論文摘要

論文名稱:低收入戶生活扶助對台灣各縣市所得分配的影響

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本研究的主要目的在分析台灣各縣市的所得分配,同時檢驗 1994 年至 2004 年的社會福利支出決算審定數及低收入戶生活扶助金額如何影響所得不均度。本研究利用行政院主計處的家庭收支調查,來計算各地區特定年度的吉尼係數,並進一步估計區域的所得不均度迴歸模型。本研究的主要發現為,社會福利支出及低收入戶生活扶助皆確實改善台灣的所得不均度。然而,低收入戶生活扶助的達成效率卻更優於整體社會福利支出。故本研究建議低收入戶生活扶助的增加可能為降低台灣所得不均度的有效方法。最後,由實證分析亦可看出其他可供參考的改善所得分配政策制訂方向。例如:鼓勵並輔導傳統農業轉型,往精緻農業,甚至是工業及服務業轉型,以減少農業人口比例過高帶來的所得分配不均。再者,應提供人民更完善,更普及的教育,讓人口間的教育程度差異,不再持續擴大。

並可對婦女提供完善的職前訓練及對其工作的補助或配套措施,使其能更快速且無後顧之憂的進入職場,縮小社會因其產生的所得惡化現象。而促進北、中、南、東區域間經濟發展的平衡,不使因地理區域造成的所得分配差距持續擴大,亦是政府在制定經濟政策時,需加以考量的。

The Effect of Living Assistance for Low Income Households to Income Distribution

of Counties and Cities in Taiwan

Yu-Ching Liu

Abstract

This study aims to analyze income distribution of all the counties and cities in

Taiwan as well as to examine how social security expenditure affects income

inequalities from 1994 to 2004. Using household-level data provided by the Survey of

Family Income and Expenditure conducted by Directorate-General of Budget,

Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, Taiwan to calculate the Gini Coefficient

for each region in a specific year and further estimating the regional income

inequality regression, the primary finding of this study is that both social security

expenditure and the living assistance for low income households indeed significantly

improves the income inequality in Taiwan. However, the efficiency of the latter is

greater than that of the former. This study thus suggests that augments in the living

assistance for low income households might be an effective measure to mitigate the

income inequality in Taiwan.

Keywords: Taiwan, Gini Coefficient, Income Inequality, Living Assistance for Low

Income Households

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