

第9表 主要國家(地區)家庭所得分配狀況
Table 9. Income Distribution in Selected Countries

國 名 Countries	年 別 Year	五等分位組之 所得分配比 (%) Quintile shares of total income (%)		最高所得組為最低所 得組之倍數(倍) Ratio of income share of highest 20% to that of lowest 20% households	吉尼係數 Gini's concentration coefficient
		最低所得組 (20%) Lowest 20%	最高所得組 (20%) Highest 20%		
一、每戶 A. Per household					
香港 Hong Kong	2016	-	-	21.20	0.524
日本(a) Japan(a)	2018	6.5	41.7	6.42	-
中華民國 Republic of China	2019	6.6	40.3	6.10	0.339
美國(a) U.S.A(a)	2009	4.6	44.4	9.59	0.388
美國(b) U.S.A(b)	2018	3.1	52.0	16.98	0.486
二、每人 B. Per capita					
巴西 Brazil	2018	3.1	58.4	18.84	0.539
加拿大 Canada	2013	6.7	40.6	6.06	0.338
中國大陸 China	2016	6.5	45.3	6.97	0.385
哥倫比亞 Colombia	2018	4.0	55.4	13.85	0.504
芬蘭 Finland	2017	9.4	36.9	3.93	0.274
法國 France	2017	8.1	40.0	4.94	0.316
德國 Germany	2016	7.6	39.6	5.21	0.319
義大利 Italy	2017	6.0	42.1	7.02	0.359
日本(b) Japan(b)	2014	7.9	39.2	4.99	0.310
南韓 Korea, Rep.	2018	6.0	40.7	6.54	0.345
盧森堡 Luxembourg	2017	6.5	41.4	6.37	0.349
馬來西亞 Malaysia	2015	5.8	47.3	8.16	0.410
墨西哥 Mexico	2018	5.4	51.7	9.57	0.454
荷蘭 Netherlands	2017	8.8	37.6	4.27	0.285
紐西蘭 New Zealand	1997	6.4	43.8	6.84	0.362
挪威 Norway	2017	8.9	36.0	4.04	0.270
中華民國 Republic of China	2019*	9.5	37.2	3.90	0.276
	2019**	9.3	36.2	3.90	0.269
新加坡(a) Singapore(a)	2019	4.3	50.0	11.59	0.452
新加坡(b) Singapore(b)	2019	-	-	-	0.398
瑞典 Sweden	2017	8.3	37.1	4.47	0.288
英國 United Kingdom	2017	5.0	45.0	8.50	0.390
美國(b) U.S.A(b)	2018	3.5	50.3	14.37	0.464

附註：一、資料來源：世界銀行 WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 及各國官方公布之資料：日本(a)為家計調查之家庭年間收入，(b)全國消費實態調查報告，為家庭戶內人均可支配所得。南韓為全體家庭(不含農家)之每人可支配所得。美國(a)為全體家庭稅後所得，含政府現金給付，但不含資本利得，(b)為稅前所得，含政府現金給付，但不含資本利得及非現金給付。新加坡 2019 年數據來自 Labour Force Survey，為就業家庭，(a)不含社福移轉收入及繳稅支出，因此倍數及係數較高，(b)則含社福移轉收入及繳稅支出。英國為 Family Resources Survey 中 Households Below Average Income (HBAI)1994/95-2018/19 年報，並以每人等值可支配所得（依修正後 OECD 等值規模計算）衡量。香港為 2016 年人口普查主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布。

二、我國為全體家庭可支配所得，戶內人均可支配所得(*，採除以戶內人數法計算之吉尼係數為 0.276，若採 OECD 國家除以戶內人數開根號方法計算之吉尼係數為**之 0.269)。

三、表列國家係按英文字母排序。

Note: 1. Source : World Development Indicators/The World Bank, and official data of countries' releases.

Japan (a)Family income and expenditure survey, income represents household yearly income, (b) National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, income represents per capita disposable income of all resident.

Korea,Rep. Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions.

Singapore Data for 2019 are from Labour Force Survey. Income represents per capita earning-income of Employed Households. And (a) excludes social Government Benefits and Taxes, therefore the ratio and Gini are higher. (b) includes social Government Benefits and Taxes.

U.S.A. (a)The all households of income after tax is including non-cash transfers, but excluding capital gains. (b)The income before tax is including government cash transfers, but excluding capital gains and non-cash transfers.

UK Data sources: Family Resources Survey. Household Below Average Income (HBAI)1994/95-2018/19. Income represents per capita disposable equivalised income (equivalence scale is Modified OECD scale).

HK Hong Kong:2016 Population Census, Thematic Report:Household Income Distribution in HK.

2. R.O.C. adopts disposable income based on all resident households, per capita income(*, the method that income is divided by the number of persons in the household, the Gini is 0.276, if another way, by the square root of the number used by OECD measuring, the Gini is ** 0.269).

3. Countries of list are arranged by alphabetical order.