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PRC: Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway Development – Baseline Survey Report

Prepared by: CIECC Overseas Consulting Co., Ltd
Beijing, PRC

For: Ministry of Railways

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Asian Development Bank
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LANZHOU – CHONGQING RAILWAY PROJECT

Sample Households in Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Baseline Survey Report

Prepared by

CIECC OVERSEAS CONSULTING CO., LTD

Beijing September 2009
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Basic Condition Investigation Report of Sample Households in Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway

1. General Introduction of the Investigation

1. Purpose of the Investigation:

The major task of this investigation is to investigate the basic production and living conditions of 1052 (in which 1023 are farmers) affected households along Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway, with the aim of providing basic data for tracking and monitoring over the implementation of immigrants’ settlement plan as well as evaluation upon the accomplishment of the project, i.e. grasp and confirm the real living standard and conditions of the farmer households directly affected by land acquisition and resettlement along the Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway. This purpose is set according to the principles and requirements of the Asian Development Bank.

2. Investigation Design and Contents

This investigation is very important, because the formulation of its plan and choices of its contents are closely related to the result of whether the purpose of the investigation can be achieved. Therefore, CIECC Beijing Overseas Consulting Co. Ltd and Southwest Jiaotong University had organized a basic condition investigation team of resettled farmer households for land acquisition and resettlement of Lanzhou-chongqing Railway before the investigation began. The team has provided an investigation plan approved by relevant specialists of the institution after careful discussion. Two groups will carry out investigations respectively at the same time. The investigation plan involves the following aspects:

(1) Target groups of the Investigation

The major targets of this investigation are households along the line directly affected by land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway. The number of investigated samples should be 1400 households.

(2) Contents of the Investigation

The contents of the investigation show the specific indexes of the investigation. The
The project team has chosen the following basic themes of the investigation:

- **Information of family members of the affected households**, including:
  - Age
  - Sex
  - Nationality
  - Educational Level
  - Professional skills
  - Present working and health status etc.

- **Domestic income of the affected households**, including:
  - Total area of cultivated land of the family (such as paddy fields, dry land etc.)
  - Area of cultivated land per capita
  - Among the “Utilization of cultivated land” items, planting area of grains and industrial crops; and categories of crops on cultivated land
  - Family annual gross income, including agricultural production income and income from other channels
  - Family net income per capita

- **Expenses of the affected households**, including:
  - Expenses for family production (mainly agricultural production expenses such as those for fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc.; livestock husbandry expenses for raising pigs and poultries, aquatics; expenses for engaging in non-agricultural business operations etc.)
  - Expenses for family life (mainly include such indexes as food, clothes, water, electricity and fuel, medical treatment and healthcare, traffic and telecommunication, culture and education, entertainment etc. in farmer family’s daily life)

- **Family housing conditions of the affected households**, including:
  - Family housing area and area of the foundation of the house
  - Family housing structure (Half-timbered structure, masonry and concrete, civil construction or other structures, age of the houses)

- **Possession of main production tools and electrical household appliances of the**
affected families, including:

- cars, trucks, tractors, other agricultural machines and so on;
- Color TV set, black and white TV set, refrigerator, washing-machine, telephone set, mobile phone, motorcycle, pedicab, bycicle, computer, other valuables and so on.

- Living standard of the affected family, including:
  - compared with other villages/residents’ committees, whether the living standard of the village/residents’ committee where the affected household live is low, middle but on the low-side, middle, middle on the high-side or high;
  - Compared with other families, whether the living standard of the affected household is low, middle but on the low-side, middle, middle on the high-side or high

The investigation team holds that taking the data of the above indexes as basic condition materials for implementing external independent monitoring over affected households will reflect the real living conditions and standards of the households affected by land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of LCR. These indexes are designed as Investigation Forms delivered to the affected households for the investigation (See details in Table 1 “Natural Conditions of Households affected by Land Acquisition and Resettlement”).

Table 1 Investigation Form of the Natural Conditions of the Affected Households

Dear sir/lady:

We are making a basic condition investigation for land acquisition and resettlement for Chonqing-Chongqing Railway. Please tell us your suggestions for the construction of the railway and your basic information. Thank you very much for your cooperation.
Date: Year  Month  Day
Province   City   County   Town   Village   Group
Name of the householder: ____ Name of the Interviewee: ____ A Poor Family: Yes__No__

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Relation with the Householder</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Edu. Level</th>
<th>Vocation</th>
<th>Notes (whether do business or manual work outside hometown in another place, being seriously disabled, have diseases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basic Information of Family Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Relation with the Householder</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Edu. Level</th>
<th>Vocation</th>
<th>Notes (whether do business or manual work outside hometown in another place, being seriously disabled, have diseases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Information of the Family (fill in the form in proper place)

Area of cultivated land (Mu): Paddy field (Mu); Water Irrigation Field; Dry land; Fruit Garden; Economic Forest; Vegetable Garden; Fish Pond; Arid land; Others (please write the details)

Big Livestock: Poultry; Aquatic product; Others:

Annual Gross Income (Yuan):

Income from farm products (Yuan):
Income from forestry (Yuan):
Husbandry Income (Yuan):
Fishery Income (Yuan):
Income from running other businesses (Yuan):
Local salary (Yuan):
Among them, Income of Man (Yuan):
Income of Woman (Yuan):
Money posted by family members from another place (Yuan):
Among them, those from Man (Yuan):
Those from woman (Yuan):

Annual Total Production Expenses (Yuan):

Agricultural and Forestry Expenses (Yuan):
Husbandry and Fishery Expenses (Yuan):
Expenses of running businesses (Yuan):
Other Expenses (Yuan):

Total Annual living expenditure (Yuan):

Food (Yuan); Clothes (Yuan); Water, Electricity, Fuel (Yuan); Medical Expenditure (Yuan);

Education (Yuan): Primary School/Middle School/High School/College/Other Schools

Annual Surplus (Yuan): __
Annual Debt (Yuan): __

Traffic and Telecommunication (Yuan): ______

Entertainment/Education (Yuan):
Others (Yuan):
Notes:

Is there any changes in your family income in the past 3 years? Increase___Decrease___No Change____

Family Living Status

Housing Area (m2): Number of Storeys:

__ Masonry and Concrete___ Half-timbered
__ Civil construction___ Others

Building time of the house: (years) < 5; __5-10; > 10.

Area of the foundation of the house (m2):

Car (number):

Truck:___Tractor:__ Other farm tools and agricultural machines (number):

Color TV Set (number):

Black and White TV Set:

Refrigerator:

Washing-machine:

Telephone/Cell Phone:

Motorcycle:__Pedicab__Bycicle__Computer:__Other Valuables:

Compared with the living standard of other villages/residents'committee, your living standard is:

__Lower___middle but on the low-side __ Middle__middle on the high-side __Higher

Compared with other families, the living standard of your family:

__Lower___middle but on the low-side __ Middle__middle on the high-side __Higher
(3) Representativeness of investigation samples

Representativeness of investigation samples is a very important aspect for achieving the goals of this investigation. The selected 1400 samples in this investigation must be able to reflect the real living conditions and living standard of households affected by land acquisition and resettlement along Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway, so that they can provide basis for tracking and monitoring the affected degrees of relevant households. The investigation team has kept the following principles when choosing samples:

- The number of samples should be related to the mileage Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway has covered within this area as well as the total number of affected households.
- The samples should be able to reflect both the level of the living standard of affected households and the distance between their living places and the key towns and villages, whether it’s near or far.
- The samples should be able to reflect the number of family members of the affected households and their family types (large family or small family judged by family members; farmer’s family or cadre’s family etc.)

Based on the principles above, the name list of the investigated households can not be decided before carrying out the investigation. It will be decided according to the reality of the investigation when the investigation is implemented. The number of investigated samples and the name list of investigated households should be determined only after the investigators have arrived there.

Moreover, since the railway is constructed in different places at different time, local railway plans wait to be further clarified, therefore as for the specific affected farmer households along the construction line determined by the railway design unit, only when the staffs from local Support the Construction of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway Offices (SCLZRO for short) and investigators have come to the investigation sites, can they be decided.

3. Organization and Implementation of the Investigation

- Organizing the investigation
The investigation plan is designed by CIECC Beijing Overseas Consulting Co. Ltd. It will accomplish this investigation with the cooperation of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway Co. Ltd., people’s government at all levels along the railway, staffs from such coordination organs as Support the Construction of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway Office (SCCLRO) etc. Sample survey was adopted in this investigation. 1400 forms were sent out and 1052 were returned.

21 counties/districts along the Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway were involved in this investigation. Actually 21 counties/districts were investigated. The affected counties and districts being investigated are listed in Table 2.

### Table 2  List of Affected Counties and Prefectures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>County (District)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gansu</strong></td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>Yuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chengguan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>Minxian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhangxian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weiyuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lintao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>Wudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dangchang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sichuan</strong></td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>Chaotian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qingchuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shizhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yuanba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chuanxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>Lanzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nanbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jialing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shunqing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gaopin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangan</td>
<td>Wushen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chongqing</strong></td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>hechuan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Investigation Timetable**

The investigation is divided into three stages:
The first stage: Investigation Design

The second stage: Implementing the Investigation

The third stage: Investigation Analysis and Writing an Investigation Report

Detailed time schedule is listed in Table 3.

### Table 3  Investigation Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigation Stage</th>
<th>Investigation Period</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Design              | June 15th to 30th, 2009 | 1. Organize investigation teams  
2. Design investigation plans  
3. Design investigation forms |
| Implementation      | July 25th-August 25th, 2009 | 1. Investigate 6 counties and districts in Chongqing Municipality  
2. Investigate 1 county in Hubei province. |
| Investigation Data Analysis | Aug. 28th–Sep. 15th, 2009 | 1. Sort out investigation data  
2. 618 Sample households’ basic condition investigation database design  
3. Put in data of 618 sample households  
4. Statistic analysis of 618 sample households data. |
|                     | Sep. 16th-26th, 2009 | Write an investigation report |

Implementation of the investigation is a test for the investigation team. On the one hand, the received materials must be ensured to be real; on the other hand, during the investigation, the team has to organize the staffs of local SCZZRO to correctly choose investigation spots, determine investigation targets, divide up the work, and take part in direct visits to the affected households in person, so as to get the first hand data. Investigation team members have traveled nearly 2400 km during the whole investigation process. Among the total 1400 selected investigation samples, 20% of them were investigated and visited personally by the team members. Other investigation data were got by design institutions and consulting companies.

Besides, CIECC Beijing Overseas Consulting Co. Ltd. has established basic files for the investigated households with the investigation results by database. This inquire method has founded an aimed data basis for tracking and monitoring the households directly affected by
land acquisition and resettlement in the future.

II. Investigation Data Analysis

1. Data Analysis Process

The basic conclusion of 1052 sample households in basic condition investigation of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway land acquisition and resettlement is drawn according to the following process: examine and distinguish the investigation samples, put effective sample data into the database as basis for analysis, then use modern statistic analysis methods to categorize, process and analyze data.

2. Basic Distribution of Investigated Households

The investigation samples involve 1052 families of different types along the Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway line, altogether 3954 persons. His (her) basic information can be reflected as follows:

(1) Age

Among the 3954 persons from 1052 families, 56.8% of them are young and strong people (17-50 years old), 26.1% of them are teenagers (<16 years old), and 17.1% of them are aged people (over 50 years old). All of the young and strong samples have capabilities to work, if some of the teenagers and old people who have actually joined in physical labor work are added to it, rural labor force is very abundant. See details in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number (persons)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;16 years old</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-25 years old</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35 years old</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50 years old</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60 years old</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60 years old</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3954</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Sex

Table 5 reflects the sex distribution of investigated samples. Males account for 50.4% of the total samples, females account for 49.6%. It is worth pointing out that the ratios are...
different in different age periods. The ratio of males is obviously higher among investigated samples of <25 years old, which can tell that farmers’ traditional childbearing concept in the investigation areas is still very popular, i.e. the traditional concept of producing a male heir to continue the family line. Investigators found out that this concept is deep-rooted in some remote villages far from towns and cities.

Table 5 Analysis of Relationship between Age And Sex of the Investigated Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;16 years old</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–25 years old</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26–35 years old</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36–50 years old</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51–60 years old</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60 years old</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Nationality

Most of the investigated people are Han nationalities, accounting for 99.6% of the total. This data has reflected the fact that the area LC R covers is the inhabitation area of Han nationality. The population of ethnic minorities account for 0.4% of the total, Most of them are Tujia nationality who live in Shizhu and Gansu. They have mixed with Han nationality people for hundreds of years here, and it’s very common for them to marry Han people. Therefore they have fundamentally integrated with the Han people. A See Details in Table 6.

Table 6 Analysis of Nationality Distribution of the Investigated Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number (persons)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Han Nationality</td>
<td>3938</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tujia Nationality</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3954</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Educational Level

The educational levels of the investigated family members are low. According to Table 7,
over 1/3 (40.2%) of the total investigated population have gone to junior high school. 8.7% of them have gone to high school or got diplomas. 48.0% of the investigated people have educational levels of junior high school or lower than it (including children who have not reached school age). Samples who have gone to polytechnic schools or higher than this level only account for 3.1%, who are almost primary school and middle school teachers, doctors and unemployed undergraduates. See details in Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Number (persons)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree, Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never goes to school</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3954</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The in-depth analysis of the educational levels of the investigated people is as follows:

- Judged from the cross analysis between educational level and age:

  According to the data in Table 8, the educational level of main labor force in the countryside is high. The educational levels of people in the age periods of 17-25 years old, 26-35 years old, 36-50 years old are junior high school, high school and higher level. They account for 78.1% of all of the people who have accepted junior high school, and 100% of those who have accepted high school education or higher level education in rural areas. Most of the people with primary school educational level are middle aged and old people. See details in Table 8.
Judged from the cross analysis between educational level and sex of the investigated population:

Analysis of Table 9 tells us that the ratios of males who have accepted junior high school and primary school are 21.3% and 18.4% respectively, the ratio of those who have accepted high school education is 4.8%, and the ratio of those who have accepted polytechnic school education or higher level is 2.1%. And the ratios for those of females are 18.9%, 17.2%, 3.9% and 1.0% respectively. See details in Table 9.

Table 9  Cross Analysis between Educational Level and Sex of the Investigated Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>&lt;16 years old</th>
<th>17-25</th>
<th>26-35</th>
<th>36-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>&gt;60</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree, Technical secondary school</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never goes to school</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Judged from the cross analysis between educational level and nationality of the investigated population:

Table 10 shows that the ratios of Han nationality how have gone to junior high school, primary school and high school are 40.0%, 35.7%, 8.7% respectively, while the ratios of the ethnic minorities are 0.2%, 0.2% and 0.2% respectively. The ratios tell that the educational
levels of different nationalities differ greatly, after deducting differences. See details in Table 10.

Table 10  Cross Analysis between Educational Level and Nationality of the Investigated Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Han Nationality</th>
<th>Tujia Nationality</th>
<th>Miao Nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree, Technical secondary school</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never goes to school</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Family Population

Table 11 analyzes the statuses of family members of the investigated farmer households. Among 1052 investigated farmer households, each of 341 households (32.4%) has 4 family members, each of 281 households (26.7%) has 3 family members, and each of 210% of the families has 5 family members. 80.1% of the households have 3-5 family members. There are only a few families with too many or very few family members. See details in Table 11.

Table 11  Analysis of Distribution of Family Members of the Investigated Farmer Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of family members (Persons)</th>
<th>Number of households (household)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Basic Economic Analysis of the Investigated Households

(1) Net income per capita and cultivated land per capita

Judging from the categorized analysis of the 1052 investigated households, we can tell that actually there are very little differences in farmers’ living standards in different regions and counties along Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway line. It reflects the regional economic development levels of these regions. The counties and districts Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway runs across counties and districts in western and middle regions where economy is not very developed, and the economic conditions of the affected households are ordinary, so the average income of the county/district revealed by the results of the sample survey basically represent the economic level of the whole county/district.

- Average per capita net income and cultivated land per capita of every county and district

**Average per capita net income**

Average per capita net income refers to the balance per capita after deducting production expenses for conducting agricultural and non-agricultural production from the gross income of agricultural and non-agricultural production of farmers (residents). This is an important index reflecting farmers’ actual living standards.

Judging from the index of farmer’s average per capita net income in Table 12:

The county/district with the highest average per capita net income is Hechuan district, Chongqing Municipality, which is 4120 yuan/person/year.

The average per capita net income of other counties and districts of Gansu vary from 1200 to 3870 yuan. The average per capita net income of other counties and districts of Sichuan vary from 2150 to 3520 yuan.

**Cultivated Land Per Capita**

Cultivated Land Per Capita is the index reflecting the basic conditions of the production development in areas where agriculture dominates.

Judging from the cultivated land per capita of farmers in every county and district along LCR, Sichuant has the smallest cultivated land per capita. The majority of the cultivated land per capita is less than 2.0 Mu. Except for non-agricultural households, the rest of the farmers have more than 1.0 Mu of cultivated land per capita. It reflects the potential of agricultural production resources possessed by each county and district. See details in Table 12.
Table 12 Statistics of Average Per Capita Net Income and Cultivated Land Per Capita of Every County and District along Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Average Per Capita Net Income (Yuan / person)</th>
<th>Cultivated Land Per Capita (Mu / person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>3870</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>2740</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>3520</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>4120</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Analysis of domestic income and expenses

Domestic Income

Income sources of the investigated farmer households can be divided into two parts, including the agricultural production income and the non-agricultural production income. Table 13 shows the ratios of agricultural income and non-agricultural income in gross income of every county or district. Generally, the ratio of non-agricultural income is higher than the agricultural income, Longnan whose agricultural income accounts for 41.2%. The ratios of agricultural income of other counties or districts are all lower than 40%. We can tell from the results that agricultural income is not a main income source. Land acquisition brings very little influence to farmer households. See details in Table 13.

Table 13 Proportion of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Income in Total Income of Every County /District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Agricultural Income (%)</th>
<th>Agricultural Income (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Agricultural production income
After an integrated analysis of the investigated households’ data of every county/district, the proportions of every item of agricultural production income are shown in Table 14. We can tell from Table 14, in general, farm produce and forestry produce income occupies the largest proportion. Forestry Products Income vary from 6 to 12%. See details in Table 14.

Table 14 Analysis of Proportion of Sources of Farmers’ Agricultural Production Income of Every County/District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Farm Produce Income (%)</th>
<th>Forestry Products Income (%)</th>
<th>Livestock Farming Produce Income (%)</th>
<th>Aquatic Products Income (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

● Non-agricultural production income

After an integrated analysis of the investigated households’ data of every county/district, the proportions of every item of non-agricultural production income are shown in Table 15. Farmers have strong economic awareness, they have a large proportion of income from running business. Other Business Income vary from 60 to 80%. Farmers have strong will of going out to find a job in free seasons.

Table 15 Analysis of Sources of Non-agricultural Income of Investigated Households in Every County/District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Other Business Income (%)</th>
<th>Local Salary (%)</th>
<th>Money posted by family members from other places (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Domestic Expenses**

The expenses of the investigated farmer households are also divided into two parts, including agricultural production expenses and life consumption costs.

- **Agricultural production expenses**

In the expenses of the investigated farmer households, agricultural expenses include their costs for fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, hiring workers, cultivation and reaping machines etc. Table 16 shows that the proportions of agricultural and forestry expenses are the highest in Longnan Gansu Province, reaching 81.4%, while those of other counties and districts are comparatively lower, the lowerest in Guangyuan Sichuan Province, reaching 64.9%.

The proportions of livestock husbandry and fishery expenses are generally low. The livestock husbandry and fishery costs are mainly spent in raising pigs, poultries, aquatics etc. by the farmers. One farmer household usually raises 1-2 slaughter pigs for self-supplied food. The proportions of business operation expenses are also low in general. Lanzhou are comparatively higher, which account for 29.2% respectively. Other expense are limited to a few farmers in a few regions, such as farmers in suburbs. Ever since the agricultural tax was exempted, tax and deduction of tax drawn by towns, villages and groups are a small number of expenses for farmers. In all of the counties/districts, this part of cost is zero. See details in Table 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Expenses for Agriculture and Forestry (%)</th>
<th>Expenses for Livestock Farming and Fishery (%)</th>
<th>Other Business Expenses (%)</th>
<th>Withdraw and Retained Taxation Expenses (%)</th>
<th>Other Expenses (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Life consumption expenses

Table 17 shows the life consumption expenses information of the investigated households. Food accounts for the largest proportion of life consumption expenses, which takes 63% and 55% for the lowest. Clothing expenses ranks the second, and the proportions of water, electricity and fuel, medical treatment are very close. Clothing usually accounts for 15-22%, Longnan has the lowest proportion of 15.2%, and Lanzhou has the highest proportion of 21.5%; The proportions of water, electricity and fuel expenses in the investigated districts and counties are usually 14-16%; Nanchong has the highest proportion of 16.2%, and Guangxi has the lowest proportion of 13.8%. The medical treatment expenses are all below 11%, the lowest is Longnan of 7.9%. See details in Table 17.

Table 17 Analysis of Life consumption Expenses of the Investigated Households in Every County/District
● **Gross consumption expenses**

Judging from Table 18, the proportion of life consumption is the highest in the investigated farmer households’ gross consumption expenses in every county/district, usually varies from 47% to 62%. Nanchong ranks the first (62.3%), Hechuan district is the lowest (46.9%), other counties/districts are usually about 55%. Educational expenses also take a high proportion, usually accounting for 24-33%. The ratio in Dingxi is the lowest, with only 24.2%. Traffic and telecommunication expenses are all pretty low, because farmers seldom spend in traffic fees (they either walk or ride bikes), let alone paying telephone bills, about 300 yuan of telephone fee is enough for the whole family to spend for a year. This fact reveals the closed living environment of farmers. Cultural and entertainment expenses are mainly spent in buying DVDs. Farmers rarely buy books and newspapers to read. Other expenses include money spent in sending gifts to relatives and neighbors. It is a big burden in farmers’ life. See details in Table 18.

### Table 18 Analysis of Gross Consumption Expenses of the Investigated Households in Every County/District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipal</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Life cons (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gansu</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sichuan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chongqing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Distribution of indexes of the investigated households

Distribution of number of households, population and cultivated land per capita of the investigated households:

29 out of 1052 investigated households are non-agricultural households, which account for 2.8% of the total households. Actually, there are 1023 agricultural households, which account for 97.2% of the total households. See details in Table 19. Each of 378farmer households has
1.1-1.5 Mu cultivated land per capita, accounting for 37.0% of the agricultural households. Each of 203 households’ cultivated land per capita is more than 1.5 Mu, accounting for 19.8% of the agricultural households. Each of 24 households has less than 0.3 Mu cultivated land per capita, accounting for 2.3% of agricultural households. Each of 90 households has 0.31-0.5 Mu cultivated land per capita, accounting for 8.8% of agricultural households. Each of 328 households has less than 0.5-1 Mu cultivated land per capita, accounting for 32.1% of agricultural households. Detailed list of distribution of cultivated land is shown in Table 20. Land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway have produced comparatively little influence on the farmers.

Table 19  Quantity Population and Cultivated Land Information of the Investigated Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>County (District)</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area of Cultivated Land</th>
<th>Area of Cultivated Land Per Capita (Mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>707.11</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>1537.60</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>426.41</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>895.71</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>913.97</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>57.96</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>476.7</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 Analysis of Cultivated Land Per Capita of the Investigated Farmer Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivated Land Per Capita (Mu / person)</th>
<th>Nu. of Household</th>
<th>Per. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-agr.H</td>
<td>No cul.Land</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.31-0.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.51-1.0</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1-1.5</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1.5</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTTTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of annual gross income of the investigated households

14 out of 1052 investigated households have the annual gross income of less than 1000 yuan, accounting for 1.3% of the total. 45 households have the annual gross income of 1001-2000 yuan, accounting for 4.3% of the total. 44 households have the annual gross income of 2001-3000 yuan, accounting for 4.2% of the total. 42 households have the annual gross income of 3001-4000 yuan, accounting for 4.0% of the total. 53 households have the annual gross income of 4001-5000 yuan, accounting for 5.0% of the total. 51 households have the annual gross income of 5001-6000 yuan, accounting for 4.8% of the total. 29 households have the annual gross income of 6001-7000 yuan, accounting for 2.8% of the total. 36 households have the annual gross income of 7001-8000 yuan, accounting for 3.4% of the total. 46 households have the annual gross income of 8001-9000 yuan, accounting for 4.4% of the total. 34 households have the annual gross income of 9001-10000 yuan, accounting for 3.2% of the total. 167 households have the annual gross income of 10001-15000 yuan, accounting for 15.9% of the total. 91 households have the annual gross income of 15001-20000 yuan, accounting for 8.7% of the total. 400 households have the annual gross income of more than 20000 yuan, accounting for 38.0%. These results show that most of the households’ annual gross income is more than 10000 yuan. There is a big gap between the rich and the poor. See details in Table 21.

Table 21 Analysis of Annual Gross Income of the Investigated Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Gross Income(Yuan / Household)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001—2000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001—3000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001-4000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001-5000</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001-6000</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001-7000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001-8000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001—9000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9001-10000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001-15000</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001-20000</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20001</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of annual gross income of agricultural production of the investigated households

108 out of 1023 investigated farmer households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of less than 1000 yuan, accounting for 10.6% of the total. 230 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 1001-2000 yuan, accounting for 22.5% of the total. 197 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 2001-3000 yuan, accounting for 19.3% of the total. 100 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 3001-4000 yuan, accounting for 9.7% of the total. 108 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 4001-5000 yuan, accounting for 10.6% of the total. 42 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 5001-6000 yuan, accounting for 4.1% of the total. 46 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 6001-7000 yuan, accounting for 4.5% of the total. 38 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 7001-8000 yuan, accounting for 3.6% of the total. 19 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 8001-9000 yuan, accounting for 1.9% of the total. 25 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 9001-10000 yuan, accounting for 2.5% of the total. 48 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 10001-15000 yuan, accounting for 4.6% of the total. 16 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of 15001-20000 yuan, accounting for 1.6% of the total. 46 households have the annual gross income of agricultural production of more than 20000 yuan, accounting for 4.5%. These results show that most of the farmer households don’t take agriculture as their main job. See details in Table 22.

Table 22 Analysis of Annual Gross Income of Agricultural Production of the Investigated Farmer Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Gross Income of Agricultural Production (Yuan / Household)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001—2000</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of income from agricultural produce of the investigated households

112 investigated farmer households have the annual income from agricultural produce of less than 1000 yuan, accounting for 10.9% of the total. 452 households have the annual income from agricultural produce of 1001-3000 yuan, accounting for 44.2% of the total. 243 households have the annual income from agricultural produce of 3001-5000 yuan, accounting for 23.8% of the total. 166 households have the annual gross income from agricultural produce of 5001-10000 yuan, accounting for 16.2% of the total. 50 households have the annual gross income from agricultural produce of more than 10000 yuan, accounting for 4.9% of the total. See details in Table 23.

Table 23 Analysis of Income of Agricultural Produce of the Investigated Farmer Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income of Agricultural Produce (Yuan / Household/Year)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001—3000</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001—5000</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001—10000</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of non-agricultural income of the investigated households

From the data in the table below, we can see the following results: 285 investigated households...
have the non-agricultural income of less than 2000 yuan, accounting for 27.1% of the total. 175 households have non-agricultural income of 2001-5000 yuan, accounting for 16.6% of the total. 278 households have non-agricultural income of 5001-10000 yuan, accounting for 26.4% of the total. 104 households have non-agricultural income of 10001-15000 yuan, accounting for 9.9% of the total. 76 households have non-agricultural income of 15001-20000 yuan, accounting for 7.2% of the total. 134 households have non-agricultural income of more than 20000 yuan, accounting for 12.8% of the total. The information above shows that farmers have more income from non-agricultural fields, and farmers are not dependent on land. See details in Table 24.

**Table 24 Analysis of Non-agricultural Income of the Investigated Farmer Households**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-agricultural Gross Income (Yuan / Household/Year)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2000</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001−5000</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001−10000</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001−15000</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001−20000</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20000</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

● Distribution of the investigated households’ income from taking jobs in other places

Data in Table 25 shows that about 12.6% of the farmers along Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway line don’t go out to do manual work, while about 87.4% of them do, in order to get labor rewards and increase domestic income. The investigation reveals that the reasons for farmers who don’t go out to do manual work are that they think it is too arduous to work outside, and there are few friends and relatives in other places, and they get very little in reward for their hard work. For those who go out to do manual work, they believe that although they make a small amount of money, they have broadened their minds. This concept plays a positive role in changing traditional backward ideas, helping farmers to integrate into the modern society. See details in Table 25.
Table 25 Analysis of Investigated Farmer Households’ Income from Taking Jobs in Other Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income from taking jobs in other places (Yuan / Household/Year)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2000</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001–4000</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001–6000</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001–10000</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of the investigated households’ average per capita net income

95 households have the average per capita net income of less than 600 yuan, accounting for 9.0% of all the investigated households. 28 households have the average per capita net income of 601-1000 yuan, accounting for 2.7% of the total. 55 households have the average per capita net income of 1001-2000 yuan, accounting for 5.2% of the total. 46 households have the average per capita net income of 2001-3000 yuan, accounting for 4.4% of the total. 57 households have the average per capita net income of 3001-4000 yuan, accounting for 5.4% of the total. 43 households have the average per capita net income of 4001-5000 yuan, accounting for 4.1% of the total. 728 households have the average per capita net income of more than 5000 yuan, accounting for 69.2% of the total. 2/3 of them have high income. See details in Table 26.

Table 26 Analysis of Investigated Households’ Average Per Capita Net Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Per Capita Net Income (Yuan / Household/Year)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;600</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601–1000</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001–2000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001–3000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001–4000</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001–5000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5000</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
● Analysis of the poverty status of the investigated households

Besides families with average per capita income of less than 1000 yuan, many families are categorized as poor families because their annual balances are negatives due to a large number of educational and medical care expenses although their average per capita income are higher than 1000 yuan. See details in Table 27.

Table 27 Analysis of Poverty Status of Every County/District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total Number of Households</th>
<th>Poor Household</th>
<th>Per. of poor HH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancheng</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

● Distribution of the living standard of the investigated households’ villages and groups

Generally speaking, the living conditions of the investigated villages and groups are medium, the households with medium living conditions account for 49.6% of the total. Refer to Table 28 for other information.

Table 28 Analysis of Living Standard of the Investigated Households’ Villages and Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle on the low-side</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle on the high-side</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

● Distribution of the investigated household’s living standard in its home village and group
The living standards of the investigated households are mainly at middle level. 529 households are at this level, accounting for 50.53% of the total. Refer to Table 29 for other information.

### Table 29 Analysis of the Investigated Household’s Living Standard in its Home Village and Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle on the low-side</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle on the high-side</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Analysis of the housing conditions of the investigated households**

   **(1) Analysis of housing area**

   We can see from the data in Table 30, 252 households have housing areas of 91-130 M², accounting for 24.0% of the total. 208 households have housing areas of 131-180 M², accounting for 26.2% of the total. 24.7% of the investigated households have housing areas of over 180 M². See details in Table 30.

   **Table 30 Analysis of Investigated Households’ Housing Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Area (M² / household)</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;51</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 70</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 90</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 130</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 - 180</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;180</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **(2) Analysis of house structure**

   The house structure of the investigated households is mainly masonry and concrete structure. 749 out of 1052 households live in masonry and concrete houses, accounting for 71.2% of the total. Refer to Table 31 for other information.
Table 31 Analysis of House Structure of the Affected Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Structure</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry and Concrete</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-timbered Structure</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Construction</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Structure</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Analysis of the age of houses

The investigated houses are mainly old houses. There are only 178 new houses, accounting for 16.9% of the total. Refer to Table 32 for other information.

Table 32 Analysis of Age of the Affected Households’ Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5 years</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10 years</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 years</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Analysis of possession of main production tools and electrical household appliances of the investigated households**

Collective information of possession of main production tools and electrical appliances of the investigated households of every county/district is listed in Table 33.

**Table 33 Analysis of Possession of Main Production Tools and Electrical Household Appliances of the Investigated Households**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>County (District)</th>
<th>Car</th>
<th>Truck</th>
<th>Tractor</th>
<th>Other Farmers' Machines</th>
<th>Color TV Set</th>
<th>Black And White TV Set</th>
<th>Refrigerator Washing-machine</th>
<th>Telephone/Mobile phone</th>
<th>Motorcycle</th>
<th>Tricycles</th>
<th>Bicycle</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Other Luxuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gansu</strong></td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sichuan</strong></td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chongqing</strong></td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. Appendix

Appendix 1 Main Investigation Data of Affected Counties and Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipal City</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Poor Family</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Han Nationality</th>
<th>Tujia Nationality</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
<th>Cultivated Land Per Capita (Mu)</th>
<th>Net Income Per Capita</th>
<th>Annual Surplus (Yuan)</th>
<th>Housing Area (M²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gansu</td>
<td>Lanzhou</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>3870</td>
<td>1912141</td>
<td>22125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dingxi</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>212065</td>
<td>10988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longnan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>545350</td>
<td>11393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>Guangyuan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2740</td>
<td>1248275</td>
<td>35874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nanchong</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>3520</td>
<td>1788627</td>
<td>42714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>82495</td>
<td>4020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>Hechuan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>4120</td>
<td>945540</td>
<td>23830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 Main Investigation Data of Affected Households