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研究課題名（和文）Claims from the Bottom: Dual Citizenship Claims of Marriage Immigrants in South Korea

研究課題名（英文）Claims from the Bottom: Dual Citizenship Claims of Marriage Immigrants in South Korea

研究代表者

金 一珠（KIM, IL JU）

宇都宮大学・国際学部・助教

研究者番号：80803056

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研究成果の概要（和文）：本プロジェクトは、フィリピンとベトナムから韓国に滞在する結婚移民への詳細なインタビューに基づき、二重国籍の主張を検討する「ボトムアップ」アプローチを採用している。結婚移民と階層化された国籍という特殊な文脈の中で、個人が現場で二重国籍の機会をどのように理解し、対応しているのか、よりニュアンスのある図を提示することを目指した。韓国の都市部と農村部に居住するフィリピン（35名）とベトナム（10名）の結婚移民女性45名との詳細なインタビューに基づいて、韓国の結婚移民女性の二重国籍の主張について、彼女たちがなぜ、どのように主張するのか（あるいは主張しないのか）に焦点を当て、検討した。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

By providing an explicit link between ordinary people's claims and practice of dual citizenship and the normative citizenship ideals of the involved states, this project contributes to a more holistic approach to understanding dual citizenship.

研究成果の概要（英文）：This project takes 'bottom-up' approach to examine dual citizenship claims based on in-depth interviews with marriage immigrants from the Philippines and Vietnam who are residing in South Korea. I aimed to suggest a more nuanced picture of how individuals understand and respond to dual citizenship opportunities on the ground within the particular context of marriage migration and stratified nationalities. Based on in-depth interviews with 45 marriage migrant women from the Philippines (35 women) and Vietnam (10 women) residing in urban and rural areas of Korea, I examined the dual citizenship claims-making of marriage migrant women in Korea, focusing on why and how these women engage (or do not engage) in claims-making.

研究分野：Sociology

キーワード：Dual citizenship Marriage migration South Korea Philippines Vietnam

1. 研究開始当初の背景

Recent studies point to the expansion and growing acceptance toward dual citizenship. Countries that allow *de jure* dual citizenship have ever been on the increase since the 1990s (Sejersen 2008; Harpaz and Mateos 2019). Most studies have explained this trend from the state's point of view, whether as a result of the state's effort to create and maintain stronger ties with resource-rich emigrants or to lower the cost of naturalization for immigrants and promote their integration into the host country (Harpaz and Mateos 2019; Jones-Correa 2000). Yet, this state-centered 'emigrant or immigrant' approach (Sejersen 2008) has left many questions unanswered regarding the practices of dual citizenship among ordinary people. In a world where citizenship has become the key principle of stratification (Castles 2005; Harpaz 2019), why would some naturalized immigrants actively retain/reacquire the citizenship of their country of origin (and thereby hold dual citizenship), whose position within the global stratification is lower than that of their host country?

Previous studies point to the symbolic and sentimental value for naturalized immigrants to retain the citizenship of their country of origin (Bloemraad 2004; Harpaz 2019). These studies are based mostly on the experiences of immigrants in North America and Western Europe. For those naturalized immigrants in these "first-tier" countries, the nationality of their country of origin has little strategic value in terms of rights and benefits. Often associated with high socioeconomic status in their host country (Bloemraad 2004), only a small proportion of those immigrants practice transnational lifestyle (Harpaz 2019, 899). However, emerging transnational practices of marriage immigrants in East Asian countries, who are increasingly becoming dual citizens, point to a different picture. Studies suggest that female marriage immigrants may engage in reactive transnationalism (Itzigsohn and Giorguli-Saucedo 2002; 2005) as they encounter negative incorporation experiences in the host country. Mostly situated in lower socioeconomic ladder in the host country, they become active in seeking alternative life chances in their country of origin through transnational entrepreneurial activities (Bélanger and Wang 2012). This emerging new practice merits scholarly attention within the context of ever-expanding practice of dual citizenship.

2. 研究の目的

In this project, I focused on dual citizenship practices of female marriage immigrants from the Philippines and Vietnam who are residing in South Korea to further examine emerging trend of dual citizenship in East Asian countries. I aimed to suggest a more nuanced picture of how individuals understand and respond to dual citizenship opportunities on the ground within the particular context of marriage migration and stratified nationalities.

In the past couple of decades, marriage migration has become a major source of migration flow in East Asia (Jones and Shen 2008; Kim and Oh 2010; Jones 2012). As foreign spouses, marriage immigrants undergo an expedited naturalization process in countries such as South Korea and Taiwan (Hsia 2009; M. Kim 2013). In 2011, the South Korean government extended the right to hold dual citizenship to marriage immigrants, departing from the previous practice of imposing renunciation of the nationality of their country of origin upon naturalization. As immigrant sending states, the Philippines and Vietnam have allowed dual citizenship in 2004 and 2009 respectively, as emigrants have become an important source of remittances, foreign exchange, and entrepreneurial capital (Spiro 2010, 117; Sejersen 2008). These revisions to Nationality Laws of three involving countries make South Korea a perfect case to study emerging dual citizenship practices of marriage immigrants.

The case of dual citizen marriage immigrants in South Korea offers theoretical leverage in examining how dual citizenship intersects with gender, class, and race and ethnicity, which has yet to be explored. On the one hand, dual citizenship practices of Filipina and Vietnamese marriage immigrants provide an opportunity to examine the rare case of how underprivileged groups of immigrants practice and capitalize on dual citizenship opportunities. Compared to naturalized immigrants in Western countries who often consider dual citizenship as "the matter of convenience" or "travel freedom"

(Harpaz and Mateos 2019, 851), underprivileged immigrants are expected to engage in dual citizenship with more diverse motivations.

Previous studies show that female marriage immigrants gain access to membership in the host state's political community, primarily through their roles as biological and cultural reproducers of "Koreans" (M. Kim 2013, H. Lee 2012). The path to "ethnicized maternal" citizenship (M. Kim 2013, 456) entails both cultural assimilation and ethnic othering. Examining how such complex social position of female marriage immigrants would influence their dual citizenship claims will make unique contribution to the burgeoning dual citizenship scholarship.

3 . 研究の方法

This project is primarily based on in-depth interviews with 45 marriage migrant women from the Philippines (35 women) and Vietnam (10 women) residing in urban and rural areas of Korea. These data are part of a larger ethnographic study of marriage migrant women's political integration in Korea. About half of the participants held dual citizenship at the time of the interviews. One-third of the participants had renounced their original nationality upon acquiring Korean citizenship. The remaining participants were on spousal visas and had permanent resident status. The average age of the participants was 38.6 years, with the majority in their 30s or 40s, five in their 20s, and four in their 50s or older. The average time since arrival in Korea was 11.68 years (range: 2-23 years). Most Filipina participants (74%) were college educated, whereas only 20% of the Vietnamese participants had finished college. Most participants were married at the time of the interview, and eight were divorced or widowed.

4 . 研究成果

In this project, I have approached dual citizenship as claims-making, examining the relational social practice of claiming dual citizenship among Filipina and Vietnamese marriage migrant women in Korea. Although previous studies explain individuals' dual citizenship practice mainly through the instrumental and identity dimensions, I have demonstrated that the normative dimension always intersects with the other two dimensions in people's efforts to tap into the normative citizenship ideals of the multiple states involved. The instrumental and identity value of holding dual citizenship was often framed as normative rights that the claimants deserved to enjoy as rightful dual citizens whose membership resonated with the citizenship ideals of both states. Through the analytic framework of claimsmaking, this case study suggests a more holistic understanding of dual citizenship, connecting the normative ideals of citizenship with individual immigrants' agency and positionality. This case study also illustrates the relational nature of dual citizenship claims-making, which was evident in the comparative analysis of Filipino and Vietnamese marriage migrants in Korea, who had to navigate the different citizenship ideals that each state invoked vis-à-vis marriage (e)migrants. The homeland state's policies, which often receive less attention than those of the host state, also play a significant role in claimsmaking by influencing the relative worth of dual citizenship, compared with the value of single citizenship. In particular, the homeland state's diasporic policies clearly matter in shaping immigrants' membership practices in the host country.

I presented the outcomes in several international conferences and published articles and book chapters. I believe the project contributes to the literature on marriage migration, as well as broader scholarly discussion on dual citizenship.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計2件（うち査読付論文 2件 / うち国際共著 2件 / うちオープンアクセス 1件）

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 著者名 Kim Ilju | 4. 巻 25 |
| 2. 論文標題 Dual citizenship as claims-making: the case of marriage migrants in South Korea | 5. 発行年 2021年 |
| 3. 雑誌名 Citizenship Studies | 6. 最初と最後の頁 371 ~ 388 |
| 掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1080/13621025.2021.1904835 | 査読の有無 有 |
| オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難 | 国際共著 該当する |

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| 1. 著者名 Kim Ilju, Vang Zoua M. | 4. 巻 0 |
| 2. 論文標題 Beyond political citizenship: marriage migrant women's voting practices in South Korea | 5. 発行年 2021年 |
| 3. 雑誌名 Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies | 6. 最初と最後の頁 1 ~ 19 |
| 掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1080/1369183X.2021.1973390 | 査読の有無 有 |
| オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である） | 国際共著 該当する |

〔学会発表〕 計1件（うち招待講演 0件 / うち国際学会 1件）

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| 1. 発表者名 Ilju Kim | |
| 2. 発表標題 Claims from the Bottom: Dual Citizenship Claims of Marriage Immigrants in South Korea | |
| 3. 学会等名 American Sociological Association（国際学会） | |
| 4. 発表年 2020年 | |

〔図書〕 計1件

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 著者名 Ilju Kim | 4. 発行年 2022年 |
| 2. 出版社 Rutgers University Press | 5. 総ページ数 18 |
| 3. 書名 To Be Accepted as We Are: Multiple Identity Formation of Filipina Marriage Immigrants Through Jasmin Lee | |

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6．研究組織

| | 氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号) | 所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号) | 備考 |
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|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|----|

7．科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8．本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

| 共同研究相手国 | 相手方研究機関 |
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