# Inequality Revisited

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# Inequality 2015

A Report by Mizuo Research Co., commissioned by the Cabinet Office

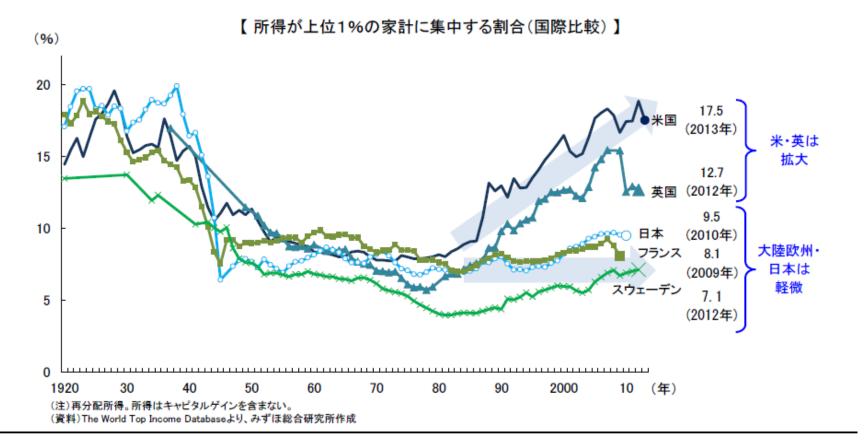
https://www.cao.go.jp/zei-cho/content/20150827\_27zen17kai7.pdf

### 2(1)所得格差の国際比較 ① ~ 先進国では、米英で大きく拡大

○ 1980年代以降、所得格差は米英で大きく拡大、1920年代以来の水準

・先進国の所得格差は、1900年代前半の低下傾向を経て、1940年代頃から横ばいに転じ、米英では1980年代から拡大

・1980年代以降も、大陸欧州・日本の所得格差は相対的に軽微

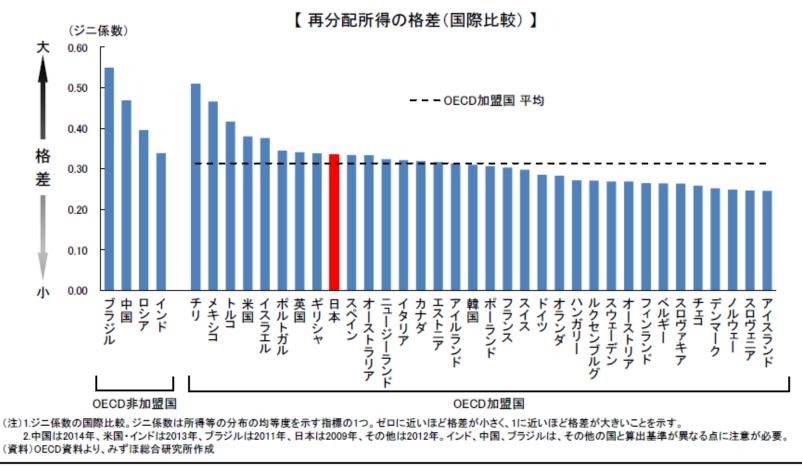


- Income share of the top 1% since 1980s
  - remarkably increases in US and UK.
  - remains or slightly increases in continental Europe and Japan.
- In US and UK, income concentration at the top 1% is now so high as in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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2(1)所得格差の国際比較②~新興国を含め、日本より所得格差が大きい国は多い

○ 新興国を含め、日本より所得格差が大きい国は多い ○ ただし、日本の再分配所得のジニ係数は○ECD加盟平均をやや上回り、先進国の中では所得格差が大きい



- Japan belongs to the group of countries with higher income inequality.
- However, Brazil, China, Russia, US, UK are more unequal countries.

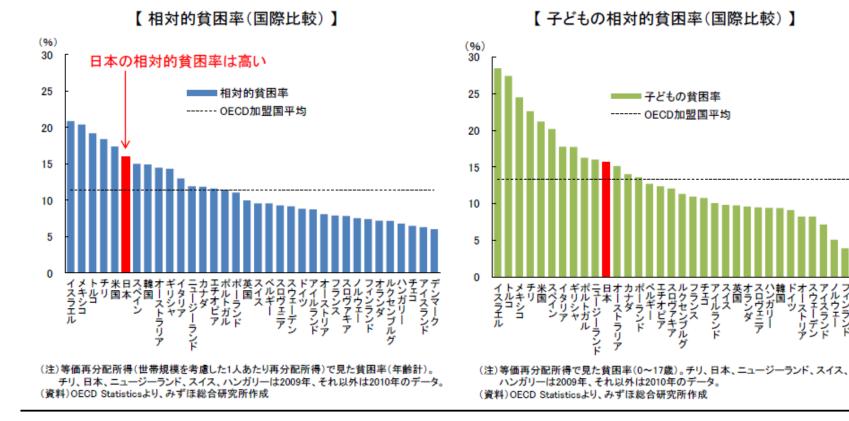


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#### 2(3) 貧困率の国際比較 ~ 新興国、日本、アングロサクソン諸国等で貧困率が高い

○ 相対的貧困率(可処分所得が中央値の半分未満の人の割合)は、新興国・アングロサクソン諸国で高く、 北欧・大陸欧州諸国で低い

○日本の相対的貧困率は、先進国の中では高いが、人口の高齢化などの影響を考慮する必要



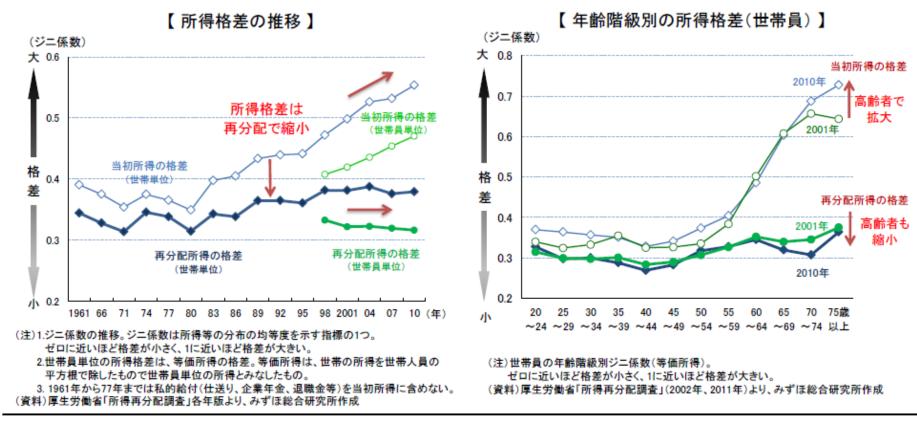
Japan's relative poverty ratio is higher than that of most of OECD countries, except for US, Chile, Turkey, Mexico, and Israel.

 Japan's poverty ratio of children is also higher than the average poverty ratio of OECD countries.

### 3(1) 所得・資産格差 ① ~ 当初所得格差は拡大するが再分配所得格差は横ばい

○世帯単位でみた当初所得格差は拡大するが、2000年代以降の再分配所得格差は横ばい
○単身世帯の増加等を排除した世帯員単位(等価所得)で当初所得格差は拡大しているが、再分配所得格差は縮小
○年齢階級別には、当初所得は高齢者ほど格差が大きく、75歳以上でその格差は大きく拡大

・再分配所得は、年齢階級別で大きな差はなく、高齢者の格差も縮小



- In Japan , the Gini coefficient after redistribution is much lower than that before redistribution.
- The Gini coefficient after redistribution remains stable in the last decades.
- Income inequality before redistribution has risen among the retired generations, while that after redistribution has decreased.

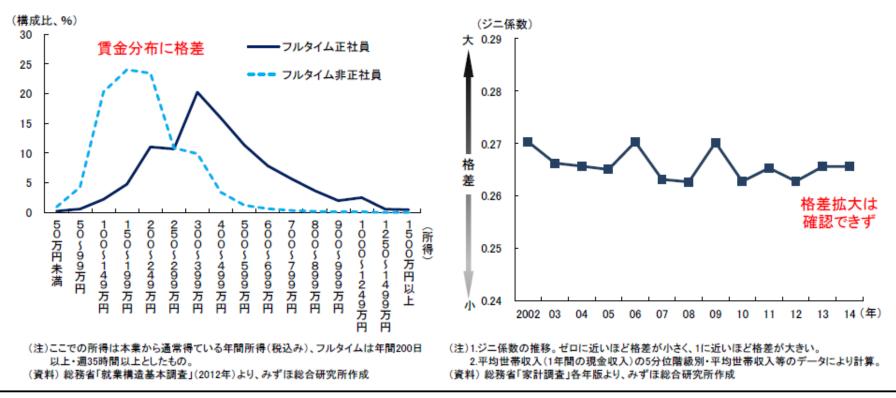


- 3(2) 雇用・賃金格差 ② ~ 足元の勤労世代の格差拡大は確認できず
- フルタイム正社員とフルタイム非正社員では賃金分布に大きな差。非正社員の増加は1990年代後半以降に生じた勤労 世代の賃金格差拡大の主要な要因

○ 勤労者世帯の世帯収入のジニ係数からは、足元で勤労者世帯で格差が拡大する様子は確認できない

【フルタイム正社員とフルタイム非正社員の所得分布】

【勤労者世帯の世帯収入の格差の推移】



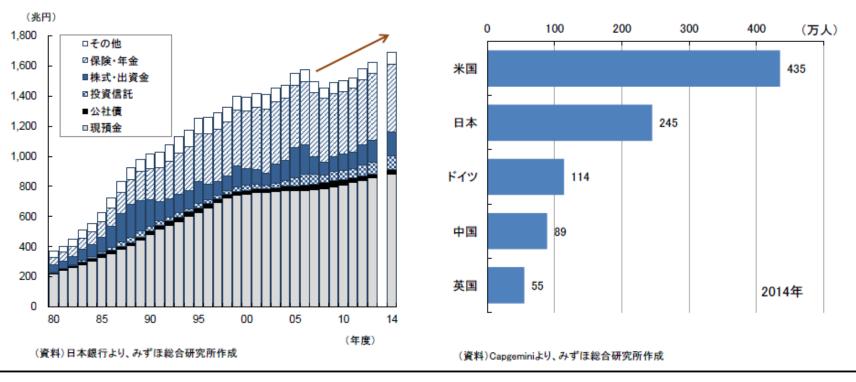
- Wages are distributed more unequally for non-regular than regular workers.
- Among the households in the working generation, there is no evidence to show inequality rising.

4(3) 高所得者層の実態⑥ ~ 個人金融資産の拡大、富裕層の拡大

- 14/12末の日本の個人金融資産は1,694兆円で、増大傾向が続く
  - ・現預金比率は52%の一方、リスク性資産(株式+債券+投信)は15%
- 日本の運用資産100万ドル以上保有の富裕層は世界的にも多い

【日本の個人金融資産の推移】

・調査試算により差はあるが、世界で2,3番の地位。最近も上昇するが、世界的に中国の急上昇が顕著



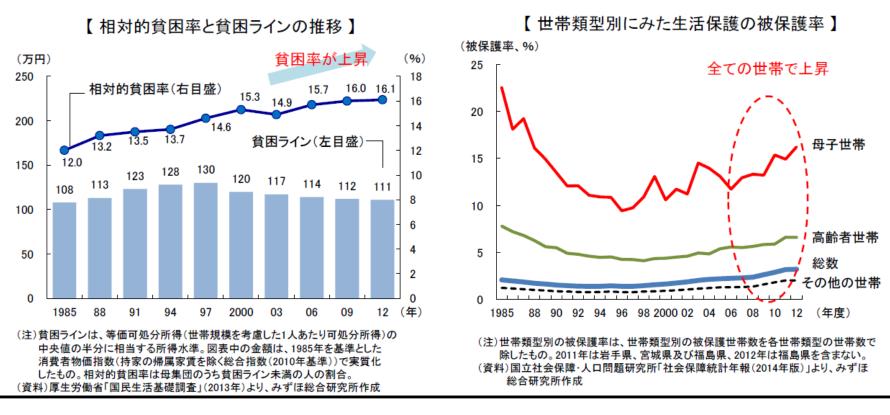
【運用資産100万ドル以上保有する人の多い国ベスト5】

- The households' total financial wealth has continued to grow.
- The population of millionaires is
  - 4.35 millions in US
  - 2.45 millions in. Japan.
  - 8.9 millions in China.
- If population is normalized, the ratio of millionaires is higher in Japan than in US!
- (, while there are more billionaires in US.)



## 4(4) 貧困層拡大 ① ~ 1980年代以降、相対的貧困率の上昇が続く

○ 日本の相対的貧困率(可処分所得が中央値の半分未満の人の割合)は、1985年の12.0%から2012年の16.1%へ上昇
○ 生活保護を受ける世帯の割合(被保護率)は、母子世帯やその他の世帯(主に勤労世代)で上昇。年金制度の充実により
低下していた高齢者世帯の被保護率も、2000年代以降は緩やかに上昇



- Relative poverty ratio is steadily rising.
- More than 15% of singlemother households receive income support from the government.
- Population receiving income support is steadily rising.

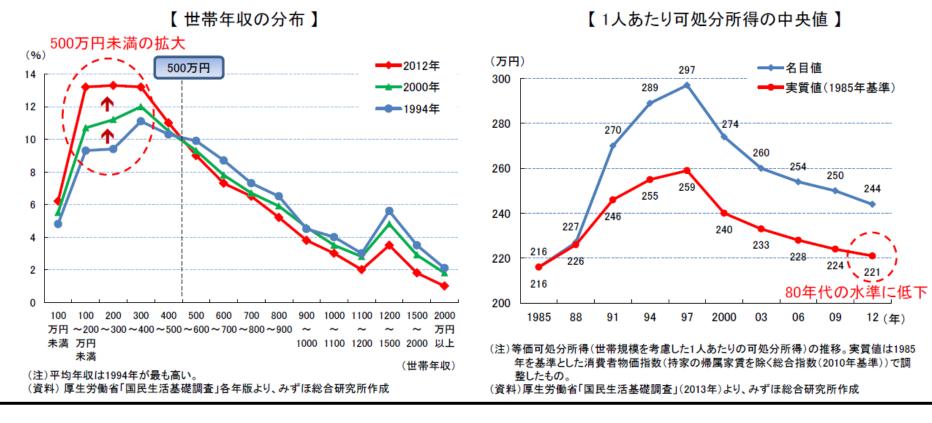
# 4(5) 中間層衰退 ① ~ 年収500万円未満世帯の増加

○ 年収500万円以上の世帯割合が低下

・年金受給世帯の増加などを背景に、世帯年収500万円を境に年収が低い方へシフト

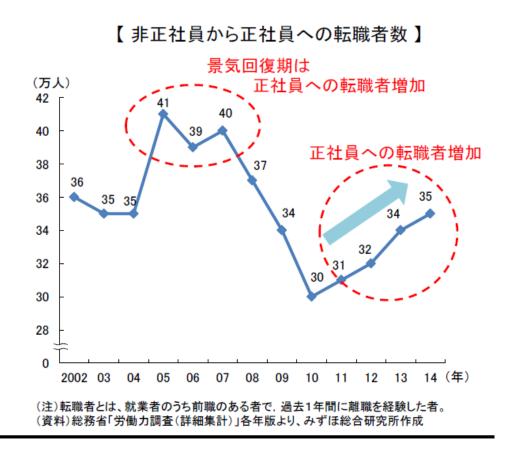
○1人あたり可処分所得(中央値)は2000年代以降減少し、2012年の実質値は221万円と1980年代の水準に

・中間層の所得水準が低下し、貧困層に転落するリスクが高まっている可能性



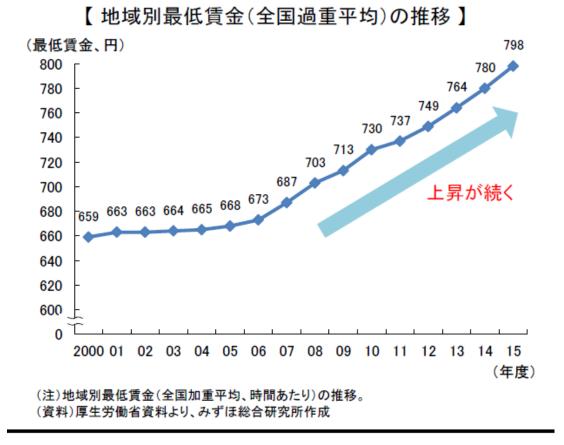
- The distribution of household income has shifted to the left in the last decades.
- The median income (nominal and real) peaked in 1997, and has continued to decrease since then.
- Now the median real income of households is equivalent to its level in 1980s.





#### MIZHO

More than 300 thousands non-regular employees turn to be regular ones every year. The turning ratio rises in economic booms.



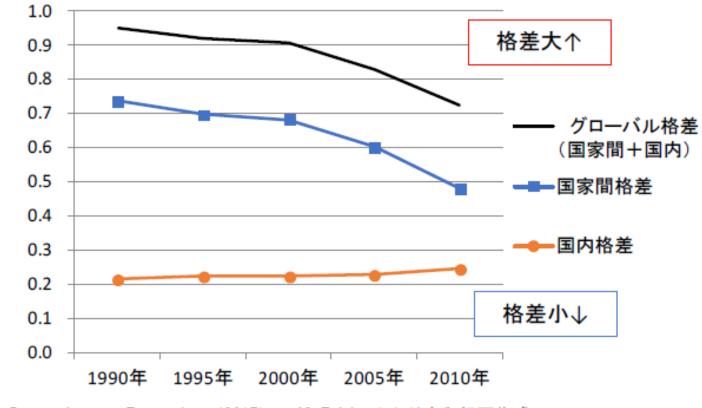
#### MIZHO

Since 2006, the minimum wage has steadily risen. Now the minimum wage earners receive 20 % higher annual income than in 2000.

# Globalization and Inequality

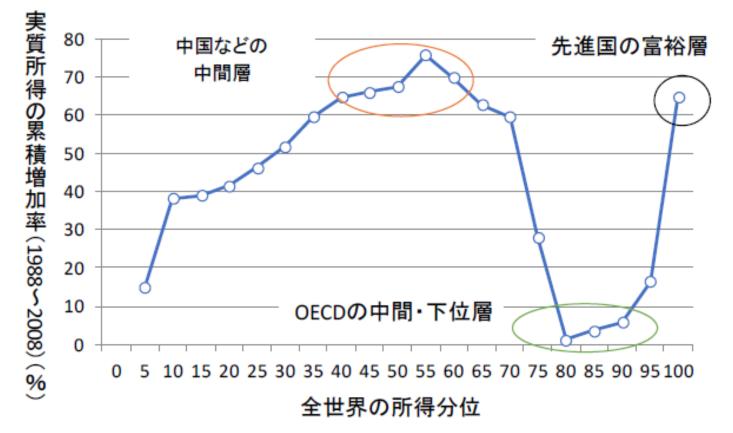
A Daiwa Research Report

https://www.dir.co.jp/report/research/policy-analysis/humansociety/20181002\_020345.pdf



(出所) Bourguignon, François. (2015) p.42 Table 1より大和総研作成

It is widely agreed by the experts that globalization has reduced inequality across countries, while it has increased inequality within each country.

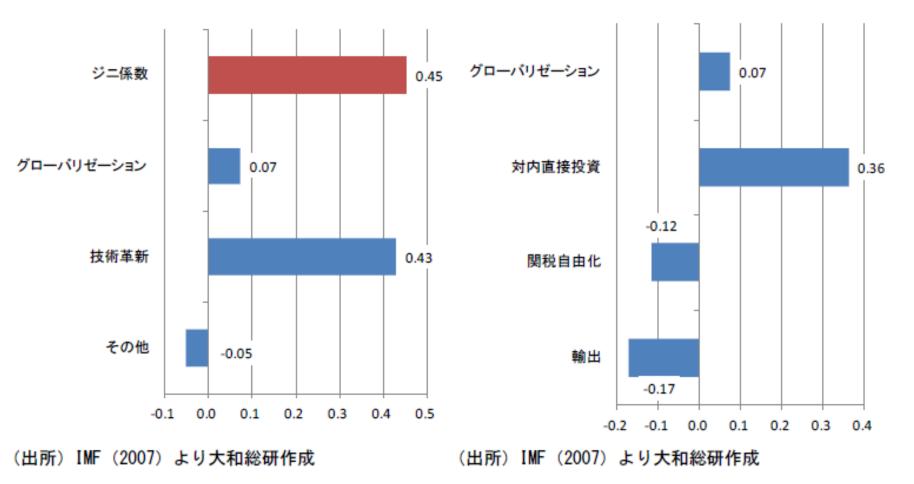


(出所) Lakner, Christoph, and Branko Milanovic. (2015) "Global Income Distribution: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession," World Bank Economic Review. より大和総研作成

- 1. Rich people in the advanced countries and people in the middleclass of emerging countries gain a lot from globalization.
- 2. People in the middle and lower class of the advanced countries gain a little from globalization

#### 図表6所得格差拡大の要因分解

#### 図表7 グローバリゼーションの寄与の内訳



## <u>Graph 7</u>

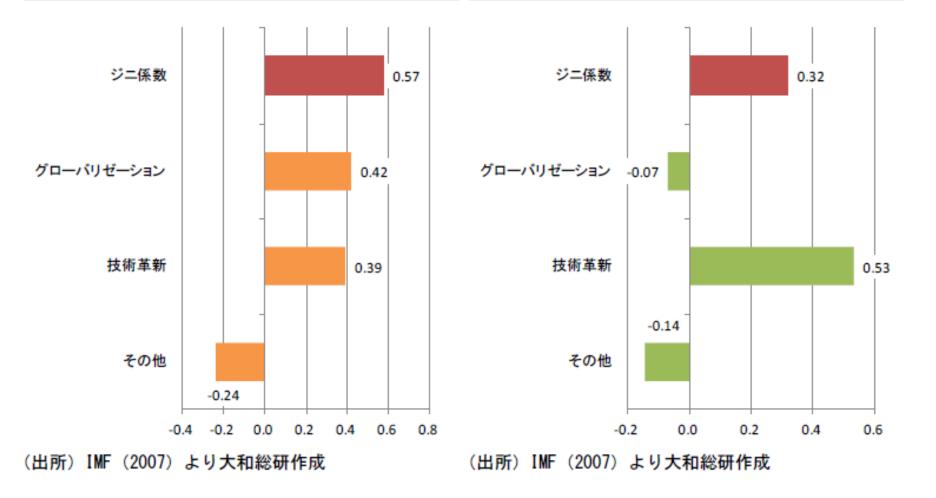
- The effect of globalization on rising inequality is small, because it involves forces which work into opposite directions.
- On one hand, investment by foreign investors tends to increase inequality.
- On the other hand, tariff autonomy and exports tend to reduce inequality.

### <u>Graph 6</u>

- 1. Inequality has risen (Gini coefficient increases) in the world.
- 2. Rising inequality is mainly explained by technological innovation, and a little by globalization.

#### 図表8 先進国の所得格差拡大の要因分解

図表9 新興国の所得格差拡大の要因分解



- 1. Domestic inequality rises both in advanced and emerging countries.
- 2. Both globalization and innovation have remarkably increased inequality in advanced countries.
- 3. In emerging countries, innovation is the main reason for rising inequality, while globalization does not matter.



- 2. In advanced countries, skill premium is a more driving force toward rising inequality.
- 3. In emerging countries, flexible labor market is the most strong factor to increase inequality.

<sup>1.</sup> Flexible labor market increases inequality in advanced countries as well as in emerging countries.