

## 族群、階級、性別交相建構的婚姻品質

### (一) 計畫中文摘要

台灣在社會經濟轉型的過程中，從家族社會(family mode of organization)轉變到以社會組織為主的非家族社會(non-family mode of organization)，核心家庭的增加，婦女參與勞動市場，強調自我實現與情感的滿足已成為現代台灣家庭的特色。近年來見於家庭之變遷，家庭社會學者漸突破家庭社會學傳統關心的課題，而轉為關注夫妻關係之研究，例如婚姻權力、家務分工、性別角色之轉化，但是影響家人及下一代安適的婚姻品質之研究並不多見，並且缺少考慮到不同族群、階級、性別的多樣性與不平等。

以世居漢人及泰雅族的宜蘭縣為實驗室，本研究將運用”族群、階級、性別交相建構”的觀點來檢視宜蘭漢人與泰雅族之婚姻品質。具體而言，本研究包括兩個目標

第一：檢視漢人與泰雅族婚姻品質之差異。根據 JWEB 模型，婚姻品質界定為婚姻和諧 (marital harmony, 包括婚姻相近性-togetherness, 與滿意度-satisfaction) 和婚姻歧異 (Marital Discord 包括婚姻不穩定性, 意見相左, 衝突)

第二：為了與交換理論之解釋度做比較，族群、階級、性別交相建構之模型將被提出來解釋婚姻品質。

**關鍵詞：**婚姻品質，族群、階級、性別交相建構，性別意識，婚姻權力，家務分工

## (二) 計畫英文摘要

### **Marital Quality and Interlocking Nature of Race, Gender and Class: a Case of I-lan County**

As a result from socioeconomic transformation from family mode of organization toward non-family mode of organization, contemporary Taiwanese families have shifted toward an increase in nuclear family, women's labor force participation and emphasis on personal fulfillment as well as emotional satisfaction. Responding to newly emergence of family phenomenon, some sociologists start to draw their attention to issues on conjugal relationship such as marital power, division of housework, and gender ideology. However, research on marital quality that importantly reflects and affects the well-being of family members and next generation, is still limited and lacks consideration of diversity and inequality across, race, class, and gender.

By using I-lan (宜蘭地區) with two major racial/ethnic groups of Han (漢族) and Atayal (泰雅族) as a laboratory, this study will investigate marital quality by the perspective on the interlocking nature of race, class and gender. Two goals are contained in the present study. First, the differences in marital quality between contemporary Atayal and Han families will be investigated. According to JWEB model, the conceptualization of marital quality can be characterized by a five-indicator model. This model highlights two dimensions of marital quality: marital harmony (encompassing marital togetherness and marital satisfaction) and marital discord (namely marital instability, marital disagreement, and marital conflict). Second, to compared with the perspective on exchange theory, the model of intersectionality of race, class, and gender will be proposed to explain marital quality for Han (漢族) and Atayal (泰雅族) within distinctively socioeconomic and cultural context.

**Key Words:** Marital Quality, Interlocking Nature of Race, Class, and Gender, Gender Ideologies, Marital Power, Division of Domestic Labor

### (三) 報告內容

#### ● 前言

As a result from socioeconomic transformation from family mode of organization toward non-family mode of organization, contemporary Taiwanese families have shifted toward an increase in nuclear family, women's labor force participation and emphasis on personal fulfillment as well as emotional satisfaction.

However, research on marital quality that importantly reflects and affects well-being of family members, is still limited. Among these small number of studies (林松齡,1997; 李寬芳,1994), the framework of exchange theory in sociology were often applied. While the argument of social exchange underscores the nature of rational choice of social action in marital relationship, how this rational calculation is governed and interpreted by the cultural meaning about gender has been overlooked. The marital interaction impacting marital quality is not merely determined by the rational calculation of relative resources. On the country, marital quality profoundly reflects a gendered social construction in which gender roles beliefs, power struggle, giving and taking, the interpretation of love and being love between spouses are negotiated. Some newly published research on marital quality or marital satisfaction (Xu and Lai, forthcoming; 唐先梅, 1999 ; Wilkei, Ferree and Ratcliff,1998) touches upon the nature of gendered construction concerning marital quality. These studies propose that husbands and wives perceive marriage differently due to differences in gender meaning and strategies that spouses respectively endorsed(Jessie Bernard ,1972). For example, some empirical studies show that men are more likely to experience higher level of marital quality than women do (唐先梅, 1999; Shek, 1995; Xu and Lai, forthcoming in 2003).

As stated above, marital quality is better understood by bringing in gender perspective to concern disadvantaged situation for women. However, the approach focusing on the interlocking nature of race, class and gender provide a broader outlook to comprehend the structural nature of marital quality especially when considering people who stand in a disadvantaged position of society. According to Kendall (1997), race, class, and gender division which produce social positions characterized by intersectional oppression are deeply embedded in social institutions such as family and have an impact on all aspects of people's lives. From a critical point of view, marital quality can be further explored as interlocking system of race, class, and gender.

#### ● 研究目的

By using I-lan are (宜蘭地區) as a case with mainly two racial/ethnic groups of Han (漢族) and Atayal (泰雅族), this study will investigate marital quality by the perspective on the interlocking nature of race, class and gender. There are two goals in this study.

(1) The differences in marital quality between contemporary Atayal and Han families

will be investigated.

(2) The model of intersectionality of race, class, and gender will be applied to examine marital quality for aforementioned racial/ethnic groups within distinctively socioeconomic and cultural context. The theoretically for marital quality in this study will be articulated in the section of literature review.

## ● 文獻探討

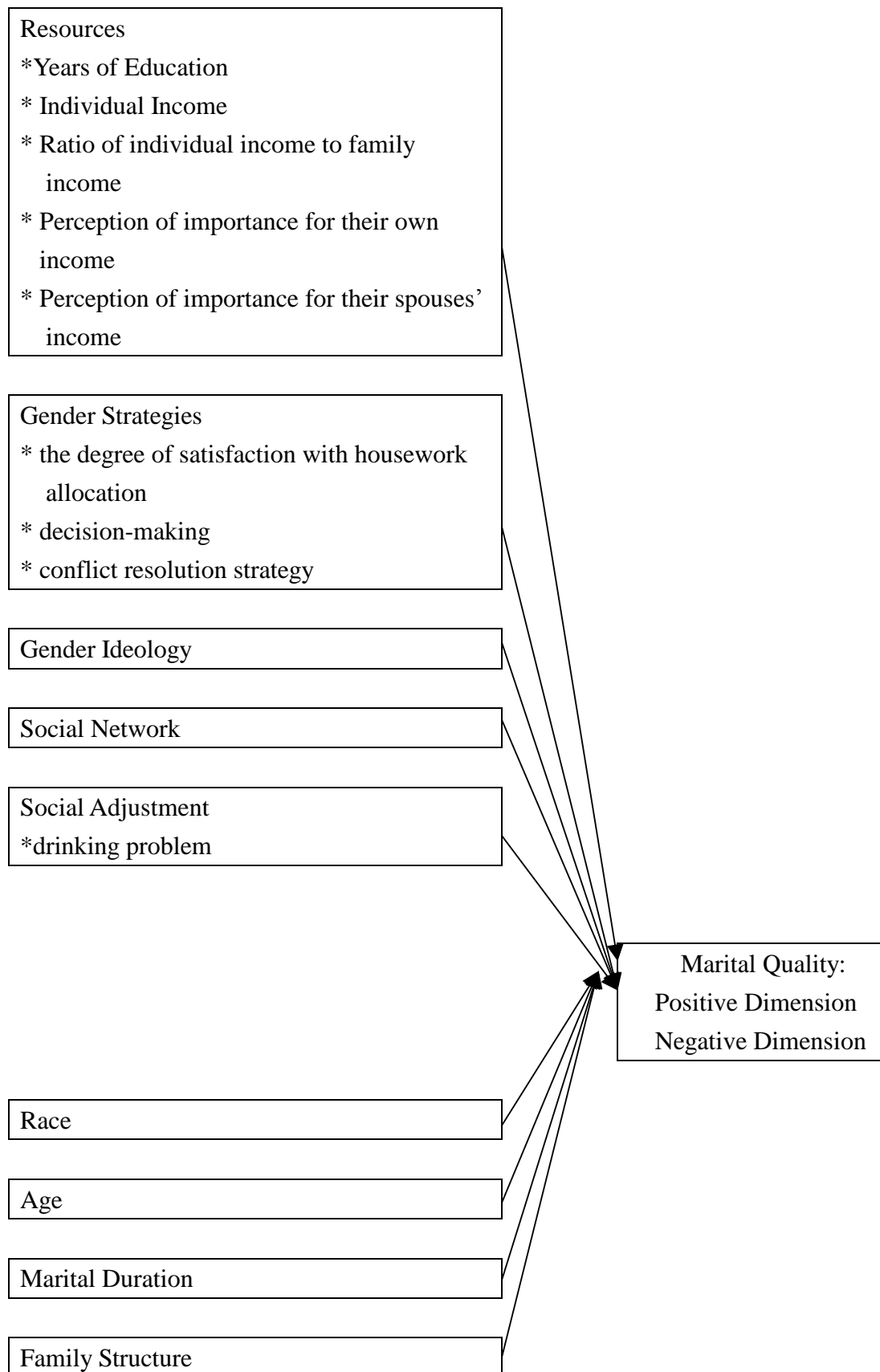
According to JWEB model(Johnson, Lynn, K.W., Edwards, & Booth, 1989.), the conceptualization of marital quality can be characterized by a five-indicator model. This model highlights two dimensions of marital quality: marital harmony (encompassing marital togetherness and marital satisfaction) and marital discord (namely marital instability, marital disagreement, and marital conflict). Second, to compared with the perspective on exchange theory, the model of intersectionality of race, class, and gender will be proposed to explain marital quality for Han (漢族) and Atayal (泰雅族) within distinctively socioeconomic and cultural context(王慧群 1995; 黃淑玲,2000).

This study is developed to investigate whether exchange theory (Blood and Wolf, 1960)or the perspective on interlocking nature of race, class and gender significantly explain marital quality (see figure 1). Based on exchange theory, it is hypothesized that differences in spouses' socioeconomic resource are connected to higher degree of marital quality. Based on the perspective of interlocking nature of race, class and gender , gender ideology, egalitarian gender strategies in sharing of marital power and household labor, and perception of these gender strategies such as perception of fairness and empathy are associated to marital quality as well(Blumberg etc, 1989; Hochschild, 1989 ; Ferree, 1991,1989; Wes & Zimmerman., 1987 ). In addition, in order to detect the racially different effects of social adjustment and the use of social net work, the variables on the influence of parents drinking habit °

## ● 研究方法

In order to empirically capture the theoretical hypotheses and complexity of marital relationship based on representative sample, the face-face interview with close-end question will be conducted. Face-to-face interviewing permits of obtaining higher response rate, the use of long interview and unobtrusive observations that researcher may be interested in (Singleton, Straits and Straits. 1993).

Built upon the above theoretical perspectives and literature review, the conceptual model of this study is developed to investigate whether exchange theory or the perspective on interlocking nature of race, class and gender significantly explain marital quality. The variables related to the theory is listed in the theoretical model(see figure 1). On the basis of the conceptual mode, the multiple regression on the marital quality for Atayal and non-Atayal couples will be used.



The figure 1: The Theoretical Model of Marital Quality and Interlocking Nature of Race, Gender and Class

## ● 分析結果

The results of this research include three parts as follows. The first part is about the socioeconomic background of respondent. The second part is related to the marital in I-lan area. Particularly, the racial differences on the marital quality reported by non-Atayal and Atayal. In the third part, the multiple regression model on the marital quality was used. Effects of the predictors for Atayal and non Atayal couples are reported.

Firstly, Table1 shows that the years of education, family income, individual income and the ration of individual income to family income are higher for non-Atayal couples than for Atayal couples(see the section of appendix). In addition, including both Atayal and non-Atayal, the years of education, family income, individual income and the ration of individual income to family income are higher for husbands than for Atayal couples. Regarding to the perception of importance of respondents' own and their spouses' income, results suggest that Non-Atayal and Atayal wives tend to under-estimate the importance of husbands' income. On the countary, husbands tend to over-estimate the importance of the wives' income. In term of gender ideology, for both non-Atayal and Atayal couples, the wife's gender ideology is more liberal than the husband's. When the racial differences into consideration, the gender ideology of Non-Atayal couples is more liberal than that of Atayal couples.

The second part is related the marital quality for non-Atayal ad Atayal couples. Table 2 shows that in general couples from I-lan are satisfied with their marriage in terms of positive dimension which refers to emotional support and behavioral involvement. In addition, they are satisfied with the marital quality in terms of negative dimension.(See table 2 in the section of appendix for detail). As regarding to gender differences, wives tend to have lower degree of marital satisfaction than husbands. The differences in the marital quality reported by non-Atayal and Atayal couples are not significant.

The third part is about the result of multiple regression on the marital quality reported by husbands and wives respectively. The predictors from the table5-1, table 5-2 and table 5-3 (see the section of appendix )include the variables related to the resources (the years of education, working status, individual income, the perception of the importance of the respondents' own income and their souses' income),gender strategies(the satisfaction with the housework allocation, decision-making ,conflict resolution strategies), gender ideology, network resource, the drinking problem, and family structure . The results show that the perception of importance of husbands' income, the open way to express their opinion when disagreement occur, and non-traditional gender ideology have the significant and positive impact on the marital quality reported by wives. However, the husbands' drinking problem is significantly and negatively related to the marital quality reported by wives.

As to the marital quality reported by husbands, the significant effects of predictors which include the perception of importance of wives' income, the open way to resolve the conflict

and express their opinion when disagreement occur, and the husbands' drinking problem remain. Additionally, the years of husbands' education, the perception of importance of husbands' income, satisfaction with the housework allocation, the husband centered decision-making power are significantly associated with the marital quality reported by husbands.

Briefly, the results suggest that the perception of importance of wives income, the open way to express their opinion when disagreement occur, and the husbands' drinking problem are significantly related to marital quality for both husbands and wives. Particularly, the traditional gender ideology has the positive impact on the marital quality reported by wives. As to husbands, the years of education, the perception of importance of husbands' income, satisfaction with the housework allocation, and the husband centered decision-making power are specially important.

When taking the racial difference in the impact of various predictors into consideration, the effect of the open way to express their opinion when disagreement occur remain significant for wives from non-Atayal and Atayal. However, the effect of husbands' drinking problem is specially significant for marital quality reported by Atayal wives.

#### ● 討論與建議

1. More predictors which are significant for marital quality reported by husbands than by wives.
2. For wives, the impact of resources are not as important as that of the open way to deal with the marital conflict.
3. In terms of racial difference, husbands' drinking problem remains as a significant predictor on marital quality reported by Atayal husbands and wives.

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#### (五) 計畫成果自評

1. The completion of the face to face survey is satisfied in general since the completion rate is about . However, the questionnaire for Atayal husbands is not accomplished as expected due to the reason that Atayal husbands tend to work outside of their tribes and are often physically absent from the family.

2. The survey focusing on a specific enables the research to expand the possibility of quantitative research on comparative studies between/among racial

groups in Taiwan.

(附錄)

Table1 描述統計:依變項

| 平均數       |     |                  |                      |                    |                  |                 |                 |     |  |         |     |
|-----------|-----|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|--|---------|-----|
|           |     | 全縣               |                      | 平地鄉鎮               |                  | 原住民鄉            |                 |     |  | 最大值     | 最小值 |
|           |     | 丈夫               | 妻子                   | 丈夫                 | 妻子               | 丈夫              | 妻子              |     |  |         |     |
| 性別認同      | *** | 2.53(n=246)      | ** 2.38(n=246)       | *** 2.45(n=194)    | 2.33(n=194)      | *** 2.81(n=52)  | 2.59(n=52)      | **  |  | 4       | 1   |
| 教育程度      | **  | 4.76(n=246)      | 4.32(n=239)          | *** 4.86(n=194)    | 4.37(n=187)      | *** 4.38(n=52)  | 4.13(n=52)      | *   |  | 8       | 1   |
| 個人收入      |     | 5.14(n=217)      | *** 2.96(n=233)      | *** 5.27(n=177)    | 3.31(n=186)      | *** 4.55(n=40)  | 1.57(n=47)      | *** |  | 17      | 1   |
| 個人/家庭總收入比 | **  | 72.74(n=245)     | *** 23.96(n=239)     | *** 69.97(n=194)   | 26.83(n=191)     | *** 83.06(n=52) | 12.52(n=48)     | *** |  | 100     | 0   |
| 個人收入重要性   |     | 3.43(n=243)      | 2.79(n=227)          | *** 3.78(n=193)    | 2.78(n=192)      | *** 3.64(n=50)  | 2.89(n=35)      | *** |  | 4       | 1   |
| 配偶收入重要性   |     | 2.82(n=205)      | 3.51(n=240)          | *** 2.80(n=182)    | 3.49(n=190)      | *** 3(n=23)     | 3.56(n=50)      | *   |  | 4       | 1   |
| 家庭收入      | **  | 651727.05(n=244) | *** 627001.66(n=241) | * 708116.06(n=193) | 695723.16(n=190) | 438333.33(n=51) | 370980.39(n=51) |     |  | 2500000 | 0   |
| 年齡        | *   | 47.29(n=245)     | ** 43.87(n=246)      | *** 48.38(n=194)   | 44.97(n=194)     | *** 43.16(n=51) | 39.77(n=52)     | *** |  | 84      | 20  |
| 婚齡        |     | 20.72(n=246)     | 21.12(n=246)         | 21.39(n=194)       | 21.91(n=194)     | 18.19(n=52)     | 18.19(n=52)     |     |  | 65      | 1   |
| 次數分配百分比   |     |                  |                      |                    |                  |                 |                 |     |  |         |     |
|           |     | 全縣               |                      | 平地鄉鎮               |                  | 原住民鄉            |                 |     |  |         |     |
|           |     | 丈夫               | 妻子                   | 丈夫                 | 妻子               | 丈夫              | 妻子              |     |  |         |     |
| 職業        |     | N=243            | N=245                | N=191              | N=193            | N=52            | N=52            |     |  |         |     |
| 無工作       |     | 15.60%           | 46.90%               | 14.10%             | 40.40%           | 21.20%          | 71.20%          |     |  |         |     |
| 有工作       |     | 84.40%           | 53.10%               | 85.90%             | 59.60%           | 78.80%          | 28.80%          |     |  |         |     |
| 族群        |     | N=246            | N=246                | N=194              | N=194            | N=52            | N=52            |     |  |         |     |
| 非原住民      |     | 78.90%           | 78.90%               | 100%               | 100%             | 100%            | 100%            |     |  |         |     |
| 原住民       |     | 21.10%           | 21.10%               | 0%                 | 0%               | 0%              | 0%              |     |  |         |     |

求助資源

|       |              |              |              |              |             |             |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 自己父母  | 9.1%(n=243)  | 28.6%(n=245) | 8.4%(n=191)  | 31.6%(n=193) | 11.5%(n=52) | 17.3%(n=52) |
| 配偶父母  | 4.1%(n=243)  | 4.9%(n=245)  | 5.2%(n=191)  | 4.7%(n=193)  | 0%(n=52)    | 5.8%(n=52)  |
| 其他親戚  | 12.3%(n=243) | 9%(n=245)    | 11.5%(n=191) | 8.8%(n=193)  | 15.4%(n=52) | 9.6%(n=52)  |
| 朋友鄰居  | 16.5%(n=243) | 34.7%(n=245) | 17.3%(n=191) | 37.8%(n=193) | 13.5%(n=52) | 23.1%(n=52) |
| 村長    | 0.4%(n=243)  | 0.4%(n=245)  | 0.5%(n=191)  | 0%(n=192)    | 0%(n=52)    | 1.9%(n=52)  |
| 教會    | 4.9%(n=243)  | 4.9%(n=245)  | 3.1%(n=191)  | 3.6%(n=193)  | 11.5%(n=52) | 9.6%(n=52)  |
| 自己想辦法 | 70%(n=243)   | 48.4%(n=246) | 73.3%(n=191) | 45.9%(n=194) | 57.7%(n=52) | 57.7%(n=52) |

喝酒習慣

|        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 影響家庭生活 | N=246  | N=246  | N=194  | N=194  | N=52   | N=52   |
| 妻子飲酒   | 2.40%  | 2.00%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  | 11.50% | 9.60%  |
| 先生飲酒   | 9.80%  | 9.80%  | 3.60%  | 4.10%  | 32.70% | 30.80% |
| 家庭結構   | N=246  | N=246  | N=194  | N=194  | N=52   | N=52   |
| 核心     | 53.70% | 55.70% | 55.20% | 58.20% | 48.10% | 46.20% |
| 非核心    | 46.30% | 44.30% | 44.80% | 41.80% | 51.90% | 53.80% |

Table 2 婚姻品質 (MQ)

|     | 平均數         |                |             |                |            |              | 最大值 | 最小值 |
|-----|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-----|-----|
|     | 全縣          |                | 平地鄉鎮        |                | 原住民鄉       |              |     |     |
|     | 丈夫          | 妻子             | 丈夫          | 妻子             | 丈夫         | 妻子           |     |     |
| MQP | 3.16(n=246) | 3.14(n=246)    | 3.17(n=194) | 3.17(n=194)    | 3.12(n=52) | 3.04(n=52)   | 4   | 1   |
| MQN | 3.25(n=245) | 3.19(n=246) ** | 3.26(n=193) | 3.20(n=194) ** | 3.24(n=52) | 3.15(n=52)   | 4   | 1   |
| MQ  | 3.20(n=246) | 3.16(n=246) *  | 3.20(n=194) | 3.18(n=194)    | 3.16(n=52) | 3.09(n=52) * | 4   | 1   |

Note 1：婚姻品質之測量包括正向婚姻品質測量及負向婚姻品質測量。

Note 2：正向婚姻品質測量包括以下變項

您覺得您配偶了解您嗎

你與你配偶很談得來，可以一起分享彼此看法及喜怒哀樂嗎

你們夫妻彼此相互支持嗎

您與配偶的想法很接近嗎

您與配偶常常一起從事休閒活動嗎

您與配偶常常一起探望親友嗎

您與配偶常常一起參加朋友聚會嗎

您與配偶會安排兩人獨處的時間嗎

整體上您滿意您的婚姻嗎

這些變項信度分析的 Alpha 值，先生報告部分為 0.86，太太報告部分為 0.85

Note 3：負向婚姻品質測量包括以下變項

您與配偶會有意見不合的情形嗎

您與配偶會有意見不合的情形嗎

您和您配偶發生衝突時，會冷戰、鬥氣嗎

您和您配偶發生衝突時，會大聲吵架嗎

您與配偶發生衝突時，會丟東西嗎

您與配偶發生衝突時，會打架嗎

這些變項信度分析的 Alpha 值，先生報告部分為 0.65，太太報告部分為 0.60

Note 4：全部婚姻品質變向測量之信度分析 Alpha 值，先生報告部分為 0.84，太太報告部分為 0.83

Table 3-1 家庭決策分工

| 次數分配百分比  |          |         |       |        |      |        |        |        |
|----------|----------|---------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | 全縣       |         | 平地鄉鎮  |        | 原住民鄉 |        |        |        |
|          | 丈夫       | 妻子      | 丈夫    | 妻子     | 丈夫   | 妻子     |        |        |
| 丈夫職業的選擇  | N=242    | N=241   | N=191 | N=191  | N=51 | N=50   |        |        |
| 丈夫決定     | 80.20%   | 77.60%  |       | 79.10% |      | 77%    | 84.30% | 80.00% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 16.10%   | 18.70%  |       | 16.20% |      | 18.80% | 15.70% | 18.00% |
| 太太決定     | 1.20%    | 1.20%   |       | 1.60%  |      | 1.00%  | 0.00%  | 2.00%  |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 2.10%    | 2.10%   |       | 2.60%  |      | 2.60%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |
| 大家一起決定   | 0.40%    | 0.40%   |       | 0.50%  |      | 0.50%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |
| 太太工作的選擇  | ** N=236 | * N=233 | N=189 | N=190  | N=47 | N=43   |        |        |
| 丈夫決定     | 19.90%   | 20.60%  |       | 16.40% |      | 20.00% | 34.00% | 23.30% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 29.70%   | 32.20%  |       | 27.00% |      | 28.40% | 40.40% | 48.80% |
| 太太決定     | 47.50%   | 44.60%  |       | 53.40% |      | 48.90% | 23.40% | 25.60% |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 1.30%    | 0.90%   |       | 1.60%  |      | 1.10%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |
| 大家一起決定   | 1.70%    | 1.70%   |       | 1.60%  |      | 1.60%  | 2.10%  | 2.30%  |
| 家用一般支出分配 | ** N=236 | N=237   | N=184 | N=186  | N=52 | N=51   |        |        |
| 丈夫決定     | 14.40%   | 9.30%   |       | 13.00% |      | 8.10%  | 19.20% | 13.70% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 30.10%   | 30.00%  |       | 35.90% |      | 33.90% | 9.60%  | 15.70% |
| 太太決定     | 53.80%   | 56.50%  |       | 50.00% |      | 53.20% | 67.30% | 68.60% |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 0.80%    | 3.00%   |       | 0.50%  |      | 3.20%  | 1.90%  | 2.00%  |
| 大家一起決定   | 0.80%    | 1.30%   |       | 0.50%  |      | 1.60%  | 1.90%  | 0.00%  |

|          |        |        |       |        |        |      |                  |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|------------------|
| 購買大型家電   | N=243  | N=243  | N=192 | N=191  |        | N=51 | N=52             |
| 丈夫決定     | 18.50% | 19.30% |       | 18.60% | 19.40% |      | 17.60%<br>19.20% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 61.30% | 61.70% |       | 62.00% | 61.80% |      | 58.80%<br>61.50% |
| 太太決定     | 11.10% | 9.90%  |       | 9.40%  | 8.90%  |      | 17.60%<br>13.50% |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 2.90%  | 3.30%  |       | 3.10%  | 3.70%  |      | 2.00%<br>1.90%   |
| 大家一起決定   | 6.20%  | 5.80%  |       | 6.80%  | 6.30%  |      | 3.90%<br>3.80%   |
| 購買汽車     | N=240  | N=241  | N=189 | N=190  |        | N=51 | N=51             |
| 丈夫決定     | 20.00% | 19.90% |       | 18.50% | 18.40% |      | 25.50%<br>25.50% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 67.50% | 65.10% |       | 67.70% | 66.30% |      | 66.70%<br>60.80% |
| 太太決定     | 6.30%  | 4.10%  |       | 6.90%  | 4.70%  |      | 3.90%<br>2.00%   |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 1.70%  | 3.70%  |       | 2.10%  | 3.70%  |      | 0.00%<br>3.90%   |
| 大家一起決定   | 4.60%  | 7.10%  |       | 4.80%  | 6.80%  |      | 3.90%<br>7.80%   |
| 購買房子     | N=222  | N=222  | N=185 | N=186  |        | N=37 | N=36             |
| 丈夫決定     | 11.30% | 12.20% |       | 10.30% | 11.30% |      | 16.20%<br>16.70% |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 68.50% | 70.30% |       | 68.10% | 71.00% |      | 70.30%<br>66.70% |
| 太太決定     | 6.30%  | 3.20%  |       | 6.50%  | 3.80%  |      | 5.40%<br>0.00%   |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 4.10%  | 3.20%  |       | 4.30%  | 3.80%  |      | 2.70%<br>0.00%   |
| 大家一起決定   | 9.90%  | 11.30% |       | 10.80% | 10.20% |      | 5.40%<br>16.70%  |
| 與上一代有關的事 | N=209  | N=218  | N=174 | N=179  |        | N=35 | N=39             |
| 丈夫決定     | 15.30% | 17.00% |       | 17.20% | 16.80% |      | 5.70%<br>17.90%  |
| 夫妻一起決定   | 60.30% | 56.90% |       | 59.20% | 59.80% |      | 65.70%<br>43.60% |
| 太太決定     | 4.30%  | 3.70%  |       | 5.20%  | 3.90%  |      | 0.00%<br>2.60%   |
| 長輩或小孩決定  | 8.10%  | 7.80%  |       | 6.30%  | 6.10%  |      | 17.10%<br>15.40% |
| 大家一起決定   | 12.00% | 14.70% |       | 12.10% | 13.40% |      | 11.40%<br>20.50% |

| 是否繼續生孩子   | N=159  | N=165  | N=133 | N=135  |        | N=26 | N=30   |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫決定      | 6.90%  | 5.50%  |       | 6.80%  | 5.90%  |      | 7.70%  | 3.30%  |
| 夫妻一起決定    | 83.60% | 80.00% |       | 82.70% | 77%    |      | 88.50% | 93.30% |
| 太太決定      | 6.30%  | 11.50% |       | 7.50%  | 14.10% |      | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |
| 長輩或小孩決定   | 1.30%  | 1.80%  |       | 1.50%  | 2.20%  |      | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |
| 大家一起決定    | 1.90%  | 1.20%  |       | 1.50%  | 0.70%  |      | 3.80%  | 3.30%  |
|           |        |        |       |        |        |      |        |        |
| 子女升學與管教問題 | N=190  | N=187  | N=146 | N=145  |        | N=44 | N=42   |        |
| 丈夫決定      | 11.10% | 9.60%  |       | 12.30% | 11.00% |      | 6.80%  | 4.80%  |
| 夫妻一起決定    | 60.50% | 60.40% |       | 59.60% | 59.30% |      | 63.60% | 64.30% |
| 太太決定      | 13.70% | 15.00% |       | 15.10% | 15.20% |      | 9.10%  | 14.30% |
| 長輩或小孩決定   | 12.10% | 9.60%  |       | 11.00% | 9.00%  |      | 15.90% | 11.90% |
| 大家一起決定    | 2.60%  | 5.30%  |       | 2.10%  | 5.50%  |      | 4.50%  | 4.80%  |

Note1:各項家務決策左側之符號(\*、\*\*、\*\*\*)表示平地鄉鎮與原住民鄉之間有統計上的顯著差異。

Note2:根據卡方分析結果,在全縣及平地鄉鎮方面，妻子與丈夫所報告有關家務決策之權力分配有統計上的顯著差異。

Note3:根據卡方分析結果，於原住民鄉，除了"家用支出分配"外，其餘妻子與丈夫所報告有關家務決策之權力分配有統計上的顯著差異。



Table 3-2 家庭衝突解決

|                          |  | 次數分配百分比 |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------------------------|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                          |  | 全縣      |        | 平地鄉鎮   |        | 原住民鄉   |        |
|                          |  | 丈夫      | 妻子     | 丈夫     | 妻子     | 丈夫     | 妻子     |
| 大先生決定 小事太太決定             |  | N=246   | N=245  | N=194  | N=193  | N=52   | N=52   |
| (0)有                     |  | 32.10%  | 32.70% | 30.90% | 33.70% | 36.50% | 28.80% |
| (1)沒有                    |  | 67.90%  | 67.30% | 69.10% | 66.30% | 63.50% | 71.20% |
| 配偶作出不合你心意的決定             |  |         |        |        |        |        |        |
| 如何反應 *                   |  | N=235   | N=242  | N=185  | N=191  | N=50   | N=51   |
| (1)接受既成事實 並與他配合          |  | 11.50%  | 18.60% | 8.60%  | 16.80% | 22.00% | 25.50% |
| (2)試探性地表達我的不愉快 並希望改變既成事實 |  | 14.90%  | 13.60% | 16.80% | 15.20% | 8.00%  | 7.80%  |
| (3)直接把問題提出來 並開放地討論       |  | 73.60%  | 67.80% | 74.60% | 68.10% | 70.00% | 66.70% |
| 夫妻不同意見時 配偶的態度            |  |         |        |        |        |        |        |
| 常讓您覺得無法提出問題並開誠佈公的討論      |  | N=245   | N=246  | N=193  | N=194  | N=52   | N=52   |
| (1)常常                    |  | 5.30%   | 6.10%  | 4.70%  | 6.20%  | 7.70%  | 5.80%  |
| (2)有時                    |  | 33.50%  | 32.90% | 32.10% | 32.20% | 38.50% | 36.50% |
| (3)不常                    |  | 43.70%  | 41.10% | 47.70% | 42.30% | 28.80% | 36.50% |
| (4)從不                    |  | 17.60%  | 19.90% | 15.50% | 19.60% | 25.00% | 21.20% |

| 夫妻衝突時如何處理   | N=225  | N=225  | N=178 | N=176  | N=47   | N=49   |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1)丈夫妥協     | 26.20% | 19.10% |       | 24.70% | 17.60% | 31.90% |
| (2)妻子妥協     | 5.80%  | 7.60%  |       | 6.20%  | 8.00%  | 4.30%  |
| (3)相互溝通     | 68.00% | 73.30% |       | 69.10% | 74.40% | 63.80% |
| (4)無法溝通 不處理 | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |       | 0.00%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  |

Note1:有關衝突解決之變項其左側符號(\*、\*\*、\*\*\*)表示平地鄉鎮與原住民之鄉之間有統計上的顯著差異。

Note2:根據卡方分析結果，在全縣及平地鄉鎮方面，妻子與丈夫所報告有關家庭衝突之方式，具有統計上的顯著差異。

Note3:根據卡方分析結果,於原住民鄉,除了"配偶作出不合心意決定之回應"及"夫妻衝突時如何處理"外,其餘妻子與丈夫所報告有關家庭衝突決方式具有統計上的顯著差異。

Table 4-1 家務分工滿意度

|           | 平均數   |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |     |     |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
|           | 全縣    |       | ***   | 平地鄉鎮  |      | ***  | 原住民鄉 |      | 最大值 | 最小值 |
|           | 丈夫    | 妻子    |       | 丈夫    | 妻子   |      | 丈夫   | 妻子   |     |     |
|           | N=246 | N=245 | N=194 | N=193 | N=52 | N=52 |      |      |     |     |
| 目前家事分工滿意度 | 1.88  | 2.08  |       | 1.87  | 2.09 |      | 1.9  | 2.06 | 4   | 1   |

Table 4-2 家務分工概況

|         | 次數分配百分比     |             |     |             |             |     |            |            |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-----|------------|------------|
|         | 全縣          |             | *** | 平地鄉鎮        |             | *** | 原住民鄉       |            |
|         | 丈夫<br>N=239 | 妻子<br>N=242 |     | 丈夫<br>N=187 | 妻子<br>N=190 |     | 丈夫<br>N=52 | 妻子<br>N=52 |
| 買菜      |             |             |     |             |             |     |            |            |
| 類別百分比   | *           | **          |     |             |             |     |            |            |
| 丈夫      | 6.70%       | 6.20%       |     | 7.50%       | 7.90%       |     | 3.80%      | 0%         |
| 太太      | 63.60%      | 64.50%      |     | 58.30%      | 57.90%      |     | 82.70%     | 88.50%     |
| 夫妻      | 14.60%      | 13.20%      |     | 16.60%      | 15.30%      |     | 7.70%      | 5.80%      |
| 小孩      | 0.80%       | 0.80%       |     | 1.10%       | 1.10%       |     | 0%         | 0%         |
| 長輩      | 7.50%       | 8.70%       |     | 9.70%       | 11.10%      |     | 0%         | 0%         |
| 輪流      | 3.80%       | 3.70%       |     | 4.30%       | 4.20%       |     | 1.90%      | 1.90%      |
| 其他      | 2.90%       | 2.90%       |     | 2.70%       | 2.60%       |     | 3.80%      | 3.80%      |
| 太太分工百分比 | **          | ***         |     |             |             |     |            |            |
| 不分擔     | 18%         | 18.60%      |     | 20.90%      | 22.60%      |     | 7.70%      | 3.80%      |
| 部分分擔    | 18.4        | 16.9        |     | 20.90%      | 19.50%      |     | 9.60%      | 7.70%      |
| 全分擔     | 63.6        | 64.5        |     | 58.30%      | 57.90%      |     | 82.70%     | 88.50%     |

## 煮飯

| 類別百分比     | N=241  | N=241  | N=189  | N=189  | N=52   | N=52   |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫        | 4.60%  | 4.60%  | 5.30%  | 7.90%  | 1.90%  | 0%     |
| 太太        | 70.50% | 71.80% | 67.70% | 57.10% | 80.80% | 86.50% |
| 夫妻        | 10.40% | 7.50%  | 10.60% | 10.50% | 9.60%  | 3.80%  |
| 小孩        | 0.40%  | 0.40%  | 0.50%  | 4.20%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 長輩        | 6.20%  | 6.20%  | 7.90%  | 3.10%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 輪流        | 4.10%  | 6.20%  | 4.20%  | 13.60% | 3.80%  | 5.80%  |
| 其他        | 3.70%  | 3.30%  | 3.70%  | 3.70%  | 3.80%  | 3.80%  |
| 太太分工百分比 * | N=241  | N=241  | N=189  | N=189  | N=52   | N=52   |
| 不分擔       | 14.90% | 14.50% | 17.50% | 18.80% | 5.80%  | 3.80%  |
| 部分分擔      | 14.50% | 13.70% | 14.80% | 24.10% | 13.50% | 9.60%  |
| 全分擔       | 70.50% | 71.80% | 67.70% | 57.10% | 80.80% | 86.50% |

## 洗碗

| 類別百分比      | N=242  | N=242  | N=190  | N=191  | N=52   | N=51   |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫         | 6.20%  | 6.20%  | 7.40%  | 7.90%  | 1.90%  | 0%     |
| 太太         | 59.10% | 61.20% | 56.30% | 57.10% | 69.20% | 76.50% |
| 夫妻         | 13.20% | 9.10%  | 14.20% | 10.50% | 9.60%  | 3.90%  |
| 小孩         | 2.50%  | 3.70%  | 2.10%  | 4.20%  | 3.80%  | 2%     |
| 長輩         | 2.50%  | 2.50%  | 3.20%  | 3.10%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 輪流         | 12.80% | 13.60% | 13.20% | 13.60% | 11.50% | 13.70% |
| 其他         | 3.70%  | 3.70%  | 3.70%  | 3.70%  | 3.80%  | 3.90%  |
| 太太分工百分比 ** | N=242  | N=242  | N=190  | N=191  | N=52   | N=51   |
| 不分擔        | 14.90% | 16.10% | 16.30% | 18.80% | 9.60%  | 5.90%  |
| 部分分擔       | 26%    | 22.70% | 27.40% | 24.10% | 21.20% | 17.60% |
| 全分擔        | 59.10% | 61.20% | 56.30% | 57.10% | 69.20% | 76.50% |

## 清潔及整理家庭

| 類別百分比   | *  | N=244  | * | N=246  | N=192  | N=194  | N=52   | N=52   |
|---------|----|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      |    | 4.50%  |   | 3.70%  | 5.20%  | 4.10%  | 1.90%  | 1.90%  |
| 太太      |    | 52%    |   | 52%    | 46.90% | 47.40% | 71.20% | 69.20% |
| 夫妻      |    | 18.90% |   | 18.30% | 20.80% | 21.60% | 11.50% | 5.80%  |
| 小孩      |    | 2%     |   | 0.40%  | 1.60%  | 0%     | 3.80%  | 1.90%  |
| 長輩      |    | 3.70%  |   | 3.70%  | 4.20%  | 4.60%  | 1.90%  | 0%     |
| 輪流      |    | 13.90% |   | 17.50% | 16.70% | 18%    | 3.80%  | 15.40% |
| 其他      |    | 4.90%  |   | 4.50%  | 4.70%  | 4.10%  | 5.80%  | 5.80%  |
| 太太分工百分比 | ** | N=244  | * | N=246  | N=192  | N=194  | N=52   | N=52   |
| 不分擔     |    | 15.20% |   | 12.20% | 15.60% | 12.90% | 13.50% | 9.60%  |
| 部分分擔    |    | 32.80% |   | 35.80% | 37.50% | 39.70% | 15.40% | 21.20% |
| 全分擔     |    | 52%    |   | 52%    | 46.90% | 47.40% | 71.20% | 69.20% |

## 買日用品

| 類別百分比   | ** | N=244  | ** | N=245  | N=192  | N=193  | N=52   | N=52   |
|---------|----|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      |    | 5.70%  |    | 6.10%  | 6.80%  | 7.80%  | 1.90%  | 0%     |
| 太太      |    | 60.70% |    | 60.40% | 55.20% | 54.90% | 80.80% | 80.80% |
| 夫妻      |    | 20.50% |    | 19.60% | 24%    | 22.80% | 7.70%  | 7.70%  |
| 小孩      |    | 1.60%  |    | 1.20%  | 1.60%  | 1%     | 1.90%  | 1.90%  |
| 長輩      |    | 2.90%  |    | 3.30%  | 3.60%  | 4.10%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 輪流      |    | 6.60%  |    | 6.90%  | 7.80%  | 7.80%  | 1.90%  | 3.85   |
| 其他      |    | 2%     |    | 2.40%  | 1%     | 1.60%  | 5.80%  | 5.80%  |
| 太太分工百分比 | ** | N=244  | ** | N=245  | N=192  | N=193  | N=52   | N=52   |
| 不分擔     |    | 12.30% |    | 13.10% | 13%    | 14.50% | 9.60%  | 7.70%  |
| 部分分擔    |    | 27%    |    | 26.50% | 31.80% | 30.60% | 9.60%  | 11.50% |
| 全分擔     |    | 60.70% |    | 60.40% | 55.20% | 54.90% | 80.80% | 80.80% |

## 洗衣

| 類別百分比   | N=244  | N=244  | N=192  | N=193  | N=52   | N=51   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      | 5.30%  | 4.10%  | 6.30%  | 5.20%  | 1.90%  | 0%     |
| 太太      | 69.30% | 68.40% | 67.20% | 67.40% | 76.90% | 72.50% |
| 夫妻      | 9.80%  | 8.20%  | 10.40% | 9.80%  | 7.70%  | 2%     |
| 小孩      | 1.20%  | 1.20%  | 1.60%  | 1%     | 0%     | 2%     |
| 長輩      | 1.60%  | 2.90%  | 2.10%  | 3.10%  | 0%     | 2%     |
| 輪流      | 8.60%  | 11.50% | 8.30%  | 9.80%  | 9.60%  | 17.60% |
| 其他      | 4.10%  | 3.70%  | 4.20%  | 3.60%  | 3.80%  | 3.90%  |
| 太太分工百分比 | N=244  | N=244  | N=192  | N=193  | N=52   | N=51   |
| 不分擔     | 12.30% | 11.90% | 14.10% | 13%    | 5.80%  | 7.80%  |
| 部分分擔    | 18.40% | 19.70% | 18.80% | 19.70% | 17.30% | 19.60% |
| 全分擔     | 69.30% | 68.40% | 67.20% | 67.40% | 76.90% | 72.50% |

## 管理金錢

| 類別百分比   | *** N=237 | *** N=238 | N=187  | N=186  | N=50 | N=52   |
|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 丈夫      | 17.30%    | 17.20%    | 20.30% | 20.40% | 6%   | 5.80%  |
| 太太      | 51.50%    | 50%       | 43.30% | 39.80% | 82%  | 86.50% |
| 夫妻      | 26.20%    | 26.50%    | 29.90% | 31.70% | 12%  | 7.70%  |
| 小孩      | 0.80%     | 0.40%     | 1.10%  | 0.50%  | 0%   | 0%     |
| 長輩      | 1.70%     | 2.90%     | 2.10%  | 3.80%  | 0%   | 0%     |
| 輪流      | 2.50%     | 2.90%     | 3.20%  | 3.80%  | 0%   | 0%     |
| 其他      | 0%        | 0%        | 0%     | 0%     | 0%   | 0%     |
| 太太分工百分比 | *** N=237 | *** N=238 | N=187  | N=186  | N=50 | N=52   |
| 不分擔     | 19.80%    | 20.60%    | 23.50% | 24.70% | 6%   | 5.80%  |
| 部分分擔    | 28.70%    | 29.40%    | 33.20% | 35.50% | 12%  | 7.70%  |
| 全分擔     | 51.50%    | 50%       | 43.30% | 39.80% | 82%  | 86.50% |

## 接送

| 類別百分比   | N=153  | N=150  | N=132  | N=131  | N=21   | N=19   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      | 22.20% | 19.30% | 22%    | 18.30% | 23.80% | 26.30% |
| 太太      | 30.10% | 35.30% | 27.23% | 33.60% | 47.60% | 47.40% |
| 夫妻      | 28.80% | 26.70% | 30.30% | 28.20% | 19%    | 15.80% |
| 小孩      | 4.60%  | 4%     | 5.30%  | 4.60%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 長輩      | 2%     | 2.70%  | 2.30%  | 2.30%  | 0%     | 5.30%  |
| 輪流      | 9.20%  | 9.30%  | 9.80%  | 9.90%  | 4.80%  | 5.30%  |
| 其他      | 3.30%  | 2.70%  | 3%     | 3.10%  | 4.80%  | 0%     |
| 太太分工百分比 | N=153  | N=150  | N=132  | N=131  | N=21   | N=19   |
| 不分擔     | 32%    | 28.70% | 32.60% | 28.20% | 28.60% | 31.60% |
| 部分分擔    | 37.90% | 36%    | 40.20% | 38.20% | 23.80% | 21.10% |
| 全分擔     | 30.10% | 35.30% | 27.30% | 33.60% | 47.60% | 47.40% |

## 修繕

| 類別百分比   | N=245  | N=242  | N=194  | N=192  | N=51   | N=50 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 丈夫      | 76.70% | 71.10% | 76.80% | 70.30% | 76.50% | 74%  |
| 太太      | 2.40%  | 3.30%  | 1.50%  | 2.10%  | 5.90%  | 8%   |
| 夫妻      | 4.10%  | 5%     | 4.60%  | 6.30%  | 2%     | 0%   |
| 小孩      | 2%     | 3.30%  | 2.60%  | 3.60%  | 0%     | 2%   |
| 長輩      | 2.90%  | 2.90%  | 3.10%  | 3.10%  | 2%     | 2%   |
| 輪流      | 1.20%  | 0.80%  | 0.50%  | 0.50%  | 3.90%  | 2%   |
| 其他      | 10.60% | 13.60% | 10.80% | 14.10% | 9.80%  | 12%  |
| 太太分工百分比 | N=245  | N=242  | N=194  | N=192  | N=51   | N=50 |
| 不分擔     | 92.20% | 90.90% | 93.30% | 91.10% | 88.20% | 90%  |
| 部分分擔    | 5.30%  | 5.80%  | 5.20%  | 6.80%  | 5.90%  | 2%   |
| 全分擔     | 2.40%  | 3.30%  | 1.50%  | 2.10%  | 5.90%  | 8%   |

## 倒垃圾

| 類別百分比   | N=245  | N=243  | N=194  | N=191  | N=51   | N=52   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      | 20%    | 18.90% | 21.60% | 20.40% | 13.70% | 13.50% |
| 太太      | 24.50% | 24.30% | 21.60% | 22.50% | 35.30% | 30.80% |
| 夫妻      | 17.10% | 16.50% | 17%    | 16.20% | 17.60% | 17.30% |
| 小孩      | 7.80%  | 9.10%  | 7.20%  | 8.90%  | 9.80%  | 9.60%  |
| 長輩      | 4.90%  | 7%     | 5.70%  | 7.30%  | 2%     | 5.80%  |
| 輪流      | 22%    | 19.30% | 22.70% | 19.40% | 19.60% | 19.20% |
| 其他      | 3.70%  | 4.90%  | 4.10%  | 5.20%  | 2%     | 3.80%  |
| 太太分工百分比 | N=245  | N=243  | N=194  | N=191  | N=51   | N=52   |
| 不分擔     | 36.30% | 39.90% | 38.70% | 41.90% | 27.50% | 32.70% |
| 部分分擔    | 39.20% | 35.80% | 39.70% | 35.60% | 37.30% | 36.50% |
| 全分擔     | 24.50% | 24.30% | 21.60% | 22.50% | 35.30% | 30.80% |

## 照顧小孩(餵食或清洗)

| 類別百分比   | *  | N=151  | N=151  | N=117  | N=117  | N=34   | N=34   |
|---------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      |    | 3.30%  | 4%     | 2.60%  | 5.10%  | 5.90%  | 0%     |
| 太太      |    | 58.90% | 62.90% | 53%    | 58.10% | 79.40% | 79.40% |
| 夫妻      |    | 22.50% | 17.20% | 27.40% | 18.80% | 5.90%  | 11.80% |
| 小孩      |    | 1.30%  | 0.70%  | 0.90%  |        | 2.90%  | 2.90%  |
| 長輩      |    | 4.60%  | 6%     | 5.10%  | 6.80%  | 2.90%  | 2.90%  |
| 輪流      |    | 6.60%  | 7.30%  | 7.70%  | 8.50%  | 2.90%  | 2.90%  |
| 其他      |    | 2.60%  | 2%     | 3.40%  | 2.60%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 太太分工百分比 | ** | N=151  | N=151  | N=117  | N=117  | N=34   | N=34   |
| 不分擔     |    | 11.90% | 12.60% | 12%    | 14.50% | 11.80% | 5.90%  |
| 部分分擔    |    | 29.10% | 24.50% | 35%    | 27.40% | 8.80%  | 14.70% |
| 全分擔     |    | 58.90% | 62.90% | 53%    | 58.10% | 79.40% | 79.40% |



## 管教輔導小孩

| 類別百分比   | *** N=168 | * N=169 | N=131  | N=133  | N=37   | N=36   |
|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 丈夫      | 5.40%     | 8.90%   | 6.90%  | 9.80%  | 0%     | 5.60%  |
| 太太      | 47%       | 47.90%  | 42%    | 42.90% | 64.90% | 66.70% |
| 夫妻      | 32.10%    | 31.40%  | 38.20% | 34.60% | 10.80% | 19.40% |
| 小孩      | 6%        | 3.60%   | 2.30%  | 2.30%  | 18.90% | 8.30%  |
| 長輩      | 1.20%     | 1.20%   | 1.50%  | 1.50%  | 0%     | 0%     |
| 輪流      | 5.40%     | 4.70%   | 6.10%  | 6%     | 2.70%  | 0%     |
| 其他      | 3%        | 2.40%   | 3.10%  | 3%     | 2.70%  | 0%     |
| 太太分工百分比 | ** N=168  | * N=169 | N=131  | N=133  | N=37   | N=36   |
| 不分擔     | 15.50%    | 16%     | 13.70% | 16.50% | 21.60% | 13.90% |
| 部分分擔    | 37.50%    | 36.10%  | 44.30% | 40.60% | 13.50% | 19.40% |
| 全分擔     | 47%       | 47.90%  | 42%    | 42.90% | 64.90% | 66.70% |

Note1:分工項目中之符號(\*、\*\*、\*\*\*)代表該項家務分配於平地鄉鎮與原住民鄉有統計上的顯著差異。

Note2:於全縣、平地鄉鎮與原住民鄉,在十二項分工項目中,丈夫與妻子之回答均有統計上的顯著差異。



Table5-1 宜蘭地區婚姻品質複回歸分析

標準化係數 (Beta 分配)

|                      |               | 妻子                 | 丈夫                 |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>資源</b>            |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 教育程度          | 0.164 <sup>+</sup> | 0.191*             |
|                      | 工作狀態          | -0.042             | 0.143 <sup>+</sup> |
|                      | 自己收入重要性       | -0.077             | -0.303***          |
|                      | 配偶收入重要性       | 0.138*             | 0.153*             |
| <b>家務分工</b>          |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 目前家事分工滿意度     | -0.127             | -0.208**           |
| <b>婚姻權力</b>          |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 大事先生決定 小事太太決定 | 0.07               | 0.173*             |
|                      | 表達不滿的方式       | -0.017             | 0.069              |
|                      | 開誠佈公的表達不同意見   | 0.261***           | 0.241***           |
|                      | 衝突處理          | 0.129 <sup>+</sup> | 0.147*             |
| <b>性別角色態度</b>        |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 性別認同          | 0.173**            | 0.138              |
| <b>網絡資源</b>          |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 網絡資源          | -0.046             | 0.019              |
| <b>飲酒習慣</b>          |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 太太飲酒對家庭的影響    | -0.115             | -0.016             |
|                      | 先生飲酒對家庭的影響    | -0.189**           | -0.152*            |
| <b>家庭結構</b>          |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 核心家庭          | 0.114              | 0.101              |
| <b>族群</b>            |               |                    |                    |
|                      | 族群類別          | -0.039             | -0.063             |
| <b>R<sup>2</sup></b> |               | 0.27               | 0.316              |
| <b>個數</b>            |               | N=189              | N=171              |

+p&lt;.06 \*p&lt;.05 \*\*p&lt;.01 \*\*\*p&lt;.001

Table5-2 宜蘭一般鄉鎮婚姻品質複回歸分析

標準化係數 (Beta 分配)

|                | 妻子                 | 丈夫                 |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>資源</b>      |                    |                    |
| 教育程度           | 0.23*              | 0.151 <sup>+</sup> |
| 工作狀態           | -.120              | 0.166*             |
| 自己收入重要性        | -.130              | -.311***           |
| 配偶收入重要性        | 0.146 <sup>+</sup> | 0.179*             |
| <b>家務分工</b>    |                    |                    |
| 目前家事分工滿意度      | -.096              | -.215**            |
| <b>婚姻權力</b>    |                    |                    |
| 大事先生決定 小事太太決定  | 0.056              | 0.175*             |
| 表達不滿的方式        | -.035              | 0.041              |
| 開誠佈公的表達不同意見    | 0.29***            | 0.226**            |
| 衝突處理           | 0.123              | 0.173*             |
| <b>性別角色</b>    |                    |                    |
| <b>態度</b>      |                    |                    |
| 性別認同           | 0.146              | 0.167*             |
| <b>網絡資源</b>    |                    |                    |
| 網絡資源           | -.017              | 0.005              |
| <b>飲酒習慣</b>    |                    |                    |
| 太太飲酒對家庭的影響     |                    |                    |
| 先生飲酒對家庭的影響     | -.003              | -.007              |
| <b>家庭結構</b>    |                    |                    |
| 核心家庭           | 0.082              | 0.08               |
| <b>族群</b>      |                    |                    |
| 族群類別           |                    |                    |
| R <sup>2</sup> | 0.233              | 0.31               |
| 個數             | N=164              | N=154              |

+p&lt;.06 \*p&lt;.05 \*\*p&lt;.01 \*\*\*p&lt;.001

Table5-3 宜蘭原住民鄉婚姻品質複回歸分析  
標準化係數 (Beta 分配)

|                |               | 妻子       | 丈夫 |
|----------------|---------------|----------|----|
| 資源             | 教育程度          | 0.091    |    |
|                | 工作狀態          | 0.093    |    |
|                | 自己收入重要性       | 0.003    |    |
|                | 配偶收入重要性       | 0.153    |    |
| 家務分工           | 目前家事分工滿意度     | -0.161   |    |
| 婚姻權力           | 大事先生決定 小事太太決定 | -0.037   |    |
|                | 表達不滿的方式       | 0.006    |    |
|                | 開誠佈公的表達不同意見   | 0.299*   |    |
|                | 衝突處理          | -0.028   |    |
| 性別角色態度         | 性別認同          | 0.158    |    |
| 網絡資源           | 網絡資源          | -0.170   |    |
| 飲酒習慣           | 太太飲酒對家庭的影響    | -0.166   |    |
|                | 先生飲酒對家庭的影響    | -0.458** |    |
| 家庭結構           | 核心家庭          | -0.007   |    |
| 族群             | 族群類別          |          |    |
| R <sup>2</sup> |               | 0.53     |    |
| 個數             |               | N=49     |    |

+p<.06    \*p<.05    \*\*p<.01    \*\*\*p<.001