
330.34+332.1

: , 2018, 2 (98), . 83-107

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2000-2015 .

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(. 1, 2).				2015	2016 . ⁶
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				2000 .	1,31,
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5 «	(Corrado Gini, 1884–1965).				1912 .
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		2015 ..	2016 .		
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7		2016 ..			
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				//	:
		. – 2017. – 2 (94). – . 32–51.			,

29

2015–2016 .*

	2015	2016	
, . 1 . . .	37,965	48,512	
, . 1 . . .	0,482	0,469	
<i>F</i> = / -	78,706	100,372	
, - -	37,483	48,043	
, . 1 . . .	52,518	152,129	
<i>D</i> =	0,603	0,688	

*

<http://government.ru/>.

66

2015–2016 .*

	2015	2016	
, . 1 . . .	3,061	2,795	
, . 1 . . .	0,369	0,366	
<i>F</i> = / -	8,290	7,631	
, - -	2,692	2,429	
, . 1 . . .	450,510	262,582	
<i>D</i> =	0,300	0,249	

*

<http://kremlin.ru/>.

2015 . – 1,27. ,

16,82 , 2015 . – 16,92 ,

2000 .

100 2000 9
 , 2015 .- 12,6 ,
 2000 1,26 2015 .: 3570
 2827 100
 ,
 , 2001–2015
 , - 23,4 44,3%.
 , (111,2 114,4%).
 , ,
 , , 11,27 15,37.
 ,
 , 11,27 15,37
 = 0,05 (5%)⁸.
 21,36 14,27 2%
 (= 0,02) [5].

⁸ .: : « ; ; : , 1989.

	2016 .	2015 .*
	2015	2016
1	12,061	10,782
1	0,496	0,469
<i>F</i> = / -	24,301	22,975
<i>G</i> = - -	11,564	10,313
<i>D</i> =	9,942	7,094
	0,478	0,486

*

<http://government.ru/>.

32

(.3, 4).

2016 . , 2015 .

9.

. 1 2 *F, G D*:

9

(Max Otto Lorenz, 1876–1959) 1905 .
 («Methods of Measuring the Concentration of Wealth», 1905).

32

2015 .*

	2015	2016
1	3,061	2,795
1	0,426	0,366
$F =$ /	7,184	7,631
$G =$ -	2,635	2,429
$D =$	743,475	465,361
	0,365	0,332

*

<http://kremlin.ru>

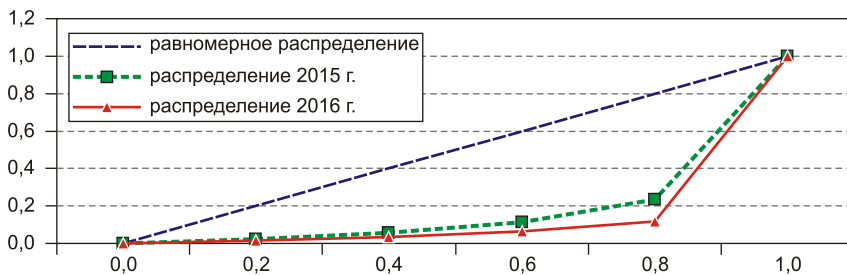
2016 .

2015 .

(. 1)

2016 .

(. 2).



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2015–2016 .

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 -
 $: X = \{x(i)\} \quad Y = \{y(j)\}.$ i $1 \quad m,$
 $j = 1 \quad n.$,
 () ;
 () ;
 .
 ;
 ()
 $(\min_i \{x(i)\} - 0, \min_j \{y(j)\} - 0);$
 () -
 (, .), -
 ,

()

$A(X) > 0; A(Y) > 0, \max_i \{x(i)\} > 0, \max_j \{y(j)\} > 0, \sum_i \{x(i)\} > 0, \sum_j \{y(j)\} > 0;$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_i \{x(i)\}}{A(X)}; \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_j \{y(j)\}}{A(Y)}$$

:

$$\bar{x}(i) = x(i) / A(X), i = 1, 2, \dots, m; \tag{1}$$

$$\bar{y}(j) = y(j) / A(Y), j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{2}$$

() () ,

$$\bar{X} = \{\bar{x}(i)\} \quad \bar{Y} = \{\bar{y}(j)\}:$$

$$\text{Max} (\bar{X}) = \max_i \{\bar{x}(i)\} > 0; \tag{3}$$

$$\text{Min} (\bar{X}) = \min_i \{\bar{x}(i)\} > 0; \tag{4}$$

$$\text{Max} (\bar{Y}) = \max_j \{\bar{y}(j)\} > 0; \tag{5}$$

$$\text{Min} (\bar{Y}) = \min_j \{\bar{y}(j)\} > 0, \tag{6}$$

$$D(\bar{X}) = D(\bar{Y}).$$

, 10%

, 10%

	2016 . 224 *				
	, %				
	0,4	5,0	10,0	15,0	20,0
A =	1	11	22	34	45
B =	90,8	121,5	147,1	167,8	179,6
$F = B/A,$	3175,4	2012,7	1528,8	1305,9	1148,9
	35,0	16,6	10,4	7,8	6,4

*

(URL: <http://> -

. /).

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(. . ,)

2016 . -

, « 2015 . »

2- , 6-

10-

Max (X) Min (X)

(-

).

(5-, 10-, 15-, 20-),

(-

)

. 5. -

:

$$G(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) - \text{Min}(\bar{X}); \tag{7}$$

$$G(Y) = \text{Max}(\bar{Y}) - \text{Min}(\bar{Y}). \tag{8}$$

:

$$F(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) / \text{Min}(\bar{X}); \tag{9}$$

$$F(Y) = \text{Max}(\bar{Y}) / \text{Min}(\bar{Y}). \tag{10}$$

V

$$V(X) = G(X) F(X) D(\bar{X}); \tag{11}$$

$$V(Y) = G(Y) F(Y) D(\bar{Y}). \tag{12}$$

$$h = X, Y), \quad V(h), \quad h - \quad (\tag{11)-(12}$$

$$, \quad V(h) \quad -$$

$$V \quad -$$

$$X \quad , \quad V(X) > V(Y), \quad Y. \quad V(X) < V(Y),$$

$$X \quad , \quad Y. \quad V(X) = V(Y), \quad Y. \quad -$$

$$-$$

$$-$$

$$2000 \quad 2015 \quad , \quad -$$

$$100 \quad . \quad . \quad 11, \quad -$$

$$32 \quad -$$

$$. \tag{1)-(12}$$

$$.6 \quad 7. \quad -$$

$$2000 \quad . \quad , \quad 2015 \quad . \quad -$$

$$-$$

$$11 \quad \ll \quad \gg \quad \ll \quad \gg \quad -$$

	2000 2015 „ .		100 . .	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
$F(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) / \text{Min}(\bar{X})$	1,305	1,268	9,022	12,399
$G(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) - \text{Min}(\bar{X})$	0,259	0,240	1,753	1,688
$D(X) / 1000$	6,689	6,078	403,060	337,542
$D(\bar{X})$	0,002	0,001	0,097	0,120
$V(X)$	0,005	0,004	1,534	2,518

	32 2015 „ .		2016 .	
	2015	2016		
$F(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) / \text{Min}(\bar{X})$	7,184	7,631		
$G(X) = \text{Max}(\bar{X}) - \text{Min}(\bar{X})$	2,296	2,760		
$D(X) / 1000$	743,475	465,361		
$D(\bar{X})$	0,564	0,601		
$V(X)$	9,306	12,646		

100 . . : 2015 . , 2000 .
32 -

2016 . , 2015 . (. . 1), -
2016 .

2015 . : $V(2015 .) = 9,306$, $V(2016 .) = 12,646$.

1995 2015 .,

2000–2015 .

(.8)¹².

9,28% 2000 . 10,96% 2015 .

(- 6,91 8,55%).

3,91 4,33%

(: 1,88% 2000 .
2,09% 2015 .)¹³.

(V) 2001–2003 .

, 2004–2015 .– (.3).

(.9).

.8

V,

12

82

13

[2].

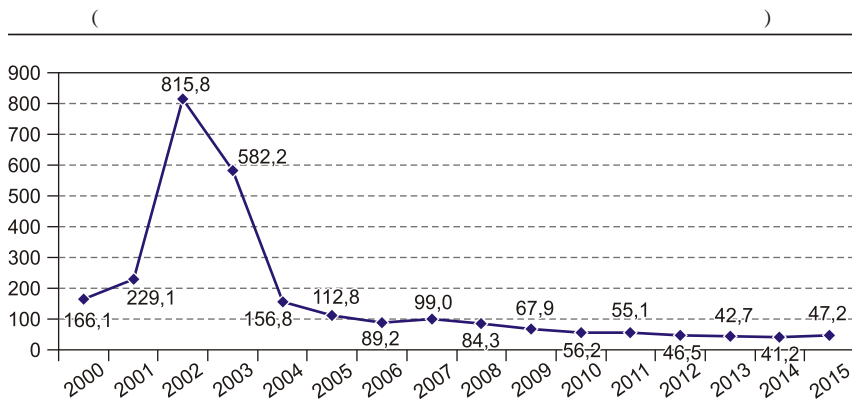
2000–2015 .*

-	1,3
	2,2
	2,9
-	3,8
	5,1
	6,4
	7,4
-	76,2
	77,0
	77,4
-	78,9
-	79,8
	81,3
	81,4

* « - ».

2000–2015 ., %

	2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015
	127,6	113,7	108,5
	134,2	120,2	111,3

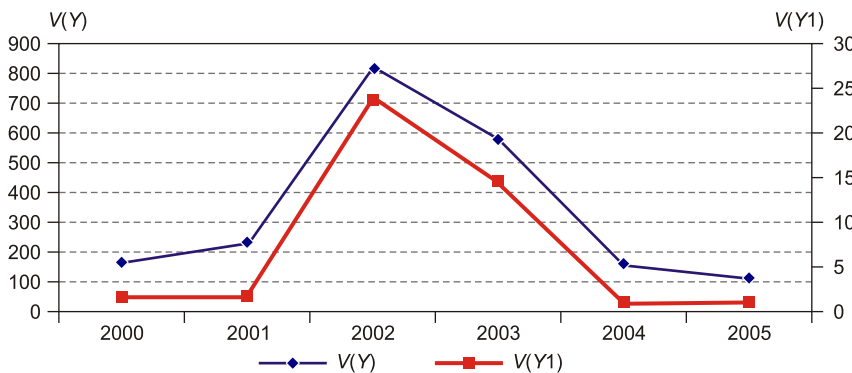


. 3.

$V(X)$

2000–2015 ..

) $F, G D$ 2000–2015 .. -
 (82 , 14 Y) -
 , 68 , -
 $Y1$ (. 10). -
 V , -
 68 : $V(Y) > V(Y1)$. -
 (. 4 5).



. 4.

$V(Y)$ $V(Y1)$

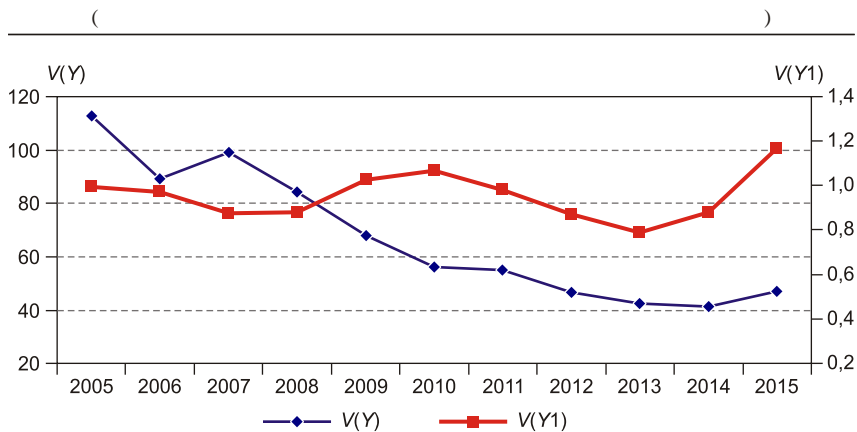
2000–2005 ..

2000–2015

	82 (Y)			68 (Y1)		
	$F(Y)$,	$G(Y)$,	$D(Y)/1000$,	$F(Y1)$,	$G(Y1)$,	$D(Y1)/1000$,
	1	1		1	1	
2000	35,0	5172,0	635,7	4,6	1488,9	90,9
2001	43,6	7403,9	1467,2	4,7	2092,8	181,7
2002	173,3	9519,3	2526,6	61,6	3347,8	322,3
2003	122,9	12143,2	4003,6	41,2	4003,9	492,0
2004	32,8	15695,0	6616,0	3,7	3655,0	742,2
2005	27,2	17344,5	9445,3	3,9	4748,5	1151,3
2006	25,2	19487,4	13361,1	4,0	6020,9	1677,3
2007	27,4	26090,4	20611,2	3,9	7413,1	2564,6
2008	26,6	30695,2	29823,0	3,9	9655,1	3976,3
2009	23,7	30302,4	31966,2	4,0	10634,6	4753,6
2010	20,6	32554,7	37584,7	4,1	11788,9	5896,5
2011	20,9	35590,0	44634,3	3,9	12590,6	7220,3
2012	18,9	39639,6	57504,4	3,7	13878,7	9576,7
2013	17,7	43593,8	69275,3	3,6	14893,3	11301,2
2014	17,4	45601,7	79869,7	3,7	16813,7	12974,8
2015	18,1	48585,6	89694,8	4,1	19082,1	14753,4

: $F -$
 ; $G -$
 ; $D -$

2000–2015

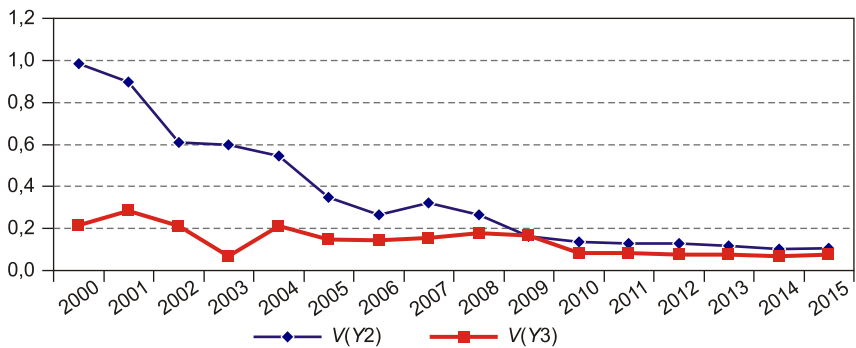


. 5.

$V(Y)$ $V(Y1)$ 2005–2015 , .
(8,5%)) –

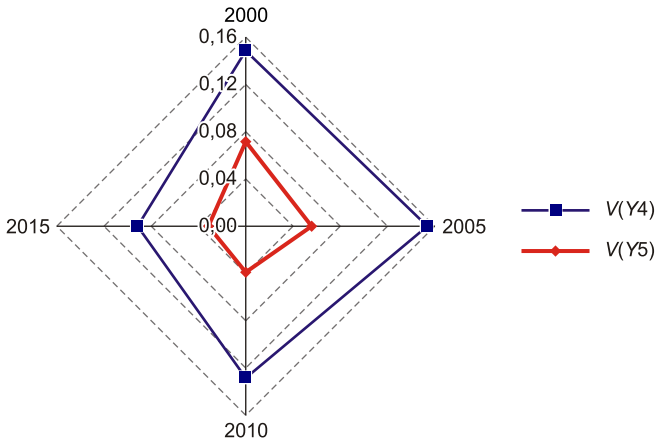
) 83% (. 6).

8,5%



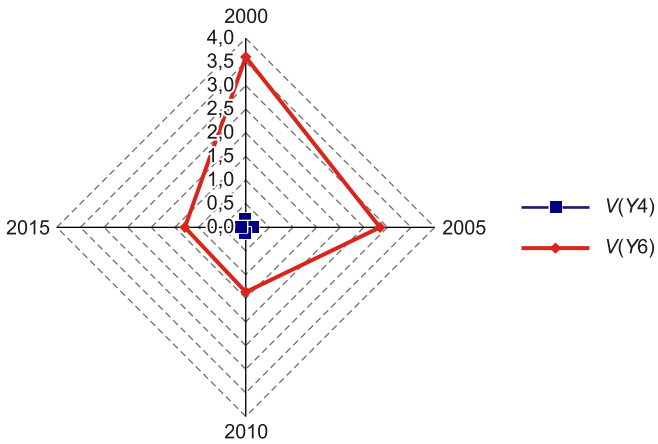
. 6.

$(V(Y2))$ – $(V(Y3))$ 2000–2015 , .



. 7.

16
 (V(Y4)) 16 — (V(Y5)) 2000, 2005,
 2010 2015 ..



. 8.

16
 (V(Y5)) 50 (V(Y6)) 2000, 2005,
 2010 2015 ..

()

8,5%
, 20%

16

50

(.7, 8).

(5-, 10-, 15-, 20-) ,

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2018–2020 .» (22)

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2. . . // : . – 2017. -
- 4 (96). – . 126–150.
3. . – URL:
<http://pandia.ru/text/80/219/24747.php> (: 11.12.2017).
4. . – :
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14 , -
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S.V. Kazantsev

**QUANTIFICATION INEQUALITY
(THE CASE OF REMUNERATION INCOME
IN THE CONSTITUENT ENTITIES
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

The article deals with the study of nature and features of the instruments which are most often used to quantify income inequality. It is shown that, in general case, the results obtained when using different tools for quantitative assessment both of inequality and dynamics of its changes do not coincide. Thus, judgments about inequality based on the results of using the studied tools may differ and even contradict each other. In the case of personal income inequality, this allows one to use a particular tool to manipulate public consciousness and to present changes in a beneficial light (from a certain point of view or for some persons / groups of persons). The estimation of wage income inequalities in constituent entities of the Russian Federation based on official statistics for 2000–2015 allowed calculating the dynamics of the measure of inequality, which was proposed by the author, not only for all the subjects of the Russian Federation, but also for some of their groups, and determining periods of this measure growth and decline.

Keywords: inequality; methods of quantification; incomes of population; constituent entities of the Russian Federation

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Project No. 22*

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29.01.2018 .

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поздравляем с Юбилеем!*



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