

Did Income inequality of China increase?

Japanese Economy in Transition

Disposable Income of China in Quintile

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	6-2 全国居民按收入五等份分组的人均可支配收入											
2	Nationwide Per Capita Disposable Income of Households by Income Quintile											
3	单位:元											
4	(yuan)											
5	组别	Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
6	20%低收入组家庭 人均可支配收入	Lowest 20% Households	4747.3	5221.2	5528.7	5958.4	6440.5	7380.4	7868.8			
7	20%中间偏下收入组家庭 人均可支配收入	Second 20% Households	10887.4	11894.0	12898.9	13842.8	14360.5	15777.0	16442.7			
8	20%中间收入组家庭 人均可支配收入	Third 20% Households	17631.0	19320.1	20924.4	22495.3	23188.9	25034.7	26248.9			
9	20%中间偏上收入组家庭 人均可支配收入	Fourth 20% Households	26937.4	29437.6	31990.4	34546.8	36471.4	39230.5	41171.7			
10	20%高收入组家庭 人均可支配收入	Highest 20% Households	50968.0	54543.5	59259.5	64934.0	70639.5	76400.7	80293.8			
11	注:全国居民按收入五等份分组是指将所有调查户按人均可支配收入水平从低到高顺序排列,平均分为五个等份,处于最低20%的收入群											
12	体为低收入组,依此类推依次为中间偏下收入组、中间收入组、中间偏上收入组、高收入组。本表数据为不同分组家庭的人均可支配											
13	收入。6-7、6-12表与此相同。											
14	a)The income quintile refers to the five equal partitions of all surveyed households,who are ranked from low to high based on per capita disposable											
15	income level.The 20 percent with lowest income are classified as low-income group(Lowest 20%),and the other four levels are lower-middle-											
16	income group(Second 20%),middle-income group(Third 20%),higher-middle-income group(Fourth 20%)and high-income group(Highest 20%).											
17	The figures in table 6-2 are the per capita disposable income of the households in the different income groups.The same applies to Table 6-7 and											
18	Table 6-12.											
19												
20												

Table 6-2, <https://spc.jst.go.jp/statistics/stats2021/index.html>

Use Spread Sheet

Table A

Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	4747	5221	5529	5958	6441	7380	7869
2	10887	11894	12899	13843	14361	15777	16443
3	17631	19320	20924	22495	23189	25035	26249
4	26937	29438	31990	34547	36471	39231	41172
5	50968	54544	59260	64934	70640	76401	80294

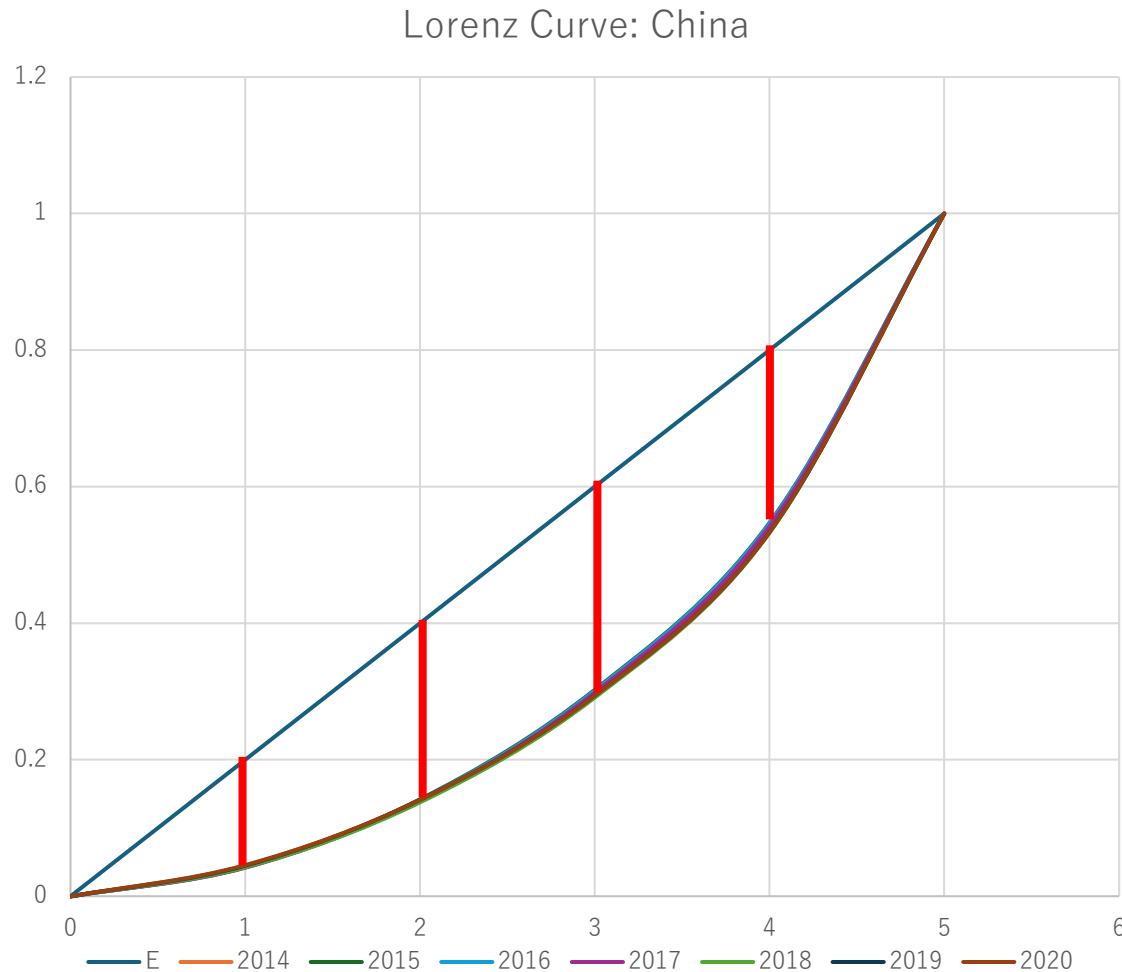
Table B

Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	4747	5221	5529	5958	6441	7380	7869
2	15635	17115	18428	19801	20801	23157	24312
3	33266	36435	39352	42297	43990	48192	50560
4	60203	65873	71342	76843	80461	87423	91732
5	111171	120416	130602	141777	151101	163823	172026

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- Table A shows the nationwide per capita disposable income of households by income quintile.
- Table B shows the cumulative income from Group 0 to Group 5. For example,
 $15635 = 4747 + 10877$ and
 $33266 = 15635 + 17631, \dots$
- The Lorenz curve is a series of ratios of the values of each cell of a column to the sum in Table B .

Questions



1. Draw the table of which each cell shows the relative share of the cumulative income to the total income. The table shows a Lorenz curve.
2. Draw the Lorenz curves of China for 2014 and 2020.
3. Calculate the Gini coefficients for 2014 and 2020.
Hint: The area of a crescent can be approximated by the sum of the area of a triangle and a trapezoid.
4. Did Income inequality of China increase during 2014-2020?