



中央研究院經濟研究所

簡訊

第七十二期

發行人：彭信坤

主編：張俊仁

助理編輯：莊孟君

民國 81 年 1 月 1 日創刊

民國 98 年 10 月 1 日出刊（季刊）

網址：<http://www.econ.sinica.edu.tw/>

本期目錄

學術會議.....	2	學術活動.....	23
新出版品.....	9	學術交流.....	25
98 年度本所研究計畫摘要...	10	人事動態.....	28
本所進行中研究計畫.....	22		

歡迎

◇本所新聘助研究員陳珈惠博士已於 98 年 8 月 3 日到職。陳博士於 2009 年獲美國麻省理工學院經濟學博士學位，其研究專長為 Theory, Industrial Organization。

恭賀

◇彭信坤所長榮獲教育部第 53 屆學術獎。

◆會議徵稿

2009 總體經濟計量模型研討會

徵求論文

時間：2009 年 11 月 26、27 日（星期四、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
行政院主計處

會議主題：經濟預測的觀點、方法與表現

本次會議為中央研究院經濟研究所與行政院主計處共同合辦之「總體經濟計量模型研討會」系列之 2009 年會議，本次會議特別邀請到刁錦寰院士與段錦泉院士進行專題演講。此系列研討會自 1995 年舉辦首屆會議以來，承蒙國內、外總體與計量相關領域學者專家的長期貢獻，即將進入今年的第十五週年會議。「總體經濟計量模型研討會」竭誠歡迎學者專家，踴躍投稿與總體經濟計量、時間序列、實證財務相關之理論或應用研究成果。此外，本屆會議擬以經濟預測作為討論主題，故尤其歡迎投稿與經濟預測中各種觀點、方法或實證表現相關的研究成果。此次會議請以論文全文投稿。於會中發表之論文經審查接受後，將刊登於中央研究院經濟研究所出版的「臺灣經濟預測與政策期刊」。

論文截止日期：2009 年 10 月 16 日

審查結果通知：2009 年 10 月 26 日

論文投稿方式：請至會議網址上傳論文全文之 PDF 檔案

(<http://www.econ.sinica.edu.tw/2009MMW/index4.php>)，並於文中註明會議當日之發表人。

聯絡人：管怡雯小姐

電子郵件：tefp@econ.sinica.edu.tw

電話：(02) 2782-2791 分機 627

◆會議預告

紀念陳昭南院士學術研討會

時 間：2009 年 11 月 14、15 日（星期六、日）

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

中央研究院人文社會科學研究中心

台灣大學經濟系

中山大學經濟所

國科會人文處

台灣經濟學會

陳昭南院士是我國經濟學門國際化的先驅學者，他在 1970 年代初期開始，率先將論著刊登於國際頂尖期刊(包括 JPE, QJE, IER, JME, JMCB 等)，引領往後本土學者進軍國際學術論壇的信心及企圖，對於提升我國經濟研究的水平及提高我國經濟學的國際學術地位，有卓越的貢獻。

論文發表人：(依姓氏筆劃排序)

王平教授、王泓仁教授、朱智豪教授、李怡庭教授、李秀雲教授、吳致寧教授、周建富教授、郭炳伸教授、陳南光教授、陳明郎教授、陳思寬教授

籌備委員：(依姓氏筆劃排序)

朱敬一教授、吳致寧教授、周建富教授、曹添旺教授、陳思寬教授、章英華教授、麥朝成教授、彭信坤教授、黃鴻教授、賴景昌教授

會議助理：紀宜姍小姐

電話：(02) 2782-2791 分機 602

電子郵件：ychi@econ.sinica.edu.tw

◆已舉辦之會議

The 2nd Taiwan-Dutch and International Conference on Game Theory

第二屆台--荷暨國際賽局理論會議 (TDGT, 2009)

August 17-19, 2009

Day 1- Monday, August 17

All presenters should arrive 10 minutes earlier to their sessions to set up all necessary devices for the presentations.

Time	Event	Location
08:30~09:30	Conference Registration	
09:30~09:40	Opening Ceremony Shin-Kun Peng (Academia Sinica)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
09:40~10:30	Keynote Session 1 - The Undominated Set: A New Solution Concept for Games with Transferable Utility by Hans Peters (University of Maastricht)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
10:30~10:50	Break	
10:50~11:50	Matching Session - College Admissions under a Centralized Entrance Exam: A Compromised Solution By Chris Y. N. Tung (National Sun Yat-Sen University) - Characterizations of Stable Solutions in Matching Markets By Manabu Toda (Waseda University) (Session Chair)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
11:50~13:30	Lunch	

13:30~14:20	Keynote Session 2 - On IRS's Servicing and Auditing Taxpayers By Tsung-Sheng Tsai and C. C. Yang (Academia Sinica)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
14:20~14:30	Break	
14:30~16:00	Social Choice Session 1 - Public Goods in Directed Networks By Kuo-Chih Yuan (National Taiwan University) - Collective Choice for Simple Preferences By Biung-Ghi Ju (Korea University) - Sequential Contributions Rules for Minimum Cost Spanning Tree Problems By Youngsub Chun (Seoul National University) (Session Chair) and Joosung Lee	Mo-Huan Auditorium
16:00~16:20	Break	
16:20~17:50	TU Game Session 1 - Combinatorial Game Theory By Imma Curiel (University of the Netherlands Antilles) - A Review on the Core and Weber Set for Restricted Cooperative Games, and Their Coincidence for Convex Games By Jean Derks (University of Maastricht) - A Survey on Four Approaches to Solutions of Cooperative TU-Games By T. S. H. Driessen (University of Twente) (Session Chair)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
19:00~21:00	Dinner	Formosa Restaurant, The Howard Plaza Hotel

Day 2- Tuesday, August 18

All presenters should arrive 10 minutes early to their sessions to set up all necessary devices for the presentations.

Time	Event	Location
08:30~09:20	Conference Registration	
09:20~10:10	Keynote Session 3 - On Maskin Monotonicity of Solution Based Social Choice Rules By Claus-Jochen Haake and Walter Trockel (Bielefeld University)	Mo-Huan Auditorium
10:10~10:30	Break	
10:30~11:30 (Parallel Session)	Economic Theory and Its Applications Session 1 - Modeling a Multi-Choice Games Based on the Spirit of Equal Job Opportunities By Chih-Ru Hsiao (Soochow University) and Wen-Lin Chiou - Voluntarily Separable Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma with Shared Belief By Takako Fujiwara-Greve, Masahiro Okuno-Fujiwara and Nobue Suzuki (Komazawa University) (Session Chair)	B110 Conference Room
10:30~11:30 (Parallel Session)	Auction Session - Costly Information Acquisition in Auctions By P. Jean-Jacques Herings, Dries Vermeulen and Yu-Hsiang Huang (University of Maastricht) - One-to-Many Negotiation Between a Seller and Asymmetric Buyers By Chia-Hui Chen (Academia Sinica) (Session Chair)	C103 Conference Room
11:30~13:30	Lunch	
13:30~14:20	Keynote Session 4 - Transpersonal Understanding through Social Roles, and Emergence of Cooperation By Mamoru Kaneko (University of Tsukuba) and J. Jude Kline	Mo-Huan Auditorium
14:20~14:30	Break	

<p>14:30~16:00 (Parallel Session)</p>	<p>Industrial Organization Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Behind Veils of Directed Trees: Stochastic Stability Reinvestigation By Chi-Shang Liu (University College London) and Wei-Torng Juang - A Unique Maximal Domain for Strategy-Proofness without Pareto Efficiency By Stephen Ching (The University of Hong Kong) and Shigehiro Serizawa - Disagreement Payoffs in Property-Rights Theory By Eric Szu-Wen Chou (National Tsing Hua University) (Session Chair) 	<p>B110 Conference Room</p>
<p>14:30~16:00 (Parallel Session)</p>	<p>TU Game Session 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solutions of River Games without and with Externalities By Nigel Moes (Free University) - Values for Games with Two-Level Communication Structures By Anna B. Khmel'nitskaya (St. Petersburg Institute for Economics and Mathematics Russian Academy of Sciences) - The Restricted Core for Totally Positive Games with Ordered Players By J. R. van den Brink (Free University) (Session Chair) (joint work with Gerard van der Laan and Valery Vasil'ev) 	<p>C103 Conference Room</p>
<p>16:00~16:20</p>	<p>Break</p>	
<p>16:20~17:20 (Parallel Session)</p>	<p>Economic Theory and Its Applications Session 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the Foundation of Stability By Xiao Luo (National University of Singapore) - Principal's Stick and Enemy's Carrot: Musings on the Contest for Formosa in 1661-1662 Between Dutch East India Company and Koxinga By George G. S. Hwang (Shih Hsin University) (Session Chair) 	<p>B110 Conference Room</p>

16:20~17:20 (Parallel Session)	Coalition Formation Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Mergers as Coalition Formation: Evidence from Japanese Municipal Amalgamations By Eric Weese (Hitotsubashi University) - A Coalition Formation Value for Games in Partition Function Form By Michel GRABISCH and Yukihiko Funaki (Waseda University) (Session Chair) 	C103 Conference Room
18:30~20:30	Dinner	Venice Restaurant

Day 3- Wednesday, August 19

All presenters should arrive 10 minutes early to their sessions to set up all necessary devices for the presentations.

Time	Event	Location
08:30~09:20	Conference Registration	
09:20~10:20	Social Choice Session 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Converse Consistency and the Constrained Equal Benefit Rule in Airport Problems By Cheng-Cheng Hu (Providence University), Min-Hung Tsay and Chun- Hsien Yeh - A Model of Partnership Formation By Dolf Talman and Zaifu Yang (Yokohama National University) (Session Chair) 	Mo-Huan Auditorium
10:20~10:30	Break	
10:30~11:30	Economic Theory and Its Applications Session 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why Saturated Probability Spaces Are Necessary By H. Jerome Keisler and Yeneng Sun (National University of Singapore) - A Study on Continuity of the Nucleolus By Chih Chang (National Tsing Hua University) (Session Chair) and Peng-An Chen 	Mo-Huan Auditorium
11:30~13:00	Lunch	
13:00~21:30	Tour	

新 出 版 品

經濟論文

第 37 卷第 3 期
民國 98 年 9 月

專 著

Angus C. Chu

Macroeconomic Effects of Intellectual Property Rights: A Survey

Chi-Yuan Liang

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

楊子霆、駱明慶

誰付退休金？—勞退新制對私部門勞工薪資的影響

沈中華、林智勇

銀行民營化的績效表現—配對理論的應用

Working Paper

民國 98 年 7-9 月

09-A008

Angus C. Chu and Ching-Chong Lai

Defense R&D: Effects on Economic Growth and Social Welfare

09-A009

Wen-Jen Tsay

Monitoring Structural Changes in Regression with Long Memory Processes

臺灣經濟預測與政策

第 40 卷第 1 期
民國 98 年 10 月

專 論

陳禮潭、陳思寬、許碧純

小型開放經濟體系之下資本移動性與貨幣政策目標效果

梁啟源

能源稅對臺灣能源需求及經濟之影響

楊浩彥

能源稅的經濟效果—考慮參數不確定的可計算一般均衡分析

辛炳隆、何金巡、林建甫、周麗芳

臺灣勞保年金制度的總體經濟計量分析

預測與展望

吳中書 壹、2009年臺灣經濟情勢總展望之修正

貳、臺灣經濟最近情勢

陳宜廷

1. 國內需求

簡錦漢

2. 對外貿易

張靜貞

3. 農業生產

梁啟源

4. 工業生產

周雨田

5. 服務業

吳中書

6. 貨幣與物價

參、臺灣經濟趨向圖表與統計

鄭宜玲、彭信坤

Quality and Quantity Competition between Multiproduct Firms

We develop a Cournot model associated with quality and number of variety to examine the spatial competition where firms sell multiple quality-differentiated products to heterogeneous consumers. This study reveals some asymmetric equilibria which formalize the non-segmented types of vertical product differentiation in the real world. Moreover, it is shown that a natural monopolist always sells a single variety of product, and the segmentation configurations never emerge in the equilibrium. We also find that the product differentiation in the high-quality market is less than that in the low-quality one, and the product differentiation within a firm is greater than that between firms.

陳清目、彭信坤

A Synthesis of the Footloose-Capital and Footloose-Entrepreneur Model in the New Economic Geography

This paper constructs a model to incorporate both footloose-capital and footloose-entrepreneur manufacturing industries based on a tractable analytical structure with two identical regions. The model shows that these two sectors interact with each other and features five types of equilibrium configurations. Most interestingly, the pitchfork bifurcation form of the footloose-entrepreneur manufacturing sector changes sequentially from “subcritical”, “supercritical with big jumps”, “supercritical with small jumps”, and finally to “supercritical without jumps” along with the

increasing expenditure share or the decreasing substitution elasticity of the footloose-capital manufacturing sector relative to that of the footloose-entrepreneur manufacturing sector. These findings are absent in the literature of the new economic geography models.

羅紀琮

The Impact of the Chi-chi Earthquake on Demographic Changes - An Event History Analysis

The Chi-Chi Earthquake, which registered 7.3 on the Richter scale, occurred on September 21, 1999, with 2,494 people being confirmed either dead or missing. Within the stricken areas, Taichung and Nantou Counties were the hardest hit.

This Study attempts to investigate the impact of the 921 earthquake for residents in Taichung and Nantou Counties with regard to the births and deaths and marriage and divorce of household members by separating the households into two groups, one where family members were lost in the disaster and one where they were not lost and then examining their differences.

The household registration records as well as the birth application forms, the death application forms, the marriage application forms and the divorce application forms were used.

Of the four hypotheses tested, members from households with 921 earthquake-related deaths were more likely to have new children and subject to a higher probability of death. As to the hypotheses that members from households with 921 earthquake-related deaths were less likely to get divorced and less likely to get married were not supported by the data.

羅紀琮

第7次全國身心障礙福利機構評鑑行政工作及評鑑結果分析報告委託辦理計畫

一、計畫目的

1. 依公平、公正及專業原則，妥善安排內政部第7次全國身心障礙福利機構評鑑行政及相關聯繫工作。
2. 評鑑工作完成後提出評鑑結果分析報告，以為內政部規劃後續評鑑制度、法規及相關獎補助措施之參考。

二、評鑑結果分析

1. 依委員所評分數及評鑑配分原則計算每一機構之得分。
2. 分析機構評鑑成績與服務績效（如占床率；飽和率）間之關聯性。
3. 分析機構受補助狀況與服務績效間之關聯性。

另以郵寄問卷方式詢問所有評鑑委員（含以往年度）關於評鑑行政、評鑑指標等的意見及建議。

楊建成

Tax Competition, Public Good Provision, and Income Redistribution

This paper considers a tax competition model in which regional government activities include income redistribution as well as public good provision. In contrast to Hoyt's (1991) finding that the extent to which public goods are undersupplied is monotonically increasing in the number of competing regions, we show that, regardless of the number of competing regions, all heterogeneous individuals concur with each other on the first-best provision of public goods; on the other hand, the size of income redistribution is monotonically decreasing in the number of competing regions. We briefly discuss the implication of our findings for the classical question: Should the function of income redistribution be centralized or decentralized?

賴景昌、金志婷、廖志興

Money and Endogenous Growth in an Open Economy with Overlapping Generations

This paper develops the Yaari-Blanchard overlapping generation model for a small open economy embodying money and endogenous growth, and then uses it to examine the possible consequence of adjusting the money growth rate on economic growth and intergenerational welfare. Several main findings emerge from the analysis. First, the monetary equilibrium is locally determinate when country's debt is relatively low. However, the monetary equilibrium is locally indeterminate when country's debt is relatively high. Second, a rise in the money growth rate boosts the balanced economic growth rate when country's debt is relatively low. However, a rise in the money growth rate may depress the balanced economic growth rate when country's debt is relatively high. Third, when country's debt is relatively low, a rise in the money growth rate raises the welfare of the younger generations but reduces the welfare of the older generations. Finally, when country's debt is relatively high, a rise in the money growth rate reduces the welfare of the younger generations but raises the welfare of the older generations.

梁啟源

能源價格波動對國內物價與經濟活動的影響

2004 年國際原油價格(WTI)平均油價為每桶 41.24 美元，較 2003 年上漲 33.46%。2005 年，年平均油價達每桶 56.64 美元，較 2004 年增加 37.35%。2006 年年平均國際油價再漲 16.79%，達 66.15 美元。2007 年平均油價為 72.29 美元，較 2006 年年平均油價上漲 9.28%。2008 年 7 月中旬油價甚至漲破每桶 147 美元。台灣

的原油百分之百仰賴進口，而進口原油佔國內石油產品生產成本八成以上，因此國內油品價格也隨之大幅上漲，不免對國內經濟產生衝擊。根據梁啟源（民 97）之研究，國內油價若上漲 10%，GDP 平減指數將上升 0.69%，經濟成長率則下跌 0.27%。

本文的目的為：(1)分析未來影響能源價格發展走勢之因素，並提供預測國際油價之相關訊息指標。(2)利用投入產出法，建構我國動態產業關聯模型，以分析能源價格波動對我國相關產業之影響，並結合總體經濟計量模型，估計及模擬能源價格波動，對國內能源消費、經濟成長與物價之影響效果。(3)針對近年來國際間因應氣候變遷及管制溫室氣體等相關公約(如：京都議定書及峇里島會議等)之發展及對台灣經濟之影響，與我國主管機關已採行及未來可採行之措施(如：再生能源發展策略及課徵能源稅等)作制度面之整理。

梁啟源

台日改善能源效率之比較分析與策略研擬

本研究利用 Divisia Indexation 方法來分析能源密集度指標之變動，並根據經濟面、物理面、附加價值及產業結構四個概念來分析總體及個別產業能源密集度之變化。

本研究分析結論如下：

(一)台灣及日本節能效率之比較：

台灣與日本能源效率在研究期間，日本整體產業經濟面能源密集度降低 45.27%，相較於台灣降低 26.77%，能源效率改善近兩倍。日本政府在 1974-2005 年間，針對不同的情況(例如能源危機)提出許多不同的能源政策改革、能源法令增修與節能目標訂定，由分析結果看來，確實也達到了一定的成效。

(二)日本過去 30 年能源效率改善的原因：

1. 重要能源如油、煤、天然氣及電力政策之改革。
2. 產業結構之變化（能源密集產業比重降低）。
3. 產業附加價值增加。
4. 能源價格及相關稅制之變動。
5. 產業及家庭節能政策之推動與改善。

(三)日本過去節能改善成果及未來能源效率改善的目標與做法：

1. 能源稅政策。
2. 產業結構的調整。
3. 發展低能源密集產業。
4. 建立公平且有效率的能源市場。
5. 針對個別產業背景設計節能策略。
6. 現行能源政策與法規的修正。

梁啟源

我國推動生質燃料發展之長期政策及策略研究計畫

本研究目的在於應用社會成本效益分析法，評估(1)台糖公司以自產料源，或採用進口原料為主自產料源為輔的方式生產生質酒精，此兩方案的成本效益性、(2)比較自產甘蔗進行生質酒精生產、進口原料為主自產料源為輔的方式生產生質酒精與直接進口酒精汽油的成本效益性及(3)國內自產生質酒精、直接進口酒精汽油與傳統汽油之成本與效益比較。

本研究評估生質酒精推動計畫所採用的社會外部成本項目包含(1)政府休耕政策補助成本（可視為沉沒成本）、(2)遊憩價值減損成本(3)甘蔗種植用水之機會成本、(4)中油公司反映油品價差之成本及(5)酒精煉製二氧化碳排放成本；社會外部效益包括(1)甘蔗種植產業帶動效果(包含總產值、產業附加價值及就業量)、(2)酒精煉製產業帶動效果(包含總產值、產業附加

價值及就業量)、(3)自產能源安全效益及(4)酒精汽油二氧化碳減量效益，並考慮能源稅的課徵對汽油價格的影響；評估生質柴油推動計畫所考量的社會外部效益則包含(1)生質柴油產製之產業帶動效果、(2)二氧化碳減量效益及(3)自產能源安全效益。

目前在台糖公司預計生質酒精(酒精汽油)年產量為 12 萬公秉(1.2 億公升)之下，政府補貼休耕地成本為 10.92 億元，中油公司吸收生質酒精與無鉛汽油之價差成本約為 17 億元。且在目前雙軌制之下為推廣、鼓勵民眾使用酒精汽油，政府預計調高酒精汽油的補貼額至每公升 2 元，在 E3 目標下換算成生質酒精補貼額為每公升 66 元。

此外，若台灣全面實施單軌制(即僅存在酒精汽油)之生質酒精推廣目標：分別在 2011 年、2015 年、2025 年於普通汽油中添加 3%、5%、10% 的生質酒精，預計補貼額將為 37.23 億元、63.43 億元與 148.93 億元；在生質柴油部份，若台灣全面推行 B1、B2 及 B5 計畫，則需補貼 2.86 億至 25.11 億元。然而，生質酒精與生質柴油的產製另有各種效益存在，故本研究將分析各方案的成本與效益性，以了解其經濟可行性。

梁啟源

產業結構變化與總要素生產力之衡量

本文的目的為 (1)提出新的總要素生產力衡量方法，也即將產業結構變化納入總體經濟總要素生產力的計算衡量，(2)實證研究計算 1978-2006 年台灣 30 個產業及總體經濟總要素生產力的成長率，(3)分析 1978-200 年台灣 30 個產業及總體經濟產出總要素生產力之變動成因。

根據時間序列資料，本研究考量產業結構

變化，評估台灣民國 68-95 年總要素生產力，重要結論如下：

1. 民國 68-95 年整體之 GDP 成長率為 6.67%。分時段來看，在 68-78 年、78-88 年及 88-95 年間整體經濟之 GDP 成長率分別為 8.59%、6.81% 及 3.89%。經產業結構調整後，民國 68-95 年 GDP 年平均成長率為 6.22%，民國 68-78 年間、78-88 年間及 88-95 年間成長率分別為 7.67%、6.34% 及 4.13%。比較經產業結構調整前後的成長率，除 88-95 年間經產業結構調整的成長率較高外，其餘時段皆較低。
2. 在總要素生產力成長率方面，未經產業結構調整前，在民國 68-95 年間台灣總要素生產力平均分別為 2.81%。分時段來看，在民國 68 至 78 年、78 至 88 年及 88 至 95 年分別為 3.99%、2.00%、及 1.97%。而經產業調整後，在民國 68-95 年間台灣總要素生產力平均分別為 2.36%，在民國 68 至 78 年、78 至 88 年及 88 至 95 年分別為 3.08%、1.53%、及 2.19%。比較未經產業結構調整的總要素生產力的成長率，經產業結構調整的成長率除 88-95 年間較高外，其餘時段皆較低，故忽視產業結構調整可能高估 68-95 年間的總要素生產力平均成長率達 0.45 百分點或 19%，在民國 68 至 78 年及 78 至 88 年分別平均高估為 0.91 百分點或 15%、0.47 百分點或 31%，但在民國 88 至 95 年期間則平均低估 0.22 百分點或 10%。
3. 就 GDP 貢獻率而言，在民國 68-95 年間，經產業結構調整之總要素生產力對 GDP 成長之貢獻率為 37.91%，為 GDP 成長的最重要的因素，在 68-78 年及 88-95 年等兩個時期期間，亦為最重要的因素，貢獻率分別為 40.12% 及 53.08%，但在 78-88 年期間，總要素生產力之貢獻率則僅為 24.18%，對

GDP 成長影響程度居資本及勞動力之後。因此過去 27 年 (98-95 年) 間，除 78-88 年間外，Krugman-Kim-Lau-Young 假設與台灣實際情形並不符合。

傅祖壇、黃鏡如、楊永列

社會資本與研究產出一以台灣地區經濟學者為例

This paper proposes a semiparametric smooth coefficient cost model to study the university cost structure where coefficients are an unknown function of the university's overall quality. A local least square method with a kernel weight function is used to estimate the cost function, and a simple statistic for testing a parametric model of the additive quality versus the semiparametric smooth coefficient model is applied. Empirical results from 56 universities in Taiwan show that, taking quality into account, higher education is subject to diseconomies of scale. In all categories – comprehensive and science/technology, public and private universities – the current university scale in Taiwan is too big to be cost efficient.

孔維新、傅祖壇、陳忠榮

社會資本與研究產出一以台灣地區經濟學者為例

本研究以 Lin(1981, 2001)所提出的社會資本理論為研究基礎，建構一個包含社會資本存量的學術生產函數，並以線性參數模型與 Li et al.(2002)所提出的半參數平滑參數模型 (Semiparametric Smooth Coefficient Model)作為實證模式，探討動員的社會資本與研究產出間的相關性。實證結果發現，社會資本會導致學術生產函數產生非中立性的技術變動，並且隨著社會資本增加人力資本的邊際產出會逐漸減

少。此外我們亦發現，平均而言台灣地區經濟學者的社會資本投入，尚處於規模報酬遞增的階段，台灣經濟學者應多從事交流活動，以增加社會資本的投入來提高研究產出。

黃登興

貿易、產業升級與區域失衡

傳統的城鄉均衡模型建立在落後國家或開發中國家的經驗上，如都會區的流民、貧民區或地下經濟等。然而城鄉失衡的問題，在像台灣一樣的已開發家裡亦是存在的，只是有其特殊的性質值得進一步的探討。本研究計畫依序 (一) 分析台灣城鄉失衡指標，(二) 根據台灣區域失衡的特徵，建構城鄉均衡模型，透過整合貿易與發展文獻中的 Harris-Todaro (HT)模型與區域經濟學中的 Muth-Mills-Wheaton (MMW)模型，來建構新的城鄉模型，分析貿易、產業政策等開放或國際化程度對於區域失衡的衝擊方向與程度。

黃登興

Regional Disparity and Urbanization in Taiwan

Applying the urban-regional development statistics from 1996 to 2007, we separate the 23 counties/cities of Taiwan into two groups, net inward-migration or net outward migration regions. The relationship between industrialization policies and the migration pattern is discussed. Regional disparity among regions is compared from three aspects: residential concentration, unemployment rate and dependency rate.

謝啟瑞

總額支付制度與醫院產業的創新行爲

本研究以醫師的處方行爲為例，說明總額

支付制度對醫院產業創新行爲的影響。在這項研究中，我利用全民健保資料庫的 20 萬人抽樣歸人檔資料，實証檢定「總額預算實施後，會降低醫院使用原廠藥(*brand-name drugs*)的機率」這項命題。實証結果有兩個主要發現：(1) 醫院實施總額預算造成醫院使用原廠藥治療病人的機率顯著降低；(2) 總額預算實施後，對醫院創新行爲的影響，在私立醫院比公立醫院顯著。在控制其他因素的影響之後，總額預算的實施使私立醫院使用原廠藥治療病人的機率降低 4 個百分點，而公立醫院則降低 2 個百分點。這項研究結果的政策意涵是總額預算縮減醫院的獲利空間，誘使醫院以其他方式的逐利行爲來彌補財務收入的減少。而醫院逐利行爲的一個具體表現即是追逐藥價差的利潤，使醫院以學名藥取代原廠藥治療病人。

張靜貞

氣候變遷對災害防治衝擊調適與因應策略整合研究--子計畫:氣候變遷對天然災害防治資源配置之影響以及風險管理決策模式之規劃研究

本研究首先將從從資源配置的角度，檢討現行的天然災害防治系統是否能夠很有效率且公平地處理長期氣候變遷所帶來的額外衝擊，進而提供一套完整的風險決策模式，將成本效益分析與風險管理的概念應用在評估各種風險分攤措施在減災體制中所扮演的角色，以使用來排定資源配置與政策的優先順序，作為各部會擬定調適政策之參考。本計畫並以曾文溪流域的乾旱與下游颱風為示範分析對象，建立台灣南部地區之水資源管理模型，模擬各種氣候條件下可能的水旱災直接損失與間接損失，探討農業、工業、與民生用水之最適配置，並與其他子計畫合作，分析未來 20 至 50 年面對全

球暖化之風險下，南部地區水資源管理之因應對策與災害風險管理模式，並從總體經濟的角度來分析政府未來在防災領域上的最適財務規劃。

陳韻旻、林忠正

西漢帝國均輸平準制度的經濟分析

均輸平準制度是西漢帝國重要的財經政策，均輸平準制度所涵蓋的各類措施與演變過程頗為繁複。本文只聚焦於為節省運輸成本而實施「以徵收代金取代課徵實物」的均輸制度，以及為穩定物價所採取的「賤買貴賣」的平準制度。我們設立一個簡單的完全競爭式的需求供給模型，來表現這兩制度的一些主要特色，分析它們對物價、人民租稅負擔與政府稅收的影響，並詮釋這些影響背後的經濟邏輯。

周雨田、Yijie Cai、Dan Li

Explaining International Stock Correlations with CPI Fluctuations and Market Volatility

This paper investigates the dynamic correlations among six international stock market indices and their relationship to inflation fluctuation and market volatility. The current research uses a newly developed time series model, the Double Smooth Transition Conditional Correlation with Conditional Auto Regressive Range (DSTCC-CARR) model. Findings reveal that international stock correlations are significantly time-varying and the evolution among them is related to cyclical fluctuations of inflation rates and stock volatility. The higher/lower correlations emerge between countries when both countries experience a contractionary/expansionary phase or higher/lower volatilities.

周雨田、Yijie Cai

Range-Based Multivariate Volatility Model with Double Smooth Transition in Conditional Correlation

This paper proposes a multivariate model named Double Smooth Transition Conditional Correlation Conditional Autoregressive Range (DSTCC-CARR for short). Determined by two transition variables, the correlations smoothly transit from one state to another. Together with the DSTCC-GARCH model, the model is employed to investigate the interdependence between Hong Kong's and international stock markets. It is proved by the empirical analysis that the DSTCC-CARR model is more credible and efficient than the DSTCC-GARCH model. Linkages among Hong Kong's and other world's markets captured by these two models are testified to be consistent with history, and have meaningful interpretations.

周雨田、Chun-Chou Wu、Nathan Liu

Forecasting Time-Varying Covariance with Range-Based Dynamic Conditional Correlation Model

This paper proposes a range-based dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) model combined by the return-based DCC model and the conditional autoregressive range (CARR) model. The substantial gain in efficiency of volatility estimation can boost the accuracy for estimating time-varying covariances. As to the empirical study, we use the S&P 500 stock index and the 10-year treasury bond futures to examine both in-sample and out-of-sample results for six models, including MA100, EWMA, CCC, BEKK, return-based DCC, and range-based DCC. Of all the models considered, the range-based DCC

model is largely supported in estimating and forecasting the covariance matrices.

陳宜廷、Chih-Sheng Hsieh

Generalized Moment Tests for Autoregressive Conditional Duration Models

Autoregressive conditional duration (ACD) models have been shown to be important for several applications in empirical finance. In this paper, we consider a set of generalized moment tests for the conditional mean specifications, the IIDness assumption of the error terms, and the distribution assumptions of the error terms in the context of ACD models. These generalized tests are also applicable to other multiplicative error models. We demonstrate that these tests are useful for unifying existing parametric tests, correcting the estimation effect ignored by some popular tests, and generating new tests for ACD models. Therefore, they can be applied to evaluate ACD models in a more complete way. This study also includes a Monte Carlo simulation and an empirical example for assessing the performance of these tests.

陳宜廷

On the Optimization of a Generalized Robust Conditional Moment Test

In econometrics, a variety of robust conditional moment (RCM) tests are proposed for partially specified (PS) models that have no a complete conditional distribution (CD) specification. By their score test interpretations under certain CD assumptions, the robustness of these tests is claimed to be obtained without sacrificing the asymptotic optimality. However, this type of optimality is incompatible with the fact that the true CD is unknown in the PS context. In this

paper, we pursue a different type of optimality without making a complete CD assumption and hence without sacrificing the robustness. To encompass existing RCM tests, we first provide a synthesis of various approaches to a generalized RCM (GRCM) test. Then, we use the estimating function (EF) approach to discuss the optimality issue. On the basis of a noncentrality parameter analysis, we propose the optimized GRCM test in the PS context, and link it to the documented optimal-EF method in the same context. In terms of the optimality, this test (this estimation method) may serve as a counterpart of the score test (the maximum likelihood method) in the PS context. We also demonstrate that the optimized GRCM test can be systematically applied to improve the asymptotic local powers of suboptimal RCM tests in various classes of models.

蔡文禎

Estimating Dynamic Semiparametric Factor Model with Latent Long Memory Factors

本研究為三年期計畫，計畫內容擬推廣及改進 Borak et al. (2009) 的 dynamic semiparametric factor model (DSFM)資料生成過程 (DGP) 中為恆定 (stationary) 或非恆定 (nonstationary) 緩長記憶時間數列時的理論及實證研究。於計畫第一年，首先以模擬實驗的方法探討 iterative OLS algorithm 在 DSFM 模型的小樣本表現，其結果與 Borak et al. (2009) 的分析結果非常吻合。另外，在進行極限分析時，利用本計畫所提 Assumption 1 中的 9 個基本假設，結果證明利用 least squares estimator 推論緩長記憶 DSFM 模型仍能有良好的表現。

董安琪、萬又煊

A Case of Seeking Growth by Organizational

Innovation – How Policy and Market Joined to Buttress Taiwan’s High Tech-Based Growth

Half of Taiwan’s manufacture today are IT products, produced neither with low wage assembly labor, as in China, nor under own brand names, backed by massive research, as in Korea. The backbone of Taiwan’s growth rests on the world’s largest two dedicated chip foundries. For incentive compatibility, these are indispensable for much of the global supply of ASICs, which, in turn, make micro-electronics a General Purpose Technology (GPT). We find only a game theoretic analysis can explain *how* so much depends on so few, and only a historical documentation can show *how* government and market served their respective purpose.

Andrew Mason、Naohiro Ogawa、Sang-Hyop Lee、**董安琪**、Chong-Bum An

Generational Effects of Economic Crises

The research addresses two related issues: the generational effects of economic crises and the capacity of age reallocation systems to spread economic/financial risks across generations. The research is based on three East Asian economies, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which experienced economic crises or slowdowns during the 1990s. The analysis makes use of National Transfer Accounts (NTA), an international comparative aggregate data set which provides comprehensive estimates of intergenerational economic flows. The analysis will emphasize the effects of the crisis on consumption and key components of consumption, e.g., health and education, by age

and by cohort. A second level of analysis will focus on the economic flows that fund consumption. One group of flows (labor and asset income) are directly affected by economic crises. A second group of flows (public and private transfers and dis-saving) are indirectly influenced and may serve to mitigate the effects of economic crises.

莊委桐、Yu-Sung Tu

Evolution of Preferences in Multiple Populations

In this paper, we study an n-player model of preference evolution in which we allow all possible preferences and a form of partial observability. Observability plays an important role in the evolutionary process. When preferences are observable, all preference combinations evolve until every strategy profile is a Pareto efficient equilibrium. However, this is not true as long as there is a small chance (however small) of not observing preferences. Regarding this point, Dekel, Ely and Yilankaya (2007) considered a symmetric two-player normal-form game and demonstrate their first necessary result is robust: efficiency is a necessary condition for pure-strategy outcomes to be stable when observability is almost perfect. At the opposite extreme, strict Nash equilibrium outcomes are stable when preferences are unobservable. But this is not robust even for an arbitrarily small degree of observability. The force of Pareto efficiency takes effect for any degree of observability.

梁孟玉、Raymond Deneckere、Ya-Han Chuang

Optimism and Bargaining Delay in Durable

Goods Markets

This paper investigates the role of optimism in the sale of a durable good. The bargaining model adopted allows the buyer and the seller hold different beliefs about their future bargaining power. We show that as the bargaining frictions go to zero the length of the maximal limiting real time delay increases in the durability, from zero to the inverse of the interest rate times a constant. If we measure the delay as a fraction of the lifetime of the durable, then the maximal delay decreases in the durability from one half to zero.

梁孟玉、陳忠榮、張碧暖

買方不確定交易期數下之信用評價制度分析

本文建構一個兩期的傳訊賽局模型來探討在資訊不對稱下之網路交易行爲。除了依照傳統文獻假設賣方類型爲賣方的私人資訊外，我們並假設賣方的交易期數亦爲其私人資訊。本文得到的結論爲：當賣方爲誠實型且會選擇賣兩期的機率足夠大時，存有詐欺誘因之一般型賣方會有動機在第一期以交貨來建立信譽，因此，「信用評價制度」的引進，會鼓勵賣方採取誠實行爲，對網路交易的推廣有其貢獻。

賴宏彬、林常青

Semi-Parametric Estimation of the Threshold Model with an Endogenous Splitting Variable

We propose a semi-parametric approach to estimate the threshold model with an endogenous threshold variable. Most empirical studies using threshold models are based on the exogeneity assumption of the threshold variable; however, violation of this assumption may bias the estimation and result in incorrect inference. We

extend the instrumental variable approach of Caner and Hansen (2004) to control the effects caused by an endogenous threshold variable using the local linear smoother of Fan (1992). We show that our approach can consistently estimate the threshold model under some mild condition and also allows us to handle nonlinear effects caused by the endogenous threshold variable in a more flexible setting. We also establish the asymptotic properties of the slope coefficients in the proposed method. Finally, Monte Carlo simulations are performed to evaluate its finite sample properties. The new method is applied to re-examine the effects of political institutions on economic growth.

朱智豪、賴景昌

Money and the Welfare Cost of Inflation in an R&D-Growth Model

This study analyzes the effects of inflation on R&D and innovation-driven growth. In the theoretical section, we incorporate money demand into a quality-ladder model with elastic labor supply and derive the following results. If the elasticity of substitution between consumption and the real money balance is less (greater) than unity, then R&D and output growth are decreasing (increasing) in inflation. If either labor supply is inelastic or the elasticity of substitution between consumption and the real money balance is unity, then social welfare monotonically increases as the nominal interest rate approaches zero (i.e. the Friedman rule). Quantitatively, decreasing inflation in the US to achieve price stability improves welfare (equivalent to a permanent increase in consumption of at least 0.5%). In the empirical section, we use cross-country data to establish a negative and statistically significant relationship between

inflation and R&D.

朱智豪、賴景昌

Defense R&D: Effects on Economic Growth and Social Welfare

In the US, defense R&D share of GDP has decreased significantly since 1960. To analyze the implications on economic growth and welfare, we develop an R&D-based growth model that features the commonly discussed *crowding-out* and *spillover* effects of defense R&D on civilian R&D. The model also captures the important effects of defense technology on (a) national security and (b) aggregate productivity via the spin-off effect resembling consumption public goods and productive public goods respectively. In this framework, economic growth is driven by market-based civilian R&D as in standard R&D growth models and government-financed public goods (i.e. defense R&D) as in Barro (1990). We find that defense R&D has an inverted-U-shape effect on growth, and the growth-maximizing level of defense R&D is increasing in the spillover effect and in the spin-off effect. Also, there is a welfare-maximizing level of defense R&D that is increasing in the security effect of national defense, and there exists a critical degree of this security effect below (above) which the welfare-maximizing level of defense R&D is below (above) the growth-maximizing level.

朱智豪、彭信坤

International Intellectual Property Rights: Effects on Growth, Welfare and Income Inequality

What are the effects of increasing developing countries' intellectual property rights protection on growth, welfare and income

inequality in the global economy? To analyze this question, we develop a two-country R&D-growth model with wealth heterogeneity. We find that the North experiences higher growth and welfare at the expense of higher income inequality while the South experiences higher growth at the expense of lower welfare and higher income inequality. As for global welfare, there exists a critical degree for the domestic importance of foreign goods below (above) which global welfare decreases (increases). In light of these findings, we discuss policy implications on China's accession to the WTO in 2001. Furthermore, we analyze the effects of China's rising innovative capability on domestic and foreign income inequality.

朱智豪

Macroeconomic Effects of Intellectual Property Rights: A Survey

This paper provides a survey on studies that analyze the macroeconomic effects of intellectual property rights (IPR). The first part of this paper introduces different patent policy instruments and reviews their effects on R&D and economic growth. This part also discusses the distortionary effects and distributional consequences of IPR protection as well as empirical evidence on the effects of patent rights. Then, the second part considers the international aspects of IPR protection. In summary, this paper draws the following conclusions from the literature. Firstly, different patent policy instruments have different effects on R&D and growth. Secondly, there is empirical evidence supporting a positive relationship between IPR protection and innovation, but the evidence is stronger for developed countries than for developing countries. Thirdly, the optimal level of IPR protection should tradeoff the social benefits of enhanced

innovation against the social costs of multiple distortions and income inequality. Finally, in an open economy, achieving the globally optimal level of protection requires an international coordination (rather than the harmonization) of IPR protection.

陳樂昱、Jerzy Szroeter

Hypothesis Testing of Multiple Inequalities: The Method of Constraint Chaining

Econometric inequality hypotheses arise in diverse ways. Examples include concavity restrictions on technological and behavioural functions, monotonicity and dominance relations, one-sided constraints on conditional moments in GMM estimation, bounds on parameters which are only partially identified, and orderings of predictive performance measures for competing models. In this paper we set forth four key properties which tests of multiple inequality constraints should ideally satisfy. These are (1) (asymptotic) exactness, (2) (asymptotic) similarity on the boundary, (3) absence of nuisance parameters from the asymptotic null distribution of the test statistic, (4) low computational complexity and bootstrapping cost. We observe that the predominant tests currently used in econometrics do not appear to enjoy all these properties simultaneously. We therefore ask the question : Does there exist any nontrivial test which, as a mathematical fact, satisfies the first three properties and, by any reasonable measure, satisfies the fourth ? Remarkably the answer is affirmative. The paper demonstrates this constructively. We introduce a method of test construction called chaining which begins by writing multiple inequalities as a single equality using zero-one indicator functions. We then smooth the indicator functions. The approximate

equality thus obtained is the basis of a well-behaved test. This test may be considered as the baseline of a wider class of tests. A full asymptotic theory is provided for the baseline. Simulation results show that the finite-sample performance of the test matches the theory quite well.

陳樂昱

Identification of Structural Dynamic Discrete Choice Models

This paper presents new identification results for the class of structural dynamic discrete choice models that are built upon the framework of the structural discrete Markov decision processes proposed by Rust (1994). We

demonstrate how to semiparametrically identify the deep structural parameters of interest in the case where utility function of one choice in the model is parametric but the distribution of unobserved heterogeneities is nonparametric. The proposed identification method does not rely on the availability of terminal period data and hence can be applied to infinite horizon structural dynamic models. For identification we assume availability of a continuous observed state variable that satisfies certain exclusion restrictions. If such excluded variable is accessible, we show that the structural dynamic discrete choice model is semiparametrically identified using the control function approach.

本所進行中研究計畫

- 彭信坤 住宅異質性地方公共偏好與跨代區位選擇 (3/3)
- 羅紀琮 身心障礙福利機構評鑑制度檢討與發展之研究
- 簡錦漢 吸煙與預防醫療 (3/3)
- 簡錦漢 經濟學門規劃研究推動計畫 (3/3)
- 朱敬一 最適生命歷程的經濟分析 (2/3)
- 楊建成 全球化下的遺產稅課徵
- 賴景昌 開放經濟的貨幣與內生成長 (4/4)
- 賴景昌 貨幣內生成長與福利—產品多樣化的 R&D 模型
- 梁啓源 產業與能源結構變動對節能減碳貢獻之探討
- 傅祖壇 大學商學院之辦學效率評估：考慮 AHP 權重之兩階段 DEA 法應用
- 黃登興 貿易，產業升級與區域失衡的理論與實證研究
- 謝啓瑞 技術改變，健保給付制度與支付制度：生物製劑發展的實證研究
- 陳明郎 多部門模型內生經濟波動 (4/4)
- 陳明郎 Lucas 兩部門模型下的就業與人力資本議題
- 張靜貞 發展因應氣候變遷之洪旱災害消滅技術：以蘭陽河流域為示範區—子計畫：氣候變遷衝擊洪旱災害分析與風險管理決策發展 (I)
- 張靜貞 98 年度稻穀保價收購與休耕補貼政策調整方案之經濟分析—農業部門模型之應用
- 林忠正 一稿一投與一稿多投
- 周雨田 實現變幅之模型與預測
- 張俊仁 均衡動態，非唯一性與貨幣法則：一個貨幣與銀行的內生成長模型 (4/4)
- 張俊仁 貪腐，經濟成長與最適政策
- 陳宜廷 條件動態相關係數模型之估計效率性
- 蔡文禎 估計含有不可觀查緩長記憶因子動態半母數因子模型的理論及實證研究 (2/3)
- 董安琪 中國出口平台策略之研究—對東亞四小龍政策之比較分析
- 葉俊顯 弱一致性公設在社會選擇問題的研究
- 梁孟玉 傳訊賽局穩定解之刻劃 (2/2)
- 林常青 當大型追蹤資料具有 I(1)干擾項時結構改變的估計與檢討
- 朱智豪 政治經濟對研究發展的扣抵稅額之分析 (2/2)
- 朱智豪 內生成長與最適國際稅率
- 陳樂昱 限制式串連法在推論以動差不等式所定義的計量模型參數上之應用

學術活動

(民國 98 年 7 月至 9 月)

本所討論會系列

日期	主 講 人	演 講 題 目
98.7.7	萬又煊 (康乃爾大學經濟系)	Optimal Entry Restriction for a New Industry
98.7.14	張焯然 (清華大學計量財務金融系)	Information Flows among Credit Default Swap, Corporate Bond and Equity Markets
98.7.21	陳逸群 (新加坡國立大學經濟系)	Strategic Discontinuity in Simple and Complicated Games
98.7.24	陳逸群 (新加坡國立大學經濟系)	1. Structure Theorems for Rationalizability and Robust Predictions of Refinements 2. Belief-Based Topologies on Types
98.7.28	陳國樑 (政治大學財政系)	Life Insurance and Suicide: A Test of the Existence of Asymmetric Information
98.8.4	曲忠軍 (波士頓大學經濟系)	A Test against Spurious Long Memory
98.8.11	朱智豪 (中研院經濟所)	Global Poverty Reduction and Pareto-Improving Redistribution
98.8.25	印永翔 (中山大學中山學術研究所)	Do Political Parties Create Business Cycles? A Case in G-7 Countries
98.9.1	袁國芝 (台灣大學經濟系)	Overconsumption in Social Networks

日期	主 講 人	演 講 題 目
98.9.8	黃景沂 (台灣大學經濟系)	Intra-Household Effects on Demand for Telephone Service: Empirical Evidence
98.9.15	王泓仁 (台灣大學經濟系)	Identifying the Effects of Monetary Policy in a Small Open Economy with Active Foreign Exchange Intervention
98.9.22	黃俞寧 (政治大學經濟系)	Banking and Exchange Rate Flexibility in a Small Open Economy
98.9.29	蔡崇聖 (清華大學經濟系)	Optimal Organization for Sequential Investments with Know-How Transmission

本所政策研究演講系列

日期	主 講 人	演 講 題 目
98.8.28	劉碧珍 (中華經濟研究院)	兩岸經濟合作架構協議之影響評估

本所研究人員

日期	研究人員	說明
98.7.3 ~ 7.12	林常青 (助研究員)	7.3~5 赴德國波昂參加「The 2009 International Conference on Panel Data」(2009 追蹤資料國際研討會)，並發表論文“Estimation of Panel Data Models with Parameter Heterogeneity When Group Membership Is Unknow”。 7.6~12 赴澳大利亞坎培拉參加「The Econometric Society Australasian Meeting in 2009」(2009 澳大利亞經濟計量學年會)，並發表論文“Threshold Regression Without Distribution Assumption When the Threshold Variable Is Endogenous”。
98.7.8 ~ 7.10	周雨田 (研究員)	赴大陸成都參加「2009 金融統計與金融計量國際研討會」，並發表論文“Utilize Realized Covariance to Improve Risk Management”。
98.7.17 ~ 7.19	周雨田 (研究員)	赴大陸上海參加「中國現場統計研究會環境與資源統計分會第四屆學術會議暨 2009 年環境與資源、經濟與統計國際會議」，並發表論文“Range-Based Multivariate Volatility Model with Smooth Transition in Conditional Correlations”。
98.7.9 ~ 7.15	梁啓源 (研究員)	赴美國華盛頓特區拜訪 Resources for the Future 及能源部，後赴波士頓與哈佛大學 Dale Jorgenson 教授討論合作研究事宜。
98.7.15 ~ 99.5.20	梁孟玉 (副研究員)	赴美國威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校進行研究訪問。
98.7.19 ~ 7.25	賴景昌 (特聘研究員)	為執行國科會專題計畫，赴香港中文大學經濟系與趙志鉅教授進行學術訪問。
98.7.24 ~ 7.29	張靜貞 (研究員)	應美國德州農工大學 STARR 實驗室主任陸國先教授之邀請，赴該校訪問，並與陸教授及農經系教授討論農業廢棄物處理、綠色能源與全球暖化之合作研究計畫。

日期	研究人員	說明
98.7.29 ~ 8.6	陳樂昱 (助研究員)	7.29~8.2 赴日本京都參與「2009 International Symposium on Econometric Theory and Applications」，並發表論文“Hypothesis Testing of Multiple Inequalities: The Method of Constraint Chaining”。8.3~6 至東京參加「2009 Far East and South Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society」，並發表論文“Identification of Structural Dynamic Discrete Choice Models”。
98.7.30 ~ 8.2	葉俊顯 (副研究員)	赴日本東京參加「第六屆亞洲一般均衡理論研討會」(The Sixth Asian General Equilibrium Theory Workshop, GETA 2009)，並發表論文“Converse Consistency and the Constrained Equal Benefits Rule in Airport Problems”。
98.8.2 ~ 8.5	林常青 (助研究員)	赴日本東京國立政策研究大學進行學術交流訪問。
98.8.2 ~ 8.6	莊委桐 (副研究員)	赴日本東京參加「2009 Far East and South Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society」，並發表論文“Forward Induction Network Equilibrium and Heterogeneous Job Contact Networks”。
98.8.2 ~ 8.7	廖珮如 (助研究員)	赴日本東京參加「2009 Far East and South Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society」，並發表論文“The One-Child Policy: A Macroeconomic Analysis”。
98.8.2 ~ 8.9	朱智豪 (助研究員)	8.2~5 赴日本東京參加「2009 Far East and South Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society」，8.6~9 赴新加坡參加「Singapore Economic Review Conference (SERC) 2009」，並於兩會議中發表論文“Effects of TRIPS on Growth, Welfare and Income Inequality in an R&D-Growth Model”。
98.8.2 ~ 8.8	陳明郎 (研究員)	8.2~5 赴日本參加東京大學主辦之「2009 年遠東及南亞聯合計畫經濟學年會」(Far East and South Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society)。8.6~7 至東京大學經濟系訪問。
98.8.2 ~ 8.11	梁啓源 (研究員)	前往中國北京搜集中國能源政策與因應地球暖化政策資料。
98.8.3 ~ 8.5	簡錦漢 (研究員兼副所長)	赴日本東京參加「Far East and South Asia Econometric Society Meeting」，並發表論文“The Effects of Employment Protection on Labor Turnover: Empirical Evidence from Taiwan”。

日期	研究人員	說明
98.8.25 ~ 99.2.24	張俊仁 (研究員)	前往美國加州大學河濱分校進行「最適租稅與社會地位」研究計畫。
98.8.16 ~ 8.22	張靜貞 (研究員)	赴中國北京參加「XXNII Conference of the International Association of Agriculture Economist」(國際農業經濟學家學會第 27 屆大會)，並發表論文“An Economy-Wide Analysis of Impacts on Taiwan of Reducing Tariff Escalation on Agriculture-Related Products in WTO Doha Round Negotiations”。
98.8.24 ~ 8.31	彭信坤 (研究員兼所長)	8.24~28 赴泰國曼谷參加聯合國科教組織(UNESCO)泰國分會在 8 月 25 舉辦之年會及參與 8 月 26~29 日「亞洲社會科學研究協會理事會」舉辦之第 18 屆雙年會。 8.28~31 前往天津參與「2009 年兩岸區域科學研討會」。
98.9.20 ~ 9.29	張靜貞 (研究員)	9.20~26 因參與中華經濟研究院之研究計畫，協同中經院之研究人員赴美國加州與佛州進行美國蘭花產業之市場調查與業者訪問。9.27~29 菲律賓馬尼拉訪問國際稻米研究所。
98.9.13 ~ 9.19	羅紀琮 (研究員兼副所長)	赴大陸雲南麗江參加第 7 屆「兩岸三院資訊技術交流與資源共享研討會」，並發表論文“全民健保醫院總額支付對住診醫療品質的影響初探”。
98.9.19 ~ 9.25	葉俊顯 (副研究員)	赴日本東京早稻田大學進行短期學術交流訪問。
98.9.27 ~ 10.5	董安琪 (副研究員)	赴摩洛哥馬拉喀什城市參加「International Union for the Scientific Study of Population」，並發表二篇論文“Intergenerational Transfers in Taiwan”與“Generational Effects of Economic Crisis”。

來訪學人

日期	研究人員	說明
98.7.15 ~ 7.25	陳逸群 (新加坡國立大學經濟系)	至本所訪問，於 7 月 21 日與 24 日每週研討會中，分別發表論文 “Strategic Discontinuity in Simple and Complicated Games” 及 “1. Structure Theorems for Rationalizability and Robust Predictions of Refinements; 2. Belief-Based Topologies on Types”。

日期	研究人員	說明
98.7.31 ~ 8.15	郭建廷 (加州大學河濱分校經濟系)	至本所訪問。
98.8.3 ~ 8.5	Zhongjun Qu (Boston University)	至本所訪問,於8月4日每週研討會中,發表論文“A Test against Spurious Long Memory”。
98.8.14 ~ 8.16	Kar-Yiu Wong (University of Washington)	至本所訪問。

人事動態

(民國98年7月至9月)



1. 新聘助研究員廖珮如小姐於98年7月1日到職。
2. 副研究員梁孟玉女士自98年7月15日起至99年5月20日止赴美國威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校進行研究訪問。
3. 副研究員陳禮潭先生自98年8月1日起退休。
4. 助研究員黃瑞萌女士自98年8月1日起離職。
5. 新聘助研究員陳珈惠小姐於98年8月3日到職。
6. 研究員張俊仁先生獲行政院國科會第47屆科學與技術人員國外短期研究之補助,自98年8月25日至99年2月24日止前往美國加州大學河濱分校進行研究計畫。
7. 研究員梁啓源先生自98年9月1日起至99年5月19日止,借調擔任國家安全會議諮詢委員。