

**THE FACTORS INFLUENCE TAIWANESE'S IMMIGRANTS  
ADAPTATION AND RE-EMIGRATION FROM  
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA †**

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**I. BACKGROUND**

According to the statistics of the Department of Home Affairs of South Africa, Taiwanese immigrants who referred to as financially independent became the fourth largest immigrant group in 1990. There are two periods of Taiwanese emigration to South Africa in recent times : (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. (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. (v) Both Taiwan and South Africa were increasingly isolated. However their links were not particularly close until after 1971. (vi) Bilateral contacts, cooperation,

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conferences and ministerial discussions between the two countries have addressed joint agricultural, military, trade, business, educational, and investment projects (Pickles et al., 1989: 508-512). (2) The period from 1986 up to present -- The number of Taiwanese immigrants has doubled yearly during recent years in table 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. Prior to 1986, there were few references in official statistical reports to Taiwanese immigrants.

Table 1 : South Africa 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	7.2	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	5935	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	27.4	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 1986 - 1990, Central Statistical Service of South Africa.

\* 1990 includes only 11 months, December omitted.

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. 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.

This study is geared to achieving two objectives: the first, methodological objectives are to try to meet 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 which differentiate between local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants, and the variables which determine Taiwanese immigrants' dissatisfaction and motivation to re-emigrate which differentiate between local Chinese and Taiwanese immigrants. The second, theoretical objective of the study is to demonstrate: (i) how aspects of demographic variables factorized into the dimensions of 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.

## II. THE MODEL OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS' DESIRE TO RE-EMIGRATE

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 identity and satisfaction in the new country. Thus the way toward permanent residence is opened.

### 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 which are used as exogenous variables. These are: (1) socio-economic achievement; (2) adaptive abilities in handling problems; and (3) 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 the relevance to explain acculturation and dissatisfaction.

#### (a) Socio-economic achievement

Among 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 two 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", which 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 adapters, 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 proper-

ties 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 (1958: 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 is.

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

### (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) finds 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: (1) a group of kin, (2) a housekeeping or dwelling unit, (3) 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. (1) 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 tech-

nology 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. (2) 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. (3) 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.

### 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. 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. 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).

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.

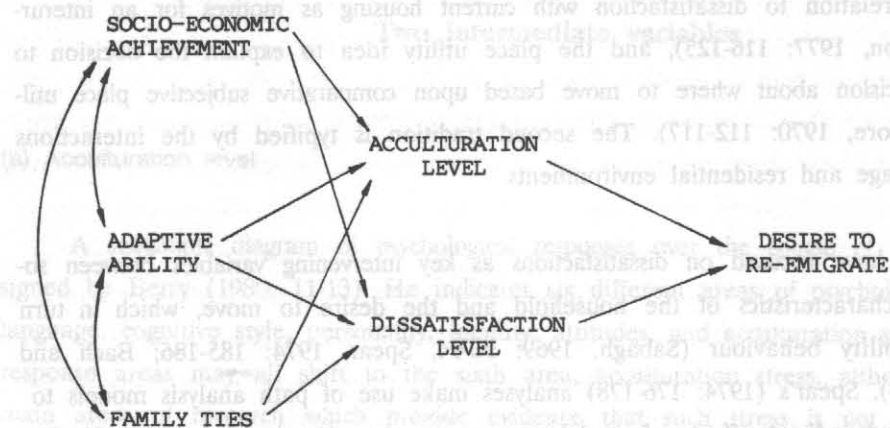
**Hypothesis 7 :** The lower the acculturation level, the higher an immigrant's desire to re-emigrate.

**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.

The relationships between the three exogenous variables, acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate, described in the nine hypotheses, are represented in figure 1.

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



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, the above-mentioned two endogenous variables are also 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 here 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 become 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 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 used in the study is a questionnaire and 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.

### 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.

#### (i) Personal characteristics

- A. Personal socio-economic achievement (SOECACHV) which is factorized by balance of monthly income, occupational position in South Africa, years stayed in South Africa, type of occupation.
- B. Personal adaptive ability (ABILHAND) which is factorized by educational level, religion, urgent help regarding living affairs in South Africa, English writing ability.
- C. Personal family ties with country of origin (FAMITIE) which is factorized by amount of money ever transferred from overseas to South Africa, family structure, family ties and contact with friends or relatives in Taiwan.

#### (ii) Acculturation level (ACCUL)

The variable factorized by the following variables dealing with acculturation level were employed in this research : (a) Chinese people should do national service at the legal age in South Africa after being granted citizenship. (b) Respondent's preference regarding his/her first name (either Chinese or South African). (c) Respondent's preference regarding the way

of celebrating festivals (either Chinese or South African). (d) The habit of drinking Chinese tea regularly. (e) The habit of using Chinese seasoning and herbs regularly. (f) Respondent's response to statement "My nationality is superior to others". (g) Respondent's response to statement " Chinese should stick together, no matter where they were born". (h) Respondent's knowledge of South Africa (history; economic, political and general knowledge; sports; ethnic groups; culture and arts; wild animals). (i) English reading ability. (j) English speaking ability.

### (iii) Dissatisfaction level (TAISATRE)

The variable is discriminated by the following variables dealing with dissatisfaction level were employed in this research : Respondent's attitude toward (a) "Harmony in the working environment". (b) "Investment environment". (c) "Personal income". (d) "Residential environment". (e) "Children's education". (f) "Job possibilities for children". (g) "Recreation facilities". (h) "Harmony in the neighbourhood". (i) "Mass communication". (j) "Public roads". (k) "Public facilities". (l) "Personal involvement in local affairs". (m) "Social security". (n) "Political stability".

### (iv) Desire to re-emigrate (TAIMOVE)

This variable which dealing with Taiwanese's desire to re-emigrate were defined by (1) "no", (2) "not sure", (3) "yes".

## The sampling universe and the sampling procedure

### (i) The sampling universe

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 Taiwanese immigrants (in contrast, there are 14,000 local born Chinese) are scattered around the various parts of the country in 1991. 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. 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. Thus the final number of questionnaires remaining for analysis were 162. Ninety-nine of the respondents completed the Chinese version of the questionnaire are Taiwanese, and the remaining 63 respondents the English version are local Chinese.

### III. RESULTS

Table 2 representing the personal characteristics which affect the level of acculturation, dissatisfaction and desire to re-emigrate. Each of these three indices is a compositive variable construct, and will be organized by the following analysis.

In summary, these result of factors analyses reflect : (1). occupation status, income and period of stay in South Africa are more or less determined for groups of achievement in the receiving country. This phenomenon can be termed personal socio-economic achievement in the receiving country (SOECACHV). (2). Educational level, English ability, the magnitude of needing to be helped in living and business affairs, and religion can be determined from

Table 2 : 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	<u>.31</u>	.10	-.53
V210	<u>.21</u>	<u>.77</u>	<u>.03</u>
VC244	<u>.46</u>	.18	.07
V122	.11	.16	<u>.75</u>
V205	-.03	-.55	-.36
FAMITAI	.02	-.37	<u>.43</u>
V443	-.05	-.47	.25
V219	<u>.34</u>	.12	-.20
V206	<u>.83</u>	<u>.03</u>	-.05
V444	.03	-.44	.07
V308	.01	-.09	<u>.55</u>
VB213	<u>.22</u>	<u>.81</u>	<u>.04</u>
V414	-.18	<u>.03</u>	.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.

- V205 : Religion.
- V207 : Occupational position in South Africa.
- V210 : Educational level.
- VC244 : Years in South Africa.
- V219 : Ownership of a house in South Africa.
- VB213 : English writing ability.
- V309 : Amount of money ever transferred from overseas to South Africa
- V122 : Family structure.
- BANCINCO : Balance of monthly income, refers to "The total monthly income" (V217) minus "The total monthly living expense" (V216).
- V206 : Type of occupation.
- 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).
- 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.
- V414 : Attitudes toward the services rendered by the offices of the embassy/ consulate of the Republic of China.
- V443 : Urgent help regarding living affairs in South Africa.
- V444 : Urgent help regarding business affairs in South Africa.

groups of abilities to handle problems in receiving country. This phenomenon might be termed personal adaptive abilities in handling problems in the receiving country (ABILHAND). (3). Frequency of contact with friends or relatives, the immediate families structure in sending country, and the amount of foreign currency to have been transferred from oversea to the receiving country could be determined for groups of family ties keeping with sending country. This phenomenon can probably be termed personal family ties with the sending country (FAMITIES).

The primary objects of discriminant analysis is to combine a set of discriminant variables linearly in such a way that groups are described in as statistically distinct a way as possible. The ten standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients in Table 3 are identified as the set of discriminant variables and are used to measure to level of Taiwanese immigrants' acculturation level. The purposes of using this analysis are : (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.

The discriminant analysis is a procedure similar to stepwise regression for sequentially selecting from the original collection of variables those that contain most of the classification information, also 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, and 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. 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 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 canonical 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 canonical 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 SPSSX 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 3 lists the 10 variables that were identified and their standardized weights. 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.

Table 3 : 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)	Bartlett's Chi-square
0.756	0.6561		0.569	85.58 (df=16, P < 0.001)
Centroids of groups				
Local Chinese		1.617		
Taiwanese		-0.462		

- V419 : Chinese people should do national service at the legal age in South Africa after being granted citizenship.  
V436 : Respondent's preference regarding his/her first name (either Chinese or South African).  
V437 : Respondent's preference regarding the way of celebrating festivals (either Chinese or South African).  
V348 : The habit of drinking Chinese tea regularly.  
V349 : The habit of using Chinese seasoning and herbs regularly.  
V405 : Respondent's response to statement "My nationality is superior to others".  
V406 : Respondent's response to statement " Chinese should stick together, no matter where they were born".  
V528 to V552 : Respondent's knowledge of South Africa (history; economic, political and general knowledge; sports; ethnic groups; culture and arts; wild animals).  
VA213 : English reading ability.  
VC213 : English speaking ability.  
neighbourhood".

Because the standardized canonical 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 3 shows, the variable which carries the greatest discriminant value is "English speaking ability" (VC213). The South African Chinese criterion group responded to this question with a "speak well" (mean=3.00) while the Taiwanese Chinese criterion group responded with a "speak some" (mean= 2.2). A high positive discriminant score denotes a "South African" and a high negative discriminant score a "Taiwanese Chinese", as indicated in Table 3. 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 English reading ability.

Examination of other discriminating variables reveals : (a) local Chinese have a higher cognitive knowledge about South Africa than Taiwanese Chinese (V528 to V552); (b) The South African local 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, V348 and V349). (c) The South African local 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 local 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 in the two criterion groups responded to the above significant variables seems to be quite consistent with what is generally believed about the two cultures. Therefore, the 10 discriminant variables in table 3 are used to measure the level of Taiwanese immigrants' acculturation level.

The discriminant analysis identifying the dissatisfaction variables between high and low desire to re-emigrate is listed in table 4. The purpose of 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 can correctly be classified for 98 percent of the respondents into high and low desire to re-emigrate, the five variables (v456,v457,v453,v451,v458) are used to measure the dissatisfaction level of the Taiwanese immigrants for later analysis. The methods were used to select a high desire to re-emigrate group and a weak desire to re-emigrate group among the Taiwanese immigrants.

Table 4: Dissatisfaction elements identified as discriminating and nondiscriminating variables between high and low desire to re-emigrate groups for Taiwanese immigrants (N=99)

Items (order of entry)	Group desire to move	Means	F-level	Standardized
	low(N=19)	high(N=24)	to enter	discriminant function
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 desire to re-emigrate		-1.71		
High desire to re-emigrate		1.35		
Percentage of grouped cases correctly classified: 98 %				

- V445 : Respondent's attitude toward "Harmony in the working environment".
- V446 : Respondent's attitude toward "Investment environment".
- V447 : Respondent's attitude toward "Personal income".
- V448 : Respondent's attitude toward "Residential environment".
- V449 : Respondent's attitude toward "Children's education".
- V450 : Respondent's attitude toward "Job possibilities for children".
- V451 : Respondent's attitude toward "Recreation facilities".
- V452 : Respondent's attitude toward "Harmony in the neighbourhood".
- V453 : Respondent's attitude toward "Mass communication".
- V454 : Respondent's attitude toward "Public roads".
- V455 : Respondent's attitude toward "Public facilities".
- V456 : Respondent's attitude toward "Personal involvement in local affairs".
- V457 : Respondent's attitude toward "Social security".
- V458 : Respondent's attitude toward "Political stability".

(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 4, the stepwise procedure identified five out of the fourteen original variables. The discriminant function is significant ( $P < .001$ ,  $df = 5$ ,  $X^2 = 47.3$ ) 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). However, when contrasted with the low desire to

emigrate group, the high desire to re-emigrate group can be characterized by their greater dissatisfaction with the investment environment, harmony in the working environment, and recreation facilities.

### Path Analysis

As indicated in Table 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. 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 socio-economic achievement and their desire to re-emigrate, 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".

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

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

a significant (  $p < .01$  )

b significant (  $p < .05$  )

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

Adaptive abilities (ABILHAND) has a slightly weaker direct effect on the desire to re-emigrate ( $P62 = -.15$ ). 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 adaptive abilities in handling problems (ABILHAND) in earlier causes. The nonspurious effect of Family ties (FAMITIES) on their desire to re-emigrate (TAIMOVE) has an indirect effect only, which means that the main contribution made by the ties of family to an immigrant's the desire to re-emigrate is in facilitating acculturation and reducing dissatisfaction levels.

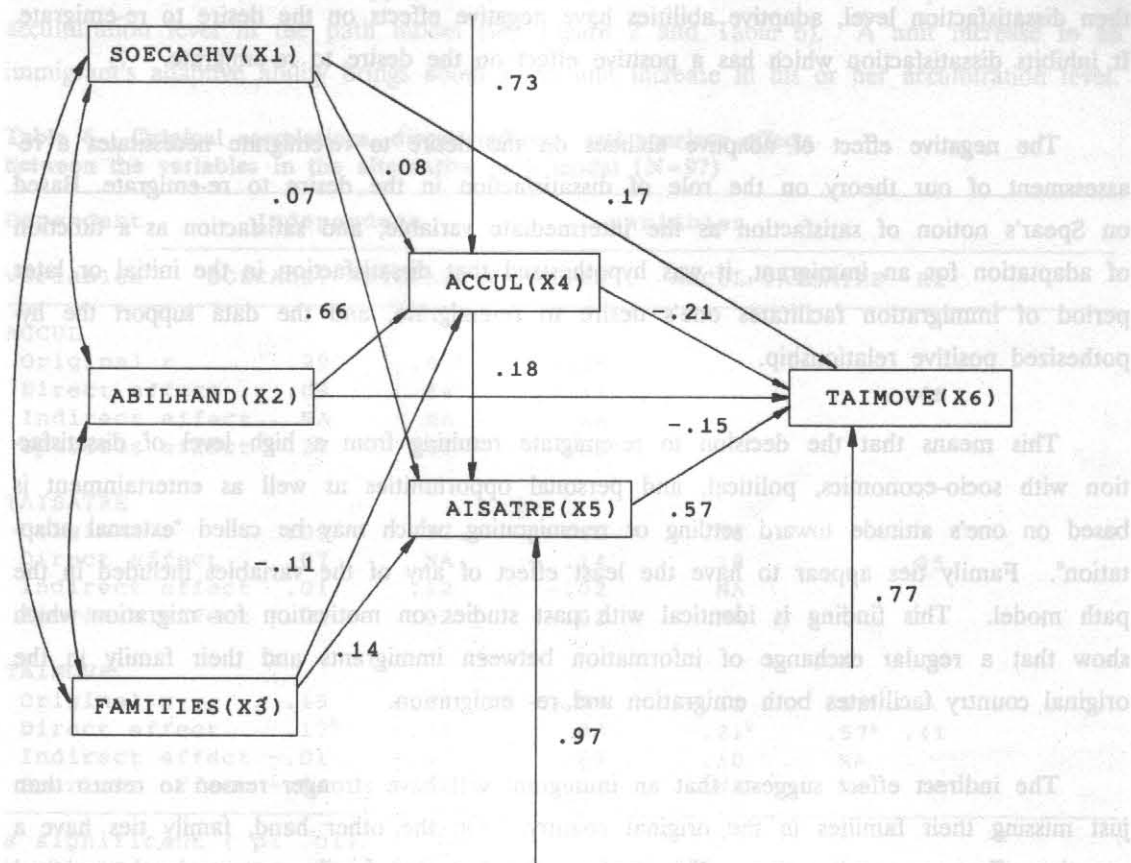
All other effects of Family ties (FAMITIES) on Taiwanese immigrants' desire to re-emigrate (TAIMOVE) are the spurious ones produced by their correlations with the other two exogenous variables. The ties of family appears to have the least effect on the desire to re-emigrate either directly or indirectly according to these data.

## DISCUSSION

The path coefficients, derived from the original model did not reproduce the original correlations between the variables in the model. 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 Taiwanese immigrants' socio-economic achievement and adaptive ability, the potential direct effects of two of the three exogenous variables on desire re-emigrate were recognized.

When the model was reshaped into Figure 2, 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.

Figure 2 : Causal linkages and path coefficients in the original path model of Taiwanese immigrants's desire to re-emigrate



Abbreviation : Original variable name

SOECACHV : personal socio-economic achievement in receiving country

ABILHAND : personal adaptive ability in receiving country

FAMITIES : personal family ties with sending country

ACCUL : acculturation level

TAISATRE : dissatisfaction level

TAIMOVE : degree of desire to re-emigrate

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 re-assessment 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 make at the following conclusions:

- (i) Hypothesis 1 is invalid. Although its original correlation is .29, its standard deviation is only .08 and not significant.
- (ii) Hypothesis 2 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 just has a little to do with acculturation and dissatisfaction.



(iii) Hypothesis 3 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 2 and Table 6). A unit increase in an immigrant's adaptive ability brings about a .66 unit increase in his or her acculturation level.

Table 6 : Original correlations, direct, indirect, and spurious effects between the variables in the alternative path model (N=97)

Dependent variables	Independent variables				R2
	SOECACHV	ABILHAND	FAMITIES	ACCUL	
<b>ACCUL</b>					
Original r	.29	.67 <sup>a</sup>	-.15		
Direct effect	.08	.66 <sup>a</sup>	-.11		.46
Indirect effect	NA	NA	NA		
Spurious effect	.22	.03	-.05		
<b>TAISATRE</b>					
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	
<b>TAIMOVE</b>					
Original r	.15	-.13	.04	-.11	.57 <sup>a</sup>
Direct effect	.17 <sup>b</sup>	-.15	NA	-.21 <sup>b</sup>	.57 <sup>a</sup> .41
Indirect effect	-.01	-.07	.09	.10	NA
Spurious effect	-.04	.06	-.03	NA	NA

a significant (  $p < .01$  )

b significant (  $p < .05$  )

SOECACHV : personal socio-economic achievement in receiving country

ABILHAND : personal adaptive ability in receiving country

FAMITIES : personal family ties with sending country

ACCUL : acculturation level

TAISATRE : dissatisfaction level

TAIMOVE : degree of desire to re-emigrate

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

(v) Hypothesis 5 and 6 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 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. A unit increase in a Taiwanese immigrant's accultur-

ation level brings about a .21 unit decrease in his or her desire to re-emigrate.

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

(viii) Hypothesis 9 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. A unit increase in a Taiwanese immigrant's dissatisfaction level brings about a .57 increase in his or her desire to re-emigrate.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

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 factor 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. These 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 that do 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. 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.

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 educa-

tion, (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 is. 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 acculturation level cannot be easily identified.

### **Implications of this study**

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.

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 supported the overall contention that there was 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 are 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 the South Africa government looks forward to seeing Taiwanese immigrants settle permanently in South Africa and not occasionally migrating elsewhere.

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# 影響台灣移民在南非適應及再移民之因素探討

曾煥棠\*

EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND HEALTH TRANSITION IN MAURITIUS

## (中文摘要)

Sulaiman M. Bah

依據南非內政部的統計，來自台灣的投資移民人數已經成為第四多的國外合法移民。他們來南非的主要動機是(1)南非政府所提供優惠獎勵措施所吸引，(2)較寬鬆的居留權申請手續，(3)移民仲介的推波助瀾，(4)台灣境內的移民風氣等所致。

本研究嘗試探討台灣新移民打算長期居留在南非的意願，以及影響他們再移出的因素。經由因素分析所得的三個社會人口變項作為自變項，分別代表他們在南非的社會經濟成就，個人適應能力，與台灣的家庭連絡力。兩個中介變項，接受異文化程度（內在適應）以及不滿意程度（外在適應）是促使他們決定長期居留或再移民的主要因素。本研究採立意抽樣調查、區別分析法(Discriminant analysis)作為移民接受異文化、不滿意及再移民意願的高低程度。逐步迴歸分析應用在再移民的路徑模式上。

本研究建議，以移入國的南非為例，應重視台灣移民在當地的語言能力訓練及適應情形，以提高他們接受當地文化的程度，此外若要在南非的台灣新移民降低其不滿意程度以及增加長期居留意願，以求避免他們攜帶資金再移往他國，南非政府應當協助他們在當地尋求某些必要程度的社會經濟成就。

The island of Mauritius has experienced one of the most spectacular declines in mortality in the third world, yet somehow has not received as much attention as states like Korea (Hoff) or Sri Lanka. In a period of four decades, from 1942-46 to 1982-84, life expectancy at birth in Mauritius increased from 32.8 to 64.28 for males and from 37.8 to 71.23 for females. This sharp decline in mortality is accompanied by a drastic shift in cause of death structure. This paper aims to describe the evolution of Mauritian epidemiologic transition over the period 1946-1986 and interpret the changes in the light of existing theories of demographic transition.

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