ETHNIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE SECOND-GENERATION CHINESE IN THAILAND

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the ethnic identification of the second-generation Chinese in Thailand. One hundred and seventy-six second-generation Chinese adolescents aged 13 to 18 were divided into (1) those who used Chinese family names and those who used Thai family names and (2) those who attended Chinese and those who did not attend Chinese schools. All subjects were administered the following scales: the Behavioral Differential Scale, Assimilation-Orientation Inventory, the California Fascism Scale (F-Scale), the Conformity Scale (C-Scale) and the Gough-Sanford Rigidity Scale (R-Scale).

The hypotheses were put forth:

- [1] Second-generation Chinese who used Chinese family names will have a higher degree of identification with Chinese than the second-generation Chinese who used Thai family names.
- [2] Second-generation Chinese who attended Chinese schools will have a higher degree of identification with the Chinese than those subjects who did not attend Chinese schools.
- [3] The scores in the R-Scale, F-Scale, and C-Scale will be highest in the high Chinese groups, lower in the medium Chinese group and lowest in the low Chinese group.

Analysis of the results indicates support for the first two hypotheses but not for the third one.

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