

## **Chapter 4**

### **Empirical Results of Tests for Significant Differences in Means**

In this chapter, comparative results of the research will be presented and tested for significant differences between the two ethnic groups, Thai and Chinese. The tested variables include the religion, female household head, and motivation of immigration, length of stay in Chiang Mai, income, wealth, capabilities, social capital, life satisfaction and happiness. The data are measured by number (for such variables as income and wealth) and seven-point Likert scales (for such variables as capabilities, social capital, and happiness). The analysis of data is completed by t-tests in SPSS 17.0.

#### **4.1 Descriptive Statistics of Basic Information of Households**

The basic information of households includes socio-demography, religion, source of migrants, and motivation of immigration and length of resident in Chiang Mai. According to the validated data, the number of obvious basic information variables is 100 for each of the two ethnic groups. Tests of significant differences in mean for these 100 variables will be presented in this chapter, while a dummy (1, 0) variable will be used to test for significant differences within regression equations in chapter 5.

##### **4.1.1 Religion and Socio-demography of Sample**

The survey investigates the religion of interviewees and members of family.

The result shows that 84% interviewees and 85.5% families are Buddhist. Buddhism as the wide base of religion both in Thailand and China is inherited and carried forward. The first-generation Chinese immigrants were followers of Mahayana Buddhism and Taoism. On the other hand, the Thai are followers of the Theravada school of Buddhism.

The religion of Thai and Chinese households are influenced by each other. According to Skinner (1957), the gap between the religion of the Thai-born Chinese and that of the Thai was even smaller than that of immigrant Chinese. Theravada Buddhism has become the main religion of ethnic Chinese in Thailand.

Coughlin (1960) has claimed that many fundamental values were sufficiently alike for the Thai and the Chinese to recognize themselves as religiously akin. Theravada and Mahayana Buddhist counsel tolerance towards others. This relates to the similar bonding social capital for Thai and Chinese households. Compared with Thai households, Chinese households have more bridging social capital (in the part of 4.4 Analysis of social capital). This result is possible because of the traditional culture in Chinese society. Friendship is considered an important condition of success – the broad and deep friendship with people who are of equal and unequal basis will help them solve many problems.

Religion also helps the process of the King's philosophy, which is discussed into three steps (in the part of 2.5). The spirit of self-improvement, self-support and unity push the development of Thailand, the strength of the Thai people, their

resilience in the face of adversity, their acceptance of a moderate standard of living, their sense of community, and their subjective well-being.

In the socio-demography part of the survey questionnaire, the gender of household head, number of family members, males and females, average age of family members, age of household head and the marital status of household head and interviewees.

There are 13% female-headed households in the survey sample of 200 households. In the 100 Thai households, 14% household heads are female; while 12% in 100 Chinese households. This will help to analyze the character of income, capabilities and social capital of female-headed households. The percentage of married household heads is 83.5%, separated 4.0%, widowed 3.5% and divorced 1.0%. These data will allow us to investigate the relationship between marital status and income, capabilities or social capital. The average age of family members is from 13.33 to 65.50 years old. Some of the sample households have young parents and little children. The number of family members is usually small in this kind of households.

#### **4.1.2 Migration**

##### **4.1.2.1 Length of Stay in Chiang Mai**

The time in Chiang Mai of the sample is from 0.5 to 66 years. The following bar chart is got from crosstabs.

Bar Chart

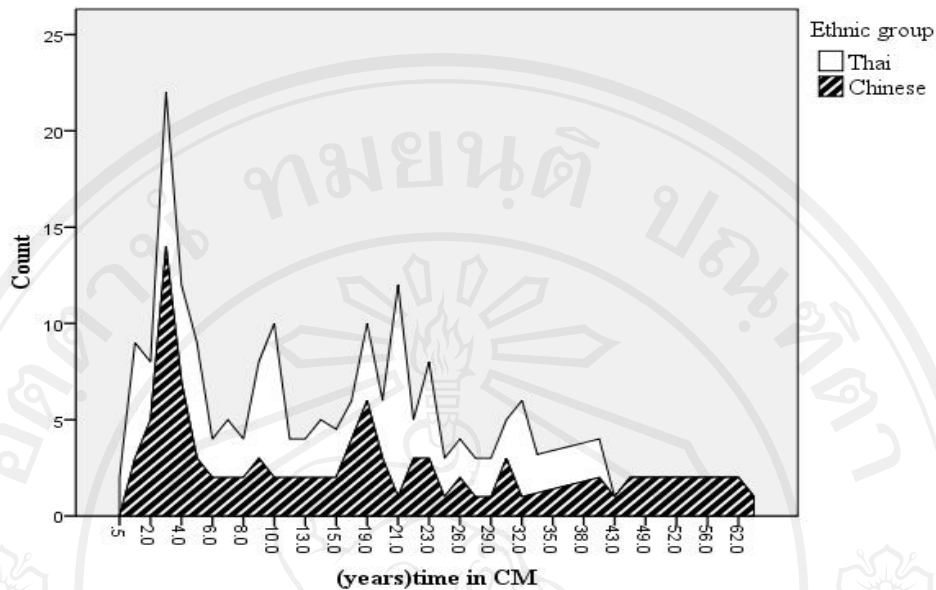


Figure 4.1: The Distribution of Length of Stay in Chiang Mai for Joint-sample

We can see that the number of years is scattered. But most Thai and Chinese people reside Chiang Mai for 21(11%) and 3(14%) years respectively. In other words, most Thai people came to Chiang Mai in 1990 and most Chinese people living in Chiang Mai from 2008 in the research sample. Thus we can reject the first part of hypothesis number 1, which states that “Most Chinese people living in Chiang Mai fled China during the period 1947-1950.” The samples of this research are short-term migrants, so the sampling frame and sample size will go down.

The regroup of sample is processed. The households sampling are divided into two groups: 1. Random sample Thai households that move from other places in Thailand to Chiang Mai; 2. Random of ethnic Chinese households that migrate to Chiang Mai. In order to research the comprehensive effects of information of sample, the number of Thai and Chinese households group are 100 respectively.

The range of time in Chiang Mai for Thai and Chinese groups are different. For Thai resident, they came to Chiang Mai during the period 1971 to 2010 (stay for 0.5-40 years); but Chinese migrants came to Chiang Mai during the period 1945 to 2010 (stay for 1-66 years).

#### **4.1.2.2 Motivation of Immigration**

The motivation of immigration of this research is divided into three groups: migrate for occupation, for business and for political reasons. Many Chinese people fled China for political reasons during the period 1947-1950. A part of the research sample live in the village or on the hill. They live together and process the same labor work – growing crops and sell what they plant.

The Chinese immigrants of the 19th century entered as traders, middlemen, and skilled craftsmen. This number was small initially but was growing strongly by the development of Thailand and China. A large number of Chinese fled China for occupation. They are active in the field of industry, agriculture and tourism.

Thai Chinese are well-represented in all levels of Thai society and play a leading role in business. Most observers of the overseas Chinese agree that their forte is commerce. These ethnic Chinese expanded their business to cover trade in rice, pepper, sugar and forest products. Later, they were involved in banking and finance, manufacturing and real estate.

The analyzed crosstabs of motivation of immigration is shown like following:

Table 4.1: Crosstab of Motivation of Immigration in Two Ethnic Groups

			Ethnic group		Total
			Thai	Chinese	
Motivation of immigration	came for occupation	Count	87	85	172
		% within Motivation of immigration	50.6%	49.4%	100.0%
		% within Ethnic group	87.0%	85.0%	86.0%
	came for business	Count	13	6	19
		% within Motivation of immigration	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
		% within Ethnic group	13.0%	6.0%	9.5%
	came for political reason	Count	0	9	9
		% within Motivation of immigration	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% within Ethnic group	.0%	9.0%	4.5%
Total	Count	100	100	200	
	% within Motivation of immigration	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% within Ethnic group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

The majority of Thai and Chinese people came to Chiang Mai for occupation (86%). The number of Thai migrants who migrated for occupation (50.6%) and business (68.4%) is bigger than Chinese migrants who migrated for the same reason (49.4% and 31.6% respectively). The Goodman and Kruskaltau significance of motivation of immigration dependent is 0.069, which is less than 0.1.

In Thai group, 87% people came to Chiang Mai for occupation and no people came for political reason. And in Chinese group, 85% people came to Chiang Mai for the same reason. The significance of Pearson Chi-square and the Goodman and Kruskaltau significance of dependent ethnic group are 0.003. So we can not accept the second part of hypothesis number 1, to the effect that “Most Chinese people living in Chiang Mai fled China for political reasons.” The same result can be seen in the following bar chart:

Bar Chart

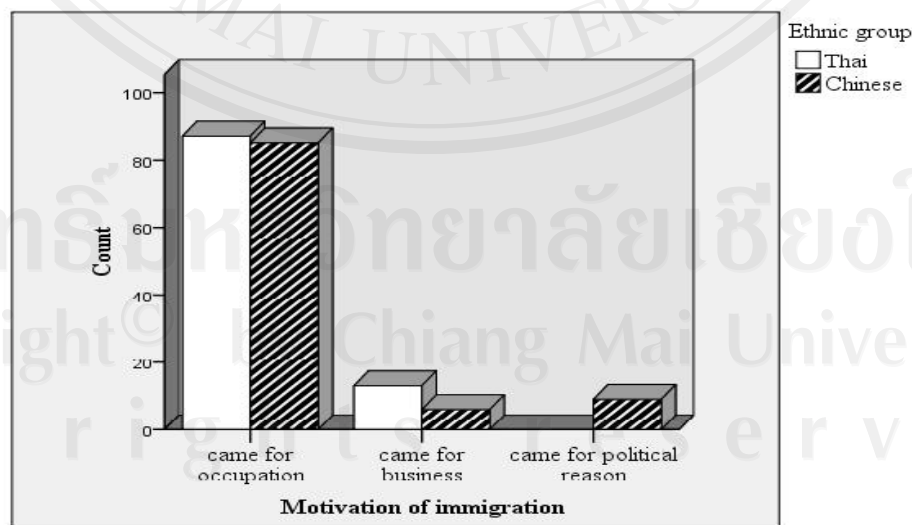


Figure 4.2: Comparative Motivation of Immigration in Two Ethnic Groups

From figure 4.2, occupation is the biggest reason for migration for Chinese and Thai migrants. The appeal of business is smallest for Chinese, but second biggest for Thai people. No Thai people came to Chiang Mai for political reason. But politics is the second biggest reason of immigration for Chinese. This result proves the research of Jean Louis Rallu (2002). He confirms that the main migration pressure of China was caused by high growth rate of working age population, unemployment and floating population.<sup>1</sup>

## 4.2 Analysis of Income

### 4.2.1 T Test of Income

The analysis of income is also concerned about the difference between two ethnic groups. Early Chinese migrants engage in business in Thailand. Many of them manage big companies or workshops. Whether they earn more money than native Thai people? The following t test statistics will answer this question.

Table 4.2: T-test of Income between Thai and Chinese Households

Group Statistics					Independent Samples Test			
	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	Var.	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
Total income	Thai	5.4600	1.8555	0.3398	3.3579	<b>0.0684</b>	0.1380	0.8903
	Chinese	5.4200	2.2256	0.4106				
Income per capita	Thai	3.0300	1.8172	0.5997	0.7832	0.3772	-0.1121	0.9108
	Chinese	3.0600	1.9634	0.6416				

<sup>1</sup> International migration in South-East Asia: the role of China, Jean Louis Rallu, 2002.



The above empirical result leads us to reject the first part of hypothesis 2, which states that “Even though they were not born here, the income of Chinese in Chiang Mai will be of significantly higher level compared with native Thai people.” We can see from the table 4.2 that the significance (2-tailed) of total income per month and income per capita of households are all much bigger than 0.1, so the difference in income between two ethnic groups is not significant. The mean of the level of total income is about 5, which means the total income of every sample household in Chiang Mai is between 15,000 to 25,000 Baht. And the mean of per capita income of every household is from 7,500 to 10,000 Baht.

#### 4.2.2 Inequality – Gini Coefficient, Lorenz Curve and Theil Index of Income per capita

Turning to the analysis of the inequality of sample, income per capita is the object of research. The Lorenz curves are like following.

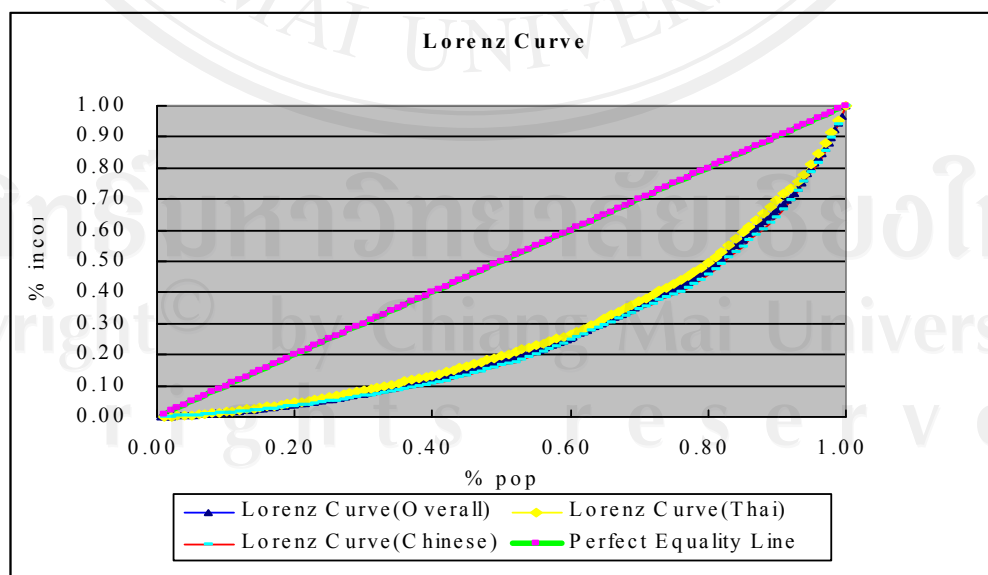


Figure 4.3: Comparative Lorenz Curve of the Percentual Income per capita

We can see that there's little difference between the Thai and Chinese curves. The curves in both groups are almost the same at the origin. This indicates the relative income distributions in both groups are similar. At the higher classes, however, the Lorenz curve of Thai group is steeper than the Chinese group. In other words, the distance between perfectly equal line and Chinese Lorenz curve is greater than the distance between perfectly equal line and Thai Lorenz curve. Thus certain favored households are helped more by relief efforts in Chinese group.

From the result of t test of income per capita in table 4.2, we note that the income variances between two ethnic groups for income per capita are not significantly different. Thus the difference in inequality of income per capita between Thai and Chinese groups is not significant. But when we mention the variance in total income, the result shows that the variance of household income is significantly greater for Chinese households than for Thai households. This suggests that the total household income is less equal among the Chinese households than in Thai households.

Other evidences show that the inequality of income per capita in Chinese group is bigger than in Thai group. This is confirmed by the calculation of Gini coefficients, which show the Chinese migrants have higher inequality in income. The Gini coefficient of Thai group is 0.45 and Gini coefficient of Chinese group is 0.49.

The Theil index of joint-sample is 0.38, and the Theil index of Thai and Chinese groups are 0.34 and 0.42 respectively. The Theil index of Chinese group is

higher than the Thai group thus illustrating that the effort of inequality in Chinese group is bigger than in Thai group.

The summarized table of Gini coefficient and Theil index for joint-sample, Thai and Chinese households is like following.

Table 4.3: Comparative Gini Coefficient and Theil Index

Method	Joint-sample	Thai group	Chinese group
Gini coefficient	0.47	0.45	0.49
Theil index	0.38	0.34	0.42

Thus we have to reject the first part of hypothesis number 3, which states that “The inequality of Chinese in Chiang Mai will be significantly lower than that of Thai residents.” Both the Gini coefficient and Theil index of Chinese group are higher than Thai group. So the inequality of Chinese is higher than Thai residents.

#### 4.3 Analysis of Capabilities

The research items and questionnaire of capabilities follow the Nussbaum’s research (2000), which discussed account of what capabilities are essential for human wellbeing. Nine capabilities items are chosen in this research. In order to research the difference in capabilities between Thai and Chinese group, the definition of each variable and the results of t test statistics are shown in table 4.8.I.

Most score of capability items are same in Thai and Chinese groups except the bodily health, senses imagination and thought, practical reason, play and the control over one's environment. In the different items, the mean of Thai group is

higher in bodily health, practical reason and play; while Chinese group is greater in senses imagination and thought and control over one's environment.

The value of every capability score is calculated by the average of related indicators which is got from the questions in the survey. So the difference in capability scores occurs mainly because of the difference in the related indicators. Thus, the t test is processed on the related indicators (the value of them are from 1 to 7) to analyze the reasons of significantly different capability scores between the two ethnic groups which are shown in table 4.8.I. The reasons are: 1. For Thai migrants, a. They have lower health limitation in family compared to most people of their age ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 6.62$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 6.32$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0653$ ). b. The idea of a good life is more based on their own judgment ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.79$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.38$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0448$ ). c. Compared with Chinese people in Chiang Mai, Thai migrants could find more joy in their recreational activities ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 6.08$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.44$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0007$ ).

2. For Chinese residents: a. They use more imagination and reasoning in day to day life ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.62$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.56$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0000$ ), work and associational life ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.57$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.61$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0000$ ). b. They use more skills and talents at work ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.48$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.79$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0900$ ). c. At work, they felt they are playing a useful part in things ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.08$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.77$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0006$ ).

The capability will be shown as a factor of income or happiness in Chapter 5. Every indicator will be test and explained as an independent variable in the regression equation.

#### 4.4 Analysis of Social Capital

The analysis of social capital focuses on the difference between two ethnic groups and the impact on other variables (in Chapter 5). The variables are separated into the horizontal indicators (bonding capital) and the vertical indicators (bridging capital). The specific indicators and t test statistics are shown in table 4.8.II.

The difference in bonding capital and social capital per capita between Chinese and Thai is not significant. But bridging capital and average overall social capital of Chinese in Chiang Mai is significantly higher. Thus we fail to reject the third part of hypothesis number 3, which states that “The solidarity (social capital) is greater among Chinese.”

After analyzing the related indicators (the value of them are from 1 to 7) of significantly different scores, we note that Chinese group has higher bridging capital because 1. They value and have better relationship with government ( $Mean_{Thai} = 4.53$ ,  $Mean_{Chinese} = 5.15$ , sig. = 0.0074); 2. The frequency of correlation with other ethnic people in Chiang Mai is higher in Chinese group ( $Mean_{Thai} = 4.40$ ,  $Mean_{Chinese} = 5.09$ , sig. = 0.0042); 3. The participation in the formal associational life is greater in Chinese group ( $Mean_{Thai} = 4.40$ ,  $Mean_{Chinese} = 5.34$ , sig. = 0.0002); 4. Chinese migrants don't think they are more active and participate in more associational life in

their hometown than in Chiang Mai ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.02$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.47$ , sig. = 0.0485); 5. Chinese migrants have more colleagues who are not ethnicity ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.40$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.61$ , sig. = 0.0000); 6. Chinese people have greater professional ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.62$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.08$ , sig. = 0.0347) and social/associational ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.35$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.19$ , sig. = 0.0001) relationship with other Chinese of a much higher social status than in their hometown.

The higher bridging capital results to the higher overall social capital in Chinese households. The social capital per capita is not significantly different between Thai and Chinese households. Because other variables, such as happiness and capabilities, make the household as the unit of measure, the concept of social capital per household (total social capital) is more meaningful for this research.

However, there's a phenomenon that the mean of the number of participated organizations in Thai group is more than twice in Chinese group. Thai migrants are more active in participating in night school, church or activities in community in Chiang Mai. The number of participated organizations is not involved in the scale of social capital because the measure of them. But it reflects the social capital from another aspect.

#### **4.5 Analysis of Wealth**

Wealth is composed by assets, benefits and savings. It reflects the long-term belongings of households. As the supplementary information of income of households per month, the amount of assets and benefits are get by the survey. In this

research, saving is the object. The researcher tried to find out the saving purpose and the difference in saving at equal level of income between the two ethnic groups. The following t test is the analysis of wealth items.

Table 4.4: T-test of Wealth between Thai and Chinese Households in Chiang Mai

Group Statistics				Independent Samples Test			
				Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means	
Variable name	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
<b>1. Benefits:</b>							
benefits(B)	Thai	11892.0000	77753.0910	7.8465	0.0056	1.4179	0.1578
	Chinese	841.8200	5310.1445				
<b>2. Assets:</b>							
other cash income(B)	Thai	21000.0000	91177.4549	7.1531	0.0081	-1.2841	0.2006
	Chinese	77309.5600	428919.3078				
<b>3. Savings:</b>							
have savings or not	Thai	0.4800	0.5021	54.8136	0.0000	-4.9749	<b>0.0000</b>
	Chinese	0.8000	0.4020				
amount of savings(B)	Thai	2368861.7021	14557372.1308	5.9684	0.0160	1.2858	0.2009
	Chinese	277700.0000	712619.9371				
saving purpose	Thai	1.1702	1.0069	0.6386	0.4257	-0.6281	0.5311
	Chinese	1.2875	1.0212				

The above results shows that Chinese migrants in Chiang Mai own more (not significant) other cash income from property (such as house and land), selling of valuables (such as jewel and car) or other sources. However, Chinese households get

much less (not significant) benefits in Chiang Mai.

For savings, Chinese people have significantly higher occurrence of saving money. They prefer to leave this money to their children, while Thai people prefer to use it in business.

In order to research the difference in savings at equal level of income, the level of income is divided into 12 groups: less than 5,000 Baht, 5,000-7,500 Baht, 7,500-10,000 Baht, 10,000-15,000 Baht, 15,000-25,000 Baht, 25,000-50,000 Baht, 50,000-75,000 Baht, 75,000-100,000 Baht, 100,000-150,000 Baht, 150,000-200,000 Baht, 200,000-250,000 Baht and more than 250,000 Baht. The two ethnic groups are separated by the level of income respectively and the following table shows the significant results.

Table 4.5: T-test of Savings between Thai and Chinese Households in Chiang Mai

Group Statistics						Independent Samples Test			
Income category by ethnic group	N	savings (B)	Annual income ('000 B)	Savings rate	Std. Deviation	F	Sig	t	Sig
Thai 25-50 thousand	10	41350.0	450.00	.09	29465.66	9.008	0.006	-2.019	<b>0.060</b>
Chinese 25-50 thousand	16	126187.5	450.00	.28	163921.21				

Thus Chinese in Chiang Mai have significant more savings than Thai people only when the level of income per month is between 25,000 and 50,000 Baht. This result leads us to reject the hypothesis number 5, which states that “At the equal



level of income, Chinese in Chiang Mai will have more savings than Thai people.”

The mean of annual income is 450,000 Baht ( $= (25,000+50,000)/2*12$ ) when the level of income per month is between 25,000 and 50,000 Baht. Then the savings rate can be calculated. The Chinese households in Chiang Mai save 28% of income per year, while Thai people save 9% of their income.

#### **4.6 Analysis of Life Satisfaction and Happiness**

Life satisfaction and happiness cannot be measured by physical indicators as weight or blood pressure. In this research, the survey questions are set in the form of scale choice to measure the subjective life satisfaction and happiness. There are no significant differences in happiness and satisfaction between Thai and Chinese migrants in Chiang Mai. The evidence is get from t test which is shown in table 4.8.III.

We can reject the first part of hypothesis 6, which states that “The life satisfaction of Chinese in Chiang Mai will be lower compared the Thai people.” In fact, Chinese households have a little higher (not significant) satisfaction of life in Chiang Mai than Thai households. That is because they have higher satisfaction of work and living conditions in Chiang Mai.

Even though the difference of average happiness is not significant, the average happiness of others, soul and heart are significantly different. From the t test of related scores (the value of them are from 1 to 7) of every significant result, the reason is derived: For Thai households, 1. They have significantly higher happiness

of others, because a. Thai residents prefer to share with other people ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.60$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.19$ , sig. = 0.0509); b. They feel less disgust for others ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.98$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.57$ , sig. = 0.0408); c. They don't think what other people think bothers themselves ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.32$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 4.93$ , sig. = 0.0653). 2. Thai households have higher happiness of soul, because they feel greater peace in their soul ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 5.74$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 5.43$ , sig. = 0.0591). For Chinese group, they have higher happiness of heart because a. Compared with Thai group, the time of angry is fewer for Chinese migrants ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 3.29$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 4.60$ , sig. = 0.0000); b. The feeling of guilt ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 4.32$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 4.94$ , sig. = 0.0052) and blame ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 3.12$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 4.86$ , sig. = 0.0000) is not stronger than Thai residents.

#### 4.7 T Test for Other Indicators

In order to investigate the other hypothesis testing, the following t test table is shown. The tested variables and their relationships are presented in the conceptual diagram (Figure 3.1).

Table 4.6: T-test of Other Indicators between Thai and Chinese Households

Group Statistics				Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
<b>1. Score of missing living within a completely Chinese society:</b>							
Average missing living with ethnicity score	Thai	5.0314	0.8037	3.2354	0.0736	-2.4456	<b>0.0154</b>
	Chinese	5.3329	0.9345				
<b>2. Demand of life overseas:</b>							

Table 4.6. (Continued)

Group Statistics				Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
perceived income(B)	Thai	261100	1400251	5.1019	0.0250	1.0909	0.2767
	Chinese	107100	179726				
<b>3. Sufficiency:</b>							
heard about SEP	Thai	0.9800	0.1407	1001.4242	0.0000	8.2785	<b>0.0000</b>
	Chinese	0.5500	0.5000				
Average of overall sufficiency	Thai	5.4067	0.6012	6.5936	0.0110	1.2161	0.2254
	Chinese	5.2822	0.8281				
level of understanding of SEP	Thai	5.1020	1.3508	4.7569	0.0307	0.4876	0.6265
	Chinese	5.0000	1.0184				
<b>4. Education:</b>							
Education of household head	Thai	3.2300	1.2622	14.7352	0.0002	2.9025	<b>0.0042</b>
	Chinese	2.6200	1.6804				
Highest education	Thai	4.0900	0.6977	0.0009	0.9761	1.5246	0.1290
	Chinese	3.9400	0.6937				
Average education	Thai	3.3400	1.0938	4.2887	0.0397	-0.1409	0.8881
	Chinese	3.3600	0.9048				
<b>5. Health:</b>							
Average of bodily health	Thai	6.6200	1.0326	10.7250	0.0012	1.8536	<b>0.0653</b>
	Chinese	6.3200	1.2462				
<b>6. Pressure resistance:</b>							
pressure resistance	Thai	5.6000	1.4355	0.0826	0.7741	1.3865	0.1672
	Chinese	5.3200	1.4205				
<b>7. Political power:</b>							
political power	Thai	5.8400	1.7565	1.4875	0.2240	0.7755	0.4390
	Chinese	5.6400	1.8884				
<b>8. Contact with hometown:</b>							
visit home	Thai	5.7400	1.8943	0.6455	0.4227	4.1550	<b>0.0000</b>
	Chinese	4.6000	1.9848				
<b>9. Security:</b>							
safety(day)	Thai	6.3000	1.0684	1.0206	0.3136	0.8534	0.3945
	Chinese	6.1600	1.2449				

Table 4.6. (Continued)

Group Statistics				Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
safety(night)	Thai	5.5900	1.5380	0.2590	0.6114	-0.2657	0.7908
	Chinese	5.6500	1.6537				
<b>10. Leisure:</b>							
Average of play	Thai	5.8150	1.0557	8.4798	0.0040	4.2002	<b>0.0000</b>
	Chinese	5.0650	1.4401				
satisfaction of leisure life	Thai	3.8700	0.9063	0.0551	0.8147	-0.8566	0.3927
	Chinese	3.9800	0.9099				

The average missing living with ethnicity score is defined as the average of frequency of visiting home, correlation with ethnicity in hometown and Chiang Mai, and the associational life with ethnicity. It is one of the capability scores and significantly different between Thai and Chinese groups. From the analysis of related indicators, Chinese migrants have stronger demand to live with their ethnicity. They have significantly higher frequency of correlation with other people of their ethnicity in Chiang Mai.

The demand of life overseas is measured by perceived income in this study.

The significance of this variable is not less than 0.1. So there is no significant difference in demand of life overseas between the two researched ethnic groups.

Obviously, Thai people significantly heard more about the King Bhumibol's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). But the average sufficiency score of Chinese group is not significantly lower than Thai group. This means that the Chinese who heard about the King's Philosophy understand the general same level

of the Philosophy compared with Thai people.

Considering the sufficiency score, there is no significant difference between Thai and Chinese households. But in the three components of the sufficiency economy philosophy – moderation, reasonableness, and requirement for a self-immunity system – and the two underlying conditions – knowledge and morality (i.e. honesty and integrity), Thai people are more reasonable and consider more about the consequence of their action. At the same time, they are more generous and would like to seek value knowledge in life. On the other hand, Chinese migrants significantly have stronger ability to cope with shocks from internal changes. There is no significant difference in moderation, self-immunity and morality between Thai and Chinese households in Chiang Mai.

Thus we must reject the third part of hypothesis 6 – “They (Chinese in Chiang Mai) miss living within a completely Chinese society and have higher demand of life overseas, and they don’t know about the King’s Philosophy which would make them feel better.” The missing living with ethnicity is higher in Chinese group, and they really know less about King’s Philosophy. But the demand of life overseas in Chinese group measured by this research is not higher than Thai group.

From t test of table 4.6, we can also reject hypothesis number 8, which states that “Chinese people in Chiang Mai achieve higher level of education, health and pressure resistance, but significantly lower political power, employment, opportunities and contact with hometown.” The education indication is tested by

three indicators: education of household head, highest education and average education. In these three indicators, only education of household head is significantly different in two ethnic groups. And it is lower in Chinese group. Besides this, Chinese people in Chiang Mai achieve significantly lower health and contact with hometown score. Pressure resistance and political power score are not significantly different between two ethnic groups.

From the t test of related indicators, the reason of lower education of household head for Chinese households is that Chinese household heads have lower level of primary education ( $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 0.19$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 0.08$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0229$ ), which is from 0 to 1.

The levels of education in this research are divided into three stages: 1. low stage – illiterate and literate but without formal schooling; 2. middle stage: primary and secondary level; 3. high stage: university and professional degree. From the t test of stages in every indicator, we can get the results: Chinese household heads significantly have higher educational level in low stage, but lower in middle stage, and the difference of high stage is not significant. Then Thai household heads have higher education in Chiang Mai than Chinese household heads.

It's reasonable that there is no data in low stage when considering the highest and average education. Nowadays, most people have opportunities and conditions to receive elementary even higher education, so the highest and average education of households is in middle or high stage of education. Besides this, there is no

significant difference in highest and average education in most of educational stages between the two ethnic groups (except secondary education of highest education in households:  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Thai}} = 0.17$ ,  $\text{Mean}_{\text{Chinese}} = 0.27$ ,  $\text{sig.} = 0.0887$ ).

From the analysis of t test, we can tell that the employment and opportunity are significantly lower in Chinese group.

Table 4.7: T-test of Employment and Opportunity between Thai and Chinese Households

One-Sample Statistics			One-Sample Test		
Variable name	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Employment(Thai)	0.1600	0.3675	5.3318	<b>0.0000</b>	0.1250
Employment(Chinese)	0.1250	0.3315			
Opportunity (Thai)	0.4300	0.4963	9.0156	<b>0.0000</b>	0.2900
Opportunity (Chinese)	0.2900	0.4549			

The first part of hypothesis number 9 is narrated as “Chinese in Chiang Mai will express more need to improve their basic life level such as security, political empowerment, health, income, leisure and the contact with hometown compared with native Thais.” From table 4.2 and table 4.6, we know that Chinese group has lower health, average of play score and contact with hometown score. But there are no significant differences in security, political empowerment, income and satisfaction of leisure between the two ethnic groups. Thus Chinese in Chiang Mai have more need to improve their health, leisure and the connection with hometown. We can reject the first part of hypothesis 9.

#### 4.8 Summary of the Results Presented in this Chapter

The results of our hypothesis testing have confirmed that there's no significant difference in income, average capabilities score and social capital per capita between Thai and Chinese households in Chiang Mai. But some variables which are used to measure the main domains are significantly different. For example, the bodily health which is one of the capabilities indicators is significantly higher in Thai households compared with Chinese households.

The life satisfaction and happiness are also not significantly different between Thai and Chinese households in Chiang Mai. The same result occurs when comes to pressure resistance capability, political power, wealth, sufficiency and the need of improving security.

Inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient and Theil index) is higher in Chinese households. And the bridging capital and missing living with ethnicity score in Chinese households are significantly higher than in Thai households.

The basic information is researched in this chapter too. Most Thai and Chinese people living in Chiang Mai for occupation in 1990 and 2008, respectively.

Thai households achieve higher education of household head than Chinese households. But the highest education and average education are at the same level in Thai and Chinese households. Thai households also have significantly higher employment, opportunities, leisure and the contact with hometown compared with Chinese households.



Table 4.8: T-test of Tested Variables

Group Statistics					Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Involved Questions	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
<b>I. T-test of Capabilities between Thai and Chinese Households in Chiang Mai</b>								
Average of play	Travel for pleasure + Enjoy recreational activities	Thai Chinese	5.8150 5.0650	1.0557 1.4401	8.4798	0.0040	4.2002	<b>0.0000</b>
Average of control over one's environment	Importance at work + Relate to colleagues + Treated with respect at work	Thai Chinese	5.4367 5.7067	0.9706 1.0153	1.2555	0.2639	-1.9222	<b>0.0560</b>
Average of senses imagination and thought	Usage of imagination in life and work + Freedom of political views and religion + Enjoy life + Skills at work	Thai Chinese	5.4333 5.6650	0.8199 0.9382	4.5715	0.0337	-1.8593	<b>0.0645</b>
Average of bodily health	Level of health limitation of family	Thai Chinese	6.6200 6.3200	1.0326 1.2462	10.7250	0.0012	1.8536	<b>0.0653</b>
Average of practical reason	Pressure resistance + Life judgment/plan/evaluation	Thai Chinese	5.5725 5.3300	0.9390 0.9313	0.0579	0.8102	1.8337	<b>0.0682</b>
Average of emotions	Friendship at/outside work + Love in family + Feeling of gratitude/anger + Life pressure	Thai Chinese	5.6757 5.4786	0.7739 0.9084	4.4016	0.0372	1.6519	0.1001
Average of other species	Value the world of nature	Thai Chinese	5.8600 6.1000	1.3485 1.0396	7.0986	0.0084	-1.4095	0.1603

Table 4.8. (Continued)

Group Statistics					Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Involved Questions	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
Average overall capability score	The average of all scores of capabilities	Thai Chinese	5.8890 5.7900	0.5458 0.6971	7.8205	0.0057	1.1178	0.2650
Average of bodily integrity	Freedom of move from place to place + Security	Thai Chinese	5.6400 5.4967	0.8860 1.0525	2.3486	0.1270	1.0419	0.2987
Average of affiliation	Importance in family + Respect people + Discrimination	Thai Chinese	6.0367 6.0733	0.9319 0.9693	0.1111	0.7393	-0.2727	0.7854
<b>II. T-test of Social Capital between Thai and Chinese Households</b>								
Average bridging capital	Correlation with government, people and ethnicity in Chiang Mai + Trust colleagues + Participation in formal associational life + Compatible with colleagues + Activity + Colleagues are ethnicity + Relationship with higher social status	Thai Chinese	4.7027 5.2355	0.7039 0.8752	5.8278	0.0167	-4.7430	<b>0.0000</b>
Average overall social capital	Average overall scores of social capital per household	Thai Chinese	4.9424 5.2767	0.6338 0.7779	4.3187	0.0390	-3.3314	<b>0.0010</b>
no. of organizations	Number of organizations that the households participate	Thai Chinese	0.5000 0.2400	1.0000 0.6980	9.2108	0.0027	2.1320	<b>0.0344</b>

Table 4.8. (Continued)

Group Statistics					Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Involved Questions	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
Average bonding capital	Visit home + Correlation with ethnicity in hometown + Trust families and friends + Participation in informal associational life and decision making + Compatible with families and friends + Sense of responsibility in associational life + Association are ethnicity	Thai	5.2060	0.7003	0.0382	0.8453	-1.1166	0.2655
		Chinese	5.3220	0.7673				
		Thai	1.4184	0.6372	10.4913	0.0014	-0.5203	0.6034
		Chinese	1.4887	1.1909				
<b>III. T-test of Life Satisfaction and Happiness between Thai and Chinese Households in Chiang Mai</b>								
<b>1. Life Satisfaction:</b>								
Average satisfaction	Family life + Economic conditions + Interpersonal relations + Living conditions + Working conditions + Community environment + Children's education + Leisure life	Thai	4.3492	0.5724	6.8633	0.0095	-0.0081	0.1599
		Chinese	4.4733	0.6684				
<b>2. Happiness:</b>								
Average happiness of heart	The life is bright + Never angry + Feel self-disgust or gratitude + No	Thai	4.6657	0.6871	3.2227	0.0741	-3.6549	<b>0.0003</b>
		Chinese	5.0643	0.8468				

Table 4.8. (Continued)

Group Statistics					Independent Samples Test			
Variable name	Involved Questions	Ethnic group	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	Sig.
	shame, guilt or blame							
Average happiness of others	Feeling of others' activities + Make other people happy + Share with others + Harmony with others + Disgust for others + Others' think may bother me	Thai Chinese	5.3950 5.1500	0.8242 0.6957	2.8350	0.0938	2.2715	<b>0.0242</b>
Average happiness of soul	Peace in soul + Accept others have different beliefs	Thai Chinese	5.7800 5.5300	0.8857 0.9919	1.9824	0.1607	1.8800	<b>0.0616</b>
Average happiness of mind	Others' think is more important than my freedom or joy + Easily calm down + Challenge mind + Peace in mind	Thai Chinese	4.9925 5.1625	0.7542 0.8879	2.1659	0.1427	-1.4593	0.1461
Average volunteering	Devote to civic, charitable, or non-profit activities	Thai Chinese	5.1800 5.3800	1.5267 1.2775	0.5381	0.4641	-1.0047	0.3163
Average happiness of body	Laugh even in difficulty	Thai Chinese	4.9400 5.1400	1.7397 1.5043	1.4846	0.2245	-0.8696	0.3856
Average overall happiness	Average overall scores of happiness	Thai Chinese	5.1589 5.2378	0.6620 0.6661	0.0343	0.8532	-0.8406	0.4016