

# 全球化與所得分配

2013

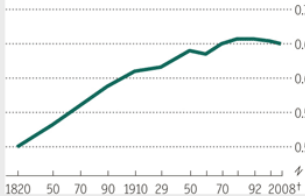
- several measures of inequality
- Gini index
- 使用資料: 所得, 可支配所得, 消費支出

# World Inequality

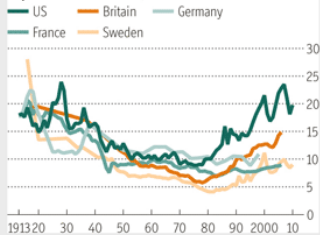
現象  
解釋  
對策?

It depends how you look at it

Global inequality, Gini coefficient\*



Top 1% income share†, %



Sources: The World Top Incomes Database; World Bank; "Inequality among World Citizens: 1820-1992", by Bourguignon & Morrisson, *The American Economic Review*, 2002; "A short history of global inequality: The past two centuries", by Branko Milanovic, *Explorations in Economic History*, May 2011

\*0=perfect equality, 1=perfect inequality  
†Estimate ‡Includes capital gains, except Britain and France

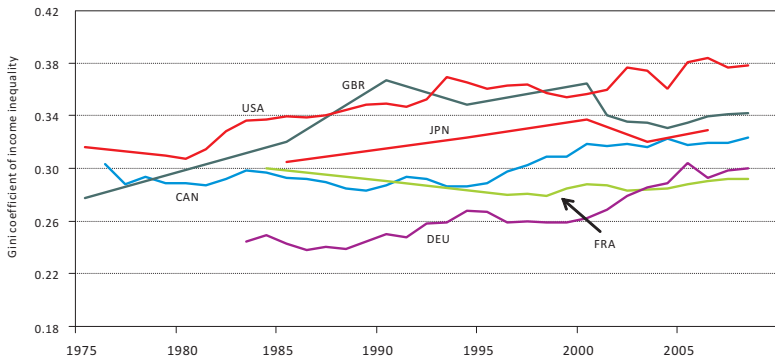
- **catching-up**: Global Gini is decreasing. Eg., China vs. Taiwan. Why? diminishing MPK
- Within country, Gini is increasing. **Why?**
- **Source**

# Within each country

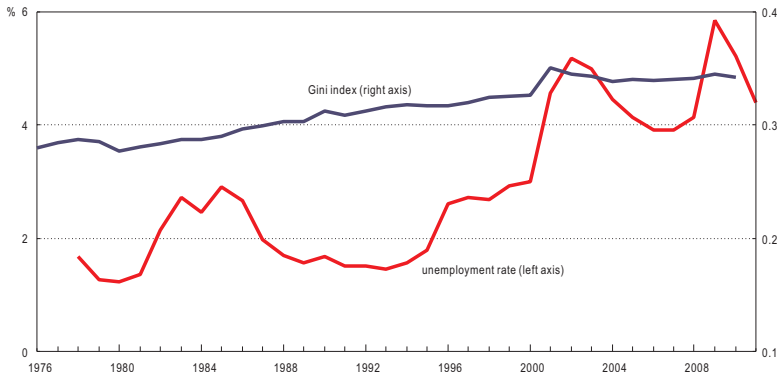
現象

解釋

對策?



- Within each country, inequality is increasing, at least for OECD countries

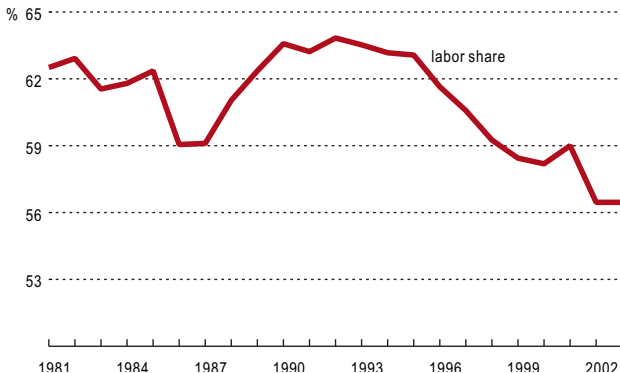


- 2001年吉尼指數上升是因為失業率上升?
- 若者, 因為加入WTO? (全球化影響)
- 若原因是失業率上升, 為何2009年之影響不同?

現象

解釋

對策?



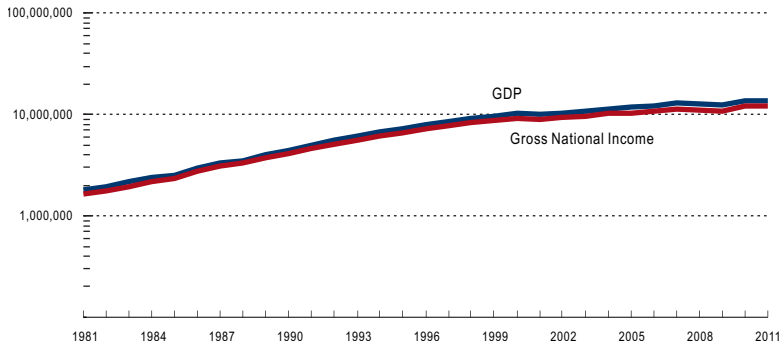
- 受僱人員報酬占 GNI (國民可支配所得) 比例
- 高所得國家之 labor share 呈現下降趨勢, 台灣亦然
- implication: 平均薪資成長率低於平均每人 GDP 成長率

# 國民可支配所得

現象

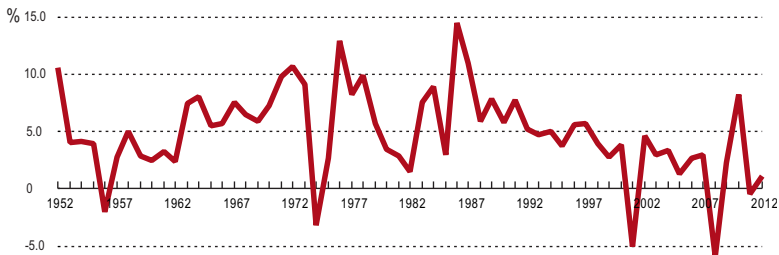
解釋

對策?



- 按當期價格計算
- $GNI = GDP - \text{折舊} + \text{國外要素所得淨額} + \text{國外要素移轉淨額}$

## 平均每人 GNI 成長率



- 按 2006 年價格
- 2002–2012 年平均, 2.1%; 1992–2001 年平均, 3.5%; 1982–1991 年平均, 7.4%; 1972–1981 年平均, 6.2%
- 1995–2011 年實質薪資成長率:  
製造業, 0.8%, 服務業 0.4%
- Implication?

現象

解釋

對策?



- 政策
  - 稅制 (累進稅制)
  - 教育 (政府支出)
  - 制度改變 (勞退新制, 失業就濟, 防止獨占, 最低薪資 ...)
- 市場力量
  - 全球化 (貿易)
  - 技術進步

- Heckscher-Ohlin model, Kremer and Maskin (2006), p. 2
- Two countries with the same technology
- North has more skilled workers, and South has more unskilled workers.
- Under autarky  $W_N^S$  (wage of skilled workers) will be relatively low in the skill-abundant North and  $W_S^S$  will be relatively high in the skill-scarce South

- Open trade will equalize factor prices in the two countries
- In the North,  $W_N^S$  will go up, and  $W_N^U$  (wage of unskilled workers) will go down

## predictions

- bilateral trade will be greatest when factor endowments are most different
- Inequality will go up in the North, but go down in the South
- trade liberalization would reduce inequality in poor countries, and raise inequality in rich countries
- Both predictions do not seem to hold

- Jonathan Haskel, *et al.* (2012)
- Only mixed evidence that trade ... raises inequality between more- and less-skilled workers
- It is more possible ... that globalization has been boosting the real and relative earnings of superstars
- Expanding standard Heckscher–Ohlin trade models ... heterogeneous firms and workers

# 技術進步與薪資差異

現象

解釋

對策?

- Technological progress raised demand for high skilled workers
- Opening trade also raises demand for high skilled workers
- Prediction: 大學生與高中生的薪資差異會擴大

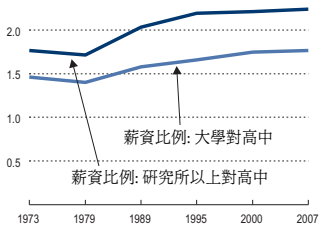
# 學歷與薪資

現象

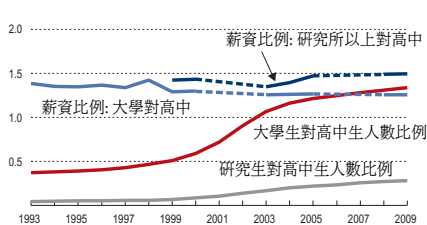
解釋

對策?

A. 美國



B. 台灣



- 台灣似無此現象, Why?

# What policies?

- Growing gap between rich and poor seems to be an inevitable byproduct of increasing globalization and technology
- What should the government do?



- Ken Rogoff: It is easy to forget that market forces, if allowed to play out, might eventually exert a stabilizing role