

表1 成育環境、失職経験と貧困

	(N=584)				
	貧困	食料欠乏	衣類欠乏	公的年金 非加入*	医療保険 非加入
15歳時の暮らし向き					
大変苦しい	0.215	0.077	0.138	0.121	0.046
やや苦しい	0.216	0.063	0.081	0.190	0.072
普通	0.154	0.020	0.043	0.114	0.037
ややゆとり	0.131	0.024	0.024	0.131	0.012
大変ゆとり	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.000	0.000
総数	0.167	0.037	0.059	0.130	0.040
chi2(4)	9.657	89.266	65.356	5.604	62.418
Prob>chi2	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.133	0.000
15歳時の家族構造					
核家族	0.156	0.045	0.066	0.119	0.032
ひとり親世帯	0.148	0.000	0.111	0.063	0.037
三世代世帯	0.144	0.015	0.015	0.127	0.038
その他	0.351	0.027	0.081	0.400	0.108
総数	0.166	0.035	0.058	0.129	0.038
chi2(3)	7.044	45.662	85.268	8.975	30.452
Prob>chi2	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.000
自発的失職経験					
あり	0.169	0.042	0.060	0.107	0.030
なし	0.165	0.033	0.058	0.140	0.038
総数	0.166	0.036	0.059	0.129	0.036
chi2(1)	0.026	3.423	0.063	2.135	2.781
Prob>chi2	0.871	0.064	0.801	0.144	0.095
非自発的失職経験					
あり	0.169	0.108	0.108	0.175	0.015
なし	0.166	0.026	0.053	0.123	0.038
総数	0.166	0.036	0.059	0.129	0.036
chi2(1)	0.027	69.868	15.067	1.845	17.357
Prob>chi2	0.871	0.000	0.000	0.174	0.000
失職経験					
失職経験あり	0.178	0.056	0.075	0.127	0.028
失職経験なし	0.159	0.023	0.049	0.129	0.040
総数	0.166	0.036	0.059	0.129	0.036
chi2(1)	0.611	50.530	10.845	0.005	7.556
Prob>chi2	0.434	0.000	0.001	0.942	0.006

(注)*公的年金については、調査時点で60歳未満の回答者について集計している。

表2 ライフ・イベントと貧困の関係

	男女計					男性					女性				
	就業年数	結婚回数	離婚回数	子ども数	疾病ほか	就業年数	結婚回数	離婚回数	子ども数	疾病ほか	就業年数	結婚回数	離婚回数	子ども数	疾病ほか
20代	4.83	0.22	0.03	0.21	0.09	5.30	0.24	0.00	0.27	0.09	4.49	0.20	0.04	0.16	0.09
	3.65	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	2.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.11	0.00	0.22	0.11
30代	11.61	0.78	0.04	0.80	0.24	13.37	0.77	0.00	1.07	0.20	10.82	0.79	0.06	0.69	0.25
	10.67	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.73	8.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.50	13.57	0.29	0.00	0.43	1.00
40代	22.18	0.84	0.09	1.39	0.30	25.33	0.80	0.07	1.24	0.37	17.52	0.90	0.13	1.61	0.19
	13.00	0.20	0.10	0.50	1.30	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	20.00	0.67	0.33	1.67	4.00
50代	27.48	0.91	0.15	1.52	0.32	33.17	0.89	0.17	1.35	0.39	21.40	0.93	0.12	1.70	0.23
	28.73	0.55	0.18	1.09	0.18	25.38	0.63	0.25	1.38	0.25	37.67	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00
60代	32.53	0.93	0.11	1.33	0.56	40.94	0.91	0.11	1.33	0.70	18.22	0.96	0.11	1.33	0.33
	25.23	0.59	0.05	0.82	0.32	30.38	0.63	0.13	0.88	0.25	22.29	0.57	0.00	0.79	0.36
70歳以上	26.79	0.93	0.04	1.83	0.64	42.47	0.94	0.06	1.94	0.82	11.97	0.92	0.03	1.72	0.47
	25.32	0.73	0.14	1.00	0.46	29.00	0.54	0.15	0.77	0.23	20.00	1.00	0.11	1.33	0.78
総数	20.47	0.77	0.08	1.16	0.35	28.06	0.78	0.08	1.22	0.44	13.31	0.76	0.08	1.10	0.25
	17.91	0.42	0.07	0.62	0.44	17.86	0.35	0.09	0.51	0.22	17.98	0.51	0.04	0.76	0.71

上段:非貧困層、下段:貧困層。

表3 ライフ・イベント、成育環境と貧困：推定結果

	貧困	食料欠乏	衣服欠乏	公的年金 非加入	医療保険 非加入
総数					
年齢	1.030	1.034	1.026		0.997
女性	0.878	0.725	0.815		0.698
暮らし向き・苦しい	1.406	3.115	2.162		1.793
暮らし向き・ゆとり	0.934	1.805	0.688		0.292
その他世帯	2.267	0.361	0.741		2.551
失職経験あり	1.184	0.495	0.584		0.539
就業年数	0.996	1.000	0.986		0.940
結婚回数	0.209	0.407	0.432		0.400
離婚回数	1.850	2.867	0.711		5.060
子ども数	0.790	1.183	1.227		1.040
傷病回数	1.092	0.939	1.274		0.694
60歳未満					
年齢	1.023	1.047	1.083	0.994	1.003
女性	0.512	0.624	0.883	0.711	0.647
暮らし向き・苦しい	1.325	1.729	8.017	1.375	2.019
暮らし向き・ゆとり	0.766			1.128	0.415
その他世帯	3.238			4.090	4.473
失職経験あり	2.105	0.408	1.179	0.805	0.932
就業年数	0.973	0.982	0.917	0.970	0.931
結婚回数	0.122	0.105	0.148	0.684	0.496
離婚回数	2.597	2.827	2.366	6.101	4.639
子ども数	1.047	2.575	1.918	0.808	1.155
傷病回数	1.299	1.116	1.332	1.096	0.644

(注) □ は 10%有意、□ は 5%有意。各変数の影響は、オッズ比で表示してある。総数は 584、うち 60 歳未満は 313。

表4 成育環境と学歴達成

	中卒	専門学校卒 (高卒後)	短大・高専卒	四大卒
年齢	1.063 *** (0.013)	0.978 ** (0.010)	0.956 *** (0.008)	0.952 *** (0.008)
女性	0.874 (0.013)	0.878 (0.010)	1.699 * (0.008)	0.252 *** (0.008)
ひとり親世帯	0.719 (0.397)	0.597 (0.496)	0.214 * (0.178)	0.517 (0.371)
三世代世帯	0.751 (0.316)	0.542 (0.267)	0.925 (0.290)	1.866 ** (0.508)
その他世帯	3.028 ** (1.497)	2.065 (1.379)	0.716 (0.553)	0.204 (0.238)
やや苦しい	1.681 (0.702)	3.310 (2.801)	1.632 (0.915)	1.329 (0.746)
普通	0.736 (0.293)	4.416 * (3.472)	1.985 (0.975)	2.515 ** (1.160)
ややゆとり	0.438 (0.237)	2.403 (2.179)	1.218 (0.702)	3.529 ** (1.844)
大変ゆとり	0.569 (0.562)	4.820 (6.586)	1.862 (1.833)	8.115 *** (6.107)
Number of obs	561			
LR chi2(36)	285.14			
Prob > chi2	0			
Pseudo R2	0.1675			
Log likelihood	-708.421			

(注) () 内は robust standard errors。各変数の影響は、相対的危険度(relative risk ratio)で表示してある。学歴の基準は高卒。

The role of the wife's labor supply on family earnings distribution in Japan¹

Akiko S. Oishi
Faculty of Law and Economics
Chiba University

Yukiko Abe
Graduate School of Economics and Business Administration,
Hokkaido University

March, 2007

1. Introduction

Women's labor force participation has advanced continuously in Japan for the past two decades. For women aged 20-59, the labor force participation rate was 57.7 percent in 1980, but it had risen to 67.6 percent by 2005. Among the labor force aged 20-59, the proportion of women was 41.8 percent in 2005, while it was 38.6 percent in 1980. For married women aged 20-54, the labor force participation rate was 52.5 percent in 1980, but it had risen to 60.7 percent by 2005.² In this paper, we attempt to assess the role of married women's increased participation on the family earnings inequality. In particular, we pay attention to the lifecycle evolution of labor force participation by wives. In order to understand the lifecycle experience of labor force participation, we use repeated cross sections data from the Survey on Income Redistribution (SIR).

The lifecycle pattern of women's participation differs from other countries in several dimensions. First, leaving the labor market after marriage or pregnancy has not been uncommon in Japan until recently. Labor force participation of married women aged 25-34 is 49 percent, while the rate for never married women in the same age group is 90 percent.³ Therefore, the cross-sectional profile of labor force participation is M-shaped in Japan, while the profiles for other developed countries do

¹ The data used in Section 2 of this paper were made available to the authors by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan: notice number No.0826001 dated August 26, 2004 and notice number No.0822005 dated August 22, 2005.

² From the Labor Force Survey of years 1980 and 2005.

³ From the Labor Force Survey, 2005.

not show a decline in ages 30-39 (Figure 1). Reentry into the labor market is also common. The labor force participation of married women aged 45-49 is above 70 percent. Second, reentry into the labor market in the middle age takes the form of part-time employment, which differs from regular full-time employment in wage levels, fringe benefits, and employment protection.⁴ Finally, the female participation rate in Japan is high at old age. While female participation rate for age 60-64 is less than 30 percent for Netherlands, France, Italy and Germany (all of which have higher participation rate than Japan for ages 30-39), it is above 40 percent in Japan. Therefore, Japanese women spend more time in the labor market at the late stage of lifecycle.

The present paper departs from previous research in that it explicitly considers the role of wife's earnings in the family income distribution. As discussed in Section 2, the mean earnings of married men fell from the late 1990s to the early 2000s. We examine how the declining earnings by men and the increased participation by women affected family earnings inequality.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the results from using the repeated cross sectional data of the Survey of Income Redistribution are reported. Section 3 concludes.

2. Data and results

Data and methodology

This section analyses the impact of wife's earnings on the household income distribution. Our empirical analyses are based on repeated cross sectional micro-data from the Survey of Income Redistribution (SIR) for years 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, and 2002. The SIR is a nationally representative survey conducted every three years by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). The information available from the survey includes the basic attributes of the household and its members (such as birth year, occupation, family structure), as well as incomes from various sources. Detailed information on tax and social security transfers is also reported in the survey. The sample used for the analyses consists of married couples with the husband being household head and aged between 25 and 59 at the survey time. The sample sizes range between 4,886 (in 1990) and 3,062 (in 2002).

To examine how the wife's participation in the labor market affects income

⁴ There is also an institutional setting in Japan, called the "1.03 million yen ceiling," which effectively induces married women to limit their earnings below 1.03 million yen (approximately 9200 US dollars). This setting is mostly a concern for married women working part-time.

distribution among married couples, we apply the method of decomposition widely used in previous studies (Lehrer and Nerlove, 1984; Cancian and Reed, 1998; Lehrer, 2000). “Earnings” in this section is defined as the sum of pre-tax pre-transfer wages and salaries, self-employed income, and farm income. The earnings figures are adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. When earnings of an individual exceeds the top coding threshold, the value of which is equal to ten times the median earnings of each year, the threshold value is assigned to the earnings. For simplicity we concentrate on earnings of husbands and wives, ignoring incomes from other sources (earned by other members of the household, and other types of income).

We use the coefficient of variation as the index of income inequality. The squared coefficient of variation of husband’s plus wife’s earnings, C_t^2 , can be decomposed as

$$C_t^2 = (1 - \beta)^2 C_m^2 + \beta^2 C_f^2 + 2\beta(1 - \beta)rC_m C_f$$

where C_m and C_f are coefficient of variation of husband’s and wife’s earnings, respectively, β is defined as $\beta = C_f / C_t$, and r is correlation coefficient between the husband’s and the wife’s earnings. Apparently, given the income inequality among husbands (C_m), the wife’s contribution becomes more equalizing as earnings inequality among wives (C_f) diminishes, and as the correlation coefficient (r) declines.

While the method of decomposition is a simple and convenient tool for capturing the impact of wife’s work on earnings inequality among married couples, one thing to remember is that the coefficient of variation does not provide much information about the shape of the earnings distribution. Thus, we nonparametrically estimate the earnings distribution for each year by using the kernel density method, in order to grasp and compare the shape of income distribution (see below).

Employment and earnings of men and women

Figure 2 shows the results of kernel density estimates of male earnings by age group. As seen from the figure, the earnings of married men rose from 1987 to 1993 for all age groups, but fell from 1993 to 2002 for those aged 30-49. The earnings of married men aged 50-59, on the other hand, continued to rise from 1993 to 2002: this is

probably related to the extension of mandatory retirement age from 55 to 60. The mean and median of the male earnings are reported in Table 1.

The entire earnings distribution of married men aged 30-39 moved rightward between 1987 and 1993 when the economy enjoyed the so-called “bubble boom.” From 1993 through 2002, this trend reverses itself and the middle mass of the distribution fell with the majority spilling toward the lower tail of the distribution.

Earnings of married men aged 40-49 also declined in the late 1990s. In fact, the proportion of men earning more than 10 million yen (in 2000 prices) fell from 10.5 percent in 1993 to 8.2 percent in 2002. Further, the proportion of men earning more than 5 million yen declined from 63.3 percent in 1993 to 60.4 percent in 2002.

Changes in the income distribution of married men aged 50-59 show a clear contrast to those of men at younger ages. Despite the economic downturn in the late 1990s, the entire income distribution moved to the right in both periods except for a fraction with annual income more than 10 million yen in 1993.

According to Table A1, the mean and median earnings grew until 1999, and then experienced a sudden fall in 2002. These patterns of falling male earnings in the late 1990s and the early 2000s are consistent with findings reported in several other studies (Shinozaki, 2006; Oishi, 2006; Abe, 2007), although some of the results of previous studies are from the sample of all men, instead of married men.

Figure 3 shows the earnings distribution of married women. Due to an increase in the labor force participation of women as a whole, the proportion of zero-earnings among wives fell from 1987 to 2002, although the magnitude differs depending on age of the husband.

Throughout the period of 1987-2002, the earnings distribution of married women had a spike in the neighborhood of one million yen. Specifically, under the current tax system, wives who work as part-time employees have strong incentives to set her earnings less than 1.03 million yen per year. Otherwise Exemption for dependent spouse (0.38 million Yen) will no longer be applicable to their husbands and they must pay income tax as well. Moreover, if she earns more than 1.3 million yen per year, or if her working hours exceed 75% of the regular workers, she could no longer enjoy an exempt from social insurance premium. For fear of losing these tax and social security benefits, many married women choose to constrain their earnings close to 1.03 million yen.⁵ In fact, the median earnings of working wives were 1.04, 1.01, 1.13 million yen in real terms in 2002 for ages 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, respectively, these

⁵ In addition, allowance for spouse provided by the husband’s employer creates another incentive for the wife to constrain her earnings less than 1.03 million yen.

figures are very close to the median earnings of married women in 1987.

Decomposition of couple's earnings inequality

Table 2 contains the decomposition results of the couple's earnings for years from 1987 to 2002. Overall, for the couples where husbands are aged 30-59, there is no clear increasing or decreasing trends in family earnings.⁶ In particular, the coefficient of variation of family earnings (C_t) is lower in 2002 than that in the early 1990s. Therefore, although increasing income inequality in Japan has been reported widely, at least the SIR data do not show the increasing inequality for the earnings of couples in their middle age.

During this period, the coefficient of variation of husband's earnings (C_m) rose for ages 40-49 while those for ages 50-59 fell. For husbands aged 30-39, the C_m fluctuated between 0.47 and 0.57, without a clear upward or downward trend. The magnitude of inequality measures in earnings among wives (C_f) is large compared to those of husbands. The C_f 's are high for wives with husbands aged 30-39, reflecting their low labor force participation rate and thus many zeros in the wives' earnings distribution. The C_f 's are higher for older age groups, because of the wife's reentry into the labor market.

The wife's earnings had mixed impacts on the coefficient of variation of family earnings (C_t) among young married couples. From 1993 to 1999, the wife's earnings had equalizing effect on the earnings of couples with husbands aged 30-39. However, in the years 1987, 1990 and 2002, the wife's earnings *increased* income inequality in the sense that if it were not for the wife's earnings, the coefficient of variation among couples would have been smaller. This inequalizing effect is partly attributable to the high earnings inequality among wives in this age group, and partly to the positive correlation between the husband's and the wife's earnings (r).

On the other hand, the wife's earnings reduced the income inequality among married couples with husbands aged 40 years old or over. Including the wife's earnings decreases the coefficient of variation of couple's income (C_t) by 2.5 to 6.8 percent. This is because the earnings inequality among wives (C_f) becomes smaller when their husbands get older, and the husband's earnings is more unequally distributed for ages 40-49 and 50-59 relative to those for ages 30-39.

To understand the mechanism of equalizing effect of the earnings of the wives of men aged 40 years or older, we examined the wife's employment and earnings

⁶ In the following, the term "family earnings" is used to indicate the sum of wage-salary earnings of the husband and the wife.

patterns for each tertile of their husbands' earnings. The results are reported in Table A1.

For wives in the lowest tertile of the husband's earnings distribution, the following patterns are observed. The proportion of working wives first increased from 1987 to 1990, fell sharply in 1993, and remained at the similar level (about 66 percent) from 1993 to 2002. Median earnings of wives, including those with zero-earnings, decreased from 0.745 million yen (in 2000 prices) in 1993 to 0.634 million yen in 2002. Moreover, for this group of wives, the proportion of wives whose annual earnings exceed one million yen shrank from 40.3 percent in 1993 to 32.7 percent in 2002.

For wives in the second tertile of the husband's earnings distribution, the participation rate rose from 51.6 percent in 1993 to 67.9 percent in 2002. There is also an increase in the proportion of wives who earn more than one million yen (in 2000 prices), from 33.1 percent in 1993 to 43.4 percent in 2002.

For the wives of the top tertile in the husband's earnings distribution, the participation rate rose from 38.2 percent in 1987 to 51.3 percent in 2002. The mean earnings of this group of wives increased from 1.02 million yen in 1987 to 1.44 million yen in 2002 (in 2000 prices).

Based on these patterns by the tertile of the husband's earnings distribution, the equalizing effect of the wife's earnings in the lower part of the husband's earnings has likely to have diminished during the 1990s, because the wife's employment rate fell and their earnings growth has been stagnant. For the middle and upper part of the husband's distribution, the wife's earnings are likely to have had an effect to equalize the family earnings distribution.

Have the high-earner couples increased?

Concerning the role of the wife's earnings on the earnings distribution of couples, several papers have suggested the possibility that the increasing participation by wives and the assortative mating of husbands and wives has created the "high-earner couples," where both the husband and wife earn high income. It is also argued that the increasing proportion of these couples may result in increasing inequality in family earnings (Kohara, 2001; Takeuchi, 2004).

According to the decomposition results in Table 1, the only place where we see a sign that positive assortative mating and increasing earnings of women may have resulted in increasing family earnings inequality, is for the couples aged 30-39 in year 2002.⁷ For this group in 2002, the correlation of earnings of the husband and the wife

⁷ For other age groups in the recent period, the decomposition shows that the wife's earnings had an

(r) is positive and large in magnitude, and $C_t > C_m$ (i.e. the coefficient of variation of family earnings exceeds that of the husband's earnings). But even for this group, C_t stayed at the similar level as 1993 and 1996 (it fell from 1999), due to a large decline in inequality in the husband's earnings (C_m). Furthermore, because earnings inequality of young group is generally small, the overall inequality measure is not affected by the effect mentioned above. Overall, while it is possible that the high-earner couples may have emerged in young generations, at least for the time period until the early 2000s, it is not likely that their presence affects the earnings inequality measures in a significant way.⁸ Rather, the movements of male earnings in the early 2000s had probably affected the family earnings more significantly.

3. Conclusion

Married women's labor force participation in Japan has increased from the 1980s to the early 2000s. In this article, we empirically examine the impact of the increased participation by the wife on family earnings distribution from the late 1980s to the early 2000s.

According to the results from cross sectional data of the Survey of Income Redistribution, for the couples where husbands are aged 30-59, there is no clear increasing or decreasing trends in family earnings from 1987 to 2002. In particular, the coefficient of variation of family earnings is lower in 2002 than that in the early 1990s. Therefore, although increasing income inequality in Japan has been reported widely, at least the data used in this paper do not show the increasing inequality for the earnings of couples in their middle age. Using the same cross sectional data, we find

equalizing impact on family earnings.

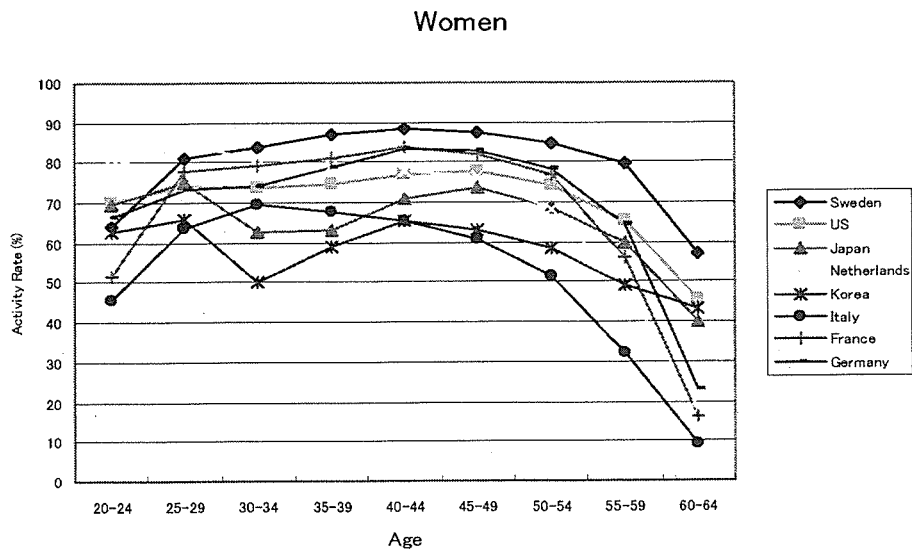
⁸ The papers that have suggested the possibility of increasing high-earner couples (Kohara, 2001; Takeuchi, 2004) do not fully account for the considerable heterogeneity in married women's work pattern. There is a large gap in earnings of full-time employees and part-time employees, so whether increased participation by married women (especially those of part-time workers) result in significant rise in household income is not obvious. For another, entry of women into high-earning occupations would be the most likely cause for the emergence of high-earner couples. Such entry into highly-paid occupations was made possible by the enactment of Equal Employment Opportunity Law (EEOL) in 1986. The EEOL did advance the employment of highly-educated women into full-time employment; however, the proportion of married women working as regular, full-time employees did not increase so much for the EEOL cohort when their ages reach the latter half of 30s (when they reach close to age 40); see, for example, Abe (2007). If the full-time employment of married women has not increased much in their middle age, the state of being "high-earnings couples" may be transitory for many couples. Furthermore, due to the steep age-earnings profile in the Japanese wage system, the fact that young women entered occupations with high-earnings prospects does not necessarily mean that they earn high income at young age. It may take time for the high earnings of such women to result in high family earnings.

that the wife's earnings have a moderate equalizing impact on the inequality measures. The mean earnings of married men fell from the recession period of late 1990s and 2000s, while the employment rate and the mean earnings of married women rose.

References

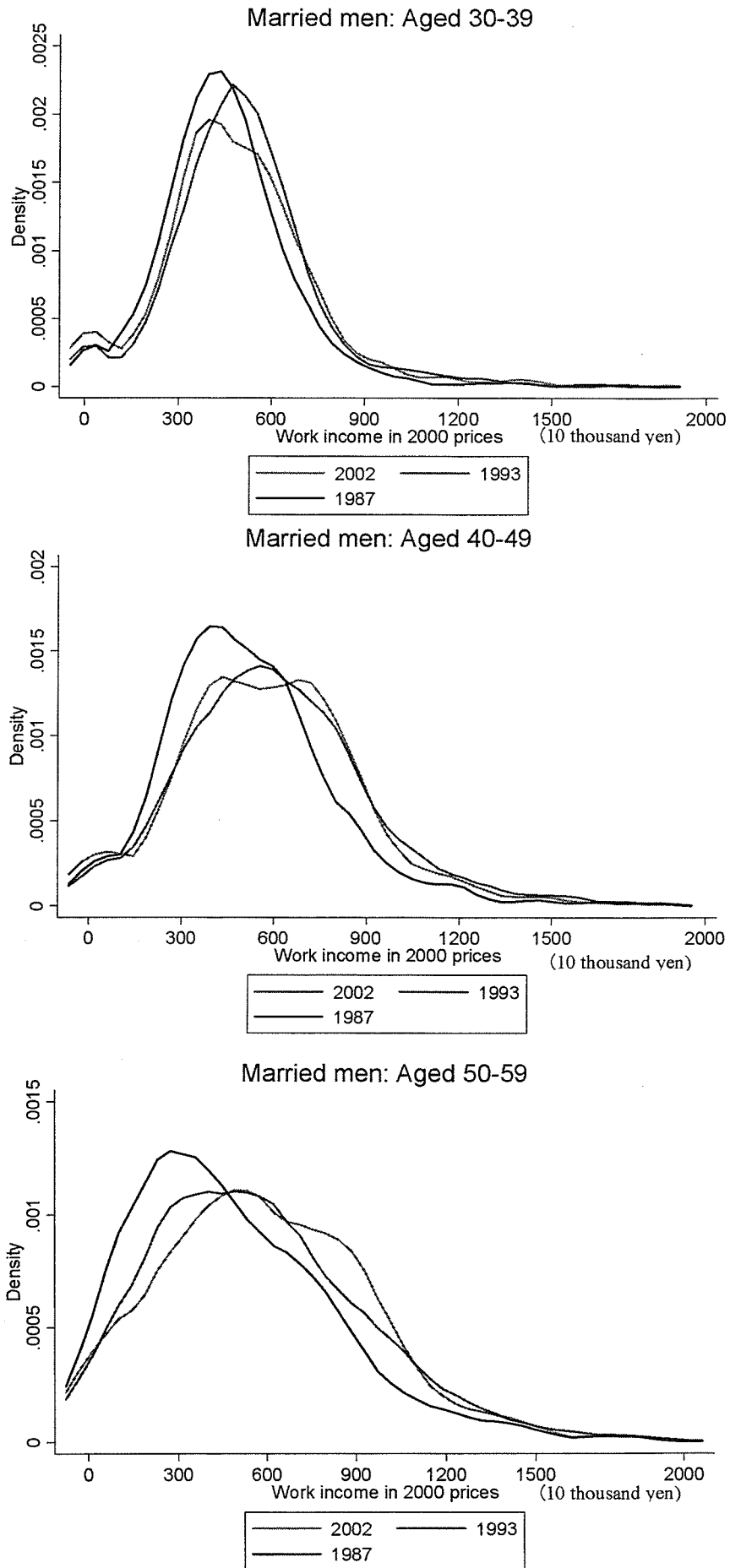
- Abe, Y. (2007) "Cohort experiences of labor force behavior and its implications for sustainability of the public pension system in Japan." mimeo
- Cancian, M. and Reed, D. (1998) "Assessing the effects of wives' earnings on family income inequality," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 80, No. 1, 73-79.
- Kohara, M. (2001) "Sengyo shufu ha yufuku na setai no shocho ka? Tuma no shugyo to shotoku fubyodo ni zeisei ga ataeru eikyo" [Is the full-time housewife a symbol of a wealthy family?] *The Japanese Journal of Labour Studies*, 493:15-29
- Lehrer, E. L. (2000) "The impact of women's employment on the distribution of earnings among married-couple households: a comparison between 1973 and 1992-1994." *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, 40:295-301
- Lehrer, E., and Nerlove, M. (1984) "A life-cycle analysis of family income distribution." *Economic Inquiry*, 22(3): 360-374
- Oishi, A.S. (2006) Higusha-Kojo, haigusha-tokubetsu kojo no bunpaiteki kichaku –cohort no shiten kara [Distributional implications of the deductions for dependent spouses: a cohort analysis] in *Wagakuni no zeisei to rodo kyokyu no kakawarini kansuru chosa kenkyu* [Studies on tax system and labor supply in Japan] Zaisei Keizai Kyokai, Tokyo (in Japanese)
- Shinozaki, T. (2006) "Teinen nenrei encho to 50-saidai zenhanso, 60-saidai kohanso koyosha no chingin henka" [Extension of mandatory retirement and earnings changes for 55- to 64-year-olds], in *Koyou no Tayoka, Ryudoka, Kodoka nadoniyoru Rodo Sijo no Kozohenka heno Taiousaku nikansuru Chosa Kenkyu Hokokusho*, Koyo Noryoku Kaihatsu Kiko, Institute of Statistical Research [Report on Labor Market Policies and the Structural Changes in the the Labor Market] (in Japanese)
- Takeuchi, M. (2004) "Jyosei shugyo no panel bunseki: Haigusha shotoku koka no kensho" [Panel analysis of women's decision to work: Re-examination of the effects of the husband's income] *The Japanese Journal of Labour Studies*, 527: 76-88

Figure 1. Female labor force participation rate in advanced countries



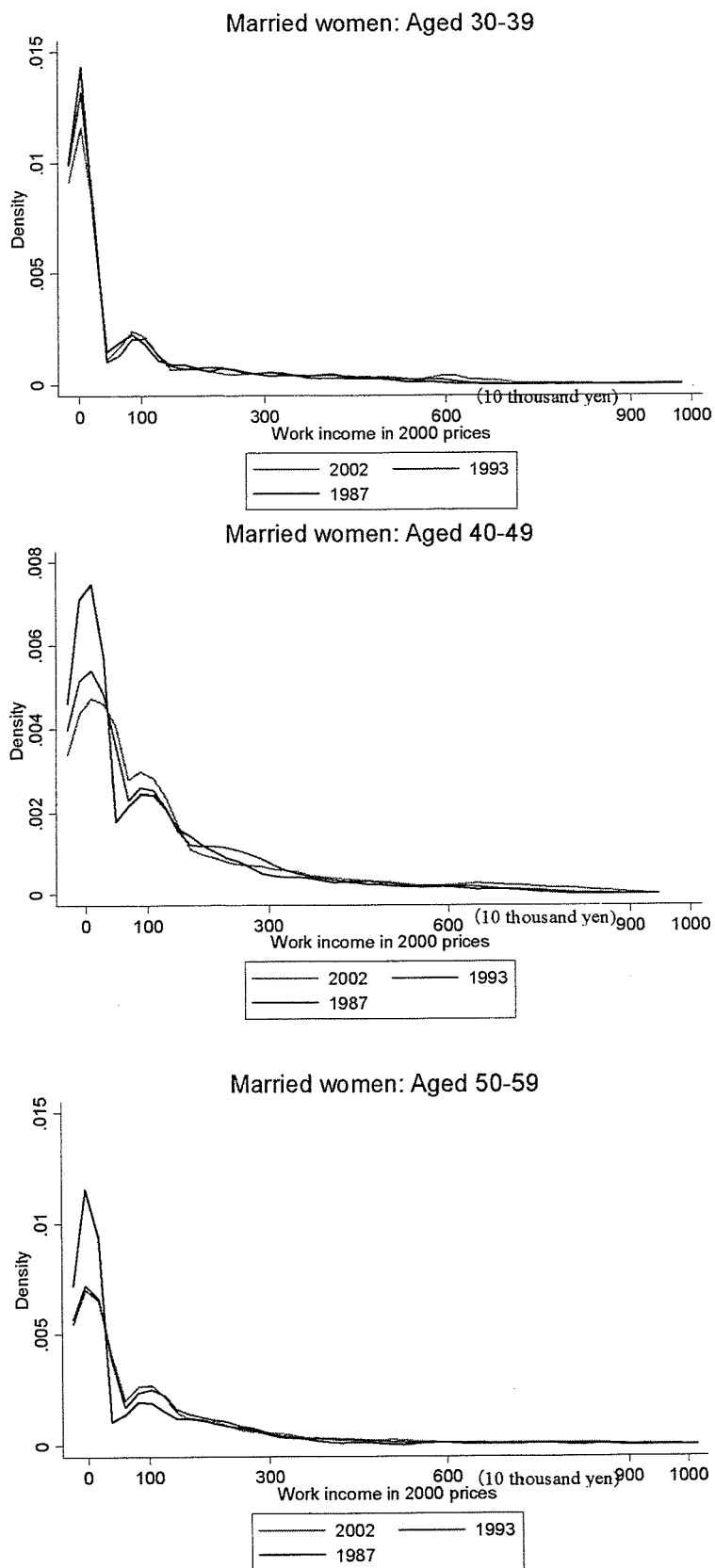
Source: Authou's calculation from LABORSTA Labour Statistics Database, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, Geneva

Figure 2 Kernel density estimates of earnings of married men



Source: Authors' calculation using SIR.

Figure 3 Kernel density estimates of earnings of married women



Source: Authors' calculation using SIR.

Table 1. Trends in employment and earnings of husbands and wives

	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002
Husband's employment rate						
30-39	0.993	1.000	0.992	0.988	0.981	0.987
40-49	0.988	0.997	0.989	0.990	0.985	0.985
50-59	0.954	0.969	0.966	0.966	0.961	0.942
30-59	0.978	0.988	0.981	0.981	0.974	0.966
Wife's employment rate						
30-39	0.333	0.373	0.352	0.325	0.377	0.425
40-49	0.501	0.584	0.541	0.557	0.563	0.615
50-59	0.505	0.568	0.550	0.550	0.562	0.573
30-59	0.450	0.523	0.501	0.499	0.516	0.549
Husband's earnings, average (in 10,000 yen)						
30-39	474	497	538	561	551	521
40-49	535	592	651	640	653	637
50-59	502	552	615	645	654	616
30-59	505	553	611	623	628	599
Husband's earnings, median (in 10,000 yen)						
30-39	454	473	517	528	526	495
40-49	496	560	615	609	628	604
50-59	433	474	538	599	611	582
30-59	461	504	558	578	591	554
Wife's earnings, average (in 10,000 yen)						
30-39	61	66	76	68	72	96
40-49	95	94	109	117	107	130
50-59	91	98	112	124	115	122
30-59	83	88	102	108	102	118
Wife's earnings, median (in 10,000 yen)						
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	20	16	51	20	60
50-59	0	0	52	51	25	50
30-59	0	0	0	0	0	17

Source: Authors' calculations from the SIR.

Table 2. Life-cycle changes in coefficients of variation and related parameters

	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002
C_m (Husband's earnings)						
30-39	0.542	0.489	0.531	0.557	0.565	0.476
40-49	0.553	0.589	0.573	0.578	0.618	0.634
50-59	0.755	0.759	0.796	0.675	0.692	0.631
30-59	0.627	0.643	0.665	0.618	0.648	0.613
C_f (Wife's earnings)						
30-39	1.978	2.021	1.891	1.904	1.986	1.916
40-49	1.623	1.641	1.559	1.607	1.675	1.547
50-59	1.665	1.589	1.578	1.560	1.612	1.562
30-59	1.739	1.704	1.633	1.663	1.717	1.631
C_t (Couple's earnings, total)						
30-39	0.543	0.500	0.530	0.534	0.561	0.525
40-49	0.556	0.572	0.542	0.564	0.597	0.610
50-59	0.704	0.709	0.743	0.639	0.658	0.598
30-59	0.612	0.621	0.633	0.598	0.628	0.597
Percent difference between C_m and C_t						
30-39	0.2%	2.4%	-0.3%	-4.2%	-0.7%	10.3%
40-49	0.4%	-3.0%	-5.3%	-2.5%	-3.4%	-3.8%
50-59	-6.8%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-5.3%	-4.9%	-5.2%
30-59	-2.4%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-2.5%
r (p-value in parentheses)						
30-39	0.062 (0.023)	0.040 (0.161)	0.043 (0.178)	-0.021 (0.524)	0.052 (0.123)	0.108 (0.004)
40-49	0.122 (0.000)	0.077 (0.001)	0.017 (0.492)	0.071 (0.006)	0.076 (0.010)	0.096 (0.005)
50-59	0.065 (0.012)	0.098 (0.000)	0.121 (0.000)	0.086 (0.001)	0.102 (0.000)	0.051 (0.068)
beta (Y_f/Y_t)						
30-39	0.101	0.097	0.106	0.095	0.100	0.123
40-49	0.139	0.135	0.137	0.147	0.137	0.157
50-59	0.162	0.165	0.165	0.167	0.166	0.172
Number of observations						
30-39	1,376	1,208	972	932	875	708
40-49	1,542	1,756	1,676	1,480	1,168	877
50-59	1,465	1,680	1,597	1,448	1,469	1,295

Source: Authors' calculation using SIR.

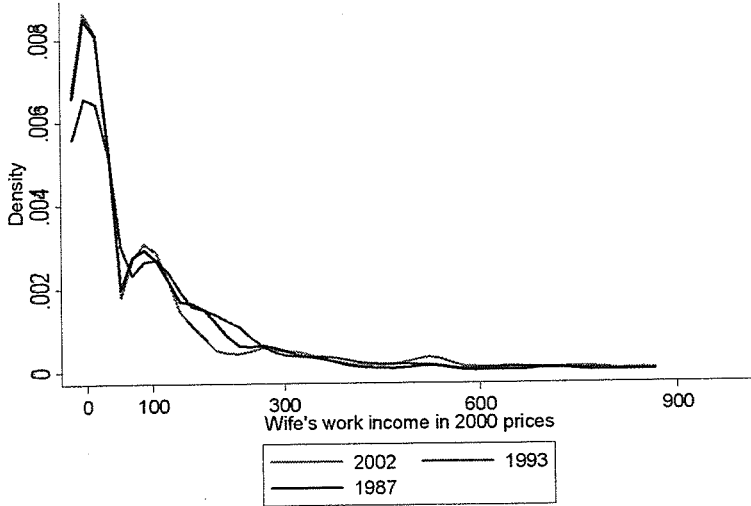
Table A1. Trends in employment and earnings of husbands and wives by tertile of the husband's earnings: Men aged 40-49

	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002
Husband's employment rate						
Bottom	0.964	0.991	0.979	0.976	0.964	0.954
Middle	1.000	0.998	0.995	0.994	0.995	1.000
Top	0.998	1.000	0.993	0.998	0.995	1.000
Wife's employment rate						
Bottom	0.608	0.706	0.663	0.652	0.669	0.658
Middle	0.519	0.604	0.516	0.601	0.568	0.679
Top	0.382	0.453	0.456	0.430	0.467	0.513
Husband's earnings, average (in 10,000 yen)						
Bottom	258	280	312	304	299	300
Middle	495	545	598	599	611	590
Top	840	923	1,010	984	1,005	991
Husband's earnings, median (in 10,000 yen)						
Bottom	286	309	336	339	315	332
Middle	490	557	600	609	610	604
Top	757	806	885	881	891	848
Wife's earnings, average (in 10,000 yen)						
Bottom	84	92	109	115	112	107
Middle	97	93	110	113	92	135
Top	102	98	107	123	115	144
Wife's earnings, median (in 10,000 yen)						
Bottom	42	67	74	83	79	63
Middle	23	41	0	61	12	83
Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

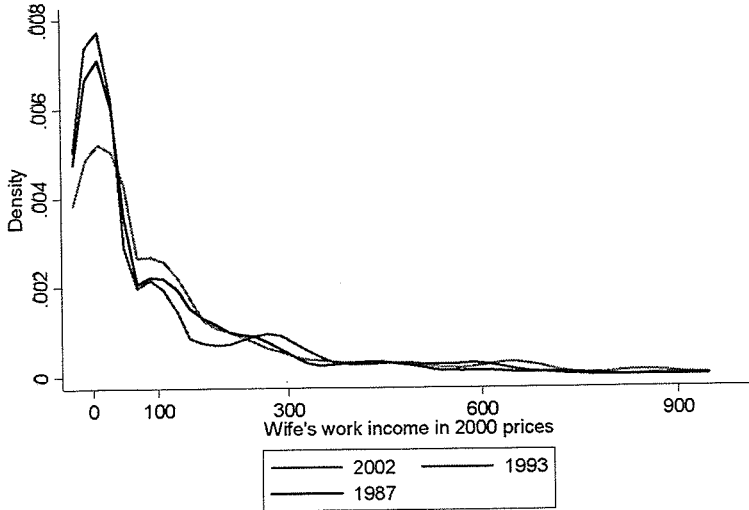
Source: Authors' calculations from the SIR.

Figure A1. Distribution of the wife's earnings by tertile of the husband's earnings: Married men in their 40s

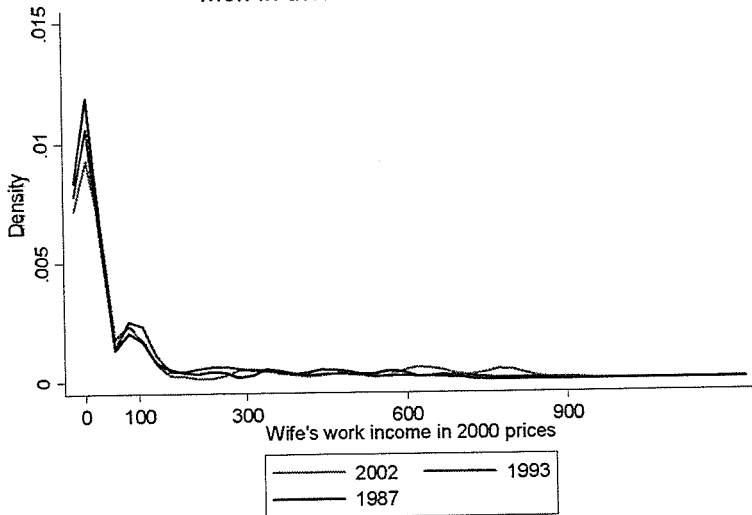
Men in their 40s married lowest tertile



Men in their 40s married 2nd tertile



Men in their 40s married 3rd tertile



Source: Authors' calculation using SIR.

「〈実質的自由〉の実質的保障を求めて——ロールズ格差原理と潜在能力理論の方法的視座」, 季刊『経済理論』, 第43巻, 第4号, p. 41-54, 2007年.

実質的自由の実質的保障を求めて ——ロールズ格差原理と潜在能力理論の方法的視座——

後藤玲子¹

1. はじめに

すべての個人に無条件に基本所得を給付せよ, と主張するベーシックインカム構想は, 福祉政策に新たな光をもたらした². 「すべての個人に実質的自由を(Real Freedom for All)」³のフレーズを掲げ, リアル・リバタリアンを提唱するフィリップ・ヴァン・パレースの議論は, その構想に哲学的基礎を与えるものとして注目される.

ヴァン・パレー스가リバタリアンという語を用いる理由は, 彼が, リバタリアン(自由尊重主義)の本質を, 個人の私的所有(とその利用)の尊重にみるからであり, 彼自身も, 個人の私的所有(とその利用)の尊重を社会の第一原理に据えようとするからだ. ただし, 彼のいう「私的所有の尊重」は形式的なもの, 消極的なものに留まらない. 社会は, 個人の私的所有(とその利用)を妨げないのみならず, すべての個人が, 実際に, 私的所有(とその利用)ができるように保障しなければならない, とされる. ここに, 彼が「自由」と「リバタリアン」に「リアル」の語を冠する理由がある. 自由は, 自由を実現する具体的手立てをもってはじめて実質的(リアル)なものとなる. ベーシックインカムとは, すべての個人に実質的な自由(real freedom)を保障する具体的手立てにほかならない.

実のところ, ジョブ(職)を含むさまざまな資産をすべてのひとに対する天与のギフトと

¹本稿は, 2006年7月7日立命館大学で開催されたワークショップ「すべての人に実質的自由を！」での報告原稿をもとに書き下ろしたものである. 啓発的な報告とコメントをされたフィリップ・ヴァン・パレーズ氏と討論者・参加者の方々に心より感謝したい. また, ヴァン・パレーズの理論を理解するにあたっては, 齊藤拓氏(立命館大学大学院博士課程)との度重なる議論が有益だった. ここに感謝したい. きわめて有益な匿名のレフェリーコメントにも感謝する.

²ベーシックインカム構想に関しては内外に数多くの文献があるが, ここでは詳細な紹介は割愛し, 新古典派経済学の方法との関連という本稿の主題との関連で, Sen (1990), 後藤・吉原(2004), 松井(1999)を挙げておこう.

³このフレーズは, ヴァン・パレーズの主著(Van Parijs, (1995))のメイン・タイトルとしても用いられている. 彼によれば, 「実質的自由 real freedom」は, ①安全保障(security), ②自己所有(self-ownership), ③機会(opportunity)を構成要素とする. Van Parijs (1995)第1章 1.7, 1.8 節参照のこと.