ETHCOM : The variable factorized by the above five variables.

(iv) Intercultural communication

Intercultural communication (INTCOM) aims to measure the actual magnitude of interaction across the different ethnic groups. The measure includes the same as ETHCOM but has various components. The following variables were used:

- (a) V328 : Number of South African daily newspapers which the respondent reads regularly.
- (b) V329 : Number of South African magazines which the respondent reads regularly.
- (c) V331 : Amount of time spent reading the South African newspapers.
- (d) V332 : Amount of time spent reading South African magazines.
- (e) V333 : Frequency of inviting South African friends home for a meal.
- (f) V335 : Amount of involvement in South African

organizations.

- (g) V337 : Amount of time spent watching South African television programmes.
- (h) V338 : Amount of time spent listening to South African radio programmes.
- (i) INTCOM : The variable factorized by the above eight variables.

(v) Acculturation level

The following variables dealing with acculturation level were employed in this research :

- (a) V419 : Chinese people should do national service at the legal age in South Africa after being granted citizenship.
- (b) V436 : Respondent's preference regarding his/her first name (either Chinese or South African).
- (c) V437 : Respondent's preference regarding the way of celebrating festivals (either Chinese or South African).
- (d) V348 : The habit of drinking Chinese tea regularly.
- (e) V349 : The habit of using Chinese seasoning and herbs regularly.
- (f) V405 : Respondent's response to statement "My nationality is superior to others".
- (g) V406 : Respondent's response to statement " Chinese should stick together, no matter where they were born".

- (h) V528 to V552 : Respondent's knowledge of South Africa (history; economic, political and general knowledge; sports; ethnic groups; culture and arts; wild animals).
- (i) VA213 : English reading ability.
- (j) VC213 : English speaking ability.
- (k) ACCUL : The variable factorized by the above thirty-four variables.

(vi) Dissatisfaction level

The following variables dealing with dissatisfaction level were employed in this research :

- (a) V445 : Respondent's attitude toward "Harmony in the working environment".
- (b) V446 : Respondent's attitude toward "Investment environment".
- (c) V447 : Respondent's attitude toward "Personal income".
- (d) V448 : Respondent's attitude toward "Residential environment".
- (e) V449 : Respondent's attitude toward "Children's education".
- (f) V450 : Respondent's attitude toward "Job possibilities for children".
- (g) V451 : Respondent's attitude toward "Recreation facilities".
- (h) V452 : Respondent's attitude toward "Harmony in the neighbourhood".

- (i) V453 : Respondent's attitude toward "Mass communication".
- (j) V454 : Respondent's attitude toward "Public roads".
- (k) V455 : Respondent's attitude toward "Public facilities".
- (l) V456 : Respondent's attitude toward "Personal involvement in local affairs".
- (m) V457 : Respondent's attitude toward "Social security".
- (n) V458 : Respondent's attitude toward "Political stability".
- (o) TAIENV : Taiwanese respondent's dissatisfaction level regarding the environmental elements which is factorized by V446, V454, V455, V456, V457, and V458.
- (p) TAIPER : Taiwanese respondent's dissatisfaction level regarding personal socio-economic activities which is factorized by V445, V447, V449, V450, V451, V452 and V453.
- (q) CHIENV : Local Chinese respondent's dissatisfaction attitude regarding the environmental elements which is factorized by V453, V454, V455, V456, V457, and V458.
- (r) CHIPER : Local Chinese respondent's dissatisfaction level regarding personal socio-economic activities which is factorized by V445, V446, V447, V448, V449, V450, V451 and V452.
- (s) TAISATRE : Taiwanese respondent's dissatisfaction discriminant coefficient identified by V451,



V453, V456, V457, and V458.

(v) Desire to re-emigrate

The following variables dealing with desire to re-emigrate were employed in this research :

- (a) V518 : "Bad work environment".
- (b) V519 : "Bad investment environment".
- (c) V520 : "Low income".
- (d) V521 : "Bad residential environment".
- (e) V522 : "Bad education for children".
- (f) V523 : "High crime rate or lack of personal safety".
- (g) V524 : "Race discrimination".
- (h) V525 : "Economic recession".
- (i) V526 : The desire "to reunite family".
- (j) TAIMOVE : Taiwanese respondent's desire to re-emigrate
(discriminant coefficient identified by V518,
V519, V522, V523, V524 and V526).

4.6 The sampling universe and the sampling procedure

(i) The sampling universe

The increase in number of Taiwanese immigrants arriving in the Republic of South Africa in the past 5 years has been phenomenal according to recent research. According to the Central Statistical Service, the number of Taiwanese immigrants, which was barely a handful in 1985, swelled to well over 2000 during 1990, an increase of three times

compared to 1989.

Proportionally, they become the fastest growing immigrant group in South Africa, the amount of immigrants being just behind these from the United Kingdom, Zimbabwe, and Portugal.

Although there is no hard data available about the exact size of the Taiwanese population in South Africa, it is widely believed that some 8,000 (in contrast, there are 14,000 local born Chinese) are scattered around the various parts of the country. The PWV area harbours some 4,000 Taiwanese and 8,000 local born Chinese and this is the largest portion of this ethnic group in South Africa.

(ii) The sampling procedure

A few directories of Chinese associations or businesses owned by Taiwanese or local born Chinese in South Africa are available, but there are no comparable directories of regular Chinese (Taiwanese or local born) households in South Africa. In view of this absence of a complete list of Chinese households in South Africa the best sampling procedure seemed to be what Kerlinger calls "purposive sampling". This is a non-probability sampling procedure; it is characterized "by the use of judgement and deliberate effort to obtain representative samples by including presumably typical areas or groups in the sample" (Kerlinger, 1973: 305-333). It was thought that this procedure would be useful in searching a

sufficient number of cases for this research.

The sample used in this study was mainly drawn from the PWV area and a deliberate effort was made to make it representative of the South African Chinese community by including people from as many settings as possible (social, cultural, religions, business and industry, etc.).

The information was obtained in three different ways, namely by mailed survey, face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews.

Mailed survey : Thirty sets of questionnaires were posted to a group of local Chinese and Taiwanese who attended certain activities at the Chinese Cultural Centre in Johannesburg. Another 50 sets were sent by mail to a group of people randomly drawn from the directory of the Transvaal Chinese Association. Each set had enclosed stamped self-addressed, return envelopes. Only 14 of these questionnaires were returned; 8 could not be used because they contained too many unanswered questions or inconsistent answers. The return rate was lower than 18 percent.

Face-to-face interview : Because of the fact that most mail surveys conducted among the Chinese population in Taiwan in the past have achieved response rates of no higher than 15 percent, and the lack of comprehensive directories of the target population, it was decided to interview Taiwanese immigrants and local born Chinese in the PWV area. The

following people were interviewed randomly :

- 8 members of an amateur music club in Johannesburg;
- 8 members of an assembly of the Catholic Church in Johannesburg;
- 15 members of an assembly of a Protestant Church in Johannesburg;
- 28 customers of three Chinese cafes and a small supermarket jointly owned by a Taiwanese and local born Chinese in Johannesburg;
- 17 inhabitants of four big flats in Johannesburg;
- 17 members of the Pretoria Chinese Association who attended a Chinese festival;
- 19 members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce;
- 14 members of the Association of Chinese Industrialists in Southern Africa.

Telephone interview : Thirty respondents were randomly drawn from the telephone directories of Pretoria and Johannesburg according to their Chinese surnames and interviewed by telephone.

Of the 226 questionnaires that were distributed in June 1991, 170 were completed during the following two months - either by the respondents who received their questionnaires through the post or by the author and his helpers during the face-to-face and telephone interviews. Of the 170 completed questionnaires 8 could not be used because they contained too many unanswered questions or inconsistent answers (see mailed

survey above). Thus the final number of questionnaires remaining for analysis were 162. Ninety-nine of the respondents completed the Chinese version of the questionnaire, and the remaining 63 respondents the English version.

4.7 Demographic characteristics of the sample

Of the 162 cases, 68.5 percent were men and 31.5 percent were women. The complete age distribution appears in Table 4-1. About 81 percent of the respondents were married, 17 percent had never married, and the remaining 2 percent were either divorced or widowed.

As shown in Table 4-2, there were more than 60 percent of the Taiwanese respondents who were the first people in their family to settle in South Africa, 20 percent were parents, 14 percent were grandparents, and 4 percent were great-grandparents.

More than 85 percent of the respondents had lived less than 6 years in this country which indicates the short history of Taiwanese immigration (see Table 4-3). Only 9 percent of the Taiwanese and 9.5 percent of the local born Chinese had less than a senior high school education, 25 percent of the Taiwanese and 36.5 percent of local born Chinese have passed high school; 35 percent of the Taiwanese and 16 percent of the local born Chinese had a college education; 30 percent of the Taiwanese and 38 percent of the

local born Chinese had a university or post-graduate education. This is shown in Table 4-4. The educational figures indicate that South Africa is not a "brain drain" country for the Taiwanese.

In contrast, only 21 percent of the Taiwanese were employees while 65 percent of the local born Chinese were employees. This difference is caused by the government granting permits of permanent residence for the Taiwanese who intend to invest in this country (see Table 4-5).

It is difficult to calculate precise mean and median incomes because the respondents checked one of the interval income categories, a measure taken to reduce the probability of a no response by a respondent who might hesitate to reveal his actual income.

Table 4-6 presents the distribution of income levels of the two groups of respondents. Another similar phenomenon is the money transferred from overseas by Taiwanese immigrants in Table 4-7; only 19 percent of them did not transfer any foreign currency to South Africa.

Even though there are 16 percent of them who refused to answer, it is believed that all of them must have transferred some money and probably quite a high amount. This means that the South African immigration policy towards Taiwanese really allows the receipt of a high percentage of "financially independent" Taiwanese immigrants.

Taiwanese immigrants give more residential assistance to their Taiwanese friends or relatives than local born Chinese (see Table 4-8). Thirty percent of the Taiwanese live with their friends or relatives, but only 10 percent of the local born Chinese and 9 percent of single parent families.

This rate is lower than was expected. The reason is probably that the interviews were conducted during the school holidays in June to August, during which the families from Taiwan were together. As was expected, the research shows that : (i) the extended family rate of the local Chinese (19 percent) is higher than the rate of the Taiwanese (3 percent); (ii) the number of single persons or persons living with a friend (19 percent) is higher among the Taiwanese than among the local Chinese (8 percent).

Two percent of the Taiwanese but 22 percent of the local born Chinese reported no religious affiliation (see Table 4-9), 74 percent of the Taiwanese said they were either Buddhist or adhere to the traditional Chinese religion, as against 14 percent for the local born Chinese; 16 percent of the Taiwanese identified themselves as Baptist but only 8 percent of the local Chinese did so; 11 percent of the local born Chinese confessed to be Anglican and another 40 percent of the local born Chinese indicated that they go to a Catholic church; 2 percent of the Taiwanese immigrants and 7 percent of the local born Chinese stated they belong to

another religion.

The English language abilities of the respondents are shown in Table 4-10. All the local Chinese reported that they can read and speak English very well; 97 percent can also write English well. But only 25 percent of the Taiwanese can read well, 11 percent can write well, and 20 percent can speak well.

Table 4-11 shows the existence of organizational involvement amongst the two groups. Sixty percent of the Taiwanese respondents were not involved in any Chinese club and 76 percent in any South African club, but only 30 percent of the local born Chinese were not involved in Chinese clubs and 54 percent in South African clubs.

The frequency of ethnic, intercultural and interpersonal contacts per month by respondents is listed in Table 4-12. What is interesting is that the invitation to have a meal with Taiwanese and local born Chinese people is relatively low : 27 percent and 46 percent respectively; but the Taiwanese immigrants invite their own group frequently: 86 percent of Taiwanese and 98 percent of local Chinese. The number of local Chinese respondents who invite South African whites to have a meal is higher than Taiwanese respondents: 69 percent to 89 percent respectively.

Table 4-13 shows the exposure to Chinese and South African print media by the respondents. Twenty-nine percent



and 49 percent of Taiwanese respondents do not read Chinese newspapers and South African newspapers respectively; and local Chinese respondents who do not read Chinese newspapers and South African newspapers were 84 percent and 2 percent.

The respondent's exposure to South African television and radio programmes is shown in Table 4-14. Respectively, thirteen percent and 50 percent of Taiwanese respondents do not watch TV or listen to the radio, but there were 100 percent and 90 percent of local Chinese who respondents watch TV and listen to the radio every day.

Figure 4-1 : Path diagram indicating the mediating functions of acculturation and dissatisfaction level with regard to the desire to re-emigrate.

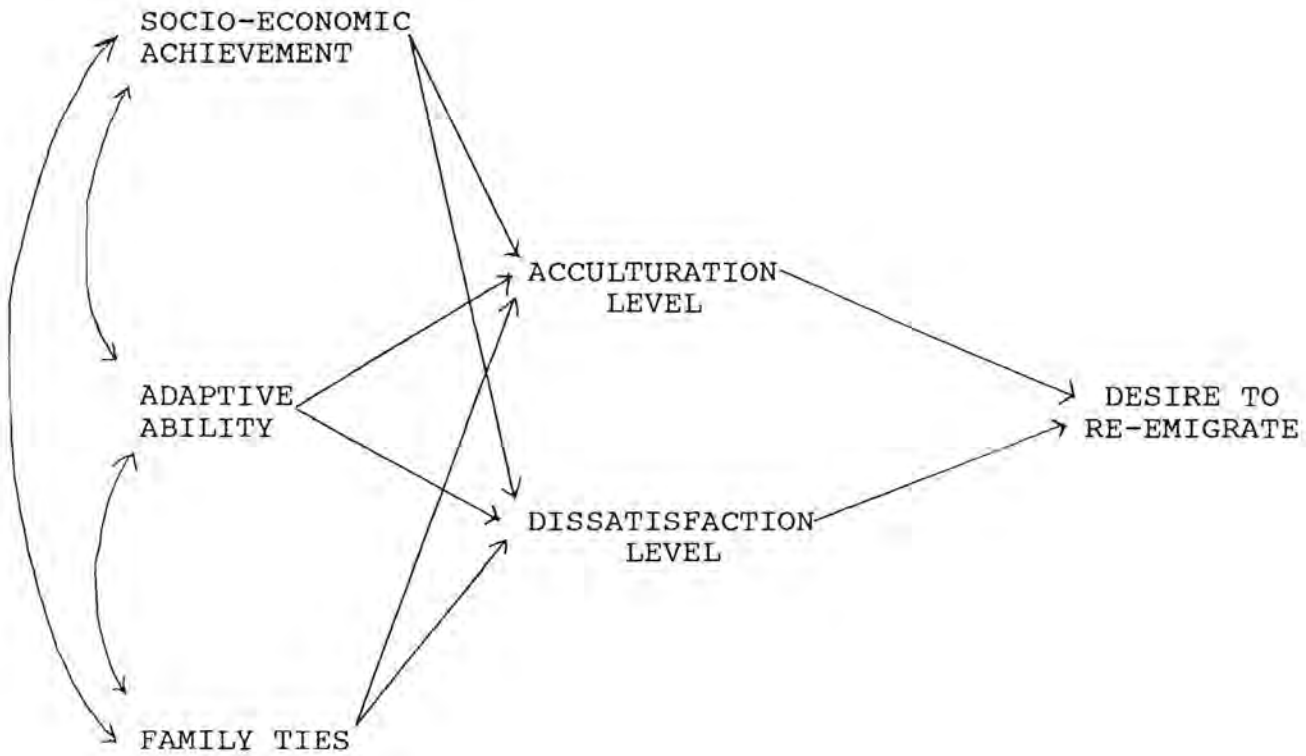




Table 4-1 : Age distribution of the respondents (N=162)

Age category	Frequency	Percent (%)
20 - 29	25	15.4
30 - 39	58	35.7
40 - 49	55	34.0
50 - 59	15	9.3
60 - 65	9	5.6

Table 4-2 : The first person in the family to settle in South Africa (N=162)

Person in R.S.A.	Frequency	Percent (%)
Self	99	61.1
Parents	33	20.4
Grandparents	23	14.2
Great-grandparents	7	4.3

Table 4-3 : Length of stay of the Taiwanese respondents in South Africa (N=99)

Length of stay	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 2 years	44	44.5
2 - 3 years	31	31.3
4 - 5 years	10	10.1
6 - 9 years	7	7.1
10 - 19 years	4	4.0
20 - 29 years	1	1.0
More than 30 years	2	2.0

Table 4-4 : Level of education of the respondents

Level	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No education	-	-	1	1.6
Primary school	2	2	-	-
Junior high	7	7	5	7.9
Senior high	25	25	23	36.5
College	35	35	10	15.9
University	24	24	18	28.6
Post-graduate	6	6	6	9.5

Table 4-5 : Type of occupation of the respondents

Type	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Employee	21	21	41	65
Owner	36	36	16	25
Partner	17	17	5	8
Financially independent	25	25	1	2

Table 4-6 : Family income distribution of the respondents

Monthly Income Category	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than R1000	2	2	-	-
R1000 - R2000	11	11	3	5
R2000 - R3000	21	21	5	8
R3000 - R4000	15	15	8	13
R4000 - R5000	9	9	14	22
R5000 - R7000	16	16	15	24
R7000 - R9000	8	8	7	11
More than R9000	17	17	11	18



Table 4-7 : Money transferred from overseas by Taiwanese immigrants (N=99)

Category	Frequency		Percent (%)	
	Total	Tai ¹	Total	Tai ¹
Nothing at all	19	3	19	3
Less than US\$50,000	38	18	38	18
US\$50,001 - US\$200,000	16	10	16	10
US\$200,001 - US\$400,000	2	2	2	2
US\$400,001 - US\$600,000	3	3	3	3
US\$600,001 - US\$800,000	2	2	2	2
US\$800,001 - US\$1 million	2	2	2	2
More than US\$1 million	1	1	1	1
Refuse to answer	16	16	16	16

Table 4-8 : Family structure of respondents (N=162)

Structure type	Frequency			Percent (%)		
	Total	Tai ¹	Chi ²	Total	Tai ¹	Chi ²
Extended family	15	3	12	9.3	3	19
Nuclear family	85	48	37	52.5	48	59
Single parent	11	7	4	6.8	7	6
Extended family with friend or relative	3	2	1	1.9	2	2
Nuclear family with friend or relative	20	18	2	12.3	18	3
Single parent family with friend or relative	4	2	2	2.5	2	3
Alone	15	11	4	9.5	11	6
Alone with friend or with relative	9	8	1	5.6	8	2

1 - Taiwanese (N=99)

2 - Local born Chinese (N=63)



Table 4-9 : Religion of the respondents

Type	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Catholic	5	5	25	40
Anglican	-	-	7	11
Baptist	16	16	5	8
Buddhist	27	27	1	2
Traditional Chinese Religion	47	47	7	12
Other	-	-	-	-
None	2	2	4	7
	2	2	14	22

Table 4-10 : English language ability of the respondents

Type	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Read well	25	25	63	100
Read some	61	61	-	-
Read none	13	13	-	-
Write well	11	11	61	97
Write some	57	57	2	3
Write none	31	31	-	-
Speak well	20	20	63	100
Speak some	76	76	-	-
Speak none	3	3	-	-



Table 4-11 : Number of organizations that the respondents are actively involved in by frequency (%)

Number	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Chinese club	SA club	Chinese club	SA club
0	60 (60)	76 (76)	19 (30)	34 (54)
1	31 (31)	14 (14)	23 (37)	20 (32)
2	3 (3)	7 (7)	9 (14)	6 (9)
More than 2	5 (5)	2 (2)	12 (19)	3 (5)

Table 4-12 : Frequency of ethnic and intercultural inter-personal contacts per month by frequency (%)

Frequency	Taiwanese (N=99)		
	Invitation to Taiwanese	Invitation to local Chinese	Invitation to South African whites
None	14 (14)	73 (73)	31 (31)
Seldom	18 (18)	12 (12)	35 (35)
1 - 2 times	49 (49)	12 (12)	25 (25)
3 - 4 times	11 (11)	2 (2)	7 (7)
More than 4 times	7 (7)	-	1 (1)

Frequency	Local Chinese (N=63)		
	Invitation to Taiwanese	Invitation to local Chinese	Invitation to South African whites
None	34 (54)	2 (3)	11 (17)
Seldom	22 (35)	29 (46)	37 (59)
1 - 2 times	7 (11)	25 (40)	9 (14)
3 - 4 times	-	4 (6)	5 (8)
More than 4 times	-	3 (5)	1 (2)



Table 4-13 : Exposure to Chinese and South African print media by frequency (%)

Taiwanese (N=99)				
Amount	Chinese newspaper	Chinese magazine	S. A. newspaper	S. A. magazine
None	29 (29)	51 (51)	49 (49)	67 (67)
1	50 (50)	20 (20)	30 (30)	18 (18)
2	16 (16)	16 (16)	10 (10)	9 (9)
More than 2	4 (4)	12 (12)	1 (1)	5 (5)

Local Chinese (N=63)				
Amount	Chinese newspaper	Chinese magazine	S. A. newspaper	S. A. magazine
None	53 (84)	52 (82)	1 (2)	7 (11)
1	7 (11)	10 (16)	15 (24)	13 (21)
2	3 (5)	1 (2)	33 (52)	26 (41)
More than 2	-	-	14 (22)	17 (27)

Table 4-14 : Exposure to South African television and radio programmes per day by frequency (%)

	Taiwanese (N=99)		Local Chinese (N=63)	
	Television	Radio	Television	Radio
None	13(13)	50(51)	0(0)	6(10)
Less than an hour	44(45)	26(26)	10(16)	28(44)
1 - 2 hours	29(29)	10(10)	38(60)	22(35)
More than 2 hours	13(13)	13(13)	15(24)	7(11)

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/High/Total	Low/High/Total	Low/High/Total	Low/High/Total			
Low	17 (17)	0 (0)	17 (17)	15 (24)	0 (0)	15 (24)	100	100	
High	8 (8)	74 (75)	82 (83)	8 (13)	40 (63)	48 (76)	91	83	
Total	25 (25)	74 (75)	99 (100)	23 (37)	40 (63)	63 (100)	92	87	

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 ($p < .05$)

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE MODEL OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS' DESIRE TO RE-EMIGRATE

7.1 Dissatisfaction and acculturation as two intermediate variables

In the previous chapter, it was found that the two patterns of dissatisfaction and three demographic variables are significant in explaining the desire to re-emigrate, In this chapter an effort is made to examine the model of Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate from South Africa.

In order to do that, the discriminant analysis identifying the dissatisfaction variables between high and low desire to re-emigrate in Table 6-13 is used again, so as to measure the level of high dissatisfaction among the Taiwanese who are the primary subjects of this study. The purpose this analysis is expected to serve is:

- (i) to identify the level of dissatisfaction that can be fitted to Taiwanese immigrants;
- (ii) to discriminate low and high dissatisfaction among Taiwanese immigrants.

Because the standardized discriminant functions of the five dissatisfaction variables (see Table 6-13) can correctly be classified for 98 percent of the respondents into high and low desire to re-emigrate, the five functions (see Table 6-13) are used to measure the level of the Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate.

As to acculturation level, the 10 discriminant function coefficients in Table 5-2 are used to measure to the level of Taiwanese immigrants' acculturation level.

7.2 Social-economic achievements, adaptive abilities and family ties as independent variables

In the previous chapter, the effects of the 15 demographic variables on the desire to re-emigrate were discussed. In doing that, we tried to use three indices (see Table 7-3) representing the personal characteristics which affect the level of acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate : SOECACHV (factor 1), ABILHAND (factor 2) and FAMITIES (factor 3). Each of these three indices is a compositive variable construct, and will be organized by the following analysis.

First, an attempt is made to find out whether there is any relationship among them. The correlation coefficients between the demographic variables appear in Table 7-1.

BANCINCO has a significant negative relationship with V207, FAMITAI, V206 and a positive relationship with V309, V210, VC244 and VB213. This means that those Taiwanese immigrants who have a higher credit balance with regarding to living expenses (BANCINCO), and a higher occupational position (V210), are more likely to own a business (V206), have more money transferred from overseas (V301), have a higher educational level (V210), have stayed longer in South

Africa (VC244), have a better English writing ability (VB213) and less family in Taiwan (FAMITAI).

V207 has a significant negative relationship with V309, V210, VC224, V219 and VB213. It can be said that those Taiwanese immigrants, who have a higher occupational position in South Africa (V207), have had more money transferred from overseas (V309), a higher educational level (V210), have stayed longer in South Africa (VC244), are more likely to own a house (V219), and have a better English writing ability (VB213).

V309 has a significant negative relationship with V122, V308 and a positive relationship with VB213. This means those Taiwanese immigrants, who have had more money transferred from overseas (V309), are more likely to have an extended family (V122), have more contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan (V308) and a better English writing ability (V309).

V210 has a significant negative relationship with V205, V443, V444 and a positive relationship with VB213. This is to say those Taiwanese immigrants, who have a higher educational level (V210), are the more likely to be Christian (V205), need less help with living (V443) and business affairs (V444), and have a better English writing ability (VB213).

V122 has a significant negative relationship with V205 and a positive relationship with V308 and V414. This means

that Taiwanese immigrants, who have a nuclear family structure or live alone (V122), are more likely to be Christian (V205), have more contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan (V308) and are more dissatisfied with the services given by the embassy of The Republic of China (V414).

VC244 has a significant negative relationship with V206 and V444, that is to say, those Taiwanese immigrants, who have stayed longer in South Africa (VC244), are more likely to own a business (V206) and need less help in business affairs (V444).

V205 has a significant negative relationship with VB213. This means those Taiwanese immigrants, who are Christian (205), have a better English writing ability (VB213).

FAMITAI has a significant positive relationship with V443. This means those Taiwanese immigrants who have more family in Taiwan (FAMITAI), need more help in living affairs (V443).

V443 has a significant negative relationship with V219 and VB213. That is to say those Taiwanese immigrants, who need more help in living affairs (V443), are less likely to own a house (V219) and have a poor English writing ability (VB213).

V219 has a significant negative relationship with V206 and V414. That is to say those Taiwanese immigrants, who are not likely to own a house (V219), are less likely to own a

business (V206) and are more dissatisfied with the services given by the embassy of the Republic of China (V414).

V444 has a significant negative relationship with VB213, that is to say these Taiwanese immigrants need more help in business affairs (V444), and have a poor English writing ability (VB213).

Our purpose is to investigate the relationships found among the demographic variables. Table 7-2 indicates that a preliminary analysis yielded six factors which had an eigenvalue (scree test) which indicated that the steep "take off" point was between the third and fourth factors, suggesting a three factor solution as optimal.

The three factors solution in Table 7-3 accounts for only 43.1 percent of the total variance, whereas the six factor solution accounts for 66.2 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 demographic variables dealing with personal characteristics.

In Table 7-2, the first three factors are basically identical to the three factors in Table 7-3. These three factors represent socio-economic achievement in the receiving country, abilities in handling problems and family ties with the sending country (Taiwan). In addition, V219 (own a house in South Africa) and V414 (services given by the embassy of

the republic of China) emerged as independent factors.

When the number of dimensions was reduced in the three-factor solution, the first factor, SOECACHV included three variables - BANCINCO, VC244 and V206; the second factor, ABILHAND includes five variables - V210, V205, V443, V444 and VB213; and the third factor, FAMITIES includes four variables - V309, V122, FAMITAI and V308.

Why was it that V205 (religion) clustered with personal abilities in handling problems (ABILHAND)? The possible explanations are firstly, a Taiwanese Christian has a better educational level and a better writing ability. Secondly, a Christian participates in more activities such as church activities than a non-Christian. Why was it that V309 (the money transferred from overseas to South Africa) clustered with family ties with the sending country? The possible answer is that immigrants will have weaker family ties when they transfer all of their capital from the sending country.

In summary, these factor analyses show the following :

(i) Occupational status (V207), income (V217) and period of stay in South Africa (VC244) are more or less determined by achievement in the receiving country. This phenomenon can be termed personal socio-economic achievement in the receiving country.

(ii) Educational level (V210), English language ability

(V213), the need to be helped in living and business affairs (V443), and religion (V205) can be determined from groups of abilities to handle problems in the receiving country. This phenomenon might be termed personal adaptive abilities in handling problems in the receiving country.

(iii) Frequency of contact with friends or relatives (V308), the immediate family structure in the sending country (V122), and the amount of foreign currency that has been transferred from overseas to the receiving country (V309) could be determined for groups of people who keep family ties in the sending country. This phenomenon can probably be termed personal family ties with the sending country.

7.3 Path analyses

We attempted to reach the following two major aims by means of the path model :

(i) To test the tenability of the causal linkages among six important variables -- socio-economic achievement, abilities in handling problems, family ties, acculturation level, dissatisfaction level, and desire to re-emigrate -- as depicted in the path model in Chapter Five; and

(ii) To test the hypotheses, presented in Chapter Six, regarding the relationships between the desire to re-emigrate and each of the three sociological variables -- socio-

economic achievement, adaptive abilities in handling problems, and family ties.

7.3.1 Original path model

Path analysis is an analytic scheme to test a theoretical causal framework established by a researcher with regard to a set of variables. The variables included in the present causal model are divided into two groups : exogenous variables and endogenous variables. An exogenous variable refers to a variable whose variance is assumed to be the result of factors outside the system. Accordingly, the causes behind the variation in the exogenous variables remain uninvestigated. An endogenous variable, on the other hand, is one whose variance is assumed to be determined by exogenous or other endogenous variables included in the causal system.

In Figure 7-1, which is the original model with path coefficients entered, SOECACHV, ABILHAND, and FAMILIES are exogenous variables. ACCUL, TAISATRE, and TAIMOVE are endogenous variables.

Because this is a recursive model, paths among the variables have unidirectional arrows which indicate that the causal flow in the system operates in one direction. This simply means that a variable cannot be a cause and an effect of another variable at the same time. For example, ACCUL being an effect variable of SOECACHV, cannot also be a causal

variable of SOECACHV. As the paths in the diagram show, SOECACHV, ABILHAND, and FAMILIES are assumed to be causes of the endogenous acculturation variable ACCUL. Again, ACCUL becomes a new exogenous variable along with SOECACHV, ABILHAND and FAMILIES and these are assumed to be causes of the endogenous dissatisfaction variable, TAISATRE. In the final path, TAISATRE being a new exogenous variable in addition to SOECACHV, ABILHAND, FAMILIES and ACCUL. It is assumed to be a causal variable for yet another endogenous variable TAIMOVE.

Curved lines with arrowheads at both ends denote the correlations between the exogenous variables, which remain unanalyzed in the system. The three terms, u , v , and w , in the model denote effects of all the variables apparently influencing the endogenous variables but missing in the system.

Because it is almost impossible to explain all the variance of a variable, it is extremely important to specify these terms, which are commonly labelled disturbance variables, in the system. Each disturbance variable, u , v , and w , represents "the proportion of the standard deviation ... of the endogenous variable" that is caused by all variables outside of the set under consideration (Kenneth, 1969: 12-15).

The absence of the linkages among the disturbance terms

indicates that the intercorrelations among those terms are assumed to be zero, which is an important assumption for solving the ordinary least-squares regression equation (Spaeth, 1975: 53-89). It is also assumed that these disturbance terms are uncorrelated with any other variables in the system.

The implication of these two assumptions is that no important variables have been omitted from the model which might affect any two of the variables in the system simultaneously.

A path coefficient, which "indicates the direct effect of a variable taken as a cause of a variable taken as effect" (Kerlinger and Pedhazur, 1973 : 310-314), always has two subscripts. The first subscript refers to the dependent variable and the second to the independent variable. According to Figure 7-1, the direct effect of SOECACHV on ACCUL is represented by the path coefficient symbol P_{41} .

Causal relationships among the variables in a path model can also be described by a set of equations. Every single endogenous variable in the model can be expressed by an equation consisting of the variables upon which the endogenous variable is postulated to rely, and a term representing the effect of disturbance variables, i.e. the influence of the variables not included in the model.

Path coefficients in the equation indicate the magnitude

of predicted change in the dependent variable as a result of a unit change in the independent variable.

The causal relationships of the variables in Figure 7-1 may be described by the following equations if the variables are expressed in standard score form (Z score) :

$$Z_4 = P_{41}Z_1 + P_{42}Z_2 + P_{43}Z_3 + P_{4u}Z_u \quad (1)$$

$$Z_5 = P_{51}Z_1 + P_{52}Z_2 + P_{53}Z_3 + P_{54}Z_4 + P_{5v}Z_v \quad (2)$$

$$Z_6 = P_{64}Z_4 + P_{65}Z_5 + P_{6w}Z_w \quad (3)$$

Under the assumption that each of the disturbance terms is not correlated with other variables in the equation in which it appears, and that the independent variables are also not correlated among themselves, the solution for the path coefficients is identical to the ordinary least squares solution for beta weights in a multiple regression analysis (Kerlinger and Pedhazur, 1973: 317).

The path coefficients in Figure 7-1 were obtained by three regression analyses. First, ACCUL was regressed on SOECACHV, ABILHAND, and FAMITIES. Next, TAISATRE was regressed on the same three variables along with ACCUL. Then, finally, TAIMOVE was regressed on the two intermediate variables, ACCUL and TAISATRE. These path coefficients also appear, with their significance levels, in the first rows of each panel in Table 7-5.

Before an attempt was made to interpret the meaning of

those path coefficients, we had to find out if this model was a tenable one and, if not, how it should be "trimmed" (Heise, 1969). While noting the usefulness of path analysis as an important analytic tool for theory testing, Kerlinger asserts (1973: 317) :

Through its application one can determine whether or not a pattern of correlations for a set of observations is consistent with a specific theoretical formulation ... A correlation between two variables can be expressed as a composite of the direct and indirect effects of one variable on the other. Using path coefficients it is therefore possible to reproduce the correlation matrix (R) for all the variables in the system ... what if one were to delete certain paths from the causal model? This, in effect, will amount to setting certain path coefficients equal to zero. The implication is that the researcher conceives of the correlation between the two variables whose connecting path is deleted as being due to indirect effects only. By deleting certain paths the researcher is offering a more parsimonious causal model. If after the deletion of some paths, it is possible to reproduce the original R matrix, or closely approximate it, the conclusion is that the pattern of correlations in the data is consistent with the more parsimonious model.

It was attempted to reproduce the original correlation matrix, in order to determine whether or not a model is tenable in terms of the path coefficients' "goodness of fit" in reproducing, or approximating, the original correlations among the variables.

The correlation between any pair of variables in the equations, (1), (2), and (3) [earlier in this section] can be written in terms of the paths deriving from common independent variables (Duncan, 1971: 121). Specifically, consider the correlation between SOECACHV and ACCUL, r_{14} . Since $Z_1 = (X_1 - \bar{X}_1) / S_1$ and $Z_4 = (X_4 - \bar{X}_4) / S_4$

we have

$$r_{14} = \frac{\sum (X_1 - \bar{X}_1) * (X_4 - \bar{X}_4)}{N \delta} \\ = \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_4}{N}.$$

Now, substituting equation (1) for Z_4 , we have,

$$r_{14} = 1/N \sum Z_1 Z_4 = 1/N \sum Z_1 (P_{41} Z_1 + P_{42} Z_2 + P_{43} Z_3 + P_{4u} Z_u) \\ = P_{41} \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_4}{N} + P_{42} \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_2}{N} + P_{43} \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_3}{N} + P_{4u} \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_u}{N}$$

This is equivalent to the expression

$$r_{14} = P_{41} + P_{42} r_{12} + P_{43} r_{13} \quad (4)$$

Because the covariance of two variables in standard form

$$\left(\frac{\sum Z_1 Z_2}{N}, \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_3}{N} \right)$$

is their simple correlation, and the

variance of a variable in standard score form $\left(\frac{\sum Z_1 Z_2}{N} \right)$

is 1, and a recursive model assumes that each of the disturbance terms is not correlated with any variables in the system, $P_{4u} \frac{\sum Z_1 Z_u}{N} = 0$. This is the basic theorem of path

analysis which takes the general form of

$$r_{ij} = \sum_q P_{iq} r_{jq}$$

Where i and j denote two variables in the system and the index q runs over all variables from which paths lead directly to X_i (Duncan, 1971: 121).

Applying this general form, we obtain the following expressions for all the correlations between each of the

exogenous variables and each of the endogenous variables, and between all the endogenous variables.

$$r_{15} = P_{51} + P_{52}r_{12} + P_{53}r_{13} + P_{54}P_{41} \quad (5)$$

$$r_{16} = P_{64}P_{41} + P_{64}P_{42}r_{12} + P_{64}P_{43}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{51} + P_{65}P_{52}r_{12} + P_{65}P_{53}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{41} \quad (6)$$

$$r_{24} = P_{41}r_{12} + P_{42} + P_{43}r_{23} \quad (7)$$

$$r_{25} = P_{52} + P_{51}r_{21} + P_{53}r_{23} + P_{54}P_{41}r_{21} + P_{54}P_{43}r_{23} \quad (8)$$

$$r_{26} = P_{64}P_{42} + P_{64}P_{41}r_{21} + P_{64}P_{43}r_{23} + P_{65}P_{52} + P_{65}P_{51}r_{21} + P_{65}P_{53}r_{23} + P_{65}P_{54}r_{21} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43}r_{23} \quad (9)$$

$$r_{34} = P_{43} + P_{41}r_{31} + P_{42}r_{32} \quad (10)$$

$$r_{35} = P_{53} + P_{51}r_{31} + P_{52}r_{32} + P_{54}P_{43} + P_{54}P_{42}r_{32} + P_{54}P_{41}r_{31} \quad (11)$$

$$r_{36} = P_{64}P_{43} + P_{64}P_{41}r_{31} + P_{64}P_{42}r_{32} + P_{65}P_{53} + P_{65}P_{51}r_{31} + P_{65}P_{52}r_{32} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{41}r_{31} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42}r_{32} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43} \quad (12)$$

$$r_{45} = P_{45} \quad (13)$$

$$r_{46} = P_{64} + P_{65}P_{54} \quad (14)$$

$$r_{56} = P_{56} \quad (15)$$

Reproduction of the original correlations can be done easily using the above equations. r_{14} , for example, can be obtained by :

$$\begin{aligned} r_{14} &= P_{41} + P_{42}r_{12} + P_{43}r_{13} \\ &= (.08) + (.67)(.30) + (-.11)(-.18) \\ &= .30 \end{aligned}$$

The original r_{14} is .12. The reproduced correlation seems to be bigger than the original correlation, so that we

can rule out any major discrepancy between the two correlations. The complete set of correlations, both the original and reproduced, appear in Table 7-4.

An examination of the Table indicates that two of the twelve relevant correlations had a discrepancy greater than .05, a reasonable criterion suggested by Kerlinger (1978: 318). The greatest discrepancies occur in the coefficients involving two variables between which the original path model ignored the direct effect; these are r_{16} and r_{26} .

While drawing the causal framework of the six variables, I postulated the relationships between the three exogenous variables (social-economic achievement, abilities in handling problems, and family ties) and the final endogenous variable (degree of desire to re-emigrate) only by way of the two intermediate variables, thus ruling out any potential direct effects not mediated by those two types of acculturation and dissatisfaction levels.

Because this total exclusion of direct effects was a potential reason for the poor reproduction of the original correlations, we were led to search for an alternative model which could approximate the original correlations better. While doing that, it was decided to remove paths whose coefficients turned out to be negligible. Though Blalock (1968: 155-170) has introduced an intricate procedure in deleting a non-significant path, for the sake of simplicity

and because of a few non-significant beta weights, it was decided to adopt Duncan's (1971: 123) suggestion that the betas which are non-significant and negligible be deleted. As shown in Table 7-5 (compare Figure 7-1) six paths - P_{41} , P_{43} , P_{51} , P_{52} , P_{53} and P_{54} - turned out to be statistically non-significant and negligible. The path between SOECACHV and ACCUL (P_{41}), FAMITIES and ACCUL (P_{43}), SOECACHV and TAISATRE (P_{51}), FAMITIES and TAISATRE (P_{53}), TAISATRE and ACCUL (P_{54}) were statistically non-significant, but the variables were important in terms of the theoretical framework, and also the strength of the path coefficients was much greater than 0.1, which led me to retain the variables in the first alternative model.

According to Figure 7-2, in the first alternative model, the paths leading from SOECACHV to ACCUL, TAISATRE and from ABILHAND to TAISATRE were deleted. In addition, three direct paths leading from SOECACHV, ABILHAND and FAMITIES to TAIMOVE were introduced. Again, three regression analyses were used to obtain the new set of path coefficients. ACCUL was regressed on ABILHAND and FAMITIES, and TAISATRE on FAMITIES. Finally, TAIMOVE was regressed on the five other variables in the system.

As it turned out (see Figure 7-2), the direct path leading from FAMITIES to TAIMOVE (P_{63}) seemed to be not only statistically non-significant but also substantively negligible, which ultimately led me to delete the path. The

regression was run again with TAIMOVE as the dependent measure and SOECACHV, ABILHAND, ACCUL and TAISATRE as independent measures. Thus, the final alternative model, which is reported on, appears in Figure 7-3.

As indicated by the R^2 's in Table 7-5, the deletion of four paths (P_{41} , P_{51} , P_{52} AND P_{63}) seems to cause no major problems in overall prediction of endogenous variables. In the first panel, for example, even when the path from SOECACHV to ACCUL is removed, the coefficient of determination (R^2) remains essentially the same. In the second path, as well, it is shown that the path from SOECACHV and ABILHAND to TAISATRE can be removed without losing a significant amount of predictive power.

In the third panel (see the TAIMOVE row), when the path between FAMITIES and TAIMOVE was removed, R^2 slightly increased indicating that, in a predictive sense, there is no evidence that FAMITIES plays any role in the direct determination of one's degree of desire to re-emigrate.

7.3.2 Alternative path model

As indicated in Table 7-5, the path coefficients are partially statistically significant. Following the same procedure for reproducing the original correlations described in the preceding section, the correlations were computed to determine whether this alternative model is more tenable than

the original one in terms of its ability to reproduce the original correlations.

Because the path linkages were different, the equations had to be rewritten :

$$r_{16} = P_{16} + P_{64}P_{14} + P_{65}P_{15} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{41} + P_{62}r_{12} + P_{64}P_{42}r_{12} + P_{64}P_{43}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{53}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42}r_{12} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43}r_{13}$$

$$r_{26} = P_{62} + P_{64}P_{42} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42} + P_{64}P_{43}r_{23} + P_{65}P_{53}r_{23} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43}r_{23} + P_{61}r_{12} + P_{64}P_{41}r_{12} + P_{65}P_{15}r_{12} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{14}r_{12}$$

$$r_{36} = P_{64}P_{43} + P_{65}P_{43} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43} + P_{62}r_{23} + P_{61}r_{13} + P_{64}P_{42}r_{23} + P_{64}P_{41}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{15}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42}r_{23}$$

$$r_{46} = P_{64} + P_{65}P_{54}$$

$$r_{56} = P_{65}$$

$$r_{15} = P_{51} + P_{54}P_{41} + P_{53}r_{13} + P_{54}P_{42}r_{12} + P_{54}P_{43}r_{13}$$

$$r_{25} = P_{54}P_{42} + P_{51}r_{12} + P_{53}r_{23} + P_{54}P_{41}r_{12} + P_{54}P_{43}r_{23}$$

$$r_{35} = P_{53} + P_{54}P_{43} + P_{51}r_{13} + P_{54}P_{41}r_{13} + P_{54}P_{42}r_{23}$$

$$r_{45} = P_{54}$$

$$r_{14} = P_{41} + P_{42}r_{12} + P_{43}r_{13}$$

$$r_{24} = P_{42} + P_{41}r_{12} + P_{43}r_{23}$$

$$r_{34} = P_{34} + P_{41}r_{13} + P_{42}r_{23}$$

Table 7-6 reveals that all correlations can be reproduced with discrepancies of less than .05. In view of the relatively smaller discrepancy between the reproduced and the original correlations in this model, compared to the original path model, this is clearly a more tenable one.

The implications of these path analysis results require

a thorough examination of Table 7-7, especially the proportions of direct and indirect effects in the total correlations between the variables. As stated earlier, the path coefficients entered in the Table are identical to the beta weights in a multiple regression analysis.

Since these coefficients take the standardized form, it is possible to compare the relative importance of the independent variables in influencing the dependent variables. In the row in which acculturation level is the dependent variable, for example, for every increase of 1 standard deviation in socio-economic achievement, acculturation level increases by .08, and for every increase of 1 SD in ability to handle problems and family ties, acculturation level increases by .67 SD and decreases by .11 SD respectively.

TAISATRE is apparently the strongest direct determinant of the desire to re-emigrate (TAIMOVE), and 100 percent of its total effect ($P_{42} / r_{24} = .57 / .57 = 1.00$) is direct effect. The next strongest determinant of TAIMOVE is ACCUL with its direct path coefficients of $-.21$. The original effect of this variable is more than 100 percent of its total effect ($r_{46} = -.11$). The remainder consists of two different kinds of effects - direct and indirect effects, as decomposed in the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{46} &= P_{64} + P_{65}P_{54} \\
 &= -.21 + .10 \\
 &= -.11
 \end{aligned}$$

The two terms in the above equation are the non-spurious effects of ACCUL on TAIMOVE.

The third strongest determinant of TAIMOVE is SOECACHV with its direct path coefficients of .17. The direct effect of this variable is more than 100 percent of its total effect ($r_{16} = .12$). The remainder consists of two different kinds of effects, as decomposed in the following equation :

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{16} &= P_{61} + P_{62}P_{12} + P_{64}P_{14} + P_{65}P_{15} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{41} + P_{64}P_{42}r_{12} \\
 &\quad + P_{64}P_{43}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{53}r_{13} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{42}r_{12} + P_{65}P_{54}P_{43}r_{13} \\
 &= .172 - .045 - .017 + .040 + .008 - .042 - .004 - .014 \\
 &\quad + .020 + .002 \\
 &= .12
 \end{aligned}$$

The discrepancy of the coefficient is .03. The first five terms in the above equation are the non-spurious effects of SOECACHV on TAIMOVE; of the five terms, P_{61} is a direct effect, and $P_{62}P_{12}$, $P_{64}P_{14}$, $P_{65}P_{15}$, $P_{65}P_{54}P_{41}$ are indirect effects, the effect of socio-economic achievement mediated by TAIMOVE, thus, we notice that 9 percent of which is indirect ($.014/.158 = .09$), and 32 percent of the total effect is spurious ($.158/.12 * 100\% - 100\% = 32\%$). It is clear from these patterns of effect that an immigrant's socio-economic achievement in the receiving country affects his or her desire to re-emigrate directly from the most positive part, rather than being mediated by acculturation and dissatisfaction levels.

The proportion of the influence of one's socio-economic achievement on the desire to re-emigrate which is mediated by acculturation and dissatisfaction levels is slightly less than one tenth.

The remaining five terms in the above equation are spurious effects represented by the influence of SOECACHV on TAIMOVE due to its correlations with the other two exogenous variables. Spaeth (1975: 75) claims that the decomposition of spurious effects should rarely be of interest to an analyst : "The fact that the effects are spurious is sufficient. Moreover, most compound paths involving three or more variables will be of little interest since the product of three decimal numbers will be small unless each is relatively sizable".

Adaptive abilities (ABILHAND) has a slightly weaker direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate ($P_{62} = -.15$). We notice that 138 percent of the total effect is non-spurious, only 32 percent of which is indirect ($-.071 / -.22 = .32$). The remaining negative 38 percent, of course, has spurious effects produced by ABILHAND'S earlier causes. The nonspurious effect of Family ties (FAMITIES) on TAIMOVE has an indirect effect only, which means that the main contribution made by family ties to an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate is in facilitating acculturation and reducing dissatisfaction levels.

All other effects of FAMITIES on TAIMOVE are the

spurious ones produced by their correlations with the other two exogenous variables. Family ties appears to have the least effect on the desire to re-emigrate either directly or indirectly according to these data.

Table 7-1 : Product moment correlation coefficients among the individual components of demographic variables for Taiwanese immigrants (N=99)

	BANCINCO	V207	V309	V210	V122	VC244	V205
V207	-.58 ^a						
V309	.33 ^a	-.26 ^a					
V210	.18 ^b	-.34 ^a	.08				
V122	-.05	-.06	-.22 ^b	-.02 ^a			
VC244	.24 ^a	-.36 ^a	.09	.15	.14		
V205	-.02	.06	.03	-.35 ^a	-.30 ^a	-.05	
FAMITAI	-.19 ^b	.07	-.09	-.16	.10	-.01	.08
V443	-.15	.08	-.10	-.19 ^b	-.05	-.12	.03
V219	.06	-.22 ^b	.12	.01	-.05	.14	.11
V206	-.40 ^a	.70 ^a	-.14	-.16	-.07	-.22 ^b	.03
V444	.02	.04	-.10	-.22 ^b	.04	-.21 ^b	.02
V308	-.10	.04	-.22 ^b	.00	.25 ^a	-.14	.03
VB213	.22 ^b	-.28 ^a	.17 ^b	.68 ^a	.16	.13	-.33 ^a
V414	-.10	.14	-.09	-.07	.23 ^b	.09	.00

	FAMITAI	V443	V219	V206	V444	V308	VB213
V207							
V309							
V210							
V122							
VC244							
V205							
FAMITAI							
V443	.21 ^b						
V219	-.12	-.18 ^b					
V206	-.01	.04	-.30 ^a				
V444	.06	.18 ^b	-.06	.13			
V308	.16	.10	-.08	.02	.01		
VB213	-.14	-.25 ^a	.15	-.14	-.26 ^a	-.04	
V414	.07	.06	-.21 ^b	.10	-.13	-.13	-.08

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

^a significant (p< .01).

^b significant (p< .05).

Table 7-2 : Factor structure of individual components of demographic variables: factor matrix for six factors (N=99)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6
V207	<u>-.89</u>	-.19	.00	-.02	.08	-.01
V309	.36	.12	<u>-.42</u>	-.36	.04	.05
V210	.17	<u>.86</u>	-.06	.00	.03	.14
V122	.06	.09	<u>.84</u>	.18	.00	-.01
BANCINCO	.44	-.03	.29	-.19	-.10	.46
VC244	<u>.72</u>	.17	-.10	-.28	.06	-.14
V205	.02	<u>-.56</u>	-.47	-.04	.10	.21
FAMITAI	.04	-.25	.05	<u>.56</u>	.32	.20
V443	.04	-.23	-.03	.29	<u>.53</u>	-.24
V219	.21	-.06	.02	-.01	<u>-.81</u>	.03
V206	<u>-.80</u>	.00	-.02	-.17	.21	-.10
V444	.03	-.25	.14	-.06	.11	<u>-.82</u>
V308	-.07	.10	.12	<u>.76</u>	-.01	-.11
VB213	.16	<u>.83</u>	.03	-.04	-.11	.17
V414	-.11	-.15	.48	-.31	.44	.41

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6
66.2 %	20.9 %	12.0 %	10.20 %	8.8 %	7.3 %	7.0 %

NOTE : The underlined indicate primary loadings higher than .40 except variables with evenly split loadings such as BANCINCO, V414.



Table 7-3 : Factor structure of individual components of demographic variables : Factor matrix for three factors (N=99)

Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
BANCINO	<u>.68</u>	.09	-.24
V207	<u>-.90</u>	-.11	.02
V309	.31	.10	<u>-.53</u>
V210	.21	<u>.77</u>	.03
VC244	<u>.46</u>	.18	.07
V122	.11	.16	<u>.75</u>
V205	-.03	<u>-.55</u>	-.36
FAMITAI	.02	-.37	<u>.43</u>
V443	-.05	<u>-.47</u>	.25
V219	.34	.12	-.20
V206	<u>.83</u>	.03	-.05
V444	.03	<u>-.44</u>	.07
V308	.01	-.09	<u>.55</u>
VB213	.22	<u>.81</u>	.04
V414	-.18	.03	.28

Amounts of variance accounted for by factors

Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
43.1 %	20.9 %	12.0 %	10.2 %

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

Table 7-4 : Original versus reproduced correlation coefficients of the original path model (N=97)

	SOECACHV	ABILHAND	FAMITIES	ACCUL	TAISATRE
ABILHAND	.30 ^a (n/a)				
FAMITIES	-.18 ^b (n/a)	-.06 (n/a)			
ACCUL	.29 ^a (.30)	.67 ^a (.71)	-.15 (-.16)		
TAISATRE	.09 (.06)	.12 (.14)	.12 (.10)	.16 (.18)	
TAIMOVE	.15 (-.07) ^x	-.13 (-.07) ^x	.04 (.03)	-.11 (-.11)	.57 ^a (.60)

NOTE : Correlations among the exogenous variables cannot be reproduced, since no prediction equations were developed.

^a significant (p < .01)

^b significant (p < .05)

^x denotes coefficients with a discrepancy greater than .05 between the original and the reproduced correlations.

Table 7-5 : Standardized path coefficients for original and alternative path models of desire to re-emigrate (N=97)

Dependent variables	Independent variables					R ²
	SOECACHV	ABILHAND	FAMITIES	ACCUL	TAISATRE	
ACCUL						
Original	.08	.67 ^a	-.11			.47
Alternative	.08	.66 ^a	-.11			.47
TAISATRE						
Original	.07	.01	.14	.16		.05
Alternative	.07		.14	.18		.05
TAIMOVE						
Original				-.21	.60 ^a	.37
First alternative	.19 ^b	-.15	-.03	-.16	.60 ^a	.41
Second alternative	.17 ^b	-.15		-.21 ^b	.57 ^a	.41

^a significant (p < .01)

^b significant (p < .05)



Table 7-6 : Original versus reproduced correlation coefficients of the original path model (N=97)

	SOECACHV	ABILHAND	FAMITIES	ACCUL	TAISATRE
ABILHAND	.30 ^a (n/a)				
FAMITIES	-.18 ^b (n/a)	-.06 (n/a)			
ACCUL	.29 ^a (.30)	.67 ^a (.69)	-.15 (-.16)		
TAISATRE	.09 (.10)	.12 (.14)	.12 (.10)	.16 (.18)	
TAIMOVE	.15 (.12)	-.13 (-.16)	.04 (.06)	-.11 (-.11)	.57 ^a (.57)

NOTE : Correlations among the exogenous variables cannot be reproduced, since no prediction equations were developed.

^a significant (p< .01)

^b significant (p< .05)

^x denotes coefficients with a discrepancy greater than .05 between the original and the reproduced correlations.



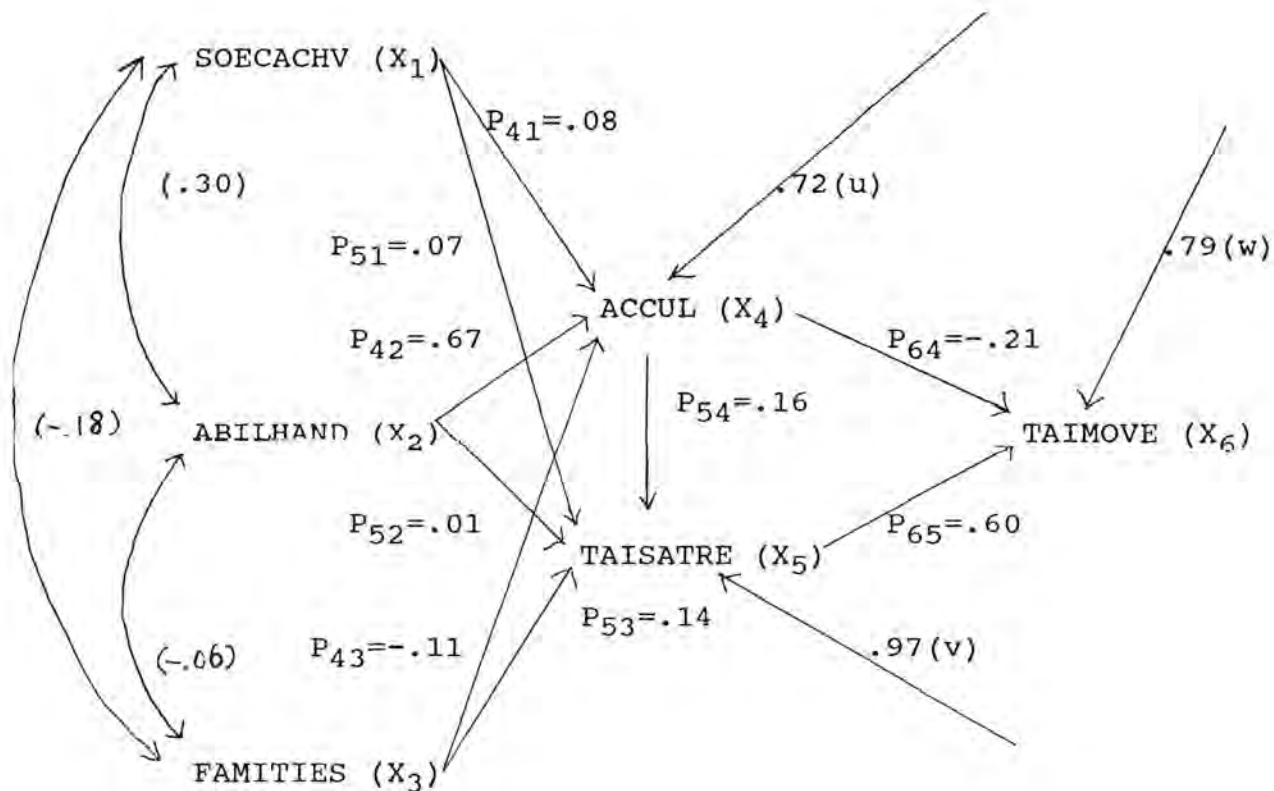
Table 7-7 : Original correlations, direct, indirect, and spurious effects between the variables in the alternative path model (N=97)

Dependent variables	Independent variables					R ²
	SOECACHV	ABILHAND	FAMITIES	ACCUL	TAISATRE	
ACCUL						
Original r	.29	.67 ^a	-.15			
Direct effect	.08	.66 ^a	-.11			.46
Indirect effect	NA	NA	NA			
Spurious effect	.22	.03	-.05			
TAISATRE						
Original r	.09	.12	.12	.16		
Direct effect	.07	NA	.14	.18		.05
Indirect effect	.01	.12	-.02	NA		
Spurious effect	.01	.02	-.02	NA		
TAIMOVE						
Original r	.15	-.13	.04	-.11	.57 ^a	
Direct effect	.17 ^b	-.15	NA	-.21 ^b	.57 ^a	.41
Indirect effect	-.01	-.07	.09	.10	NA	
Spurious effect	-.04	.06	-.03	NA	NA	

^a significant (p < .01)

^b significant (p < .05)

Figure 7-1 : Causal linkages and path coefficients in the original path model of desire to re-emigrate



Abbreviation : Original variable name

- SOECACHV : personal socio-economic achievement in receiving country
- ABILHAND : personal adaptive ability in receiving country
- FAMILTIES : personal family ties with sending country
- ACCUL : acculturation level
- TAISATRE : dissatisfaction level
- TAIMOVE : degree of desire to re-emigrate

Figure 7-2 : First alternative path model and path coefficients

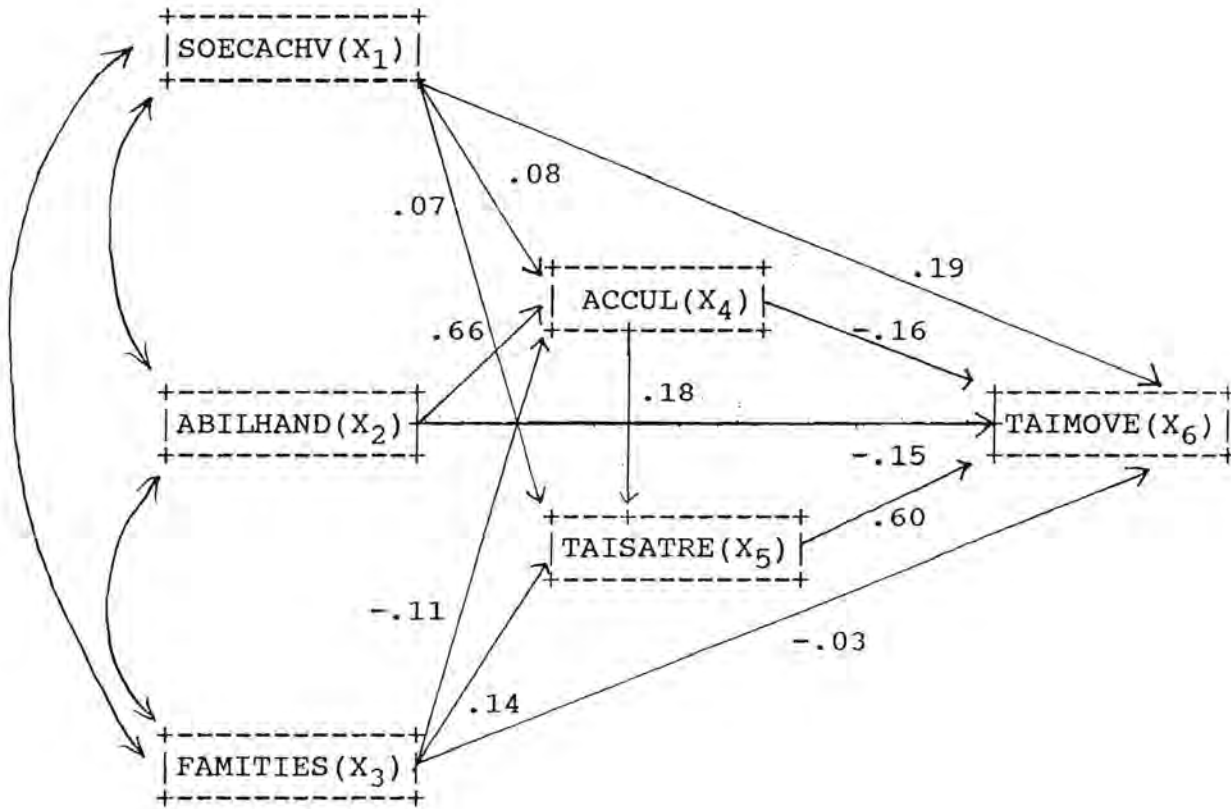
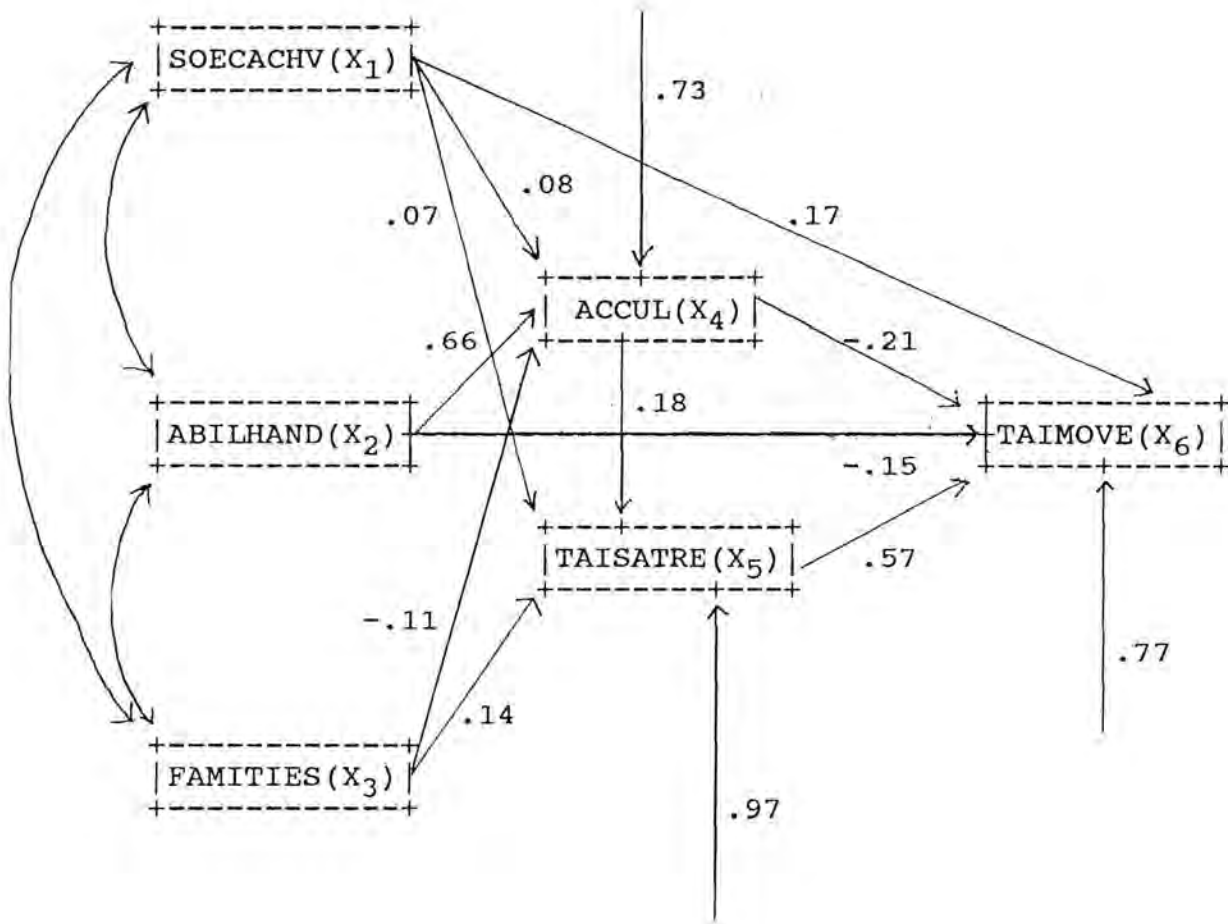


Figure 7-3 : Final alternative path model and path coefficients



CHAPTER EIGHT

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study, reported in the previous chapters, are discussed in this chapter. The discussion consists of three parts.

Firstly, we focus on the methodological implications of the study by examining the discriminant analysis of acculturation.

Secondly, we note the theoretical implications of the findings from the path analyses and regression analyses; we concentrate on the acculturation and dissatisfaction levels as important intermediate variables in understanding Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate.

Thirdly, we comment on the implications of this study for future empirical investigations of new immigrants' acculturation and dissatisfaction levels, and desire to re-emigrate.

8.1 Methodological implications of the study : Problems regarding the measurement of acculturation

The measurement problems were as follows:

Firstly, instead of testing an objective set of cultural distances, a set of cultural differences between the immigrant's original culture and the South African culture was analyzed. Berry's definition of acculturation, which suggests five phases in studying the process of acculturation was used, and 10 variables were chosen as the discriminant functions of acculturation. The following question was how

one determines whether or not these variables represent the acculturation level.

Secondly, satisfaction was usually tested as an intermediate variable for interurban migration before, but rarely with regard to new immigrants and their attitudes toward return migration or emigration to other countries. The question here is how one determines the chosen 6 dissatisfaction variables represent the dissatisfaction level of Taiwanese immigrants.

Thirdly, because it is extremely difficult to interview a return migrant's motivations for leaving South Africa, and because the desire to move underlines real migration, what we ultimately need to deal with is different in "motivations to emigrate" between emigrants and settlers. The question then is how one determines whether or not the chosen 5 motivation variables represent Taiwanese immigrants desire to move.

As a solution for these methodological problems, we proposed the use of cultural criterion groups representing the respective cultures under investigation. The results of the study, in which 99 new Taiwanese immigrants and 63 local born Chinese served as the criterion groups, demonstrate the usefulness of this measurement technique.

From the 28 variables representing the four phases of acculturation (see Table 7-1), the discriminant analysis identified 10 that discriminated at a very high level of significance. In some cases, as the results demonstrate, the

difference in acculturation levels are very significant. This is specifically demonstrated by the two groups' responses to V436 and VC213, in which the Taiwanese respondents showed a worse English speaking ability (VC213) and a stronger preference for a Chinese first name (V436) than local born Chinese in South Africa, and in which the local born Chinese respondents preferred both a Chinese or an English first name (V436) and had a more fluent English speaking ability (VC213) than the Taiwanese immigrants. The use of variables like VC213 and V436, without empirically testing the difference, would be grossly misleading in assessing the degree to which the immigrants are acculturated.

The results also indicate that the efficacy of the 10 discriminating variables varies greatly. As the discriminant function coefficients suggested (see Table 5-2), VC213 has almost five times as much discriminating power as V437. That is to say, the respondents' English speaking ability (VC213) contributes five times as much to the overall differences in acculturation level as the preference to the way of celebrating festivals (V437). The identified differences in the relative importance of the variables have an important implication for those who are concerned with the measurement of degree of acculturation.

We have to assume that relative weights exist among the variables discriminating the two cultures. In other words, some variables should represent differences between two

acculturation levels better than others. Where would the relative weights among the discriminating functions of acculturation derive from? The answer is from the group of immigrants, and from the Chinese members of the host culture in the environment in which cultural contacts take place.

By showing which value variables better differentiate between the "average Taiwanese" and the "average South African Chinese", the technique isolated some facets of the two cultures between which large cultural distances exist. The procedure also identified the relative importance of each variable in discriminating between the groups.

Those who regard themselves as South African Chinese (i) are taking on the hopes, aspirations and customs of South Africans, and (ii) are increasingly disregarding, forgetting, inhibiting, denying or suppressing the hopes and customs of the Taiwanese Chinese.

The procedure utilized in the present study does not require a separate index for ethnic cultural orientation. Because the discriminant function is derived by linearly combining a number of variables, enforcing maximum difference between the two cultural criterion groups, the single discriminant score signifies simultaneously one's degree of acculturation to the host culture and one's degree of departure from the home culture.

As to dissatisfaction level and desire to (re-)emigrate, the discriminant function also signifies one's degree of

dissatisfaction with the present environment and one's personal opportunities, as well as one's desire to settle in South Africa or to (re-)emigrate to another country.

These problems of measuring both the level of acculturation and deculturation, or both the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, or both the desire to settle or to (re-)emigrate, are somewhat related to the frequently-made claim about the differential level of acculturation among the natives of different cultures, or the differential levels of dissatisfaction among immigrants with different attitudes, or the differential desires to re-emigrate among immigrants.

In previous acculturation studies it has been found that immigrants from Europe to America needed to acculturate less than the Asians. The reason for this seems to be the differential proximity of the two groups of immigrants' cultures to the host culture.

When an immigrant faces a new and different culture, he is acculturated gradually, firstly by becoming familiar with the local language; and then by getting to know the new culture; and finally his personality and attitudes adapt and identify with the new culture.

To study the phases of acculturation, one must develop an instrument which can distinguish between different groups of immigrants. In order to control for the original cultural orientation of a group of immigrants a researcher should be

interested in the variables which represent language ability, cognitive, and personal identity.

Furthermore, the empirical test to establish the discriminating power of the measuring instrument should involve the use of criterion groups representing the two cultures. In other words, the variables and the relative weights in the discrimination function identified for a Taiwanese criterion group and a South African born Chinese criterion group cannot be applied in assessing the acculturation level of immigrants from a third culture, such as the Portuguese or Korean culture.

Not only is it possible that some other variables might have greater discriminating power for other cultures but it is also likely that the relative importance of each of the variables will change greatly when the Portuguese or Korean culture is compared with the South African culture.

The fact that the measuring instrument for the dependent variable varies from one group of natives to another does not necessarily mean that findings regarding to the relationships between acculturation and other independent factors cannot be generalized.

Assuming that a set of empirically verified cultural characteristics of the host culture should form the base for the measurement of acculturation level, the approach taken in this study was shown to be useful in achieving the goal of discrimination between different cultures. The approach is

not only useful in finding the relative importance of these characteristics, but also helpful for providing a direct instrument for measuring the acculturation level.

As to the method of measuring an immigrant's dissatisfaction level, the potential disadvantage of the approach taken in this study is the effect of different levels of dissatisfaction on the outcome of the study. Different dissatisfaction levels cause different ranges of feeling regarding socio-economic, political, residential and personal factors. For this reason, it seems almost imperative to develop dissatisfaction-specific instruments to measure the presumed differences between high and low dissatisfaction groups.

It should be noted that the approach taken in this study is based on the analysis of motivations. Because different motivations have different effects on an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate, it is imperative to develop motivation-specific instruments to measure the different levels of immigrant's desire to re-emigrate. Specifically, variables should be developed to reflect the presumed differences between high and low desire to (re-) emigrate.

The instrument measuring the desire to re-emigrate in this study is motivation-specific, but this approach should not result in motivation-specific findings any more than studies which take other methodological approaches in measuring the desire to re-emigrate.

8.2 Path models and hypotheses

The path coefficients, derived from the original model did not reproduce the original correlations between the variables in the model.

In the original model (see Figure 7-1) it was postulated that the effects of the three exogenous variables are exerted on desire to re-emigrate are exerted only through two intermediate variables. Because of the failure of the coefficients to confirm the original correlation of SOECACHV and ABILHAND, the potential direct effects of two of the three exogenous variables on desire re-emigrate were recognized.

When the model was reshaped into the one in Figure 7-3, socio-economic achievement turned out to have a proportionally significant direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate. Adaptive abilities had a less direct effect but was still significant, though not as much as its indirect effect mediated by acculturation.

The proportionately stronger direct effect of socio-economic achievement on the desire to re-emigrate suggests that being an immigrant with high socio-economic achievement implies a greater willingness to emigrate to another country notwithstanding the acculturation and dissatisfaction levels investigated in this study. This can be explained in that re-emigration may be caused by the occasional instance of bankruptcy, or decisions which have

little to do with acculturation and dissatisfaction.

However, it is also true that some types of intermediate variables were not investigated in this study, such as too much competition in a certain industry, for example the textile industry, in the host country.

The direct effect of socio-economic achievement on the desire to re-emigrate was proportionately higher than its indirect effect which suggests a rejection of the postulated role of acculturation and dissatisfaction as a mediating variable in this study.

In the case of adaptive ability, the direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate was also higher than its indirect effect. It suggests that having a high adaptive abilities as an immigrant implies a relatively greater willingness to settle in the host country.

As to the indirect effect, acculturation accounts for almost twice as much of the variance in the of desire to re-emigrate as dissatisfaction does. Through acculturation level and then dissatisfaction level, adaptive abilities have negative effects on the desire to re-emigrate. It inhibits dissatisfaction which has a positive effect on the desire to re-emigrate.

The negative effect of adaptive abilities on the desire to re-emigrate necessitates a reassessment of our theory on the role of dissatisfaction in the desire to re-emigrate.

Based on Spear's notion of satisfaction as the intermediate variable, and satisfaction as a function of adaptation for an immigrant, it was hypothesized that dissatisfaction in the initial or later period of immigration facilitates one's desire to re-emigrate, and the data support the hypothesized positive relationship.

This means that the decision to re-emigrate resulting from a high level of dissatisfaction with socio-economics, political, and personal opportunities as well as entertainment is based on one's attitude toward settling or re-emigrating, which may be called "external adaptation".

Family ties appear to have the least effect of any of the variables included in the path model. This finding is identical with past studies on motivation for migration which show that a regular exchange of information between immigrants and their family in the original country facilitates both emigration and re-emigration.

The indirect effect suggests that an immigrant will have stronger reason to return than just missing their families in the original country. On the other hand, family ties have a negative effect on acculturation. This explains the fact that family contacts in the original country limits the opportunities for acculturation.

In the case of acculturation level, the correlation with the desire to re-emigrate is negative, and is almost twice as high as the original correlation with the desire to re-

emigrate. This leads to the conclusion that acculturation inhibits dissatisfaction.

As a result of the above discussions and an examination of our findings, we arrive at the following conclusions:

(i) Hypothesis 1 (see page 62) is invalid. Although its original correlation is .29, its standard deviation is only .08 and not significant.

(ii) Hypothesis 2 (see page 62) is rejected. As a matter of fact, the more a Taiwanese immigrant has attained socio-economic achievement, the greater the desire to re-emigrate to another country which shows that re-emigrate has little to do with acculturation and dissatisfaction.

(iii) Hypothesis 3 (see page 64) reads:

The more adaptive abilities a Taiwanese immigrant has, the faster his or her acculturation.

is supported by the significant direct effect of adaptive abilities on acculturation level in the path model (see Figure 7-3 and Table 7-7). A unit increase in an immigrant's adaptive ability brings about a .66 unit increase in his or her acculturation level.

(iv) Hypothesis 4 (see page 64) is not accepted, because its correlation and path coefficients are not significant.

(v) Hypothesis 5 and 6 (see page 67) are not supported by this study. Because family ties does not have significant correlation and path coefficients with acculturation level and the desire to re-emigrate.

(vi) Hypothesis 7 (see page 70) reads :

The lower the acculturation level, the higher an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate.

is supported by the significant direct negative effect of acculturation level on desire to emigrate in the path model (see Figure 7-3 and Table 7-7). A unit increase in a Taiwanese immigrant's acculturation level brings about a .21 unit decrease in his or her desire to re-emigrate.

(vii) Hypothesis 8 (see page 70) is not supported by this study. Because the significant direct negative effect (-.21 in Table 7-7) between an immigrant's acculturation level and desire to re-emigrate, but insignificant direct positive effect (.18 in Table 7-7) between an immigrant's acculturation level and dissatisfaction level.

(viii) Hypothesis 9 (see page 70) reads :

The higher an immigrant's dissatisfaction level, the higher his or her desire to re-emigrate.

is supported by the significant direct effect of dissatisfaction level on the desire to re-emigrate in the path model (see Figure 7-3 and Table 7-7). An unit increase in a Taiwanese immigrant's dissatisfaction level brings about a .57 increase in his or her desire to re-emigrate.

8.3 Demographic variables : Determinants of acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate

In general, the relationships between demographic variables emerged very manifestly in the factor analysis in

which three distinctive factors were identified; the first factor representing socio-economic achievement, the second adaptive abilities, and the third family ties with the original country. The relationship between the first factor and the second is positive, but the relationship between the first factor and the third factor is negative; the relationship between the second factor and the third factor is also negative. The results indicate that the demographic variables predict the acculturation level (internal adaptation) relatively better than the dissatisfaction level (external adaptation), which is considered to be an indication of a more complex web of motives, not investigated in this study. Recreation facilities (V451), Mass communications (V453), personal involvement in local political affairs (V456), social security (V457) and political stability (V458) were chosen as the primary predictors of the dissatisfaction level (see Table 6-14).

The function of discriminant analysis is to divide a set of significant variables into two groups which have different attributes. Apart from the other nine variables which are not chosen by discriminant analysis as predictors, there are many variables which should influence an immigrant's attitude, such as opportunities for occupational mobility, cooperation between employee and employer, free competition in the market, the expectation of foregoing investment in the future, etc.

For Factor 1 (see Table 7-1), V210 and V213 were

positively loaded, and V205, V443 and V444 negatively loaded. The emergence of Factor 1 should draw the attention of those who seriously study the phenomenon of adaptive dependency. Although it is not the only possible explanation for the emergence of this factor, one wonders if there is a convergence between the variables related adaptation. The factor that the Taiwanese immigrants' English language ability (V213), educational level (V210), religion (V205), and need for help in living (V443) and business affairs (V444) grouped together suggests abilities to adapt. This finding stresses that the Taiwanese immigrants' need for assistance in adapting after arriving South Africa. Because of their poor communicative abilities and non-Christian religion, which prevent them from seeking help through church organizations, their adaptation is inhibited.

Adaptive ability is the most important predictor for acculturation level, suggesting that this concept combined with language ability (V213), education (V210), religion (V205), need for help in living (V443) and business affairs (V444) can be useful in predicting the Taiwanese immigrants' level of acculturation. It is also a predictor for the desire to re-emigrate.

A higher adaptive ability is dependent on (i) a higher language ability and education, (ii) membership of a Christian church, and (iii) less need for help in living and business affairs.

Socio-economic achievement is an important predictor for

the desire to re-emigrate, suggesting that achievement in the socio-economic field can be used in predicting the Taiwanese immigrants' level of desire to re-emigrate from the host country. The interesting thing is that the higher the socio-economic success a Taiwanese immigrant has achieved in South Africa, the stronger his or her desire to re-emigrate. Regardless of the direction of causality, the two intermediate variables do not correspond with the rewards a Taiwanese immigrant receives. This phenomenon suggests that Taiwanese immigrants having socio-economic success, either a good income or their own business, probably face problems which are not investigated in this study.

Family ties is an accepted predictor for dissatisfaction, suggesting that the tie with families in Taiwan can be used in predicting a Taiwanese immigrant's level of dissatisfaction with the host country. This means that those Taiwanese immigrants who are more alone, whose children and immediate family are in Taiwan, who keep more frequent contact with their family, and who have transferred less capital to South Africa, are more dissatisfied. Family ties are also a predictor for acculturation which means that the stronger the family ties an immigrant has, the lower his or her acculturation level. But it does not have a direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate.

The disadvantage, using complex sets of variables as independent variables, is that the individual variables correlated with the dependent variables, such as accultura-

tion level cannot be easily identified.

8.4 Implications of this study for future empirical studies of acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate

As already noted, this study was geared at the outset to achieve two objectives : first, a methodological one and the second , a theoretical one. The methodological objective was met rather satisfactorily through the empirical study of the acculturation level of foreigner, and more specifically, of immigrants from Taiwan.

The study demonstrated the usefulness of the methodological technique by its high level of success in selecting what variables to predict acculturation, dissatisfaction and motivation to re-emigrate; and distinguish major differences between the two Chinese groups in South Africa. It also identified the relative importance of certain variables in differentiating the two cultures.

The theoretical objective of the study is to :

- (i) demonstrate how demographic variables pertaining to socio-economic achievement, adaptive ability and family ties can be organized into sets of meaningful concepts which explain acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to (re-) emigrate; and
- (ii) demonstrate the effects of acculturation (which is a mode of internal adaptation) and dissatisfaction (which is a

mode of external adaptation) as two intermediate variables on the financially independent Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate.

It was hypothesized that there is a causal relationship between the three dependent variables, acculturation level, dissatisfaction level and desire to re-emigrate. Although some of the specific hypotheses were not confirmed by the empirical data, the findings generally support the overall contention that there is a relationship between acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate.

In this study, as in most pioneering studies, several shortcomings must be pointed out:

Firstly, the number of cases included in the subpopulations were too small to guarantee a high level of statistical significance. Most of the results stemming from the comparison of different levels of dissatisfaction and the desire to re-emigrate need to be validated by similar studies using larger samples.

Secondly, the variables measuring acculturation and dissatisfaction must be refined, to encompass not only the effects of attitudes and personality on acculturation, but also variables such as internal value systems, social mobility, and opportunity costs which affect dissatisfaction.

Thirdly, the procedure introduced in this study to measure the acculturation and dissatisfaction levels needs to be empirically tested in a wide variety of situations and

countries and with different variables. It also needs to be tested among the populations of other nationality groups who emigrate to foreign countries.

Finally, as indicated in the results of the regression analyses and discriminant analyses of the relationships between acculturation, adaptive ability and desire to re-emigrate, it is apparent that adaptive ability is the most important factor affecting an immigrant's acculturation and desire to re-emigrate. Adaptive ability has a negative direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate; a strong positive direct effect on acculturation level; and a negative indirect effect on desire to re-emigrate. Under these circumstances, it is important to help Taiwanese immigrants to improve their adaptive abilities if both the South Africa government and the government of the Republic of China look forward to seeing Taiwanese immigrants settle permanently in South Africa and not occasionally migrating elsewhere.

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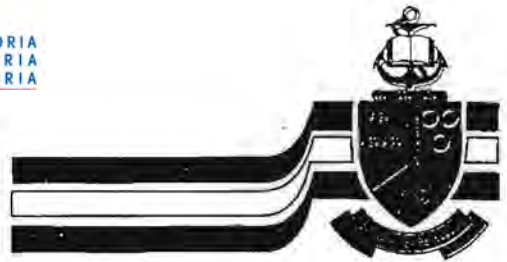
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Department of Sociology
21 May 1991

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

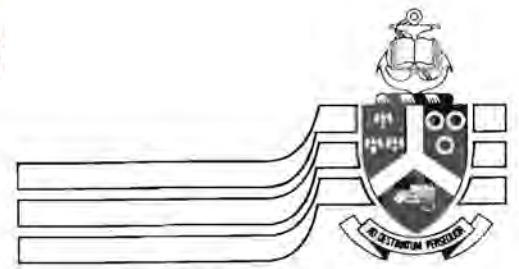
Mr HUARNTANG TSENG from Taipei, Taiwan, received a bursary from the University of Pretoria in 1989 to pursue his postgraduate studies in South Africa. He is presently registered for a DPhil degree in Sociology and works on a doctoral thesis titled **Adaptation, acculturation and residential mobility of Chinese in South Africa**. This study will not only broaden our social scientific knowledge about this topic but will hopefully also help Chinese immigrants to South Africa (and authorities both in Taiwan and South Africa) to understand and find solutions for some of the problems Chinese immigrants to South Africa experience.

It will be greatly appreciated if you could assist Mr Tseng in his work by completing the questionnaire that he will hand to you and answering any additional questions that he may ask you. Your answers and your identity will be kept confidential and only Mr Tseng will have access to it. All the information that you will provide will be coded and analysed by computer which means that nobody will in the end be able to link you personally to any of the information that was given in the questionnaire.

Your help to Mr Tseng in this matter will not only enable him to complete his doctoral thesis successfully but will, may I again stress this, also provide important social scientific knowledge which will hopefully be very useful to Chinese immigrants who experience problems in adapting to the social life and culture of this country and building new careers for themselves in South Africa.

Yours sincerely

Prof. J S Oosthuizen
HEAD: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



敬啟者:

這是斐京普利托利亞大學社會學研究所博士班學生曾煥棠君的博士論文研究。

研究題目是“南非中國人的適應，南非化和居家遷移之關係研究”，本研究目的不僅希望能夠藉此廣泛地探討學術上的知識，同時也希望藉此研究對此地之中國人生活上的狀況與困難有所瞭解，以俾向南非政府及中華民國政府提出建言，而對在南非定居的中國人能有所助益。

藉著您的合作，或是您自行填寫問卷或是由訪問員完成問卷訪問工作，本研究所都將致十二萬分謝意。

您的意見及個人資料本研究所一定保密，絕不外洩。這些資料經過編碼，電腦統計分析以後，您個人的意見或資料將不會出現在研究報告上。因此您可以放心地回答或表示您個人的意見。

我再次的強調這個研究不僅可以協助本研究所博士班學生曾君完成論文。更重要的是藉著在探討社會科學知識時，尤其是瞭解定居在南非的中國人在此地的社會生活及文化適應上的種種經歷與問題，將有助於往後其他中國人來此定居開創新事業的參考。

順頌

時祺！

J S Oosthuizen 教授

社會學研究所所長於普利托利亞大學



QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING ADAPTATION AND ACCUTURATION OF CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

FOR OFFICE USE

Questionnaire number V101 01-03
Card number V102 04-05

0. Where do you stay? _____
1. Sex
- Male 1
- Female 2 V103 06
2. Age
- 25-29 1
- 30-39 2
- 40-49 3
- 50-59 4
- 60-65 5 V104 07
3. Where were you born?
- Southern Africa 1
- Taiwan 2
- Mainland China 3
- Southern East Asia 4
- Others 5 V105 08
4. Who in your family first came to settle in South Africa
- Self 1
- Parents 2
- Grandparents 3
- Great-grandparents 4
- Great-great-grandparents 5 V106 09
5. How many people, including yourself, live in this household?
- Number V107 10-11



6. Household relations and structure of family

- (a) What is the relationship of every person living with you in this household, (i.e. grandfather, father, brother, son, etc.)
- (b) What is his/her first name (in his/her I.D. book or passport)?
- (c) How old is he/she?
- (d) What language does he/she speak most often at home?

6a	6b		6c	6d			6	6	6	
Relation-ship	First name		Age	Language			a	b	d	
	(1) Chinese	(2) English		(1) Chinese	(2) English					
Self			—	—	—	V108				12-15
						V109				16-19
						V110				20-23
						V111				24-27
						V112				28-31
						V113				32-35
						V114				36-39
						V115				40-43
						V116				44-47
						V117				48-51
						V118				52-55
						V119				56-59
						V120				60-63
						V121				64-67

- (e) What is the structure of this family

Extended family
Nuclear family
Single parent

V122 68



Questionnaire number V201

--	--	--

 01-03
Card number V202

0	2
---	---

 04-05

7. How many members of your family (i.e. grand-parents, parents, brothers, sisters or your own children) are there in Southern Africa who are not living with you?

None

1

1

2

2 - 4

3

4 - 6

4

6 - 8

5

More than 8

6

V203

06

8. Have you, or has anyone else in your immediate family, ever been married to someone who is non-Chinese?

No

1

Yes

2

V204

07

9. What is your religion, if any?

Catholic

1

Anglican

2

Baptist

3

Buddhist

4

Traditional Chinese religion

5

Muslim

6

Other

7

None

8

V205

08

10. Occupation

(a) What occupation do you hold?

Employee

1

Owner

2



Partner

3

Financially independent

4

V206

09

(b) What position do you currently hold within your organization?

V207

10-11

(c) What was the last position which you hold, before moving to South Africa? (Only for immigrants)

V208

12-13

(d) What position do/did your father hold in the organization in which he is/was working?

V209

14-15

11. Education

(a) What is your educational level?

No education

1

Primary school

2

Junior high school (std 5 - std 7)

3

High school (std 8 - std 10)

4

Technicon/technical college

5

University (graduate)

6

University (post-graduate)

7

V210

16

(b) What is your fathers educational level?

No education

1

Primary school

2

Junior high school (std 5 - std 7)

3

High school (std 8 - std 10)

4

Technicon/technical college

5

University (graduate)

6

University (post-graduate)

7

V211

17



(c) Did you ever get any formal education in South Africa? If yes, what was it? (Only for Taiwanese immigrants)

Primary school

1	V212	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	------	--------------------------

18

Junior high school (std 5 - std 7)

2

High school (std 8 - std 10)

3

Technicon/technical college

4

University (graduate)

5

University (post-graduate)

6

12. How would you rate your language ability? (if 'not at all' = 1, 'little/some' = 2, and 'good' = 3).

	Read	Write	Speak		a	b	c	
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V213	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19-21
Afrikaans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V214	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22-24
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V215	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25-27

13. How much, on average, does your household spend each month on living expenses (i.e. rent, electricity and water, food, petrol, telephone, etc).

Less than R1 000

1

R1 000 - R2 000

2

R2 000 - R3 000

3

R3 000 - R4 000

4

R4 000 - R5 000

5

R5 000 - R7 000

6

R7 000 - R9 000

7

More than R9 000

8	V216	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	------	--------------------------

28

14. How much, on average, is the total monthly income of your household? (i.e. bank interest, company profit, bonus, stock interest, salary, etc.).

Less than R1 000

1

R1 000 - R2 000

2

R2 000 - R3 000

3



R3 000 - R4 000	4		
R4 000 - R5 000	5		
R5 000 - R7 000	6		
R7 000 - R9 000	7		
More than R9 000	8	V217	<input type="checkbox"/> 29

15. Property

(a) What type of property, if any, do you own in South Africa?

(a)

Flat	1	No	2	Yes	V218	<input type="checkbox"/>	30
House	1	No	2	Yes	V219	<input type="checkbox"/>	31
Plot	1	No	2	Yes	V220	<input type="checkbox"/>	32
Farm	1	No	2	Yes	V221	<input type="checkbox"/>	33
Building	1	No	2	Yes	V222	<input type="checkbox"/>	34
Factory	1	No	2	Yes	V223	<input type="checkbox"/>	35

(b) What would you estimate is the value of it

Less than R200 000	1		
R200 000 - R500 000	2		
R500 000 - R1 million	3		
More than R1 million	4	V224	<input type="checkbox"/> 36

(c) What type of property, if any, do you own in Taiwan?

(c)

Flat	1	No	2	Yes	V225	<input type="checkbox"/>	37
House	1	No	2	Yes	V226	<input type="checkbox"/>	38
Plot	1	No	2	Yes	V227	<input type="checkbox"/>	39
Farm	1	No	2	Yes	V228	<input type="checkbox"/>	40
Building	1	No	2	Yes	V229	<input type="checkbox"/>	41
Factory	1	No	2	Yes	V230	<input type="checkbox"/>	42

(d) What is its value?

Less than R200 000	1		
--------------------	---	--	--



	R200 000 - R500 000	2		
	R500 000 - R1 million	3		
	More than R1 million	4	V231 <input type="checkbox"/>	43
16.	(a) Do you have a domestic servant working in the household?			
	No (ask d)	1		
	Yes (also ask b and c)	2	V232 <input type="checkbox"/>	44
	(b) How many days per week does she/he work?		<input type="checkbox"/> V233 <input type="checkbox"/>	45
	(c) How much do you pay her/him each month?			
	Less than R150	1		
	R150 - R300	2		
	More than R300	3	V234 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
	(d) Do you have a gardener?			
	N/A (if person stay in a flat - continue with question 17)	1		
	No (continue with question 17)	2		
	Yes (ask e and f)	3	V235 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
	(e) How many days per week does he work?		<input type="checkbox"/> V236 <input type="checkbox"/>	48
	(f) How much do you pay him each month?			
	Less than R150	1		
	R150 - R300	2		
	R300 - R600	3		
	More than R600	4	V237 <input type="checkbox"/>	49



Ask question 17 to question 23 only if respondent was not born in Southern Africa (question 3), otherwise go to question 24

17. Which members of your immediate family are still living in Taiwan?

Grandparents	1	No	2	Yes	V238	<input type="checkbox"/>	50
Parents	1	No	2	Yes	V239	<input type="checkbox"/>	51
Brothers	1	No	2	Yes	V240	<input type="checkbox"/>	52
Sisters	1	No	2	Yes	V241	<input type="checkbox"/>	53
Children	1	No	2	Yes	V242	<input type="checkbox"/>	54

18. Emigration

(a) How many times in your life have you emigrated from one country to another.

V243 55

(b) From which country to which country?

(c) How long have you stayed in each country?
(Less than 1 year take 1 year)

	Country		Time of settle				
	From	To	Year	Month			
1					V244	<input type="checkbox"/>	56-58
2					V245	<input type="checkbox"/>	59-61
3					V246	<input type="checkbox"/>	62-64
4					V247	<input type="checkbox"/>	65-67

(d) How many times a year, on average, do you go back to Taiwan? (if answer is never, go to question 19)

V248 68



(e) What is the average length of these visits to Taiwan?

Shorter than 15 days

1

15 days - 1 month

2

1 - 3 months

3

Longer than 3 months

4

V249

--

69

19. What kind of things are very important to be known to Taiwanese immigrants when they arrive in South Africa to settle?

A Chinese speaking liaisoner at home affairs

1	No	2	Yes	V250		70
1	No	2	Yes	V251		71
1	No	2	Yes	V252		72
1	No	2	Yes	V253		73
1	No	2	Yes	V254		74
1	No	2	Yes	V255		75
1	No	2	Yes	V256		76
1	No	2	Yes	V257		77
1	No	2	Yes	V258		78

A special course on South African life

A social worker to contact you often

An effective language course

Job information

Questionnaire number

V301

--	--	--

01-03

Card number

V302

0 3

04-05

20. Contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan

(a) Do you still keep in touch with your friends or relatives in Taiwan, while you are in South Africa?

No

1

Yes

2

V303

--

06



(b) In what way and how often did you keep in contact during the past year (if 'yes' above)

	Once a week	Twice a month	Once a Month	Once a season	Never		
By telephone	5	4	3	2	1	V304	<input type="checkbox"/> 07
By telegramme or Fax	5	4	3	2	1	V305	<input type="checkbox"/> 08
By letter	5	4	3	2	1	V306	<input type="checkbox"/> 09
by sending gifts/ newspapers/magazines	5	4	3	2	1	V307	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Other ways (specify)	5	4	3	2	1	V308	<input type="checkbox"/> 11

21. How much money (in US\$) have you personally transferred from outside South Africa, to invest in manufactures or property or for general living expenses?

Nothing at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
Less than US\$ 50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
US\$ 50,001 - 200,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
US\$ 200,001 - 400,00	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
US\$ 400,001 - 600,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
US\$ 600,001 - 800,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
US\$ 800,001 - USS 1 million	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
More than US\$ 1 million	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	
Don't know/refuse to answer	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	V309 <input type="checkbox"/> 12

22. Since leaving Taiwan, have you gone out of your way to learn (a) English or (b) Afrikaans in South Africa?

No (continue with question 24)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	V310	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	13
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	V311	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	14



23. (a)	How did you learn English?			
	Attended school courses	1		
	Attended university or college courses	2		
	Used paid tutors	3		
	By self study (using tapes)	4		
	By talking to English or Afrikaans speaking friends	5	V312 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
(b)	How did you learn Afrikaans?			
	Attended school courses	1		
	Attended university or college courses	2		
	Used paid tutors	3		
	By self study (using tapes)	4		
	By talking to English or Afrikaans speaking friends	5		
	Other ways (specify)	6	V313 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
(c)	How long has it taken to learn English			
	Less than 1 month	1		
	1 - 3 months	2		
	3 - 6 months	3		
	6 months - 1 year	4		
	Longer than 1 year	5	V314 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
(d)	How long has it taken to learn Afrikaans			
	Less than 1 month	1		
	1 - 3 months	2		
	3 - 6 months	3		
	6 months - 1 year	4		
	Longer than 1 year	5	V315 <input type="checkbox"/>	18



ADAPTIVE STRAGIES SCALE

24. Thinking of the money that you currently earn in Sough Africa, would you say it is mostly used:

- To help support a relative
- To spend on South African Chinese friends
- To spend on Taiwanese friends
- To spend on South African friends
- Your own or your immediate family's needs

1
2
3
4
5

V316 19

25. During the past six months, which of the following groups of persons did you visit most in your spare time?

- Relatives
- South African Chinese friends
- Taiwanese friends
- South African non-Chinese friends
- Nobody (no visits made) (If answer is '5', continue with question 27)

1
2
3
4
5

V317 20

26. How many people at a time, on average, were there in the above mentioned groups

V318 21-22

27. (a) How many full-time permanent jobs altogether have you had in South Africa?

V319 23

(b) During which years did you have the first and second jobs?

From (year/ month)	To (year/ month)	Duration			
First _____	_____	_____	V320	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	24-25
Second _____	_____	_____	V321	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	26-27

(Less than one year take one year)



28. (a) How did you obtain your first job?

With a relative's help

1

With a South African Chinese friend's help

2

With a Taiwanese friend's help

3

With a South African non-Chinese friend's help

4

Approached the company directly or through an employment agency

5

V322

28

(b) How did you obtain your second job?

With a relative's help

1

With a South African Chinese friend's help

2

With a Taiwanese friend's help

3

With a South African non-Chinese friend's help

4

Approached the company directly or through an employment agency

5

V323

29

29. Thinking of the people you currently work with in your organization, do you mix socially after hours with:

V324

30

One or more relatives from the same organization

1

One or more South African Chinese friends from the same organization

2

One or more Taiwanese friends from the same organization

3

One or more South African non-Chinese friends from the same organization

4

Don't mix socially with anyone from the same organization

5



30. To whom do you speak mostly about your personal matters

To relatives

1

To South African Chinese friends

2

To Taiwanese friends

3

To South African non chinese friends

4

Nobody

5

V325

31

MASS COMMUNICATION

31. How many of the following newspapers and magazines do you usually read? (if more than 9 take 9)

Chinese newspapers

1

V326

32

Chinese magazines

1

V327

33

South African newspapers

1

V328

34

South African magazines

1

V329

35

32. a) How much time a day do you spend, on average, reading Chinese newspapers

I do not read

1

Less than 10 minutes

2

10 - 30 minutes

3

31 - 60 minutes

4

More than 1 hour

5

V330

36

32. b) How much time a day do you spend, on average, reading South African newspapers

I do not read

1

Less than 10 minutes

2

10 - 30 minutes

3

31 - 60 minutes

4

More than 1 hour

5

V331

37



33. a) How many hours, on average, do you view TV programmes each day?

I do not have a TV set

1

I do not view TV

2

Less than an hour

3

1 - 2 hours

4

3 - 4 hours

5

More than 5 hours

6

V332

38

b) How many hours, on average, do you listen to South African radio programmes each day?

I do not have a radio set

1

I do not listen to the radio

2

Less than an hour

3

1 - 2 hours

4

3 - 4 hours

5

More than 5 hours

6

V333

39

34. a) How many Chinese/Taiwanese cultural or sports organizations are you actively involved in?

V334

40

b) How many South African cultural or sports organizations are you actively involved in?

V335

41

35. a) How often do you invite the following persons to your home for a party or a meal?

Taiwanese friends?

Never

1

Seldom

2

1 - 2 times per month

3

3 - 4 times per month

4

More than 4 times per month

5

V336

42

(if only one group is invited, continue with question 36)



South African Chinese friends?

Never

1

Seldom

2

1 - 2 times per month

3

3 - 4 times per month

4

More than 4 times per month

5

V337

43

(if only one group is invited, continue with question 36)

South African non-chinese friends?

Never

1

Seldom

2

1 - 2 times per month

3

3 - 4 times per month

4

More than 4 times per month

5

V338

44

(if only one group is invited, continue with question 36)

to your home for a party or a meal?

b) Do your friends mentioned above ever invite Taiwanese friends togetherd with South African Chinese friends?

No

1

Yes

2

V339

45

Taiwanese friends togetherd with South African non-chinese friends?

No

1

Yes

2

V340

46

South African Chinese togetherd with South African non-chinese?

No

1

Yes

2

V341

47

36. Are your neighbours:



Mainly Taiwanese?	1						
Mainly South African Chinese?	2						
Mainly South African White?	3						
Mainly some other ethnic group?	4						
Mixture of ethnic group, including a number of Chinese?	5	V342	<input type="checkbox"/>	48			
37. a) When you have personal problems, with whom do you feel most comfortable to discuss these problems?							
Taiwanese	1						
South African Chinese	2						
Non Chinese South African	3	V343	<input type="checkbox"/>	49			
b) When you have personal problems with whom do you feel least comfortable to discuss it with?							
Taiwanese	1						
South African Chinese	2						
Non-Chinese South Africans	3	V344	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			
38. Eating habits							
(If 1 = 'a part of your regular diet', 2 = 'often', 3 = 'sometimes', 4 = 'almost never').							
38. Do you use/eat/drink:							
i) Chinese utensils, (bowls, chopsticks) ?	1	2	3	4	V345	<input type="checkbox"/>	51
ii) Chinese cooking style ?	1	2	3	4	V346	<input type="checkbox"/>	52
iii) Chinese style breakfast ?	1	2	3	4	V347	<input type="checkbox"/>	53
iv) Chinese tea (Jasmine Tea, Oulung)?	1	2	3	4	V348	<input type="checkbox"/>	54
v) Chinese seasoning, herbs	1	2	3	4	V349	<input type="checkbox"/>	55
Questionnaire	V401		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		01-03
card number	V402		0	4			04-05
39. Self-perception scale							



Choose the number which you feel best describes how you see yourself.

1 = 'agree strongly', 2 = 'agree',
3 = 'neutral', 4 = 'disagree', 5 = 'disagree strongly'.

- a) I resent people who say harsh things about chinese, even though these are facts and they do not refer to me personally.

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V403 06

- b) South African born Chinese or Taiwanese should keep alive the Chinese traditional culture.

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V404 07

- c) My nationality group is superior to other nationality groups

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V405 08

- d) Chinese, regardless of where they were born, should stick together

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V406 09

- e) It is all right for a chinese person to replace his/her Chinese first name with an English name

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V407 10

- f) It is all right for a chinese person to replace his/her chinese surname with an English surname

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V408 11

- g) It is all right for a Chinese person to marry a non-chinese

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

 Disagree
Strongly Strongly

V409 12

- h) The chinese associations in South Africa should be divided into separate associations for



Taiwanese chinese and South African born Chinese

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V410

13

i) Taiwanese chinese and South African born Chinese must trust each other

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V411

14

j) There exists a lot of conflict between Taiwanese chinese and South African born Chinese

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V412

15

k) The promotion of Chinese social status was a contributory cause of the Taiwanese investing in Black homelands

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V413

16

l) The officers of the R.O.C. embassy/consulate general in South Africa already have fulfilled their duty in protecting Taiwanese immigrants

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V414

17

m) The officers of the R.O.C. embassy/consulate general in South Africa fulfill their duty in assisting Taiwanese immigrants

Agree

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

V415

18

If your answers on (l) or (m) are disagree, state reasons

l) _____

m) _____

n) The Taiwanese government is the only legal government of China

Agree

--	--	--	--	--

Disagree



	Strongly	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly	V416	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
1	2	3	4	5							
o) Taiwan and Mainland China will be united like East-West Germany before 2000											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V417	<input type="checkbox"/>	20
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
p) The South Africa Government will establish a formal relationship with Mainland China within the next 5 years											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V418	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
q) Chinese men who are granted South African citizenship should do national service at the legal age here											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V419	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
r) Chinese who were granted South African citizenship have equal rights as other white people here											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V420	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
If your answer on (q) or (r) are disagree, state reasons											
q) _____											
r) _____											
s) South Africa should have a 'one man one vote' political system											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V421	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
t) The power of Chinese in politics increased after the inauguration of State president, Mr F W de Klerk in 1989.											
	Agree	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V422	<input type="checkbox"/>	25
1	2	3	4	5							
	Strongly		Strongly								
u) White South Africans, on average, were friendly to you in the past year.											



Agree	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V423	<input type="text"/>	26
Strongly						Strongly			

v) Black South Africans, on the average, were friendly to you in the past one year.

Agree	1	2	3	4	5	Disagree	V424	<input type="text"/>	27
Strongly						Strongly			

40. How do you prefer to be called:

Chinese	1	V425	<input type="text"/>	28
Taiwanese	2			
South African Chinese	3			
South African	4			

b) Do you think that South African Chinese have much in common with Taiwanese immigrants

A lot	1	V426	<input type="text"/>	29
A little	2			
Nothing at all	3			

b) How much social contact do you think there is between the two groups?

A lot	1	V427	<input type="text"/>	30
A little	2			
None at all	3			

41. Desire to acculturate

If you could have completely your own way and no one would object, which nationality's usages and customs - either South African or Chinese - would you prefer?

I would prefer :

- 1 = completely Chinese usages and customs
- 2 = mostly Chinese
- 3 = both South African and Chinese
- 4 = mostly South African
- 5 = completely South African

Food	1	2	3	4	5	V428	<input type="text"/>	31
------	---	---	---	---	---	------	----------------------	----

Games of all kind	1	2	3	4	5	V429	<input type="text"/>	32
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------	----------------------	----



Neighbours	1	2	3	4	5	V430		33
Clubs and Societies	1	2	3	4	5	V431		34
Books/magazines/newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	V432		35
Etiquette and good manners	1	2	3	4	5	V433		36
Gestures in talking	1	2	3	4	5	V434		37
Ways of having fun	1	2	3	4	5	V435		38
Your first name	1	2	3	4	5	V436		39
Way of celebrating festival	1	2	3	4	5	V437		40

42. a) Do you send your children to a Chinese school? (continue with c)

No (continue with c)

1

Yes (continue with question 43)

2

No child (continue with b)

3

V438

41

b) If you have children who are not at school age yet, will you send them to a Chinese school in the future?

No

1

Yes

2

V439

42

c) If you don't want to send your children to Chinese school, what are the reasons?

- the distance is too far from your home

1

- their education is not as good as in other white schools

2

- the expense are too much

3

- the teachers are not as good as in other white schools

4

- the school is too small

5

- there are too few teachers

6

- others (please specify)

7

V440

43

43. a) Have you ever send your children to study at a university in Taiwan?

No

1



Yes	2	V441	<input type="checkbox"/>	44
b) If not, will you send them to Taiwan for studying at a University there, when they are at the age to go?				
No	1			
Yes	2	V442	<input type="checkbox"/>	45
c) If not, what are the reasons?				
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
44. Please list at most 4 of the things in which need urgent help in South Africa				
Help in improving your ability to communicate in the local languages	1			
Help in finding a job	2			
Help in finding a friend to chat with	3			
Help in detaining permanent residence	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	46
Help in obtaining health and medical insurance	5		<input type="checkbox"/>	47
Others (specify)	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	48
None	7	V443	<input type="checkbox"/>	49
45. Please list at most 4 of the business affairs in which you need urgent help in South Africa?				
Help in managing labour in factories	1			
Help in finding translators from English to Chinese	2			
Help in accounting affairs	3			
Help in tax affairs	4			
Help in insurance affairs	5			
Help in law affairs	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	50
Help in export affairs	7		<input type="checkbox"/>	51
Others (specify)	8		<input type="checkbox"/>	52
None/not applicable	9	V444	<input type="checkbox"/>	53



46. How satisfied are you with the following in South Africa? (Please cross/encircle the relevant number below)

- 0 = don't know
- 1 = very satisfied
- 2 = satisfied
- 3 = neutral
- 4 = dissatisfied
- 5 = very dissatisfied

Harmony in the working environment	0	1	2	3	4	5	V445		54
Investment environment	0	1	2	3	4	5	V446		55
Personal income/salary/wage	0	1	2	3	4	5	V447		56
Residential environment	0	1	2	3	4	5	V448		57
Children's education	0	1	2	3	4	5	V449		58
Job/career possibilities for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	V450		59
Recreation facilities	0	1	2	3	4	5	V451		60
Harmony in the neighbourhood	0	1	2	3	4	5	V452		61
Mass communication (TV, radio, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5	V453		62
Public roads (bus, train)	0	1	2	3	4	5	V454		63
Public facilities (road, signs)	0	1	2	3	4	5	V455		64
Personal involvement in local political affairs	0	1	2	3	4	5	V456		65
Social security	0	1	2	3	4	5	V457		66
Political stability	0	1	2	3	4	5	V458		67

Questainnaire	V501				01-03
Card number	V502	0	5		04-05

47. How does your residential situation in South Africa compare to that in Taiwan? (only for Taiwanese immigrants)

- 1 = much better in Taiwan
- 2 = better in Taiwan
- 3 = no difference



4 = worse in Taiwan
5 = much worse in Taiwan

Harmony in the working environment	1	2	3	4	5	V503	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
Investing environment	1	2	3	4	5	V504	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Personal income/salary/wages	1	2	3	4	5	V505	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
Residential environment	1	2	3	4	5	V506	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
Children's education	1	2	3	4	5	V507	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Job/career possibilities for children	1	2	3	4	5	V508	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Recreation activities	1	2	3	4	5	V509	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Harmony in the neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	V510	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Mass communication (TV, radio)	1	2	3	4	5	V511	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Public transportation (bus, train)	1	2	3	4	5	V512	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Public facilities (road, signs)	1	2	3	4	5	V513	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
Personal involvement in local political affairs	1	2	3	4	5	V514	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
Social security	1	2	3	4	5	V515	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
Political stability	1	2	3	4	5	V516	<input type="checkbox"/>	19

48. a) Willingness to emigrate

Do you or your family plan to emigrate to other countries in the next five years?

No

1

Not sure

2

Yes

3

V517

20

b) If 'not sure' or 'yes', what factors would cause you or your family to emigrate from South Africa?



Bad work environment	1	no	2	yes	V518	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
Bad Investing environment	1	no	2	yes	V519	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
Low income	1	no	2	yes	V520	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
Bad residential environment	1	no	2	yes	V521	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
Bad education for children	1	no	2	yes	V522	<input type="checkbox"/>	25
High crime rate/lack of personal safety	1	no	2	yes	V523	<input type="checkbox"/>	26
Race discrimination	1	no	2	yes	V524	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
Economic recession	1	no	2	yes	V525	<input type="checkbox"/>	28
To reunite family	1	no	2	yes	V526	<input type="checkbox"/>	29

c) Where do you like to move to?

America	1						
Canada	2						
Australia	3						
New Zealand	4						
Taiwan	5						
Mainland China	6						
Europe	7						
South America	8						
Other (Specify)	9	V527	<input type="checkbox"/>				30

INFORMATION SCALE

Please answer the following questions yourself without any help from others.

49. What does 'apartheid' mean?

Sanctions	1						
Race discrimination	2						
Sojourner	3						
Race separation	4	V528	<input type="checkbox"/>				31



50.	What is the ANC?			
	African National Committee	1		
	African National Council	2		
	African National Congress	3		
	African News Company	4	V529 <input type="checkbox"/>	32
51	Who is the state president of South Africa			
	P.W. Botha	1		
	Nelson Mandela	2		
	Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi	3		
	F W de Klerk	4	V530 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
52.	What is 'Stellenbosch' known for			
	The Boland	1		
	Quality Wineries	2		
	Beautiful mountains	3		
	University	4	V531 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
53.	What does 'Sotho' mean?			
	Black race	1		
	Black language	2		
	Black people	3		
	Black area	4	V532 <input type="checkbox"/>	35
54.	What does 'SABC' popularly stand for in South Africa?			
	South African Born chinese	1		
	South African Bishops' conference	2		
	South African Broadcasting Corporation	3		
	South African Bank Corporation	4	V533 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
55.	What does 'tea time' mean?			
	Tea break	1		
	Work break twice a day	2		



<p>The time for picking tea leaves</p>	3		
<p>Time for teeing</p>	4	V534	
<p>56. Which provinces do the three ensigns (small flags) in the centre of the South African National flag represent? 1. NATAL 2. CAPE PROVINCE 3. ORANGE FREE STATE 4. TRANSVAAL</p> <p>1 + 2 + 3</p> <p>2 + 3 + 4</p> <p>3 + 4 + 1</p> <p>4 + 1 + 2</p>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4	V535	
<p>57. How many players are there in a South African Rugby Team?</p> <p>15</p> <p>12</p> <p>11</p> <p>9</p>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4	V536	
<p>58. Who is 'Zola Budd Pieterse'?</p> <p>A singer</p> <p>An athlete</p> <p>An announcer</p> <p>A model</p>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4	V537	
<p>59. Who is 'Jamie Uys'?</p> <p>A filmproducer</p> <p>A singer</p> <p>An actor</p> <p>A dancer</p>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4	V538	
<p>60. When did the first Anglo-Boer War start?</p> <p>1867</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1889</p>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		



1902

4 V539

42

61. How many parts are the national state of 'Bophuthatswana' composed of?

5

1

6

2

7

3

8

4 V540

43

62. What does 'JSE' stand for?

Junior Secondary Education

1

Johannesburg School of Education

2

Johannesburg Steel Equipments

3

Johannesburg Stock Exchange

4 V541

44

63. Which city is called the 'Judicial capital' of South Africa?

Cape Town

1

Durban

2

Bloemfontein

3

Pretoria

4 V542

45

64. What does 'UNISA' stand for?

United Nation Institute of Science and Agriculture

1

Union of South Africa

2

Union Statistical Association

3

University of South Africa

4 V543

46

65. Can you choose three animals from the following which are endangered

Springbok

01

Wildebeest

02

Elephant

03

Zebra

04

Gemsbuck

05



Rinoceros	06		
Hyaena	07		
Squirrel	08		
Steenbok	09		
Cheetah	10	V544	47
66. What does 'braai' mean?			
A beautiful flower	1		
Barbecue	2		
Meat	3		
Beverage	4	V545	48
67. What does 'lobola' mean?			
A place for a bride	1		
Marriage price	2		
A river	3		
A fall	4	V546	49
68. Who is an 'Induna'?			
Local leader in black tribe	1		
A chief in black tribe	2		
A witch doctor	3		
A landlord	4	V547	50
69. What does 'Koeksister' mean?			
South African girl	1		
Cookies	2		
A cooker	3		
A baby sitter	4	V548	51
70. What does 'Rondavel' mean?			
Kind of building	1		
Mountain	2		



	Round table	3		
	Hut	4	V549	52
71.	What does 'Voortrekker' originally mean?			
	Ox wagen	1		
	Road name	2		
	Afrikaner pioneers	3		
	Monument	4	V550	53
72.	Which corporation in South Africa is the biggest mine company?			
	De Beers	1		
	Anglo-American	2		
	Anamint	3		
	Wit Cols	4	V551	54
73.	What is a Financial Rand?			
	A golden coin	1		
	Rand for financial aid	2		
	The South African currency	3		
	A special exchange rate	4	V552	55