

## Migration Transition and Educational Differentials in Taiwan, 1981-85 \*

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This paper tests the mobility transition theory using data from the October round of the monthly labor force surveys conducted in Taiwan in 1981-1985. The results suggest that migration in Taiwan in the first half of 1980's was basically in accord with what had been hypothesized by the theory for an industrialized society in terms of volume, direction and motivation of migration. When age and labor force status were controlled, the mobility transitional hypotheses were mostly supported by our data. Exceptions could be explained by greater rural industrialization and greater daily commuting than had been common in Western societies at a comparable stage of development.

- 1 . Data
- 2 . Distribution of Population and Migrants
- 3 . Flows of Migration
- 4 . Differential Educational Attainment
- 5 . Discussion

The objective of this paper is to examine the applicability of the mobility transition hypothesis in contemporary Taiwan. Two specific aspects of this theory will be tested. The first relates to the predictions of transition theory with respect to migration volume and direction.

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\* Paper, originally entitled "Migration Differentials in Educational Attainment—The Case of Taiwan", was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of American in New Orleans, April 21-23, 1988.

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## 遷徙在教育程度上之分化性：以台灣為例

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### 摘要

本文的目的是利用行政院主計處所收集之一九八一至一九八五勞動力調查資料來檢定遷徙轉型理論的適用性。分析結果顯示從遷徙量、遷徙方向及遷徙動機三方面來看，台灣地區的遷徙情形，在80年代的上半期，是符合遷徙轉型理論對工業化國家所做的假設。我們檢定遷徙者與非遷徙者之教育程度的差異性時，首先我們發現遷徙者之教育程度都高於遷出地及遷入地非遷徙者之教育程度。不過，當年齡與就業情形被控制住時，遷徙轉型理論的大部份假設都得到分析結果的支持，少數的例外可以用較大幅度的鄉村工業化及較遠距離的通勤來加以解釋。