

政府支出與經濟成長之長期關係研究：

分量單根檢定之應用

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摘要

政府支出與經濟成長兩者之間存在著何種關係是許多學者與政府相關部門所關心的議題。因為政府支出是否能促進經濟成長(凱因斯學說)，或是隨著經濟成長使政府支出不斷增加(華格納法則)，這其中的關係一直沒有明確的結論。近年來因各國政府皆利用擴大財政支出來振興經濟成長，但卻引發了2009年底歐債危機的爆發。故政府部門想利用政府支出的擴張來促進經濟成長的復甦是否為好的財政政策亦或是埋下了另一個危機?這就是本文欲探討的。

本文研究的國家為:菲律賓、泰國、馬來西亞、中國、美國、丹麥與葡萄牙。研究期間除了葡萄牙為1977年至2010年外，其他國家皆為1970年至2010年。在研究方法上，首先進行Johansen共整合檢定，實證結果為:除了泰國以外，其它國家的政府支出與GDP之間皆具有長期均衡關係。接著從短期因果關係檢定結果可得：菲律賓、泰國與中國支持華格納法則；馬來西亞、丹麥與美國支持凱因斯假說；而葡萄牙皆不符合。最後，使用Koenker and Xiao (2004)所提出的分量單根檢定法來探討在不同分量上的政府支出所得比。實證結果顯示：菲律賓、泰國、馬來西亞與丹麥在高分量時，均數復歸的能力較佳，在低分量時則不具恆定；而葡萄牙、美國與中國則在低分量時，較有均數復歸的能力，在高分量時則不具恆定。

關鍵字：政府支出、經濟成長、華格納法則、分量單根、共整合、因果關係檢定

A study of the long relationship between government expenditure and economic growth : Evidence from the quantile unit root test

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Abstract

What kind of issues between government spending and economic growth, which is concerned by many scholars and relevant government departments .Since government expenditure can promote economic growth (the Keynesian Theory), or government expenditure is continued increasing with the economic growth (Wagner's Law). The above statement relationship has been no clear conclusion. In recent years, governments are used to expand fiscal expenditure to revive economic growth but it lead to the outbreak of the debt crisis in Europe by the end of 2009.Government departments want to use the expansion of government spending to promote the recovery of economic growth is good fiscal policy or planted another crisis? The study is discussing this problem.

This article investigates the countries about that Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, China, the United States, Denmark and Portugal. The study period is from 1970 to 2010. At first , we use Johansen's cointegration test. The empirical results show that there is a relationship between government expenditure and GDP in the long-run equilibrium except Thailand. Second, the

results of the granger causality test show that Philippines, Thailand and China support Wagner's Law; Malaysia, Denmark and American support the Keynesian hypothesis; while Portugal is neither in line with. Finally, the study use the quantile unit root test (QUR) method (Koenker and Xiao (2004)) to explore the different quantile of government spending-income ratio. The empirical results show that Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Denmark in the high quantile, the mean reversion of the ability is better, but there is not a constant in the low quantile; then Portugal, the U.S. and China in the low quantile get more mean reversion effects, but in high component are not constant.

Keywords: Government expenditure ; Economic growth ; Wagner's Law ;
Cointegration ; Granger-causality test ; Quantile unit root test

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