

臺灣民衆對外籍配偶移民的態度： 十年間的變化趨勢（2004-2014）

陳志柔

中央研究院社會學研究所
副研究員

吳家裕

中央研究院社會學研究所
研究助理

本文發現 2004 年到 2014 年期間，臺灣民衆對於中國大陸及東南亞籍的婚姻移民，接受的比例顯著增加。社經地位、族群、政黨支持，都對態度有顯著影響，但影響的內容有所改變。2004 年時，本省人（相對於外省族群）及泛綠支持者（相對於泛藍支持者），較不支持東南亞女性配偶取得公民權，但 2014 年時，本省人和外省族群之間，泛綠支持者和泛藍支持者之間，對此議題的態度已經沒有顯著差異。2014 年時，男性比女性更加接受大陸及東南亞籍女性配偶，鄉村地區居民最爲接受大陸和東南亞籍女性配偶。影響民衆態度的機制，主要是政黨支持、價值觀念、經濟理性，以及社會接觸。

關鍵字：移民政策、大陸配偶、東南亞籍配偶、婚姻移民、移民態度

Public Attitudes toward Marriage Migrants in Taiwan: The Ten-Year Change, 2004–2014

Chih-Jou Jay Chen

Associate Research Fellow
Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica

Ka-u Ng

Research Assistant
Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica

ABSTRACT

This study finds that Taiwanese citizens have become more accepting of marriage immigrants between 2004 and 2014, and that the acceptance of Southeast Asian female spouses was higher than that of Mainland Chinese female spouses. In terms of factors affecting public attitudes toward immigration policies, socio-economic status, ethnicity, and political party support have all maintained a significant influence during those ten years. While in 2004, native Taiwanese (relative to Mainlanders) and pan-green supporters (relative to pan-blue supporters) showed less support for Southeast Asian female spouses' acquisition of citizenship, in 2014, there was no significant difference between the attitudes of native Taiwanese and Mainlanders or pan-green and pan-blue supporters. By 2014, men had become more accepting of marriage immigrants than women, while rural residents became the most accepting. The mechanisms affecting people's attitudes towards immigrants are mainly based on political party support, values, economic rationale, and social contacts.

Key Words: immigration policies, mainland Chinese spouses, Southeast Asian spouses, marriage migrants, attitudes toward immigration