

表2-6. 65歲以上所得人綜合所得稅各類所得  
—按所得人性別及五等分位分

111年

單位：新臺幣百萬元

項 目		總所得	營利所得	執行業務所得	薪資所得	利息所得	租賃及權利金所得
		Total Income	Profit-seeking Income	Professional Practices Income	Salaries and Wages Income	Interest Income	Income from Lease and Royalties
合 計		745,177	8,561	13,037	187,641	83,527	58,973
男		475,374	5,523	8,390	138,836	43,835	34,821
女		269,803	3,038	4,647	48,806	39,692	24,152
第一分位	男	437	7	5	21	269	6
	女	631	3	13	14	440	5
第二分位	男	2,493	68	27	94	1,563	116
	女	4,035	50	62	66	2,869	110
第三分位	男	8,178	555	141	481	3,868	526
	女	12,535	512	240	376	6,908	488
第四分位	男	32,451	724	610	5,363	9,758	3,490
	女	37,782	670	864	4,763	10,700	3,223
第五分位	男	431,815	4,170	7,606	132,877	28,379	30,683
	女	214,820	1,804	3,469	43,588	18,774	20,326

資料來源：財政資訊中心。

說明：1. 本表係依據行政院主計總處性平專案小組會議決定事項辦理，以總所得由小至大排列切分位。

2. 本表不含非本國人及未能歸類所得之統計。

3. 本表含分開計稅之股利所得及薪資費用(薪資特別扣除額或必要費用)。

4. 綜所稅所得資料不含免稅所得、分離課稅所得、來自政府或親友之移轉所得收入等，不宜逕作為衡量所得差距之參據。

Table 2-6. Kinds of Individual Income Tax Filing Over 65 Years Old and Above  
—by Gender and Quintile

CY 2022						Unit : NT\$million
財產交易 所得	機會中獎 獎金	股利所得	退職所得	其他所得	稿費收入	Item
Property Transactions	Income from Won Prizes or Awards	Dividend	Income from Separation Pay	Other Income	Remuneration from Publishing Article	
4,365	226	377,814	2,724	7,578	731	Total
2,286	118	233,715	2,281	5,050	520	Male
2,079	108	144,099	443	2,527	212	Female
1	3	107	—	18	1	First quintile Male
1	3	131	—	21	—	Female
12	7	550	—	55	3	Second quintile Male
13	7	791	—	67	1	Female
85	10	2,377	3	121	11	Third quintile Male
122	12	3,708	1	163	6	Female
304	15	11,755	18	347	66	Fourth quintile Male
473	19	16,656	3	366	44	Female
1,884	83	218,927	2,260	4,509	439	Fifth quintile Male
1,470	66	122,813	439	1,910	160	Female

Source : Financial Data Center, Ministry of Finance.

Explanation : 1.This table, which is based on the Gender Equality Task Force Meeting of the Executive Yuan, is arranged in ascending order.

2.This table does not include non-citizen statistics, nor does it include N.E.S.

3.This table includes dividend taxed separately and the special deduction of income from salaries/wages and necessary expenses.

4.The comprehensive taxable income data do not include tax-exempt income, separate taxable income, income from transfers from the government or from relatives and friends, etc., and should not be used as a reference to measure the income gap.