

2) The second group consists of agricultural heavyweights like Shandong, Chongqing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Guangxi and Jilin. Thanks to the diversification of the income structure, the income level of the residents has been greatly improved in recent years. Nevertheless, the scores of the second principal component are varied due to the difference in regional environments.

3) The third group covers Qinghai, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Gansu, Hainan, Xinjiang, Tibet, Ningxia, Heilongjiang, Guizhou and other places [10]. Most of these regions are located in the border areas, featuring backward economy, large poor population, simple economic structure, limited source of income and low wage level. Owing to these features, the scores of the first principal component are relatively low. In contrast, the scores of the second principal component rank high by virtue of the implementation of the China Western Development strategy.

The analysis and study of the different income sources of urban households in various regions are very meaningful for the country to issue macro-control policies and set the policy orientation. This research helps to formulate more reasonable policies and rationalize policy formulation and implementation, thereby supporting the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative. It also guides the economic development and improvement of residents' living standards in China.

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