

國際化對台灣製造業男性工資 差異之影響*

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有別於既有文獻的總體時間序列資料觀點，本研究從個體資料的角度，分析台灣男性高、低技術受雇人員工資差異受到國際化程度的影響，強調資本外移至不同發展程度國家對工資變化邊際效果之異同。結果發現，對 OECD 國家的直接投資帶來技術學習效果而提昇高技術工資，對非 OECD 國家的投資則基於比較利益原則而壓抑低技術工資；兩種類型的對外直接投資都使得工資差異擴大。此外，資本外移對工資的影響存在顯著的落後效果而不容忽視。

關鍵詞：國際化、工資差異、對外直接投資

The Effects of Internationalization on Male Wage Differentials in Taiwanese Manufacturing

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ABSTRACT

Aside from the time-series macro analyses in the existing literature, this paper examines the effect of internationalization on male wage differentials from the micro data point of view, focusing on various marginal effects derived from foreign direct investment (FDI) in countries at different levels of development. Results show that FDI in OECD countries brought technology learning effects to benefit skilled labor wages, while FDI in non-OECD countries dampened unskilled labor wages due to comparative advantage principles. Consequently, FDI enlarged wage differentials between skilled and unskilled labor regardless of the investment in OECD or non-OECD countries. Furthermore, it is worthwhile to note the existence of significant effects of lagged FDI on wage differentials.

Key Words: internationalization, wage differential, foreign direct investment