

# 影響我國家計部門 液化石油氣需求要因之探討

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面對我國產業自由化的快速推展,以及液化石油氣市場即將於民國 88 年開放,但相關深入研究卻仍匱乏下,本文詳細的剖析影響我國家計部門液化石油氣需求之要因。實證結果發現液化石油氣、天然氣與所得等變數存在著共整合現象,所得對液化石油氣的影響主要是透過短期性之動態調整,天然氣則是透過長期之影響。此一實證結果隱含我國長期液化石油氣的需求乃主導於天然氣而非所得的成長,若單純的以所得成長來推估未來我國之長期液化石油氣需求量,恐怕會有所偏頗。借由本文之分析,適當的考量天然氣對液化石油氣之影響,應可較正確的估計我國未來對液化石油氣的需求,以降低自由化所可能帶給私部門投資不當的隱憂。

**關鍵詞：**液化石油氣、天然氣、家計部門、共整合、誤差修正模型

## 壹、前言

隨著我國能源產業自由化之推動,各種油品的開放時間表也陸續的擬出。各大小民間企業無不磨拳擦掌,盼市場及早開放,得以與中油一較長短。其中原擬於民國 91 年才開放進口液化石油氣(LPG)或稱桶裝瓦斯,也因部份業者的爭取,將提早於民國 88 年開放。

# **The Study the Factors Influencing Residential LPG Demand**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The factors influencing residential (LPG) demand are investigated in this article given the fact of rapid development of industrial liberalization and the opening of the LPG market in the near future. Empirical evidence shows that LPG, NG and income are cointegrated in the observed periods. The impact of income on LPG is through the short run dynamic adjustment rather than the long run error correction mechanism (ECM) effect of NG on LPG. Such a result indicates that Taiwan's national residential LPG long-term demand is dominated by the evolution of NG but not by the income growth rate. Furthermore, biased estimation will result if we predict Taiwan's long-term residential LPG demand by considering the income growth rate only. It is then believed that private LPG investment misallocation followed by the liberalization advocated recently will be reduced when the conclusions raised by these author are considered.

**Key Words:** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Natural Gas (NG), Residential Sector, Cointegration, Error Correction Mechanism (ECM)