

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON BRAIN DRAIN
OF CHINESE EMPLOYEES AND
PROFESSIONALS FROM CHINA,
EMPLOYED IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

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UNIVERSITY UTARA MALAYSIA

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COUNTRIES**

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FROM CHINA, EMPLOYED IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the factors to influence “brain drain” in China. The three factors affect Chinese to finally decide to stay or immigrate to foreign countries. Data were gathered from questionnaire, the respondents are all Chinese, but they are working in Malaysia. Correlation and chi square were used to examine the relationship between them. The result of this study shows that family bond has relationship with immigration, but it is not a strong relationship; job prospective and immigration have significant relationship; opening – free social atmosphere and immigration have a obvious relationship. The findings were discussed and recommendations in future research were also addressed.

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Chapter1

Introduction

1.1 Background

In modern society, it is well known that the talent in the economic development in a country, and the strengthening of comprehensive national strength plays a vital role. Professionals are a growing group in China, and they increasingly make their presence felt in government and civil society. Actually, people have been aware of the importance of talent in the early ages, at that ages, the international talent flow between countries was also very frequent, at those times, the talent can move from the sovereign states to the colonial states, or from European countries to African, Asian and American countries, and from rich lands to poor lands. However, with economical growth, to the middle of the 20th century, this trend has been changed into a new situation. It can use three kinds of circumstance to generalize:

1). From developed countries to advanced countries. After the World War II, the talent flow among developed countries is also a significant phenomenon. Lots of technical, medicinal experts and so on from Europe travelled to the United States and stayed there. From 1980s, the global economy and the continuous development of international exchanges promote international mobility of talent. This flow of talent has become one important part in world's economic, cultural, and political communication.

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