中 央 研 究 院 經 濟 研 究 所

簡 訊

第五十二期

發 行 人:管中閔
主　　編:簡錦漢
助理編輯:莊孟君
民國81年1月1日創刊
民國93年10月1日出刊(季刊)
網址:http://www.sinica.edu.tw/econ/

本 期 目 錄

歡 迎

☆本所新聘助研究員呂佳慧小姐已於九十三年八月一日到職，呂小姐於 2004 年獲美國威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校經濟學博士學位，其研究專長為國際貿易、個體應用、經濟發展與成長。

榮 譽

☆本所出版之《經濟論文》期刊，榮獲九十三年度行政院國科會獎助國內學術研究優良期刊「傑出期刊獎」，此為本刊連續第四年獲獎。

恭 賀

☆羅紀琼研究員榮任本院總辦事處秘書組組主任。

☆陳明郎研究員榮聘兼任本所副所長。

☆管中閔所長自九十三年九月十六日起榮聘為本所特聘研究員。

☆管中閔所長榮獲 Econometric Reviews 之聘任，擔任編輯委員(associate editor)。

☆賴景昌研究員榮獲 Journal of Economics 之聘任，自 2005 年起擔任編輯委員(associate editor)。

已舉辦之會議

2004 年貿易成長與動態經濟國際學術研討會

2004 Taipei International Conference on Growth and Development in Global Perspectives

July 23-24, 2004

會議地點：中央研究院經濟所
主辦單位：中央研究院經濟研究所
贊助單位：行政院國家科學委員會

Venue：Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica
Organization：Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica
Sponsor：National Science Council, Executive Yuen, Taiwan, ROC

July 23, 2004 (Friday)

7:45 –8:30 **Registration**

8:30 –8:40 **Welcome Remarks**
Chung-Ming Kuan, Director, Institute of Economics, Academia Sincia

8:40 –9:25 **Keynote Speech**

Preside: **Sheng-Cheng Hu** (CEPD and Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

"The Theory of Poverty Traps: What Have We Learned?"
Costas Azariadis (University of California at Los Angles, USA)

9:25 – 9:55 Coffee Break

9:55 –12:00 **Plenary Keynotes**

Preside: Costas Azariadis (University of California at Los Angles, USA)

1. *"East Asian Growth in View of West European Experience"*
Henry Wan, Jr. (Cornell University, USA)

2. *“Intertemporal Complementarity and Optimality: A Study of a Two-Dimensional Dynamical System”*
   Tapan Mitra (Cornell University, USA) and Kazuo Nishimura (KyotoUniversity, Japan)
3. *“A Theory of the Exchange Rates and the Term Structure of Interest Rates”*
   Masao Ogaki (The Ohio State University, USA)
4. *“Minimum Consumption, Uncertainty and Income Differences”*
   B. Ravikumar (University of Iowa, USA)

12:00 –14:00 Lunch at the Academic Activity Center

14:00 – 15:30 **Parallel Session I: A and B**

A. Dynamic Trade Patterns

Preside: B. Ravikumar (University of Iowa, USA)

1. *“A Pareto-improving Foreign Aid in a Dynamic North-South Model”*
   Koji Shimomura (Kobe University, Japan)
2. *“Dynamic Patterns of Trade Imbalances with Recursive Preference”*
   Tadashi Inoue (Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan)
3. *“International Protection of Intellectual Property: An Empirical Investigation”*
   Edwin Lai (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) and Isabel Kitming Yan (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Discussants:

1. Mario J. Crucini (Vanderbilt University, USA)
2. Gaetano Antinolfi (Washington University in St. Louis, USA)
3. Yunfang Hu (Kobe University, Japan)

B. Trade and Evidence

Preside: Kazuo Mino (Osaka University, Japan)

1. *“Budget Balance and Trade Balance: Kin or Strangers A Case Study of Taiwan”*
   Hsiao-chuan Chang (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
2. *“The Economic Development of the Two Chinas”*
   George Lee (San Francisco State University, USA)
3. *“Intra-industry Trade and the Potential Impacts of Free Trade Agreement between Japan and Taiwan”*
   Fukunari Kimura (Keio University, Japan), Shih-Hsun Hsu (National Taiwan University, and Taiwan) and Kuo-I Chang (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Discussants:

1. Chi-Yuan Liang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
2. Sam Hak Kan Tang (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
3. Deng-Shing Huang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30 **Parallel Session II: A and B**

A. Human Capital

Preside: Koji Shimomura (Kobe University, Japan)

1. *"Growth and Inequality: The Impacts of Voucher Programs When Peer Group Effects Matter"*
   Hung-ju Chen (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
2. *"Ability-Heterogeneity, Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth"*
   Ping Wang (Vanderbilt University and NBER, USA), Neville Jiang (Vanderbilt University, USA) and Haibin Wu (University of Alberta, Canada)
3. *"Tax Policy and Educational Choice in the Presence of Human Capital Spillovers"*
   Manachaya Uruyos (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand) and Ping Wang (Vanderbilt University and NBER, USA)

Discussants:

1. B. Ravikumar (University of Iowa, USA)
2. Chi-Wa Yuen (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
3. Kazuo Mino (Osaka University, Japan)

B. Foreign Direct Investment

Preside: Tain-Jy Chen (Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan)

1. *"Foreign Direct Investment, Trade, and Growth—Panel Causality Tests for Taiwan, Korea, and China"*
   Frank S.T. Hsiao (University of Colorado at Boulder, USA) and Mei-Chu W. Hsiao (University of Colorado at Denver, USA)
2. *"Productivity Spillovers from FDI: Detrimental or Beneficial? A Study of Chinese Manufacturing"*
   Sarah Y. Tong (National University of Singapore, Singapore) and Youxin Hu (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

3. *"The Impact of Exchange Rate Changes on Taiwan's Foreign Direct Investment into China"*
Kun-Ming Chen (National Chengchi University, Taiwan), Hshiu-Hua Rau (National Chengchi University, Taiwan) and Chia-Ching Lin (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Discussants:

1. Shih-Hsun Hsu (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
2. Wen-Hsien Liu (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)
3. Chang-Tai Hsieh (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

July 24, 2004 (Saturday)

8:30 –10:00 **Parallel Session III: A and B**

A. Monetary and Credit Model

Preside: Mei-Chu W. Hsiao (University of Colorado at Denver, USA)

1. *"On the Equivalence of Monetary Policy Rules: Balanced Growth and Transitional Dynamics"*
Chong K. Yip (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) and Ka-Fai Li (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
2. *"Banking and Markets in Monetary Model"*
Gaetano Antinolfi (Washington University in St. Louis, USA) and Enrique Kawamura (Unversidad de San Andrés, Argentina)
3. *"Credit Market Frictions and Human Capital Accumulation"*
Wai-Hong Ho (University of Macau, Macao)

Discussants:

1. Tadashi Inoue (Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan)
2. Henry Wan, Jr. (Cornell University, USA)
3. Yeong-Yuh Chiang (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

B. Growth Evidence

Preside: Frank S.T. Hsiao (University of Colorado at Boulder, USA)

1. *"Relative Prices and Relative Prosperity"*
Chang-Tai Hsieh (University of California at Berkeley, USA) and Peter J. Klenow (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, USA)

2. *"Understanding Taiwanese Growth Experiences in a Ramsey Framework"*
   NaiChia Li (University of Minnesota, USA) and Terry Roe (University of Minnesota, USA)
3. *"Foreign Patent Rights and Exports: Evidence from Taiwan"*
   Wen-Hsien Liu (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan) and Ya-Chi Lin (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

Discussants:

1. Edwin Lai (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
2. Manachaya Uruyos (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)
3. Sukkoo Kim (Washington University in St. Louis and NBER, USA)

10:00 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 12:00 **Parallel Session IV: A and B**

A. Sector Externalities and Growth

Preside: Yeong-Yuh Chiang (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

1. *"Consumption Externalities and Capital Accumulation in an Overlapping Generations Economy"*
   Kazuo Mino (Osaka University, Japan)
2. *"Stability and Determinacy in a Multi-sector Economy with Sector-Specific Externalities and Social Constant Returns"*
   Michael Kaganovich (Indiana University, USA)
3. *"Indeterminacy in a Two-sector Endogenous Growth Model with Productive Government Spending"*
   Yunfang Hu (Kobe University, Japan), Ryoji Ohdoi (Osaka University, Japan) and Koji Shimomura (Kobe University, Japan)

Discussants:

1. Costas Azariadis (University of California at Los Angles, USA)
2. Koji Shimomura (Kobe University, Japan)
3. Jang-Ting Guo (University of California at Riverside, USA)

B. Trade and Price Dynamics

Preside: Chang-Tai Hsieh (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

1. *"Price Dispersion: The Role of Borders, Distance and Location"*
   Mario J. Crucini (Vanderbilt University, USA), Chris Telmer (Carnegie-Mellon University,

USA) and Marios Zachariadis (Louisiana State University, USA)

2. *" Trade Openness and Economic Growth"*
   Fuhmei Wang (National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan) and
   Chen-Ju Liu (National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan)
3. *"Large Real Exchange Rate Movements, Firm Dynamics, and Productivity Growth"*
   Loretta Fung (University of Alberta, Canada)

Discussants:

1. Masao Ogaki (Ohio State University, USA)
2. Wai-Hong Ho (University of Macau, Macao)
3. Ching-Cheng Chang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

12:00 – 14:00 Lunch at the Academic Activity Center

14:00 – 15:30 **Parallel Session V: A and B**

A. Macroeconomic Dynamics and Volatility

Preside: Masao Ogaki (Ohio State University, USA)

1. *"Real Business Cycles and Automatic Stabilizers"*
   Jang-Ting Guo (University of California at Riverside, USA) and Sharon G. Harrison (Columbia University, USA)
2. *"Institution, Technical Change and Macroeconomic Volatility, Crises and Growth: A Robust Causation"*
   Sam Hak Kan Tang (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong), Nicholas Groenewold (The University of Western Australia, Australia) and Charles Ka Yui Leung (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
3. *"Maximum Likelihood Estimation of Linear Rational Expectation Model with Unique Stable Solvability Constraints"*
   Marianne Baxter (Boston University, USA), Robert G. King (Boston University, USA) and Mau-Ting Lin (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Discussants:

1. Mau-Ting Lin (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
2. Frank S.T. Hsiao (University of Colorado at Boulder, USA)
3. Wen-Jen Tsay (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

B. Productivity Growth and Trade

Preside: Tadashi Inoue (Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan)

1. *"Industrial Structure Changes and the Measurement of Total Factor Productivity Growth: The Krugman-Kim-Lau-Young Hypothesis Revisited"*
   Chi-Yuan Liang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
2. *"Calibrating Total Factor Productivity (TFP) Growth in Taiwan Using Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium Analysis"*
   Shih-Hsun Hsu (National Taiwan University, Taiwan), Han-Pang Su (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) and Po-Chi Chen (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
3. *" International Trade and Environmental Quality: Do Preference Setting and Structural Change Affect the Welfare Evaluation?"*
   Tsung-Chen Lee (National Taipei University, Taiwan) and Richard Boisvert (Cornell University, USA)

Discussants:

1. Sarah Y. Tong (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
2. Loretta Fung (University of Alberta, Canada)
3. Hsiao-chuan Chang (University of Melbourne, Australia)

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:00 **Parallel Session VI**

Urbanization and Property Rights

Preside: Henry Wan, Jr. (Cornell University, USA)

1. *"Industrialization and Urbanization in the Late Nineteenth Century US: Did the Steam Engine Contribute to the Growth of Cities?"*
   Sukkoo Kim (Washington University in St. Louis and NBER, USA)
2. *"The Structure of Authority, Property Rights and Economic Stagnation: The Case of China"*
   Ronald A. Edwards (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Discussants:

1. Kamhon Kan (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
2. Fukunari Kimura (Keio University, Japan)

Taipei Workshop on Public Economics

Date: August 23, 2004
Venue: Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica

Program

Authors	☙ Title ❧	**Discussants**
9:00-10:20 Session 1 **Chair:** Ting-An Chen **(Chairman, Chung-Hua Association of Public Finance)**		
Hubert Kempf * **Fabien Moizeau** (University Paris 1)	*On the Joint Dynamics of Inequality and Growth*	**Been-Lon Chen** (Academia Sinica)
Chun-Hsien Yeh (Academia Sinica)	*An Alternative Characterization of the Nucleolus in Airport Problem*	**Chih Chang** (National Tsing Hua University)

10:20-10:50 Coffee／Tea Break

10:50-12:10 Session 2 **Chair:** Ming-Sheng Hwang **(National Chengchi University)**		
Helmuth Cremer (University of Toulouse) **Firouz Gahvari** * (University of Illinois, Champaign)	*Environmental Taxation in Open Economies: Unilateralism or Partial Harmonization*	**K.L. Glen Ueng** (National Chengchi University)
Kong-Pin Chen **Tsung-Sheng Tsai*** (Academia Sinica)	*Optimal Contract for Ambitious Team Workers*	**Cheng-Tai Wu** (Fu Jen Catholic University)

12:10-13:40 Lunch

13:40-15:40 Session 3 **Chair:** Chih-Chin Ho **(National Taiwan University)**		
John Conley (Vanderbilt University)	*Leadership and Coalition Formation*	**Shyh-Fang Ueng** (Academia Sinica)
Li-Chen Hsu (National Chengchi University) **C.C. Yang, Chun-Lei Yang** * (Academia Sinica)	*Public Good Provision versus Pure Redistribution: An Experimental Study of Majoritarian Ultimatum Games*	**Yusen Sung** (National Taiwan University)
Laura Angeloni (University degli Studi di Perugia) **Bernard Cornet** * (University Paris 1)	*Existence of Financial Equilibria in a T−period Stochastic Economy*	**Fan-Chin Kung** (Academia Sinica)

15:40-16:10 Coffee／Tea Break

16:10-17:30 Session 4 **Chair:** Jain-Rong Su **(National Taipei University)**		
Marcus Berliant (Washington University) **Frank H. Page, Jr.** * (University of Alabama)	*Budget Balancedness and Optimal Income Taxation*	**Fan-Chin Kung** (Academia Sinica)
Chun-Chieh Wang (Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research)	*How Ambiguous is a Congressman?*	**Deyu Chou** (National Chengchi University)

外籍勞工政策研討會

時　　間：九十三年九月三日 (星期五)
地　　點：中央研究院經濟研究所慕寰廳
主辦單位：中央研究院經濟研究所

議　程

8:30~ 9 :00　報　　到
9:00~ 9 :20　開幕致詞：管中閔 所長
貴賓致詞：李遠哲 院長 (中央研究院)
胡勝正 主委 (行政院經建會)
陳菊 主委 (行政院勞委會)

9:20~ 9: 35　茶　點

9:35~ 11:30　**經濟面**

主持人：胡勝正主委

外勞在台灣經濟發展過程中所扮演的角色
引言人：李 誠 教授 (中央大學人力資源管理研究所)
與談人：吳惠林 教授 (中華經濟研究院)

外勞運用與海外投資關係之研究—製造業產業特性之解析
引言人：吳忠吉 教授 (台灣大學經濟系)
與談人：莊奕琦 教授 (政治大學經濟系)

外籍勞工對本國製造業生產技術影響之探討
引言人：林振輝 教授 (台北大學財政學系)
羅紀琼 教授 (中研院經濟所)
與談人：徐 美 教授 (臺北大學經濟學系)

外勞對本國勞工職業選擇與薪資的影響
引言人：江豐富 教授 (中研院經濟所)
與談人：黃芳玫 教授 (東吳大學經濟系)

11:30~13:00　午　餐

13:00~14:55　**法制面**

主持人：于宗先院士

我國外籍勞工的控管與分配

引言人：辛炳隆 教授 (台灣大學國發所)
與談人：張清溪 教授 (台灣大學經濟系)

外籍監護工政策初探

引言人：羅紀琼 教授 (中研院經濟所)
尤素娟 教授 (慈濟大學公衛系)
吳淑芬 主任 (伊甸社會福利基金會三峽服務中心)
與談人：萬育維 教授 (慈濟大學社會工作學系)

外籍看護工之引進及國內照顧服務體系之建立

引言人：劉玉蘭 參事 (行政院經建會)
謝佳宜 專員 (行政院經建會人力規劃處)
與談人：呂寶靜 教授 (政治大學社會所)

在台外來勞工人數的推估

引言人：藍科正 教授 (中正大學勞工所)
與談人：林季平 教授 (中研院人文社會科學研究中心暨調查研究中心)

14:55~15:10　茶　點

15:10~17:00　**社會面**

主持人：傅立葉政務委員

外籍勞工政策中的勞工考量

引言人：蔡青龍 教授 (淡江大學東南亞研究所)
與談人：曾嬿芬 教授 (台灣大學社會系)

「華僑」抑或「外國人」：港澳移居來台形勢探索

引言人：陳小紅 教授 (政治大學社會系)
與談人：張晉芬 教授 (中研院社會所)

人力仲介公司與外籍勞工管理：人力仲介公司的角色與功能的探討

引言人：成之約 教授 (政治大學勞工所)
與談人：楊通軒 教授 (東華大學財經法律所)

大陸地區配偶相關工作規定對老年台灣地區配偶生活之影響

引言人：楊培珊 教授 (台灣大學社工系)
與談人：趙彥寧 教授 (東海大學社會系)

ꕥ 新　出　版　品 ꕥ

經濟論文　效率與生產力成長特刊

第32卷第3期　民國93年9月

專　著

Tsu-Tan Fu, Cliff J. Huang, and C.A. Knox Lovell

Guest Editors' Introduction

R. Färe, S. Grosskopf, and V. Zelenyuk

Aggregation of Cost Efficiency: Indicators and Indexes Across Firms

Ming-hsiang Huang

Banking Reforms, Productivity, and Risk Management in Taiwan's Banking Industry

Jong-Rong Chen and Shan-Ying Chu

A Study on Industry-Switching Behavior and Productivity — The Case of Taiwan's Electronics Firms

Nazrul Islam

An Analysis of Productivity Growth in Western Australian Agriculture

臺灣經濟預測與政策　第35卷第1期

民國93年10月

專論

吳佳勳、徐世勳

「台紐自由貿易協定」的洽簽對台、紐、澳經濟影響之一般均衡分析

施順意、張靜貞、傅祖壇、李元和

WTO架構下的台灣稻作誘因與競爭力分析

楊子菡、廖月波

產品生命週期與產業空洞化－台灣電子器之實證研究

王智賢、林玫吟

生產依賴性，國際景氣循環與經濟整合：台灣之實證分析

預測與展望

吳中書　壹、2004年台灣經濟情勢總展望

貳、台灣經濟最近情勢

林金龍　一、國內需求

簡錦漢　二、對外貿易

張靜貞　三、農業生產

梁啟源　四、工業生產

周雨田　五、服務業

吳中書　六、貨幣與物價

參、台灣經濟趨向圖表與統計

92年度本所研究計畫摘要

管中閔

A Consistent Conditional Moment Test for Possibly Non-Smooth Moment Conditions

In this paper, we propose a consistent conditional moment test that is applicable regardless of the differentiability of the moment functions. One approach to constructing a consistent conditional moment test is to check infinitely many unconditional moment functions that are necessary and sufficient for the conditional moment conditions. The proposed test follows this approach and checks unconditional moment conditions with an indicator weight function indexed by a nuisance parameter. By employing centered sequentially marked empirical processes, the estimation effect of the test is eliminated. The resulting test is thus asymptotically pivotal and converges in distribution to a Kiefer process. The test is applicable to many conditional moment models, such as nonlinear regression models, quantile regression models, likelihood models and conditional parametric models. Simulation results confirm that this test compares favorably with other existing tests.

鍾經樊、詹維玲、張光亮

股票財富在不同時期對台灣消費行為的影響：多變量馬可夫結構轉換模型的應用

根據消費者跨期效用極大化的緩衝存量理論（the buffer stock theory），財富的增加有降低預防性儲蓄動機的作用，因而得以減緩消費成長率對所得成長率之過度敏感的反應。由於台灣過去曾不只一度經歷股票市值以及房產價值的飆漲，本文的目的即是在使用台灣的總體資料，檢驗股票財富與消費之間是否存在這種現象。本文的實證模型是一個根據消費Euler方程式的三變量二狀態之結構轉換模型，允許實質非耐久財消費成長率、實質所得成長率、與實質股票市值成長率受到相同隨機狀態變數的影響，以內生決定結構及其轉換時點。根據實證結果我們可認定出二狀態：一個是三變量均快速成長的狀態，時間約在1973年的第3、4季，1978年的第3季，1987年的第2季到1990年的第1季，以及1991年的第2、3季，另一個則是持續時間較長的低成長狀態。本文的主要發現是，台灣總體消費之所以對所得過度敏感，正如緩衝存量理論所述，乃是一個肇因於預防性儲蓄動機的現象。當以股票市值爲代表的財富在高成長狀態下急劇增長時，消費者的預防性儲蓄動機會減弱，過度敏感的現象便不復存在。

陳明郎

Optimal Tax Structure in a Growth Model

This paper extends Barro (1990) into a dynamic AK growth model with public capital accumulation and with zero congestion in using public capital, and studies the optimal tax structure between capital and consumption. In this framework with existing public capital stock enhancing private production, it is necessary to finance public capital formation, and private capital income taxation could be like a user's fee. Yet, whether capital should taxed depends upon how consumption responds to capital taxation, which depends upon whether the intertemporal elasticity of substitution is smaller or larger than the inverse of private capital share in production. When the elasticity is small, consumption-capital ratio decreases in response to a higher capital tax rate. Then, it is optimal not to tax capital in order to increase consumption and use consumption taxation alone to finance for public capital, as in Judd (1985) and Chamley (1986). On the other hand, when the elasticity is large, consumption-capital ratio increases in reaction to a higher capital tax rate. Then, it is optimal to tax capital income in order to increase consumption, in spite of zero congestion in using public capital, an assumption in Turnovsky (1996a, b).

楊建成

Evading Tax through Information Concealment

This paper proposes a model of tax evasion in which taxpayers makes efforts to conceal their income information from the tax authority. This information concealment model generalizes the standard portfolio choice model of tax evasion in the following two senses: (i) in contrast to the portfolio choice model in which the concealment of income information is assumed costless for all taxpayers, we allow for the possibility that taxpayers who have different occupations or earn income from different sources may face different degrees of easiness or difficulty to conceal their income information, and (ii) as compared to the portfolio choice model, our model allows for a more general asymmetric information structure between taxpayers and the tax authority. It is shown that our proposed is capable of parsimoniously resolving several important inconsistencies between theory and evidence associated with the standard portfolio choice model.

梁啟源

台灣地區發電之污染排放及造成之社會外部成本研究－台電公司環保投資成本效益分析及電價調整對經濟之影響

本文之研究目的在評估台電公司環保支出成本效益及電價反映環保成本對經濟之影響。空氣污染社會成本之計算主要根據梁啓源（82 年）的研究方法，並根據最新相關數據及歐洲數據加以調整。在評估電價反映環保支出而調整時對產業及整體經濟之影響係採用 Liang-Jorgenson (2003) 的台灣動態一般均衡模型 (Dynamic General Equilibrium Model of Taiwan(DGEMT 模型)。

本文主要發見如下：

1. 用台灣實證資料，並經歐洲各空氣污染物單位社會成本之比率調整後，台灣地區空氣污染物每公噸推估單位社會成本：PM10 爲新台幣 88,212 元，NOx 爲新台幣 53,790 元，SOx 爲新台幣 45,919 元。
2. 91 年台電各種空氣污染物排放的社會成本，分別爲 PM10 的 286 百萬元，NOX 的 2,975 百萬元，SOX 的 2,605 百萬元，分佔台灣對應各種空氣污染物社會成本的 1.06%、12.70%、及 25.03%。整體而言，台電各種空氣污染物排放的總社會成本爲 5,866 百萬元，佔台灣空氣污染社會成本 (60,944 百萬元)的 9.62%。
3. 87-91 年平均空污防治淨效益情形，前三名分別是台中電廠的 2,663.26 百萬元、興達電廠的 2,272.44 百萬元、以及協和電廠的 391.77 百萬元。由空污防治效益成本比的值來看，前三名則分別爲南部電廠（13.48），台中電廠（7.65）、及興達電廠（4.80）。
4. 台中電廠空污防治淨效益及效益成本比在八廠中皆名列前茅。相反地，深澳電廠空污防治淨效益呈負數及效益成本比在八廠中皆居末，但其每度電分擔之空污防治總成本卻是八大火力發電廠中最高者。每度達 0.045 元，約爲各電廠平均數（0.023 元/每度）的兩倍。主要應是機組老舊之故，該機組是否該全面更新或停止運轉值得台電公司再加以深入研究。
5. 91 年度台電空污防治總排放減量效益(含 CO_2排放減量)達 193 億元，五年平均(87-91 年）128 億元。空污防治淨效益（含CO_2排放減量）91 年爲 170.5 億元，87-91 年五年平均 107.07 億元，平均效益成本比 5.63。
6. 因淨效益爲負數或效益成本比小於一即不符經濟學上的成本效益原則。反之，亦真。故台中火力電廠不僅是八座火力電廠中水污防治績效最佳者，也是唯一符合成本效益原則者。其餘七座火力電廠的水污染防治措施是否有過度投資情事，值得台電公司再做深入探討。
7. 根據台電會計資料，反映環保總成本（包括操作維護費及資本成本）的直接影響將使 91 年之電價上漲 0.723%，唯透過產業

關聯的直接、間接影響，以 91 年爲例最終將使電業價格上漲 0.880%，高於其直接調整價格的影響。

8. 電價反映環保總成本對整體經濟的物價（GDP 平減數）之影響，以 91 年爲例，成本函數法(0.038％)高於會計成本法(0.029%)達 0.01%，唯數值皆不大，故電價反映環保總成本對經濟成長之影響並不顯著。
9. 電價反映環保總成本對整體經濟成長（GDP 平減數）之影響，以 91 年爲例，會計成本法(0.035％)低於成本函數法(0.046％)之估計結果達至 0.011 個百分點，唯數值皆不大，故電價反映環保總成本對經濟成長之影響應屬輕微。
10. 根據以上發見，本文做如下總結建議：（1）台電公司整體環境保護投資與措施符合經濟成本效益原則，宜積極持續進行；（2）電價反映環境保護成本對電價、整體經濟之物價及成長影響輕微，故反映環境保護成本調整電價的政策，其經濟可行性及國人接受度應甚高。

梁啟源

Industrial Structure Changes and the Measurement of Total Factor Productivity Growth: The Krugman-Kim-Lau-Young Hypothesis Revisited

The objective of this paper is to incorporate the changes in industrial structure into the measurement of TFP growth for an economy. To reevaluate the Krugman-Kim-Lau-Young hypothesis, a comparison with Young (1994[b]) is also conducted. For this comparison, and also as an example, we employ the data for Taiwan, one of the four NIEs, during the 1961-99 period.

This paper has found that the TFP growth with industrial structure changes adjustment registered 2.03 percent per annum and 2.37 percent per annum during 1961-80 and 1980-99 respectively. In contrast, the TFP growth without industrial structural changes adjustment was 1.55 percent and 2.94 percent per annum. In other words, ignoring the effect of industrial structural changes will underestimated the TFP growth of the whole economy by 23.23 percent, while it will overestimate the TFP growth by 23.94 percent during 1961-80. It is therefore important to consider the effect of industrial structural changes to measure the TFP growth correctly. The factors that explain the effect of industrial structural changes during 1970-99 include government industrial and liberalization policies. This conclusion differs with the argument of Krugman (1994) on the uselessness of industrial policies in the economic development of the NICs. Finally, the Krugman-Kim-Lau-Young ‘input-driven growth’ hypothesis for the NIEs is without basis, not only in this study but also in that of Young (1994[b]).

羅紀琼、林嬋娟
水資源成本分析

台灣地區以往的水資源多以興建水庫的方式取得，然而隨著經濟的日趨發展，民眾的環保意識增強，水庫的興建日趨困難，尋求替代水源成了水利主管機關的持續關切。

不同的水資源取得方式，有不同的成本規模與成本結構；不同的水資源規模，也對單位成本有極大影響。本研究綜合整理了現有文獻中有關傳統工程、海水淡化及污水再生的相關資訊，並以會計成本爲基礎，經濟分析爲概念，重新計算了各水庫與海淡廠的單位成本，並予比較。研究結論如下：

1. 以 90 年價格計算的施工中與規劃中傳統工程的單位出水成本平均而言爲 4.40 元（其中 2.50 元爲單位建造成本），和規劃中的新竹、台南海水淡化的每單位出水成本 24.5 元有四倍左右的差距，和離島地區的海淡水更有九倍左右的差距。
2. 本研究所提出的公式可計算出以民國 90 年價格衡量的水庫單位建造成本；傳統工程分析方式所計算出來的單位建造成本則是未來 50 年數值不改變的名目值。
3. 傳統工程與海水淡化有極爲相異的成本結

構，前者的關鍵因素在固定成本，後者的關鍵因素在變動成本。在利率走低的情況下，傳統工程的費用優勢將會與時俱增。

4. 單從會計成本觀察的水資源成本在短期內仍將以傳統工程的成本爲低，然而未來若海水淡化的模組成本可進一步降低，運轉維護的工作可更有效率，同時降雨情況有所改變、缺水成爲持續的關切時，海水淡化的優勢將會提升。

羅紀琼

評估門診自費、自負額制度、醫療儲蓄帳戶等健保財務改革方案可行性及優缺點

台灣地區在歷經長期快速的經濟發展之後，已逐漸轉型爲成長趨緩的成熟經濟；近年來國際經濟景氣不佳，對倚靠貿易成長的台灣經濟而言，有不小衝擊。當失業成爲常態，且失業率的逐漸攀升成爲不可避免的狀況時，全民健保的財務會受到什麼衝擊？我們應如何妥爲因應？另一方面，人口老化是世界共通的現象，台灣地區也不例外。老年人口的增加與醫療科技的進步將使健康保險給付支出的成長速度更快。

社會制度要隨著社會的脈動做因應調整，才屬合宜。然而社會制度的調整往往必須修法才得以實現，因此調整（改革）方案要具前瞻性。以往各界曾有多項全民健保財務的改革方案建議，其中較受人關注的有全民健康保險法第 34 條所提及的自負額制度，以及醫療儲蓄帳戶制度。

文中我們以民眾負擔的公平性、保險行政的效率性、資源使用的有效性以及保險財務的穩健性爲各個建議方案優缺點的評估基礎。至於可行性則是以民眾的接受度爲判斷標準。所有的分析皆是由現況改變至所述方案的相對性評估。

若將改革目標定位於「在民眾可接受的範圍內提升資源使用的效率性與維持保險財務的穩健性，並以負擔公平性及行政效率性爲制度推動時的催化劑」，我們得到的結論是：以自付保險費爲自負額另加所得稅附加捐的方案是改革的第一選擇；依醫療需要設立醫療儲蓄帳戶並輔以醫療補助是第二選擇；僅依醫療需要設立醫療儲蓄帳戶，而不考慮絕對弱勢者所可能有的負擔問題是第三選擇。

徐金源、羅紀琼、陳治平、張瑞幸、尤素娟、黃富源

非必要剖腹產的件數及其成本的分析與研究　伴隨生產模式之早期新生兒所罹疾病

背景與目的

台灣地區的剖腹產率近幾年一直維持在三成左右，從世界衛生組織的標準而言，我國剖腹產率偏高的比例達百分之百。然而不論是政府或民間都極少針對偏高的剖腹產率進行評估和監控，也欠缺整體性的分析研究。因此我們從瞭解台灣地區剖腹產的現況開始，並嘗試分析剖腹產與嬰兒罹病率間的關係。鑑於父母對兒女的無私愛心，我們希望能透過剖腹產會增加嬰兒罹患各類疾病及住院機率的分析及宣導，使產婦更願意接受自然生產，期以降低沒有必要的剖腹產，提升醫療品質。

方法：以台灣地區 1998 至 2000 年所有出生資料爲基礎，串連嬰兒的住院資料，藉以分析不同生產方式所衍生的嬰兒住院與相關費用。爲避免個別產婦的產科危險因子產生潛在性的誤差，本研究將生產方式分爲三群：自然生產、全部剖腹產、以及單純前胎剖腹產加上自費剖腹產（兩者均無產科適應症）；並分析其於不同週數，與新生兒早期罹病（出生後一個月、三個月、一年）的關係。

結果：台灣地區的剖腹產率 1993 年時爲 32.21%，2000 年時上升 2.26 個百分點，到達 34.47%，2001 年下降 1.73 個百分點，回到 32.74%。以 1998 到 2000 年爲研究樣本的分析顯示，台灣地區的首次剖腹產率界於 27.3-28.7%，剖腹產後自然生產比例僅有不到百分之五，總剖腹產率與首次剖腹產率在層級中並沒有顯著差異。剖腹產之適應症分布以前胎剖腹產爲最多，其次爲胎位不正、難產、胎頭骨盆不成比例、胎兒窘迫、產前出血，其中胎位不正的比例是合理分布的兩倍，比起國外更高達三到四倍。

新生兒罹病資料顯示，不論剖腹產或自然

生產，一年內住院的原因皆是以感染最多，其次為腸道疾病、黃疸和肺部疾患。肺部疾病、腸道疾病、及感染的案例在單純剖腹產組顯著較多；產傷、黃疸、皮膚疾患、和胎兒及新生兒出血，則在自然生產組顯著較多。剖腹產後，新生兒罹病不論是每人平均住院天數或每人平均住院金額均高於自然生產組。

結論：台灣地區偏高的剖腹產率與異常的適應症比例，顯示每年約有三萬五千件剖腹產是屬於非必要剖腹產，這些為數甚多的非必要剖腹產，不僅會增加產婦與新生兒罹病率，也會增加社會無謂的成本。我們希望能藉著提供具客觀性、科學性的資訊，協助衛生署進行必要的宣導與監控，俾便降低沒有必要的剖腹產，節省寶貴的醫療資源，並提升醫療品質。

劉秀枝、廖翊筑、陳韋達、羅紀琼、劉祐岑、李照琳、陳世彬、張峻賓、劉智仰、賴冠霖、鍾芷萍、王培寧

腦中風健保申報資料疾病診斷準確度評估

台灣全民健康保險於 1995 年開辦後，因為納保率高，所有醫療利用資源均鍵入電腦，資料完整，已經被許多學者用來研究分析用藥或醫療行為等，而且已有多篇論文發表。利用健保龐大齊全的資料作學術研究，既快速又省錢，又可做為決策參考，近年來已成為一種擋不住的趨勢。然而台灣健保資料的正確性一直有爭議，但卻沒有如國外般的對保險資料作正確度的鑑定。資料的正確與否，關係到論文結論與健保決策是否偏頗，所以準確度之評估刻不容緩。

本計畫選擇國人常見疾病，且為台灣第二大死因的中風作為驗證。並且探討兩家不同層級的醫院，台北榮總（醫學中心）及竹東榮民醫院（地區教學醫院），對中風（ICD-9-CM 430.xx-437.xx）的健保資料疾病診斷之準確度比較。我們依據健保網站公布的最新資料，選擇病歷條件為 (1)民國 90 年最後一季（10、11 及 12 月）於台北榮總及竹東榮院因腦中風住院的病患 (ICD-9-CM 430.xx-437.xx) ，(2)三個月內重覆或連續住院者，只取第一次住院申報病歷資料納入分析；依此條件搜尋，扣除 4 份病歷遺失無法調閱者，最後納入分析的病歷：台北榮總（338 位）及竹東榮院（45 位）腦中風住院病患總計有 383 位。我們調出原始病歷，以參與計畫的十一位神經科醫師重新下的 ICD 診斷為基準，用 SPSS 11.0 軟體分析健保中的診斷資料的準確度。

一開始，十一位醫師經過多次的共識會議後，達成對腦中風的診斷標準。並且抽出十本病歷由十一位醫師分別獨立診斷，發現有八本的診斷完全一致，而其他兩本診斷的一致性也分別為 63.6%及 72.7%。在準確度方面，與神經科研究醫師的診斷（為 gold standard）的診斷碼一致者，在病歷室分類人員為 78.1%（北榮）及 44.4% （竹東），在原病歷的醫師診斷為 86.1%（北榮）及 77.8%（竹東），在健保局資料庫的診斷為 76.9% （北榮）及 46.7%（竹東）。而健保局資料庫與病歷室 ICD 診斷相同的比率為 97.0%（北榮）及 97.7%（竹東）。

台北榮總的健保申報之準確度為 76.9%，與國外相似，但竹東榮院則較低，只有 46.7%，主要出錯是在其疾病分類人員。我們建議加強對住院醫師的出院診斷的再教育，以提升健保資料的準確度，並且可為將來健保實施 DRG 做準備，以達到醫院與健保雙贏。

賴景昌

Nominal Income Targeting versus Money Growth Targeting in an Endogenously Growing Economy

Based on a transactions-based monetary endogenous growth model, this paper finds that local indeterminacy and endogenous growth fluctuations more easily emerge under a regime of nominal income targeting than under a regime of money growth targeting. In addition, both nominal income targeting and money growth targeting are equally effective in influencing the stationary rates of economic growth and inflation. The results thus favor money growth over nominal income as a nominal anchor.

陳肇男、林惠玲

Examining Taiwan's Paradox of Family Decline

A probability sample survey with 1,979 cases completed is used to answer two questions: (1) Has there been a change in Taiwan's family structure? (2) Is the family's function being replaced by relatives and friends with whom there is frequent contact? The results of this study show that the coverage of the modified extended family is as high as 81%. On average 2.7 types of support (out of five types of support including sick care, household chores, advice, a regular allowance, and an irregular allowance) are provided to non-coresiding parents. The 'need' rule is coexistent with the equality rule in most support exchanges. The evidence from this survey data suggests that in the extended family the family function is maintained with only a minor change in the exchange rule. Moreover the effects of household types and non-coresiding family members on support received are independent of support received from relatives and friends.

吳中書、陳立修

台灣總體經濟信用管道之探討

本文採用 Safaei & Cameron (2003)的研究方式，從一個由簡單經濟理論所建立的 SVAR 模型來分析銀行放款對象不同對實質經濟造成的影響。實證的結果指出一般銀行的個人與家計單位放款對實質產出具有正面的衝擊效果，而一般銀行企業放款的效果則較不顯著，且該現象在亞洲金融風暴發生前情況較爲普遍。

準備貨幣在兩期間對不同放款對象的影響並不因分析方法改變而變動，兩者皆指出亞洲金融風暴爆發前，國內消費金融並不盛行且銀行放款主要是針對企業作融資，故準備貨幣非預期的增加會對一般銀行的企業放款產生正面刺激作用，也就是在此一期間以企業爲放款對象的信用管道存在，而以個人與家計單位爲放款對象的信用管道並不暢通。亞洲金融危機發生後由於消費金融的逐漸盛行加上金融機構對企業放款趨於保守使得準備貨幣非預期的增加有助於個人與家計單位放款的增加，但對企業放款並無助益。

吳中書、林金龍

通貨膨脹與經濟開放程度關聯性之再探討

Romer（1993，1998）認爲經濟愈開放的國家採取寬鬆貨幣政策所需承受的成本愈高，因此對於貨幣政策的態度將較爲保守。在本文中我們探討較爲熟悉的東亞四小龍與美、日等六國經濟開放程度與通貨膨脹的關聯性。

根據年資料合併樣本的估計結果顯示，若未考慮固定效果與序列相關的問題我們可以獲得與 Romer（1993）或 Lane（1997）非常類似的結果，但在考慮固定效果與消除序列相關的影響後，兩者間的關聯性在大部份情形是呈現正的相關性。

此外，由 Romer（1993）的理論模型中可得到一個很重要的推論，即愈開放的國家，其貨幣政策擴張對產出的影響愈小。因此，本文採向量自我迴歸（VAR）的分析方法探討各國貨幣供給對實質產出的衝擊。實證結果顯示在四小龍這些開放程度較高的國家，貨幣供給對實質產出的刺激效果反而更爲顯著。因此，就貨幣對所得的衝擊管道而言，亦未能支持 Romer（1993，1998）的論點。

吳中書、林金龍

勞動市場核心總體經濟模型之建置

我國失業率變動與經濟成長率間的關聯性在不同期間存在著不同相關性的現象，本研究的主要目的即在釐清失業率變動與經濟成長之關聯性。影響失業率變化的因素很多，可來自需求面、供給面、產業結構調整、社會變遷以及政策變動等。爲能因應多層面因素改變對失業率之可能影響，我們採兩種不同模型架

構分析我國的失業率。

首先，我們探討歐肯法則是否適用於台灣的經濟。實證結果顯示：我國失業率變動與實質產出成長率間的關係雖然依時變動，且不同產業存在不同的變動趨勢，但其變動型態頗符合近年來我國產業結構的轉變狀況。其次，我們以勞動供需市場的架構探討勞動力參與率、勞動需求以及工資率的決定。所獲得的實證結果大體與既有理論相符合，且能合理解釋我國近年來勞動市場的變動情形。

黃登興

Firm Size, FDI and Unemployment

In the real world, we often observe that the size of FDI firm varies over time and over different host countries, depending on the relative development stages between the source and host countries. For example, the size of Taiwanese firms in mainland China ranges from small in the early period of 1970s and 1980s, to medium and large scale in the1990s and after. This paper borrows the Lucas (1978) type model to illustrate the relation between FDI and firms size. It is shown that (i) FDI occurs in the big firms, and raises rental to capital and in turn decreases number of domestic firms and demand for domestic labor, thus unemployment increases. (ii) We extend the model to consider two types of technology, the old-tech and new-tech, and assume that FDI is permissible only for the old-tech, and the new-tech FDI is prohibited. In this case, we illustrates that the FDI firm's size varies depending on the relative set-up and labor cost advantage between the source and host countries. In some cases, the policy of allowing FDI with old-tech only may give some inefficient firm to survive abroad. However, under certain conditions, allowing only for FDI with old-tech may retard the adoption of a new-tech in the home country.

黃登興

農村失業模型的理論與應用：WTO 架構下的農業政策

失業的問題在國際貿易理論相關文獻中常被忽略。然而，農村往往有非充分就業的特質，如剩餘勞力或閒置土地，因此在探討 WTO 下關稅變動對於農村福利的衝擊時，則有必要將這些失業現象納入考慮。本文根據 Adam Smith (1776) 的「剩餘生產力出路」觀點，建構一個可能存在失業的農村經濟模型，以闡釋在 WTO 架構下，某些農村產業可能在國外低廉產品的競爭下，成爲消失的產業，從而導致失業（如消失的產業爲勞力密集）或土地的荒蕪（如消失的產業爲土地密集）。根據理論分析的結果我們進一步探討政府在不違反 WTO 規範下，如何制訂最適的農業政策以解決過剩的勞動力與土地閒置的問題。

彭信坤

Sorting by Foot: Consumable Travel-for Local Public Good and Equilibrium Stratification

This paper reexamine Tiebout's hypothesis of endogenous sorting in a competitive spatial equilibrium setup with both income and preference heterogeneity. Agents decide endogenously the number of trips to consume a travel-for congestable local public good. We show that the equilibrium configuration may be completely segregated, incompletely segregated or completely integrated, depending crucially on the scale of local public good services, relative market rents and the underlying income/preference/local tax parameters. Segregated equilibrium may feature endogenous sorting purely by income or by both income and preferences. Multiple equilibria may arise when the equilibrium configuration is incompletely segregated.

張靜貞

洪災風險管理之財務規劃與民眾投保意願之分析

本研究將從需求面來進行洪災風險管理與洪災保險可行性之分析，計畫中將回顧各國洪災風險管理與災害保險制度之文獻，並根據

已經開辦的地震住宅險與財政部規劃中的洪災保險之內涵，舉行問卷調查，比較居民投保地震與洪災意願之差異，分析我國民眾對於政府洪災風險管理方案的看法以及參與洪災保險的投保意願及原因，完成保險費率之計算與洪災風險評估系統之建構。在實證分析時也將考慮逆選擇之存在問題，參考 Goodwin (1993) 的作法將不同程度風險居民之需求彈性區隔出來，作爲制訂差別費率之參考。本研究也嘗試設計幾個與減災相輔相成之洪災保險計劃，評估開辦之財源規劃與財務平衡原則，評估時將參照世界銀行在拉丁美洲與加勒比海國家所進行之巨災保險基金與風險財務分析研究方法(Pollner , 2001)，結合風險機率加上成本效益分析法來進行情境模擬，作爲未來政府規劃洪災保險之參考。

譚令蒂

Third-Degree Price Discrimination with Demand Uncertainty

This paper analyzes the price, output, and welfare effects of third-degree price discrimination for a risk-averse monopolist who faces two markets with stochastic and potentially correlated demands. Several unconventional results are shown to be triggered by the presence of demand uncertainty. For example, price discrimination may occur with identical expected demands, the relatively risky but price insensitive market may be charged the lower price, and social welfare may rise while aggregate expected output falls. Although the model is based on restrictive assumptions with respect to the type of uncertainty and the firm's utility function, it does cast doubt on the presumed social undesirability of third-degree price discrimination.

林忠正

開幕促銷與升學補習

這個研究計畫案的構想起緣於作者想解釋兩個發生在身旁的社會現象—開幕促銷與升學補習。新店家開幕時往往會舉辦大型的促銷活動，開幕促銷活動規模之大與花費之鉅常常令人覺得不計成本，這使我好奇開幕促銷活動是否扮演著比平時促銷或周年慶活動更重要的角色，才使得商家如此的重視？補習是台灣學生升學道路上很難避免的經歷，爲什麼升學方式不論是聯考或甄試、一元或多元、錄取率不論是 30%或 70%，都無法消弭甚至無法減輕補習的風氣？經過幾番思量，我認爲這兩個看似南轅北轍的社會現象可用相同的切入角度加以解釋，也就是說一個人要不要到某商店購物，會受到社會中有多少人到此店家購物的影響；同樣地，一個學生要不要補習，會受到社會中有多少學生正在補習的影響。當一個人從事或不從事某一活動或行爲的效用或福祉，會受到社會中有多少人從事或不從事此一活動或行爲的影響時，描述這類社會行爲的經濟模型常會出現多重均衡解的現象。當模型出現多重均衡解的現象時，起初條件(歷史因素)的差異（可能只是微小的差異），可能會在相同的市場條件下，形成非常不同甚至永遠不同的社會現象。換句話說，商家業績的好壞可能在相同的社會環境下出現因起初條件不同造成很大的業績差異，當開幕期間的業績好壞會對未來業績造成深遠的影響時，開幕促銷就會因此扮演著相當關鍵的角色。同樣的道理也可以用來解釋當升學補習已成爲一種社會風氣後，升學方式的改變與錄取率的提升，都無法消弭甚至連減輕補習的風氣也很困難的現象。

詹維玲

The Households' Digital Divide in Taiwan

The information revolution has been accompanied by the digital divide. Since the digital divide will hinder technology diffusion and thus enlarge the productivity difference and income inequality, it is widely argued that narrowing the digital divide can help to eliminate income inequality between developed and developing countries or within a country. Although Taiwan is one of leading ICT-producing countries and it has rather high ICT adoption rates, there is still significant digital divide measured in terms of access to computers, cables, cell phones and internets by households. This paper, based on a household-level pseudo panel data set, investigates the digital divide among Taiwan's households and its determinants. We estimate the computer, internet and cable penetration equations, respectively. The empirical analysis points to several factors that affect household access to ICTs: (1) Educational attainment, industry of household head, family structure and urbanization are important in explaining computer access by household; (2) Income, occupation, family structure and urbanization are important in explaining internet access by household; (3) Only educational attainment and urbanization can explain cable access by household. Note that income is not as important as previous literature expected.

陳禮潭

投資存貨及股票報酬 — 理論與實證

對於市場分析者來說，存貨對於股價可以分成兩種不同效果。在景氣衰退的情況下，因爲投資者存在悲觀看法，過度的意外存貨投資對於股價存有負向的效果。若在景氣復甦的情況下，由於投資者有樂觀的看法，計畫性存貨投資的增加對股價則有正向效果。爲了正確描繪出計畫性存貨對於股價的效果，本文利用了 Cochrane(1991)的資產定價模型爲分析基礎，再將 Durlauf and Maccini(1995)的最適存貨行爲模型引入本文之分析模型，以推導出包含存貨投資之新的資產定價意涵。我們利用 Durlauf and Maccini(1995)的最適存貨行爲模型將存貨分成計畫性存貨和非計畫性存貨，以台灣總產業和其他七種產業爲爲資料，利用 OLS 和 GMM 兩種計量方法來估計存貨和股價之間的關係。本文的實證結果發現非計畫性存貨與股價具有負向關係吻合股市投資者所討論。理論模型中的計畫性存貨與股價兩者之間的關係爲正的，但在實證結果上計畫性存貨效果不顯著，其原因可能在於存貨的加總問題。

王泓仁

Estimation of Technical and Allocative Inefficiency: A Primal System Approach

The estimation of technical and allocative inefficiency using a flexible (translog) cost system is found to be quite difficult (not yet solved satisfactorily), especially when both inefficiencies are random. In this paper we use the alternative primal system consisting of the production function (translog) and the first-order conditions of cost minimization. The estimation of the primal system is more straightforward and it enables us to estimate observation-specific technical and allocative inefficiency. The impact of technical and allocative inefficiency on input demand and cost are also computed. We use data on steam-electric generating plants from the U.S. to estimate the model using both Cobb-Douglas and translog production functions.

王泓仁

Estimation of Growth Convergence Using a Stochastic Production Frontier Approach

In this paper we estimate stochastic world production frontiers econometrically taking country heterogeneity into account. From the estimated frontier we obtain estimates of technical change, technological catch-up (efficiency improvement/convergence), and scale related components of total factor productivity growth. We find evidence of technical regress and technological catch-up.

張俊仁

On the Public Economics of Casinos

This paper studies casino-style gambling from the public economics point of view in a jurisdiction populated by oligopolistically competitive legal casinos. We consider three different regimes: laissez-faire, entry regulation and tax regulation. The model highlights three important external effects from casino-style gambling: non-casino income creation, social disorder costs, and casino exporting to other jurisdictions. In the generalized case with an endogenously-determined ratio of local to total gamblers, we allow the configuration of casinos to be centralized or jurisdiction-wide dispersed. A complete comparison between equilibrium and command optimum outcomes is provided, and the welfare consequences under the three regimes and two casino configurations are examined.

羅 曉
資訊、知識、與穩定性(III-II)

This research project is the second part of an on-going research plan, entitled “Information, Knowledge, and Stability.” The research project is designed to further explore the microfoundation behind the notion of stability in strategic interactions. The purpose of the research plan is to provide profound insight into our understanding of behavioral and epistemic assumptions behind human behavior, social norms, and institutions.

More specifically, we provide a unified framework for analyzing information, knowledge, and the "stable" pattern of behavior. We first study the related interactive epistemology and, in particular, show an equivalence theorem between a strictly dominated strategy and a never-best reply in terms of epistemic states. We then explore epistemic foundations behind the fascinating idea of stability due to J. von Neumann and O. Morgenstern. The major features of our approach are: (i) unlike the *ad hoc* semantic model of knowledge, the state space is constructed by Harsanyi's types that are explicitly formulated by Epstein and Wang (*Econometrica* 64, 1996, 1343-1373); (ii) players may have general preferences, including subjective expected utility and non-expected utility; and (iii) players may be boundedly rational and have non-partitional information structures.

唐震宏
開放經濟中的工作流動與貨幣政策

This project aims to investigate the impacts of monetary policies on job creation and job destruction---the gross job flows---in an open economy. The production units in an open economy are substantially influenced by the fluctuations in international prices such as real exchange rate (Klein et al. 1999). Through their impacts on the movements of real exchange rates, the monetary authorities are likely to play important roles in determining the pace of job creation and job destruction. Related studies in the existing literature focus on the effects of real-exchange-rate fluctuations on the gross job flows while specifying the real exchange rate as an exogenous stochastic process. This project re-investigates the dynamics of gross job flows in an open economy while making the movement of real exchange rate endogenous by considering the policies made by monetary authorities.

葉俊顯
Protective Properties and the Constrained Equal Awards Rule for Claims Problems

We investigate the implications of two protective properties, sustainability and exemption, for the resolution of conflicting claims. Under the properties, agents with sufficiently small claims in relation to the other claims and to the amount available are fully reimbursed. Our main results are three characterizations of the constrained equal awards rule. Namely, (1) it is the only rule satisfying sustainability and claims monotonicity, (2) it is the only rule satisfying sustainability and super-modularity, and (3) it is the only rule satisfying exemption, order preservation, and consistency.

葉俊顯

An Alternative Characterization of the Nucleolus in Airport Problems

We consider the problem of sharing the cost of a public facility among agents who have different needs for it. We show that the nucleolus is the only rule satisfying efficiency, equal treatment of equals, last-agent cost additivity, and last-agent consistency. The result reveals the importance of the last agent in characterizing the nucleolus, and makes use of basic and weaker properties than those in Potters and Sudholter (1999)'s characterization.

葉俊顯

Reduction-Consistency in Collective Choice Problems

We consider the problem of choosing a subset of a set of feasible projects over which each agent has a strict preference. We propose an invariance property of rules, called reduction-consistency. It is a natural expression for the problems of a general principle of consistency having been studied extensively in resource allocation problems. We identify several rules that satisfy the property such as the top rule and the fixed-order rules. We find out, however, that the Borda and plurality rules violate it. Moreover, as we show, no scoring rule satisfies reduction-consistency. We also characterize the top rule on the basis of reduction-consistency together with other desirable properties. Finally, we investigate the minimal extension of a rule needed to recover reduction-consistency, and show that the minimal reduction-consistent extensions of the Borda and plurality rules are the Pareto rule and the top rule, respectively.

葉俊顯

Minimal Rights, Maximal Claims, Duality, and Convexity for the Resolution of Conflicting Claims

We consider the problem of dividing some amount of an infinitely divisible and homogeneous resource among agents having claims on this resource that cannot be jointly honored. A rule associates with each such problem a feasible division. Our goal is to uncover the structure of the space of rules. For that purpose, we study “operators” on the space, that is, mapping that associate to each rule another one. Duality, claims truncation, attribution of minimal rights, and convex combinations are the four operators we consider. We first establish a number of results linking these operators, such as idempotence, commutativity, and distributivity. Then, we determine which properties of rules are preserved under each of these operators, and which are not

蔡崇聖

Hiring You Makes Me Look Good: Recruitment Decisions, Career Concerns, and Optimal Delegation

Delegation of the decision-making authority from decision makers to their subordinates has been an important issue in organization theory. A conventional understanding is that the principal may want to delegate the decision-making authority if the agent has some informational advantage or expertise. This project focuses on an important reason for the principal to delegate the decision-making authority, which has not been formally modeled in the literature: career concerns. It is argued that when the labor market cannot observe players’ preferences, nor the allocation of authority, the principal faces a trade-off in that she can either keep the authority but lose the agent’s information, or make use of the agent’s expertise through delegation but lose the control in decision-making. In fact, the principal can manipulate her reputations by the delegation policy. Furthermore, the principal faces another trade-off: hiring a less able agent may result in a loss in the quality of decision making, but may also have a gain in reputations under the comparison to a dumb agent.

孔繁欽

The Indeterminacy of Equilibrium City Formation under Monopolistic Competition and Increasing Returns

We study the indeterminacy of equilibrium in the Fujita-Krugman (1995) model of city formation under monopolistic competition and increasing returns. Both the number and the locations of cities are endogenously determined. Assuming smooth transportation costs, we examine equilibria in city-economies where a finite number of cities form endogenously. For any positive integer K, the set of equilibria with K distinct cities has a smooth manifold of dimension K-1 as its interior for almost all parameter values in a regular parameterization. The disjoint union of these sets over all positive integers K constitutes the entire equilibrium set.

孔繁欽

An Algorithm for Stable and Equitable Coalition Structures with Public Goods

We study the formation of coalitions that provide public goods to members. Individuals are linked on a tree graph and those with similar preferences are connected on the tree. We present a solution that selects allocations belonging to the coalition structure core and that are also envy-free.

孔繁欽

Genericity Analysis of Split Bifurcations

We study the genericity of bifurcations in one-parameter families of smooth (C^1) vector fields that are embedded in a multi-dimensional parameter space. We define split bifurcations as those with crossing equilibrium loci. In a regular parameter space where the system's Jacobian matrix with respect to endogenous variables and parameters has full rank at every equilibrium for all parameter values, there is a generic (open and dense) set of one-parameter C^1 families without split bifurcations. A method to construct regular parameter spaces is presented and applied to a model of regional migration dynamics. for example, the popular pitchfork bifurcation.

ꕥ 本所進行中研究計畫 ꕥ

管中閔　經濟學門規劃研究推動計畫(2/2)

管中閔　一般化的涵蓋檢定(1/2)

陳明郎　人力資本與經濟成長：搜尋模型

陳明郎、王泓仁　經濟學卓越研究營

鍾經樊　結構轉換模型在財務學以及總體經濟學的應用(2/2)

朱敬一　台灣家庭內教育資源分配的動態分析(3/3)

楊建成　逃漏稅研究(3/3)

梁啟源　再生能源、市場創造及制度研發之整合研究－子計畫一：再生能源替代火力發電及核能之經濟評估

梁啟源　產業節能成效及其誘因分析

羅紀琼　日、法、德、荷等國健保財務制度及費率調整機制之比較與探討

賴景昌　社會科學研究中心第二期計畫(3/3)

賴景昌　貨幣、內生成長、與 McCallum 法則

賴景昌　補助三民書局出版《韋伯論中國傳統法律－韋伯比較社會學的批判》專書出版經費

陳肇男　護航網落之完整性與社會支持及其滿意

吳中書　台灣產業別歐肯法則之探討

蕭代基　台灣地區綠色國民所得帳環境價值矩陣及指標系統建置之研究(1/2)

蕭代基　綠色租稅改革與雙重紅利效果之經濟分析

傅祖壇　肥胖及代謝症候群

傅祖壇　產業特性、品質因素與生產力及效率之衡量－產業特性、教育產出品質與台灣高教院校之生產力與效率衡量(2/2)

黃登興　產業分工與貿易網路：引力模型的驗證

彭信坤　經濟整合、區域聚集與中間財貿易之關係

林金龍　直接圖解因果關係模型與衝擊反應函數：理論擴展、實證研究與模擬分析

張靜貞　農業產業與資源經濟研究

張靜貞　洪災風險評估系統之研發－基隆河流域案例研究－總計畫暨子計畫：洪災風險管理之財務規劃與民眾投保意願之分析(I)

譚令蒂　污染排放不確定下環境污染之空間經濟分析

簡錦漢　在不同景氣循環下名目工資的波動

林忠正　解釋大蕭條前後名目工資異常變化的現象

詹維玲　台灣的消費與股票財富

董安琪　國際分工關係的變化與成因－台韓紡織業與電子業的比較

周雨田　穩健性變幅波動模型

蔡文禎　以馬可夫轉換模型重新探討 Barro and Gordon’s time-consistency problem

王泓仁　隨機邊際模型用於長期追蹤調查資料的估計方法

莊委桐　類推學習法

張俊仁　群聚消費與仿冒

羅　曉　資訊、知識、與穩定性(3/3)

吳民忠　不完整偏好的效用表達

葉俊顯　社會選擇機制之研究

蔡崇聖　招募決策及最適授權程度

孔繁欽　均衡的不確定與都市大小的分配：齊夫法則

꧁ 學　術　活　動 ꧂

（民國 93 年 7 月至 9 月）

本所討論會系列

日　期	主　講　人	演　講　題　目
93. 7. 6	管中閔 (中研院經濟所)	Robust M Tests without Estimating Asymptotic Covariance Matrix
93. 7.13	江永裕 (政治大學金融系)	異質性廠商、消費價值創造與生產模式
93. 7.20	Fukunari Kimura (慶應大學經濟系)	New Dimensions of International Production Sharing in East Asia: Evidence from International Trade Data and Japanese Micro Data
93. 7.20	Chi-Young Choi (新罕布什爾大學經濟系)	Bias Reduction by Recursive Mean Adjustment in Dynamic Panel Data Models
93. 7.27	蕭聖鐵 (科羅拉多大學經濟系)	The Chaotic Attractor of Foreign Direct Investment – Why China? A Panel Data Analysis
93. 7.27	Paul Rothstein (華盛頓大學經濟系)	Discontnuous Payoffs, Shared Resources, and Games of Fiscal Competition: Existence of Pure Strategy Nash Equilibrium
93. 7.30	楊自力 (紐約州立大學賓厄姆頓分校經濟系)	The Shapley Value of a Dynamic Cooperative Game of Greenhouse Gases Reductions – Revisiting the Egalitarian Views of Climate Change Policies

日　期	主　講　人	演　　講　　題　　目
93. 8. 3	Moshe Buchinsky (加州大學洛杉磯分校經濟系)	Using the Life-Cycle Model to Predict Induced Entry Effects of a $1 for $2 Benefit Offset in the SSDI Program
93. 8.10	Steven N. Durlauf (威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校經濟系)	Fundamental Limits in the Design of Optimal Policies
93. 8.17	John Chao (馬里蘭大學經濟系)	Asymptotic Properties of IV Estimators for the Case with a Large Number of Weak Instruments
93. 8.31	Gary D. Hansen (加州大學洛杉磯分校經濟系)	Consumption Over the Lifecycle: The Role of Annuity Markets
93. 9. 7	楊志海 (淡江大學產經系)	The Effects of Strengthening Intellectual Property Right in NIEs : Evidence from Taiwan's 1994 Patent Reform
93. 9.14	Bertram Schefold (法蘭克福大學講座教授)	The Debate on Salt and Iron: Ancient Chinese and Ancient European Economic Thought in Comparison
93. 9.21	王健合 (台北大學經濟系)	Correlation Robust Threshold Unit Root Tests
93. 9.21	郭建廷 (加州大學河濱分校經濟系)	Maintenance Labor and Indeterminacy under Increasing Returns to Scale

學　術　交　流

（民國 93 年 7 月至 9 月）

本所研究人員

日　期	研 究 人 員	說　　明
93. 7. 4~ 7. 6	陳明郎 (研究員兼副所長)	赴加拿大溫哥華 University of British Columbia 經濟系與 Michael Devereux 教授討論合作研究事宜。
93. 7. 5~ 7. 9	吳民忠 (助研究員)	赴法國馬賽參加「第二屆賽局理論學會世界大會」，發表論文 “The No Trade Principle in General Environments”。
93. 7. 6~ 7.16	傅祖壇 (研究員)	應台灣農經學會邀請，於7.6~9赴韓國出席「2004台韓農經會議」。另於7.14~16赴澳洲昆士蘭大學出席「2004 Asia-Pacific Productivity conference」。
93. 7.11~ 7.15	林金龍 (研究員)	赴香港大學統計及精算學系參加「Threshold Models and New Development in Time Series」，並發表論文“Testing Nonlinear Cointegration”。
93. 7.11~ 7.19	蕭代基 (研究員)	赴美國科羅拉多大學天然災害研究與應用資訊中心參加[天然災害研討會]，以及赴洛磯山參加「中華科學暨工程學會第二十二屆年會」，並發表論文。
93. 7.12~ 7.18	簡錦漢 (研究員)	7.12~15赴福建考察「華人家庭動態資料庫」大陸調查訪問進度，另於7.16~18赴香港中文大學訪問。
93. 7.13~ 7.20	王泓仁 (副研究員)	赴澳洲出席「2004年亞洲太平洋地區生產力會議」，並發表論文“隨機邊界模型具變數誤差時的估計：動差估計法的應用”。
93. 7.14~ 7.16	詹維玲 (副研究員)	赴澳洲參加「2004年亞洲太平洋地區生產力會議」，並發表論文 “R&D, Technology Transfer, Technology Adoption and Productivity Growth of Taiwan's ICF Firms”。

日　期	研 究 人 員	說　　　　　明
93. 7.21~ 7.24	周雨田 (副研究員)	赴新加坡參加「第六屆 ICSA國際會議＆新加坡國際計量經濟學會議」，發表論文“Forecasting Financial Volatilities with Extreme Values: The Conditional Autoregressive Range(CARR)Model”。
93. 7.22~ 7.25	葉俊顯 (助研究員)	赴日本大阪參加 「7th International Meeting of Social Choice and Welfare」，並發表論文 “特徵化"核仁"解在興建機場的成本負擔的問題”。
93. 7.28~ 8. 7	管中閔 (研究員兼所長)	赴美訪問UC San Diego，與Hal White 教授進行共同研究。
93. 8. 1~ 8. 4	張靜貞 (研究員)	赴美國丹佛出席「美國農業經濟學年會」，並發表論文。
93. 8. 1~ 8.21	陳明郎 (研究員兼副所長)	應日本神戶大學經濟暨經營研究所邀請至該所訪問。
93. 8.18~ 8.25	羅 曉 (副研究員)	赴西班牙馬德里參加「2004年歐洲會議」，發表論文“Towering over Babel”。
93. 8.23~ 8.27	林金龍 (研究員)	赴捷克布拉格參加「2004年計算統計年會」，發表論文“Testing Nonlinear Cointegration ”。
93. 8.25~ 8.29	孔繁欽 (助研究員)	赴中國北京參加「2004年公共經濟理論協會」，發表論文 “Stability and Equity in the Formation of Public Coalitions ” 。
93. 8.25~ 8.29	蔡崇聖 (助研究員)	赴中國北京參加「2004年公共經濟理論協會」，發表論文 “Allocation of Decision-Making Authority with Principal’s Reputation Concerns ” 。

日　期	研 究 人 員	說　　　　　明
93. 8.25~ 8.31	陳明郎 (研究員兼副所長)	8.25~29赴中國北京參加「2004年公共經濟理論協會」，發表論文"Factor Taxation and Labor Supply "。8.30~31參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」，發表論文"Agricultural Productivity and Economic Growth "。
93. 8.25~ 8.31	管中閔 (研究員兼所長)	赴中國北京大學社科院訪問與演講，並至中國經濟研究中心參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」會議。
93. 8.30~ 8.31	鍾經樊 (研究員兼副所長)	赴中國北京參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」，發表論文"An Empirical Analysis of Industrial Development Ladder in East Asia "。
93. 8.30~ 8.31	蕭代基 (研究員)	赴中國北京參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」，發表論文"Economic Growth and Air Quality in China"。
93. 8.30~ 8.31	梁啟源 (研究員)	赴中國北京參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」，發表論文"The Effect of Entering WTO on the Oil Industrial and the Economy of Taiwan"。
93. 8.30~ 9. 6	簡錦漢 (研究員)	8.25~29赴中國北京參加「兩岸經濟發展經驗與政策」，9.1~6訪問香港中文大學。
93. 9. 7~ 9. 9	陳肇男 (研究員)	赴英國倫敦參加「國際社會學會 RC-11 人口老化社會學跨組學術研討會」，發表論文"Examining Taiwan's Paradox of Family Decline"。

來訪學人

日　期	研 究 人 員	說　　　　明
93. 7.11~ 8. 14	范德堡大學經濟系 王平教授	至本所訪問。
93. 7.16~ 8. 1	紐約州立大學賓厄姆頓分校經濟系 楊自力教授	至本所訪問,於7月30日每週研討會中,發表論文 “The Shapley Value of a Dynamic Cooperative Game of Greenhouse Gases Reductions – Revisiting the Egalitarian Views of Climate Change Policies ”。
93. 7. 18~ 7.24	日本慶應大學經濟系 Fukunari Kimura 教授	至本所訪問，參加「2004 貿易成長與動態經濟國際學術研討會」。並於 7 月 20 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “New Dimensions of International Production Sharing in East Asia: Evidence from International Trade Data and Japanese Micro Data ”。
93. 7.22~ 7.28	康乃爾大學經濟系 萬又煊教授	至本所訪問，參加「2004 貿易成長與動態經濟國際學術研討會」。
93. 7.26~ 7.29	科羅拉多大學經濟系 蕭聖鐵教授 蕭王美珠教授	至本所訪問，參加「2004 貿易成長與動態經濟國際學術研討會」。並於 7 月 27 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “The Chaotic Attractor of Foreign Direct Investment – Why China? A Panel Data Analysis”。
93. 7.26~ 7.29	華盛頓大學經濟系 Paul Rothstein 教授	至本所訪問，並於 7 月 27 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “Discontnuous Payoffs, Shared Resources, and Games of Fiscal Competition: Existence of Pure Strategy Nash Equilibrium”。
93. 7.29~ 8. 9	加州大學洛杉磯分校經濟系 Moshe Buchinsky 教授	至本所訪問，並參加「經濟學卓越研究營」。

日　期	研 究 人 員	說　　明
93. 8. 1~ 8.20	馬里蘭大學經濟系 John Chao 教授	至本所訪問，並於 8 月 17 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “Asymptotic Properties of IV Estimators for the Case with a Large Number of Weak Instruments”。
93. 8. 1~ 9. 1	澳洲墨爾本大學 經濟系 張筱娟教授	至本所訪問。
93. 8. 8~ 8.14	威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校經濟系 Steven Durlauf 教授	至本所訪問，並參加「經濟學卓越研究營」。
93. 8.16~ 8.22	范德堡大學經濟系 John Conley 教授	至本所訪問，參加「經濟學卓越研究營」及「公共經濟學研討會」。
93. 8.20~ 8.25	巴黎第一大學經濟系 Bernard Cornet 教授	至本所訪問，參加「公共經濟學研討會」。。
93. 8.30~ 9. 5	加州大學洛杉磯分校經濟系 Gary D. Hansen 教授	至本所訪問，參加「經濟學卓越研究營」，並於 8 月 31 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “Consumption Over the Lifecycle: The Role of Annuity Markets。
93. 9.16~94. 6.30	美國新罕布什爾大學經濟系 黃如錦教授	至本所訪問，並參與國科會研究計畫。
93. 9.19~ 9.26	美國加州大學河濱分校經濟系 郭建廷教授	至本所訪問，於 9 月 21 日每週研討會中，發表論文 “Maintenance Labor and Indeterminacy under Increasing Returns to Scale ”。

ꕥ 人　事　動　態 ꕥ

（民國 93 年 7 月至 9 月）

1. 本所自九十三年七月一日起聘本院人文社會科學研究中心<u>瞿宛文</u>、<u>施俊吉</u>研究員為合聘研究員，聘期至九十五年六月三十日止。
2. 研究員<u>施順意</u>先生，自九十三年八月一日起榮退。
3. 副研究員<u>林燕淑</u>小姐，自九十三年八月一日起離職，轉任東華大學經濟系副教授。
4. 研究員<u>鍾經樊</u>先生奉核定續任副所長，聘期自九十三年八月十日起至九十四年七月三十一日止。
5. 研究員<u>彭信坤</u>先生於九十三年八月九日卸任本所副所長。
6. 研究員<u>陳明郎</u>先生奉核定接任副所長，聘期自九十三年八月十日起至九十五年八月九日止。