

# 原漢通婚家庭中雙裔子女的族群從屬： 子代性別與數量的影響

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2001年原住民族基本法通過後，原住民母親與漢人父親的子女從母姓可取得原住民身分。本文運用2010年人口普查資料，探討原母漢父子女的族群從屬現象。研究發現如下：(1)近半數原母漢父之子女從屬母親族群身分；(2)兒子較女兒不易從屬於母親的族群身分；(3)獨生子女較不易從屬母親族群身分；(4)手足數量越多，子女從屬原住民身分的機率越高。結言之，雖然父系原則仍影響漢父原母的子女姓氏選擇，但族群身分的福利與權利保障確實有助於從母姓的選擇。

關鍵字：原漢雙裔、原漢通婚、從母姓、人口普查

# **Ethnic Status Inheritance in Aboriginal-Han Marriages and Families: Inference of Gender and Quantity of Offspring**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Since the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law was announced in 2001, biracial children who have an indigenous mother's surname have been entitled to inherit indigenous status. Based on 2010 household and population censuses data, this study focuses on those who have an indigenous mother and Han Chinese father and explores the ethnic inheritance of biracial children. The main findings are as follows: (1) Nearly half of biracial children inherit their indigenous mother's ethnicity. (2) Daughters are more likely to inherit their indigenous mother's ethnicity than sons. (3) An only child is less likely to inherit an indigenous mother's ethnicity. (4) The more siblings one has, the more likely a biracial child is to inherit an indigenous mother's ethnicity. The study concludes that patrilineal rules still significantly affect the choice of surname for those with an indigenous mother and Han Chinese father. Nevertheless, the welfare and rights derived from the indigenous status do facilitate the choice of an indigenous mother's surname.

**Key Words:** biracial, ethnic intermarriage, mother's surname, population census