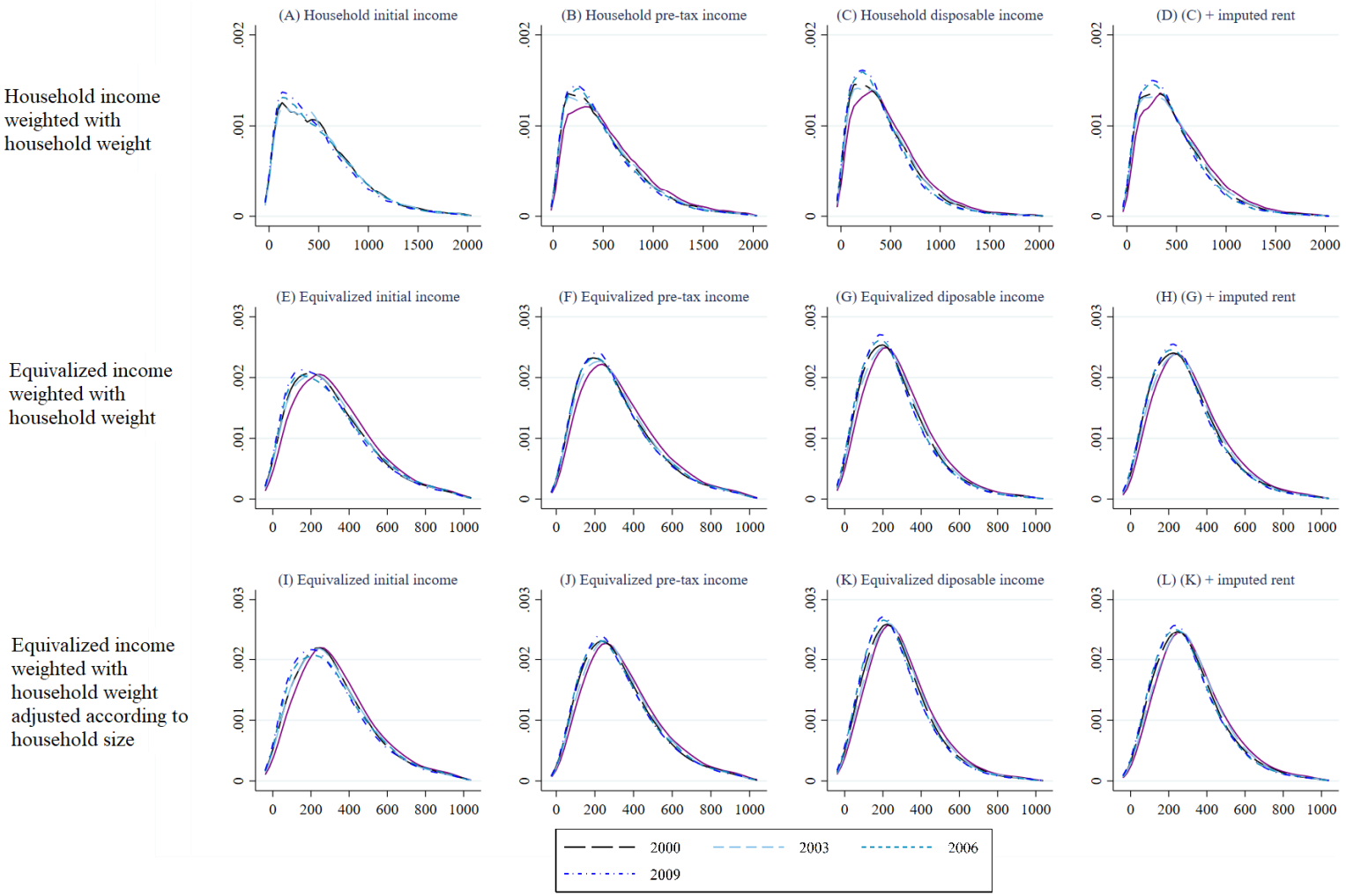

Figure 10(b): Kernel density of income, 2000-2009

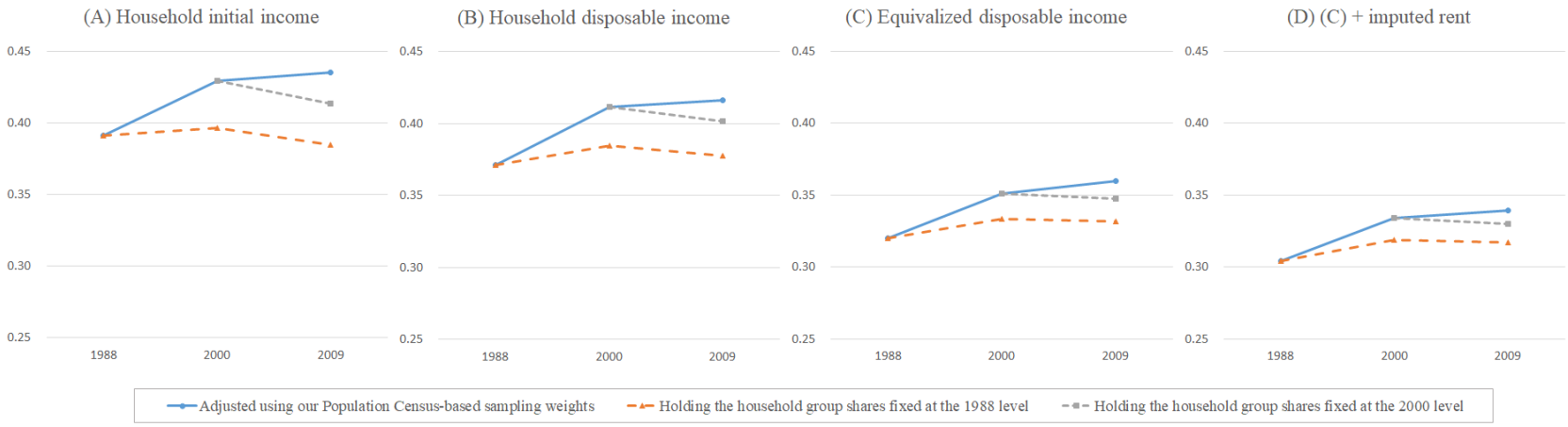

Figure 11(a): Gini coefficient with fixed household group shares (weighting cells)

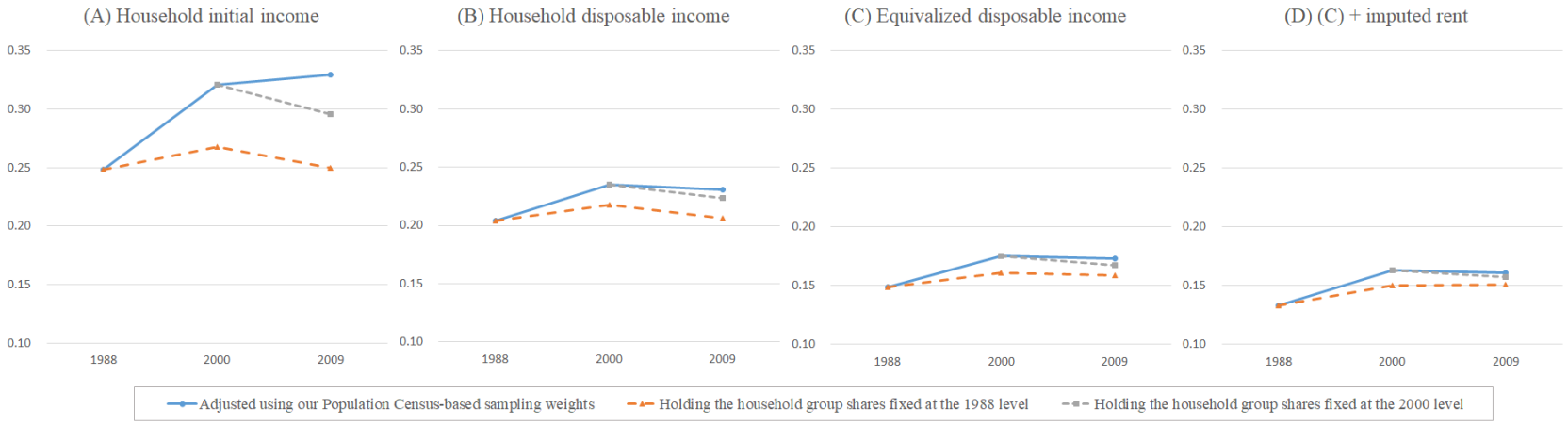

Figure 11(b): Relative poverty rate with fixed household group shares (weighting cells)

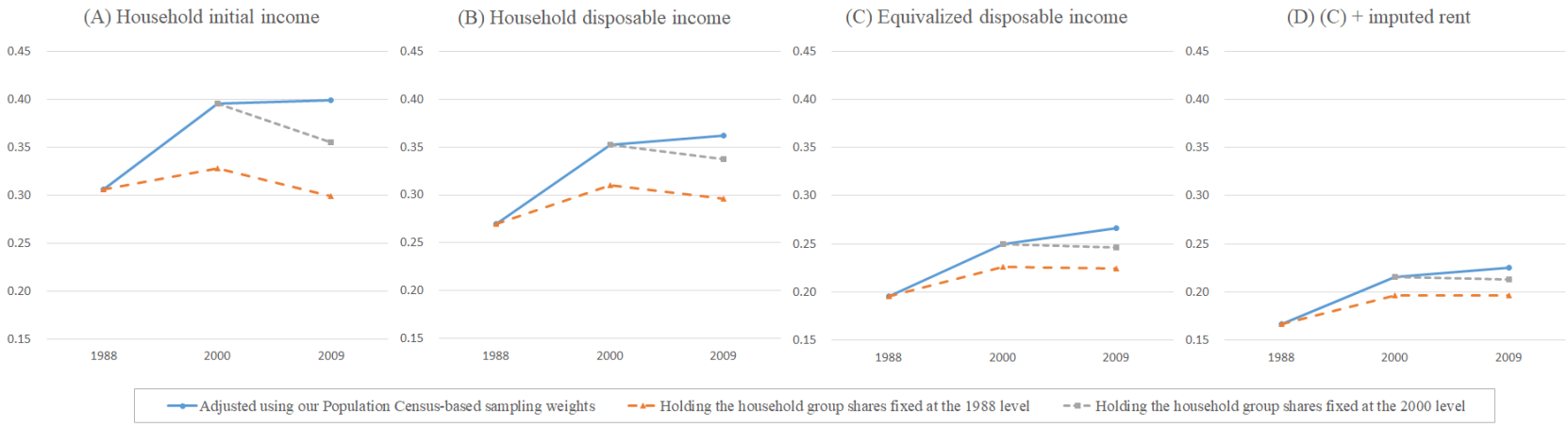

Figure 11(c): MLD with fixed household group shares (weighting cells)

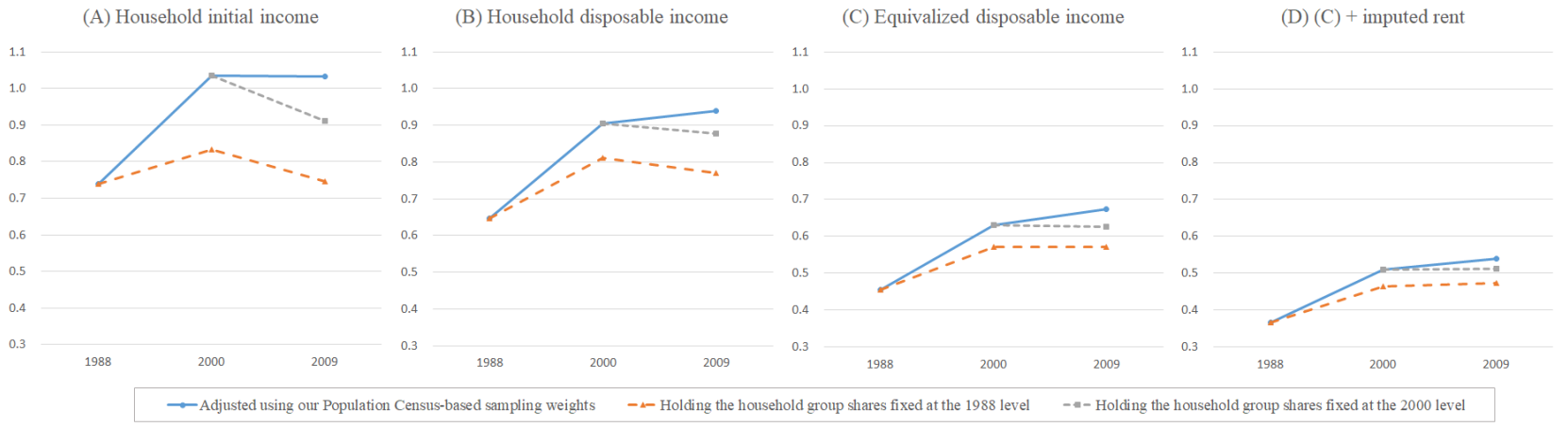

Figure 11(d): LV with fixed household group shares (weighting cells)

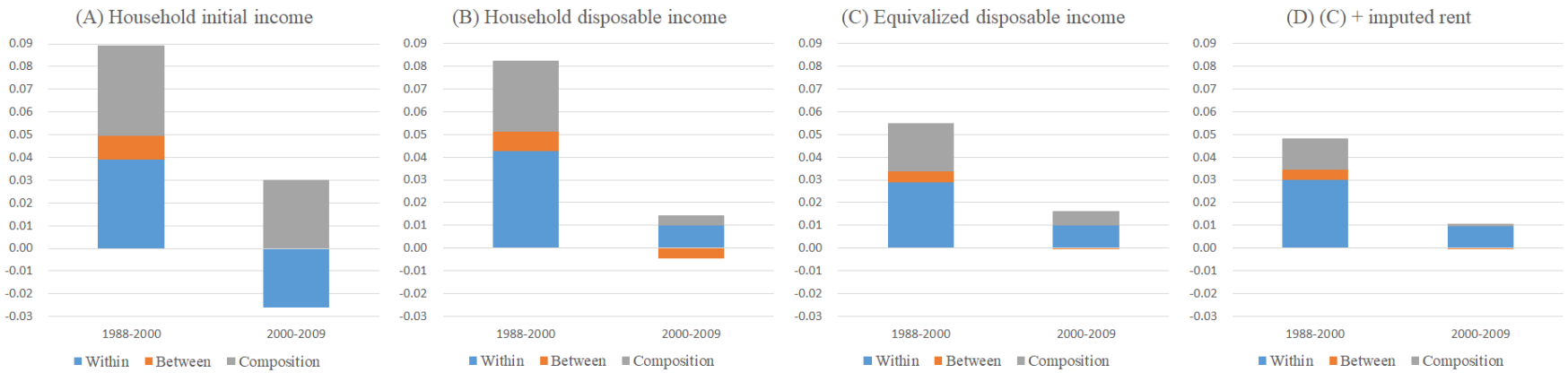

Figure 12(a): Decomposition of MLD (age)

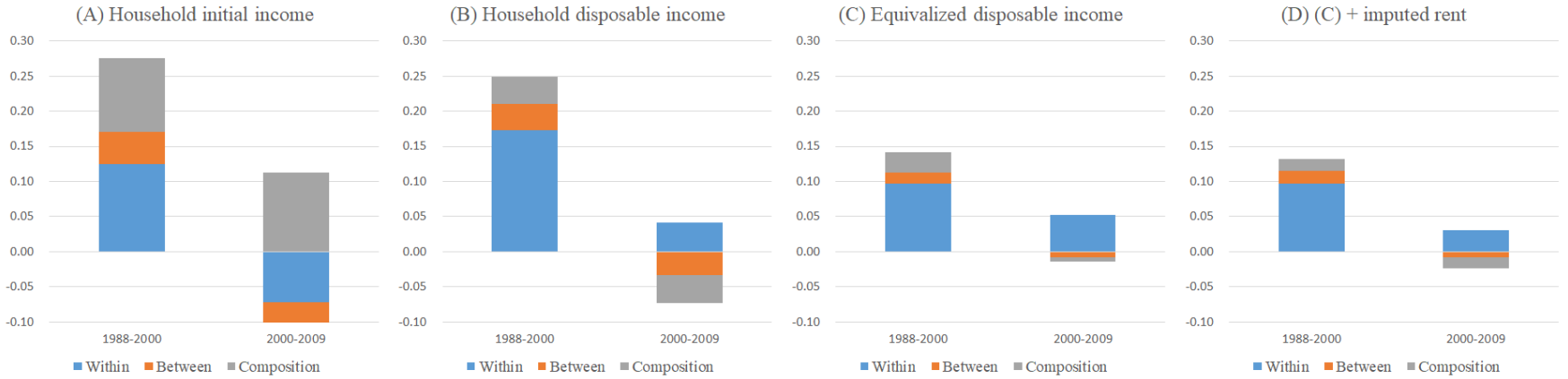

Figure 12(b): Decomposition of LV (age)

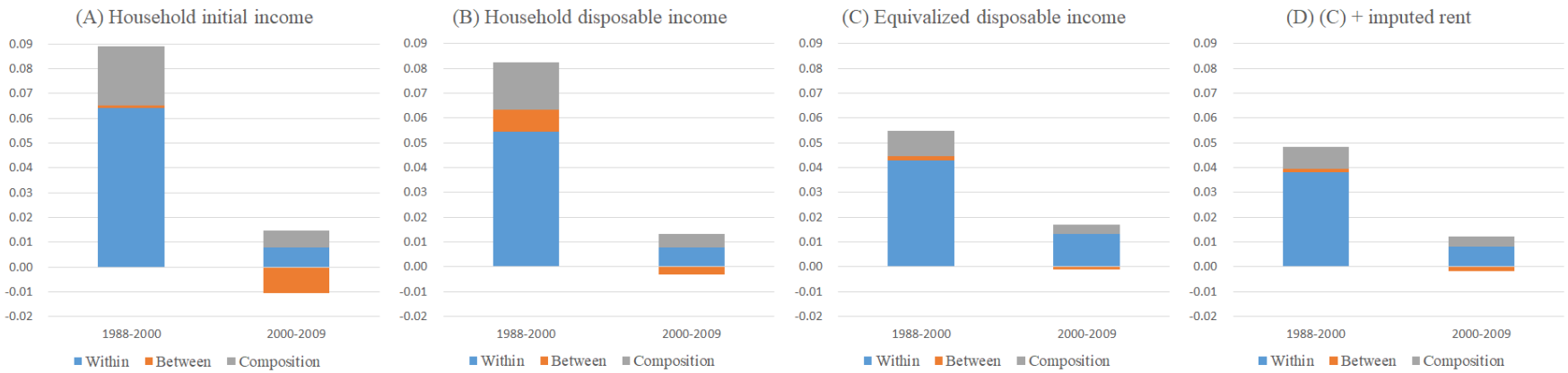

Figure 13(a): Decomposition of MLD (household type)

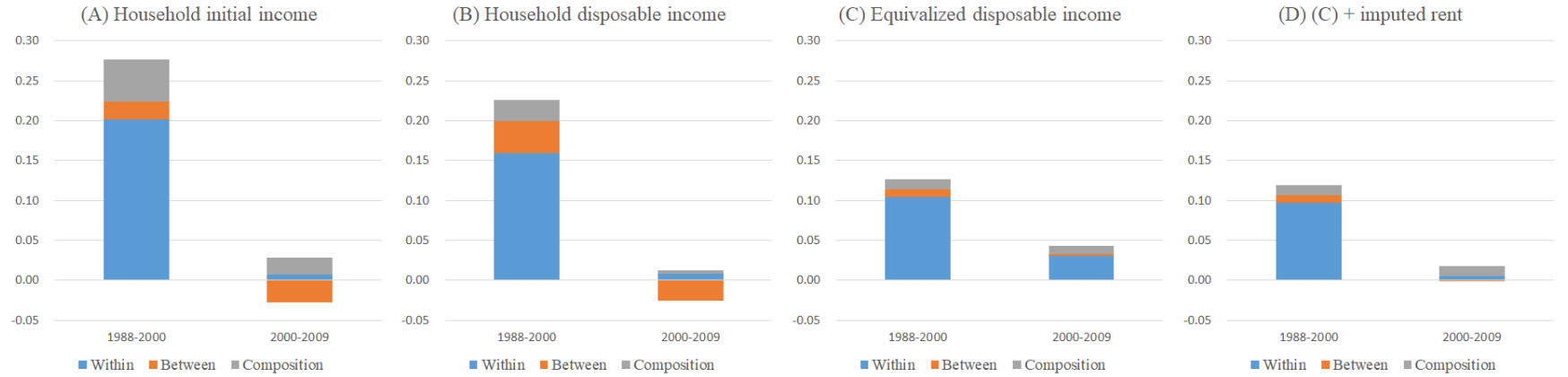

Figure 13(b): Decomposition of LV (household type)

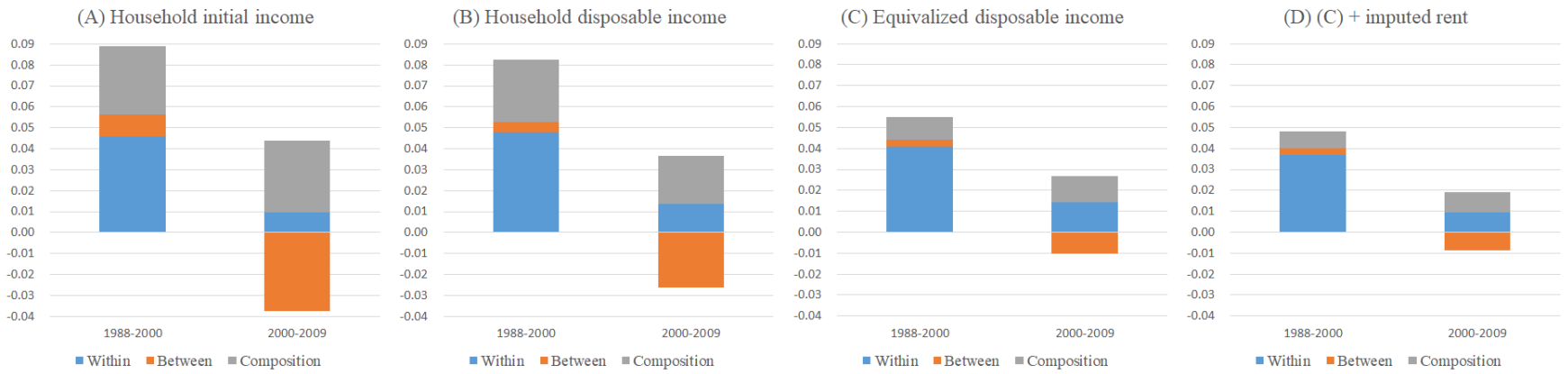

Figure 14(a): Decomposition of MLD (number of workers)

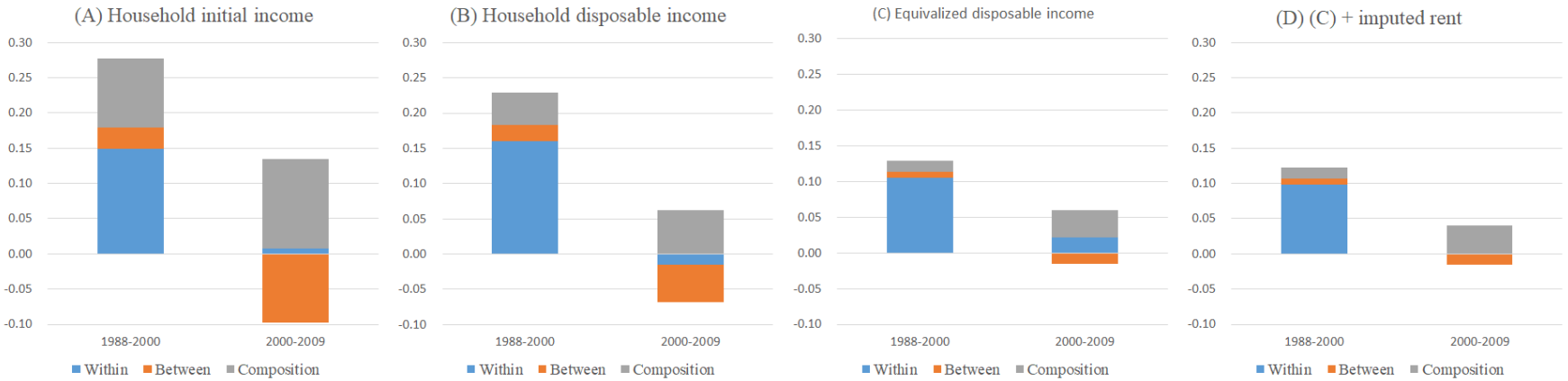

Figure 14(b): Decomposition of LV (number of workers)

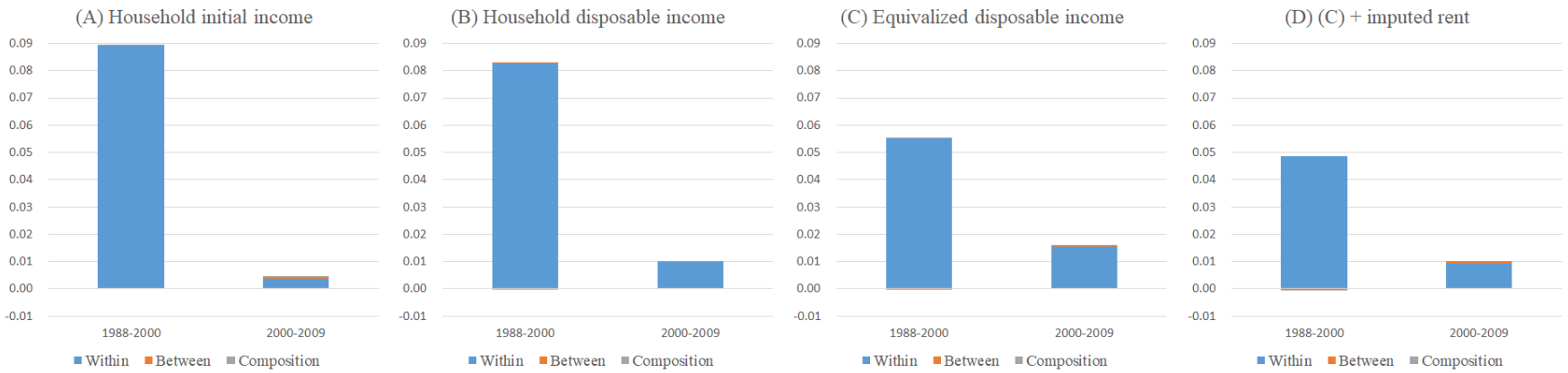

Figure 15(a): Decomposition of MLD (area)

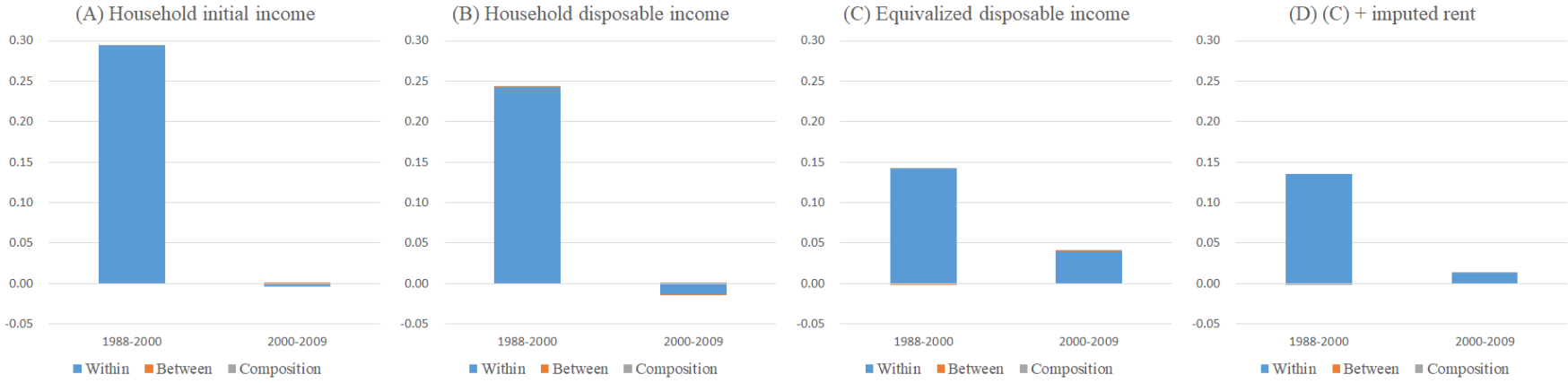

Figure 15(b): Decomposition of LV (area)

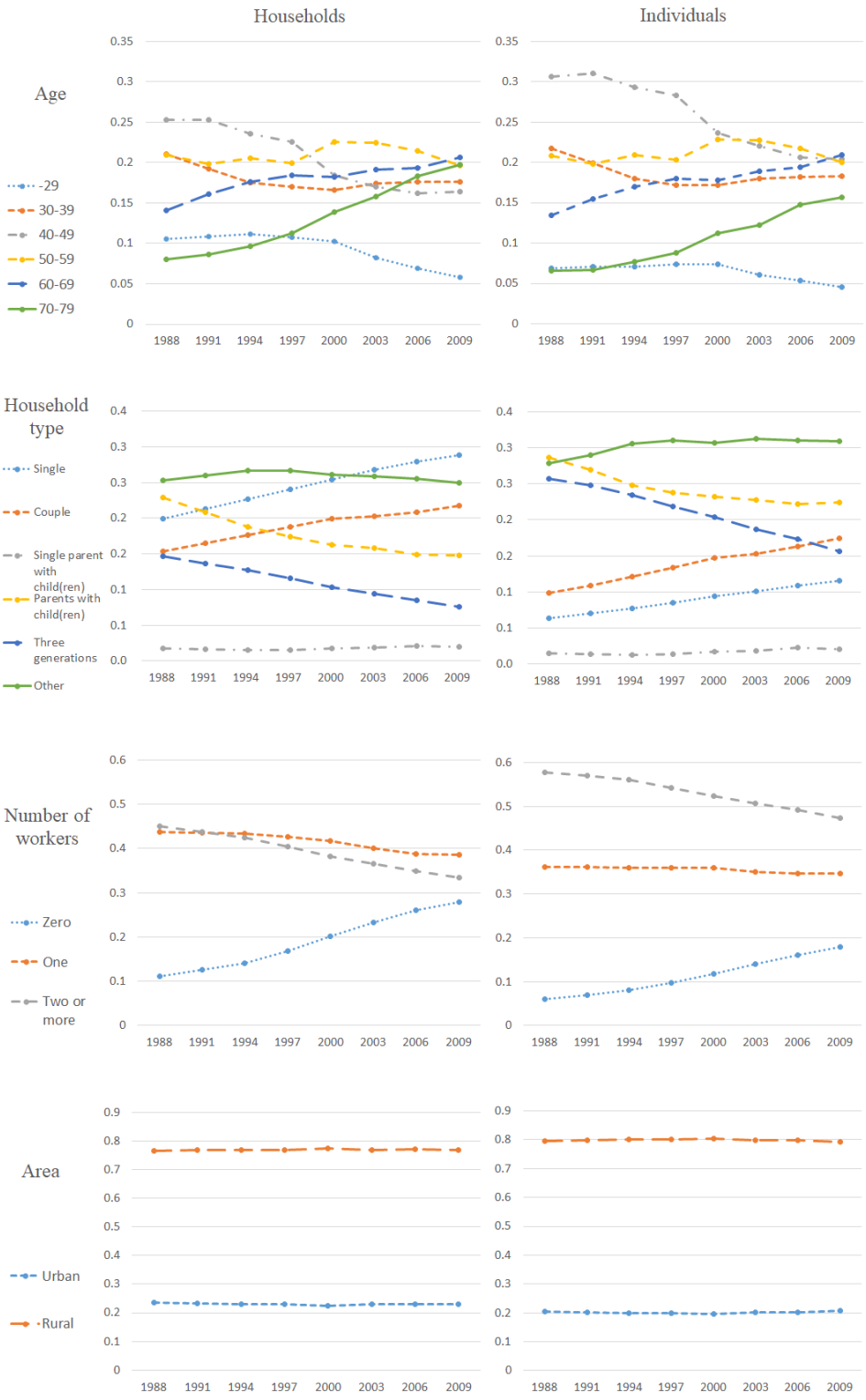

Figure 16: Population share by category

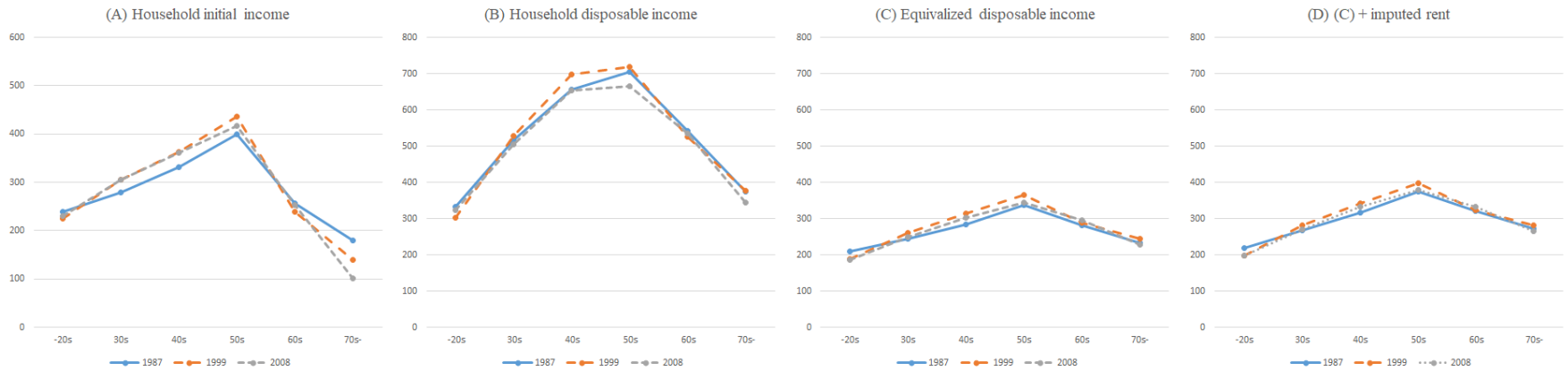

Figure 17(a): Mean of income by age group

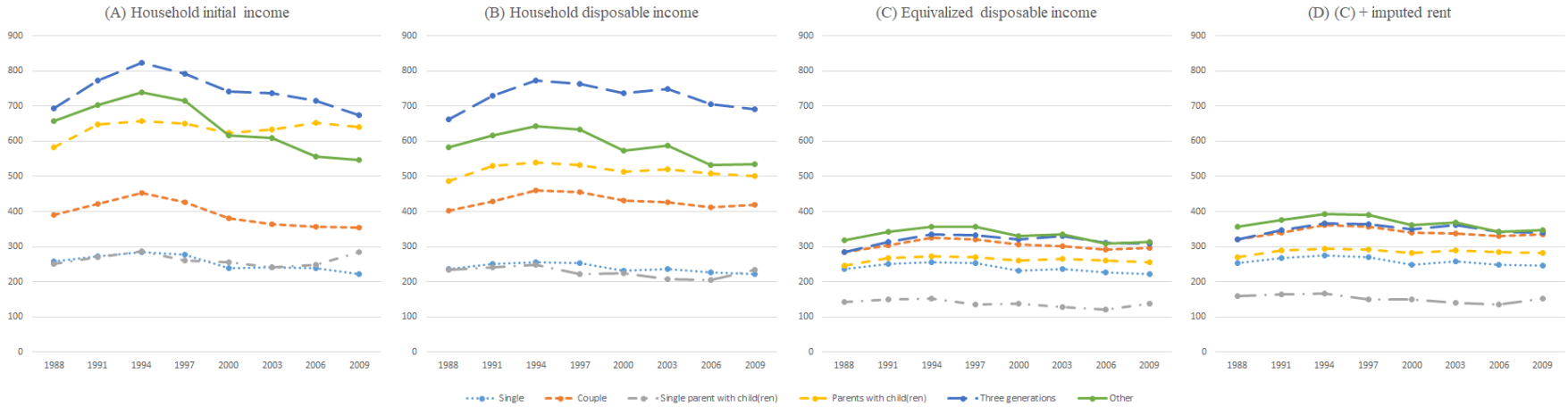

Figure 17(b): Mean of income by household type

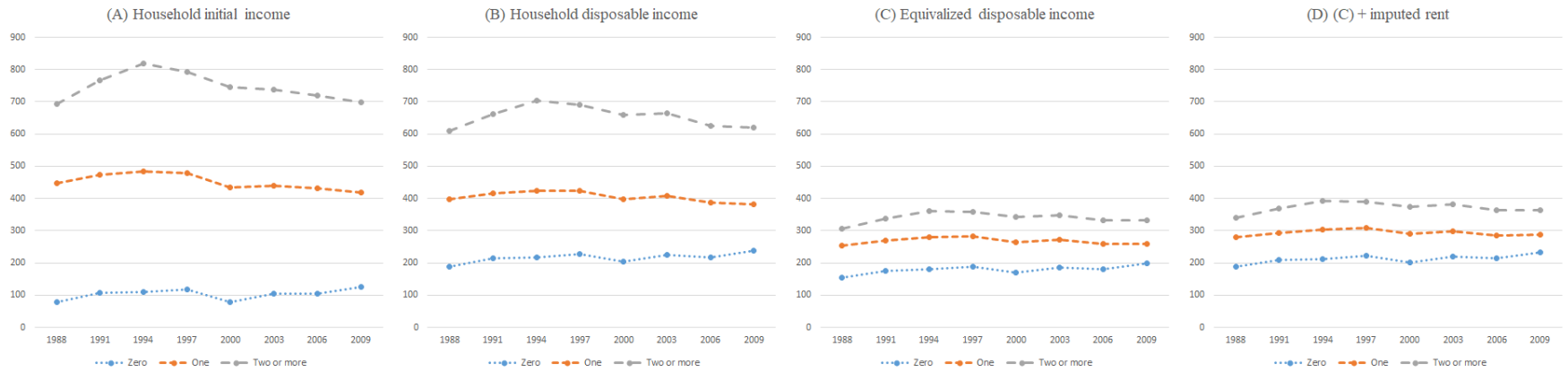

Figure 17(c): Mean of income by number of workers

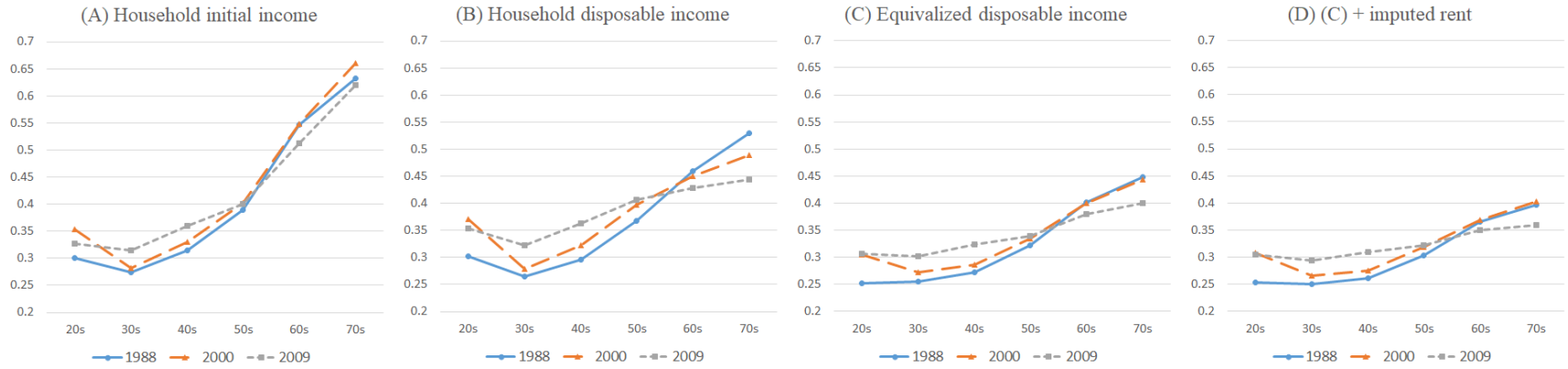

Figure 18(a): Gini coefficient by age group

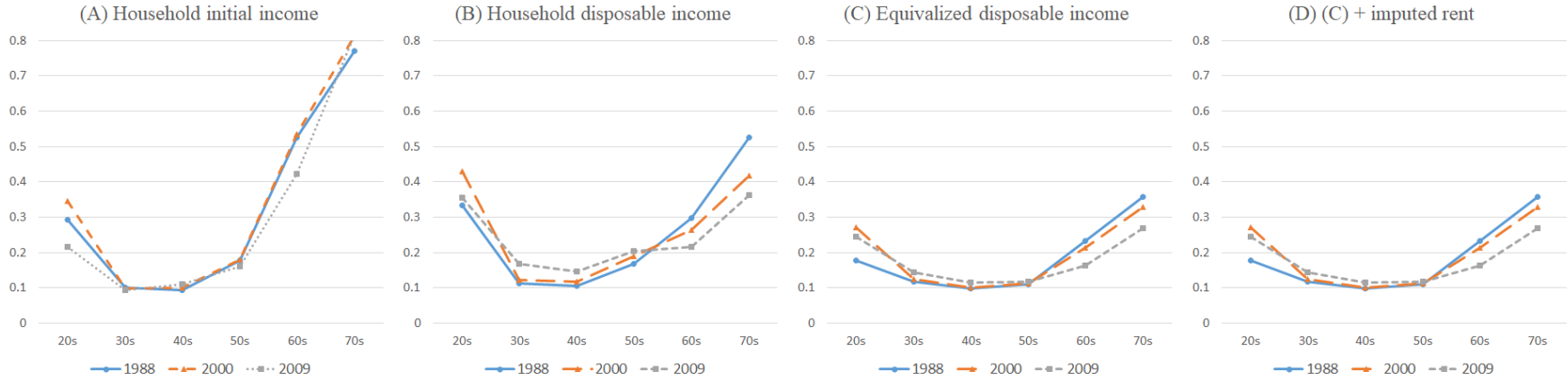

Figure 18(b): Relative poverty rate by age group

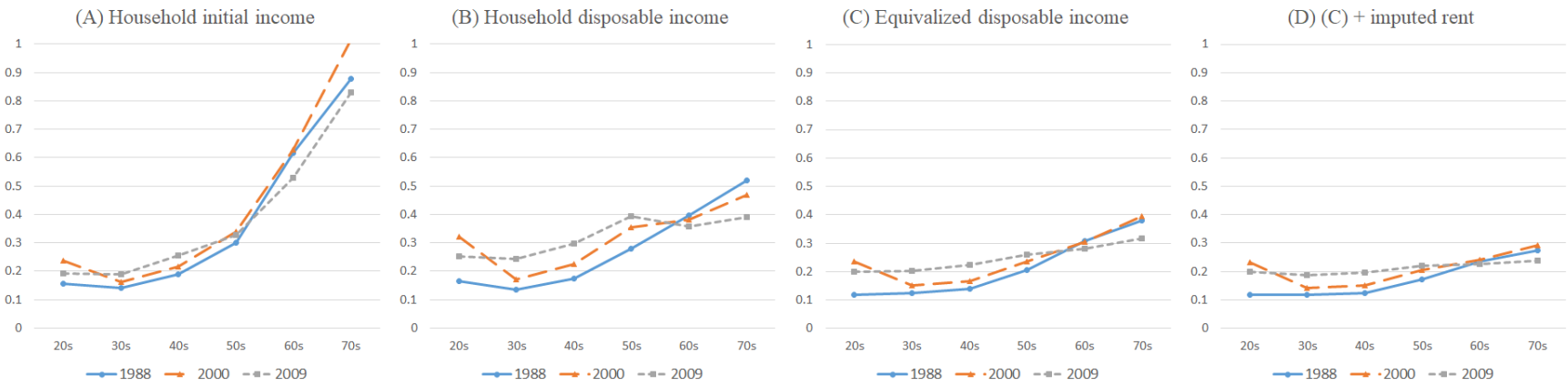

Figure 18(c): MLD by age group

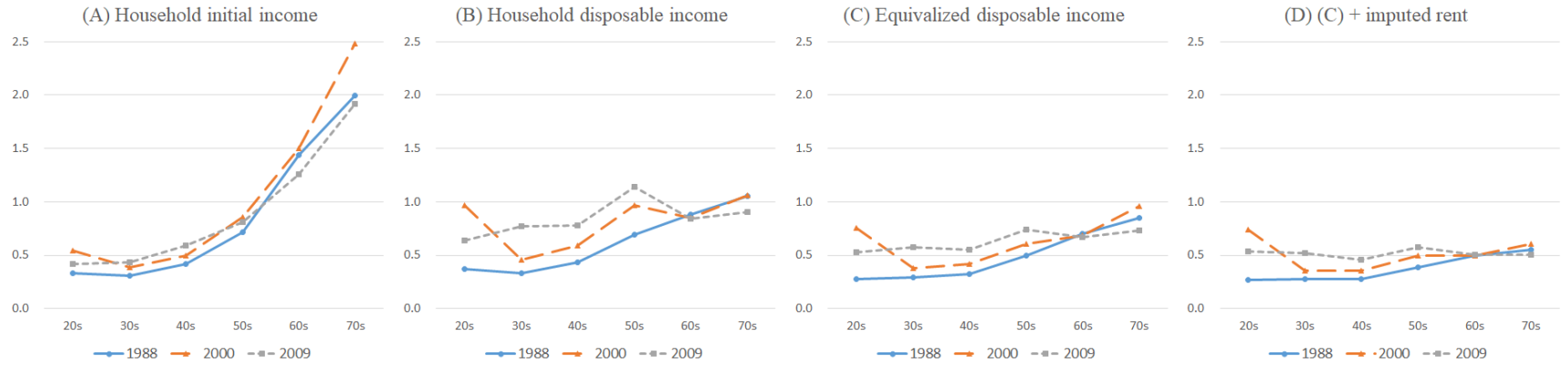

Figure 18(d): LV by age group

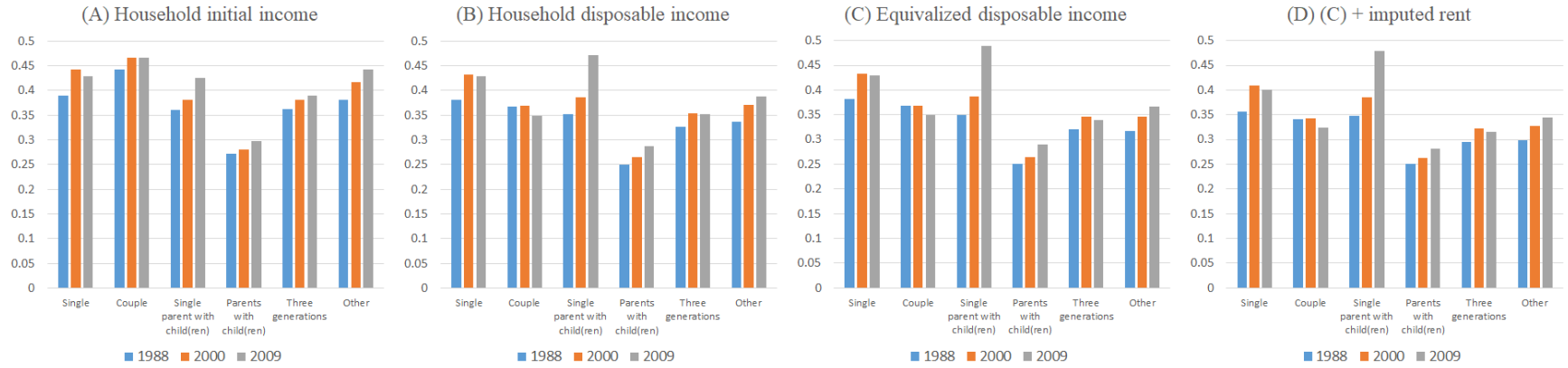

Figure 19(a): Gini coefficient by household type

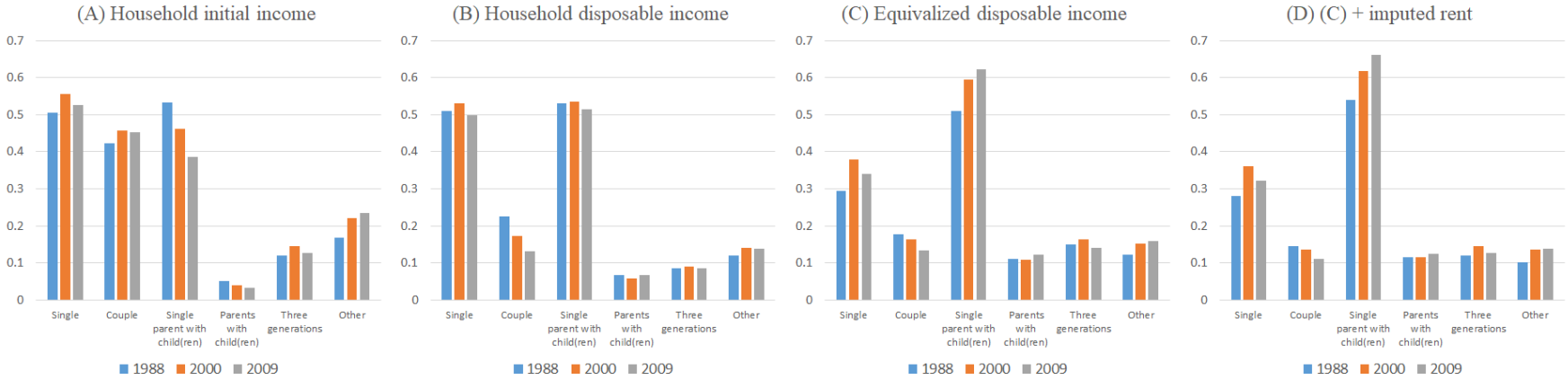

Figure 19(b): Relative poverty rate by household type

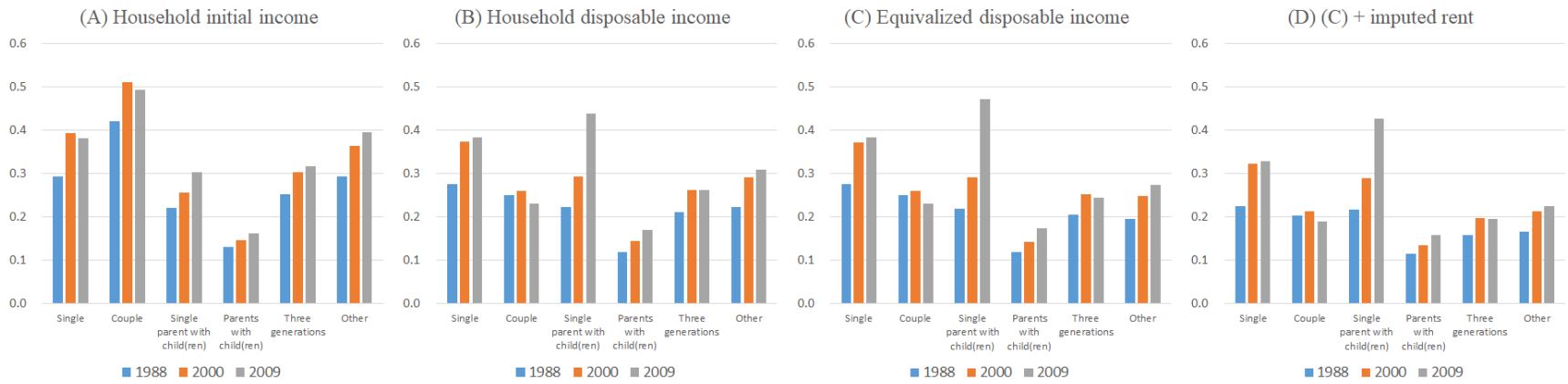

Figure 19(c): MLD by household type

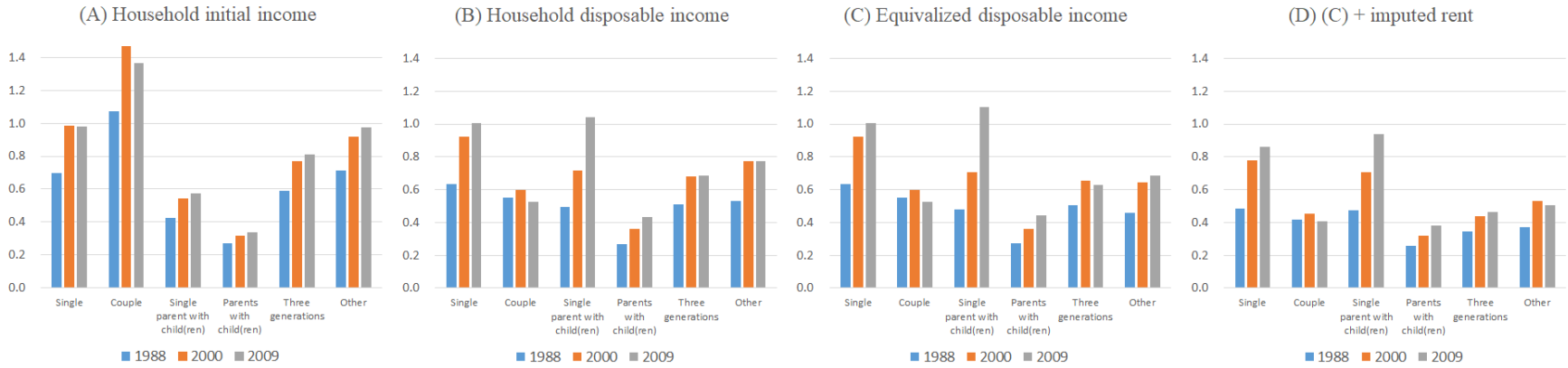

Figure 19(d): LV by household type

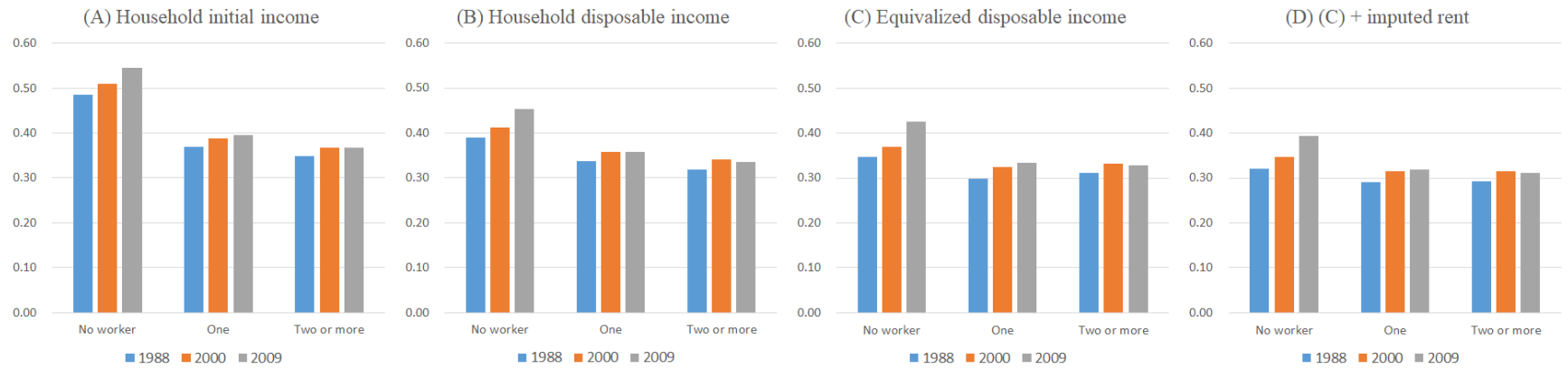

Figure 20(a): Gini coefficient by number of workers

Figure 20(b): Relative poverty rate by number of workers

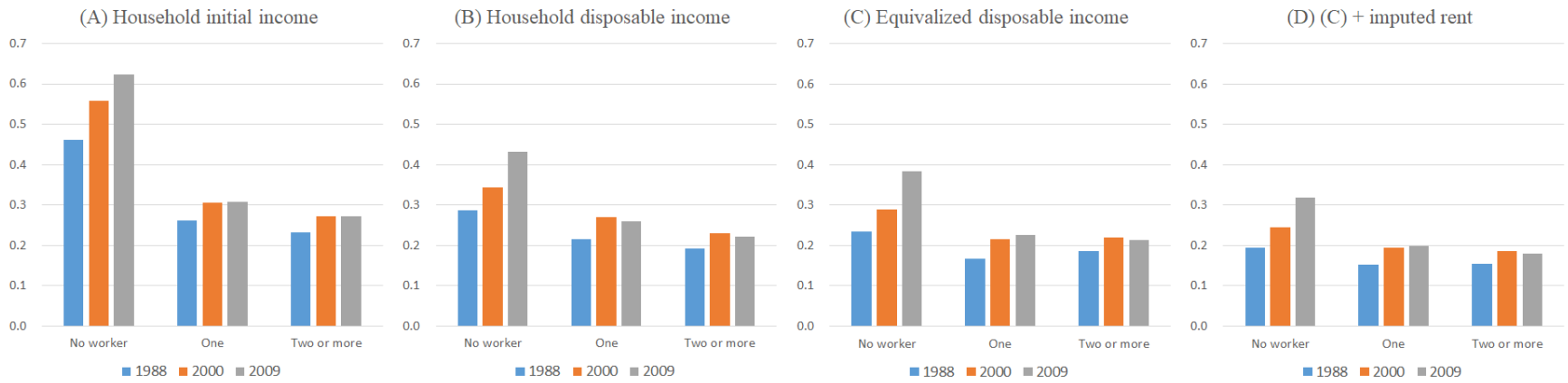

Figure 20(c): MLD by number of workers

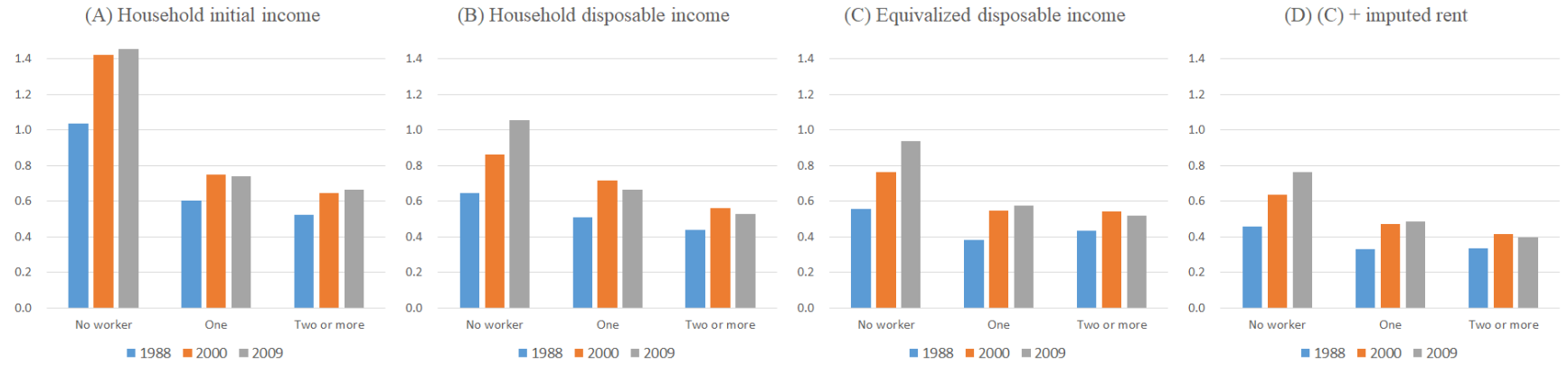

Figure 20(d): LV by number of workers

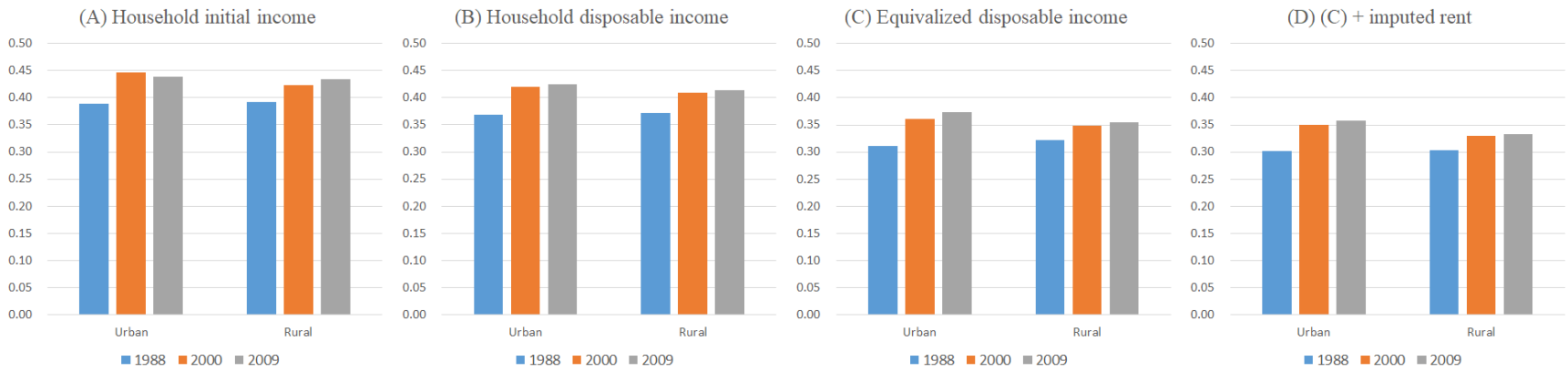

Figure 21(a): Gini coefficient by area

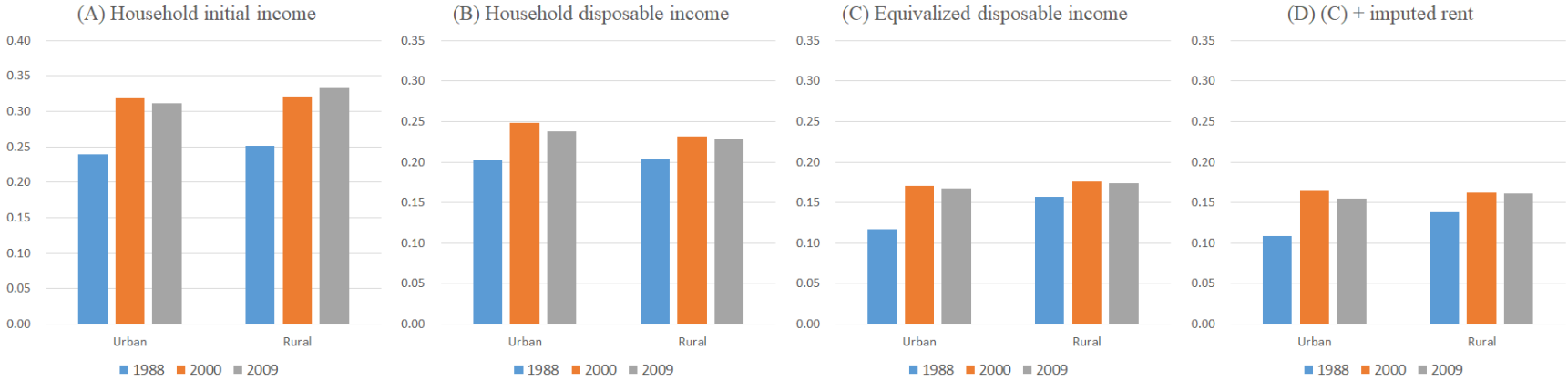

Figure 21(b): Relative poverty rate by area

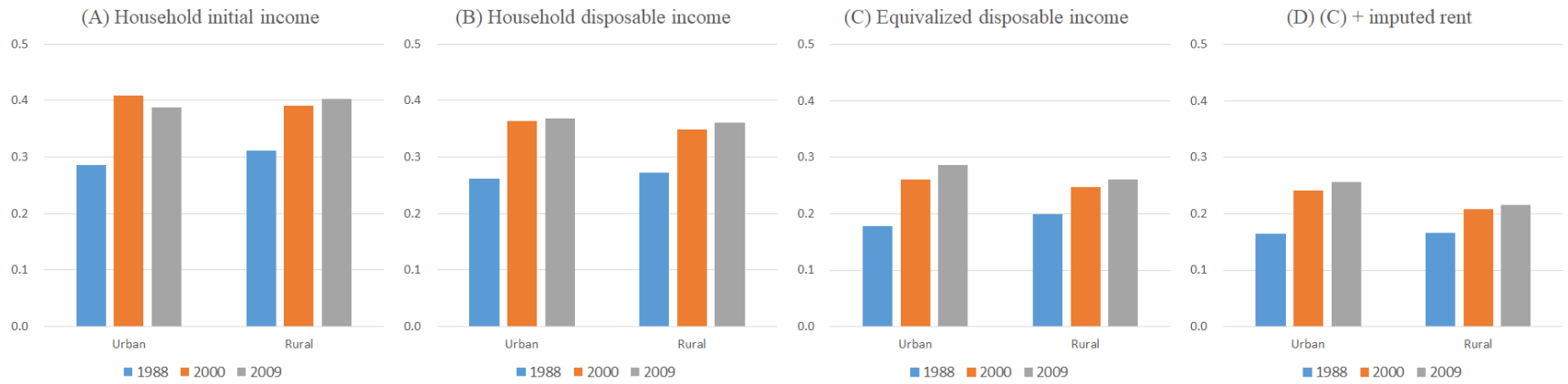

Figure 21(c): MLD by area

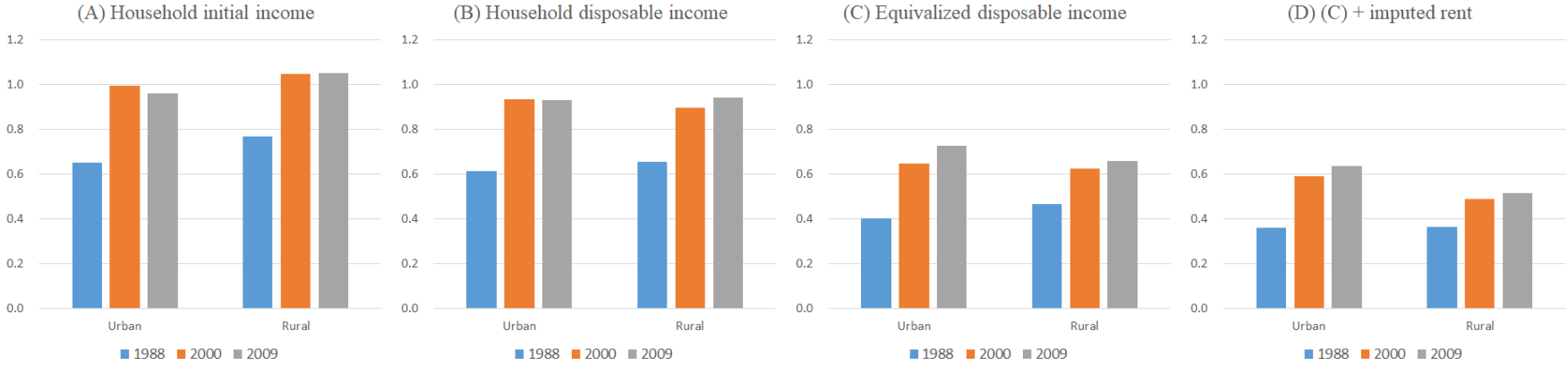

Figure 21(d): LV by area

Appendix A

We present income inequality measures of disposable income with imputed rents. The CSLC do not provide imputed rents, while the NSFIE is accompanied with imputed rents estimated by the Bureau of Statistics. Thus, we estimate the imputed rents of the CSLC sample by using the NSFIE data.

Imputed rents reflect the value of dwelling. Thus, imputed rents are expected to be determined by land area, location, type of dwelling, age, and family income. These variable are available in both the CSLC data and the NSFIE data, and we estimate the imputed rents of the CSLC households in the following procedure: First we estimate the following regression model by using the NSFIE data:

$$IR_i = \alpha + X_i\beta + \epsilon_i,$$

Where $\mathrm{I.R._i}$ is imputed rents divided by the land area and $\mathrm{X_i}$ contains variables such as area dummies, designated city dummies, house dummy (type of dwelling), age category dummies, family income, and the cross terms of these variables. Second, we calculate the "predicted" unit imputed rents for household *j* in the CSLC sample and estimated coefficients $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$:

$$\widehat{IR}_j = \hat{\alpha} + \mathrm{X_j}\hat{\beta}.$$

The problem is that $\widehat{IR} \times land\ \ area$ has less variation than $IR \times land\ \ area$, because $\hat{I}$.R. do not contained the variation of the error term ϵ. Therefore, we use the residual from the regression with the NSFIE data to add unexplained variation to $\widehat{I.R}$. We randomly draw the residuals, and add them up to the CSLC sample. We repeat this procedure for 100 times and report the average values of the income inequality measures.