

2024年度（春期）

受験番号

大学院 経済学研究科 経済学専攻 博士後期課程 入学試験問題

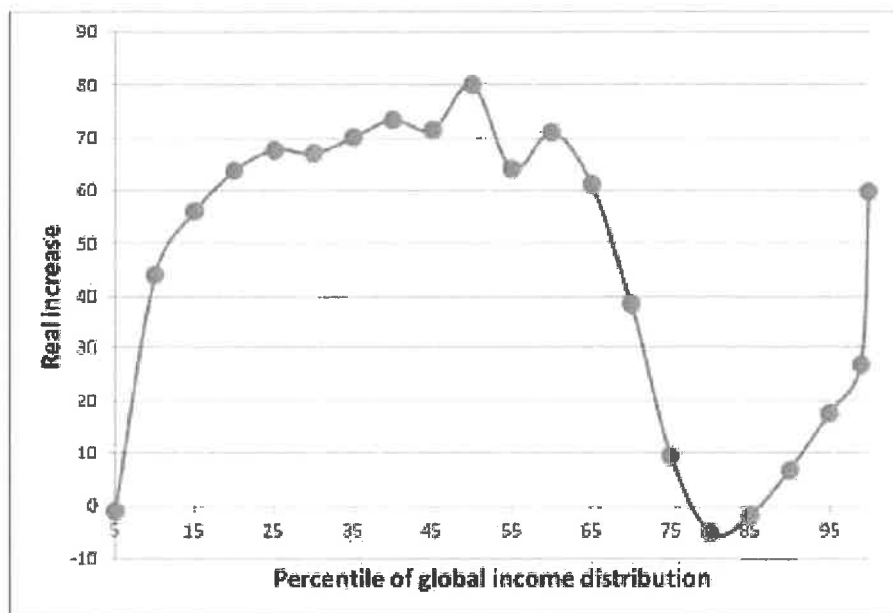
「専門科目」 1 / 2

- 注意（１） すべての問題用紙・解答用紙に受験番号を明記すること。
（２） 解答用紙に科目名を明記すること。
（３） 試験時間内の退室はできない。

【経済政策】（一般入試：100点）

次のグラフは「エレファントカーブ」としてよく知られるものである。これに関して以下の問いに答えなさい。解答は解答用紙に設問ごとに記入すること。

Change in real income between 1988 and 2008 at various percentiles of global income distribution (calculated in 2005 international dollars)



Note: The vertical axis shows the percentage change in real income, measured in constant international dollars. The horizontal axis shows the percentile position in the global income distribution. The percentile positions run from 5 to 95, in increments of five, while the top 5% are divided into two groups: the top 1%, and those between 95th and 99th percentiles.

Source: Branko Milanovic, 'Global Income Inequality by the Numbers: in History and Now-An Overview', *The World Bank Development Research Group Poverty and Inequality Team Policy Research Working Paper 6259*, November 2012., Figure4.

- （１）エレファントカーブは世界的な実質所得の成長率の格差を示している。その内容について以下の英文を参照して説明しなさい。（20点）

What parts of the global income distribution registered the largest gains between 1988 and 2008? As the figure shows, it is indeed among the very top of the global income distribution and among the “emerging global middle class”, which includes more than a third of world population, that we find most significant increases in per capita income. The top 1% has seen its real income rise by more than 60% over those two decades. The largest increases however were registered around the median: 80% real increase at the median itself and some 70% around it. It is there, between the 50th and 60th percentile of the global income distribution that we find some 200 million Chinese, 90 million Indians, and about 30 million people each from Indonesia, Brazil and Egypt. These two groups—the global top 1% and the middle classes of the emerging market economies—are indeed the main winners of globalization.

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The surprise is that those at the bottom third of the global income distribution have also made significant gains, with real incomes rising between more than 40% and almost 70%. The only exception is the poorest 5% of the population whose real incomes have remained the same. It is this income increase at the bottom of the global pyramid that has allowed the proportion of what the World Bank calls the absolute poor (people whose per capita income is less than 1.25 PPP dollars per day) to go down from 44% to 23% over approximately the same 20 years.

But the biggest losers (other than the very poorest 5%), or at least the “non-winners,” of globalization were those between the 75th and 90th percentiles of the global income distribution whose real income gains were essentially nil. These people, who may be called a global upper-middle class, include many from former Communist countries and Latin America, as well as those citizens of rich countries whose incomes stagnated.

(2) エレファントカーブに示される格差はなぜ生じたのか、国際貿易及び国際労働力移動の観点から説明しなさい。

(40 点)

(3) エレファントカーブに示される格差は、国家内の所得格差（階級要因）よりも国家間の平均所得の格差（地理的要因）が大きいと言われている。その事を前提とすると、世界的な格差はどうしたら解消されるか論じなさい。(40 点)