簡　　訊

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10 月 4 日 (主持人：管中閔)

9:30 – 9:50	院長與副院長致詞	
9:50 – 10:10	前任所長致詞：于宗先、劉克智、李庸三、許嘉棟、胡勝正	
10:10 – 10:25	所內同仁感言：施順意、傅祖壇、莊委桐	
10:25 – 10:55	全所合照、咖啡時間	
10:55 – 11:40	劉遵義院士演講	
11:40 – 12:25	蕭政院士演講	
12:30	中午所內自助餐會（所內研究人員、行政人員與貴賓）	

14:00 – 15:30　**本所政策分析同仁報告 I** (主持人：于宗先)

吳中書：我國經濟金融情勢之展望

梁啓源：能源政策之評析－再生能源發展方案及核電廠提前除役

蕭代基：台灣環境保護與永續發展的展望

15:30 – 15:50　咖啡時間

15:50 – 17:20　**本所政策分析同仁報告 II** (主持人：彭信坤)

羅紀：全民健康保險的規劃實施與改革

劉克智
江豐富：台灣立法院老人福利政策的質詢模型
董安琪

陳肇男：當前台灣的人口政策

19:00　所慶聚餐（前所長、院士、學術諮詢委員與所內同仁）

地點：靜園餐廳 (台北市信義路四段 199 巷 2 號)

10 月 5 日

時 間：民國九十一年十月五日
地 點：中央研究院經濟研究所

08:30－09:00　報到
09:00－09:15　致歡迎詞　管中閔所長（中央研究院經濟研究所所長）
09:15－10:30　專題演講

主持人：管中閔所長（中央研究院經濟研究所所長）

題　目：The SAR Procedure: A Diagnostic Analysis of Heterogeneous Data
主講人：刁錦寰院士（芝加哥大學商學院）

10:30－11:00　休息

11:00－12:30　第一場會議

A-1

主持人：刁錦寰院士（芝加哥大學商學院）

題　目：非線性貨幣衝擊與台幣/美元遠期溢酬
作　者：郭炳伸（政治大學國貿所）、何祖平（政治大學國貿所）
評論人：蔡文禎（中央研究院經濟研究所）

題　目：條件高階動差於財務金融市場上之應用：台灣股市實証分析
作　者：王凱立（東海大學財金系）、林嘉慧（淡江大學國企所）
評論人：周雨田（中央研究院經濟研究所）

題　目：Bank Relationships and Firm Performance Around the Asian Financial
　　　　Crisis：Evidence from Taiwan
作　者：Robert C.W. Fok（Shippensburg University）、張元晨（政治大學財管系）、
　　　　李婉慈（倍利証券）
評論人：詹維玲（中央研究院經濟研究所）

B-1

　　主持人：曹添旺（中央研究院中山人文社會科學研究所研究員）

　　題　目：Private Money, Bank, Operations and Government Regulation
　　作　者：李怡庭（台灣大學經濟系）
　　評論人：江永裕（政治大學金融系）

　　題　目：Government Subsidy and Cost Efficiency of Financial Institutions: The Case of Credit Unions in Taiwan
　　作　者：張靜貞（中央研究院經濟研究所）、王泓仁（中央研究院經濟研究所）
　　評論人：黃台心（淡江大學經濟系）

　　題　目：Forbearance Lending and Looting：The Role of a Collateralized Asset's Value
　　作　者：陳南光（台灣大學經濟系）、朱筱蕾（暨南大學經濟系）
　　評論人：唐震宏（中央研究院經濟研究所）

12:30－14:00　午餐

14:00－15:30　第二場會議

A-2

　　主持人：鍾經樊（中央研究院經濟研究所）

　　題　目：薪獎制度與績效—台灣房屋仲介業的實證分析
　　作　者：于若蓉（淡江大學產經系）、李玉平（淡江大學產經所）
　　評論人：黃麗璇（中央大學經濟系）

　　題　目：Opening the Black Box - The Internal Labor Markets of Company X
　　作　者：林明仁（台灣大學經濟系）
　　評論人：莊慧玲（清華大學經濟系）

　　題　目：Firing More or Hiring Less? The Case of Labor Standards Laws (LSL) in Taiwan
　　作　者：賴鈺城（長榮大學財務金融系）
　　評論人：黃芳玫（東吳大學經濟系）

B-2

　　主持人：賴景昌（國科會社會科學研究中心主任）

　　題　目：Public Spending, Endogenous Growth, and Endognous Fluctuations: A Comment
　　作　者：陳明郎（中央研究院經濟研究所）
　　評論人：黃朝熙（清華大學經濟系）

　　題　目：Income Distribution Dynamics of Uninsured Idiosyncratic Shocks of Human Capital and Imperfect Credit Markets
　　作　者：陳虹如（台灣大學經濟系）
　　評論人：王銘正（中央大學經濟系）

　　題　目：Optimal Composition of Government Public Capital Financing
　　作　者：洪福聲（台北大學經濟系）
　　評論人：莊奕琦（政治大學經濟系）

15:30－16:00 休息

16:00－17:30 第三場會議

A-3

主持人：楊建成（中央研究院經濟研究所研究員）

External Recruitment as an Incentive Device
作　者：陳恭平（中央研究院中山人文社會科學研究所）
評論人：林忠正（中央研究院經濟研究所）

題　目：A Perspective on Stability
作　者：羅曉（中央研究院經濟研究所）
評論人：葉俊顯（中央研究院經濟研究所）

題　目：R-core Implementation
作　者：黃貞穎（台灣大學經濟系）、Tomas Sjöström（Pennsylvanian State University）
評論人：莊委桐（中央研究院經濟研究所）

B-3

主持人：麥朝成（中華經濟研究院院長）

題　目：基本工資對青少年勞動市場的影響—以台灣為例
作　者：莊奕琦（政治大學經濟系）、江惠珠(政治大學經濟所)
評論人：陳禮潭（中央研究院經濟研究所）

題　目：風險偏好因素之初探－以台灣實證為例
作　者：葉凱莉（彰化師範大學國企系）、陳麗宇(彰化師範大學商教所)
評論人：徐美（台北大學經濟系）

題　目：Household Production and Energy-Price Shocks in Business Cycles
作　者：唐震宏（中央研究院經濟研究所）
評論人：陳南光（台灣大學經濟系）

Advanced Lecture Series on Productivity and Efficiency Analysis

(Asia Conference on Efficiency and Productivity Growth)

Knox C. K. Lovell

Journal of Productivity Analysis   Subal Kumbhakar

(SUNY)

Tim Coelli   FRONT41

DEAP   Finn Forsund   DEA

時間：2002 年 7 月 18 日
地點：中央研究院經濟所

09:00－10:30	Professor C.A. Knox Lovell, University of Georgia, USA **Topics**: *Malmquist, Fisher & Tornqvist Productivity Indexes*
10:30－11:00	Coffee Break
11:00－12:30	Professor Finn Forsund, University of Oslo, Norwegian **Topics**: *Categorical Variables in DEA*
12:30－14:00	Lunch Break
14:00－15:30	Professor Subal C. Kumbhakar, SUNY at Binghamton, USA **Topics**: *Efficiency Measurement: Some Old Issues and New Directions*
15:30－16:00	Coffee Break
16:00－17:30	Professor Tim Coelli, University of New England, Australia **Topics**: *The Measurement of Performance in Multiple-Output Industries*

Asia Conference on Efficiency and Productivity Growth

Date: July 19-20, 2002
Venue: 2nd Floor of Center of Academic Activity, Academia Sinica

Program

July 19 (Friday)

8:00 – 9:00   Registration

9:00 – 9:15   **Welcome and Opening Remarks**   **(Conference Room 1)**

        Cyrus C.Y. Chu (Vice President of Academia Sinica)

9:15 – 10:35   **Keynote Addresses**

Chair: Tzong-Shian Yu

"The Managers Versus the Consultants"
> **C.A.Knox Lovell** (University of Georgia, USA) and **E. Grifell-Tatjé** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

"Rational Inefficiency"
> **Peter Bogetoft** (Royal Agricultural University, Denmark) and **Jens Leth Hougaard** (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

10:35 – 11:00   Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30   **Section A1: Stochastic Frontier Analysis (I)**   **(Conference Room 1)**

Chair: Cliff Huang
Discussant: William H. Greene

1. *"Technical Efficiencies of Rice Farmers Under Different Irrigation Technologies and Cropping Seasons in West Java"*
> **Heny Daryanto**, **George E. Battese** (University of New England, Australia) and **Euan M. Fleming**

2. *"Non-parametric Stochastic Frontier Models"*
> **Subal C. Kumbhakar** (State University of New York, USA) and **Efthymios G. Tsionas** (Athens University of Economics and Business, USA)

3. *"Economic Efficiency and Confidence Intervals of Taiwan's Banking Industry"*
> **Tai-Hsin Huang** (Tamkang University, Taiwan)

11:00 – 12:30   **Section B1: Total Factor Productivity Analysis**   **(Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Katsunobu Kondo
Discussant: Amy Ruey-Meng Hwang
Jeong-Dong Lee

1.   *"Productivity, Innovation and Diffusion in the United States: Can Policy Put the States on the Technology Frontier?"*
   Shawna Grosskopf (Oregon State University, USA) and **Kathy Hayes** (Southern Methodist University, USA) and **Lori Taylor** (Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, USA)

2.   *"Elasticities of Total Factor Productivity"*

   Shu-Chin Huang (Ming Chuan University, Taiwan)

3.   *"A Study on Industry-switching Behavior and Productivity – The case of Taiwanese Electronics Firms"*
   Jong-Rong Chen and **Shan-Ying Chu** (National Central University, Taiwan)

4.   *"The Total Factor Productivity Growth in Taiwan, 1960-1993: A Counter-evidence to Krugman-Young Hypothesis"*
   Chi-Yuan Liang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

11:00 – 12:30   **Section C1: Data Envelopment Analysis (I)**   **(Conference Room 3)**

Chair: Brendan McCarthy
Discussant: Tim Coelli

1.   *"Productivity Growth and Structural Changes in Airlines: A Distance Function Approach"*
   Meryem Duygun Fethi (University of Leicester, UK), **Peter M. Jackson** (University of Leicester, UK), and **Thomas G. Weyman-Jones** (Loughborough University, UK)

2.   *"Korean and Taiwanese Productivity Performance — Comparisions at Matched Manufacturing Levels"*
   Frank S.T. Hsiao and **Changsuh Park** (University of Colorado at Boulder, USA)

3.   *"How Inefficient are East-Asian Industries? An International and Intertemporal Non-Parametric Frontier Analysis"*
   Marcel P. Timmer (University of Groningen, The Netherlands)

12:30 – 14:00   Lunch Break

8

14:00 – 15:30   **Section A2: Data Envelopment Analysis (II)**   **(Conference Room 1)**

Chair: Habibolah Salami
Discussant: Finn R. Førsund

1. *"Aggregation of Cost Efficiency Indicators and Indexes Across Firms"*
   Shawna Grosskopf and **Rolf Färe** and **V. Zelenyuk** (Oregon State University, USA)

2. *"Non-performing Loans and Bank Efficiencies: An Application of the Distance Function Approach"*
   Yang Li (National Chi-Nan University, Taiwan) and **Jin-Li Hu** (National Chiao-Tung University, Taiwan)

3. *"Using DEA to Examine the Association Between Bank Assert Quality and Operating Performance: The Case of Taiwan Banking Industry"*
   Chin S. Ou , **Chia Ling Lee** and **Chaur-Shiuh Young** (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

14:00 – 15:30   **Section B2: Openness and Growth in Taiwan and Thailand (Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Shin-Kun Peng
Discussant: Jonathan E. Leightner

1. *"The Role of Japanese Foreign Direct Investment on the Growth and Productivity of Thai Industry"*
   Paitoon Kraipornsak (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

2. *"A Study on Outward FDI—The Case of Taiwan"*
   Chi-Jen Yeh and **Bernard Franck** (Université de Caen, France)

3. *"Industrial Productivity Growth and Openness in Taiwan"*
   Ling Sun (Providence University, Taiwan)

14:00 – 15:30   **Section C2: Productivity Comparison in Agriculture (I)   (Conference Room 3)**

Chair: Nazrul Islam
Discussant: Ching-Cheng Chang

1. *"Productivity Change in Thai Agriculture: A Non-Parametric"*
   Wirat Krasachat (King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand)

2. *"Factor Shares, Productivity, and Sustainability of Growth in the Malaysian Agricultural Sector"*
   Jamal Othman (National University of Malaysia, Malaysia)

3. *"Productivity Change of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan Measured by Nonparametric Malmquist Indices"*
   Katsunobu Kondo (Asahikawa University, Japan) and **Yasutaka Yamamoto** (Hokkaido University, Japan)

15:30 – 16:00   Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30   **Section A3: Stochastic Frontier Analysis (II)   (Conference Room 1)**

Chair: Deng-Yang Chou
Discussant: Subal C. Kumbhakar

1. *"One-Step and Two-Step Estimation of the Effects of Exogenous Variables on Technical Efficiency Levels"*
   Peter Schmidt (Michigan State University, USA) and **Hung-Jen Wang** (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

2. *"From Whom Do Farmers Learn? An Analysis of Technical Efficiency Determinants for the Indian Green Revolution"*
   Spiro E. Stefano and **Takeshi Ueda** (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

3. *"Measuring Technical Efficiency in Rail Industry: A Comparison of Sixty Railways Using DEA and SFA"*
   Lawrence W. Lan and **Erwin T. J. Lin** (National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan)

16:00 – 17:30   **Section B3: Productivity and Efficiency in Banking Industry (I)   (Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Jin-Lung Lin
Discussant: Ray Yeu-Tien Chou

1. "Effects of Scale Changes on the Growth TFP in the Agricultural Bank of Iran"
Habibolah Salami (University of Tehran, Iran)

2. *"Technology, Automation and Productivity of Stock Exchanges: International Evidence"*
Iftekhar Hasan (New Jersey Institute of Technology and Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, USA), **Markku Malkamäki** (Evli Bank) and **Heiko Schmiedel** (HWWA-Hamburg Institute of International Economics and Bank of Finland)

3. *"The Formation of Large Banking Groups in France: Observed and Potential Effects on Costs and Revenues"*
Mohamed E. Chaffai (Université de Sfax, Turnisie), **Michel Dietsch** (LARGE-IEP, Université Robert Schuman de Strasbourg) and **Vichett Oung** (Commission Bancaire)

16:00 – 17:30   **Section C3: Technology and Growth   (Conference Room 3)**

Chair: Chi-Yuan Liang
Discussant: Marcel P. Timmer

1. *"The Effects of IT Innovation on Growth and Business Cycle"*
Byung-Gwun Choy, **Jongsu Lee**, **Jeong-Dong Lee** and **Tai-Yoo Kim** (Seoul National University, Korea)

2. *"Thoughts on Efficiency and Productivity for a Volatile Era"*
Ching-Ying Lien (Nan Hua University, Taiwan)

3. *"Industrial and Spatial Spillovers and Productivity Growth"*
Diana H. Tsai (National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan)

18:30 – 21:00   **Reception Banquet (Fu-Yuan Restaurant, on the first Floor of Academic Activity Center, Academia Sinica)**

9:00 – 10:30   **Section A4: Data Envelopment Analysis (III)**   **(Conference Room 1)**

<div align="center">

Chair: Chien-Fu Jeff Lin
Discussant: Rolf Färe

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1. *"On the Circularity of the Malmquist Productivity Index"*
    Finn R. Forsund (University of Oslo, Norway)

2. "Productivity Growth and Spillovers in Asia: An Intertemporal Sectoral DEA Approach"
    Bart Los and **Marcel P. Timmer** (University of Groningen, The Netherlands)

3. *"Technical Efficiency of Controllable Attributes: Categorical Production Practices"*
    Taeho Kim and **Robert D. Weaver** (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

4. "Productivity Changes of Hospitals in Taiwan: A Quality-Incorporated Malmquist Index Bootstrap Approach"
    Shih-Neng Chen (Shih Hsin University, Taiwan)

9:00 – 10:30   **Section B4: Externality, Productivity and Efficiency**   **(Conference Room 2)**

<div align="center">

Chair: Jeorg-Dong Lee
Discussant: Spiro Stefanou

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1. *"Human Capital and Convergence: A Production Frontier Approach"*
    Daniel J. Henderson and **R. Robert Russell** (University of California at Riverside, USA)

2. "The Externality Effect of Public Investment, Agglomeration Economies and Accessibility on Cost Efficiency and Productivity Growth for Business, manufacturing and Service Industries in Taiwan"
    Shi-Sheng Yao (Kun Shan University of Technology, Taiwan), **Yu-Sheng Chiang** (NCKU, Taiwan), and **Judy Shaw-er Wang** (NCKU, Taiwan)

3. *"Productivity development in Taiwan's Airports When Some Outputs Are Undesirable"*
    Ming-Miin Yu (Da-Yeh University, Taiwan) and **Shih-Hsun Hsu** (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) and **Ching-Cheng Chang** (Academia Sinica and National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

4. *"Productivity, Pollution and Growth in the Pacific Region"*
    Joaquín A. Millán (Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain), **Natalia Aldaz** (University of Lleida, Spain), and **Jose S. Millan** (University of Lleida, Spain)

9:00 – 10:30   **Section C4: Deregulation, Merger, and Productivity   (Conference Room 3)**

Chair: Toru Hattori
Discussant: Mohamed E. Chaffai

1. *"Productivity Measurement for the Retail Service Industry in Japan—the evaluation of the Deregulations in 1990s"*
   Takanobu Nakajima and **Toshiyuki Matsuura** (Keio University, Japan)

2. "The Merger and Acquisitions of Taiwan's Domestic Banking Industry: Impacts on Efficiency and Market Power"
   Bih-Shiow Chen (Soochow University, Taiwan)

3. *"Cost Efficiencies of Mergence Between Commercial Banks and Farmer Credit Unions in Taiwan"*
   Y.C. Chen, **Tsu-Tan. Fu** (Academia Sinica,Tauwan) and **R.J. Woo**

10:30 – 11:00   Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30   **Section A5: Stochastic Frontier Analysis (III)   (Conference Room 1)**

Chair: Ching-Fan Chung
Discussant: Peter Schmidt

1. *"Stochastic Frontier Estimation with Panel Data"*
   William H. Greene (New York University, USA)

2. *"Foreign-Funded Enterprises and State-Owned Enterprises Technical Efficiency in China's Manufacturing Sector"*
   Jr-Tsung Huang (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

3. "Efficiency Estimating Irrigation Water Use for Rice Production in Taiwan"
   Chung-Huang Huang (National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan)

11:00 – 12:30 **Section B5: Productivity and Efficiency in Regulatory Industry (Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Meryem Duygun Fethi
Discussant: Tai-Hsin Huang

1. *"Parametric Tests of Efficiency for Japanese Electric Utilities Opportunities for Cost Reduction"*
   Toru Hattori (Socio-economic Research Center, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan)

2. "International Benchmarking for Monopoly Price Regulation: The Case of Australian Gas Distribution"
   Roger Carrington (NSW Treasury, Australia) and **Tim Coelli** (University of New England, Australia) and **Eric Groom** (Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of New South Wales, Australia)

3. *"Effects of Introducing Third-Generation (3G)Wireless Services in Taiwan: An Economy Wide Analysis"*
   Mei-Ying Huang (National Taipei University, Taiwan), **Ping-Cheng Li** (Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan) and **Shih-Hsun Hsu** (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

11:00 – 12:30 **Section C5: Efficiency Comparison in Agriculture   (Conference Room 3)**

Chair: M.H. Karimkoshteh
Discussant: George E. Battese

1. *"Efficiency in Agricultural Production in Central Asia: Case of Uzbekistan"*
   Masahiko Gemma (Waseda University, Japan)

2. *"A Comparison of Methods for Efficiency Measurement for Farms in Bangladesh"*
   Md Abdul Wadud (Rajshahi University, Bangladesh)

3. *"Land Ownership Transfer and Productivity: Evidence from Taiwan"*
   Hsin-Yu Tseng (University of Chicago, USA)

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30   **Section A6: Public Sector Growth and Efficiency**   **(Conference Room 1)**

Chair: Chi Schive
Discussant: Peter Bogetoft

1. *"Efficiency Measurement and the Productivity Analysis for Japanese Post Offices"*
   Shoji Maruyama (Institute for Posts and Telecommunications Policy, Japan)
   & **Takanobu Nakajima** (Keio University, Japan)

2. "Application Service Provision: A Model to Provide Efficient Education Export of ERP Applications and Curriculum into the Asia-Pacific"
   Brendan McCarthy and **Neville Joy** (Victoria University, Australia)

3. *"Competition and Efficiency: The Impact of Charter Schools on Public School Performance"*
   Shawna Grosskopf (Oregon State University, USA), **Kathy Hayes** (Southern Methodist University, USA), and **Lori Taylor** (Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, USA)

4. *"The Productivity of Government Spending in Asia: 1983-2000"*
   Jonathan E. Leightner (Augusta State University, USA)

14:00 – 15:30   **Section B6: Efficiency and Market Structure**   **(Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Paitoon Kraipornsak
Discussant: Hung-Jen Wang
Cheng-Chen Yang

1. *"The Measurement of Consumption Efficiency Considering the Discrete Choice of Consumers"*
   Seog Won Hwang, **Jeong-Dong Lee** and **Tai-Yoo Kim** (Seoul National University, Korea)

2. "The Inter-temporal Variation of the Concentration-Margins Relationship: The Case of Japanese Manufacturing"
   Mita Bhattacharya (Monash University, Australia) and **Ryoji Takehiro** (Doshisha University, Japan)

3. "Real Options: the Key to Values"
   George Y. Wang (University of London, USA)

4. "Optimal Taxation on Mixed Diamond Good: With a Case Study on the Private Car Ownership in China"
   Xin Deng (Monash University, Australia)

14:00 – 15:30   **Section C6: Risk and Efficiency in Banking Industry   (Conference Room 3)**

**Chair: Md Abdul Wadud
Discussant: C. A. Knox Lovell**

1. *"A Dynamic Model of Bank Production with Adjustment Costs and Multiple Risk Effects"*
   John R. Norsworthy (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, USA) and **Wolfgang Bessler** (Justus-Liebig University, Germany)
2. "An Analysis of Bank Charter Value and Its Risk-Constraining Incentives"
   Anthony Saunders (New York University, USA) and **Berry Wilson** (Pace University, USA)
3. *"The Impact of Banking Regulatory Reform on the Industry's Productivity and Efficiency in Taiwan"*
   Ming-Hsiang Huang (Feng Chia University, Taiwan) and **Cliff J. Huang** (National Chiao-Tung University, Taiwan)

15:30 – 16:00   Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30   **Section A7: Management and Efficiency   (Conference Room 1)**

**Chair: Joaquín A. Millán
Discussant: Masahiko Gemma
Jong-Rong Chen**

1. *"Incentive-based Management of Efficiency: Pricing Genetically Engineered innovation"*
   Taeho Kim and **Robert D. Weaver** (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

2. *"Productivity Growth in Western Australian Agriculture: 1977/78 to 1999/2000"*
   Nazrul Islam (University of Western Australia & Department Agriculture Western Australia, Australia)

3 *"A Survey on Economical Efficiency of Humoon Lake Fishery Units"*
   M.H. Karimkoshteh (Sistan and Baluchestan University, Iran)

16:00 – 17:30   **Section B7: Productivity and Efficiency in Banking Industry (II) (Conference Room 2)**

Chair: Chung-Shu Wu
Discussant: Shawna Grosskopf

1. *"The Value Relevance of Bank Efficiency: Cross-Country Evidence*"
   Asokan Anandarajan (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA),
   Iftekhar Hasan (New Jersey Institute of Technology) and Federal
   Reserve Bank of Atlanta, USA) and **Laurent Weill** (Robert Schuman
   University, France)

2. *"Deregulation, Markups and Productivity Change: The Case of Spanish Banks*
   Ana Lozano-Vivas (Universidad de Málaga, Spain) and **Subal C.
   Kumbhakar** (State University of New York, USA)

3. *"Efficiency, Non-Traditional Activities and Control in the U.S. Savings and
   Loans Industry"*
   John Teall (Pace University, USA) and **John Knopf** (Seton Hall University,
   USA)

8:30～ 9:00　　報　到

9:00～ 9:20　　開幕致詞：管中閔所長、盧鋒副主任
　　　　　　　　貴賓致詞：蕭萬長董事長

9:20～10:40

　　　　　　主持人：華而誠教授

　　1. Financial Innovations in China, 1990-2000
　　　　施建淮（北大中國經濟研究中心副教授）
　　2. **東亞金融合作：議程和前景**
　　　　盧鋒（北大中國經濟研究中心教授）
　　3. **購買力平價說與結構性變動－ 美/台實質匯率之實證研究**
　　　　陳禮潭（中研院經濟所副研究員）、陳美源（中正大學國經所副教授）

10:40～11:10　　茶　點

11:10～12:00

　　　　　　主持人：盧鋒教授

　　1. West Development Campaign and Environmental Protection－The Case of Duststorm
　　　　胡大源（北大中國經濟研究中心教授）
　　2. **台灣上市電子公司的研究發展、技術移轉與生產力**
　　　　詹維玲（中研院經濟所副研究員）、劉景中（文化大學經研所博士生）

12:00～14:00　　午　餐

14:00 ~15:20

　　　　主持人：瞿宛文教授

1. **WTO 與兩岸貿易關係**
　　陳添枝（台灣大學經濟系教授）

2. The Changing Economic Matrix between Taiwan and Mainland China within the WTO Framework
　　林祖嘉（政治大學經濟系教授）

3.**東亞產業發展模式再檢視**
　　黃登興（中研院經濟所研究員）

15:20 ~15:50　　茶　點

15:50 ~17:00

　　　　主持人：管中閔、盧鋒

　　討論有關兩岸合作研究之建立與推展

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Monetary Policy and Taiwan Economy

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A New Test of the Martingale Difference Hypothesis

In this paper we propose a new class of tests for the martingale difference hypothesis. In contrast with the autocorrelation-based tests and the spectrum-based tests, the proposed test requires a weaker moment condition and has power against a much larger class of non-martingale difference alternatives that may be serially correlated or uncorrelated. Moreover, this test does not rely on the assumption of conditional homoskedasticity. As compared with many existing consistent tests, this test is easy to implement and has a standard limiting distribution. Our simulations confirm that the proposed test is powerful against various linear and nonlinear alternatives and is quite robust to the failure of higher-order moments. Our empirical study on exchange rate returns also shows that the conclusion resulted from the proposed test is different from that of the conventional tests.

Spatial Monopoly with Product Differentiation

Most theoretical work on the behavior of spatial monopoly focuses on the single-product case while, in reality, a firm usually produces (or sells) many differentiated products. In this paper, we introduce a new model of spatial monopoly with a multiple-product firm, where the firm chooses both the number of product varieties and the price of each variety to maximize its profit. We also examine the monopolist's optimal decision and its economic effects on the spatial economy with a fixed and variable market area respectively. For a class of preferences to product differentiation, we find that the quantities produced and the consumer surpluses both vary across three different spatial

pricing policies. This finding in contrast to the literature on single product spatial monopoly, where these results are invariant across different pricing policies.

　-

(一一一)

　　隨著溫室效應的影響，全球的氣候將更加不穩定，就聖嬰現象所導致的氣候變遷而言，其對農業與水資源的經濟影響已逐漸在擴大中。本研究之主要目的在於估計聖嬰現象在台灣稻米產業的預測價值，此價值之估計包含兩個步驟，第一步驟是估計出聖嬰現象對台灣稻米產出的影響，而第二步驟是將此影響帶入經濟決策模型，並利用貝式定理來求得出聖嬰現象的預測價值。研究結果發現聖嬰現象的振盪指數對台灣在一、三、八月的溫度及三、五月的雨量有顯著的影響。稻米在收割前的三個月份時，過多的雨量會減少稻米的產出，如台北的二期作；但是在稻米剛播種時的豐富雨量則對稻米的產出有正面的影響，如台北、新竹及台中的一二期，此顯示出在水稻剛播時較需要雨量，而在收割前的雨量是愈少愈好。在溫度方面，溫度的上升對各地(除屏東之外)的稻米一期產出皆有正面的影響，至於溫度對第二期的稻米的產出影響則視各地情形而異。

　　將聖嬰振盪指數對台灣各地區溫度與雨量的影響和稻米的產出函數結合，可估計出聖嬰現象對台灣稻米產出的影響，實證結果發現當聖嬰年發生時，其對中南部的一期稻作產出是正的影響，而影響的幅度在 2.2 至 8.3% 左右，至反聖嬰年與正常年對稻米一期與二期產出的影響較無規則可循，其原因乃在聖嬰現象對各地區的溫度與雨量的影響不同。最後本研究建立一隨機性的農業部門模型來模擬聖嬰現象的預測價值，實証結果顯示當聖嬰能被準確預測且決策者能採取適當的因應措施時，全體的福利可增加將 2,513 百萬元。

Labor-intensive Industrialization: The Case of Taiwan

This paper aims to trace the process of Taiwan's industrialization by utilizing the data of industrial and commercial censuses. From 1954 to 1996, there are nine sets of industrial and commercial census data available.

It is found that Taiwan's labor-intensive industrialization took mostly during the period from 1953 to 1978. The year 1953 marked when total value of industrial production exceeded the highest value ever reached during colonial period, and 1978 marked a turning point of transformation from light to heavy industry predominance.

By grouping manufacturing into four types and comparing shares of enterprise unit, persons engaged, wage paid, total assets in operation, total value of production and value added, it is found that Type I, manufacturing related to products of daily necessity, predominated in 1954. However, the shares were almost equally distributed among the four types in 1996, especially in respect to total assets in operation and value added.

It is notable that from 1981 onwards, the difference of labor intensity among the four types of manufacturing gradually disappeared. A large increase was found in the degree of capital concentration during 1971-1976, and this contributed to the transformation of Taiwan's industry structure. It is also found that the wage rate was relatively high in Taiwan if value added per person was taken as a base of reference. This relatively high wage rate helped to push Taiwan's manufacturing to upgrade technical levels and to find investment for labor-intensive industries outside the Island.

本計畫的目的在評估油電價格因反映成本變動（如進口能源價格變動）或能源政策而變動時對台灣產業能源需求、二氧化碳排放、物價及成長之影響。

研究內容包括部分均衡及動態一段均衡分析。部分均衡分析，主要討論短期油、電價格變動對整體經濟及各產業油、電需求量之影響。動態一般均衡分析則探討油、電價格變動對各產業及整體經濟油、電需求量、CO_2排放、物價及成長之長期影響（2001-2020 年）。

本計畫所用之能源工程及總體經濟耦合模型，係結合能源經濟動態模型（Jorgenson-Liang (1985)及梁啓源（民 86））、消費者模型（梁啓源（民 88））、主計處總體經濟計量模型（民 87）及工研院 MARKAL 模型（民 88 年）而成。

主要結論如下：

（1）油價上漲對七大產業價格的影響，以對水電燃氣業的影響爲最大。以油價上漲 10% 爲例，將使水電燃氣業的價格上漲 2.01% ，以下依序爲礦業（1.72% ）、運輸業（1.26% ）、製造業（0.56% ）、營建業（0.69% ）、農業（0.41% ）及服務業（0.28% ）。GDP 平減數則增加 0.48% 。

（2）油價上漲對各產業總產值之影響以對運輸業的影響爲最大，以漲 10% 爲例，將使運輸業的總產值減少 1.63% 。以下依次爲水電燃氣業（-1.12% ）、礦業（-0.78% ）、農業（-0.34% ）、製造業（-0.23% ）、營建業（-0.19% ）及服務業（-0.09% ）。其對整體經濟總產值之影響達-0.27% 。

（3）以油價變動 10% 爲例，2001 年整體經濟的CO_2減量幅度爲 4.87% 。就能源別的需求減量而言，以油需求量的減幅最大達 9.78% 。以下依次爲電力-0.73% 、天然氣-0.68% 及煤0.63% 。七大業中影響最大者爲運輸倉儲業，減少 9.79% 的CO_2排放 。以下依次爲農業（-7.37% ）、製造業（-3.96% ）、礦業（-3.14% ）、服務業（-2.54% ）及營建業（-2.48% ）。

（4）以電價上漲 10% 爲例對七大產業價格的影響，其中對水電燃氣業的影響爲最大，將使水電燃氣業的價格上漲 9.30% ，以下依序爲礦業（0.86% ）、製造業（0.70% ）、營建業（0.56% ）、農業（0.47% ）、服務業（0.40% ）及運輸業(0.33%)。GDP 平減數則增加 0.68% 。

（5）電價上漲 10%對整體經濟總產值之影響達-0.14% 。其中對水電燃氣業的影響爲最

大,將使水電燃氣業的總產值減少 1.12%。以下依次爲礦業（-0.19%）、製造業（-0.19%）、農業（-0.13%）、運輸業（-0.12%）、營建業（-0.08%）及服務業（-0.08%）。

以電價上漲 10% 爲例,2001 年整體經濟的CO_2減量幅度爲 3.206%。就能源別的需求減量而言,以電力需求量的減幅最大達 11.815%。以下依次爲煤-0.910%,油及天然氣則分別增加 0.166% 及 0.694%。

本研究爲一爲期三年之長期研究計畫。研究目的在根據最新最詳細的產業關聯表及相關物價資料比較台灣與日本之對應物價,以日本爲橋樑建立台灣與聯合國 ICP 各會員之商品別、產業別及整體經濟之購買力平價（PPP）指數。再根據上述購買力平價指數做幣值轉換,以進行台灣與其他國家每人國民所得與產業別要素生產力（如能源生產力）之比較。

以 1995 年日幣美金比（¥120 / USD1.0）及新台幣美金比（NTD34.5 / USD1.0）換算每單位的新台幣爲 3.478 日圓（¥120 / NTD34.5）以此一 3.478 價比爲比較基礎,兩國之間的任一商品的價比低於此一價比皆顯示該一商品的台灣物價高於日本。反之若兩國之間任一商品的價比高於此價比則顯示該一商品的台灣物價低於日本。

本文發現除下列 16 種商品外,台灣的物價皆低於日本:（1）夾板（2）毛織品（3）植物油（4）原木（5）製糖作物（6）焦炭（7）紙漿（8）丙烯（9）煤油（10）液化石油氣（11）塑膠鞋（12）鋼棒（13）鋁（14）變壓器與反應器（15）旅行車（16）卡車、巴士與轎車。

至於台灣物價低於日本的商品中,則以壓縮機及照相機的差價爲最大。其 PPP 分別高達 48 倍及 43.5 倍。部份原因可能是品質的差異所造成的。

人才回流是促成台灣經濟結構轉變的一項關鍵性因素。本研究探討台灣回流人才的變化與回流之後的就業選擇問題。青輔會的資料顯示台灣歷年人才回流歷經重大變化,主要包括女性回流人口比例增加、碩士回流人口比例提高、社會科學的人才回流升高等現象,而從日本回流的比例則降低。

從回流人才選擇進入台灣就業市場的情形可以發現,性別與省籍對於選擇進入產業界的影響並不顯著,但是有關人力資本論的教育、海外工作職位與返國年齡等變數則都具有顯著的相關。台灣人才回流的現象反應一種人力資本的投資,形成進入產業界與學術界兩種不同的回流人才就業模式,心理動機而非薪資決定人才的流向。

瓊

全民健康保險的醫療利用與費用顯示,每人年平均門診人次由 85 年的 12 餘次逐年上升,89 年時已達 15 次左右,導致門診醫療費用爲總醫療費用的三分之二以上。在人口快速老化的情況下,重症及慢性病所需耗費的金額更將快速成長,若不節約不必要的醫療費用,未來整體醫療保健支出的大幅上揚,將是無法避免的結果。增進資源利用效率、降低保險道德危機、維持風險分攤理念的醫療儲蓄帳戶制度,近年來受到了相當的關注。

建立醫療儲蓄帳戶的相關問題主要有二,一是帳戶額度,一是帳戶所應支付的服務。追蹤個人數年醫療費用的分析結果顯示,有效、可行的醫療儲蓄帳戶制度內涵爲:

將一般門診醫療費用自全民健康保險給付中分離,經保險對象的年齡、性別及前一年醫療費用調整後,由保險人替其存入帳戶,以支應現行由保險給付所支應的一般門診服務。換言之,現行保險給付中除住院服務、慢性病門診、門診手術、論病例計酬、預防保健、傳染病及居家照護等仍由保險給付外,其他服務改由醫療儲蓄帳戶支應。

由於一般認爲,一般門診醫療給付的「道德危機」超過百分之三十,因此在將一般門診

醫療費用分離時，可先挪出 5% 至 10% 的額度設置醫療補助基金，供帳戶金額不足之被保險人申請。另保留 5% 至 10% 用來調整住院給付，使醫院以提供大量門診方式來挹注住院費用不足的問題可稍獲改善。保險人設置就醫諮詢機構（專線）適時提供民眾就醫資訊，則是帳戶制度的重要配套措施。

本研究的目的在於探討不同年齡世代會不會因為角色認同的差異而產生不同的心態，來過濾社會變遷的影響而產生不同生活滿意反應。經採用內政部統計處在 1998 年所收集的國民生活狀況調查資料進行實証分析，結果發現不同的世代都會感受到社會變遷所引起的不良效果。不過，程度上略有差異。經進一步運用 Ordered Probit 迴歸分析，結果顯示交通狀況，社會安全及公共安全三個反應社會變遷之生活領域的變化對老人的綜合生活滿意都沒有顯著影響。交通狀況祇是對年輕世代有顯著影響。而中生代則是受到交通狀況與社會治安的顯著影響。這些結果顯示世代間是有分化的心態去感受社會的變遷。

2000   :

本文之目的在於透過戶籍人口與普查人口的比較以評價 2000 年戶口普查的結果，本文的分析結果發現在分別扣除外籍人口與出國三個月以上人口後。普查所得人口比戶籍登記人口少 157,516 人，佔戶籍人口之 0.7% 。以整體人口而言，差異微小。

但是小行政區域如鄉鎮，乃至於縣市，受到制度變更與工業化與都市化的衝擊，日積月累，使得普查與戶籍人口之組成產生不小的實質差異。以性別而言，男性普查人口少於戶籍人口 414,665 人。女性則是普查人口比戶籍人口多出 572,181 人。前者，所反應的主要是制度上的問題，後者則是都市化的影響。性別與

年齡同時觀察時，兩性之作用方向大致仍然相反，而某些年齡組的差異更加顯著。年輕男性普查人口比戶籍人口多出 5.0% 至 8.0% 。這些人多數未婚，而已婚人口差異更小。這些差異主要是工業化與都市化透過就學、就業與兵役所產生。教育組成方面，國中、國小兩種教育程度因制度因素使得普查與戶籍人口差異都在 76% 以上。

本計劃採用凱因斯總合供需與新古典兩種架構估測我國自然失業率與實質潛在國內生產毛額，實證結果顯示兩種架構估計的變動趨勢頗為相似。自 1998 年開始，實質潛在產出之成長率，呈現明顯下滑趨勢，而自然失業率則呈現大幅上升走勢。根據總合供需架構，在基本預測的假設下，未來 13 年我國實質潛在國內生產毛額年成長率將由 2003 年之 4.47% 逐年減緩為 2015 年的 4.35% ，同期間之自然失業率則由 3.08% 小幅滑落至 2.97% 。

在自然失業率的應用上，我們發現實際失業率與自然失業率之差距，即失業率缺口是解釋我國實質工資變化的重要因素。在實質工資函數中若考慮失業率缺口將大幅降低預測誤差。

在政策建議方面，根據我們的實證結果顯示技術進步以及資本累積對潛在實質產出具有非常顯著的影響力。若我國要恢復過去穩健的成長水準，則技術創新的增進以及資本累積的提昇均扮演著非常重要的角色。

台灣對外的貿易依存度很高，隨著台灣廠商對外投資風氣之盛行，出口訂單與出口之關聯性愈加複雜。本文的實證結果顯示雖然整體出口訂單與出口之差距在 1990 年中期之後的確顯現出逐月擴增的走勢，但各別產業之波動趨勢並不盡相同，且無論整體出口或各別產

業，其出口訂單與出口之差距在大多數情況下並不與國外生產比率存在顯著的關聯性。此實證結果說明並非所有產業之出口訂單與出口之差距皆存在逐漸乖離的情形，且單由廠商國外生產比率並不足以解釋出口訂單與出口之差異。

在出口訂單與出口的關聯性方面，實證結果顯示無論是整體出口或個別產業，出口訂單對出口之影響效果大部分是集中在當期，且大多數產業此關聯性存在愈來愈密切的現象；亦即隨著經濟體系的演進，廠商爲應付訂單所需籌備的期間顯現出愈來愈短的跡象。此實證結果亦隱含若我們將出口訂單當作出口的領先指標，則其代表性可能愈來愈不足。

In previous studies on the marginal cost of public funds (MCF), the existing or status quo tax system has been assumed to be either arbitrary or optimal. This project explores another possibility: the existing tax system itself represents a political equilibrium. Our exploration proceeds in the political economy of redistributive taxation as set out in Meltzer and Richard (1981). We derive a neat MCF formula for increasing redistribution in the Meltzer-Richard economy. An interesting feature of our finding is that the degree of income inequality as measured by the "normalized" deviation between mean and median income can act as a proxy for the efficiency loss of taxation. Caveats about applying our derived MCF formula in practice are also discussed.

Central Bank Policy, Financial Intermediation and Loan Contract: An Equilibrium Model Under Asymmetric Information

By formally modeling the activity in the credit cooperative sector, this paper characterizes the equilibrium loan contract and evaluates the effectiveness of particularly relevant financial policies. With asymmetric information about borrowing firms' types, an incentive-compatible loan contract features two allocative mechanisms: an all-pay club fee and a credit documentation requirement. We prove the existence and uniqueness of a competitive truthtelling separating equilibrium with both types of borrowing firms actively participating. We consider two financial policy instruments: a pecuniary punishment policy that penalizes credit cooperatives with excessive loans to less productive firms and a reserve requirement policy that serves to limit excessive funds supply to be channeled through the credit cooperative sector. We find that from both welfare and production efficiency considerations, the pecuniary punishment policy is generally more effective in correcting the misallocation problem resulting from informational frictions.

The Labor-Managed Firm under Uncertainty: The Effects of Business Taxes on Production Location

In this paper we employ a unifying approach to examine the effect of various business taxes on a labor-managed firm's choice of plant location under uncertainty. In addition to showing that a linear homogeneous production function leads to spatial neutrality with respect to proportional profit and specific taxes under output/input price uncertainty, we prove unambiguous effects regarding the labor-managed firm's locational response to the imposition of business taxes under transport rate uncertainty. More importantly, it is demonstrated that we cannot infer results concerning a labor-managed firm's locational response of business taxes from that of its profit-maximizing counterpart in general.

The Adoption of Product Innovations with Spillovers

We analyze duopolistic firms' adoption of a product innovation in a vertical differentiation

model with technological spillovers. We find that regardless of the level of spillovers, the equilibrium adoption patterns are characterized by global, partial, and no adoption for low, intermediate, and high adoption costs, respectively. The distribution of adoption patterns, however, differs across different ranges of spillovers. In particular, we find that equilibrium adoption patterns center on global and no adoption in the presence of intermediate and large spillovers, while the opposite is true for small spillovers. Some comparative statics are performed to further illustrate the effects of spillovers and innovation size on technology adoption.

Licensing Quality-Improving Technologies to a Vertically-Differentiated Market

We analyze an independent patent holder's licensing of two kinds of quality-improving technologies to a vertically-differentiated duopoly. We find for both types of technologies that in equilibrium, the patent holder chooses the licensing fee in such a way that only one firm purchases the license. That is, the equilibrium licensing outcome is characterized by an exclusive licensing deal, even though an exclusivity clause is not explicitly imposed. Moreover, we show that depending on the nature of quality-improving technologies available for licensing, both persistence and reversal of quality leadership may arise. In particuler, the licensing of a history-dependent technology will result in a persistence of market leadership, whereas the licensing of a history-independent technology will result in a reversal of market leadership.

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本文旨在探究美/台間購買力平價與結構性變動之相關命題，研究範圍包含檢定美/台間實質匯率是否有未知時點的結構性變動、估計結構性變動的發生時點，以及判別具結構性變動的實質匯率是否具有單根性質。我們以 Kuan-Chen (1994) 的檢定方法作為檢定結構性變動是否存在的基礎，並以 Lee-Strazicich (1999) 的 minimum *LM* 檢定法作為具結構性變動之單根檢定的基礎。實證結果發現美/台間的實質匯率存在兩個結構性變動，但仍依循非恆定過程。因此證據顯示在有結構性變動情況下，美/台間之購買力平價仍未成立。

Pi-chwen Hsu
The Money Demand Function Revisited: Evidence from Financial Risk Using Taiwan Data

Estimated M2 demand function in Taiwan appears unstable. In order to show the model's distinctive features, this paper proposes an alternative specification. We develop an econometric model, which the financial risk effect is emphasized in a liquidity preference transaction-cost model for money demand. Using Taiwan' data, the M2 demand is estimated in dynamic error-correction form. With appropriate measures of opportunity cost and financial risk, the model specification is examined. The empirical results suggest that the long run real income elasticity is over unity, opportunity cost elasticity both on bond and on equity are negative, and risk elasticity on bond and risk elasticity on equity both are also significantly negative. Nevertheless, substitution elasticity on holding equity is positive.

Political Auction and Policy Choice

In a Presidential or Quasi-Presidential System, the government dose not necessarily have majority support in the parliament. Policy haggling during the mandate of a new government is frequent phenomenon. This paper constructs a model of two-stage, three-party, multi-dimension auction to study whether such policy contest will propel policy measures towards the best interest of the public. The

election competition is formulated as a posted-offer auction, and the policy contest after the new government starts as a double-auction. It is demonstrated that in overall equilibrium, second-stage contest dose draw policy measures closer to the best interest of the public. Given the ignorance of the public about their best interests, this paper shows the sovereignty of the people is better preserved if the new government is obliged to undergo policy contest. Granted additional institutionalized opportunity to express their political judgement, not to so intelligent public passion works well to discipline parties foe the good of the whole society.

Shirking, Bonding, and Social Custom

It has been argued that shirking-type efficiency wage models are fatally flawed, because by bonding workers, firms could extract any rent from workers queuing for jobs and obviate the need to pay premium wages. In this paper we develop a social custom model of fairness in relation to bonding, formally showing that bonding or the like may not "arbitrage" fully the difference between employment and unemployment so as to eliminate involuntary unemployment. This resulting unemployment persists even if there are no legal restrictions on the extraction of pecuniary rents. Our social custom model builds upon Akerlof (1980), but with a major difference in implications: firms in the Akerlof model may be left with positive pecuniary rents unexploited in equilibrium, while firms in our model are always left with zero pecuniary rents in equilibrium. We explain the significance of this difference in the context of the bonding issue.

Birth Spacing in Nuclear and Extended Families

This paper considers the impact of the extended family system on the fertility behavior of married women in Taiwan. A sequential duration model is applied to identify the differences in fertility behavior during the early and latter stages of a woman's reproductive period. Heterogeneity adjustments which correct the respondant-specific characteristics are also implemented. It is found that living with the husband's parents has an impact on the wife's fertility only at the early stage of a woman's childbearing period, and that most other estimation results vary significantly before and after the heterogeneity adjustment.

Prediction of Multivariate Long Memory Process Via Vector Autoregressive Model, Econometric Theory, Revised and Resubmitted

This paper extends the analysis of Lewis and Reinsel (1985) to the multivariate long memory process. We consider the problems of the linear prediction of the multivariate long memory process based on using a VAR(k) model fitted to the of observations. Assuming that k grows with the increase of the sample size at some rate, we prove the consistency of the multivariate least square (LS) coefficient estimator and that of the residual covariance matrix estimator. We also show that the one-step ahead prediction error based on the VAR(k) model converges in probability to its population counterpart. Furthermore, our Monte Carlo experiment reveals that the finite sample approximation formula derived in Lewis and Reinsel (1985) is very close to the average observed squared prediction errors.

Testing the independence of two stationary or nonstationary ARFIMA processes: A modified first-differencing approach.

This paper develops a new approach which can easily and powerfully test the independence between two stationary or nonstationary ARFIMA processes. Accordingly, the coverage of this paper is much broader than that in Haugh (1976) and in Hong (1996), where they

only considered weakly dependent processes. Furthermore, the implementation of our test is very simple and can be accomplished by standard statistics packages, because we avoid the use of semiparametric long run variance estimator considered in Newey and West (1987), Andrews (1991), and Hansen (1992). Monte Carlo experiments are also conducted to assess the small sample performance of our method. We find that the size of our test is well controlled, and its power performance is reasonably well under various combinations of ARFIMA processes considered in this paper. When the data generating processes (DGP) are weakly dependent, the power performance of our test is even better than that of a modified version of Haugh's statistics considered in Hong's (1996) Table 2.

Organized Crime or Individual Crime? Endogenous Size of a Criminal Organization and the Optimal Law Enforcement

This paper develops a simple and general criminal decision framework in which individual crime and organized crime are co-existing alternatives to a potential offender, and joining a criminal organization is seen only as one of the agent's rational choices. This model allows us to endogenize the size of a criminal organization and further explore the factors that determine the offenders that join the criminal organization. This will help us have a better understanding on the emergence and development of criminal organizations. It is found in our model that the allocation method of criminal organizations' payoffs and the extra benefit provided by a criminal organization play crucial roles in determining an individual's criminal choice, the sizes of the criminal organization, and the optimal law enforcement strategy for a government. Contrast with viewpoints made by Buchanan (1973) and Garoupa (2000), a monopolistic criminal market does not necessarily reduce the government's expenditure on law enforcement given a positive extra benefit, and the existence of a monopolistic Mafia may *not* serve as a function of welfare improving.

Household Production and Energy-Price Shocks in Business Cycles

This paper studies the effects of energy-price shocks on the economy and the role of household production in propagating energy-price shocks. We show that energy-price shocks are able to account for 26, 15, and 13 percent of the volatility of the output, employment, and employment growth of US manufacturing, respectively. We also study the impacts of energy-price shocks on the job flows of nondurable and durable goods sectors. The role of household production is assessed by conducting numerical exercises. We find that household production plays a significant role in propagating energy-price shocks mainly through the reallocation effects.

管中閔	經濟學門規劃研究推動計畫
管中閔	新隨機波動性模型：理論與應用(1/2)
彭信坤	區域研究及地理學門規劃研究推動計畫
彭信坤	財產稅、開發影響費與都市土地使用
張靜貞	WTO 農業談判資料庫之建立與主要議題因應策略之研究
張靜貞	颱洪災害損失評估與風險分攤及減輕機制之研究－總計畫暨子計畫：公共部門颱洪災害損失評估與風險分攤及減輕機制之研究(1/2)
朱敬一	台灣家庭內教育資源分配的動態分析(1/3)
梁啟源	主要耗能產業節能措施之成本有效性分析
施順意	台灣稻米關稅化與收購制度替代方案之研究(三)
蔡青龍	人才外流與兩岸勞動國際分工(1/2)
羅紀	醫療院所人事成本對健保財務影響及其合理性探討
陳肇男	親屬與社會網絡之建構
吳中書	台灣出口產業海外生產與出口訂單－出口差距關聯性之探討
蕭代基	電力設施社會經濟影響研究
蕭代基	颱洪災害損失評估與風險分攤及減輕機制之研究－總計畫暨子計畫：公共部門颱洪災害損失評估與風險分攤及減輕機制之研究(1/2)
傅祖壇	台灣地區農會之規模經濟與經營效率分析
黃登興	全球化下的貿易區塊：引力模型再驗證
楊建成	逃漏稅研究(1/3)
謝啟瑞	健保支付制度改革與醫療支出成長
陳明郎	政府投資與消費：經濟成長模型
陳明郎、王泓仁	經濟學卓越研究營 (2/2)
林金龍	非線性共整合：定義，估計與檢定
鍾經樊	多因子資本資產定價模型的實證分析(2/2)
譚令蒂	需求不確定下營業稅課徵之長期均衡空間效果
簡錦漢	不確性下的家戶搬遷與工作改變行為
賴景昌	社會科學研究中心第二期計畫(1/3)
詹維玲	匯率與投資：台灣實證研究
董安琪	雁行型態的極限－東亞的紡織與電子出口
周雨田	自迴變幅條件均數模型之最大概似估計法
林燕淑	需求不確定下各種空間訂價產量與福利之分析
陳禮潭	金融創新、信用卡與貨幣需求－理論與實證之研究
翁世芳	政商關係與經濟政策
林忠正	均衡失業是一種工作規範的設計：一個反陶汰模型
蔡文禎	間接推估法應用於緩長記憶隨機波動模型之探討
王泓仁	投資的假性流動性效果：**Tobin's q** 的衡量誤差的進一步探討
吳民忠	貝氏賽局中的無交易原理
莊委桐	男女性別比率、夫妻年齡差距與社經角色關係之研究
張俊仁	犯罪率與失業率為正相關嗎？工作搜尋、犯罪選擇與少會規範
唐震宏	石油價格變動、耐久財需求、與總體就業波動之關係

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91. 8.23	Daniel S. Hamermesh	Two-Sided Learning, with Applications to Labor Turnover and Displacement
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91. 7. 1~8.31	（　　）	赴美國賓州大學 Center for Risk Management and Decision Processes 訪問研究
91. 7. 4~ 7. 9	（　　）	受邀至法國巴黎出席「2002年公共經濟理論學會會議」，於會中發表論文 "Factor Taxation and Labor Supply in a Dynamic One-Sector Growth Model"，並訪問巴黎第一大學經濟研究中心
91. 7.15~ 7.19	（　　　　）	受邀至希臘出席「當代非參數統計之發展與趨勢國際研討會」，並於會中發表論文 "The Semi-Nonstationary Process: Model and Empirical Evidence"
91. 7.18~7.26	（　　　）	受邀至美國紐約州立大學石溪分校出席「第十三屆賽局理論國際會議」，並於會中發表論文 "Speculation and Inside Trading"
91. 8. 5~9.8	（　　　）	受邀至英國劍橋大學經濟系進行國際學術交流和資料蒐集
91. 8.14~ 8.29	（　　　）	8.14~8.21赴美國史丹佛及南加州等大學訪問；8.22~8.29受邀至義大利出席「第五十七屆計量經濟協會歐洲會議」，並於會中發表論文 "The Semi-Nonstationary Process: Model and Empirical Evidence"
91. 9. 1~11.29	（　　　）	受邀至美國紐約州立大學賓漢頓分校短期研究
91. 9. 7~9.10	（　　）	受邀至日本東京出席「日本統計學會年會」，並於會中發表論文 "The Autoregressive Logit Regime-Switching Model and Its Applications to Financial Data"

91. 7. 8~ 8. 4	Milwaukee	至本所訪問，於 7 月 30 日 每週研討會中，發表論文 " An Experimental Test of an Optimal Growth Model"

1. 本所研究員<u>蕭代基</u>先生獲美國國務院 J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board 之資助，於九十一年七月一日至八月三十一日赴美國賓州大學短期訪問。

2. 本所助研究員<u>莊委桐</u>先生於九十一年八月五日至九月十五日赴英國劍橋大學經濟系短期研究。

3. 本所新聘助研究員<u>羅曉</u>先生，已於九十一年八月一日到職。

4. 本所新聘助研究員<u>葉俊顯</u>先生、<u>蔡崇聖</u>先生，已於九十一年九月一日到職。

5. 助研究員<u>莊委桐</u>先生自九十一年九月十三日起升等為副研究員。

6. 本所副研究員<u>王泓仁</u>先生於九十一年九月一日至十一月二十九日赴美國紐約州立大學賓漢頓分校短期研究。