

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)	2021	6.3	42.0	6.66	-
中華民國 Republic of China	2021	6.6	40.5	6.15	0.341
美國(a) U.S.A(a)	2009	4.6	44.4	9.59	0.388
美國(b) U.S.A(b)	2020	3.0	52.2	17.38	0.489
二、每人 B. Per capita					
巴西 Brazil	2020	4.5	54.7	12.16	0.489
加拿大 Canada	2017	7.1	40.6	5.72	0.333
中國大陸 China	2019	6.7	45.3	6.76	0.382
哥倫比亞 Colombia	2020	2.8	58.3	20.82	0.542
芬蘭 Finland	2019	9.2	37.1	4.03	0.277
法國 France	2018	8.0	40.8	5.10	0.324
德國 Germany	2018	7.9	39.9	5.05	0.317
義大利 Italy	2018	6.1	41.5	6.80	0.352
日本(b) Japan(b)	2019	8.1	36.7	4.54	0.286
南韓 Korea, Rep.	2020	6.8	40.0	5.85	0.331
盧森堡 Luxembourg	2019	7.2	41.4	5.75	0.342
馬來西亞 Malaysia	2015	5.8	47.3	8.16	0.411
墨西哥 Mexico	2020	5.0	51.2	10.24	0.454
荷蘭 Netherlands	2019	8.6	38.0	4.42	0.292
紐西蘭 New Zealand	1997	6.4	43.8	6.84	0.362
挪威 Norway	2019	8.8	36.7	4.17	0.277
中華民國 Republic of China	2021*	9.6	37.5	3.91	0.277
	2021**	9.2	36.3	3.94	0.271
新加坡(a) Singapore(a)	2021	4.4	49.4	11.30	0.444
新加坡(b) Singapore(b)	2021	-	-	-	0.386
瑞典 Sweden	2019	8.1	37.5	4.63	0.293
英國 United Kingdom	2020	-	-	4.90	0.380
美國(b) U.S.A(b)	2020	3.4	50.8	14.94	0.469

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)全國家計結構調查報告，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 2021 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：for financial years 1995 to 2021，並以每人等值所得衡量，另自 2020 年起最高所得組為最低所得組之倍數係以中位數計算。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 0.277，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 0.271)。

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, Consumption and Wealth, income represents per capita disposable income of all resident.

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

Singapore Data for 2021 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: for financial years 1995 to 2021. Income represents per capita median equivalised income. Since 2020, the ratio of top to bottom quintile is calculated as the median.

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 0.277, if another way, by the square root of the number used by OECD measuring, the Gini is ** 0.271).

3. Countries of list are arranged by alphabetical order.