

Analysis of the Urban-Rural Income Gap in China

Xincheng Zhao, Guiyuan Hao, Yilin Wang, Xuan Xie, Xiaoying Wen, Liang Cao, Shuyu Ye,
Mingfeng Lin*

*School of Economics and Management, Guangzhou City Construction College, Guangzhou,
510900, China*

**Corresponding author*

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the urban-rural income gap in China using CFPS data from Peking University 2020. Overall, the ratio of income between urban and rural residents in China is 1.14, indicating that there is a 14% difference between the income of urban residents and rural residents. About 60% of urban and rural residents are in a relatively and very satisfied with their job income. There is gender heterogeneity in the urban-rural income gap, and the income gap between male and female residents also exists significantly. The income gap between urban and rural areas of Chinese residents widens as the age of residents increases. The income gap between urban and rural residents first shrinks and then widens with the increase of education, showing a U-shaped trend. This paper provides a perspective for data analysis to understand the urban-rural income gap in China.

1. Introduction

For a long time, China's urban and rural areas have been divided into two different systems. There is also a large income gap between urban and rural residents. At the beginning of reform and opening up, due to the economic system reform in rural areas first and other reasons, there was a time when the income gap between urban and rural residents narrowed, however, since the 1990s, the long-term trend of the income gap between urban and rural residents has basically shown a continuous expansion, and even in recent years, the income gap between urban and rural residents has been hovering at a high level. Some studies show that the income gap between urban and rural areas has a very important explanatory role in the national income gap, and the explanatory role of the income gap between urban and rural areas on the national income gap is in a rising state in a longer period of time [1]. This paper provides a comparative description of the income disparity between urban and rural residents in order to improve the understanding of the overall income disparity changes in China.

Peers have conducted some research in this area. Yan G. et al. argue that urban-rural income inequality has become a shortcoming that restricts the realization of common wealth, and the level of urban-rural income gap in OECD member countries is generally lower than that in developing countries [2]. Jun W. and Huatang X. found that the development of digital economy and the income gap between urban and rural residents have a "U" shaped relationship, and there is regional heterogeneity in the eastern, central, western and northeastern regions [3]. Ruoshi X. argues that regional institutional factors are the main constraint on the development of interregional income balance, and the average impact of the urban-rural dichotomy on income expansion is about 50% [4].

Qianqian L. et al. analyzed the logic and dynamics driving the change of the income distribution system, and analyzed the current situation and problems of the primary distribution, redistribution and third distribution in the current income distribution system of Chinese residents from the perspective of scale income distribution [5]. Junlin L. and Yixuan X. argue that it is production rather than justice that determines distribution; the coexistence of multiple ownership systems is the root cause of the widening income gap; on the basis of the coexistence of multiple ownership systems, the different status of labor and capital and the potential conflict of multiple distribution methods have led to a decline in the share of labor income and widened the income gap; capital accumulation implies technological progress and widens the skill wage gap in China [6]. Chuliang L. et al. found that the factors of narrowing and widening income gap in China between 2013 and 2018 offset each other, and the overall income gap is relatively stable with a high level hovering [7].

The data used in this paper were obtained using the 2020 China Household Tracking Survey, an individual-level questionnaire from the CFPS data of Peking University. The sample sizes of the urban and rural individual surveys are 3088 people and 12881 people, respectively. In the discussion of the income gap between urban and rural residents, both urban and rural residents use personal wage income.

2. Differences in Absolute Income Levels Between Urban and Rural Areas

2.1. Overview of the Urban-Rural Income Gap

According to the survey data at the individual household level in 2020, from an urban perspective, the individual wage income for that year was 54,864 yuan and the welfare income was 1,322.08 yuan; from a rural perspective, the individual wage income for that year was 48,268.08 yuan and the welfare income was 836.64 yuan.

In terms of overall income participation income gap, the urban-rural gap for wage income is 1.14 times; the urban-rural gap for welfare income is 1.58 times. In terms of wage income, the difference between urban and rural income is 6595.92 yuan; in terms of welfare income, the difference between urban and rural income is 485.44 yuan. The specific data are shown in Table 1. The survey results show that, from the sub-section of the urban-rural personal income gap, welfare income is the main source of the income gap. As an integral part of social security, social welfare plays a significant role in social development and safeguarding people's livelihood.

Table 1: Overall situation of urban-rural personal income disparity in China in 2020 (annual)

	City(yuan)	Rural(yuan)	Ratio of urban to rural income	Difference between urban and rural income (yuan)
Wage income	54864	48268.08	1.14	6595.92
Welfare income	1322.08	836.64	1.58	485.44

2.2. Rural-Urban Individual Gap Status by Source Income

As far as the data survey results show, the largest part of the income gap between urban and rural areas is welfare income. Welfare income refers to various public welfare undertakings organized by the government for members of the society and social security provided for various types of disabled people and people living in insecurity.

It refers to various welfare subsidies provided by society (including enterprises and institutions) and various welfare undertakings organized for its members, in addition to wages and social assistance. Welfare income is not distributed on the basis of labor, and its purpose is to ensure the

basic livelihood of people. Various kinds of welfare are generally classified into four categories, namely, public welfare, personal welfare, public welfare within organizations, and living welfare.

The value of welfare income reaches 1322.08 yuan in the urban population, but only 836.64 in the rural areas, indicating that the state does not support the rural areas as much as the urban areas, resulting in a large gap between urban and rural welfare incomes. It also reflects the difference in public benefits such as social security enjoyed by urban and rural residents.

The wage income gap is relatively large, and it serves as the dominant factor in the urban-rural income gap. Compared to rural people, urban residents rely more on wage income. The annual wage income of urban residents is 54,864 yuan, while the annual wage income of rural residents is 48,268.08 yuan. For rural residents, the main source of their wage income is their income from working outside the home. The proportion of the rural population is much lower than that of the urban population who are wage earners. Even for the same wage earners, on the one hand, rural residents are engaged in relatively low-end industries compared to urban residents, and on the other hand, due to the discrimination against rural residents, the wage level of rural residents working in urban areas is lower than that of the local urban population, both in relative and absolute terms. The country should pay attention to this problem.

2.3. Urban and Rural Personal Job Satisfaction Status

The urban-rural income gap is formed in the process of slowly self-accruing and slowly strengthening, and the root cause of the income difference is the economic development problem. The urban-rural personal income gap affects personal income satisfaction, and absolute personal income and relative personal income also affect income satisfaction. The so-called income satisfaction refers to the psychological state of individuals formed by comparing the economic and non-economic rewards they receive with their expectations.

The main reason why there are large differences in the income of our residents is that China has not yet formed a perfect social security system, and there is no scientific and reasonable income distribution system, different levels of quality of workers, differences in resource endowments between regions, and an imperfect taxation system.

Due to the significant difference in income between urban and rural residents in China, their income satisfaction is also significantly different. The results of the survey on personal job satisfaction in urban areas show that 87 people are very dissatisfied with their jobs, accounting for 2.4%; 459 people are not very satisfied, accounting for 12.8%; 1,435 people are relatively satisfied, accounting for 40.1%; and 296 people are very satisfied, accounting for 8.2%. The results of the survey on rural personal job satisfaction show that 569 people are very dissatisfied with their work, accounting for 3.4%; 2,763 people are not very satisfied, accounting for 16.7%; 6,261 people are relatively satisfied, accounting for 37.9%; 1,815 people are very satisfied, accounting for 11%.

As far as the data are concerned, the vast majority of people in China, both rural and urban, are currently satisfied with the jobs they are doing, reflecting the sound and continuous operation of China's income distribution system and employment policies, the relatively good food safety, government services, education, medical care, employment, and social development, and the fact that rural people working outside the home can receive the same wages and improve The level of family income has been raised.

China should vigorously promote the reform of the urban-rural household registration system, abolish urban-biased policies, promote the equalization of employment opportunities, education, medical care and social security resources, promote income distribution reform, protect the livelihood of low-income groups, narrow the urban-rural income gap, and improve income satisfaction to promote healthy and stable social development.

Table 2: Individual job satisfaction in urban and rural China in 2020

	Very dissatisfied		Not so satisfied		More satisfied		Very satisfied	
City	87	2.4%	459	12.8%	1435	40.1%	296	8.2%
Rural	569	3.4%	2763	16.7%	6261	37.9%	1815	11%

We analyzed the probability distribution of income satisfaction of urban and rural residents, as shown in Figure 1. The proportion of residents who are more satisfied with their income than more satisfied is about 60%. The proportion of residents who are less satisfied or very dissatisfied is about 40%.

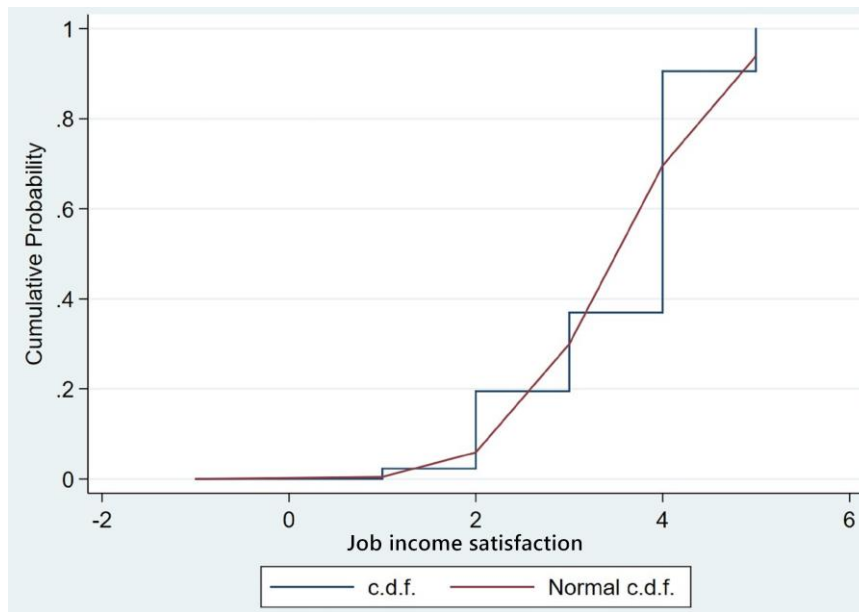


Figure 1: Cumulative distribution of income satisfaction among urban and rural residents

3. Hierarchical Distribution of Urban-Rural Income Gap

3.1. Gap between Different Income Groups

The decile grouping method is a more common method to study the characteristics of data hierarchy distribution. Based on the income information of individuals, the income data of urban residents are divided into 10 groups in descending order with the same number of individuals in each group, and then the average income level of each group is calculated. The data of rural residents were processed in the same way. The income disparity between urban and rural groups with the same relative position is compared. The specific results are shown in Table 3.

As the income level increases, the urban-rural income difference of the sample based on income groups also increases. However, overall, the urban-rural income ratio, which actually reflects the level of urban-rural income disparity, has been increasing with the increase in income of the income groups. The annual income of urban individuals in the lowest 10% income group is \$1157.05, while the annual income of rural individuals is \$678.38. The ratio of urban to rural income is 1.71, and the difference between their urban and rural incomes is \$478.67. While the annual income of urban individuals within the top 10% income group is 10,493.39 yuan, the annual income of rural individuals is 4,336.56 yuan, the ratio of urban to rural income has increased to 2.42, and the difference between its urban and rural income is 6,156.83 yuan.

In addition, the urban-rural income gap increases with higher incomes in the income groups, and

the data for the higher income groups widen the overall urban-rural income gap. For most groups in the sample, the urban-rural income gap is larger than the average.

Table 3: Differences in urban-rural personal income gap between different income groups

10-5 (book) group	Annual income of urban individuals	Annual income of rural individuals	Ratio of urban to rural income	The difference between urban and rural income
Lowest group	1157.05	678.38	1.71	478.67
Group 2	2142.86	1864.29	1.15	278.57
Group 3	2710.31	2140.97	1.27	569.34
Group 4	3041.94	2419.66	1.26	622.28
Group 5	3540.35	2636.51	1.34	903.84
Group 6	3992.64	2892.59	1.38	1100.05
Group 7	4554.30	3146.78	1.45	1407.52
Group 8	5168.78	3414.11	1.51	1754.67
Group 9	6423.15	3739.49	1.72	2683.66
Highest group	10493.39	4336.56	2.42	6156.83

3.2. Proportional Distribution within the Same Income Group

Table 4: Sample distribution within the same income group

Group	Total sample size	City Sample Size	Rural sample size	Proportion of urban samplea (%)	Proportion of rural sampleb (%)
Lowest group	759	133	626	17.52%	82.48%
Group 2	788	181	607	22.97%	77.03%
Group 3	695	191	504	27.48%	72.52%
Group 4	856	199	657	23.25%	76.75%
Group 5	646	185	461	28.64%	71.36%
Group 6	832	220	612	26.44%	73.56%
Group 7	1269	302	967	23.80%	76.20%
Group 8	210	67	143	31.90%	68.10%
Group 9	738	182	556	24.66%	75.34%
Highest group	648	200	448	30.86%	69.14%
All	7441	1860	5581	25.00%	75.00%

Note: a. indicates the proportion of the number of urban samples to the number of all samples in the group; b. indicates the proportion of the number of rural samples to the number of all samples in the group

Another idea of using the decile grouping method to study the urban-rural income gap is to divide all samples into 10 groups by income level, with the same number of individuals in each group, and compare the relative proportions of the number of urban samples and the number of rural samples within each group. The specific data are shown in Table 4.

The total number of samples within the same income group was 7441, and the number of urban

samples was 1860, while the number of rural samples was 5581, accounting for only 25% of the urban samples and 75% of the rural samples. The distribution of the number of urban and rural samples is very obvious. From the low-income group to the high-income group, the proportion of the urban sample generally showed an expanding trend, while the proportion of the rural sample generally showed a decreasing trend. In the lowest 10% income group, the total number of samples was 759, of which 133 were urban samples and 626 were rural samples, with urban samples accounting for only 17.52% and rural samples accounting for 82.48%; while in the highest 10% income group, the total number of samples was 648, of which 200 were urban samples and 448 were rural samples, with urban samples accounting for only 30.86% and 69.14% for the rural sample.

Gaps in income levels between urban samples also still exist additionally, even within the same income group, for rural samples and income levels. The within-group average income, within-group urban per capita income, and within-group rural per capita income, as well as the income gap status between them, were calculated within each income group. The specific data are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Urban-rural income gap within the same income group (results retained two decimal places)

Group	Annual income of individuals in the group cities	Annual income of rural individuals in the group	Ratio of urban to rural income in the group	Difference in income between urban and rural areas within the group
Lowest group	11055.79	9227.271	1.20	1828.52
Group 2	23487.45	23440.05	1.00	47.4
Group 3	30404.61	30445.29	1.00	-40.68
Group 4	35888.87	35977.97	1.00	-89.1
Group 5	41059.98	41098.46	1.00	-38.48
Group 6	47307.16	47612.2	0.99	-305.04
Group 7	56452.89	57424.14	0.98	-971.25
Group 8	64539.58	65307.69	0.99	-768.11
Group 9	75623.34	75776.28	1.00	-152.94
Highest group	123334.3	115823.6	1.06	7510.7

In the lowest 10% income group, the annual income of urban individuals is 11055.79 yuan, and the annual income of rural individuals is 9227.271 yuan, in which the ratio of urban to rural income in this group is 1.20 and higher than the ratio of urban to rural income in other groups, and the difference between urban and rural income in this group is 1828.52 yuan and higher than the difference between urban and rural income in other groups; in the highest 10% income group, the annual income of urban individuals is 123334.3 yuan, the annual income of rural individuals is 115823.6 yuan, where the ratio of urban and rural income within the group is 1.06, and the difference between urban and rural income within the group is 7510.7 yuan.

The ratio of urban-rural income within most income groups is greater than 1, and the difference between urban and rural income is less than 0 for most groups. for each income group, the per capita income of the rural sample within it is lower than that of the urban sample. This indicates that there is a certain urban-rural income gap even within the same income group.

4. Distribution of Individual Characteristics of the Urban-Rural Income Gap

In analyzing the urban-rural income gap, it is necessary to introduce household characteristics to

examine the differences in the urban-rural income gap in the presence of different human characteristics. However, when examining household characteristics, it is necessary to determine a criterion for the study. Usually, individual gender is used as a criterion for individual characteristics. In the survey program of the data, the gender of the individual is occasionally the decisive person in household affairs. In most cases, men are the main supporters of the household economy. Therefore, the identity characteristics of an individual can be used as a grouping criterion for the study of household characteristics in cases where the per capita income of the household is the main object of examination.

In general, out of the total 20,171 people, there are 10,209 men, accounting for 50.61%; 9,961 women, accounting for 49.38%; in terms of the age distribution of the population, 2,753 people aged 16 to 25 account for 13.65%; 4,204 people aged 26 to 35, accounting for 20.84%; 3,161 people aged 36 to 45, accounting for 15.67%; 4,230 people aged 46 to 55, accounting for 20.97%; 5,822 people aged 56 or above, accounting for 28.86%.

In terms of urban population, among the total 3578 people, there are 1808 men, accounting for 50.53%; 1770 women, accounting for 49.47%; in terms of population age distribution, there are 371 people aged 16 to 25, accounting for 10.37%; 752 people aged 26 to 35, accounting for 21.02%; 680 people aged 36 to 45, accounting for 19.01%; 713 people aged 46~55, accounting for 19.93%; 1062 people aged 56 or above, accounting for 29.68%.

In terms of the rural population, among the total 16,492 individuals, there are 8,347 males, accounting for 50.61%; 8,145 females, accounting for 49.39%; in terms of the age distribution of the population, 2,343 people aged 16 to 25 account for 14.21%; 3,431 people aged 26 to 35, accounting for 20.80%; 2,467 people aged 36 to 45, accounting for 14.96%; 3,509 people aged 46 to 55, accounting for 21.28%; and 4,742 people aged 56 or above, accounting for 28.75%.

4.1 The Impact of Individual Gender Differences on the Urban-Rural Income Gap

In terms of the gender of the number of individuals, the proportion of rural women in the total is 49.39%, while the proportion of urban women in their total is 49.47%. The social status of women has improved significantly, and the promotion of gender equality and comprehensive development of women has made historic new achievements, and women's sense of access, happiness and security has increased significantly. Whether in the city, or in the countryside, in the current women are engaged in increasingly important work, social status improvement has to be recognized. With the diversity and specialization of jobs available to women, women's positions and salaries are on par with men's, and even more important than men's in some fields. Therefore, the proportion of women in the family income is not as low as before, although not more than men, but with the previous has been a major change.

Table 6: Individual gender differences in the urban-rural income gap (results retained two decimal places)

Personal gender	Urban per capita income (yuan)	Rural per capita income (yuan)	Ratio of urban to rural income	Difference between urban and rural income (yuan)
Male	5247.18	4684.04	1.12	563.14
Women	3771.20	3031.07	1.24	740.13

The per capita income levels of urban and rural residents under different genders are calculated separately, and the specific results are shown in Table 6.

From the results of the data analysis, the urban per capita income of men and women's income

compared to people there is a certain income gap. The average income of men in urban per capita income is 5247.18 yuan, the average income of women in urban per capita income is 3771.20 yuan, a difference of 1475.98 yuan; the average income of men in rural per capita income is 4684.04 yuan, the average income of women in rural per capita income is 3031.07 yuan, a difference of 1652.34 yuan. The ratio of urban and rural per capita income of male individuals is 1.12, and the difference between urban and rural income is 563.14 yuan; the ratio of urban and rural per capita income of female individuals is 1.24, and the difference between urban and rural income is 740.13 yuan. The data show that the urban-rural income gap is smaller for male respondents, while the urban-rural income gap is larger for female respondents. In addition, the per capita income of men is higher than the per capita income of male-headed households in both urban and rural areas.

4.2 The Effect of Individuals' Age Distribution on the Urban-Rural Income Gap

Table 7: Differences in the age distribution of individuals in the urban-rural income gap (results retained two decimal places)

Personal age	Urban per capita income (yuan)	Rural per capita income (yuan)	Ratio of urban to rural income	Difference between urban and rural income (yuan)
Under 31 years old	4774.17	4381.94	1.09	392.23
31~35 years old	5211.41	4610.13	1.13	601.28
36~40 years old	4755.24	4248.76	1.12	506.48
41~45 years old	4564.53	3945.73	1.16	618.8
46~50 years old	3645.08	3632.69	1.00	12.39
51~55 years old	5386.27	3504.52	1.54	1881.75
56~60 years old	3894.94	2922.61	1.33	972.33
61~65 years old	3217.63	2177.31	1.48	1040.32
Over 65 years old	2445.71	2092.10	1.17	353.61

Using the actual age of individuals as the grouping criterion to group all individuals, the urban per capita income, rural per capita income, and the ratio and difference between them were calculated for each age group. Specific data table 7.

From the data, it can be seen that the ratio of urban-rural income gap is characterized by a gradual decrease in income gap with the increase of age. However, the urban-rural gap is the largest in the age group of 51~55 years old, reaching 1.54, where the urban per capita income is 5386.27 yuan and the rural per capita income is 3504.52 yuan, and the difference between urban and rural income is 1881.75 yuan. In the group of individuals aged between 46 and 50, the ratio of urban to rural income is only 1.00, with the smallest urban-rural gap, in which the urban per capita income is 3645.08 yuan and the rural per capita income is 3632.69 yuan, and the difference between urban and rural income is only 12.39 yuan, which is lower than the overall urban-rural income gap level. In the group of

people whose head of household is 61-65 years old, the ratio of urban to rural income rises to 1.48, in which the urban per capita income is RMB 3217.63 and the rural per capita income is RMB 2177.31, and the difference between urban and rural income reaches RMB 1040.32. The absolute difference between urban and rural per capita income also reflects similar characteristics of change.

4.3 The Effect of Individuals' Educational Attainment on the Urban-Rural Income Gap

This section discusses the relationship between the educational attainment of household heads and the urban-rural income gap, considering the per capita income gap between urban and rural households with the same individual educational attainment. Based on the survey data, individual educational attainment is divided into four groups: elementary school and below, junior high school, high school/junior high school/technical school/vocational high school, and college and above. Within the urban sample, the subgroup with college and above education level has the highest proportion; with the implementation of the strategy of popularization of education, science and education, and talent strengthening, and the support of national policies, the subgroup with college and above education level also has the highest proportion within the rural sample.

Over the past 70 years since the founding of New China, China's science and technology education has continued to develop, the popularity of education has gradually increased, the capacity for scientific and technological innovation has continued to grow, and the talent pool has grown, which has strongly contributed to economic and social development. "The popularity of education has increased significantly, and the overall level has jumped to the middle to upper ranks of the world." The report shows that in the early years of the founding of the country, China's education level was low, the population's cultural quality was poor, the enrollment rate of school-age children was only about 20%, and more than 80% of the country's population was illiterate. From the 1950s to the 1970s, China attached importance to the development of basic education. 1978, the basic universal primary education, school-age children's enrollment rate reached 95.5%; 1982, the illiteracy rate dropped to 22.8%. Since the reform and opening up, China's education has entered a period of comprehensive development, compulsory education has been continuously improved, higher education has been gradually strengthened, and the educational level of the nationals has been continuously improved. In 2018, the consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education reached 94.2%; 28.31 million students were enrolled in general undergraduate and professional schools, 32 times more than in 1978; the average number of years of education for the population aged 15 and above increased from 5.3 years in 1982 to 9.6 years.

China's education has made new historic progress, with the overall development level leaping to the upper-middle ranks of the world and the initial establishment of a modern vocational education system. In 2020, China's gross enrollment rate in higher education has reached 54.4%, higher than the average level of middle- and high-income countries; secondary vocational education schools have reached 10,340

In addition, the urban-rural distribution within each education level grouping shows that the urban sample has a larger proportion in the high education level grouping, while the rural sample has a relatively larger proportion in the high school, secondary school, technical school, and vocational high school groupings. This also indicates that there is a large gap in educational attainment between urban and rural households, and this will obviously be an important influencing factor in the income gap between urban and rural residents. However, in Table 8, we can see that even for urban and rural households with the same education level, there are still some differences in the individual per capita income levels.

Table 8: Differences in individual educational attainment of the urban-rural income gap

Personal education level	City (yuan)	Rural (yuan)	Ratio of urban to rural income	Difference between urban and rural income (yuan)
Elementary school and below	3980	3761.71	1.06	218.29
Junior High School	3542.34	4258.10	0.83	-715.76
High school/Technical secondary school/technical school/vocational high school	4003.40	4266.84	0.94	-263.44
College and above	5372.18	4784.87	1.12	587.31

Due to the rapid development of cities, the standard of living has increased significantly, and in cities, school infrastructure is improved, teachers are strong, education levels are relatively high, and parents pay attention to their children's education by enrolling them in school early and supporting them financially and materially to receive a higher level of education. However, the opposite is true in rural areas, so children have different levels of education. In terms of the current urban-rural income gap between different education groups, the largest difference in per capita income between urban and rural households is 5372.18 yuan for individuals with college education and above, and 4784.87 yuan for rural households, with an urban-rural income ratio of 1.12 (see Table 1-8) and an urban-rural income difference of 587.31 yuan. The difference between the per capita income of urban and rural households of the same individual with junior high school education is the smallest, the per capita income of urban is 3542.34 yuan, the per capita income of rural is 4258.10, the ratio of urban to rural income reached 0.83 (see Table 1-8), the difference between urban and rural income is -715.76 yuan.

In addition, the urban-rural income gap is smaller than the overall urban-rural income gap for all education subgroups. This indicates that the gap between different educational attainment subgroups has an important impact on the overall income gap, and the difference in educational attainment can explain the income gap between urban and rural areas to some extent. However, the income gap between urban and rural areas still exists at the same level of education. This indicates that there are other factors affecting the income gap between urban and rural areas besides the factor of different education levels.

5. Conclusion

This paper provides a comparative analysis of the variability between urban and rural individual wage incomes. The overall difference in absolute income levels between urban and rural areas is used to analyze the sources of income and job satisfaction; the hierarchical distribution of urban and rural income gap is used to analyze the gap between different income groups and the proportional distribution within the same income group; the distribution of household characteristics of urban and rural income gap is used to analyze the impact of individual gender difference, individual age distribution and individual education level on urban and rural income gap. From this, it shows that there is a huge income gap between urban and rural residents. In recent years, against the background of the intensification of the scale of rural labor force transfer to urban areas and the increased national support for rural economic development, the income gap between urban and rural areas still occupies a very important share of the overall income gap, despite a slight decrease in the share of the overall

income gap, and is an important source of the overall income gap.

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Data Availability Statement

All data, models, and code generated or used during the study appear in the submitted article.

Authors Contribution Statement

Xincheng Zhao contributed to the conception and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Guiyuan Hao performed the statistical analysis. Elaine Wang translated the paper. Mingfeng Lin supervised the thesis. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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