



教學計劃表 Syllabus

課程名稱(中文) Course Name in Chinese	勞動經濟(一)		學年/學期 Academic Year/Semester	101/2
課程名稱(英文) Course Name in English	Labor Economics (I)			
科目代碼 Course Code	IIE_55900	系級 Department & Year	碩士	開課單位 Course-Offering Department
修別 Type	選修 Elective	學分數/時間 Credit(s)/Hour(s)	3.0/3.0	
授課教師 Instructor	/洪嘉瑜			
先修課程 Prerequisite				
課程描述 Course Description				
<p>101學年度 博碩士班 勞動經濟(一) 洪嘉瑜，文A412，分機5544，hungcy@mail.ndhu.edu.tw 輔導時間：(五)上午10:00am-12:00pm。</p> <p>1. Topics on Labor Economics: Handbook of Labor Economics Handbook of Population and Family Economics (Also refer to JEL classification code: code J)</p> <p>(1) Supply of labor: labor participation, retirement, job search, migration, labor market programs (2) Demand for labor: firm size, minimum wages, nature of contracts (3) Wage structure: wage determination, rate of return on education, discrimination, income distribution (4) Labor market equilibrium and friction: nature of contracts, search and duration of unemployment (5) Institutional structures of the labor market: union, public sector, strikes (6) Macro: unemployment (frictional, structural, and cyclical), natural rate of unemployment, matching of unemployment and vacancy, job creation and job destruction. (7) Human capital, Demand for education, returns on education, over-schooling, mismatch between education and job</p> <p>2. 上課方式與評分 (1) 每週課堂預定討論文獻一篇，老師依需要補充理論與計量模型。共計9篇(如下)。依修課人數預定分3組進行，各組輪流報告文獻(報告人採抽籤進行)，預計每組報告3篇文獻。(配分：60%) (2) 期末的各週，由個人或分組依興趣自選一篇近幾年有關台灣英文實證文獻進行報告。請參考關鍵詞做更進一步搜尋。(20%) (3) 期末書面報告：每人選擇一勞經主題，於學期末繳交文獻回顧書面報告一份，至少包括三篇文獻(包括學期中的報告)，內容涵蓋各篇整理、各篇相關連貫、評論、與後續發展方向。(20%)</p>				
課程目標 Course Objectives				
介紹勞動經濟學部分主題的理論與實證模型，並閱讀相關文獻。				
圖示說明 Illustration : ● 高度相關 Highly correlated ○ 中度相關 Moderately correlated				
授課進度表 Teaching Schedule & Content				
週次 Week	內容 Subject/Topics			備註 Remarks

平時成績 General Performance	80%			✓	✓				3次分組指定報告與1次自選論文報告
期中考成績 Midterm Exam									
期末考成績 Final Exam									
作業成績 Homework and/or Assignments	20%								期末文獻回顧書面報告
其他 Miscellaneous (_____)									

評量方式補充說明

Grading & Assessments Supplemental instructions

上課方式與評分

(1) 每週課堂預定討論文獻一篇，老師依需要補充理論與計量模型。共計9篇(如下)。依修課人數預定分3組進行，各組輪流報告文獻(報告人採抽籤進行)，預計每組報告3篇文獻。(配分：60%)

(2) 期末的各週，由個人或分組依興趣自選一篇近幾年有關台灣英文實證文獻進行報告。請參考關鍵詞做更進一步搜尋。(20%)

(3) 期末書面報告：每人選擇一勞經主題，於學期末繳交文獻回顧書面報告一份，至少包括三篇文獻(包括學期中的報告)，內容涵蓋各篇整理、各篇相關連貫、評論、與後續發展方向。(20%)

教科書與參考書目(書名、作者、書局、代理商、說明)

Textbook & Other References (Title, Author, Publisher, Agents, Remarks, etc.)

課堂預定討論文獻：分四大類

A. 薪資報酬 (Wages or Earnings)

* 計量模型：Probit Model

* 理論模型：Education level as an investment choice (Present Value Approach)

A1. 教育的選擇與報酬 (Demand for Education & Returns on Education)

駱明慶 (2004), 「升學機會與家庭背景」, 《經濟論文叢刊》, 32(4), 417-445。 (No. 1)

* 計量模型：OLS with dummy variables, Normalized regression model

* 理論模型：Wage determination and human capital theory

吳慧瑛 (2003), 「二十年來教育發展之經濟評估, 1978-2001」, 《台灣經濟預測與政策》, 33(2), 97-130。

(Reference)

Finnie, R. and Frenette, M. (2003) "Earning Differences by Major Field of Study: Evidence from Three Cohorts of Recent Canadian Graduates." *Economics of Education Review*, 22, 179-192. (No. 2)

李誠(2010), 「人力資本與就業」, 《遠東60週年白皮書》第七章, 373-431。(Reference)

http://www.feg.com.tw/60wp/FEG60WP_007.pdf

* 計量模型：Heckman two-stage self-selection model

Chuang, Yih-chyi; Lai, Wei-wen (2010), Heterogeneity, Comparative Advantage, and Return to Education: The Case of Taiwan; *Economics of Education Review*, 29(5), 804-812. (No. 4)

(其他) 教育供給面：

* 計量模型：Panel data model

Sav, G. Thomas (2011) "Panel Data Estimates of Public Higher Education Scale and Scope Economies." *Atlantic Economic Journal*, 39(2), 143-153. (No. 3)

A2. 薪資差異 (Wage Differential)

林淑惠、胡星陽(2003), 「上市公司高階經理人之酬勞結構」, 《經濟論文》, 31(2), 171-206。(No. 4)

Hsu, Pi-Fem (2005) "Inter-industry Wage Premiums and Industry-Specific Productivity in Taiwan" *Applied Economics*, 37(13), 1523-33. (No. 5)

B. 勞動供給、尋職、失業期間與遷移

B1. 勞動供給 (Labor Supply)

Zveglic, J. E. and Rodger, Y. (2003), "The Impact of Protective Measures for Female Workers." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 21(3), 533-555.

(其他) 競爭市場與薪資收斂：

* 理論模型：路易斯轉折點與薪資收斂

Cai, Fang; Du, Yang (2011), "Wage Increases, Wage Convergence, and the Lewis Turning Point in

China.” China Economic Review, 22(4), 601-610. (No. 5)

B2. 工作搜尋、就業機率、與失業期間

(Job Search, Employment Probability, and Unemployment Duration)

洪嘉瑜、羅德芬, 2008, 「台灣失業保險制度對失業期間的影響」, 《經濟論文叢刊》, 36(2), 235-270。

B3. 遷徙與勞工移動 (Migration or Labor Mobility)

洪嘉瑜 陶宏麟 蔡智發 (2003), 「影響臺灣內部遷徙的經濟因素探討」, 《經濟論文叢刊》, 31:2, 252-277。

Smits, J. (2001), “Career Migration, Self-selection and the Earnings of Married Men and Women in the Netherlands, 1981-93.” Urban Studies, 38(3), 541-62.

Taylor, M. P. (2007), “Tied Migration and Subsequent Employment: Evidence from Couples in Britain.” Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, 69(6), 795-818.

C. 低度就業 (underemployment)

C1. 過量教育或學非所用

(Overeducation, Mismatch between major and job)

* 理論模型: Preview on overeducation

Yang, Juan; Mayston, David (2012), “Impact of Overeducation on Wages in China.” Chinese Economy, 45 (2), 65-89. (No. 6)

Robst, J. (2007), “Education and Job Match: The Relatedness of College Major and Work.” Economics of Education Review, 26, 397-407. (No. 7)

Robst, J. (2008), “Overeducation and College Major: Expanding the Definition of Mismatch between Schooling and Jobs.” Manchester School, 76, 349-368.

Di Pietro, G. and Urwin, P. (2006). “Education and Skills Mismatch in the Italian Graduate Labour Market.” Applied Economics, 38, 79 - 93.

Gazioglu, S. and Tansel, A. (2006). “Job Satisfaction in Britain: Individual and Job Related Factors.” Applied Economics, 38, 1163 - 1171.

C2. 非典型就業其一：派遣勞工

Diaz-Mora, C. (2008), “What Factors Determine the Outsourcing Intensity? A Dynamic Panel Data Approach for Manufacturing Industries.” Applied Economics, 40(19-21), 2509-21.

Bidwell, M. (2009), “Do Peripheral Workers Do Peripheral Work? Comparing the Use of Highly Skilled Contractors and Regular Employees.” Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 62(2), 200-225.

C. 總體勞動 (失業, 流動分析)

D1. 失業與缺工的配對 (Matching of Unemployment & Vacancy)

Sasaki, M. (2008), “Matching Function for the Japanese Labour Market: Random or Stock-Flow?” Bulletin of Economic Research, 60(2), 209-30.

Kosfeld, R., Dreger, C. and Eckey, H-F (2008), “On the Stability of the German Beveridge Curve: A Spatial Econometric Perspective.” Annals of Regional Science, 42(4), 967-86.

* 理論模型: definition of job flow and worker flow

D2. 工作創造與工作消滅 (Job creation and job destruction)

Liu, De-Chih (2010), “Job Creation and Destruction by Region in Taiwan.” Annals of Regional Science, 44(1), 167-184. (No. 8?)

Davis, S. J., Faberman, R. J., and Haltiwanger, J. (2006), “The Flow Approach to Labor Markets: New Data Sources and Micro-Macro Links.” Journal of Economic Perspectives, 20(3), 3-26.

Commander, S. and Kollo, J. (2008), “The Changing Demand for Skills: Evidence from the Transition.” Economics of Transition, 16(2), 199-221.

Bratberg, E, Salvanes, K. G., and Vaage, K. (2010), “Has Job Stability Decreased? Population Data from a Small Open Economy.” The Scandinavian Journal of Economics, 112(1), 163-183. (No. 9)

課程教材網址 (教師個人網址請列在本校內之網址)

Teaching Aids & Teacher's Website (Personal website can be listed here.)

其他補充說明 (Supplemental instructions)

今日學生必須要能「蒐集、管理、整合及判斷資料，
進而解決問題生產新知識，達到參與社會並貢獻社會的能力」，
顯現在要的是綜合的能力。~ 洪蘭：是誰把孩子逼瘋？
(天下雜誌462期，2011-02-18)

電子期刊全文資料庫，請至東華圖書館網站 (也可以試試google!)
EBSCOhost-Econlit (也可加選Academic Search Complete及Business Source Premier，ERIC則多教育類論文)可以
用關鍵字或論文名稱檢索。

勞動市場參考影片：

20111123有話好說 把國家找回來 搶救「崩世代」!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXocB5BU5Lw>

工作貧窮、青年高失業、少子化、國債問題

20111206有話好說 搶救崩世代！總統該做什麼？

<http://www.youtube.com/profile?user=PTSTalk#p/u/6/oVJSYvtmaVo>

世界是平的 (The World is Flat)

Thomas L. Friedman 2005年5月16日

<http://www.myoops.org/twocw/mitworld/video/266/>