

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

In this Chapter the research provides the results of the data analysis the research has found from the questionnaires. A 399 people were selected for analyzing the data from real business people and other export-import places where there are relations both two countries in between Thailand and china. To answer whether the factor above has correlation on the growth of on the opportunities and challenges China Steel Industry or not, the researcher attempts to find out this answer by collected data from 399 respondents in difference places within Bangkok, pattya and Kunming The collected data was analyzed by using the (SPSS) version 16.0 to explore for descriptive analysis. The hypotheses were tested by using t-test and F-test (One-way ANOVA). It consists of mainly three data analyses – descriptive analysis, hypothesis testing and dependent variables, and testing correlation of variables. The result of the study was analyzed by using SPSS program and the information is as follow:

4.1 The Symbols used in presenting the result of data analysis

= (mean)

S.D. = (Standard Deviation)

N = number of group

T = statistics Used to determine the significance of the distribution t (t – distribution)

F = statistics Used to determine the significance of the distribution F (F –

distribution)

d.f. = (degree of freedom)

* = Statistical significance at the 0.05 level

4.2 Demographic data of respondents

The first part of questionnaire was set up in order to look demographic data concerning: age, Sex, occupation, monthly income and education. All information displayed in following in the form of frequency and percentage of the respondents. And, they were explained in form of descriptive describing the display tables below the table of data.

Table 4.1 Sex information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

	Sex	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	204	51.0
	Female	195	49.0
	Total	399	100.0

According to Table 4.2.1 was found that most of respondent were male with the number of 204 equal to 51.0 percent and 195 respondents were female equal to 49.0 percent. The both male and female sex was almost nearest to each other in percentages and Frequency of respondents.

Table 4.2 Age information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

	Age	Frequency	Percent
Valid	18-30 years old	228	57.0
	31-40 years old	171	43.0

Age		Frequency	Percent
Valid	18-30 years old	228	57.0
	31-40 years old	171	43.0
	Total	399	100.0

The table 4.2 illustrated that the respondents who answered the questionnaire age between 18-30 was the greatest respondents counting 57% and age between 30-40, 43.0% and there was the Age range of respondents from the age starting from 18-30 which is maximum of 228 respondents and 31-40 years old of respondents of 171Frequency and 43% in percentage.

Table 4.3 Education information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

Education		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Bachelor Degree	152	38.0
	Master Degree	223	56.0
	PHD	24	6.0
	Total	399	100.0

In the term of education of respondent, it was found that the majority of respondent is Master degree respondents with number of 223people equal to 56.0 percent. Followed with level of Bachelor degree with number of 152 people equal to 38.0 percent and remaining are PHD 24 people equal to 6.0 percent,

Table 4.4 Position information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

Position		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Owner	24	6.0
	Manager	56	14.0
	Officer	84	21.0
	Employer	235	59.0
	Total	399	100.0

In the term of Position, It was found that the majority group of respondent is employee with number of 235 people equal to 59.0 percent. Followed by the group of officer with the number of 84 people equal to 21.0 percent, then the group of Manager with the number of 56 people equal to 14.0 percent and The remaining is Owner 24 people equal to 6.0 percent.

Table 4.5 Experience information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

Experience		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Below one year	167	42.0
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	30.0
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	8.0
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	6.0
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	14.0
	Total	399	100.0

The table 4.5 illustrated that the respondents who answered the questionnaire were people have different income in a month. A rural people do not have monthly salary however the researcher right to figure out them. They are displayed thus, 61%

was respondents who do not know their monthly income and even cannot estimate how much they earn in a month. 19.5% was respondents who earn 6000-8000 taka per month, followed by 15% was respondents who earn 3000-5000 taka per month and 4.5% was respondents who earn more than 9000 taka in a month.

Table 4.6 Income information of respondent in Frequency and Percentage

Income			Frequency	Percent
Valid	Below 10,000 Baht		32	8.0
	11,000-15,000 Baht		151	38.0
	16,000-20,000 Baht		80	20.0
	21,000-25,000 Baht		48	12.0
	26,000-30,000 Baht		32	8.0
	Over 30,000 Baht		56	14.0
	Total		399	100.0

In the term of income of respondents, it was found that the most of respondent had the income range between 11,000-15,000 Baht per month with the number of 151 people equal to 38.0 percent. The second group is people who get income over 16,000-20,000 Baht with number of 80 equal to 20.0 percent and the third group is people who get income between over 30,000 Baht with number of 56 people equal to 14.0 percent. Remaining is people who get income 21,000-25,000 Baht 48 people equal to 12.0 percent and people who get income between 26,000-30,000 and the

below 10,000 with number of 32 people equal to 8.0 percent.

4.3 Data Analysis

Part I- Agreement and disagreement from respondent on the environment factors affecting on the growth of China Steel Industry (opportunities and challenges), namely political stability, Political Stability, Market Economic, Economic Growth, Growth of Infrastructures, Language, Commodities. Procedures and Researcher has used SPSS program to find average of mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (S.D).

Table 4.7 present average of mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (S.D) to review the level of agree and disagree on factor have correlation on the growth of China Steel Industry

Table 4.7 The Factors affect to China Steel Industry				
Political Stability	N		S.D	Result
Good Relations	399	3.41	1.23	Neutral
Democratic	399	3.35	1.13	Neutral
Respect of human rights	399	3.04	1.55	Neutral
Active in regional and international commitments	399	3.88	1.12	Agree

Table 4.7 illustrated that the respondents for China Steel Industry and the finding showed that the overall of respondents with China Steel Industry and procedures on its success showing Active in regional and international commitments ($\bar{X} = 3.88$). Good Relation ($\bar{X} = 3.41$), both Democratic ($\bar{X} = 3.35$) and Respect of human rights ($\bar{X} = 3.04$).

Table 4.8 the Factors affect to China Steel Industry

)Growth of Infrastructures	N		S.D	Result
More facilities provided for the transportation system	399	3.79	1.05293	Agree
Growth of telecommunication is rapid	399	4.04	.99038	Agree
Sufficient electricity supplies	399	3.76	1.15140	Agree
Sufficient water supplies	399	4.11	1.14068	Agree

In Table 4.8 displaying the mean, standard deviation and level of agreement of direct correlation the growth of China Steel Industry It was found that the most respondent support agreement at medium level, Sufficient water supplies is strongest agreement from respondent ($\bar{X} = 4.11$), Growth of telecommunication is rapid ($\bar{X} = 4.04$), More facilities provided for the transportation system ($\bar{X} = 3.79$) and Sufficient electricity supplies ($\bar{X} = 3.76$)

Table 4.9 the Factors affect to China Steel Industry

Languages	N		S.D	Result
English	399	4.50	.72892	Strong Agree
Thai	399	3.75	1.19628	Agree
Chinese	399	3.44	1.22889	Neutral

In Table 4.9 displaying the mean, standard deviation and level of agreement of direct correlation the growth of China Steel Industry and It was found that the most respondent support agreement at medium level, English is strongest agreement from

respondent ($\bar{X} = 4.50$), Thai ($\bar{X} = 3.75$), Bengali ($\bar{X} = 3.44$).

Table 4.13 the Factors affect to export-import Trade between Thai-kunming

Import/Export Procedures	N		S.D	Result
Declaration documents is electronic (Electronic Documentation)	399	4.29	.69794	Agree
Duty on products originating from both countries	399	3.01	1.06430	Neutral
Certificate of Origin of Products	399	3.61	1.04912	Agree
Export-Import License verified at both ports	399	3.57	.94198	Agree
Other relevant documents such as catalogue, product ingredients, etc.	399	3.46	1.28551	Neutral

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e 4.3.7 displaying the mean, standard deviation and level of agreement of direct correlation the growth of Thai-kunming Export-import trade between two places. It was found that the most respondent support agreement at medium level, Declaration documents is electronic (Electronic Documentation) is strongest agreement from respondent ($\bar{X} = 4.29$), Certificate of Origin of Products ($\bar{X} = 3.61$), Export-Import License verified at both ports ($\bar{X} = 3.57$), other relevant documents such as catalogue, product ingredients, etc.

($\bar{X} = 3.46$) and Duty on products originating from both countries ($\bar{X} = 3.01$).

Table 4.10 the Factors affect to China Steel Industry between Thai-kunming

Market Economy	N		S.D	Result
Promotion private industries	399	4.02	.51015	Agree
Formation of Industry at own will	399	3.34	1.08043	Neutral
Economic Growth	N		S.D	Result
Growth of Optimum	399	4.13	.93557	Agree
Both dependent on growth of Agriculture	399	3.95	1.09109	Agree
High Competition on tourist sectors	399	3.50	.88993	Agree

In Table 4.10 displaying the mean, standard deviation and level of agreement of direct correlation the growth of Thai-kunming China Steel Industry between two countries and It was found that the most respondent support agreement at medium level, Growth of Optimum is strongest agreement from respondent ($\bar{X} = 4.13$), both dependent on growth of Agriculture ($\bar{X} = 3.95$), High Competition on tourist sectors ($\bar{X} = 3.50$).

Table 4.11 the Factors affect to export-import Trade between Thai-kunming.

In Table 4.11 displaying the mean, standard deviation and level of agreement of direct correlation the growth of Thai-kunming Export-import trade between two place and It was found that the most respondent support agreement at medium level, Promotion private industries is strongest agreement from respondent ($\bar{X} = 4.02$), Low cost of labor in both countries ($\bar{X} = 4.63$), Formation of Industry at own will ($\bar{X} = 3.34$), There is low competitions in both markets (Thai-kun) ($\bar{X} = 3.17$).

There is low competitions in Both markets (Thai-kunming)	399	3.17	.75000	Neutral
Low cost of labor in both countries (kunming-TH)	399	3.63	1.31812	Agree

Part II- In this Part, the researcher is going to test hypothesis on (opportunities and challenges)between China Steel Industry will be presented here. Researcher apply T-test and One-way ANOVA analysis method as a tool to compare the difference view of respondents between their sex, age, education, Experience and income to external environment factor, service mix and customer behavior.

H1 people of different sexes have different attitudes Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

Table 4.14 Hypothesis testing of sex and (opportunities and challenges).between Chinese iron and steel industry

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig
Political stability	Male	204	12.9020	3.54704	-4.558	.015
	Female	195	14.4898	3.41413		
Market economic	Male	204	15.2549	1.87115	10.640	.000
	Female	195	13.0204	2.31375		
Economic Growth	Male	204	11.6863	1.70181	1.281	.649
	Female	195	11.4694	1.68373		

Growth of Infrastructures	Male	204	14.4118	3.03787	-9.866	.008
	Female	195	17.0408	2.20916		
Language	Male	204	10.8627	2.62628	-6.772	.641
	Female	195	12.5510	2.34520		
Commodities	Male	204	10.8627	2.62628	-3.096	.000
	Female	195	12.5510	2.34520		
Procedures	Male	204	21.9020	3.28156	2.185	.000
	Female	195	22.8571	2.86446		

The table 4.14 illustrated that respondents with different gender group of respondents have different degree China Steel Industry . The hypothesis finding showed that all China Steel Industry (opportunities and challenges); such as economic Market Economic .000commodities .000 and Procedures .000 had because the significant values were lower than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different gender group had different degree on China Steel Industry

H2 people of different ages have different attitudes, Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

	Age	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig
Political Stability	18-30 years old	228	14.3860	2.43871	21.844	.000
	31-40 years old	171	12.7442	4.50130		
	Total	399	13.6800	3.56783		
Market Economic	18-30 years old	228	13.8596	2.31782	8.630	.003
	31-40 years old	171	14.5581	2.40178		
	Total	399	14.1600	2.37666		
Economic Growth	18-30 years old	228	11.0526	1.51842	58.811	.000
	31-40 years old	171	12.2791	1.66597		
	Total	399	11.5800	1.69434		

Growth of Infrastructures	18-30 years old	228	15.4211	1.79031	4.726	.030
	31-40 years old	171	16.0698	4.00815		
	Total	399	15.7000	2.96851		
Language	18-30 years old	228	11.9649	2.57377	5.869	.016
	31-40 years old	171	11.3256	2.66422		
	Total	399	11.6900	2.62891		
Commodities	18-30 years old	228	22.7895	2.98446	9.813	.002
	31-40 years old	171	21.8140	3.21004		
	Total	399	22.3700	3.11727		
Procedures	18-30 years old	228	18.3158	1.84088	13.378	.000
	31-40 years old	171	17.4419	2.92040		
	Total	399		2.40225		

Table 4.15 Hypothesis testing of Age and China Steel Industry

The table 4.15 illustrated those respondents with different genders of respondents. The hypothesis finding showed that all China Steel factors; such as Political Stability 0.000, Economic Growth 0.000, Procedures 0.000, Commodities .002 and Market Economic .003 had because the significant value were lower than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different gender group had different degree on China Steel Industry . However, the hypothesis testing for other China Steel Industry trade such as Language .016 and growth of infrastructure .030 showed that they had no significant because their significant value were higher than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different age group had no different on degree of China Steel Industry .

H3 different education people have different attitudes Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

Table 4.16 Hypothesis testing of Education and (opportunities and challenges)between China Steel Industry

	N	Mean	Std.	F	Sig
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	Education					
Political Stability	Bachelor Degree	152	12.6842	2.82003	95.974	.000
	Master Degree	223	15.0714	3.15721		
	PHD	24	7.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	13.6800	3.56783		
Market Economic	Bachelor Degree	152	14.3158	1.56290	2.606	.075
	Master Degree	223	13.9643	2.88472		
	PHD	24	15.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	14.1600	2.37666		
Economic Growth	Bachelor Degree	152	11.4737	1.50473	13.846	.000
	Master Degree	223	11.8214	1.80788		
	PHD	24	10.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	11.5800	1.69434		
Growth of Infrastructures	Bachelor Degree	152	16.7895	2.51257	166.719	.000
	Master Degree	223	15.7857	2.07236		
	PHD	24	8.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	15.7000	2.96851		
Language	Bachelor Degree	152	11.8421	2.97028	14.262	.000
	Master Degree	223	11.8750	2.35855		
	PHD	24	9.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	11.6900	2.62891		
Commodities	Bachelor Degree	152	22.0526	2.79021	20.460	.000
	Master Degree	223	22.9464	3.23889		
	PHD	24	19.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	22.3700	3.11727		

Procedures	Bachelor Degree	152	17.6316	.81121	158.275	.000
	Master Degree	223	18.7857	2.30199		
	PHD	24	12.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	17.9400	2.40225		

The table 4.16 illustrated that respondents with different education group of respondents have different degree on China Steel Industry. The hypothesis finding showed that the Political Stability .000, Economic growth .000, Growth of Infrastructure .000, Language .000, Commodities .000 and Procedures .000 factors had because the significant value was lower than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different education group had different degree on China Steel Industry Analysis (opportunities and challenges)

However, the hypothesis testing for other on China Steel Industry such as Market Economic .075 showed that they had no significant because their significant values were higher than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different education group had no different degree on China Steel Industry Analysis (opportunities and challenges).

H4 different Position people have different attitudes Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

Table 4.17 Hypothesis testing of Position and (opportunities and challenges) between China Steel Industry

	Position	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig
Political Stability	Owner	24	7.0000	.00000	226.718	.000
	Manager	56	12.5714	2.99610		
	Officer	84	18.4762	1.26564		
	Employer	235	12.9153	2.29922		
	Total	399	13.6800	3.56783		

Market Economic	Owner	24	15.0000	.00000	41.925	.000
	Manager	56	16.7143	1.49805		
	Officer	84	14.4762	1.63159		
	Employer	235	13.3559	2.41106		
	Total	399	14.1600	2.37666		
Economic Growth	Owner	24	10.0000	.00000	54.328	.000
	Manager	56	13.5714	.49935		
	Officer	84	11.9048	2.03357		
	Employer	235	11.1525	1.39071		
	Total	399	11.5800	1.69434		
Growth of Infrastructures	Owner	24	8.0000	.00000	111.052	.000
	Manager	56	15.1429	2.49675		
	Officer	84	15.9524	2.53127		
	Employer	235	16.5254	2.09848		
	Total	399	15.7000	2.96851		
Language	Owner	24	9.0000	.00000	10.032	.000
	Manager	56	11.5714	2.99610		
	Officer	84	11.7143	1.67599		
	Employer	235	11.9831	2.79508		
	Total	399	11.6900	2.62891		
Commodities	Owner	24	19.0000	.00000	50.352	.000
	Manager	56	19.1429	.99870		
	Officer	84	23.0952	2.89419		
	Employer	235	23.2203	2.95825		
	Total	399	22.3700	3.11727		
Procedures	Owner	24	12.0000		123.768	.000
	Manager	56	19.8571	2.49675		
	Officer	84	18.7619	2.44269		
	Employer	235	17.7966	1.22081		
	Total	399	17.9400	2.40225		

The table 4.17 illustrated that respondents with different position group of respondents have different degree on China Steel Industry The hypothesis finding showed that the Political Stability .000,Market Economic .000, Economic growth .000,

Growth of Infrastructure .000, Language .000, Commodities .000 and Procedures .000 factors had because the significant value was lower than p-value 0.05.

Therefore, respondents with different education group had different degree on China Steel Industry Analysis (opportunities and challenges)

H5 has different experiences people have different attitudes Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

Table 4.18 Hypothesis testing of Experience and (opportunities and challenges) between China Steel Industry

	Experience	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig
Political Stability	Below one year	167	15.3333	1.76006	45.669	.000
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	11.5333	2.31522		
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	10.0000	.00000		
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	16.0000	.00000		
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	14.4286	6.49155		
	Total	399	13.6800	3.56783		
Market Economic	Below one year	167	13.2381	2.94305	42.796	.000
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	13.8667	1.02845		
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	18.0000	.00000		
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	15.0000	.00000		
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	15.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	14.1600	2.37666		
Economic Growth	Below one year	167	10.6667	1.06477	53.782	.000
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	11.6000	1.67232		
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	14.0000	.00000		
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	13.0000	.00000		
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	12.2857	1.99740		
	Total	399	12.2857	1.99740		

	Total	399	11.5800	1.69434		
Growth of Infrastructures	Below one year	167	15.2381	1.17478		
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	17.2667	2.63057		
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	13.0000	.00000	29.211	.000
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	18.0000	.00000		
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	14.2857	5.49285		
	Total	399	15.7000	2.96851		
	Language	Below one year	167	11.4048	2.15628	
1 yrs-2yrs		120	12.8667	3.06494		
3yrs-4 yrs		32	9.0000	.00000		
5 yrs-6yrs		24	15.0000	.00000	40.953	.000
7 yrs-8yrs		56	10.1429	.99870		
Total		399	11.6900	2.62891		
Commodities		Below one year	167	23.8333	3.08690	
	1 yrs-2yrs	120	22.6000	2.90580		
	3yrs-4 yrs	32	20.0000	.00000		
	5 yrs-6yrs	24	18.0000	.00000	42.036	.000
	7 yrs-8yrs	56	20.7143	1.49805		
	Total	399	22.3700	3.11727		
	Procedures	Below one year	167	18.0476	2.07584	
1 yrs-2yrs		120	18.0667	1.24167		
3yrs-4 yrs		32	22.0000	.00000		
5 yrs-6yrs		24	17.0000	.00000	64.035	.000
7 yrs-8yrs		56	15.4286	2.99610		
Total		399	17.9400	2.40225		

The table 4.18 illustrated that respondents with different Experience group of respondents have different degree on China Steel Industry Analysis (opportunities and challenges). The hypothesis finding showed that the Political Stability

0.000, Economic growth .000, Growth of Infrastructure .000, Language .000, Commodities .000 and Procedures .000 factors had because the significant value was lower than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different education group had different degree on China Steel Industry Analysis (opportunities and challenges)

H6 different income people have different attitudes Chinese iron and steel industry (opportunities and challenges).

Table 4.19 Hypothesis testing of different income between two place Thai-kunming

	income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig
Political Stability	Below 10,000 Baht	32	14.0000	.00000	169.154	.000
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	12.4737	2.74995		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	16.3000	1.74588		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	14.5000	1.51587		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	20.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	8.7143	1.49805		
	Total	399	13.6800	3.56783		
Market Economic	Below 10,000 Baht	32	17.0000	.00000	68.884	.000
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	13.8947	.91462		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	12.7000	2.56757		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	12.0000	3.03175		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	15.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	16.7143	1.49805		
	Total	399	14.1600	2.37666		
Economic Growth	Below 10,000 Baht	32	10.0000			

	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	11.4737	1.50473	50.787	.000
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	10.4000	1.24880		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	12.5000	.50529		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	14.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	12.2857	1.99740		
	Total	399	11.5800	1.69434		
Growth of Infrastructures	Below 10,000 Baht	32	16.0000	.00000	93.146	.000
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	16.7895	2.51257		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	15.1000	1.61950		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	16.5000	1.51587		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	19.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	10.8571	2.49675		
	Total	399	15.7000	2.96851		
Language	Below 10,000 Baht	32	11.0000	.00000	48.031	.000
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	12.2632	2.96276		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	11.0500	2.21559		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	15.0000	.00000		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	11.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	9.0000	.00000		
	Total	399	11.6900	2.62891		
Commodities	Below 10,000 Baht	32	24.0000	.00000	39.608	.000
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	22.0526	2.79021		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	25.2500	3.48414		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	21.0000	3.03175		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	22.0000	.00000		
	Over 30,000 Baht	56	19.5714	.49935		
	Total	399	22.3700	3.11727		
Procedures	Below 10,000 Baht	32	19.0000	.00000	1.811	.110
	11,000-15,000 Baht	151	17.8421	1.18548		
	16,000-20,000 Baht	80	18.1000	2.87987		
	21,000-25,000 Baht	48	17.5000	.50529		
	26,000-30,000 Baht	32	18.0000	.00000		

	Over 30,000 Baht	56	17.7143	4.99350		
	Total	399	17.9400	2.40225		

The table 4.19 illustrated that respondents with different Monthly income group of respondents have different degree on Thai-kunming . The hypothesis finding showed that the Political Stability 0.000,Economic growth .000, Growth of Infrastructure .000, Language .000 and Commodities .000 factors had because the significant value was lower than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different education group had different degree on Thai-kunming.

4.4Correlation testing of development factor on china steel

However, the hypothesis testing for other on Thai-kuning such as Procedures.110 showed that they had no significant because their significant values were higher than p-value 0.05. Therefore, respondents with different education group had no different degree on Thai-kunming.

	Proce dures	Comm odities	Languag e	Growth of Infrastruct ure	Economi c Growth	Market Econo mic	Politica l Stabilit y
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Political Stability							1
Market Economic						1	0.89
Economic Growth				.	1	.330	-.026
Growth - Infrastructure				1	.453	-.061	.212
Language			1	.611	.403	-.015	-.090
Commodities		1	.396	.429	.014	-.165	.029
Procedures	1	.295	.229	.245	.363	.483	.211

The table illustrated that the correlation index for the relationship between each other of the seven factors; that is, correlation between language and Growth of Infrastructure .611, correlation between Procedures and Market Economic .483, correlation between Growth of infrastructure and Economic growth.453, correlation

between Commodities and growth of infrastructure .429, correlation between Language and Economic growth .403, correlation between commodities and Language .396, correlation between Procedures and growth of infrastructures .363, correlation between economic growth and market economics .330, correlation between Procedures and growth of infrastructures.245, correlation between Procedures and Commodities .295, correlation between Procedures and Language .229, correlation between growth of infrastructure and Political Stability .212, Correlation between Procedures and Political Stability were 0.211, correlation between Commodities and Political stability .029, correlation between commodities and economic growth .014, correlation between commodities and market economics -.165, correlation between Language and Political Stability -.090, correlation between Market Economic and Political stability -.089, correlation between growth of infrastructure and market economics -.061, correlation between economic growth and Political Stability-.026, correlation between Language and Market Economic -.015, Also, the finding showed that the correlation indexes had significant; because the correlation indexes for the relationship among satisfaction